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# GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE

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COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF  
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Chaplain of National Home, Togus

AND

ALBERT ROSCOE STUBBS

Librarian Maine Genealogical Society

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VOLUME I

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ILLUSTRATED

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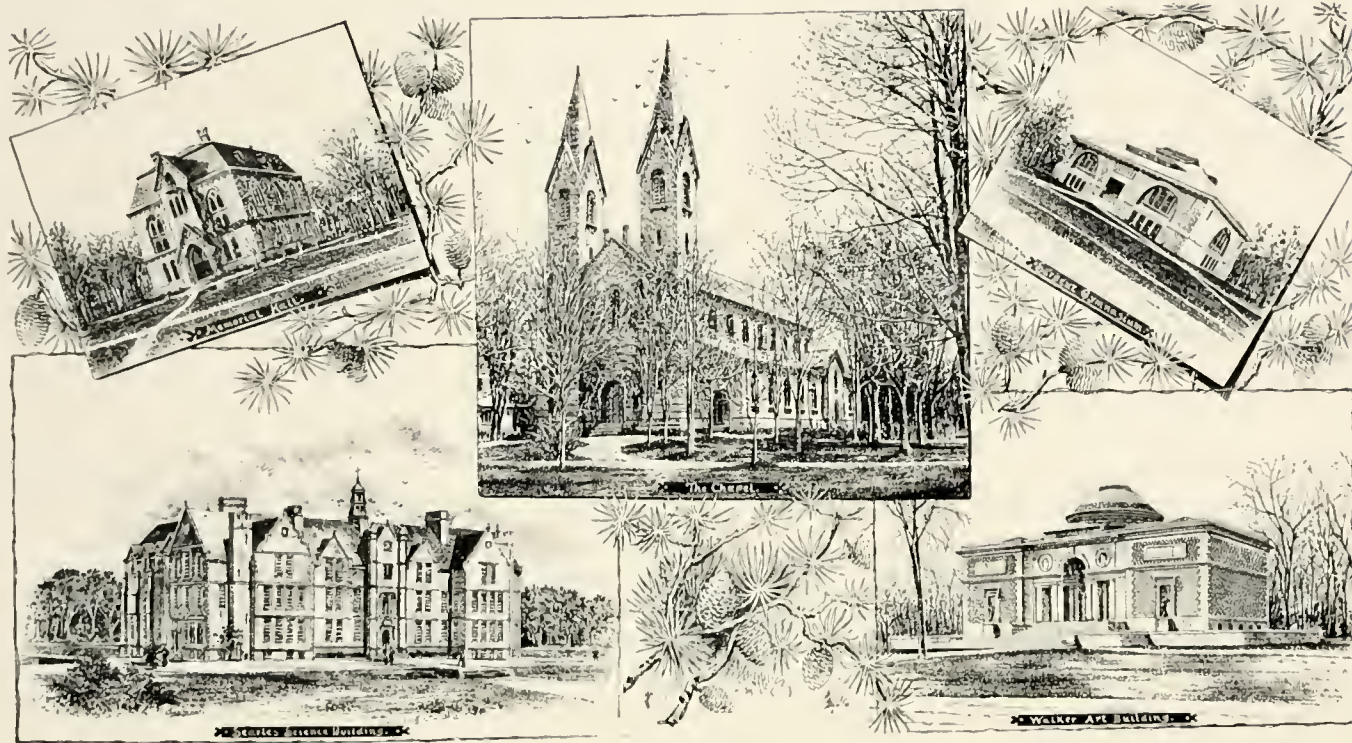


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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK.

# INTRODUCTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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



SIR WILLIAM PEPPERELL.

gion—to all that is comprised in the highest civilization of the present day—through a continual progressive development.

The inspiration underlying the present work is a fervent appreciation of the truth so well expressed by Sir Walter Scott, that "there is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man." And with this goes a kindred truth, that to know a man, and rightly measure his character, and weigh his achievements, we must know whence he came, from what forbears he sprang. Truly as heroic poems have been written in human lives in the paths of peace as in the scarred roads of war. Such examples, in whatever line of endeavor, are of much worth as an incentive to those who come afterward, and as such were never so needful to be written of as in the present day, when pessimism, forgetful of the splendid lessons of the past, withholds its effort in the present, and views the future only with alarm.

Every community with such ample history as Maine, should see that it be worthily supplemented by Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of its leading families and prominent citizens. Such a work is valuable in its historic utility as a memorial of the development and progress of the community from its very founding, and in the personal interest which attaches to the record made by the individual.

Out of these considerations the authors and publishers have received encouragement and approval of authorities of the highest standing as genealogists, historians and litterateurs. In the production of this work, no pains have been spared to ensure absolute truth—that quality upon which its value in every feature depends. The material comprising the genealogical and personal records of the active living, as well as of the honored dead, have been gathered by men and women experienced in such work and acquainted with local history and ancestral families. These have appealed with confidence to the custodians of family records concerning the useful men of preceding generations, and of their descendants who have lived useful and honorable lives. Such custodians, who availed themselves of this opportunity of having this knowledge placed in preservable and accessible form, have performed a public service in rendering honor to whom honor is due, in preserving

the distinction which rightfully belongs to the Colonial Families, and which distinguishes them from later immigrations: and in inculcating the most valuable and enduring lessons of patriotism and good citizenship.

Than Maine, no other State or region offers a more peculiarly interesting field for such research. Its sons—"native here, and to the manner born," and



PORTLAND FROM THE BAY.



of splendid ancestry—have attained distinction in every field of human effort. An additional interest attaches to the present undertaking in the fact that, while dealing primarily with the history of native Maine, this work approaches the dignity of a national epitome of genealogy and biography. Owing to the wide dispersion throughout the country of the old families of the State, the authentic account here presented of the constituent elements of her social life, past and present, is of far more than merely local value. In its special field it is, in an appreciable degree, a reflection of the development of the country at large, since hence went out representatives of historical families, in various generations, who in far remote places—beyond the Mississippi and in the Far West—were with the vanguard of civilization, building up communities, creating new commonwealths, planting, wherever they went, the church, the schoolhouse and the printing press, leading into channels of thrift and enterprise all who gathered about them, and proving a power for ideal citizenship and good government.

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

A very happy arrangement was that which secured the services of George Thomas Little, A. M., Litt. D., as editor-in-chief. Of course, it was a physical impossibility for Professor Little to compile all the matter for this work, but his aid and assistance have been invaluable, and many articles herein are the product of his pen. Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., has also been a very valuable contributor. The efficient aid of Mr. Nathan Gould, Librarian of the Maine Historical Society, is gratefully acknowl-

edged. His familiarity with the history of Maine and its families, and with the authorities touching the same, have been of much value, and his knowledge has been generously afforded at all times when called upon. The same may be said of Albert Roscoe Stubbs, Librarian of the Maine Genealogical Society. Other leading citizens of



OLD MILL, SANDYPOINT.

the state have contributed aid in many ways. One of the most active and diligent writers is J. C. Jennings, Esq., a native of Wayne, Androscoggin county, whose thorough scholarship and enthusiasm and interest in genealogical work have made his services invaluable.

After two years of diligent labor, the publishers place this work in the hands of their patrons and in libraries, with the confident assurance that it will be found a valuable assistance to coming generations of the Sons of Maine, in tracing their ancestry. It is believed that it includes the main stem of the family tree of every family of any importance in Maine, and in many cases it has been practicable to carry down several lines to the present time. It has reached out to cities of the West, as well as the East, where worthy Sons of Maine are now abiding, and has brought together and made acquainted many remotely separated and divergent lines of descent from a common ancestor. In all cases, the matter for the work has been submitted in typewritten manuscript to the persons most interested, for correction. If, as occurs at times, a sketch is faulty or incomplete, the shortcoming is mainly ascribable to paucity of data, or conflicting records, many families being at disagreement with regard to given names and dates.

It is believed that the present work, in spite of the occasional fault which always attaches to such undertakings, will prove a real addition to the mass of annals concerning the old families of Maine, and that, without it, much valuable information would be left inaccessible to the general reader, or irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of custodians of family records, and the consequent disappearance of material in their possession.

THE PUBLISHERS.



VIEW OF MACHIAS.





JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.



OLD COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, BUILT 1816.

# ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Bigelow, p. 800, gen. VI.: John E. Bigelow married (second) Polly Bunker; Hiram married Hannah McPheters. In gen. VII: George Bigelow married (first) Martha (Ring) Boardman, (second) Caroline Longley. P. 801, gen. VIII: Augustus W. Bigelow was a postal clerk from Bangor to Boston, from Vanceboro to Bangor, and from Farmington, etc.; his wife was born in Etta, Maine; their daughter Anna married, October 1, 1895, Joseph E. Lamb.

Bisbee, George D., p. 1347: has served as president of Maine State Bar Association.

Clarke, p. 1890, col. 2, line 2: birth of Theodore Leander Jr. should be December 11, 1903.

Cleaves, Robert A., p. 97: he died March 15, 1909, at Lafayette Hotel, Portland, and was buried at Bridgton, Maine.

Cook, p. 1902, col. 1: the epitaph on gravestone of Rev. Solomon Aiken, at Hardwick, Vermont, is as follows: "In youth a Soldier of the Revolution; in age a Christian Pastor; and through life the inflexible friend of civil and religious liberty."

Eastman, p. 586: Reference to Ebenezer (I) should read Philip (II), p. 1596.

Emery, p. 951: citation at head should be to John Emery (I), instead of Anthony, and William (VII), the latter on p. 1725. (VII) William on p. 951 should read (VIII) William.

Fuller, p. 23, gen. VIII: for Catherine Martin, read Catherine Martin Weston.

Gardner, p. 678, col. 2: Fred L. Gardner is a past master of Crescent Lodge F. and A. M., Pembroke, Washington county; and George R. Gardner is a past master of St. Croix Lodge, F. and A. M.

Hayes, p. 1162, gen. VI: for Skillin read Skillings; among children, for Desiah read Desire Loring.

Jordaa, p. 1226, col. I, parag. 1: the name Rishworth is on some authorities given as Richworth.

Lord, Thomas Bradbury, p. 2258, col. 2: he was born in Limerick, Maine: he married, to Hiram, Maine, Clarissa, born in Hiram, daughter of John Watson.

Milliken, p. 2243: in reference line at beginning, for Hoyle Milliken, read Hugh Milliken.

Oakes, p. 2202, gen. V: Deacon John Oakes married (first) in 1780, Patience Nason, born June 6, 1764, died 1799, and (second) Susannah P. Staples, who died February 9, 1838. He carried on a large farm, was prominent in local affairs, especially in the church, and was an intimate friend of the well-known evangelist, Rev. Jotham Sewall. He died March 17, 1845. Gen. VIII: children of Henry W. Oakes: Raymond Silvester, born June 23, 1887, and Wallace Toothaker, March 12, 1890.

Paul, p. 650, gen. VI: Stephen Paul was a master ship carpenter, and built a number of vessels at Durham, New Hampshire; was a lieutenant in Company A, under Capt. Wiggins, in war of 1812; he married Temperance Ellerson; in addition to children named, they had a daughter, Harriett.

Pennell, Walter J., p. 699: he was a student at Greeley Institute, Cumberland Center, and Nichols Latin School of Lewiston, Maine, where he graduated in 1886. After two years in Bates College he entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, where he remained one year, then entered the University of Vermont, etc. In 1900 Bates College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In addition to societies named, he is a member of the Maine Eye and Ear Association. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, etc. His marriage occurred November 29, 1891; the second of his children died at the age of seven years.

Perkins, p. 515, col. 2: Mary Hawthorne Higgins, wife of Frederick C. Perkins, died February 11, 1909.

Perkins, p. 1195, gen. VIII: Aurella Frances Perkins, who became wife of William Edward Maddocks, is an authoress of no mean ability, writing for publication many beautiful and pathetic pieces, both in poetry and prose, during the civil strife of 1861-65.

Perkins, p. 1196, col. 2: in connection with Lewis Wentworth Perkins (III) see Chadbourne family elsewhere.

Philbrook, Warren C., p. 321: Mr. Philbrook was elected attorney general of Maine, January 7, 1909, and was duly admitted and qualified as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States on May 3d, same year.

Quimby, p. 626, Quimby, p. 1099: one family authority (Mr. Henry C. Quimby) says that the name of the founder of the family, Robert (see p. 626), invariably used the Quimby form, as indicated by original documents on file at Salem, Massachusetts; that his sons and grandsons used the same form without any exception; and that it was not until the fourth generation that the Quimby form began to appear in New Hampshire.

Quimby, p. 1100, gen. VII: Moses Quimby graduated from Bowdoin College in 1806. Gen. VIII, Henry Brewer Quimby, name of daughter, Candace Ellen.

Roberts, Hamlin M., p. 1639: in connection see Rich family, in another place.

Sautelle, William H., p. 2247, col. 2: Mr. Sautelle is a member of Oriental Star Lodge, F. and A. M.; St. Matthew's Chapter, R. A. M., and St. Omer Commandery, K. T.; also of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Universalist. Child of Edwin C. and Mary (Sautelle) Goodwin: Edwin Crane Goodwin Jr., born July 26, 1908, in Dorchester, Mass.

Shepherd, p. 1555, col. 2, last parag: in connection with this see Stanwood family elsewhere in this work.

Sylvester, p. 303, col. 2, parag. 1: among children, for Eliza Charlotte read Elizabeth Charlotte.

Verrill, Albert Edward, p. 1700, gen. VI: from records in family Bibles it is learned that his paternal great-grandfather was not Samuel Verril, but Davis Verril, who was born August 30, 1759, married (first) Elizabeth Jumper, and their eldest child, Samuel, was born February 6, 1782.

# INDEX

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NOTE: Where the asterisk (\*) appears, reference is made to Addenda and Errata page.

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*Nathan Blizzard*



# STATE OF MAINE.

The earliest family of Clifford in New England, that of George Clifford, though for a time resident of Massachusetts, may be called a New Hampshire family, as George and all his children settled and lived in New Hampshire, and from him, as the only seventeenth century immigrant who is known to have left posterity, all the New England Cliffords of the earliest times are said to be descended. The only other immigrant of this name before 1700 was John of Lynn, who is not said to have left children.

(I) George Clifford, the immigrant, descended directly from the ancient and noble family of Clifford in England, came from the village and parish of Arnold, Nottingham county, England, to Boston, in 1644, probably bringing his wife, whose name seems to have been Elizabeth, and a son John. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. After residing for a time in Boston he removed to Hampton, New Hampshire.

(II) John, son of George and Elizabeth Clifford, was born in England in 1614, and baptized, says Savage, May 10, 1646. He died October 17, 1694, "aged eighty years," according to the town records. His first wife was Sarah; he married (second), September 28, 1658, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, who died December 1, 1667; and (third), February 6, 1672, Mrs. Bridget Huggins, widow of John Huggins. His children were: John, Israel, Hannah, Elizabeth (died young), Mehelabel, Elizabeth, Esther, Isaac and Mary.

(III) Israel, second son of John Clifford, was born in Hampton, April 15, 1647, and took the oath of allegiance in 1678. He married, March 15, 1680, Ann Smith, probably the same Ann who was alleged to be a victim of Goody Cole's witchcraft. Their children were: Ann, Mehelabel, Samuel, Sarah, John, Isaac and Richard.

(IV) Isaac, sixth child of Israel and Ann (Smith) Clifford, was born in Hampton, May 24, 1696, and settled in Kingston, originally a part of Hampton. In 1745 he bought land of Samuel Healy, the same being one-fourth of

No. 110, O. H. He finally moved to Rumney, where the latter part of his life was spent, and there he was a citizen of considerable prominence and was for many years collector and treasurer of the town. He married Sarah Healey, born in Chester, 1726, daughter of William and Mary (Sanborn) Healey, of Chester. They had ten children, eight of whom were: Sarah, Elizabeth, Bridget, Isaac, Nathaniel, John, Samuel and Joanna.

(V) Nathaniel, fifth child of Isaac and Sarah (Healey) Clifford, was born in Rumney, in April, 1750, and died January 23, 1824. He was much like his father—active, public spirited and respected, and was for years town treasurer and collector. He married Ruth Garland, of Candia, born in September, 1757. Their only child was Nathaniel, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Deacon Nathaniel (2), only son of Nathaniel (1) and Ruth (Garland) Clifford, was born in Rumney, September 23, 1778, and died 1820. Deacon Clifford was of a serious turn of mind, a trifle stern and Puritanical, perhaps, but highly respected for intelligence and uprightness of character. He married Lydia Simpson, born October 7, 1773, daughter of David Simpson, of Greenland. She was a woman of great personal beauty and unusual energy, vigor and perspicacity. Her mental characteristics were transmitted to some of her descendants. She lived to see her son Nathan one of the supreme court judges of the United States. She died June 30, 1869, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. The children of this union were: Mary Williams, Betsy Ham, Nathan, Nancy Hutchins, Ruth Garland, Katherine Simpson, and Lydia Simpson.

(VII) Hon. Nathan, only son of Deacon Nathaniel (2) and Lydia (Simpson) Clifford, was born in Rumney, Grafton county, New Hampshire, August 18, 1803, and died in Cornish, Maine, July 25, 1881. His father was able to provide a comfortable home for his family, but their circumstances, like those of their neighbors on the frontier of New Hampshire, in those days, were far different from those which obtain there now, and Nathan Clifford had to put forth all his energies

to acquire the education he got. He attended school in his native town until he was fourteen years of age, and then by great effort overcame objections to his going away to obtain a more extended education and entered Haverhill Academy, where he remained three years. He was an industrious and earnest student, and made good progress in his studies, but was compelled to spend a portion of each year in teaching school to obtain money to pay his expenses. Besides teaching school he gave instruction in vocal music, for which he had rare taste and talent. He left the Haverhill school in 1820, and then took a year's course in the New Hampton Literary Institution, which he left at eighteen years of age. He then entered the law office of Hon. Josiah Quincy, then the leader of the Grafton county bar. At that time admission to the bar of New Hampshire required of those not college graduates a period of five years' study to prepare for practice. While in the academy Mr. Clifford had pursued a broad course of general reading, and this he kept up, afterwards giving much attention to the study of the classics as taught in the regular courses of the New England colleges. Having to make his own way he continued to teach while a student at law, and up till near the time of his admission to the bar in May, 1827. Leaving New Hampshire he crossed over into the border town of Newfield, in York county, Maine, and there opened an office. His thorough preparation for his work, remarkably retentive memory and good habits formed a foundation upon which the young man soon reared the superstructure of success. He gained the confidence and got the business of the people. He entered the political arena early, and became a warm supporter of the principles of Democracy, though there were in Newfield scarce twenty men of that faith. He had inspired so much confidence in his fellow citizens that in 1830, only three years after settling in Newfield, he was elected by a large majority to represent the town in the state legislature. To this office he was three times successively re-elected. At the beginning of his third term he was elected speaker of the house, and at the next session was again elected. He soon became one of the ablest leaders among the Maine Democrats, and at the same time that he was gaining a leadership in politics he carried on a successful practice of law. In 1834 he was appointed attorney general of the state. This office he filled with ability until 1838, when he was nominated for congress from the first district. In the exciting politi-

cal conflict which followed he was elected. Before his term was out he was renominated, and again elected.—his term of service covering the period between December 2, 1839, and March 3, 1843. When he left congress his reputation as an able and zealous leader and an accomplished parliamentarian was firmly established. During the presidential canvass of 1840 he supported Martin Van Buren, and met in political debate many distinguished Whig orators, and gained for himself the reputation of being one of the most eloquent champions of his party. Though originally favoring the reelection of Van Buren to the chief magistracy of the nation, he supported the nomination of Polk with earnest and effective ardor, and in 1846 was offered the appointment of attorney-general in President Polk's cabinet, to accept which he gave up a very extensive legal practice at home. He found the duties of the office congenial to his tastes, and his administration was such as to prove him a worthy successor of the best of those who had preceded him. While he was a member of the cabinet the war with Mexico was in progress, and at its close Mr. Clifford became a member of the United States commission with the power of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to arrange terms of peace, and through his efforts the treaty was arranged with Mexico, by which California became United States territory. In September, 1849, with the outgoing of the administration, he returned to Maine and settled permanently in Portland, where he carried on his law practice until 1858. January 12 of that year he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and served as a member of that august body for more than twenty-three years. Judge Clifford was now fifty-five years old, and in the full vigor of his physical and intellectual faculties. He found himself associated with a bench, the majority of which were old men rendered slow by age and that habitual caution which attends the conscientious exercise of judicial functions. The business of the court was far in arrears, and to the work of relieving this condition he applied himself with characteristic energy, and by continuous labor saw the docket much reduced. His opinions as a federal justice form a respectable part in number and importance of the forty volumes of reports issued up to the time of his death. Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase died May 7, 1873, and Judge Clifford succeeded to the place thus made vacant. The presidential election of 1876 was not settled

by popular ballot, and by a special act of congress the matter was referred to an electoral commission of fifteen men, over whose deliberations Judge Clifford, as senior associate justice, presided in the early part of the following year. The highest office within the gift of the American people was in the balance, men's minds were heated, and the discussions were frequently acrimonious, but during all this, although a firm believer in Mr. Tilden's election, he conducted the proceedings with the dignity and impartiality of an ancient Roman, retaining perfect calmness, evincing wisdom and fairness in his decision, and, even winning the commendation of his opponents. He agreed with the minority and delivered an opinion on the question of the Florida returns, but deeming it of no avail, he rendered no public judgment on the votes of the other contested states. For several years before his death, Judge Clifford was at liberty, if he chose, to retire from the bench and receive the pension provided by law, but relinquishment of duty was not in accordance with his disposition or the habits of his life, and he continued with unabated clearness and force of mind to perform his judicial labors until overtaken by his last sickness. In October, 1880, he was seized by serious illness involving a complication of disorders, and was obliged to submit to amputation of the foot. From this he never fully recovered, and he died in Cornish, Maine, July 25, 1881. Mason's "Bench and Bar" thus closes its account of this illustrious citizen:

"Judge Clifford was a man of noble and commanding presence, and exhibited in his bearing and manner a graciousness and dignity combined that both won affection and inspired respect. Strength, culture and intellect were written on his face. He was a man of unyielding determination and immense capacity for study and investigation, and faced every duty, however onerous, with cheerfulness and confidence in himself. He possessed the genius of labor, industry, truthfulness, integrity and entire fidelity on the performance of duty were among his leading characteristics. The urbanity and courtesy which marked his intercourse with men, secured the friendship of a wide circle of eminent persons with whom he came in contact during the many years of his public life. The judge was of a temperament to prize such associations and cherished the friendships which he had thus formed to the end of his life. The simplicity, elevation and solidity of his character impressed all with whom he came in contact. A

memory of wonderful power easily retained the fruit of a long, arduous and studious life. Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Brown and Harvard all conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the proceedings of the supreme court of the United States as well as in the circuit courts of the country, held to honor his memory, bench and bar united in conceding to the venerable magistrate the character of a great, wise and just judge."

Judge Clifford married, March 20, 1828, at Newfield, Maine, Hannah Ayer, born in Newfield, March 3, 1811, died in Portland, Maine, August 2, 1892, aged eighty-one, daughter of James and Nancy (Robinson) Ayer, of Newfield. Children: 1. Charles Edward, born November 3, 1828, died April, 1907; married Antoinette Ellis Ayer, of Newfield. 2. Nancy Ayer, born January 19, 1830, married E. L. Cummings, and died November 14, 1899. 3. Nathan J., born January 12, 1832, died —; married Sarah Gilman. 4. Hannah Frances, born May 11, 1834; married Philip Henry Brown, of Portland, Maine, died December 20, 1900. 5. William Henry, born October 22, 1835, and died September 13, 1836. 6. William Henry, born August 11, 1838 (see forward). 7. Elisha, born June 26, 1839, died June 27, 1839. 8. Lydia J., born June 8, 1842, died March 28, 1843. 9. George Franklin, born November 8, 1844, died October 21, 1903, married Martha O'Brien, of Cornish, Maine.

(VIII) William Henry, third son of Judge Nathan and Hannah (Ayer) Clifford, was born in Newfield, Maine, August 11, 1838. After leaving the public schools he fitted for college at Portland Academy and at Professor Woods's school at Yarmouth. After spending four years in Dartmouth College he graduated there in 1858. Soon afterward he began the study of law in the office of Shepley & Dane, of Portland, and completed the course in the office of Benjamin R. Curtis, in Boston. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts in 1863; in Maine and in the United States circuit court in 1864; and in the United States supreme court in 1867. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Portland, where he practiced his profession up to the time of his death, September 18, 1901. For about ten years he was a commissioner of the United States circuit court for the District of Maine, and afterwards acquired extensive practice in the federal courts and before the supreme court at Washington. He was author of "Clifford's Reports," a compilation in four volumes of his father's deci-



sions in the New England circuit. From young manhood he was interested in the political contests in Maine, on the Democratic side, and from the time of the civil war was quite prominent as a leader in campaigns. Twice he was nominated as Democratic candidate for congress in the First Congressional District—once against John H. Burleigh, and the second time as the opponent of Thomas B. Reed, and won credit and respect by both his abilities and powers as a political speaker, and by the vigor and energy of his campaigns. He was a member of the Democratic national committee, and presided over a number of state conventions of the party. In 1890 he was candidate for governor of Maine on the ticket of the Gold Democrats. He was fond of literature; was a member of the Maine Historical Society, and was author of several pamphlets on literary, political and other subjects. His degree of Master of Arts was conferred by Bishops College, Lenoxville, Province of Quebec. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some time served as vestryman in St. Luke's Cathedral. He was a member of the Cumberland Club of Portland, and the Union Club of Boston. He was affiliated with various Masonic bodies, including the Commandery; and with the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. It has been written of him: "He was a man of scholarly tastes and broad culture; always a student, his reading was both extensive and exhaustive. He was an authority on many literary and historical subjects, and the addresses which he delivered from time to time on such subjects bore evidence of his natural ability and wide learning."

Mr. Clifford married, August 8, 1866, Ellen Greeley Brown, born in Portland, May 30, 1841, died there May 9, 1904, daughter of John B. and Ann M. (Greeley) Brown, of Portland. Children: 1. Nathan; see forward. 2. Matilda Greeley, born July 20, 1869; married James W. Jamieson, November 15, 1904. 3. William Henry, July 28, 1875; see forward. 4. Philip Greeley, born September 11, 1882; see forward. Children of William H. Clifford, who died young, were John B. and Ellen Ayer.

(IX) Hon. Nathan (2), eldest child of Hon. William H. and Ellen G. (Brown) Clifford, was born in Portland, June 17, 1867. He attended the public schools of Portland, Phillips Andover Academy, and the Portland high school, graduating from the latter in 1886. In the fall of the same year he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated with

high honors in June, 1890. Immediately after graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of his father in Portland and was admitted to the bar three years later, in May, 1893, and became a member of the firm of Clifford, Verrill & Clifford, the present firm. The marks of heredity are discernible in Mr. Clifford, and he displays much of the ability that distinguished his progenitors. As a lawyer he ranks high, and in the Democratic party, of which he is an honored member, he is regarded as a wise counselor and successful leader. His interest in politics began at an early age, and his activity in party matters began immediately after his graduation from college. He has filled various offices in the party and in the municipality. In 1895 he was made chairman of the Democratic city committee. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Portland, and was re-elected the next year. His election to succeed himself in this office was the first instance in the history of the city where a Democrat was his own immediate successor. His administration of municipal business gave great satisfaction, but when he was made candidate for a third term, in 1907, he was defeated by Adam P. Leighton. Mr. Clifford is a member of the Maine Historical Society; the Maine Geological Society; vice-president of the Harvard Club in Maine, and the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs; director of the Harvard Alumni Association; and member of the Cumberland Club, and various other bodies. Mr. Clifford married, in Boston, May 5, 1897, Caroline L. Devens, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 6, 1872, daughter of Captain Edward Fesser and Abbie Maria (Fairbanks) Devens; her father was an officer in the United States navy. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford: Katharine Louisa, born 1898; Nathan Jr., 1900; William Henry, 1904.

(IX) Captain William Henry, son of Hon. William H. and Ellen G. (Brown) Clifford, was born in Portland, July 28, 1875. He was educated in public schools of Portland, Chauncey Hall school, Boston, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He read law in the office of Clifford, Verrill & Clifford at Portland. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he organized the naval reserve of Maine and was elected junior lieutenant; the reserves were ordered to the monitor "Montauk" and stationed in Portland harbor during the summer of 1898. At the close of the war Mr. Clifford went to Annapolis, Maryland, and after studying for a few months passed the examination for first lieutenant of United





Walter Clifford.



States Marine Corps, and served for three years in the Philippines. He commanded the guard at the St. Louis exposition and the legation guard at Peking, China, in the winter of 1907. He has attained the rank of captain and is now serving in the Philippines. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding various important offices in that order. He married, October 12, 1907, Mabel Moore, daughter of George M. Moore, of London. They have one son.

(IX) Philip Greely, son of Hon. William H. and Ellen G. (Brown) Clifford, was born in Portland, September 11, 1882. He attended the public schools and prepared for college by studying under private tutors; in 1899 he entered Bowdoin College, graduating therefrom in 1903. He then took up the study of law at Harvard College, and also read law in the office of his brother, Hon. Nathan Clifford. He was admitted to the bar in 1906, and at once established himself in practice. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, Portland Country Club, Portland Yacht Club, and the following college fraternities: Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and the Crown and Coffin. Mr. Clifford married, October 11, 1905, Katharine Hale, daughter of Judge Clarence and Margaret (Rollins) Hale, the former named being judge of the United States District Court (see Hale family). Mr. and Mrs. Clifford have one child, Margaret Ellen Clifford.

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It is supposed that the name of HAMLIN Hamlin is originally of Germanic origin, perhaps derived from the town of Hamlin in Lower Saxony situated at the junction of the river of Hamel with the Weiser. The name Hamelin is still common in France, whence some have emigrated to this country and to Quebec, where they have become numerous. In England this name was formerly spelled Hamblen, Hamelyn, Hamelin and Hamlyn. As the name is found in the "Roll of Battle Abbey" it is undoubtedly of French origin, and was brought into England by a follower of the Norman conqueror. Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry describes several coats-of-arms belonging to the Hamblens and Hamlyns. Representatives of the distinguished American family of this name participated in the war for national independence and the civil war. It has produced a goodly number of able men including clergymen, lawyers, physicians and statesmen, and its most distinguished representative of mod-

ern times was the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States during Abraham Lincoln's administration, for many years a member of the national senate from Maine and afterwards minister to Spain. A numerous progeny sprung from Captain Giles Hamlin, who immigrated to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1650. It is supposed that James and Giles were brothers, but their relationship, like the connection between Sire de Balon and Hamelinus, was never determined. At the time Giles came to this country, Lewis Hamelin of France settled in Canada and established the Hamlin family of that part of the continent.

The English ancestor of the Hamlins of New England appears to be John Hamelyn, of Cornwall, living in 1570, and who married Amor, daughter of Robert Knowle, of Sarum. This couple had a son and heir who lived in Devonshire by the name of Giles. Giles Hamelin or Hamelyn married a daughter of Robert Ashley and had two sons: Thomas, Gentleman, London, 1623, and James. James is the ancestor of the larger part of the Hamlin race in this Republic. He made a voyage to Cape Cod unaccompanied by his family, and there made a home for them at Barnstable. He then returned to England, and in 1639 brought back his wife and several children.

(I) James, son of Giles and ——— (Ashley) Hamelin, lived, and his children were baptized in the church in the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England, between 1630 and 1636. These children were: 1. James, baptized October 31, 1630, died before April, 1636. 2. Sarah, baptized September 6, 1632. 3. Mary, baptized July 27, 1634. 4. James, baptized April 10, 1636. The first record of his children born in America is: Bartholomew, born in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, April 11, 1642. A child, Hannah, was probably born in England between 1636 and 1642, but no record of her birth appears either in England or New England. James Hamlene appears among the list of freemen in Barnstable in 1643 and James Hamblen Junior, and James Hamhlen Senior, on list of freemen May 29, 1670. He made his will January 23, 1683, and Governor Hinckley and Jonathan Russell witnessed the signing and sealing of the will. In this will he names his wife as Anne, but no other record of her name has been found. The children of James and Anne Hamlin not certainly born in England are: 6. Hannah. 7. Bartholomew. 8. John, born June 26, 1644. 9. A child, stillborn and

buried December 2, 1646. 10. Sarah, born November 7, 1647. 11. Eleazer, March 17, 1649. 12. Israel, June 25, 1652.

(II) James (2), second son and fourth child of James (1) and Anne Hamlin, was born in England and baptized April 10, 1636, at St. Lawrence Parish, Reading, Berkshire. He came to Plymouth Colony, New England, with his mother and sisters prior to 1642, and was married at Barnstable in that colony to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Dunham, November 20, 1662. He was a farmer and lived on the Coggin's Pond lot owned by his father up to 1702, when he removed to Hamblin Plains in West Berkshire. In his will, made in 1717, he claims to be a resident of Tisbury, but he is recorded as a representative at a great and general court or assembly for her Majesties Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England held in Boston, Wednesday, May 13, 1705, as Mr. James Hamlin, Barnstable. His wife, Mary, died April 19, 1715, in the seventy-third year of her age, and James Hamlin died in Tisbury, May 3, 1718. Their children were fourteen in number, as follows, all born in Barnstable: 1. Mary, July 24, 1664. 2. Elizabeth, February 14, 1665-66. 3. Eleazer (q. v.), April 12, 1668. 4. Experience, April 12, 1668. 5. James, August 26, 1669. 6. Jonathan, March 6, 1670-71. 7. A son, March 28, 1672, died April 7, 1672. 8. Ebenezer, July 29, 1674. 9. Elisha, March 5, 1676-77, died December 20, 1677. 10. Hope, March 13, 1679-80. 11. Job, January 15, 1681. 12. John, January 12, 1683. 13. Benjamin, baptized March 16, 1684-85. 14. Elkanah, baptized March 16, 1685.

(III) Eleazer, eldest son and third child of James and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, April 12, 1668. He married Lydia, daughter of Paul and Deborah (Willard) Sares or Sears, and they lived in Horwich or Yarmouth. His father in his will made in 1717 mentions "my four grandchildren, the children of my son Eleazer Hamlin, deceased." He died in Yarmouth in 1698, and his widow married, September 30, 1706, Thomas Snow, of Harwich. The children of Eleazer and Lydia (Sears) Hamlin were: 1. Benjamin (q. v.), born in 1692. 2. A son, 1694. 3. Mary, 1696. 4. Elisha, January 26, 1697-98.

(IV) Benjamin, eldest child of Eleazer and Lydia (Sear-) Hamlin, was born in 1692. He married, October 25, 1716, Anne, daughter of Samuel Mayo and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Mayo, who was in Barnstable in 1639, the marriage ceremony being performed

by John Doane, Esq., of Eastham, and the marriage recorded in Orleans. The eight children of Benjamin and Anne (Mayo) Hamlin were: 1. Cornelius, born 1719. 2. Joshua, about 1721. 3. Benjamin, baptized July 2, 1727. 4. Lydia, about 1724. 5. Isaac, about 1728. 6. Mary. 7. Eleazer (q. v.), about 1732. 8. Elizabeth. Benjamin Hamlin was a mariner engaged in the whale fishing; was instantly killed while engaged in assisting in the capture of a whale early in July, 1737, and September 7, 1738, his widow married William Graham, of Boston.

(V) Major Eleazer (2), youngest son and seventh child of Benjamin and Anne (Mayo) Hamlin, was born in Billingsgate, Plymouth Colony, about July, 1732. He was married (first) in East Parish, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 30, 1750, by the Rev. John Augier, to Lydia Bonney, of Pembroke. She died August 12, 1769, and he married (second) Mrs. Sarah (Lobdell) Bryant, a widow with two children, George and William Bryant. Eleazer Hamlin was baptized in Second Church at Pembroke, February 6, 1762. His five eldest children had been baptized prior to that date "on account of his wife." He was a grantee in fifteen deeds of land in Pembroke and Bridgewater, from 1759 to 1774, and about April, 1776, removed to Harvard, Middlesex county, and on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, he was second lieutenant in Captain James Hatch's company and marched from West Parish, Pembroke, to Scituate and Marshfield. In list of officers in General Thomas' regiment, commissioned May 19, 1775, he held the rank of captain, and January 1, 1776, he was captain in the Twenty-third Continental Infantry. He was in the army at Peekskill, New York, December 27, 1776. Tradition in the family gave it that because of his large family at home he was retired with the rank of brevet major and that General Washington on bidding him farewell gave him \$200 in Continental money. Four of his sons: Africa, Europe, America and Eleazer, and a son-in-law, Major Seth Phillips, served in the revolutionary army. After the war the general court of Massachusetts gave him a grant of land in Maine in consideration of the services of his family in the revolution, and the trust is known as "Hamlin's Grant" to this day. The land proving unproductive, his sons were allowed to select farms and settlements in Oxford county, afterwards called Waterford, Maine. He was a great reader and particularly fond of history and biography and he helped to found







Hannibal Hamlin,  
Vice-President United States, 1861-1864.

and was a stockholder in the first public library established at Westford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1796. He was a member of the committee of correspondence and safety in 1779; was a licensed inn-holder 1780-85; was a delegate at Concord, October, 1779; selectman, 1782; delegate to convention at Lunenburg, May 19, 1785. He died December 1, 1867, aged seventy-five years and five months, and was buried in the east burying ground, Westford, where his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Hamlin, who died November 15, 1788, in the forty-fifth year of her age, was buried. The eleven children of Major Eleazer and Lydia (Bonney) Hamlin, all born in Pembroke, Plymouth Colony, were: 1. Asia, born March 9, 1753, baptized October 16, 1757, died at the age of seventeen years. 2. Elizabeth, born October 27, 1754, baptized October 16, 1757. 3. Alice, born February 17, 1756, baptized October 16, 1757. 4. Africa, born January 27, 1758, baptized February 26, 1758. 5. Europe, born November 20, 1759, baptized April 20, 1760. 6. America, born October 20, 1761, baptized November 22, 1761. 7. Lydia, born November 5, 1763, baptized November, 1763. 8. Eleazer, born September 23, 1765, baptized September 29, 1765. 9. Mary, born August 3, 1767, baptized September 13, 1767. 10. Cyrus (q. v.) and 11. Hannibal (twins), born July 21, 1769, baptized August 20, 1769. The six children of Major Eleazer Hamlin by his second wife, Sarah (Lobdell) (Bryant) Hamlin, were: 12. Asia, born in Pembroke, May 11, 1774, died November 2, 1778. 13. Sally, born in Pembroke, October 29, 1775, baptized January 26, 1776. 14. Isaac, born in Harvard, January 30, 1778. 15. Asia, born May 15, 1780. 16. Green, born 1782, died July 2, 1798. 17. George. (For Hannibal and descendants see forward.)

(VI) Dr. Cyrus, sixth son and tenth child of Major Eleazer and Lydia (Bonney) Hamlin, was born in Pembroke, Plymouth Colony, July 21, 1769. He removed with the family to Harvard, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1776, where he taught school, pursued an academic course of study preparatory to studying medicine, and practiced medicine in connection with teaching school up to the time of his death. In 1795 he was invited by the early settlers of Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, through a committee made up of Sylvanus Boardman, Ransom Norton, William Hood and Isaac Livermore, to settle in that place, at the time destitute of a physician, and he removed there the same year and at once

secured a large practice and a most estimable wife. He married December 4, 1797, Anna, daughter and sixth child of Deacon Elijah Livermore, granddaughter of Deacon Elijah Livermore, of Waltham, Massachusetts, and presumably a descendant from John Livermore, the immigrant, who came from Ipswich, England, to New England in the ship "Francis," Captain John Cutting, master, in April, 1634, with his wife, Grace, and settled in Watertown as early as 1642, and they had nine children. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin was town clerk and treasurer of Livermore township, moderator of the town meeting and representative from Livermore in the general court of Massachusetts, 1803. He purchased in 1804 from General Leonard a farm known as Paris Hill, in the center of the township, for which he paid four hundred dollars. He built thereon a large two-story house in 1807 and beautified the place by planting rows of elm trees along the street. When the county of Oxford was organized in 1804, he was appointed the first clerk of the court of common pleas and held the office for many years. The court was held in the Baptist church on Paris Hill and the judge, Hon. Simeon Frye, stopped at Dr. Hamlin's house. Dr. Hamlin was subsequently high sheriff of Oxford county. Dr. Hamlin is described as a man of dark, swarthy complexion, with blue eyes and weighed nearly three hundred pounds. He was a founder and original. He died suddenly at his home in Paris Hill, February 2, 1829, and at the time six of their eight children were living, the youngest boy fifteen years old. His death left a great responsibility on the widow, as well as on the two older sons, and she continued to live at Paris Hill with two maiden daughters up to the time of her death, which occurred August 25, 1852. The first five of the eight children of Dr. Cyrus and Anna (Livermore) Hamlin were born in Livermore and the others in Paris, Maine. They were, in the order of their birth: 1. Elijah Livermore, December 30, 1798, died April 6, 1799. 2. Elijah Livermore, March 29, 1800. 3. Cyrus, July 16, 1802. 4. Eliza, April 4, 1804. 5. Anna, July 14, 1805. 6. Vesta, June 6, 1808. 7. Hannibal (q. v.). 8. Hannah Livermore, October 10, 1814.

(VII) Hannibal, son of Dr. Cyrus and Anna (Livermore) Hamlin, was born in Paris Hill, Maine, August 27, 1809. He attended Hebron Academy preparatory to entering college, but the death of his father in 1829 forced him to devote himself to the care of the farm and to teaching school in the winter season in or-

der to furnish for the maintenance of his mother and sisters. While engaged in farming and teaching he found little time to study law. He published the *Jeffersonian*, a local Democratic paper, in partnership with Horatio King, but at the end of a year he sold his interest in the venture to his partner and took up the study of law in the office of General Samuel Fessenden in Portland and he settled in the practice of law in Hampden, Penobscot county, in 1833. In 1835 he entered the arena of politics as the Democratic candidate for representative in the Maine legislature, and he was elected and continued in office 1835-40, and for three terms, 1838-39-40, he was a speaker of the house, although but twenty-nine years of age when first elected speaker. In the fall of 1840 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the twenty-seventh United States congress, but he was the successful candidate in 1842 and 1844, serving in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth congresses, 1843-47. In congress he opposed the extension of slavery in his maiden speech, opposed the annexation of Texas, denounced the practice of duelling, and was the candidate of the anti-slavery Democrats for speaker. The Maine legislature in 1846, after balloting six weeks, defeated him for United States senator by one vote, he being the candidate of the anti-slavery Democrats. In 1847 he was sent as a representative to the Maine legislature, and in May, 1848, when a vacancy occurred in the United States senate by the death of Senator John Fairfield, of Maine, as filled temporarily by W. B. S. Moore, appointed by Governor Dana, Mr. Hamlin was elected by a majority of one vote to fill the vacancy, and in 1850 was re-elected after a contest in the legislative caucus for three months, for a full term of six years. When Buchanan became the Democratic candidate for president of the United States in 1856, he left the party, assisted in the formation of the Republican party in Maine, accepted the Republican nomination for governor of Maine and was elected by 25,000 plurality. Thereupon he resigned his seat in the United States senate, February 6, 1857, and was inaugurated as governor of Maine, but the same year was elected by the Republican legislature of Maine United States senator, and in February, 1857, resigned the governorship in order to take his seat in the United States senate, March 4, 1857. In 1860 he was nominated and elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln for president, and January 1, 1861, he

resigned his seat in the United States senate, and March 4, 1861, he took his seat as president of the United States senate and ably presided over that body during the first four years of the eventful civil war. The wisdom of his party, in convention assembled in 1864, decided to give the vice-presidential nomination to the south and President Lincoln on his second inauguration offered to Senator Hamlin the portfolio of the United States treasury, which cabinet position he declined, and when Lincoln was assassinated, President Johnson made Senator Hamlin collector of the port of Boston, but he resigned the lucrative office in 1866, as he was not in political accord with the president. The legislature of the state of Maine elected him to the United States senate in 1869 for the fourth time, and in 1875 for the fifth time. Having served in the United States senate for twenty-five years and as chairman of the committees on commerce, post-offices and post roads and of foreign affairs, he declined re-election to the senate in 1881, and President Garfield gave it to him to select his choice of three important missions, Germany, Italy and Spain, and Senator Hamlin went to Spain, but found it advisable to resign the mission in 1883. He was a founder of education, served as regent of the Smithsonian Institute, ex-officer 1861-65 and by appointment 1870-82, and he was for a time dean of the board of regents. He was a trustee of Colby University, 1857-91, and that institution conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1859.

He married (first) December 10, 1833, Sarah Jane, daughter of Hon. Stephen and Sally (Stowell) Emery, of Hallowell, Maine. She died in Hampden, Maine, April 17, 1855, and on September 25, 1856, he married his deceased wife's half-sister, Ellen Vesta, daughter of Hon. Stephen and Jeannette (Loring) Emery. He died at a public entertainment at the Tarratine Club rooms, Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891, the third citizen of the United States who had held the office of vice-president of the United States to die on the nation's birthday. The children of Hannibal and Sarah Jane (Emery) Hamlin were: 1. George Emery, born September 30, 1835, died July 14, 1844. 2. Charles, September 13, 1837. 3. Cyrus, April 26, 1839. 4. Sarah Jane, January 7, 1842. 5. George Emery, February 24, 1848, died September 6, 1849. By his second wife, Ellen Vesta (Emery) Hamlin, he had: 6. Hannibal Emery (q. v.), August 22, 1858. 7. Frank, September 26, 1862, mentioned below.



(VIII) Charles, second son of Hannibal and Sarah Jane (Emery) Hamlin, was born in Hampden, Maine, September 13, 1837, graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1857, A. M., 1860. Major of Eighteenth Maine Volunteers, 1862, brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, 1864, for his bravery on the battlefield of Gettysburg. He was acting adjutant general of the second division, third corps, Army of the Potomac, and saw service at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, Kelly's Ford, November 7, 1863, Locust Grove, November 29, 1863, Mine Run, May 8, 1864, and the battles of the Wilderness following. He resigned his commission in the United States Volunteer Army, September 13, 1865, practiced law in Bangor, Maine, was city solicitor, register in bankruptcy, United States commissioner and reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Maine. He was representative in the state legislature, 1883-85, and speaker of the house, 1885. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the Gettysburg commission from Maine, commander of the Maine Commanding Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, president of the Eastern Maine General Hospital and author of "Insolvent Laws of Maine" and co-editor of "Maine at Gettysburg." He married, November 28, 1860, Sarah Purington, daughter of Dixey W. and Sarah (Purington) Thompson, of Topsham, Maine.

(VIII) Cyrus, third son of Hannibal and Sarah Jane (Emery) Hamlin, was born in Hampden, Maine, April 26, 1839. Attended Hampden Academy and Colby University, but left college to study law; practiced in York county courts, and in 1862 was made aide-de-camp on the staff of General John C. Fremont, and for bravery at Cross Keyes, Virginia, received the commendation of his commander. He was colonel of the Eighteenth United States Colored Volunteers and commanded a brigade in the Department of the Gulf. He received promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers, December 3, 1864, commanded the district of Port Hudson, 1864-65, and was brevetted major-general of volunteer, March 13, 1865. He helped to reconstruct the government of the state of Louisiana, and was a practicing attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he died August 28, 1867. General Cyrus Hamlin married, October 12, 1862, Sarah, daughter of True and Sarah Sanborn, of Prospect, Maine. She died in Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 14, 1863, leaving no issue.

(VIII) Hannibal Emery, son of Hannibal

and Ellen V. (Emery) Hamlin, was born in Hampden, Penobscot county, Maine, August 22, 1858. He was a pupil in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, and was fitted for college at Waterville Classical Institute, now the Curn Classical Institute, and he was graduated at Colby University, A. B., 1879, and at the Boston University, LL. B., 1882. He pursued a course in law in the Columbia University Law School, Washington, D. C., 1879-80. He was admitted to the bar of Waldo county, Maine, in 1883, and began the practice of law in Ellsworth, Maine, in January, 1883, as the junior member of the law firm of Hale, Emery and Hamlin. The elevation of Mr. Emery to a justiceship of the Maine supreme judicial court, in the fall of 1883, changed the name of the firm to Hale & Hamlin, and they added to their law office in Ellsworth one at Bar Harbor. The firm of which Hon. Eugene Hale, United States senator from Maine, is senior partner was augmented in 1900 by Henry M. Hall becoming junior partner. From inheritance and choice, Mr. Hamlin is a stalwart Republican. He served his native state as a representative in the state legislature, 1893-95, and in 1895 represented the house as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was made a state senator in 1899 and was president of the Maine senate in 1901. He was judge advocate-general on the staff of Governor Llewellyn Powers, 1899-1901, and on the staff of Governor John Fremont Hill, 1901-04. He was one of the three Maine commissioners on uniformity of legislation, appointed in 1895, and the commission is still in force. In 1904 he was appointed one of the three Maine delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis, and in 1906 was appointed one of the three Maine delegates to the Divorce Congress that met in Washington and Philadelphia. In January, 1905, he was elected attorney-general for the state of Maine for the year 1905-06, and in January, 1907, was re-elected for the years 1907-08. Mr. Hamlin has not married.

(VIII) Frank, son of Hannibal and Ellen V. (Emery) Hamlin, was born in Bangor, Maine, September 26, 1862. He attended the public schools of Bangor and was prepared for college at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He matriculated at Harvard in 1880 and was graduated A. B., 1884. Was in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Chicago for one year. He then took up the study of law and entered the School of Law of Boston University, where he graduated LL. B. 1888. He settled in Chi-

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

cago, Illinois, in the practice of law, having been admitted to the Illinois bar in 1888. He first was a clerk in the offices of Flower, Remy & Holstein, 1888-90, and in 1890 formed a partnership with John F. Holland, as Hamlin & Holland. 1892 the firm, by the addition of a partner, in the person of William C. Boyden, became Hamlin, Holland & Boyden. In 1898 a friendly reorganization of his firm was effected and a partnership with Byron Boyden, who had been associated with him in the office of the corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, was then formed, under the firm name of Hamlin & Boyden, which is still in existence, with law offices at 107 Dearborn street. While practicing in all the courts of Cook county, the state of Illinois, and the United States district, circuit and supreme courts, he became somewhat of a specialist in the direction of municipal corporation law. He served as assistant corporation counsel for the city of Chicago, 1895-97, as attorney for the Lincoln Park commission 1901-07, and as attorney for the civil service commission of Chicago during a part of the year 1907. He is also attorney for the board of education of the city of Chicago. His club affiliation in Chicago includes the University, Chicago, Marquette, Harvard and other clubs. He served as president of the Harvard Club, 1900-01. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian denomination. He was still a bachelor in 1908 and as he grew older he became more like his father in physical features, which fact was often spoken of by elderly men who had been intimate with his father in Washington during the civil war, when in the senate or presiding over that body.

(VI) Major Hannibal, eleventh child of Major Eleazer and Lydia (Bonney) Hamlin (twin of Cyrus), was born July 21, 1769, in Pembroke, and was a boy of seven years when his parents moved to Harvard, where he became a teacher. He went to Waterford, Maine, about 1796, settled on lot 8, range 4, and was active in the incorporation of the town; was both moderator and selectman 1804-6, representative 1809-10, and also served as high sheriff of Oxford county. His military title came from service in the militia. He was made a Mason November 12, 1804, in Oriental Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. M., Bridgton, and was active in promoting culture in the backwoods. The Bible was read daily in his home, and the Sabbath strictly observed. Before his marriage he had built a house and barn, but he did not live many years to enjoy his home. He died September 8, 1811, and

was laid away in the ancient burying ground at Waterford, where his family rests. He married, January 16, 1800, Susannah, daughter of Colonel Francis Faulkner, of Acton, Massachusetts, born February 21, 1772. She is spoken of as "a beautiful and charming woman." Children: Susan, Emerson Faulkner (died young), Rebecca Faulkner, Winthrop, Emerson Faulkner, Hannibal and Cyrus.

(VII) Hannibal, fourth son of Hannibal and Susannah (Faulkner) Hamlin, was born January 30, 1809, at Waterford and was less than three years old at the time of his father's death. He resided with his mother on the homestead and was early made acquainted with the labors necessary on a farm. As soon as he was old enough, he managed the farm. In 1840 he removed to Union, Maine, where he was a merchant for two years. Thenceforward he resided in the vicinity of Boston until 1861, when he went to Washington to take a position in the United States Treasury Department. He died at Washington, November 13, 1862. He was a man of exemplary Christian character, with literary tastes and modest nature. Some of his literary productions were published in Boston papers and at the dedication of the Congregational Church at Temple, Maine, in 1840, two hymns composed by him were sung. He was married, February 5, 1835, at Temple, to Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe (Abbott) Abbott. She was born June 20, 1815, at Temple.

(VII) Abby Frances, daughter of Hannibal and Abigail (Abbott) Hamlin, was born October 22, 1837, in Waterford, and was married October 14, 1857, to Reverend Doctor Lyman Abbott (see Abbott VII).

(For preceding generations see James Hamlin I.)

(III) Deacon Ebenezer, fourth HAMLIN son of James (2) and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 29, 1674. He was an active man in community affairs, and occupied the old farm with his father at Coggin Pond. He removed to Rochester, Massachusetts, now Warcham, and was one of the original members of the church there and was appointed deacon in 1705. In 1742 he became one of the early settlers in Sharon, Connecticut, living where George Skinner now resides. He married Sarah Lewis, of Barnstable, April 4, 1698. Children: Ebenezer, Mercy, Hopedill, Cornelius, Thomas, Isaac

and Lewis. He married (second) Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Arnold, of Rochester, Massachusetts.

(IV) Lewis, sixth son of Deacon Ebenezer and Sarah (Lewis) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, January 31, 1718. He removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, about 1740. He married Experience, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hinckley) Jenkins, of Barnstable. Children: Sarah, Nathaniel, Lewis, Sarah, Mary, Philemon, Mercy and Perez. On the night of the great earthquake in 1755, he arose clad only in his night garments, and as a result thereof contracted a severe cold and died in December, 1755. His widow married a Mr. Holbrook; she died in Wellfleet, Massachusetts, November 24, 1794.

(V) Nathaniel, eldest son of Lewis and Experience (Jenkins) Hamlin, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 20, 1741. In 1759 he assisted in building boats in Albany, New York, and on Lakes George and Champlain for General Amherst's expedition. From May, 1760, to 1761 he served as a private in Captain Bassett's company of Chillmark, Massachusetts, and in Colonel Nathaniel Wing's regiment, seeing hard service at Nova Scotia. He was one of the garrison who, under the direction of a company of sappers and miners sent out from England, blew up the fortifications of Louisburg. Mr. Hamlin removed to Wellfleet, then to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1763, and to Oxford, same state, 1778. While there he officiated as tax collector. In 1782 he removed to Hallowell, Maine, where he worked as a housewright, and in 1795 he made that town his permanent abode. At Augusta, Maine, he labored as a joiner and made wooden clocks, spinning wheels and sleighs. The lot on which the present Kennebec granite courthouse stands was the site of his home. Through his long life he was a man much looked up to for counsel and advice in public matters, and his great skill as a mechanic made him much sought after in that line. He married, December 5, 1762, Sarah Bacon. Children: Theophilus, Mary, Olive, Louis, Sarah, Perez, Nathaniel and Lot. Mr. Hamlin died in 1834, and his wife died at Sidney, Maine, on Independence day, 1830.

(VI) Perez, third son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Bacon) Hamlin, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, October 1, 1777. Like his father he was a housesmith. He came to Augusta, Maine, in 1794, subsequently taking up his residence in Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine. He married (first) Anna, daughter of John and Betsey (Bean) Prescott, of Read-

field, Maine, who was originally from Epping, New Hampshire. Children: Charles, William, Olive, Reuel and Anna. He married (second) Betsey Crommett, of Sidney. Child, Elizabeth. He married (third) Sarah Kendall. Children: Fanny, Sarah W., Almira and Mary Ann. Perez Hamlin died in Augusta, September 7, 1860.

(VII) William, second son of Perez and Anna (Prescott) Hamlin, was born in Augusta, Maine, December 8, 1801. He lived in Sidney, where he followed the occupation of his forefathers, housesmith, and was also a farmer. He removed to Wisconsin subsequent to his marriage and the birth of his children. He married Paulina Bacon. Children: Wellington Bacon, Albion H. P., Caroline Ann, William Augustus, Melvin Orlando, Mary Elizabeth, Joseph Perez, Mary Paulina, George Henry, Solomon Alfred, Henry Harrison, John Carter and Prince Edward.

(VIII) Wellington Bacon, eldest son of William and Paulina (Bacon) Hamlin, was born in Sidney, Maine, September 1, 1824, and his death occurred there May 2, 1885. Like his father he was a carpenter, was a Universalist in religion and a Republican in politics. He married Philena P. Robinson. Children: Delwin A., Almada C., George H., Willie, Fred O., Mary E. and Jennie.

(IX) George H., second son of Wellington Bacon and Philena P. (Robinson) Hamlin, was born in Sidney, Maine, November 18, 1850. He fitted for college at the Waterville Classical Institute, and graduated from Maine State College (now University of Maine) in 1873, with which institution he was connected as instructor and professor of civil engineering until 1898, also serving as treasurer of the university for several years. He is general manager of the Marine Railway & Lumber Company of Brewer, Maine, owns and operates a lumber mill at Winn, Maine, and has extensive real estate interests. He is a Free and Accepted Mason. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Arts of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He has been in the active practice of his profession until within the last few years, when his various business enterprises have taken the greater part of his time. Professor Hamlin married Annie M., daughter of Gideon Mayo, of Orono, Maine. Children: 1. Henry Mayo, born November 28, 1881, died January 28,



1886. 2. Laura, September 7, 1883, died February 13, 1886. 3. Charles M., March 5, 1885, a graduate of Brown University, and a lumber salesman. 4. George Harold, September 29, 1888, now in Phillips Andover Academy.

Of the several distinct families of COBB New England origin bearing this surname, none is larger in point of numbers or more productive of distinguished men than that which claims as its progenitor Elder Henry Cobb, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. He is believed to have come from the county of Kent, in England; and it has been claimed by one genealogist, apparently without documentary evidence, that he was connected with the landed family of the same surname which then had its seat at Cobbe Court in that county. There does seem reason, however, to assert that he became a Separatist in early youth, and was a member of the much persecuted congregation to which Rev. John Lothrop ministered in London before crossing the Atlantic.

(I) Henry Cobb was living at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632, at Scituate in 1633, and settled finally in Barnstable in 1639, where he died in 1679. In 1634 he and his wife were dismissed from the Plymouth church, and became, with others, original members of the church at Scituate. Here he was chosen a deacon in 1635, and the town historian records that "he was a useful and valuable man." At Barnstable, whither he removed with his pastor, Rev. John Lothrop, he was senior deacon or ruling elder for forty-four years. He built two houses on his home lot of seven acres, the first apparently for temporary occupancy, the second of stone, as a place of refuge from the Indians, should they prove hostile. His "great lot" of sixty acres was especially adapted for grazing, and was simply sufficient for the "one cowe and two goates to him in hand payd by Manasseth Kempton" in partial return for his lands at Scituate. He also had two lots in the "common field" occupied for planting lands. He was a town officer, a member of its most important committees and a deputy to the colony court in 1645-47-52-59-60-61. He married (first) Patience Hurst, who died in May, 1648; and (second) Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hinckley, whose death occurred shortly after his own. He had by the first marriage: John, James, Mary, Hannah, Patience, Gershom and Eliezer; by the second: Samuel, Jonathan,

Sarah, Henry, Mehitable, Experience besides two that died in infancy.

(II) Jonathan, son of Elder Henry and Sarah (Hinckley) Cobb, was born April 10, 1660, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He married, March 1, 1682-83, Hope, widow of John Hockings, and daughter of Elder John Chipman. In 1703 he removed to Middleborough, Massachusetts, and thence to Falmouth Neck, now Portland, Maine. His children were Samuel, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Joseph, Lydia and Gershom.

(III) Samuel, son of Jonathan and Hope (Chipman) Cobb, was born April 6, 1686, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He married Abigail Stuart, at Middleborough, Massachusetts, and removed to Maine in 1717, and built the second house at Purpoosduck, opposite Falmouth Neck. The following year, however, he removed and made his home on what is now Congress street, near the head of India street. He was a ship carpenter, and was for many years an active and influential man in the affairs of the town, having sustained the offices of clerk, treasurer and selectman. He died in 1766. His children were: Chipman, Ebenezer, Samuel, Peter, Hope and Hannah.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Abigail (Stuart) Cobb, was born about 1720, and is referred to in Smith's Journal as Captain Cobb, evidently to distinguish him from his father, who was generally known as Deacon Cobb. Like him he was largely engaged in shipbuilding both at Portland and at what is now Falmouth. He and his wife, whose maiden name is believed to be Ingersoll, had two children: Samuel and William.

(V) Samuel (3), son of Captain Samuel (2) Cobb, is the father of the Edward, Samuel and Francis Cobb who in February, 1806, conveyed to Jonathan Moody "part of our honored Grandfather, Samuel Cobb, late of Falmouth, home estate except one-half of the ship-yard given to our uncle William Cobb." They were joiners or housewrights, and united in other deeds of real estate in Portland.

(VI) Francis Cobb, believed to be the Francis mentioned above (the unfortunate destruction of the probate records of Cumberland county prevents a more definite assertion), married Jane, daughter of Captain Ambrose and Fanny (Campbell) Snow, of Thomaston. He was a ship joiner, and one of the first settlers at Cherryfield, Maine. He himself died at Boston, in 1817. Among his children were Mary and Francis.

(VII) Francis (2), son of Francis (1) and



Jane (Snow) Cobb, was born February 23, 1818, at Cherryfield, Maine. His father died a few weeks previous, leaving the family in narrow circumstances. The mother succeeded, however, in bringing up the children with the ordinary comforts and advantages of the time and place. After obtaining a common school education the youngest son was for two years in the family and store of Mr. Hawley, a merchant at Cherryfield, and then for a year with Mr. Morse, of Machias. The latter's kindness he never forgot, and would often recall the suit of broadcloth and the fur hat which he received from him, despite his youth. In August, 1834, he became a clerk in the store of his uncle, Thomas A. Snow, at Thomaston, Maine, where he remained nearly four years. At this period Rockland was a small village known as East Thomaston. Here, a youth of only twenty, Mr. Cobb began business for himself in March, 1838, in a small store on the corner of Maine and Limerick streets. He soon sold out, and, entering into copartnership with I. K. Kimball, conducted for five years a general merchandise store, carrying the largest stock of goods in the place. He continued in the same line of business for twenty years, sometimes in partnership with others, sometimes alone. Meanwhile Rockland had been growing rapidly. It was set off from Thomaston in 1848, and became a city in 1850. Mr. Cobb was not only enterprising in business, but displayed wonderfully accurate judgments in investments. His ventures generally proved profitable and he accumulated property rapidly. His firm began to engage in the manufacture of lime and in shipbuilding. In 1859 the cutting of granite was added to its enterprises, and quarries were opened at Spruce Head. In 1871 the Bodwell Granite Company was formed, and Mr. Cobb became its treasurer. This company obtained valuable government contracts and also did a lucrative general business. In 1870 the Cobb Lime Company was formed, composed of the largest firms then engaged in the lime business. Mr. Cobb was the first president and held this office till his death. As early as 1845 he built his first vessel, the "Mary Langdon," which was still afloat and owned by him at the time of his decease. Under the firm name of Cobb, Butler & Company he was largely interested in the building, repairing and sailing of vessels. He was also president of the Rockland Savings Bank, a director in the Rockland National Bank and the Knox and Lincoln railroad. In politics he was a Republican, and naturally exercised great influence. He was

not, however, active in practical politics, and rarely would accept office for himself. He represented Rockland in the state legislature of 1860 and 1861, served as city councilman in 1865, as alderman in 1866-67-68 and 1870. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1876, 1880 and 1884, and a presidential elector in 1876. As a leader in great corporations and a potential factor in the political party dominant in the state, he was often the target for spirited if not bitter attacks, but no man ever breathed an aspersion or a suspicion against his personal character for integrity and honor. All accorded him the noble qualities, the intellectual force, and the sturdy manhood which his long life in the community had revealed. He died of paralysis, at Portland, Maine, December 2, 1890.

Mr. Cobb married, October 16, 1839, at Thomaston, Maine, Martha J., daughter of Dr. Chauncey C. and Lovisa (Miller) Chandler, who was born at Belfast, April 2, 1820, and died at Rockland, May 23, 1895. They had eleven children: Mary A. C., widow of E. P. Norton; Captain Frank K., who commanded the bark "Jennie Cobb," and was lost at sea on its first voyage; Lovisa H., wife of James S. Hanley, of San Francisco; Maria F., wife of Louis T. Snow, of San Francisco; Charles W. S., of St. Louis; Jennie W., wife of A. W. Butler, of Rockland; Maynard S., who died in infancy; William T., mentioned below; Martha F., who died February 3, 1883; Nathan F., and Lucius Edward, both of Rockland.

(VIII) William Titcomb, son of Francis and Martha J. (Chandler) Cobb, was born July 23, 1857, at Rockland, Maine. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating at its high school in 1873. He pursued his college course at Bowdoin, where, though one of the youngest members of the class, he won reputation for excellence in English composition and was an editor of the undergraduate journal. Following his graduation in 1877 he studied at the Universities of Leipsic and Berlin for two years. Returning to America he was a student at the Harvard Law School for a year, continued his law studies with Messrs. Rice and Hall, of Rockland, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1880. He did not, however, engage in practice, preferring a business life, and entered at once the firm of Cobb, Wight & Company, wholesale and retail grocers. Subsequently he formed a partnership with his father for the manufacture of lime at Rockland; and, upon the latter's death, became

president of the Cobb Lime Company, a position he held till the sale of this property to the Rockland-Rockport Lime Company in 1900. He is director in the Rockland National Bank, the Rockland Trust Company, the Camden and Rockland Water Company, and the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway. He is a trustee of his alma mater, Bowdoin College, where in his undergraduate days he received from his classmates the "wooden spoon," the coveted emblem of the most popular man.

In 1889-90, Mr. Cobb served as a member of the executive council, and in 1904 was chosen governor of Maine. He was reelected in 1906 for a second term of two years. Whatever may have been said in the bitterness of political contests during the election period, the citizens of Maine now agree that not for half a century has any governor stood so strongly and so consistently for the enforcement of law, regardless of personal or party interests. His administration witnessed the passing of legislation enabling the state to prevent open nullification of its prohibitory law by local officials; the adoption of the *referendum*; the substitution of salaries in places of fees in the case of most officials, and the establishment of a state auditor.

Governor Cobb married, June 14, 1882, Lucy Callie, only daughter of Dr. William A. and Mary A. (Tillson) Banks, of Rockland. Their two children are Martha Banks and Anna West Cobb. Dr. Banks, a native of East Livermore, graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1846, was commissioned surgeon of the Fourth Maine Infantry in 1861, and practiced his profession at Rockland, where he died in 1893. He was a descendant of the emigrant ancestor Richard Bankes, a prominent citizen of York, Maine, where he was a provincial councillor in 1651-52, selectman for seven years, trial justice in 1669, 1672 and 1679, and is believed to have perished in the Indian massacre of January 25, 1632.

The sources from which names are FRYE derived and the circumstances which dictated the taking of them are so numerous and varied as to be beyond all knowledge, yet careful study and prolonged search have discovered the origin of a multitude of them. Writers have classified surnames from their origins as baptismal, local, official, occupative and sobriquet. Not a few names of both ancient and modern times are expressive of the condition of the persons who

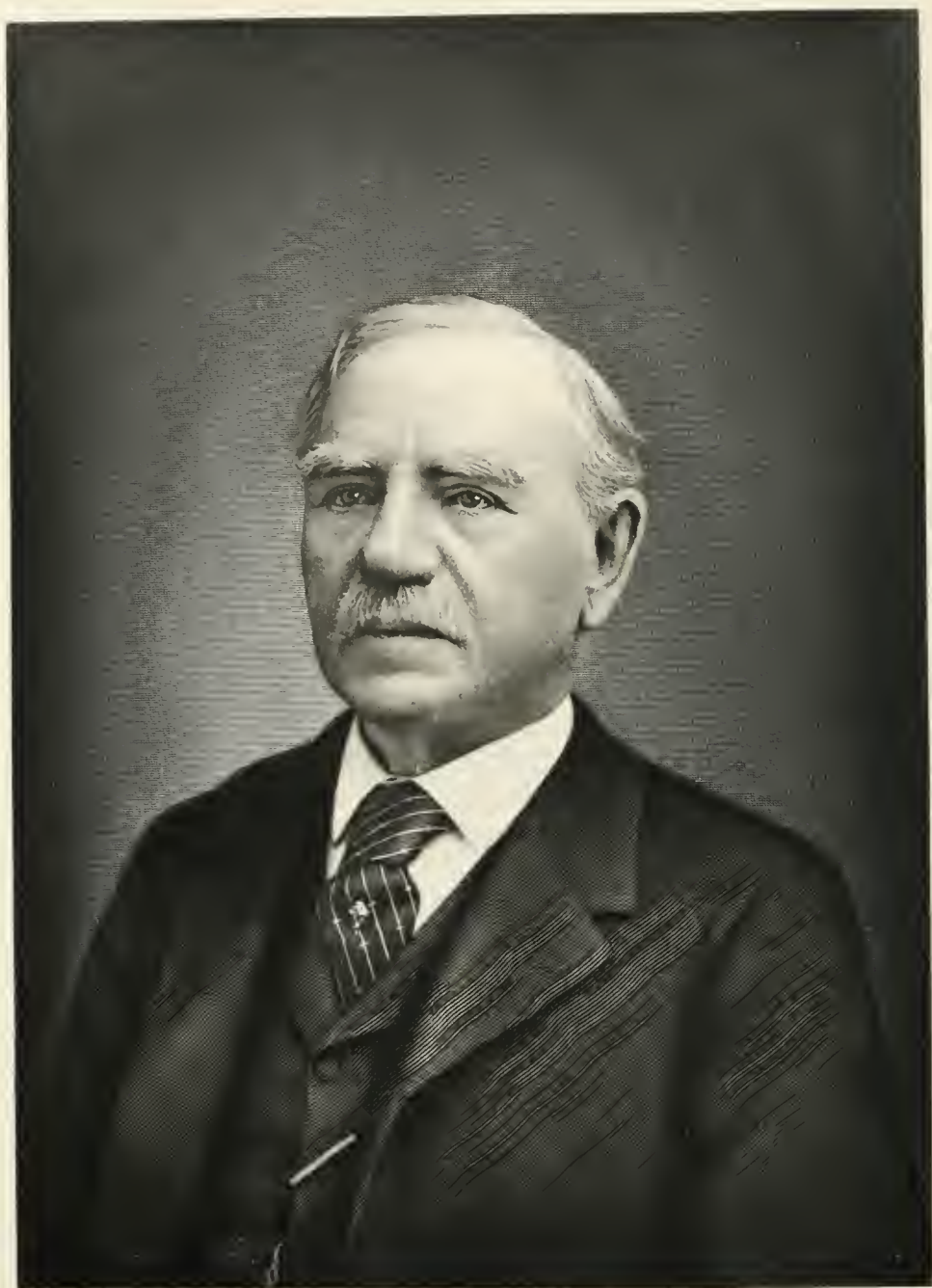
bore them. Among primitive and uncivilized nations slavery has generally been a recognized institution. Our Saxon ancestors cherished it, and the last slave was not liberated in Britain until after surnames were adopted. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when men had but one name, and a nickname was added to designate more closely the person referred to, a slave might be mentioned as "Ive De Bond," or "Richard le Bond," while a man who had been born free, though of humble circumstances, would be anxious to preserve himself from a doubtful or suspected position by such a name as "Walter le Free," or "John le Freeman." In our "Fryes," a sobriquet that has acquired much honor of late years and represented in the mediæval rolls by such entries as "Thomas le Frye," or "Walter le Frie," we have but an absolute rendering of "free."

Among the early New England families of English origin this has been more conspicuously identified with the state of Maine than with its original home in Massachusetts. It has furnished one of the most distinguished members of the United States senate, and many useful and worthy citizens in various localities. Its origin is directly traced to England, and its establishment in New England was early.

(1) John Frye, born 1601, was a resident of Bassing, Hants, England. In May, 1638, he sailed from Southampton in the ship "Bevis," of Hampton, commanded by Robert Eaton, and was an early settler in Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1645 he removed thence to Andover, Massachusetts, where he was a very active citizen up to the end of his life, and where he died November 9, 1693, at the age of ninety-two years and seven months. His wife Ann died at Andover, October 22, 1680. Their children were: John, Benjamin, Samuel, James, Elizabeth and Susan.

(11) Samuel, third son and child of John and Ann Frye, was born about 1650, in Andover, Massachusetts, where he passed his life and died May 9, 1725. He married, November 20, 1671, Mary, daughter of John Aslett (or Asledee). She survived her husband about twelve years, dying in 1747. John Aslett, or Asledee, of Newbury and Andover, was born about 1614, and died June 6, 1771. He married, October 8, 1648, Rebecca Ayer, daughter of John Ayer. Their children were: John, Samuel, Mary, Phoebe, Hannah, Ebenezer, Nathan, Deborah, Samuel and Benjamin. Their third child and daughter, Mary,





James R. Hays



became the wife of Samuel Frye; she was born April 24, 1654, and died August 12, 1747.

(III) John (2), eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Aslett or Asledee) Frye, was born September 16, 1672, in Andover, and died in that town, April 7, 1737. He married, November 1, 1694, Tabitha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Farnum, who died May 17, 1775, in her seventy-fifth year. Their children were: John (died young), Isaac, Joshua, Abiel, Mehitable, Anne (died young), Joseph, Samuel, Anne, John, Tabitha and Hannah.

(IV) Joseph, fourth son and eighth child of John (2) and Tabitha (Farnum) Frye, was born in April, 1711, in Andover and resided in that town, where he was a very prominent citizen. He served as justice of the peace, representative in the general court and was generally active in the affairs of the town. He served in the war of 1755 and participated in the siege of Louisburg. In the war of 1757 he was colonel of a regiment at the capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm. He was promised protection by Lacorne, who had great influence among the savages and whose countrymen had been humanely treated by Colonel Frye in Nova Scotia. He expressed great gratitude and pretended that he desired to make returns in this way, promising that neither he nor any of the Massachusetts troops should receive injury from the Indians. This promise was in no-wise fulfilled, and Colonel Frye was plundered and stripped of his clothes and led into the woods by an Indian, who intended to dispatch him. On arriving at a secluded spot the colonel made a desperate effort to preserve his life, and with no other arms than those which nature gave him, he overpowered and killed the Indian and by rapid flight in a thick woods eluded his captors, and after several days of suffering in the wilderness he arrived at Fort Edward. He was appointed major-general, June 21, 1775, by the provincial congress and continued a short time with the troops at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the revolutionary war. In recognition of his military service he was granted a township of land by the general court of Massachusetts, which he selected in a very lonely locality in the present state of Maine, and this town is still known as Fryeburg. He was a land surveyor among other accomplishments, and was enabled to secure a very fine location. His descendants are still very numerous in that locality and other sections of the state of Maine. He married, March 20, 1733, Mehitable Poore, and

they were the parents of: Joseph (died young), Samuel, Mehitable (died young), Mehitable (died young) Mehitalle, Joseph, Tabitha, Hannah, Richard, Nathan and Samuel.

(V) Captain Joseph (2), third son and sixth child of General Joseph (1) Frye, was born July 10, 1743, in Andover, and passed most of his life in Fryeburg, Maine. His children were: Joseph, Mary, Mehitable, John, Nancy, Dean, Sarah, William and Sophia.

(VI) Dean, third son of Captain Joseph (2) Frye, was born May 25, 1775.

(VII) Colonel John M., son of Dean Frye, was born November 28, 1802, in Westbrook, Maine, and settled in Lewiston, same state, where he was many years identified with manufacturing, and was a prominent and public-spirited citizen. He was colonel of the local militia, and a popular and efficient officer. For thirty-five years he served the town as clerk, was selectman in 1831-32-33, and moderator in 1840-41-42-43-44. He was town treasurer in 1849-50-51-52-53-54 and 1858-59-60-61-62. In 1841 he was elected a member of the state senate and was a member of the council in 1861. He married Alice, daughter of David Davis, of Lewiston, who was a Friend and an elder in his church. She was born May 10, 1809, died November, 1871. Colonel Frye and wife were the parents of Mary D., Sarah, Addie, a child who died in infancy, William Pierce, and Dr. Albert S., who died in early manhood.

(VIII) William Pierce, only surviving son of Colonel John M. and Alice (Davis) Frye, was born September 2, 1831, in Lewiston, Maine, and received his primary education in the public schools, preparing for college at Lewiston Falls Academy. Entering Bowdoin College, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1850 and immediately went to Rockland, where he began the study of law in the office of Lowell & Foster. Later he pursued his legal studies with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, at Portland, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1852. He at once engaged in practice at Rockland, but was destined soon to take a prominent place in the conduct of public affairs. In 1855 he removed to Lewiston and rapidly built up a legal business through his superior ability and careful attention to the interests of his clientele. A man of his talents and broad mental makeup could not be long confined to private affairs, and he soon came to be recognized as a power in public concerns. He was elected to the state legislature in 1861-62 and again in 1867. In the latter and preceding years he was

mayor of Lewiston, and was attorney-general of the state in 1867-68-69. He was a presidential elector in 1864, and was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1872-76-80; was elected chairman of the National Republican executive committee in the same years, and was made chairman of the Republican state committee upon the resignation of James G. Blaine in 1881. He was elected representative in the United States congress, serving through the forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses. He was elected to the United States senate, March 15, 1881, to fill the unexpired term of James G. Blaine, who resigned to become national secretary of state. Mr. Frye took his seat three days after election, and has filled the position continuously since, by repeated elections. He was elected president pro tempore of the senate, February 7, 1896, March 7, 1901, December 5, 1907, and presided as vice-president of senate for six years; first upon the death of Garret A. Hobart and second upon the death of President McKinley. He was a member of the commission which met in Paris in September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain, and has been a member of nearly all important committees, especially those relating to New England coast matters, was a member of the committee on rules for the senate and is the author of nearly all the rules now governing that body and also house. Senator Frye reported the bill governing the Geneva award and, though he was opposed by all the large insurance companies, won out and secured direct payment of the money to those entitled to it. For many years he has been chairman of various important committees of congress, including those on ways and means, commerce, judiciary, foreign relations, and served three times on the Canadian fisheries commission, winning the contest with Canada and breaking up the old treaty and establishing that now in force. Senator Frye was instrumental in bringing about the annexation of Hawaii, and in fact in all important legislation for more than a quarter of a century. His continuous service is longer than any other man in congress, and he is yet active in the service of his country, respected and honored by his colleagues as well as by the entire nation. No other wields a greater influence. His democratic manners and straightforward methods endear him to all lovers of justice and liberty. He was elected a trustee of Bowdoin College in 1880, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Bates College

the following year and from his alma mater in 1889.

Senator Frye married, February 29, 1853, Caroline F., daughter of Captain Archibald and Angelica (Branton) Spear, of Rockland. Children: 1. Helen, married Wallace H. White, of Lewiston; children: i. William Frye, a lawyer in Boston; married Charlotte Wilson, of Washington; two children, Elizabeth F. and Charlotte W.; ii. Wallace H., an attorney in Lewiston; married Anna Pratt, one child, Herbert; iii. John, married Julia Bearch; he is superintendent of a large cotton mill in Augusta, Maine; iv. Emme Frye, married Dr. Horace P. Stevens, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; v. Thomas C., merchant of Boston; married Martha Pratt, of Lewiston; vi. Don C., merchant of Lewiston; married Ethel Ham; vii. Harold, a student of Bowdoin College; all the sons in the White family graduated from Bowdoin College. 2. Alice, married Frank H. Briggs; children: i. Benjamin F., now a student at law; ii. Eugene Hale, a machinist; iii. Leland Stanford, at school; iv. Caroline Frye, married Garret A. Hobart, son of the late Vice-president Hobart, now of Patterson, New Jersey; one child, Garret A. Hobart 3rd. 3. Emme, died while attending school at Stamford, Connecticut, aged about fourteen.

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FULLER John Fuller, ancestor of Edward Fuller, and his brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller, both of

whom came on the "Mayflower," and of Captain Matthew Fuller, who came later to Plymouth, lived in the parish of Redenhall with Harleston, in nearly the center of the hundred of Earsham, county Norfolk, England. Wortwell, an adjacent parish, shares in the parish church, through which the division line passes. He was born probably as early as 1500 and died in 1558-59. There were living in Redenhall in 1482 and 1488 John and William Fuller, one of whom was doubtless father of John Fuller (1), whose will was dated February 4, 1558-59, and proved May 12, 1559, bequeathing to his son John lands in Redenhall and Wortwell; also to son Robert and daughter Alice (Ales); and to Stephen and Frances Sadd. Children: 1. John; mentioned below. 2. Alice. 3. Robert, mentioned below.

(11) John (2), son of John (1) Fuller, lived at Redenhall. His will is dated January 29, 1598-99, and proved May 8, 1599, bequeathing to wife Ann; sons Thomas, the younger: Roger, Ralph, Robert, "young William, my sonne." "Thomas Fuller, the young-

er," "ould William, my some," then deceased, and his four children. He married Ann ———, who married second Giles Chalker. Children and date of baptism: 1. Elizabeth, February 1, 1559. 2. Ann, September 8, 1560. 3. Garthred, February 30, 1562. 4. Ralph, November 4, 1565. 5. Thomas, December 18, 1565. 6. Roger, October 19, 1572, died 1644; married Jane Gowen who died in 1647; children: i. Giles, who came to America, was in Dedham, Massachusetts in 1638, removed that year to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died in 1673; ii. Elizabeth baptized 1609, married John Fuller, perhaps brother of Matthew; iii. Susanna married Thomas Thurston, father of Thomas Thurston, who came to New England in 1677. 7. William, the younger, married Alice Linge, November 25, 1581; their children were baptized at Redenhall; among them was Ralph, baptized November 8, 1584, married, November 3, 1608, Elizabeth Eliot, and had among other children Thomas Fuller, baptized January 20, 1619, settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. 8. William, the elder, one of the older children, died before his father. 9. Thomas, the younger. Perhaps others. There is no doubt that there were two children, adults at the same time, named William and two also named Thomas. This perplexing custom of having two children of the same name, both living, was not at all uncommon.

(II) Robert, son of John (1) Fuller, lived at Redenhall. He was a yeoman. His will was dated May 19, 1614, and proved May 31, 1614, by the widow and June 16, 1614, by son Thomas. He bequeathed to wife Frances a place in Assyes, in Harleston or Redenhall, for the term of her natural life; to son Edward the same tenement after his wife's death; to son Samuel; to daughter Anna; daughter Elizabeth Fuller and daughter Mary Fuller; to son Thomas a tenement "wherein now dwell, held of Tryndelhedge Bastoft Manor in Redenhall or Harleston;" and mentions grandson John, son of John deceased. He married Frances—— He was a butcher by trade. Children and date of baptism: 1. Thomas, December 13, 1573. 2. Edward, September 4, 1575, came in the "Mayflower" and signed the compact; died in 1621, left an only son Samuel. 3. Ann, April 22, 1577. 4. Ann, December 21, 1578. 5. John, March 15, 1578-79, mentioned below. 6. Samuel, January 20, 1580, the physician of the Plymouth colony, who came in the "Mayflower." 7. Robert, October 22, 1581. 8. Edmund, May 19, 1583. 9. Sarah, September 4, 1586. 10. Christopher, December 15, 1588. Several other children of

Robert Fuller may have been of another of the same name. The will of Robert Fuller, butcher, mentions those of the American families, however.

(III) John (3), son of Robert Fuller, was baptized at Redenhall, March 15, 1578-79, or March 25, 1582, and died in 1608, before his father. He married Margaret Balls and lived at Redenhall. Children: 1. John, baptized April 25, 1602. 2. Matthew, October 16, 1603, mentioned below. 3. Thomas, June 16, 1605. 4. Thomas, March 1, 1606. 5. William, baptized after his father died, June 30, 1609.

(IV) Captain Matthew, son of John (3) Fuller, was baptized in Redenhall, Englan 1, October 16, 1603. He came to Plymouth, where his two uncles, Edward and Dr. Samuel, had preceded him, and until recently it was supposed that he was a son of Edward. The first record of him at Plymouth was October 26, 1640, when he sold to Andrew Ring for one cow, a calf and two goats a piece of land at Plymouth and six acres in the new field, lately bought of John Gregory. In later years he was accounted to be "one of the first born of the colony" and had land assigned him by virtue of his primogeniture. It was the law that where no children were born to a family in this country, the right of drawing land was given to the eldest son, though he were born in the old country. Nevertheless he was classed among "the first born of the colony." In 1642 he was granted ten acres near the farm of Thurston Clark in Plymouth, and in the same year served as a jurymen. He applied for admission as a freeman September 7, 1642, but was not allowed to qualify until June 7, 1653. He was one of the leading military men of the colony. When the first company was organized under command of Captain Myles Standish in 1643 he was appointed sergeant and made lieutenant in September, 1652. He was a lieutenant June 20, 1654, under Captain Standish, in command of fifty men organized for the proposed expedition against the Dutch of New Amsterdam, later called New York. The company was ordered to rendezvous at Sandwich, Plymouth colony, June 29, to embark from Mahanet in the barque "Adventure," owned by Captain Samuel Mayo, of Barnstable, and to join the other English colonial forces; but on June 23 news was received that peace was declared between England and Holland and preparations for war ceased. Fuller was elected to the council of war October 2, 1658, and was made chairman in 1671. In that year also he was lieutenant of the colonial forces in the expedition



against the Indians of Saconet. Fuller was a physician by profession and had a good standing as shown by his appointment December 17, 1673, as surgeon-general of the Plymouth Colony troops and also of the Massachusetts Bay troops. He served as captain of the company in King Philip's war and took a distinguishing part. He was deputy to the general court as early as 1653. He lived first at Plymouth, then at Scituate, where he was admitted to the church by letter from Plymouth church, and finally at Barnstable, where he was the first regular physician. His son John and some of his grandsons followed him in his profession, which he doubtless learned of his uncle, Dr. Samuel, and in turn taught to his son. He and his cousin lived side by side on Scorton Neck, which was bought of the Secunke (Seeconk) Indians by Barnstable and Sandwich. The west end of the Fuller farm formed the town line between Sandwich and Barnstable. A dispute as to this boundary line caused a lawsuit, which was eventually compromised, the Fullers relinquishing their claim to certain lands granted by Barnstable October 3, 1672, and the town of Sandwich conceding to the Fullers certain rights of way with the privilege of cutting fence stuff in Sandwich. Captain Fuller had land granted at Sucknesset, now Falmouth, and in the "Major's Purchase," Middleborough, as "first-born" rights. He was a man of sound judgment, good understanding and courage. He was faithful to his trusts, liberal in politics and tolerant in religion. In fact he was too tolerant for his day and too frank in his speech to avoid trouble. He was indignant at the prosecution of the Quakers, and was indicted for saying "the law enacted about minister's maintenance was a wicked and devilish law and that the devil sat at the stone when it was enacted." He admitted that he used the words, and was fined fifty shillings. Yet he held the confidence of the people and received further honors and high office afterward. He died at Barnstable in 1678. He bequeathed in his will, dated July 25, proved October 30, 1678, to his wife Frances, to grandchild Shubael, son of Ralph Jones; to son John, and to Thomas, Jabez, Timothy, Matthias and Samuel, sons of his deceased son Samuel; to Elizabeth, wife of Moses Rowley, and Anne, wife of son Samuel; to Bethiah, wife of son John; to grandchild Sarah Rowley, Jedediah Jones and all the rest. Also to Robert Marshall, "the Scotchman." Children: 1. Mary, married, April 17, 1650, Ralph Jones. 2. Elizabeth, married, April 22, 1652, Moses Rowley. 3.

Samuel, mentioned below. 4. John, married (first) Bethia; (second) Hannah Martin. 5. Ann, married Samuel Fuller Jr., her cousin.

(V) Lieutenant Samuel, son of Captain Matthew Fuller, was born in England. He was a prominent citizen and soldier. In 1670 he served on a committee of Plymouth colony to assess damages for injury to the cattle of the Indians. He held various town offices. He was lieutenant of the Barnstable company in King Philip's war and was killed in battle at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 15, 1675. By a singular coincidence another Samuel Fuller, the son of Robert Fuller, of Salem, was killed at Rehoboth, March 25, 1675, but a few months before. He married Mary ——. The following children are mentioned in his will: 1. Thomas. 2. Jabez, mentioned below. 3. Timothy, resided at Haddam, Connecticut; married Sarah Gates. 4. Matthew, died unmarried at Barnstable in 1697; bequeathed half his land at Middleborough to his mother and half to his brother Timothy. 5. Anne, married, April 29, 1689, Joseph Smith, of Barnstable, born December 6, 1667, died 1746. 6. Abigail. 7. Samuel (posthumous), born 1676, married Elizabeth Thacher.

(VI) Jabez, son of Lieutenant Samuel Fuller, was born at Plymouth in 1660. He was a farmer at Middleborough and Barnstable. He married Mercy Hallett. Children, born at Barnstable: 1. Samuel, February 23, 1687. 2. Jonathan, March 10, 1692, mentioned below. 3. Mercy, April 1, 1696, married, March 17, 1719-20. 4. Lois, born September 23, 1704, married, November 25, 1725, Thomas Foster. 5. Ebenezer, February 20, 1708, married Martha Jones, January 1, 1729. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah.

(VII) Jonathan, son of Jabez Fuller, was born at Plymouth, March 10, 1692. He went with the family to Middleborough, where he was a farmer. He married (first) February 14, 1711-12, Eleanor Bennett, who died September 28, 1721; (second) December 17, 1729, Hannah Harlow, of an old Plymouth family. Children, born at Middleborough, of first wife: 1. Margaret, November 17, 1712. 2. Abigail, March 11, 1714-15. 3. Jabez, mentioned below. 4. Jonathan Jr., July 13, 1719. 5. Timothy, January, 1721. 6. Molly, September 11, 1725. Child of second wife: 7. Eleanor, February 23, 1730-31.

(VIII) Jabez (2), son of Jonathan Fuller, was born at Middleborough, July 17, 1717. He married Hannah Pratt. He was a farmer in his native town. Children, born in Middleborough: Sarah, Peter, Lucy, Zenas, Betsey,



John, Amos, Rev. Andrew, mentioned below. Hannah.

(IX) Rev. Andrew, son of Jabez (2) Fuller, was born in Middleborough, May 18, 1761. He enlisted in the revolutionary army when he was but sixteen, as stated in the records, and shown by the date, March 5, 1777, for three years. He was first assigned to Captain Joseph Tupper's company of Middleborough. He was in Captain Nehemiah Allen's company, Colonel Sprout's Fourth Plymouth Regiment, February 19, 1778; also in Captain Wadsworth's company, Colonel Gamaliel Bradford's regiment, enlisted for three years. He was at Valley Forge in Washington's army in the terrible winter of 1777-78. He was promoted sergeant when but seventeen years of age, in the same regiment, under Captain John Fuller, and afterward was sergeant of Captain Zebulon King's company, Lieutenant Colonel John Brook's regiment (the Seventh Plymouth). He was court-martialed on the charge of disobeying orders and using insolent language, and was sentenced to be reduced, but he must have been restored to his rank as sergeant almost immediately. He was certainly sergeant in 1781-82, in Captain King's company, Lieutenant John Brooks' regiment. He was court-martialed the second time for overstaying his furlough ten hours, but he proved his tardiness was due to lameness and unavoidable, and was acquitted. The records give his age in 1781-82 as twenty years, also as twenty-one; his height as six feet; complexion dark (also given as brown); his occupation, farmer; his birthplace and residence, Middleborough. He was again court-martialed March 1, 1782, on the charge of overstaying his leave for three days, but was again acquitted. He was discharged June 13, 1783, his term of enlistment having expired, by General Washington himself, as stated in the Massachusetts archives. He was living in Warren (now Maine) in 1801, and was declared entitled according to the resolves of March 14, 1801, and June 19, 1801, to gratuities, etc., from the state. He had a record of long and hard service from the time he could enter the army until the close of the war. He removed, after the revolution, to Maine, and studied for the ministry in the Baptist denomination. He was ordained an evangelist at Nobleborough, Maine, in 1788; was pastor at Muscongus Island until 1798; preached at Hope, Maine, from 1799 to 1803, when he was settled as pastor of the Baptist church at Warren and continued in that pastorate the remainder of his life, a period of twenty years.

He was a sturdy Christian minister, suffering cheerfully the hardships of a pioneer life, of sterling character and a vital influence for a generation in that section. He died January 21, 1820. He married Hannah Richards, of Bristol, Maine, who died March 13, 1845, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Children: 1. Captain William Oliver; in command of the sloop "Peggy" he was captured by a privateer in the war of 1812 and died in the British prison at Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 21, 1813; married Mary McIntyre. 2. Andrew, born 1787. 3. Sarah, 1788, married James Chaples. 4. Peter, mentioned below. 5. Priscilla, died young.

(X) Peter, son of Rev. Andrew Fuller, was born at Warren, Maine, April 30, 1791, died there March 20, 1866. He was a well-to-do farmer and influential citizen in his native town, where he filled the usual town offices, and for twenty-five years was sheriff of Lincoln county. He married Phoebe Dunbar, in 1811. Children, born at Warren: 1. Andrew, born March 26, 1812, died aged five days. 2. Belinda W., August 4, 1813, married, October 25, 1846, Samuel Braley, died January 22, 1896. 3. William Oliver, February 11, 1816, died October 14, 1908, mentioned below. 4. Daniel Dunbar, April 5, 1818, married Mary White, of Boston, died at Rockland, November 6, 1876. 5. Andrew, May 3, 1820, married, 1841, Sarah Braley and October 17, 1855, Elizabeth Gay, and died at Albany, New York. 6. Mary W., May 16, 1822, married Deacon Calvin Bickford. 7. Phoebe A., August 21, 1826, died young. 8. Eliza A. Barker (adopted), August 1, 1831.

(XI) William Oliver, son of Peter Fuller, was born in Warren, February 11, 1816. He attended the public schools of his native town and after completing his education taught in schools in that vicinity. In 1836 he started in business as a storekeeper and manufacturer of lime and was in that business for a number of years there and in St. George. In 1844 he removed to East Thomaston (now Rockland), Maine, and laid the foundations of the dry goods business now carried on by the Fuller-Cobb Company, with which he was identified to the time of his death, October 14, 1908, at the advanced age of ninety-two years eight months. To the end his faculties remained and he took enjoyment in the progress of events. His life was well-ordered, and while not conspicuous, furnished an excellent example of the success that follows in the train of the old-fashioned New England attributes

of honesty and thrift. The sermon preached at his funeral had for its theme, "Character," illustrated by references to the career and achievements of the deceased. He married, August 12, 1841, Bethiah C. Snow, of Thomaston, Maine, born April 22, 1823, daughter of Robert Snow, of Thomaston. (See sketch of Snow family elsewhere.) She is a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who came in the "Mayflower." Mrs. Fuller at eighty-six continues in excellent health. Only a short time before Mr. Fuller's death the couple celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. Children: 1. Adela Snow, born August 11, 1842, married Cyrus C. Hills, of Boston, December 12, 1867, now resides in Rockland. 2. Martha Cobb, September 19, 1844, married John Reed, of Damariscotta, Maine, February 15, 1881. 3. Ambrose S., June 20, 1846, drowned at sea, September, 1861. 4. Mary, November 21, 1852, married Edward L. Veazie, October 20, 1880, resides in Rockland. 5. William Oliver Jr., February 3, 1856, mentioned below. 6. Frank Washburn, August 24, 1860, married Harriet O. Watts; (second) Grace Cobb Andrews.

(XII) William Oliver, son of William Oliver Fuller, was born in Rockland, February 3, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Rockland and at the Kent's Hill Seminary. A natural aptitude for writing led him into newspaper work. In 1874 he founded the *Rockland Courier* and conducted it successfully for eight years, when, in 1882, it was consolidated with the *Rockland Gazette*, under the name of *The Courier-Gazette*. This printing and publishing business was incorporated in 1892 under the name of the Rockland Publishing Company, of which he is treasurer and Arnold H. Jones is president. Mr. Fuller continues editor and manager of the newspaper. He has a distinguishing sense of humor and is an entertaining editorial writer. The *Courier-Gazette* has been a wholesome influence in the community. Mr. Fuller is known as a witty after-dinner speaker and public lecturer, and has some reputation as a writer of humorous books and newspaper sketches. He is a prominent Republican. From 1880 to 1885 he was city clerk of Rockland, and represented the third ward in the common council, of which he was president in 1892. He was appointed to his present office of postmaster in Rockland by President Roosevelt in 1902. He is connected with Masonry as a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 50; of King Solomon Temple Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; and of King Hiram Council,

No. 6, Royal and Select Masters. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the 12mo Club. He has traveled extensively, recently visiting the ancient home of his Fuller ancestors in England. His home, "Pickwick Place," with its unique literary treasures, notably in Dickensiana, has been visited by many literary persons. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Fuller married (first) October 25, 1882, Elizabeth N. Jones, born July 4, 1861, died June 8, 1890, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Woodcock) Jones. He married (second) March 29, 1892, Kathleen M. Stephens, born January 30, 1869, daughter of Richard and Sophia Stephens, of Baldwin, Kansas (both native of Cornwall, England). Mrs. Fuller is descended from the famous Glanville family of England. Children of first wife: 1. Douglas Wardwell, born September 9, 1884, graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1906, promoted to ensign in 1908. 2. Donald Hills, August 4, 1886. 3. Elizabeth Jones, June 23, 1887. Child of second wife: 4. Richard Stearns, May 22, 1894.

(For preceding generations see John Fuller I.)

(III) Edward Fuller, son of FULLER Robert Fuller (2), was baptized September 4, 1575, at Redenhall, county Norfolk, England; came in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth with the Pilgrims in 1620, with his famous brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller, and was one of the signers of the compact on board the ship before landing. He probably joined the "Mayflower" company at Southampton, England. Both he and his wife died early in 1621, leaving a son Samuel, mentioned below.

(IV) Samuel, son of Edward Fuller, came in the "Mayflower" to New England with his parents, who died and left him an orphan. He went to live with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, who was the first physician in the country. He had three shares in the division of land in 1624, out of respect to his father and mother. He was the executor of his uncle's will in 1633. He was admitted a freeman in 1634. He removed from Plymouth to Scituate, where he married, April 8, 1635, Jane Lothrop, daughter of Rev. John Lothrop. He joined the church at Scituate by letter from Plymouth, November 7, 1636, and built in the same year the fifteenth house in Scituate, on Greenfield street, the first lot abutting on Kent street. He owned twenty acres in the east part of Bell House Neck. He was a resi-

dent of Barnstable as early as 1641, according to the church records. He was certainly an inhabitant there January 1, 1644, and his cousin Matthew came later. The town of Barnstable bought of the Secunke Indians land called Scorton or Sandy Neck, set off the arable land, and reserved the rest for common land, and afterward divided it. The Fuller cousins lived on this land. Samuel Fuller also bought a meadow of his cousin Matthew, which had previously been owned by Major John Freeman, and meadowland of Samuel House. He resided in the northwest angle of Barnstable, in a secluded spot, where travellers seldom passed. He was seldom in public life. He was constable of Scituate in 1641, and sometimes juror. He was sometimes appointed to settle difficulties with the Indians. Unlike his cousin, he was retired and very pious. Matthew was a Puritan, but ambitious and energetic. Samuel Fuller died in Barnstable, October 31, 1683, and was the only settler of that town who came over in the "Mayflower." In 1679 he was one of twelve survivors of that famous voyage. His will was dated October 29, 1683. He married, April 8, 1635, Jane Lothrop. The ceremony took place at Mr. Cudworth's and was performed by Captain Miles Standish. Children, born at Scituate: 1. Hannah, married, January 1, 1658-59, Nicholas Bonhaur. 2. Samuel, baptized February 11, 1637-38, mentioned below. 3. Elizabeth, married ——— Taylor. 4. Sarah, baptized at Barnstable, August 1, 1641, died young. 5. Mary, baptized June 16, 1644, married, November 18, 1674, Joseph Williams, son of John Williams, of Haverhill. 6. Thomas, born May 18, 1650, probably died young. 7. Sarah, born December 14, 1654, married ——— Crow. 8. John, "Little" John to his son Matthew. 9. Child, born February 8, 1658, died aged fifteen days.

(V) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Fuller, was baptized February 11, 1637-38, at Scituate. He married Anna Fuller, daughter of his uncle, Captain Matthew Fuller. Her father was born in England, and came in the "Mayflower" to New England, but on the death of his parents returned to England; later he came back and applied for admission as a freeman September 7, 1642, qualifying June 7, 1653. Matthew Fuller was one of the leading men of the colony; was first sergeant, then lieutenant in Captain Miles Standish's company. The company intended to march against the Dutch in New York, but peace between England and Holland was concluded before they had started. Matthew Fuller was

a prominent Indian fighter and served in King Philip's war; he was deputy to the general court in 1653. The inventory of Samuel Fuller's estate was filed December 29, 1691, and his widow was not living at that time. The estate was settled by agreement December 30, 1691, all the heirs signing the agreement by mark. Children, born at Barnstable: 1. Matthew, married, February 25, 1692-93, Patience Young. 2. Barnabas, mentioned below. 3. Joseph, married Thankful Blossom. 4. Benjamin. 5. Desire. 6. Sarah.

(VI) Barnabas, son of Samuel (2) Fuller, resided at Barnstable. He married, February 25, 1680-81, Elizabeth Young. Children, born at Barnstable: 1. Samuel, November, 1681. 2. Isaac, August, 1684, mentioned below. 3. Hannah, September, 1688. 4. Ebenezer, married Martha Jones. 5. Josiah, married Ann Rowley.

(VII) Isaac, son of Barnabas Fuller, was born in August, 1684, in Barnstable, and resided there. He married, July 9, 1719, Jerusha Lovell. Children, born in Barnstable: 1. Eli, April 11, 1720, married, 1746, Mercy Rogers, of Harwich. 2. Mehitabel, March 10, 1722-23, married, October 30, 1740, Thomas Ames. 3. Jerusha, January 19, 1725-26, married John Green, of Falmouth. 4. Zaccheus, October 16, 1727, married, February 22, 1752, Sarah Jones. 5. Charity, December 11, 1729, married, August 7, 1760, Silas Lovell. 6. Isaac, September, 1731, married Susan Wadsworth. 7. Seth, May 29, 1734, mentioned below. 8. Hannah, April 9, 1736.

(VIII) Seth, son of Isaac Fuller, was born in Barnstable, May 29, 1734. He was one of the brothers who came from Barnstable about the close of the revolution, of whom two settled in Kennebec county. Chief Justice Fuller is a descendant of one of them. Seth Fuller settled in Fairfield, Somerset county, Maine, and built one of the first frame houses in the town, and in his house was held the first town meeting. He was a leading citizen of the town. He married ———. Children, born at Barnstable or at Fairfield, Maine: 1. Benjamin, mentioned below. 2. Seth Jr. 3. Thankful, married Nathaniel Blackwell and theirs was the first marriage in Fairfield; Mr. Blackwell was a representative to the general court of Massachusetts and for twelve years used to drive to Boston to attend the sessions of the legislature there. 4. Abigail. 5. Mercy. 6. Hannah.

(IX) Benjamin, son of Seth Fuller, was born in Fairfield, Maine, about 1775-80. He was educated in Fairfield and followed farm-



ing there all his active life. He married Deliverance Jones, daughter of Ephraim and Patience Jones, who came also from Barnstable, descended from one of the oldest and best known families of that town. Benjamin Fuller died in 1815 in Fairfield and his wife several years later. Children, born in Fairfield: 1. Edward, 1804. 2. John Jones, July 22, 1806, mentioned below. 3. Abigail Nye, married Franklin Blackwell, of Winslow, Maine. 4. Warren, who was a farmer at Fairfield.

(X) John Jones, son of Benjamin Fuller, was born in Fairfield, July 22, 1806. He was reared on his father's farm and received a rather meagre schooling, but through his own efforts became well educated, acquiring a broad knowledge of the world and of literature. His father died when he was only nine years old, and from that time he did his share of the toil and drudgery on the farm. When he was twenty years old he engaged in trading in farm produce, finding a market in Bangor. Later he engaged in the hotel business and was for a time proprietor of the old Fairfield House, and in partnership with Colonel Eben Lawrence, under the firm name of Lawrence, Pratt & Company, general merchants. After many years of prosperous business in Fairfield he removed, in 1842, to Augusta, where he opened a retail grocery store with continued success, and continued a popular and prosperous merchant during his active life. In 1864 he disposed of the business to his son, James E., and retired. He was associated in the lumber business for a number of years with his father-in-law, James Rogers. In politics he was a Democrat; in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1886. He married, December 24, 1840, Deborah Rogers, born in Peru, Clinton county, New York, September 8, 1815, daughter of James Jr. and Sarah (Keese) Rogers, and granddaughter of James Rogers, who went from Marshfield, Massachusetts, to New York, descendant of John Rogers, the Pilgrim ancestor. Children: 1. Abbie, born November 10, 1841, married Rev. Perry Chandler, now a resident of Oregon; children: Perry F. and Webster A. Chandler. 2. James Edward, born December 17, 1844, mentioned below. 3. John Martin, born December 11, 1846, died aged eighteen years. 5. Samuel Rogers, born 1853, engaged for some years in the book business in Augusta, Maine; now living in the south; married Frances Chick; children: Harry, Emma (twin), Grace (twin), Thaddeus C., James E.

(XI) James Edward, son of John Jones Ful-

ler, was born December 17, 1844, at Augusta, Maine. He was educated in the common schools of Augusta, and then entered upon his business career as clerk in his father's store. In 1864 he succeeded his father as proprietor of the grocery store and he conducted it successfully to 1902, when he devoted his attention exclusively to the wholesale business in partnership with his son John. At first the firm name was the Fuller Wholesale Grocery and Grain Company, later the Fuller, Holloway Grocery Company, and a very large and flourishing business has been established. Mr. Fuller stands high in the business world and has the respect and confidence of all who know him. Few business men in Augusta have been in business there for a longer time, thirty-eight years, and few are better known or more enterprising and successful. Mr. Fuller is a Democrat in politics and has served his party and city in various positions of trust and honor. He was city treasurer in 1903 and has been a member of the common council. He is an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been chairman of its board of trustees for a number of years.

He married, March 21, 1867, Emily Howard, born in Sidney, Maine, daughter of Columbus and Lucy (Hammond) Howard, granddaughter of Major Ruel Howard, who was a native of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. (See sketch of the Howard family herewith.) Children of James Edward and Emily Fuller: 1. Florence, born July 21, 1868, married, April 27, 1895, Thomas C. Ingraham; children: James Fuller, Deborah, Horace and Howard Ingraham. 2. John H., born December 10, 1869, member of father's firm; married Frances Elliott, of Elmira, New York. 3. Edith M., born January 18, 1879, married Henry T. Elmore, of Elmira, New York. 4. James Martin, born July 26, 1882, died May 15, 1905.

Melville Weston Fuller, Chief

FULLER Justice of the United States, traces his descent in unbroken line from two of the most important families of the Plymouth Colony, and numbers among his forbears lawyers and jurists of marked ability. (The ancestry down to Matthew (VI) is contained in previous pages.)

(VI) Matthew, son of Samuel and Ann (Fuller) Fuller, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1659, and died in Colchester, Connecticut, before 1744. He settled in Colchester in 1713, and was baptized at the First Church there December 12, 1734. He married, February 25, 1692, Patience Young,







Melville W. Fuller,  
Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

born about 1670, died June 2, 1746, daughter of George and Hannah (Pinson) Young, of Scituate. Children: 1. Anna, born November, 1693. 2. Jonathan, born October, 1696. 3. Content, born February, 1698. 4. Jean, born 1704, died 1708. 5. David, born 1706, died young. 6. Young, born 1708 (see post). 7. Cornelius, born 1710. 8. Hannah, born 1712.

(VII) Young, son of Matthew and Patience (Young) Fuller, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1708. He was about five years old when his parents removed to that part of Windsor, Connecticut, which now is Ellington, and after 1767 he made his home with the family of his son Joshua, in Ludlow, where he died in 1796. The house in which his corpse was laid took fire, his body being removed to a neighbor's. He married, April 23, 1730, Jerusha, daughter of Jonathan and Bridget (Brockway) Beebe, of East Haddam, Connecticut. Children: 1. John, born September 9, 1731. 2. David, born 1733. 3. Caleb, born 1735. 4. Jerusha, born July 30, 1737. 5. Lydia, baptized December 13, 1741. 6. Anne, baptized March 15, 1747.

(VIII) Caleb, son of Young and Jerusha (Beebe) Fuller, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, in 1735. He removed to Ellington in 1747. He graduated from Yale College in 1758, and received the degree of A. M. in 1762. He is called Deacon in some records, and Reverend in others. He married, October 28, 1762, Hannah Weld, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld, the famous minister who preached at Attleboro, Massachusetts, for fifty-five years. Rev. Habijah Weld was son of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Dunstable, and great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Caleb Fuller removed in 1771 to Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1790 to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he died August 20, 1815.

(IX) Captain Henry Weld Fuller, son of Caleb and Hannah (Weld) Fuller, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 1, 1783, and died January 29, 1841. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, studied for the legal profession, and in 1803 settled for practice in Augusta, Maine. He was county attorney in 1826, and judge of probate for Kennebec county from 1828 until the time of his death (very suddenly) in Boston, January 29, 1841. He married, January 7, 1806, Esther Gould, daughter of Captain Benjamin Gould, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Captain Gould led a company of thirty minute-men from Topsfield to Lexington, on the alarm of

April 19, 1775, and in that battle received a wound which left upon his cheek a scar for life; he was commissioned captain in the Continental army, and after the battle of Bunker Hill was the last man to cross Charlestown Neck on the retreat; and he was present at the battles of White Plains, Bennington and Stillwater, and commanded the main guard at West Point, when Arnold fled after the capture of Major Andre. Among Captain Gould's children was Benjamin Aphthorp, a distinguished educator, who was head master of the Boston Latin School (1814-28) and made it the most famous preparatory school in the United States, and was author of Latin textbooks and classic translations from that language. A daughter of Captain Gould, Hannah Flagg Gould, was a poetess of note in her day. Her volume, "Hymns and Poems for Children," is yet prized in many homes.

(X) Frederick Augustus, son of Captain Henry Weld and Esther (Gould) Fuller, was born October 5, 1806. He read law under his father, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Augusta and Orono, Maine. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners of Penobscot county. He died January 29, 1841. He married, May 17, 1830, Catherine Martin, daughter of Nathan and Pauline (Bass) Cony. Her father was the second Chief Justice of Maine, and her maternal grandfather, Daniel Cony, was also a jurist of note.

(XI) Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, son of Frederick Augustus and Catherine (Weston) Fuller, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. He was afforded excellent educational advantages. He was prepared for college at Augusta and went to Bowdoin College in 1849, and from which he was graduated in 1853, afterward entering the Dane Law School of Harvard University, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1855. He entered upon practice in Augusta, and while enduring the wait for clients which marks the beginning of every lawyer, employed his spare time in newspaper work—a circumstance to which is doubtless due somewhat of the literary facility which has formed a marked feature in his career. In this connection it is pleasing to reproduce some excellent verses written by Mr. Fuller years afterward, on the occasion of the death of General Grant, which show at once a loyal feeling of gratitude for the services of the great soldier, and a true poetic thought and diction—a power of composition rare in the learned, practiced and successful lawyer.

Let the drum to trumpet speak—  
 The trumpet to the cannoner without—  
 The cannon to the heavens from each redoubt,  
 Each lowly valley and each lofty peak,  
 As to his rest the Great Commander goes  
 Into the pleasant land of earned repose.

Not in the battles won,  
 Though long the well-fought fields may keep their name,  
 But in the wide world's sense of duty done,  
 The gallant soldier finds the meed of fame;  
 His life no struggle for ambition's prize,  
 Simply the duty done that next him lies.

Earth to its kindred earth;  
 The spirit to the fellowship of souls!  
 As, slowly, Time the mighty scroll unrolls  
 Of waiting ages yet to have their birth,  
 Fame, faithful to the faithful, writes on high  
 His name as one that was not born to die.

An interesting incident connected with his journalistic experience may be mentioned the fact that while Mr. Fuller was acting as reporter for the *Augusta Age* (of which his uncle, B. A. C. Fuller, and himself were publishers) in the Maine House of Representatives, James G. Blaine was engaged in a similar capacity in the Senate for the *Kennebec Journal*. Though political opponents, then and in after life, the two men were always personal friends, and at last, by a curious coincidence, found themselves together in Washington—the one as Chief Justice of the United States, and the other as Secretary of State.

Mr. Fuller, while practicing in Augusta, was elected city attorney at the age of twenty-three, and also president of the common council. In 1856 he visited Chicago, where he happened to meet Mr. S. K. Dow, from York county, Maine, a practicing lawyer. A partner of Mr. Dow was just retiring from the firm, and Mr. Dow offered Mr. Fuller a place in his office, either as partner or as a clerk at a salary of fifty dollars per month. He chose the latter, and worked on those terms for five months, living within his income. Before a year had passed he enjoyed a considerable and remunerative business, and in which he continued until he left the bar for the Supreme Court. His legal career was strongly marked with industry, persistency and brilliant success. During his thirty years practice he was engaged in as many as three thousand cases at the Chicago bar. He affected no specialty in his profession, conducting a general practice, practically excluding divorce law and criminal law, in which class of cases his name scarcely appears. Among his most important cases may be mentioned: *Field vs. Leiter*; the Chicago Lake Front case; *Storey vs. Storey*; *Storey vs. Storey Estate*; *Hyde Park vs. Chicago*; *Carter vs. Carter*, etc., and the noted ecclesiastical trial of Bishop Cheney on the charge of heresy. He was engaged in many cases in the Supreme Court of the

United States, and his first is reported in *H. Wallace*, 108, and his last in 131 U. S., 371.

Mr. Fuller's partnership with Mr. Dow continued until 1860. From 1862 to 1864 his firm was Fuller & Ham, then Fuller, Ham & Shepard for two years, and for two years thereafter Fuller & Shepard. In 1869 he received as partner his cousin, Joseph E. Smith, son of Governor Smith, of Maine. This was terminated in 1877, after which he was alone. His business was only such as he cared to accept, and his professional income during his later practicing years has been estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000 per annum.

Mr. Fuller took an early interest in politics, a staunch Democrat, he became, by sympathy, and personal regard an earnest adherent of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and on the death of the great statesman, June 3, 1861, he was made a member of the committee having charge of the funeral ceremonies. In autumn of the same year Mr. Fuller was elected a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention which assembled in 1862. He reported to that body the resolutions in memory of Senator Douglas, and made one of the opening addresses of appreciation on that occasion. In 1864 he was elected to the lower house of the Illinois legislature, and as a Unionist (not a Republican or anti-slaveryite) gave to the support of the national government the same strenuous effort that was afforded by the supporters of Senator Douglas generally. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880, always taking an active interest. Immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland as president for his term, Mr. Fuller called upon him in Albany, and Mr. Cleveland at once conceived for him a high appreciation. On the death of Chief Justice Waite, it seemed desirable that his successor should be taken from the West, and Mr. Fuller's liberal education, high legislative ability, lofty professional standard, marked industry and command of language—all these, combined with his devotion to the principles of the party for which President Cleveland was the chosen exponent for the nation, made him a logical choice for the position, which was accordingly offered him. Mr. Fuller, highly appreciating the high and unexpected honor, hesitated. He was not ambitious of distinction, and his large family necessitated his most careful consideration as to whether he could afford a position which would reward him less liberally than did his profession. He, however, consented, and on April 30, 1888, President Cleveland nominated



him for Chief Justice of the United States, and he was confirmed by the Senate on July 20, and took the oath of office October 8, 1888.

Mr. Fuller received the degree of LL. D. from the Northwestern University and from Bowdoin College in 1888; from Harvard in 1890; and from Yale and Dartmouth in 1901. He is chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute; chairman of the board of trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; vice-president of the John F. Slater fund; member of board of trustees of Bowdoin College; was one of the arbitrators to settle the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guinea, Paris, 1899; was a member of the arbitral tribunal in the matter of the Muscat Downs, The Hague, 1905; is a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague; and received the thanks of congress, December 20, 1889. As Chief Justice he has administered the official oath to Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Taft.

Mr. Fuller married (first) in 1858, Calista O., daughter of Eri Reynolds, and (second) May 30, 1866, Mary E., daughter of William F. Coolbaugh, a leading citizen of Chicago. She died April 17, 1904, when the Chief Justice practically retired from society.

The name of Fuller is derived from the trade so called, meaning to mill or scour woolen cloth. In all probability this surname originated in the county of Suffolk, formerly the chief seat of the woolen manufacturing industry in England, and it became a prominent one in the southeastern counties. John Fuller, supposed to have come over with Governor Winthrop, settled at Cambridge Village (now Newton) in 1644. Thomas Fuller, who arrived from the mother country in 1638, located first in Woburn and later in Middleton. John Fuller, of Ipswich, and another John Fuller, who settled in Saugus or Lynn, were both early immigrants and have often been mistaken for one and the same person. Another Thomas Fuller appears in the records of Dedham, Massachusetts, as a resident there in 1642, and his grandson John resided in Roxbury until 1733.

(I) Ebenezer Fuller, a revolutionary soldier, was born in Roxbury, January 16, 1760, and resided in Boston. It is more than probable that he was a descendant of the Dedham settler previously referred to, but his line of descent could not be found in any of the records consulted. His death occurred in 1809. He was married May 5, 1793, to Lydia

Goddard, born November 25, 1772, died August 11, 1828, presumably in Boston. Their children were: Henrietta, Nabby G., Abigail, Thomas Jefferson and John.

(II) John, youngest child of Ebenezer and Lydia (Goddard) Fuller, was born in Roxbury, December 18 or 28, 1806. Having adopted the occupation which his name implies, that of a fuller or cloth-finisher, he followed it in Lancaster, Massachusetts, for some time, and for twenty years thereafter he was in the comb-finisher business. John Fuller died 1881. In his later years he supported the Republican party. He was a member of the Unitarian church. In 1827 he married Sophronia O. W. Adams, born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, March 31, 1806, daughter of Samuel Adams, also born in Ashburnham, both born in the same house. Her death occurred May 3, 1887. She became the mother of nine children, but four of whom—Sophronia, Eben, Sidney T. and Edward—are now living; the others were: John, Henrietta, Abbie, Lydia and Eleanor.

(III) Sidney Thomas, third son and fourth child of John and Sophronia O. W. (Adams) Fuller, was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, February 2, 1836. From the Lancaster public schools he entered the Wilbraham (Massachusetts) Academy, and after completing the regular course at that well-known institution, pursued a scientific course at Cambridge, giving his special attention to civil engineering. Turning his attention to railway construction, he was employed in the building of the Burlington and Missouri River line, and subsequently entering the service of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, was for seventeen years in charge of the maintenance of way. Mr. Fuller was assistant engineer of construction of the first long bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, Maryland; built the first railway running into Mexico and was chief engineer and general superintendent of the Mexican railroad. As a recognized expert in the laying out and construction of railways and bridges he was secured by the railroad commissions of Massachusetts to examine and report the exact condition of railroads in that commonwealth, and in 1879-80 he was similarly employed in the Russian Empire. In 1886 Mr. Fuller settled in Kennebunk and is still residing there. As secretary and treasurer of the local Loan and Building Association, he has labored diligently and effectively in its behalf for the past seventeen years, and he is otherwise concerned in the financial interests of the town, having

been for nine years a director of the Ocean National Bank. He has served as a selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor; represented his district in the lower branch of the state legislature for the years 1899-1903; and in politics is a Republican. He attends the Unitarian church. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Havre de Grace Lodge, and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Good Templars.

On October 14, 1865, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage with Annette E., daughter of Dr. Orren and Elizabeth (Holden) Ross, of Kennebunk. Her grandparents were Simon and Mary (Perkins) Ross, of Kennebunk, and their eldest son, Orren, born September 14, 1812, acquired his early education in the district schools and at the North Brighton Academy. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of Dixey Stone, a grocery merchant at Bridgton Centre, and prior to his majority he engaged in mercantile business for himself in Sweden, Oxford county, Maine. Selling his business in 1834, he turned his attention to teaching penmanship and later to the study of medicine. While a medical student at Bowdoin College he was for a period of three months an interne at the McLean Hospital in Boston, and receiving his degree with the class of 1839, he began the practice of his profession in Lyman. He subsequently removed to Kennebunk, residing there for the remainder of his life. Dr. Ross married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Walker) Holden, of Sweden. She bore him seven children: Annette E., Isabel M., Orren S., Frank M., Florence H., and two who died in infancy. Annette E. is the wife of Sidney T. Fuller, as previously stated. Isabel M. married H. B. Thompson. Florence H. married James K. Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have had two children: Florabel and Sophronia Elizabeth, neither of whom are now living. Mrs. Fuller died January 7, 1908.

(I) John Rogers, immigrant ancestor, was living in Scituate in 1647 on a lot of land lying between that of Thomas Hicks and John Stockbridge. There is a tradition that his father was a brother of Rev. William Withere'll's mother, who was daughter of John Rogers, the martyr, but there is no proof of this, and it seems doubtful if that could have been the case. John Rogers removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, about 1647, where he resided until early in 1661. He was fined there several times for not attending town meeting.

He married Frances ———, who married (second) Walter Briggs, of Scituate. Walter Briggs' will was dated January 16, 1676-77, and proved June 4, 1684. John Rogers died about May, 1661, and his wife died in 1687. His will was dated February 1, 1660, and proved June 5, 1661. Children, part probably born in England, the others in Scituate: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, married Abigail Barker. 3. Timothy, married Eunice Stetson; died 1728. 4. Ann, married (first) George Russell; (second) John Hudson. 5. Mary, married, 1656, John Rouse. 6. Abigail, born in Scituate about 1645; married, January 1, 1678-79, Timothy White.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Rogers, was born about 1632, probably in England, and died May 7, 1717, according to the church records. He joined the Quakers in 1660, and suffered more or less persecution on that account. He was a resident of Marshfield, and was grand jurymen in 1659. In 1692 he was selectman, and assisted in running the line between Marshfield and Scituate. He was on a committee to lay out highways in 1692. In his will, dated May 9, 1718, proved June 24, 1718, he describes himself as "aged." In 1708 the Friends' "women's meetings" were held at his house part of the time. He married (first) October 8, 1656, Rhoda, born October 11, 1639, died about 1662, daughter of Elder Thomas King, of Scituate. He married (second) about 1663, Elizabeth ———, who died September 13, 1692. He married (third) Elizabeth ———, who died May 9, 1705. Children of first wife, born in Marshfield: 1. John, baptized August 23, 1657, married twice. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Rhoda, baptized August 3, 1662, died young. Children of second wife: 4. Abigail, born November 3, 1663, married, September 9, 1681, Nathaniel Chamberlain. 5. Mary, born March 10, 1665, married, January 24, 1682, Samuel Daggett; died April 15, 1690. 6. Johanna, born October 7, 1667, married Judah Butler; died 1747. 7. Elizabeth, born December 19, 1669, married, May 11, 1699, Hugh Copperthwaite; died August 27, 1707.

(III) Thomas, son of John (2) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, December 2, 1659, according to the town records, and December 25, 1659, according to the Friends' records. He married, June 6, 1712, Bethiah, born March 3, 1682-83, died January 23, 1756, daughter of Gershom and Mary Ewell. He died March 6, 1745-46. His will was dated September 10, 1745, and proved March 12, 1745-46. His widow's will was dated June 10, 1755, and

proved May 4, 1750. Children, born in Marshfield: 1. Rhoda, born May 28, 1713, married, October 19, 1738, Benjamin Wing; died April 21, 1758. 2. John, December 19, 1714, married, December 29, 1737, Sarah Wing; died September 5, 1791. 3. Thomas, October 28, 1716, mentioned below. 4. Bethiah, September 29, 1718, married, October 1, 1741, John Wady.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Rogers, was born at Marshfield, October 28, 1716, died December 6, 1810. He married, September 8, 1744, Deborah, born October 16, 1723, died December 8, 1807, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Deborah (Jacobs) Otis. Children, born in Marshfield: 1. Bethia, February 9, 1745-46, married, June 10, 1777, Jonathan Slocum. 2. Hannah, October 4, 1747, married, July 6, 1773, Joshua Dillingham. 3. Thomas, February 15, 1748-49, died September 29, 1752. 4. Deborah, October 20, 1751, died unmarried March 16, 1775. 5. Priscilla, February 27, 1754, married, December 3, 1777, Mordecai Ellis; died September 8, 1850. 6. James, April 16, 1756, mentioned below. 7. Abigail, October 10, 1758, died unmarried November 29, 1842. 8. Huldah, September 30, 1760, married, December 4, 1783, Tristram Russell. 9. Rhoda, February 23, 1762, died without issue. 10. Lucy, March 21, 1765, died without issue.

(V) James, son of Thomas (2) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, April 16, 1756, died November 29, 1832. In 1812 he removed to Peru, Clinton county, New York, where he and his wife died. He married, March 5, 1787, Deborah, born November 14, 1762, died May 4, 1813, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Anthony) Smith. Children, born at Marshfield: 1. Deborah, August 28, 1788, married, October 29, 1812, Jacob Willetts; died January 11, 1880. 2. James, May 15, 1790, mentioned below. 3. Mary, July 19, 1792. 4. Hannah, June 18, 1794. 5. Samuel, January 27, 1797. 6. Rhoda, June 21, 1799. 7. Thomas, January 9, 1802.

(VI) James (2), son of James (1) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, May 15, 1790, and when a young man removed with his parents to Peru, New York. He married Sarah Keese, and had a child, Deborah, born in Peru, September 8, 1815. She married, December 24, 1840, John Jones Fuller. (See sketch of Fuller family.)

changeably, spelled Howard, Haward, Haward, Hawoorth, etc. Heywood was also sometimes misspelled and the same spellings cited here used for that family.

(1) John Howard, immigrant ancestor of the Bridgewater family, was born in England. He spelled his name Hlaward, but it was pronounced like Howard. Another family in Bridgewater at the same time, doubtless of the same ancestry, spelled the name Hayward, though many of the later generations have also spelled their name Howard. John Howard was born in England. When a young man, he came to Plymouth and settled later in Duxbury. He was able to bear arms, according to the list dated 1643. He was a volunteer for the Pequot war, June 7, 1637. His brother, James Howard, who came with him to Plymouth, went to the Bermudas. John removed to West Bridgewater, where he was a proprietor and original settler in 1651. He was a young man when he emigrated and lived for a time in the family of Captain Myles Standish. He became a citizen of much influence and prominence and one of the first military officers of the town of Bridgewater. He took the oath of fidelity in 1659. His descendants lived on his original homestead until a generation ago. He began to keep a tavern as early as 1670 and a tavern has been kept in Bridgewater down to recent times by his descendants. He died in 1700. He was an ensign in 1664. Children: 1. John. 2. James. 3. Jonathan, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, born at Plymouth, August 20, 1647, married Edward Fobes. 5. Sarah, married Zachariah Packard. 6. Bethia, married Henry Kingman. 7. Ephraim.

(II) Major Jonathan, son of John Howard, married Sarah Dean, and among their children was a son Jonathan, mentioned below.

(III) Jonathan (2), son of Major Jonathan (1) Howard, was born in 1692. He married Sarah, daughter of John Field, in 1719, and among their children was a son Nathan, mentioned below.

(IV) Nathan, son of Jonathan (2) Howard, was born in 1720. He married Jane, daughter of Major Edward Howard, in 1746.

(V) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) Howard, was born in 1746. He married Susanna, daughter of Henry Howard, of eastern Massachusetts, and among their children was a son Ruel, mentioned below.

The surnames Howard and HOWARD Hayward were once identical. Among the early settlers and their descendants the name was used inter-

(VI) Ruel, son of Nathan (2) Howard, was born in 1776. He came to Maine in 1814, and was a farmer, carpenter and contractor.



He was a major in the war of 1812. He married Mary Boyd, who probably came from Bristol, Maine. Children: Columbus, mentioned below; Boyd, Susan, Brizillai, Fanny, Ruel, Cyril, Joseph and Everett.

(VII) Columbus, son of Ruel Howard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1801. He followed farming in Sidney, Maine. He married Lucy, born in Sidney, Maine, 1810, daughter of Captain Salvanus Ambrose and Lucy Ann (Cowen) Hammond. Captain Hammond was lost at sea when Mrs. Howard was an infant. Children: Jane Frances, Mary, and Emily H., born 1843, wife of James E. Fuller.

The derivation of this name is a matter of conjecture, but Hon.

Henry John Roby, M. P., from Manchester, England, gives reasons for thinking that the name is taken from the hamlet of Roby, in the parish of Huyton, five or six miles east of Liverpool. Since 1403 the residence of the Robies can be distinctly traced at Castle Donington, a small town in the northern edge of Leicestershire, England, which lies between the counties of Derby and Nottingham. The name is variously spelled Robie, Roby, Robey, Robay, Robye, and Rooby, but was spelled Robie by Thomas, the father of Henry, the immigrant. Disconnected statements in the records of Castle Donington between 1402 and 1512 show the existence of the family at that place between those dates. In September, 1402-1403, John Roby was possessed of a copy hold in the manor of Castle Donington.

(I) John Roby, with whom the connected history of the family begins, took part in the court proceedings of Castle Donington, in October, 1512. In March, 1513, he was admitted tenant of two burgages. In June, 1513, he was named at a court at which William Roby and three others were admitted to three curtilages. He died shortly before Christmas, 1515. His children were: Thomas and Emmot.

(II) Thomas, son of John Roby, was born at Castle Donington, 1501, and May 6, 1516, he was admitted as son and heir of John Roby, to a taft, a croft, and one yard of land, and moiety of meadow, at a rent of twenty shillings a year. In 1526 Emmot Roby was admitted to a cottage, to the use of his brother Thomas, who in each of the years 1527-32-36 was on the homage. In 1538-40 he was mentioned in the court proceedings. In 1542 he defended a suit in chancery, and in 1547 was on the

homage. He married Elizabeth ———. He was buried at Castle Donington, December 5, 1552, and his wife was also buried there, February 22, 1565. Their children were: Robert, John, Thomas, Edmond, William, Bartholomew, Michael and Marie.

(III) Thomas (2), third child of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Roby, yeoman, was engaged in litigation concerning land in Donington Manor, in 1560-83-87, and mentioned in the proceedings of the Manor Court in 1559-60-66, and 1586. He married (first) November 25, 1569, at Castle Donington, Joane Cowley, who was buried at Castle Donington, October 10, 1579. He married (second) April 22, 1583, at Castle Donington, Mary Gatley. By the first wife he had a son Thomas; by the second wife a daughter Elizabeth. He was buried at Castle Donington, April 12, 1588. In his will dated April 10, 1588, proved at Leicester, September 12, of the same year, he speaks of his wife Mary and his children Thomas and Elizabeth (both under age) his brother John and his nephew John (under age), son of William, and makes bequests to John Gatley and Dorothy Gatley.

(IV) Thomas (3) Robye (or Robie or Roby), only son of Thomas (2) and Joane (Cowley) Roby, was under age April, 1588. He was on the homage of the Manor Court in 1637-46, and probably other years. He died March 27, 1653. His will, dated March 24, 1652, was proved at Westminster, September 20, 1653. He married, October 6, 1606, Mary Coxon, born April 20, 1586, and buried at Castle Donington, April 26, 1641. She was the daughter of John Coxon. The children of this union were: Robert, Mary, Thomas, John, William, Henry, Edward, Samuel.

(V) Henry, sixth child and fifth son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Coxon) Robie, born at Castle Donington, February 12, 1619, died April 22, 1688, in Hampton, New Hampshire, aged sixty-nine. Early in 1639 he came to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Soon after he went to Exeter, New Hampshire, which was founded by Rev. John Wheelwright the year before. This seems to have been his objective point. At that time there was no constituted authorities over the patent of New Hampshire, and the Exeters, as the Plymouth colonists before them had done, formed a voluntary combination for governmental purposes, and this agreement, dated July 4, 1639, bears the signature of Henry Robie. In May, 1643, he joined in the petition of the inhabitants of Exeter to the general court of Massachusetts, praying that their territory



might be received within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Colony. January 16, 1644, he received from the town a grant of ten acres of land, and February 10, 1648, a further life grant of twenty acres; and April 22, 1649, he and others were granted a mill site at Little river. In 1649-50 he was selectman, and March 21, 1650, received a further grant of ten acres of land. On May 13, 1650, as one of the committee of the town, he signed the contract engaging Rev. Samuel Dudley as minister. November 24, 1650, he was given permission to enlarge his garden out of the highway, and on January 2, 1651, he received a further grant of sixty acres of land from the town, and on the same day with John Gilman, dissented from the vote of the town, releasing the Rev. Samuel Dudley from payment of certain rentals due the town, and on February 19, 1651, the town authorized Henry Robie and two other townsmen "to vindicate the credit and the reputation of (Rev.) Mr. Dudley, against the reproachful speeches and calumination of John Garland, by proceeding against him in law, according to the demerit of his offense." Soon after 1651 he removed into the present adjoining town of Hampton. He was selectman of Hampton for the years 1656-60-65-81, and in 1660 was a member of the committee to regulate the seating of the people in the meeting house. On January 1, 1661, he was named as one of a commission to lay out the road, from the Academy green to the Landing, and in 1667 to settle the bounds of the highway between Hampton and Salisbury. On October 12, 1669, at the session of the court, Henry Robie was allowed to keep an ordinary in the town, and the court licensed him "to sell beere and wine and strong waters by retaile, and ye sd Robie doth binde himself, in ye sum of £40. on condition not to suffer any townsmen, men's children and servants to be tipping in his house." He kept the ordinary for about ten years, his license being renewed from year to year. On October 18, 1669, he was attorney for the town, in a matter before the court in Boston. In 1677 he was sent out to flank the Indians, who were besieging the Hampton settlement. His name and that of his wife are recorded as members of the town church on September 18, 1671. A royal decree, made September 18, 1679, having ordered that thereafter the Massachusetts Bay Colony should have no further jurisdiction over the towns of Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter and Hampton, it became necessary to establish a new government for the Province of New Hampshire, to accomplish which Mr. Robie

was named as one of the electors from his town. July 13, 1680, he was foreman of the grand jury, and the same year one of the committee appointed to prosecute persons stealing lumber from the town. In 1683, with other residents of Hampton, he petitioned the colonial governor to be freed from head-money, and the same year was elected a member of the council from his town. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and February 6, 1683, with three other justices, signed the commitment of Rev. Joshua Moody, pastor of the church in Portsmouth, for six months for refusing to administer the sacrament in accordance of the laws of Great Britain. He was a standing jurymen in the trials of Mason against Richard Walderne and other persons in New Hampshire for holding lands which Mason claimed as proprietor of the province. His first wife, Ruth, died May 5, 1673, and he married (second) January 19, 1674, Widow Elizabeth Garland, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, who had previously been the wife of Thomas Chase, and of John Garland. She died February 11, 1677. His third wife, Sarah, died January 23, 1703. His children were: Thomas, John, Judith, Ruth, Deliverance, Samuel and Ichabod by the first wife; and Sarah by the third wife. Two other children, Joanna and Mary, may have been born to him.

(VI) John, second child of Henry and Ruth Robie, born at Exeter, February 2, 1649, was killed June 16, 1691. He removed to Haverhill in January, 1675, and lived in that part of the town which fell into New Hampshire at the establishment of the "Mitchell line." In a list made February 1, 1677, of houses erected in Haverhill since January 25, 1675, is mentioned that of John Robie. He lived in what is now Atkinson. His wife died a few days before June 16, 1691, and on that day he was removing his family, consisting of seven children, the eldest not yet eleven years old, to a place of refuge in the North Parish. When they reached a spot opposite a burying ground described as "near Jesse Clements," Mr. Robie was shot by Indians and killed.

(VII) Colonel Ichabod (probably the eldest), son of John and (Corlis) Robie, born in 1680, died between October 10, 1752, and September 26, 1753. He was taken captive by the Indians at the time his father was killed, June 16, 1691, and carried away. There are two traditions with respect to his return home. One is that he was ransomed; and the other that by the aid of a friendly Indian he escaped and returned home. He learned the art

of tanning, and settled in Hampton Falls, and established his home on what has ever since been known as "the Robie farm." He was a member of the "Society for Settling the Chestnut Country," attended the first meeting, and was one of the committee to lay out the lots, and also of the old hundred-acre lots, and also for running the lines. He is often mentioned in the records of Chester, and probably built a house on his home lot No. 116, and spent considerable time in the town, but never permanently lived there. His will is dated October 10, 1752, and proved September 26, 1753. He married, January 10, 1707, Mary Cass, born in Hampton, February 26, 1687, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hobbs) Cass. Their children were: Anne, Ruth, John, Henry, Samuel, Mary and Sarah.

(VIII) Samuel, fifth child and third son of Ichabod and Mary (Cass) Robie, was born in Hampton, October 17, 1717. He lived first in Chester (Raymond), on his father's home lot No. 116. He sold his farm, including his tanyard, to John S. Dearborn, in 1778, and took his pay in continental money which became worthless on his hands, and he lost all. He then removed to Goffstown. He married (first) a Miss Perkins, by whom he had Sarah, Lydia and Edward. He married (second) Widow Phebe Butterfield, and had Samuel and Polly, who lived at Goffstown.

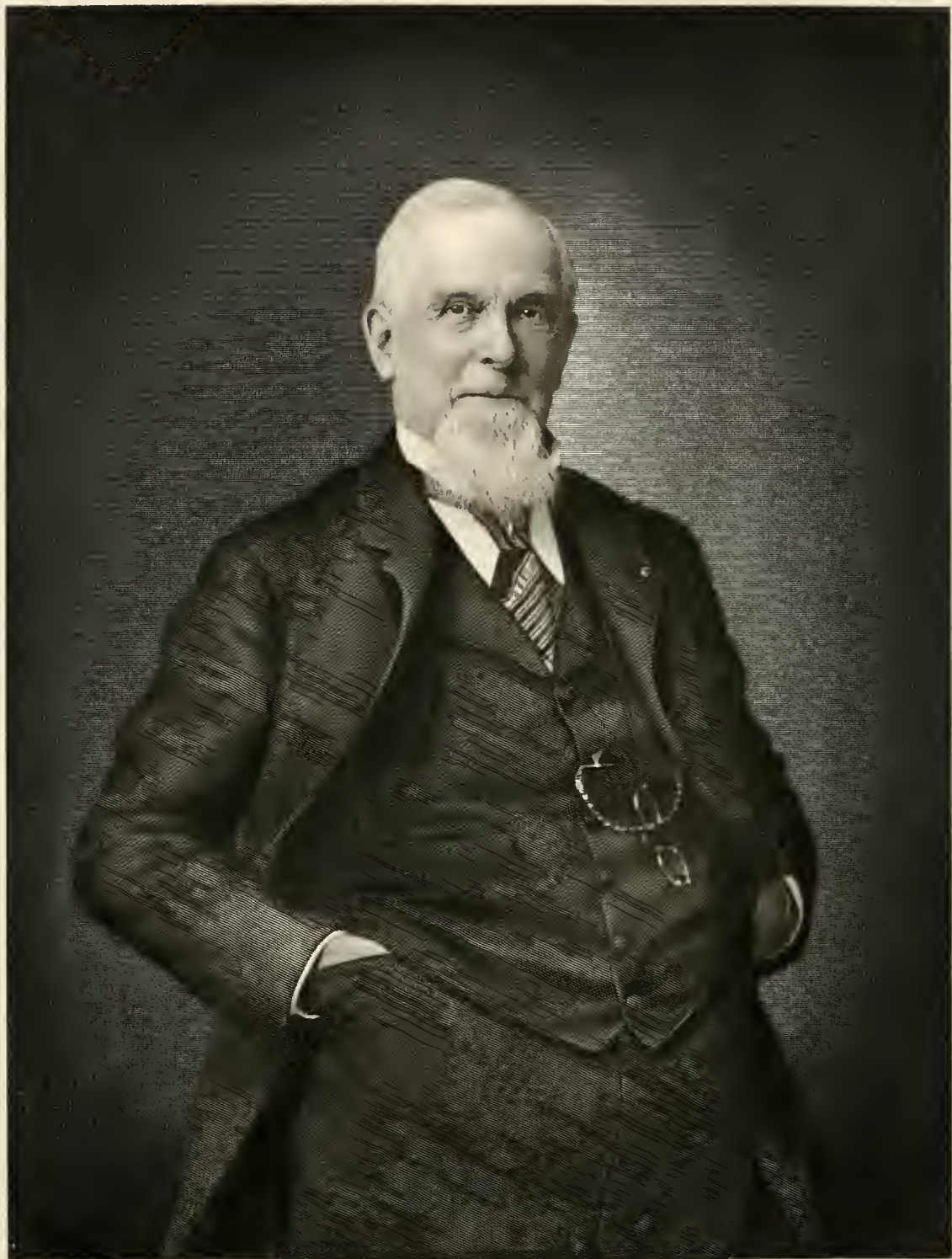
(IX) Edward, third child of Samuel and ——— (Perkins) Robie, born in Chester, 1746, died December 26, 1837, aged ninety-two. He settled first in Candia, and later removed to Chester. He married, 1771, Sarah Smith, daughter of Colonel Webster's second wife. She died in 1843, aged eighty-nine. They had seven children: Mary, Asa, John Smith, Edward J., Toppan, Sarah and Thomas Sargent.

(X) Captain Toppan, fourth son and fifth child of Edward and Sarah (Smith) Robie, born in Candia, New Hampshire, January 27, 1782, died in Gorham, Maine, January 14, 1871, aged eighty-nine. He remained with his parents until seventeen years of age and then, having received a practical education, he went to Gorham, Maine, where he became a clerk in the store of John Horton, and a few months later went into the employ of Daniel Cressey, then a leading trader of Gorham. In September, 1802, while still a minor, he took the quite respectable sum of money which by prudence and economy he had saved from his earnings, and forming a partnership went into business with Sewall Lancaster. In 1815 he and his younger brother, Thomas S., became partners

under the style of T. & T. S. Robie, retail merchants, and in the more than twenty year partnership, its members became widely known and popular throughout the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where they were credited with great activity and absolutely square dealing. That was long before the days of railroads, and long lines of loaded sleds and sleighs came from the state of Vermont and Coos county, New Hampshire, through the Notch, on their way to Portland, and a good share of their trade fell to Gorham. Mr. Robie continued in business until 1850, when he retired, having by his energy and strict attention to business accumulated a large fortune. For more than fifty years Toppan Robie was a leading citizen not only of Gorham, but of a region including the various surrounding towns. He filled many local offices, and by his faithful and efficient service in the duties thereof proved his qualifications for higher positions and greater honors. In politics he was a Whig and an earnest, unswerving adherent of his party. He served six terms as a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1813 to 1815, and after the province of Maine was removed from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1820, and made a state, he served in the first two legislatures of the new state, 1820-21. In 1837 he was a member of Governor Kent's council. For half a century he was a trustee of Gorham Academy, and for many years its treasurer. His contributions to that efficient school were generous and timely. He was also long the treasurer of the Congregational Parish and of its ministerial fund, to which latter he contributed \$9,000. In the war of 1812 he was captain of a militia company and with his men marched to Portland in 1814, for the defence of the city. He was always ready to do his part in all public movements and no worthy cause ever sought his aid in vain. Toward the erection of the beautiful soldiers' monument, the first erected in Maine, which adorns the village of Gorham, the generous tribute to the memory of the men who died in order that their country might live, he donated \$2,000; and toward the purchase of the town clock \$500. In the evening of life he passed his years in that peace and tranquility which are the reward of right living. For seventy years he had resided among the people in whose midst he died. He married (first) October 8, 1804, Lydia Brown, of Chester, New Hampshire, born February 6, 1782, died February 23, 1811, aged twenty-nine. She was the daughter of Benjamin and







Prof. Frederick Robie



Prudence (Kelley) Brown, and sister of the late Francis Brown, D. D., president of Dartmouth College from 1815 to 1820. He married (second) September 17, 1811, Sarah T. Lincoln, who was baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 12, 1793, died April 23, 1828, daughter of John and Bethia (Thaxter) Lincoln, of Gorham, Maine, and was a descendant from Samuel Lincoln, who came from England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637. General Benjamin Lincoln, of revolutionary fame, Lieutenant Governor Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, his sons, Levi Lincoln, governor of Massachusetts, and Governor Enoch Lincoln, of Maine, were descendants of this pioneer; and Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, was of the same family. He married (third) in November, 1828, Mrs. Eliza (Stevens) Cross, daughter of William Stevens, of Portland, and widow of Captain William Cross. She died November 2, 1865, aged eighty-three. The children born of first wife, Lydia Brown, were: Harriet, August 9, 1805, married, August 29, 1829, Oliver Lincoln, of Boston, and died in 1832. Francis B., August 19, 1809, married, March 27, 1838, Martha L. Prince, of North Yarmouth. The children of second wife, Sarah T. Lincoln, were: Charles, July 30, 1812, married, September 2, 1835, Emily March. George, October 1, 1816, married, April 27, 1841, Frances M. Barrett. Frederick, whose sketch follows.

(XI) Governor Frederick, youngest child of Captain Toppan and Sarah T. (Lincoln) Robie, was born in Gorham, August 12, 1822. After completing the usual studies at Gorham Academy, and with private tutors, he entered Bowdoin College in 1837, and was graduated with the class of 1841. After graduating he went south and for a time taught in Georgia academies and in Florida. While there he decided to become a physician, and matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in 1844. In April of the same year he opened an office in Biddeford, where he practiced eleven years. In 1855 he removed to Waldoboro, where he remained three years. In each of these towns his practice was extensive and profitable. Returning to Gorham he resided there until the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion. June 1, 1861, he was commissioned by President Lincoln, paymaster of United States Volunteers. He served in the Army of the Potomac until 1863, and was then transferred to Boston as chief paymaster of the Department of New England. In 1864 he was sent to the

Department of the Gulf of New Orleans, where he paid the troops for a year, or until 1865. At the end of the war he returned to Maine, where he had charge of the paying off of the Maine soldiers. His efficient services were recognized and rewarded by the brevet commission of lieutenant-colonel, dated November 24, 1865, he being the first Maine paymaster to receive brevet of that rank. He was honorably mustered out July 20, 1866, and at once returned with energy to the pursuit of peace, his course having been approved by both the government and the people of the state. In 1866 Colonel Robie was elected to the state senate, and re-elected the following year. He was also appointed in 1866 by William Pitt Fessenden as special agent of the treasury department, in which capacity he served two years. From 1868 to 1873 he was a member of the Republican state committee. He was a member of the house of representatives eight years, and in all served ten terms in the Maine legislature. In 1872 and 1876 he was speaker of the house. He is an able parliamentarian, and discharged the duties of his position with a skill born of much experience and a courtesy and grace which were pleasing to all, and contributed in no slight degree to the dispatch of business that distinguished these periods. He was a member of Governor Washburn's executive council in 1866, of that of Governor Davis in 1880, and of that of Governor Plaisted in 1881-82. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention which nominated General Grant for a second term. In 1878 he was appointed commissioner of the Paris Exposition, and traveled extensively in Europe during the year he remained abroad. In 1882, at the meeting of the Republican state convention in Portland, Colonel Robie was nominated for governor. At the ensuing election Colonel Robie received a plurality of about nine thousand votes over the Democratic candidate, Governor Harris M. Plaisted. In 1884 Governor Robie was again nominated and re-elected by a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes, which plainly showed that the firm, intelligent and business-like administration of Governor Robie had the full approval of his entire party and of many good citizens of other parties, who cast their ballots for him. A retrospect shows him to have been one of the most efficient and popular governors the state of Maine has ever had. In various business enterprises Governor Robie has been and now is an active and powerful business factor. For many years he was a director of the Port-

land & Rochester Railroad Company; also a director of the First National Bank, of which he is now and for seventeen years has been president. In 1885 he was president of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and one time he was business manager of the Portland Press Publishing Company. He is also a director of the financial committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Governor Robie was raised in a community where agricultural influences were predominant, and his interest in the cultivation of the soil and those who carry it on has always been hearty and sincere. Not long after the grange movement was started he allied himself with it and still gives it his strong support. He was chosen worthy master of the Maine State Grange in 1881, and continued in that office the ensuing eight years. Naturally he feels a deep and abiding interest in the Grand Army. He became a member of John R. Adams Post at Gorham, and has been one of the foremost to aid in the promotion of many of the wise measures undertaken by that organization. During the year 1899 he was commander of the Department of Maine of the Grand Army of the Republic. For over nineteen years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Insane Hospital of the state at Augusta. This institution has received much of his attention, and every annual report of the trustees has been written by him. While a member of the legislature the question of the location of the State Normal school came up and he was instrumental in securing its location in Gorham. He has generously contributed to its success and the trustees honored him by calling the handsome new dormitory "Frederick Robie Hall," and that inscription is cut in its granite walls. Similarly, the active and permanent interest of Governor Robie in the public schools of Gorham, manifested in a multitude of ways, prompted his fellow townsmen to change the corporation name of one of the Gorham schools to the "Frederick Robie High School." The same high qualities that made his father a leading man in the region about Gorham, have made Governor Robie one of the ablest, most progressive, most influential and most highly esteemed citizens of the commonwealth over whose destinies he has had the honor twice to preside. The strong character he inherits from various lines of worthy ancestors has placed him in the front rank of the patriotic, worthy and leading men of the state, and his unvarying courtesy, kindness of heart, integrity, liberality, and irreproachable character have made him a myriad of friends whose

regard is lifelong. Governor Robie has recently become a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine, tracing his descent from Richard Warren, one of the passengers of the "Mayflower," a signer of the compact, and a six year resident of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Frederick Robie married (first) November 12, 1847, Mary Olivia Priest, born in Biddeford, September 23, 1828, died November 5, 1898, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Emery) Priest, of Biddeford. She was a lady of many accomplishments, unusually proficient as a pianist, and also endowed with those personal graces and social qualities which endear their possessor to all whom they meet. Four children were born of this union: Harriet, Mary Frederica, Eliza and William P. F. Harriet, born September 3, 1848, married Clark H. Barker, one time postmaster of Portland, now deceased. Two children were born of this marriage: Mary Olivia and Benjamin Barker. Mary Frederica, born March 3, 1852, married George F. McQuillan, a prominent lawyer of Portland; one child was born of this marriage, Harriet R. Eliza, born February, 1856, died September 3, 1863. William P. F. is mentioned below. Governor Robie married (second) January 10, 1900, Martha E. Cressey, born in Gorham, May 3, 1849, daughter of Alvin and Sarah (Flagg) Cressey. She had always resided on the farm where she was born, and has always been interested in agriculture and the farm is now carried on under her direction. She is a member of the Congregational church; the Order of the Eastern Star; the Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic; and the Patrons of Husbandry.

(XII) William Pitt Fessenden, youngest child and only son of Governor Frederick and Mary Olivia (Priest) Robie, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 5, 1863. From the public schools he went to the preparatory school at Fryeburg, Maine, and graduated from that institution in 1884. The same year he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. After leaving college he assisted his father in the management of his farm in Gorham until 1896, when he entered the medical department of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, where he has continued to the present time. He resides in Gorham, Maine. He married, April 6, 1891, Flora Barton, of Cherryfield, who was born June 4, 1862, daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Pineo) Barton. Five children have been born of this marriage: Mary Frederica, Frederick, Catherine

Carlton, John Waterman and Elizabeth Read. The information relating to the early history of the Robie family is due to the researches of Hon. Henry J. Roby, Sanerigg, Grasmere, England, and Ruben Edward Robie, Bath, New York.

The MacQuillans were powerful chiefs of county Antrim, Ireland, who entered Ireland with the earliest English adventurers. The McQuillans became lords of the northern coast of Ireland, and the contiguous territory from Dunseverick Castle in the county Antrim, near the Giant's Causeway, to Dunluce Castle. Dunseverick, built according to tradition by the McQuillans, is now a heap of ruins; and Dunluce a once strong and beautiful fortress, is dismantled and crumbled with age. MacDonnell, a Scottish chieftain, married a daughter of McQuillan, and came into possession of the Antrim territory. King James First confirmed the title of the McDonnell to the country, and since that time a McDonnell has been Earl of Antrim. The McQuillans became scattered through northern Ireland, and from there to all parts of the world.

(1) John McQuillan was born in the north of Ireland, where he enlisted in the English navy. In course of time, being a man of fine physique and soldierly bearing, brave and of good habits, he was promoted to the position of a subordinate officer. He came to America in a vessel of the English navy which, after some period of naval service, he left at Portland, Maine, and settled in Gorham, Maine. He resided there many years, and died in 1811. He married (first) Abigail Cook, who died in 1794-95. He married (second) October 13, 1796, Elizabeth Brown, who died in 1797, leaving no children. He married (third) September 20, 1798, Olive, daughter of Samuel and Mary Edwards. She died September 17, 1821. The children of John McQuillan by his first wife Abigail were: John, Rebecca and William; and by his third wife, Olive Edwards: Eliza, Hugh McL. and Sargent.

(II) Rev. Hugh McL., second child of John and Olive (Edwards) McQuillan, was born in Gorham, Maine, July 18, 1803, and died in Casco, Maine, April 14, 1861. After the death of his father he went to live with a gentleman in Windham, Maine, who gave him a good education, and with whom he stayed until he attained his majority. Afterward he studied for the christian ministry, and was ordained a minister of the Christian Baptist church. From

that time forward he was engaged in evangelical work until the time of his death. He was a devout man, and an earnest worker in the cause of religion. He married, at Naples, Maine, in 1842, Elvira (see Wight VI), daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Harmon) Wight, of Naples, Maine. She was born April 16, 1807, died in Yarmouth, Maine, November 27, 1881. Mrs. McQuillan was a woman of noble character, a companion and helpmeet to her husband, and after his death did all in her power to keep her children together, and give them the best education her circumstances permitted. Children: Rufus H., mentioned below; George F., mentioned below, and Liza A., born in Naples, Maine, unmarried, and lives in Portland, Maine.

(III) Rufus H., eldest child of Rev. Hugh McL. and Elvira (Wight) McQuillan, was born in Naples, Maine, November 18, 1844, died April 23, 1896. May 24, 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, United States Infantry, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, and the first battle of Fredericksburg, and was present at the siege of Vicksburg from May 19 till its surrender, July 4, 1863. During the year preceding his discharge on May 24, 1865, he was orderly to the general commanding at New Orleans. On leaving the army he engaged in the lumber business, and at different times had charge of various lumber mills in the west. In 1873 he returned to Maine, and in 1880 located in Yarmouth, where he engaged in the lumber business and also carried on a large hardware store for a number of years. In politics he was a Republican, and as such took an active interest in public affairs. He was deputy sheriff of Cumberland county, at Yarmouth, under Sheriff Benjamin True for two years. He had an abiding interest in Grand Army affairs, and was the first commander of W. L. Haskell Post, No. 108, at Yarmouth. In business he was a man of the strictest integrity, and in civil and social affairs was one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Yarmouth. He married, March 17, 1874, Alma B. Sawyer, in Raymond, Maine, who survives him. Children: Hugh Dean, George H. and Leroy Rufus. George H. died May 14, 1903.

(III) George F., second child of Rev. Hugh McL. and Elvira (Wight) McQuillan, was born in Naples, April 18, 1849. He passed his boyhood days in Raymond, where he attended the common schools, and fitted for college at North Bridgton Academy and Gorham Seminary. In 1870 he entered Bowdoin College,



from which he graduated in 1875. In 1868 he began to teach school, and partly with the money thus earned and partly with funds supplied by his mother, he paid his way while at Bowdoin. He took an interest in certain kinds of athletics, and was a member of Bowdoin's boating crew one year. After completing his college course he continued to teach, and for two years he was employed in high schools in the northern part of Cumberland county. In 1877 he began the study of law with Hon. Bion Bradbury in Portland, Maine, which he continued until his admission to the bar, October 14, 1879. He opened an office in Casco, Maine, where he practiced one year, during which time he served as town clerk and supervisor of schools. In October, 1880, he removed to Portland, and entered upon his career as a practitioner of law, in which he has achieved much success, his practice being in the local courts. He is a member of the supreme judicial court of Maine and of the district, circuit, and supreme courts of the United States. His practice has included the ordinary class of commercial litigation, and in addition to that he has been attorney and counsellor for various towns in Cumberland county. He is well known as an able, reliable and successful lawyer. From December 1, 1892, until May 28, 1894, he was a partner in the law with Colonel Albert W. Bradbury, the firm being Bradbury & McQuillan. On the last mentioned date this partnership was dissolved, Colonel Bradbury becoming United States district attorney. Since then Mr. McQuillan has practiced alone. In political sentiment Mr. McQuillan is a Democrat, and is one of the trusted leaders of his party. June 6, 1881, he was appointed judge advocate general with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governor Plaisted, and served as such until January 3, 1883. In 1882, 1886 and in 1890, he was a candidate for clerk of the courts of Cumberland county; and in 1892 and 1896 he was candidate for judge of probate; and in each case received the full support of his party in the canvass and at the polls; but the Democratic party being in a minority, he was defeated. Colonel McQuillan is fond of the company of his books, which make a goodly library, and takes that interest in education and literature that every liberally educated man should take. He married, February 5, 1891, Mary Frederica, daughter of Governor Frederic and Mary O. (Priest) Robie. (See Robie.) They have one child, Harriet R., born March 14, 1894.

(For first generation see Thomas Wight 1.)

(II) Henry, eldest child of Deacon Thomas and Alice or Elsie Wight, settled with his parents in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. In the Dedham records he was called Sergeant Henry Wight. He became a member of the church August 14, 1646. He continued to reside in Dedham after his father and family had removed to Medfield. In 1653 he was appointed to a town office in Dedham, and in 1658 he was appointed constable by the general court. In 1661 he was elected selectman and held that office ten years, between that time and the time of his death, February 27, 1680. In 1665 the town granted him one hundred and twenty acres of land, which was an unusually large gift; but the record gives no explanation as to why it was done. February 24, 1673, Henry Wight was one of the 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 was appointed one of the executors of his father's will, by the provisions of which he received all his father's "houses and lands lying and being in Dedham." This devise included the original grant of twelve acres from the town to Thomas Wight. He died intestate, and his estate was administered by his widow and his son Joseph. His inventory amounted to £524, 1s. He married Jane Goodenow, of Sudbury, about 1652. She joined the church June 12, 1653, and died in Dedham, May 16, 1684. The inventory of her estate footed £462, 8s. 3d. The children of Henry and Jane were: John, Joseph, Daniel, Benjamin and Jonathan, whose sketch follows.

(III) Jonathan, youngest of the five sons of Henry and Jane (Goodenow) Wight, was born in Dedham, July 2, 1662, and baptized July 13, 1662. He removed to Wrentham, where he died intestate, March 20, 1719. He was married August 19, 1687, to Elizabeth Hawes, of Wrentham. She married (second) February 20, 1722, Samuel Bullard, of Dedham. She was living at extreme old age April 2, 1764, seventy-seven years after her first marriage, as is shown by her signature to a deed of release of all her dower interest in the landed property belonging to her first husband. The children of Jonathan and Elizabeth were: Jeane, Elizabeth, Mehetabel, Marah, 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 died there March 26, 1773. He is called yeoman in a conveyance of land in 1764. His will was made March 11, 1773, and probated April 9 of the same year. He married, in Wrentham, February 13, 1721, Jemima Whiting, who died June 24, 1754. He married (second) December 5, 1754, widow Jerusha George. Her will was made May 22, 1792, and was probated February 5, 1793. The children of Jonathan and Jemima were: Jonathan, Jemima, Benjamin, Joseph, Eliphalet, Elizabeth, Susanna, Timothy, Zubiah and Oliver. Those of Jonathan and Jerusha were: Jerusha and Matilda.

(V) Joseph, fourth child and third son of Jonathan (2) and Jemima (Whiting) Wight, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, December 29, 1729, and died in Otisfield, Maine, October 20, 1804. In 1871 he prospected at New Marblehead (Windham), Maine, where long before his remote cousin, Rev. John Wight, had settled. His movements from 1781 to the fall of 1783 are variously reported. In November, 1783, he removed with all of his family, except his son James, from Wrentham, Massachusetts, to Otisfield, Maine, where he settled on "a beautiful ridge of land near the center of the town," a portion of which is still owned by his posterity. He was a farmer and part proprietor of a saw mill upon Saturday pond in Otisfield; and besides attending to farming and milling, he was handy in various mechanical pursuits, as the entries in his account book between 1785 and 1794 show. His family were an uncommonly hardy and athletic race: all were well educated for the times, and became well off financially. Joseph Wight married (first) in Wrentham, September 22, 1755, Abigail Farrington, of the same place, who died August 25, 1758, aged twenty-one. He married (second) July 9, 1763, in Wrentham, Abigail Ware, born December 15, 1740, died March 29, 1799, in Otisfield. He had by the first wife two children: An infant and Joseph; and by the second wife seven children: Benjamin, Abigail, James, Thomas, Nathan, Warren and Jonathan.

(VI) Jonathan (3), youngest child of Joseph and Abigail (Ware) Wight, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, September 7, 1783, died in Naples, Maine, March 1, 1869. He removed in 1783 with his father, as above stated, to Otisfield, but after his marriage he bought a large estate in Naples, Maine, and resided there a long time. He married, in Otisfield, July 6, 1805, Mercy, born December 10, 1788, died February 13, 1861, daughter of Edward and Mary (Plaisted) Harmon, of

Alfred, Maine. Children: Elvira, Hermon, Priscilla Loud, Abigail Ware, Edward, Tabor, Olive, David Ray, Joseph, Nathan, Mary and Addison.

(VII) Elvira, eldest child of Jonathan and Mercy (Harmon) Wight, was born in Otisfield, April 16, 1807, and married, at Naples, in 1842, Rev. Hugh McL. McQuillan, of Windham, Maine. (See McQuillan.)

It is often pleasant for a quiet New England village to claim by birth-right the name of one who has gained the notice and esteem of the public by his wisdom and judgment in public life and affairs. The attractive town of Eliot, on the rim of the beautiful and historic Piscataqua, has had several public characters who have given honor to this locality, which was their birthplace and boyhood home. Among them is the recent governor of Maine, the Hon. John Fremont Hill, M. D. And not only his public official life, and his energetic business career has established his name, but a very pleasant family genealogy precedes him.

The name Hill begins even at the Plymouth Colony, shortly after the feet pressed Plymouth Rock. From the famed Plymouth Colony (1630) the name was familiar in Boston, and in 1639 was known in Dover, New Hampshire, now the city not far from the Eliot of Maine.

It was the second John Hill, perhaps, who was in Dover in 1639, and in 1653, whose descendants were known both in Dover and in Kittery, now Eliot.

Joseph Hill, of the third generation, was in Dover; a man of strength of character; he was constable and collector of public funds.

Samuel Hill, of the fourth generation, became a citizen of Eliot. He was the eldest son of Joseph Hill. Samuel's name is historic; he became a member of the Society of Friends, and the Friends of that section of Eliot became renowned and left a most interesting chapter of village story and history. Samuel (4) possessed land on the upper side of Cammocks creek, in Eliot. He married, December 23, 1721, Hannah Allen, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Jenkins) Allen, of Kittery; the names of seven children are on record: Joseph, Isaac, Simeon, Miriam, Ruth, Huldah, Jerusha.

Isaac, son of Samuel and Hannah (Allen) Hill, also resided in Eliot. He married (first) Lydia, daughter of Joseph Roberts, of Dover; she died September 17, 1769. Married (second) March 24, 1773, Elisabeth Estes, of

Dover, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Hodgdon) Estes. She died October 10, 1784. Married (third) March 24, 1786, Widow Lucy Hill. His children were: Samuel, Simeon, Abner, Stephen, Lydia, Hannah. (The third wife was the mother of Lydia and Hannah.)

Samuel, eldest child of Isaac and Elisabeth (Estes) Hill, was born April 13, 1777, died in Eliot in 1865. He inherited his father's estate in Eliot and passed his life there; an honest farmer, and a much respected citizen. His kindly face, pleasant voice and manner are still remembered. He married, at Salem, the historic city in Massachusetts, by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, April 28, 1799, Elisabeth Rawson. She was the daughter of John and Elisabeth (Bruce) Rawson; she was born February 7, 1776. Their children were: Joseph, Eliza, John, Stephen, Mary, Samuel, Elisabeth, Asa A., Ira, Martha Estes and William, whose sketch follows.

William Hill, youngest child of Samuel and Elisabeth (Rawson) Hill, was born on the ancestral acres in Eliot, February 4, 1821, and died there, November 27, 1902, aged eighty-one years. He was a man of wealth, a person of sterling integrity, good judgment, executive ability and generously endowed with common sense. Though qualified to fill a high station in business or public life, he chose to follow in the beaten path his ancestors trod; and was a successful and highly regarded farmer. He married, November 27, 1849, Miriam Leighton, born May 7, 1819, died November 9, 1876. She was the daughter of Andrew P. and Sarah C. (Odiome) Leighton, of Kittery. Married (second) Jennie Brooks. The children of William and Miriam Hill were: Ella Bruce, John Fremont, Lizzie Rawson and Howard. Ella Bruce, born September 19, 1850, married, November 29, 1877, Homer Hobbs, of Berwick. Lizzie Rawson, born March 23, 1857, married, December 18, 1883, William L. Hobbs, of Dover.

The Hon. John Fremont, M. D., second child of William and Miriam (Leighton) Hill, was born on the homestead of his ancestors in Eliot, October 29, 1855. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of Eliot, and in the Eliot and South Berwick academies. In 1874 he matriculated in the medical department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, from which he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1877. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course at Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. In 1877 he began the practice of his profession at Boothbay Harbor. He remained a year, then went to Au-

gusta, where after six months' practice he decided in 1879 to enter a more active business life, and joined Peleg O. Vickery, of Augusta, in the publication of periodicals. In a short time he became junior partner in the firm of Vickery & Hill, one of the most successful enterprises of its kind. In 1900 a substantial fireproof building with all modern improvements was erected in Augusta, to accommodate the large and constantly increasing business of the firm, now incorporated as the Vickery & Hill Publishing Company. Governor Hill's fine executive ability and success in business led to his becoming an extensive owner and a leading organizer of electric railroad lines in Maine. From boyhood he entertained an abiding interest in politics, and early in life became an active participant in the councils and campaigns of the Republican party. In 1889 he was elected to represent Augusta in the legislature, and served on the committees on banks and banking, railroads, telegraphs and expresses. In 1891 he was re-elected, and served as chairman of the committee on railroads. In August, 1892, he was nominated by acclamation for senator from Kennebec county, was elected and re-elected, and served in the legislature during the sessions of 1893-95, in that capacity, being chairman of the railroad committee each term. In 1896 he was a presidential elector and in 1899 and 1900 a member of Governor Powers' council. In the latter year he was nominated for governor of Maine, and at the September election following he was elected by one of the largest majorities ever given in the state. The able and business-like address which he delivered at his inauguration the following January foreshadowed an administration in which the duties of the office would be discharged in a proper manner, and the close of his term showed that the people of the state had made no mistake in placing him in the gubernatorial office. The large floating debt incurred during the Spanish-American war was extinguished, and all the financial affairs of the state received due attention and were in excellent condition at the close of his term of office. In 1902 Dr. Hill was a candidate for re-election to the governorship, and his election by one of the largest votes ever cast in an off year was a satisfactory and significant indorsement of his course as an officer. His second term was a period of prosperity in the state, and when he finally vacated the governor's chair he retired with the approval of his administration by a prosperous and contented people. During his terms of service as the state's chief







Yours truly  
J.B. Reed

executive, Governor Hill and family resided in the Mansion on State street, in Augusta, which was for many years the home of Hon. James G. Blaine. In 1902 he built, a short distance away, on the same street, in the center of the residential portion of the city, a palatial home of St. Louis brick, with trimmings of Maine granite, which with its artistic furnishings and decorations is one of the finest residences in New England. Governor Hill is a Universalist in religious faith and contributes generously to the support of the organization of which he is a member and also to other similar organizations. He has always felt a deep regard for his native town, and to his encouragement and financial assistance the preparation and publication of its history in 1893 is largely due. He is a member of various patriotic and fraternal organizations and of several clubs, among which are: The Maine Historical Society; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Pepperell Society (composed of descendants of Sir William Pepperell); the Abnaki Club of Augusta, Maine; the St. Louis Club and the St. Louis Country Club of St. Louis, Missouri; Augusta Lodge, No. 141, Free and Accepted Masons; Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Trinity Commandery; Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. John Fremont Hill married (first) May 19, 1880, Lizzie G. Vickery, who died April 10, 1893. She was the daughter of Hon. Peleg O. Vickery, of Augusta. He married (second) in St. Louis, April 25, 1897, Mrs. Laura Liggett, widow of Hiram S. Liggett, and daughter of Hon. Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, who was secretary of agriculture in the first cabinet of President Cleveland. A son, Percy, was born of the first marriage, March 16, 1881, and a daughter by the second marriage, Katharine, born December 23, 1904.

The ancestry of one of the most REED distinguished men Maine ever produced has not been traced far back. The earliest ancestor of Hon. Thomas B. Reed on the paternal side was

(I) Joseph Reed, who resided on Peak's Island in Portland Harbor, where he died April 1, 1852. He married, November 10, 1796, Mary Brackett (see Brackett VI), baptized June 9, 1776, died November 13, 1860, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Hall) Brackett. Their children, born on Peak's Island, were: Mary Elizabeth, and Thomas B., next mentioned.

(II) Thomas Brackett, youngest child of Joseph and Mary (Brackett) Reed, was born on Peak's Island, August 24, 1803, and died in Portland, 1883. He married, in 1838, Matilda R. Mitchell. Children: Thomas B., mentioned below. Harriet E. S., born June, 1846, married Elisha W. Conley, manager of the Standard Oil Works, Portland.

(III) Thomas Brackett (2), only son of Thomas Brackett (1) and Matilda R. (Mitchell) Reed, was born October 13, 1839, in a house on Hancock street, Portland, near the house where the poet Longfellow first saw the light. He attended the public schools where he prepared for college, and in 1856 entered Bowdoin College. In his class were many students who afterward attained distinction. From Portland were Joseph W. Symonds, now one of the foremost lawyers in the state, William W. Thomas, now minister to Sweden, Colonel Albert W. Bradbury, John Marshall Brown, Nicholas E. Boyd and Samuel S. Boyd. Other well known members of the class were Hon. Amos L. Allen, since representative in the national legislature, Horace H. Burbank, of Saco, Abner H. Davis, and John F. Appleton, of Bangor. While he, in a measure, pursued his studies to suit himself and did not follow closely the college curriculum, he was still at graduation among the very first in his class for the scholarship required. At commencement he delivered an oration, and the subject he chose was the "Fear of Death," and his method of treating it made a profound impression on his hearers. A classmate said of him: "It is safe to say that no young man ever departed from Bowdoin College leaving behind him a stronger impression of intellectual capacity, of power reserved and hitherto unused, of ability to act a high and noble part in public life or a more universal expectation among teachers and classmates of great and brilliant service in the future. His old teachers at Bowdoin if they were still living would look with no surprise upon the achievements of his life, great and splendid as they have been." After leaving college he taught for something more than a year, being a part of that time an assistant in the Portland high school. During this time he was studying law in the office of Howard & Strout in Portland. Later he went to California, where he was admitted to the bar, but he soon returned to Portland. In April, 1864, he was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and attached to the "tinclad" "Sibyl," whose commander subsequently performed the remarkable task of bringing the obelisk "Cle-

patra's Needle" from Egypt to New York City. Leaving the navy, he returned to Portland and was admitted to the bar. He rose rapidly in his profession and soon became conspicuous in his profession.

His political career began in 1867, when he was elected to the Maine house of representatives from Portland. He served on the judiciary committee and it was largely due to his efforts that the superior court was established in Cumberland county. After serving two terms in the house he was elected to the senate from Cumberland county. Before his term expired he was chosen attorney general, his competitors being Harris M. Plaisted and Edwin B. Smith, both men of distinction. He was then but thirty years old, the youngest man who had held this office in Maine. Mr. Reed filled this office three years and during that time he tried many important cases. On his recommendation as attorney general the law was so changed that a wife could testify against her husband. At the end of his term of service as attorney general Mr. Reed became city solicitor of Portland and served four years; many important cases effecting the city's interests arose during this period. At one time Mr. Reed was associated with Manasseh Smith in the practice of law and subsequently for a time with Hon. Clarence Hale, afterwards judge of the United States district court. In 1876 Mr. Reed became a candidate for the Republican nomination to congress against Congressman John H. Burleigh, and this marked his entry into national politics. The contest was a memorable one, but Mr. Reed received the nomination by a small margin and was elected by a plurality of about a thousand over his opponent, John M. Goodwin, the Democratic candidate. Until he resigned in 1899, Mr. Reed was nominated by acclamation for every successive congress and elected. Mr. Blaine alone ever had so long a career in the house of representatives from Maine. The house in which Mr. Reed first took his seat was Democratic and he received the treatment usually accorded new members, by being appointed on the committee on territories. He made his first speech in congress April 12, 1878, and its clearness and cogency gave him a high standing in the house. Another opportunity to demonstrate his acumen and effectiveness came when as a member of the Potter committee he took a part in the investigation of the election of 1876, during which proceeding he examined many distinguished witnesses. This made him known throughout the country.

Four years later Mr. Reed was chairman of the judiciary committee, a position of honor and influence. The following three congresses were Democratic and Mr. Reed had no conspicuous part except as a debater. Gradually he worked himself up to be the recognized leader of the Republicans on the floor. The distinction came to him simply through merit. He became the leader of the minority, because his party generally recognized that he was the man best fitted for the place. He had plenty of courage, was ready and effective in debate and thoroughly versed in the rules of the house and parliamentary practice in general to which he had given special attention. Mr. Reed's leadership excited no jealousies simply for the reason that all felt he had it by right. He had not thrust himself forward, he resorted to no arts to gain it, he simply demonstrated his capacity to lead and his party did the rest. In the forty-ninth congress his leadership was formally acknowledged by his party by conferring upon him the nomination for speaker. In the fiftieth congress he also received that honor. In 1888 Harrison was elected president and the fifty-first congress was Republican. Reed, McKinley and Cannon were candidates for speaker and Reed was made the candidate of his party on the first ballot, and subsequently chosen speaker of the house. It was as speaker of the house that Mr. Reed did the act that will always be remembered as the most conspicuous one in his career. While the constitution was silent on the point it had been the practice from the foundation of the government not to count members present unless they answered to their names. The result was that frequently while there was a quorum of members actually present in the house business was paralyzed because they would not answer to their names. There is no doubt that Mr. Reed formed a purpose to count a quorum long before the house met, and this purpose he carried out with calmness and deliberation. He first counted a quorum before the house had adopted any rules, acting under the sanction of general parliamentary law. When the house adopted its rules, one empowering the speaker to count a quorum was included and the practice was forever established that a member present is to be recognized as present for quorum purposes just as much as if he had answered to his name when it was called. There was a great clamor, and the speaker was charged with subverting, for partisan advantage, the very foundation of the government. The matter was taken to the supreme court



which sustained the legality of Mr. Reed's procedure, and what was pronounced revolutionary and subversive of the rights of the people is now acknowledged by all parties as a correct and sensible rule of procedure. The justice of Mr. Reed's rules became apparent at the very next congress, which was Democratic and adopted them in substance and ever since they have been the rules of the house of representatives. Mr. Reed's act, which now seems but a simple thing, was one that none but a man of iron will and courage that quailed at nothing could have done. The enactment of the McKinley tariff bill was the most important piece of legislation of the fifty-first congress and one of its effects was to temporarily raise the prices of certain articles. This proved exceedingly disastrous to the Republicans and the next congress was overwhelmingly Democratic. In that congress Mr. Reed became the leader of the Republicans on the floor. He contrived to hold this position during the next congress which was also Democratic, and he led the onslaught against the Wilson tariff bill which precipitated one of the most interesting and important tariff debates in the history of congress. One of Mr. Reed's longest and most convincing speeches was made during this debate. In it he defended the principle of the protective tariff and pointed out in a most effective way the danger and folly of abandoning the home market and going in search of questionable foreign markets. The bill was passed and it brought to the Democrats the same kind of disaster the McKinley bill had brought to the Republicans. The congress which was elected following the passage of this bill in the midst of Mr. Cleveland's term was overwhelmingly Republican and Mr. Reed was again elected speaker by acclamation.

In 1896 Mr. Reed was a candidate for the Republican nomination for president and had much strength in the east, but the west was overwhelmingly for McKinley, who was nominated. Mr. Reed's name was presented before the convention by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, made their seconding speech. It was said at the time that if Mr. Reed had made certain promises concerning his cabinet appointments he might have had a much stronger following, but he absolutely refused to commit himself, preferring to lose the prize rather than to tie himself up with pledges in advance. Mr. Reed was elected to congress as usual in the fall and became speaker again by acclamation. The

election of Mr. McKinley to the presidency made a vacancy in the chairmanship of the ways and means committee and to that vacancy Mr. Reed appointed Mr. Dingley of this state, an appointment which aroused no jealousies because of the conspicuous fitness of Mr. Dingley, though its effect was to give to Maine greater prominence in the house than any other state in the Union enjoyed. The important legislation of this congress was the Dingley tariff bill which continues to be the law of the land. When the war with Spain was threatening, Mr. Reed was in the speaker's chair and used all his influence to avert it. But the blowing up of the Maine had so excited the public mind that a collision between Spain and the United States was inevitable, and all his efforts and those of the president and other conservative men of the government were unavailing. The war was fought to a successful conclusion. Mr. Reed had always opposed the acquisition of foreign territory. As speaker he had his name called in order to vote against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The annexation of the Philippines and Porto Rico was exceedingly distasteful to him and he regarded it as a proceeding fraught with danger to the future welfare of the country. His influence and his vote were always against it. Mr. Reed's career in congress ended with the expiration of the fifty-fifth congress. In the fifty-first congress the Democrats had refused to vote him the usual resolution of thanks, but when the fifty-fifth congress expired Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, presented the following resolution, which was passed amid the greatest enthusiasm: "Resolved, That the thanks of the House are presented to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the chairmanship during the present term of Congress."

The feeling engendered by the acrimonious debates of the fifty-first congress had passed away and all united in paying a deserved tribute to the speaker. Mr. Reed was elected to the fifty-sixth congress, but resigned without taking his seat. For many years he had cherished the purpose to retire from congress and practice law in New York, moved thereto largely by family considerations, but there had never come a time when he could do so without seriously embarrassing his party. But the time had now arrived, where his work being done, and being no longer in sympathy with the policy of his party in relation to the for-

eign possessions, he saw a chance to carry out his long cherished plan of retiring to private life, and accordingly after consultation with his friends, on the twenty-second of August, he addressed to the governor a letter of resignation. The campaign for the nomination of his successor was underway when Mr. Reed left Portland for his new home in New York. Saturday, September 16, before leaving the city, he addressed the following to the Republicans of his district:

"To the Republicans of the First Maine District:

"While I am naturally reluctant to obtrude myself again upon public attention even here at home; I am sure no one would expect me to leave the First Maine District after so long a service without some words expressing to you my appreciation of your friendship and my gratitude for your generous treatment. Words alone are quite inadequate and I must appeal to your memories. During three and twenty years of political life, not always peaceful, you have never questioned a single public act of mine. Other men have had to look after their districts, my district has looked after me. This in the place where I was born, where you know my shortcomings as well as I do myself, gives me a right to be proud of my relations with you. No honors are ever quite like those which come from home. It would not be just for me to withhold my thanks from those Democrats who have so often given me their votes. This friendship I can acknowledge with all propriety even in a letter to the Republicans, for both they and you know that I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or even flown a doubtful flag. Office as a 'ribbon to stick in your coat,' is worth nobody's consideration. That opportunity you have given me untrammelled in the fullest and amplest measure and I return you sincere thanks. If I have deserved any praise it belongs of right to you. Whatever may happen I am sure that the First Maine District will always be true to the principles of liberty, self-government and the rights of man.

THOMAS B. REED.

"Portland, September 16, 1899."

In New York Mr. Reed became the head of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum, and he resided in that city engaged in the practice of law until his death, December 7, 1902. Mr. Reed always had a great fondness for literature, and in the midst of his political duties he found time to gratify his tastes in this direction. He was a frequent

contributor to several magazines. He was also the author of a work on parliamentary law known as *Reed's Rules*. He was a popular after-dinner speaker and was much sought for, though he rather avoided taking part in those occasions. As a platform orator his speech was noted for its clearness and adaptability to the common understanding. He rarely shot over the heads of his audience and his humor was very taking. His convictions were strong and held with great tenacity and no one ever questioned his honesty of purpose or his thorough sincerity. He had little familiarity and skill in the arts of the politician, but his successes all came from the strength of his intellect and character. No one ever thought of contesting the nomination in the first district with him, and it is safe to say that he could have remained in congress up to the day of his death had he so desired. Though he had been out of public life for three years he continued to be one of the most conspicuous figures in the country and his words whether spoken or written always commanded the attention of his countrymen. Mr. Reed went to Washington, D. C., to attend to some matters in the United States supreme court and while there suffered from uraemic poisoning which ended his life at the Arlington Hotel a week later. He was buried in the cemetery in Portland, Maine.

Thomas B. Reed married, February 5, 1870, Susan Prentice, born in New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. Samuel H. and Hannah P. (Prentice) Merrill, of Portland (see Merrill). Of their three children the only one now surviving is Katharine, born in Portland, January 23, 1875, married, June 24, 1905, Captain Arthur T. Balantine, of the United States army.

The Bracketts of Portland  
BRACKETT descended from very ancient ancestry in New Hampshire and from forbears who settled in Portland, Maine, while it was still known as Casco. Nearly all persons named Brackett who reside in either Maine or New Hampshire, and persons residing elsewhere whose forefathers of that name lived in either of these states, descended from the immigrant, Anthony Brackett, of Portsmouth.

(1) Anthony Brackett, who tradition states was a Scotchman, is supposed to have come to Little Harbor, near the mouth of the Piscataqua river, with the Scotchman, David Thompson, as early as 1623. His residence before 1649 is supposed to have been in the vicinity of Little Harbor and the "Piscatawa" house, on what is now called Odiorne's Point.

From 1649 until his death he is known to have lived a mile or so south of the harbor, west of Sandy beach, on or near the stream, Saltwater brook, and on Brackett lane, now Brackett road. In the year 1649 at a meeting of the selectmen, held August 13, it was voted "by common consent" to grant a lot of land to "Anthony Brakit," lying between the lands of Robert Pudington and William Berry "at the head of the Sandy Beach Fresh Reiver at the Western branch thereof." At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town held January 13, 1652, a grant of thirty acres was voted to "Anthony Brackite." March 4th following, at a town meeting, the selectmen were directed "at the next fit time" to lay out the land unto the people at Sandy Beach, vid. unto William Berry, Anthony Brackit, Thomas Sevy, Francis Rand and James Johnson; March 17, 1653, a grant was made of land near Sandy beach by the people to various citizens, among whom was Anthony Brackett, "upland thirty ackers ad-joune unto his hous and of Meadow 20 ackers more." March 20, 1656, he was granted "50 acres more land than his former grant to join with his hous and to lye in such form as it may close to his hous so that it be not in any Man's former grant." February 3, 1660, 100 acres was granted to him as the head of a family "who had come to dwell in the town." In all he was granted over two hundred acres of land. March 31, 1650, he deeded land and buildings at Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth) to William Cotton. Perhaps he had lived there before 1650. September 19, 1678, he bought land at "Sandie Beach from Henry Sherburne." Anthony Brackett was a member of the Episcopal church, and was one of the signers of a deed of a glebe of fifty acres to the church in 1640. He has usually been designated as "Anthony the Selectman." March 8, 1655, he was one of the selectmen for the ensuing year. In July following he signed a warrant for collection of a tax to pay the salary of the local minister and made his mark "A." Some years later he was again chosen selectman. His name is on the extant lists of those taxed to pay the minister's salary 1677-88; the tax, eighteen shillings, which he was assessed for the year 1688, is considerable in excess of the average amount of tax paid by his townsmen for the same purpose. In 1666 he subscribed one pound ten shillings toward the support of the minister. He was one of sixty-one settlers who signed a petition in 1665 when the king's commissioners came to settle certain causes of complaint in the colonies. On this petition he writes his name,

and does not make his mark, as in the former case mentioned. The settlers of New Hampshire were not involved in any way with the Indians before 1675. During King Philip's war, which began that year, the resident tribes of New Hampshire remained on peaceful terms with their white neighbors, but the settlements in Maine were all destroyed, and their inhabitants killed, driven away or carried captive to Canada. Thomas Brackett, son of Anthony, who lived at Falmouth (Portland) Maine, was killed in August, 1676. His children were redeemed from captivity by their grandfather, with whom three of them resided for several years. In 1691 the depredations of the Indians, which had begun two or three years before in Maine, reached the settlement at Sandy Beach. On Tuesday, September 28, 1691, a band of Indians descended on that place and killed twenty-one persons, among whom were Anthony Brackett and his wife, and captured two children of his son John Brackett. The headstones at the graves of Anthony and his wife are still to be seen on a little knoll in Rye near Saltwater brook. September 11, 1691, only seventeen days before his death, Anthony Brackett made his will. He disposed of but little real estate by this instrument, as on July 20, 1686, he had deeded his farm and buildings at Sandy beach to his son John. Anthony Brackett married, about 1635, and the records show that he was the head of a family in 1640. His children were: Anthony, Elinor, Thomas, Jane and John.

(II) Thomas, second son of Anthony Brackett, was probably born at Sandy beach, then a part of Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth, New Hampshire), now a part of the town of Rye, about 1635 or earlier. Soon after 1662 he removed to Casco (Portland), Maine. Little is known of him before his marriage, after which event he became prominent in the town, and was one of the selectmen in 1672. His mother-in-law lived with him in 1671, during which year he agreed to maintain her and in consideration received from her a deed of land. This land was situated on the southerly side of the upper part of the Neck, and had been occupied by Michael Milton for several years. The house stood near where the Portland gas house now is. Thomas was a prosperous and leading citizen at the time of his death. While he was in office in 1672, his brother Anthony received a grant of four hundred acres of land.

August 11, 1676, Indians appeared at Casco and captured Captain Anthony Brackett and his family, and then divided, a part passing



around Back Cove, and a part upon the Neck. The first house in the course of the latter was that of Thomas Brackett, on the southerly side of the Neck. Between the houses of the two Bracketts was a virgin forest. The facts, selected from the conflicting accounts of the events of that day, seem to be that the Indians went along the northerly side of the Neck until they had passed the farm of Thomas Brackett. In their course they met John, the son of George Munjoy, and another, Isaac Wakely, and shot them. Others who were with or near them fled down the Neck to give the alarm, and thereupon the Indians retreated in the direction of Thomas Brackett's house. That morning three men were on their way to Anthony Brackett's to harvest grain. They probably rowed over the river from Purpoosuck Point and had left their canoe near Thomas Brackett's house. From that place they crossed the Neck toward Anthony's house, near enough to which they went to learn of the attack by the Indians on his family; the three hastened on to the Neck, perhaps over the course covered by the Indians, to give the alarm. On their way they heard guns fired "Whereby it seems two men (perhaps Munjoy and Wakely) were killed." Thereupon the three fled in the direction of Thomas Brackett's house to reach their canoe. The Indians reached the farm nearly at the same time as did the men, who saw Thomas Brackett shot down while at work in his field. Two of the men succeeded in reaching their canoe; the third, not so fleet of foot, hid in the marsh and witnessed the capture of Thomas Brackett's wife and children. The three men escaped. Among the Indians who were concerned in killing of Thomas Brackett was Megunnaway, one of the braves of King Philip, who was taken and shot by the whites the following February. All of the residents on the Neck except Thomas Brackett's family, John Munjoy and Isaac Wakely, succeeded in reaching Munjoy's garrison house, which stood on Munjoy's hill at the end of the Neck. From there they passed over to Bang's Island, then called Andrew's Island. In this attack the Indians killed, about Casco, eleven men and killed or captured twenty-three women and children. Thomas Brackett was about forty years old at the time of his death. His wife is said to have died during the first year of her captivity. Their children, as previously stated, were ransomed by their grandfather Brackett.

Thomas Brackett married Mary, daughter of Michael Milton. Her mother, Elizabeth

Milton, was a daughter of George Cheeve, one of the most prominent and best known settlers of Casco. Children of Thomas and Mary (Milton) Brackett were: Joshua, Sarah, Samuel (probably) and Mary.

(III) Lieutenant Joshua, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Milton) Brackett, was born in Falmouth, formerly Casco, now Portland. His father was killed by Indians and his mother died in captivity while he was still a child. After his capture with his mother, brother and sisters, August 11, 1676, he remained a prisoner until redeemed by his grandfather, with whom he lived some time after returning from Canada. "Probably not until the close of the war did he reach his grandfather's house at Sandy beach. His mother had passed away; all the personal effects of his father had been destroyed; the farm and large tracts on the Neck alone remained to him, and when he arrived at an age to be able to cultivate and improve them, war commenced with the Indians, which, but for a short interval of peace, lasted for twenty-five years. From this condition of privation and destitution he rose to become one of the richest men in the province in his day." When the war of 1688 began he went to Falmouth and joined his uncle, Anthony Brackett. He was with Anthony when he fell, and took part in the battle which followed the attack. Soon afterward he returned to Sandy beach. A certificate of service dated April 1, 1697, shows that Joshua Brackett served as a soldier in the garrison at Oyster river (now Durham), New Hampshire, four weeks in 1696. At times during the war commencing 1701 and ending in 1715, he was in the military service as occasion demanded, and was chosen lieutenant of a military company. During twenty-eight of the first forty-five years of his life there was continuous war with the Indians. Of those slain whom he had to mourn were his father, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, Captain Anthony Brackett, uncle, Nathaniel Milton; uncle, Lieutenant Thaddens Clark; and cousin, Seth Brackett; of his relatives who were made captives were his mother, who died while a prisoner, his brother, two sisters, the children of his uncle, John Brackett, and the children of his uncle, Anthony Brackett. There is evidence that he was engaged in the coast trade, whether as merchant or as transporter is not known; certain it is that he was the owner of vessels; was also a manufacturer of lumber, owned a sawmill or two, owned one at Wadleigh's Falls in Strafford county, New Hampshire. He pros-

pered and accumulated property in whatever branch of business he engaged. Early in his business life he purchased land and farms from their respective owners adjoining one another and bordering for miles along the southern shore of the Great bay. "These lands around the bay were far the best in town. And here the prudent Bracketts came and settled down." Beginning with a tract over the line in Stratham, the farm extended into the present town of Greenland, the southern shore of the bay being its northern limit; it is probably one of the most beautifully situated tracts of land in the state. In 1726, fifty years after his father's death, he applied for administration on his father's property. Two years later his sons, Joshua and Anthony, took possession of the old farm. About this time he became interested in Peak's Island and other landed property of the Milton estate. With his second cousin, Anthony Brackett, a son of Captain Anthony, "the good pilot and captain for his country," of Boston, he contested the claim of Rev. Thomas Smith and others to the Milton estate, and succeeded in fully establishing his own claim and Anthony's and got all but two-ninths of Peak's Island, and Joshua purchased Anthony's interest. In his will Joshua made to all his sons legacies and bequests sufficient to place each in a good financial condition. Although Joshua's ancestors on both sides were or are believed to have been Episcopalians, he was Congregationalist, joining those of that faith when past middle age. His children were all baptized the day he united with the church. The grave of Joshua is on the home farm, and the tombstone bears the following inscription: "Here Lies Mr. Joshua Brackett Who Died June 19; D. y 1749, Aged 77 yrs." Joshua Brackett married Mary Weeks, born July 19, 1676, died in 1740, daughter of Leonard Weeks, who married Mary Haines, daughter of Samuel Haines, who was born about 1611, in England, and died in 1686; his wife was Elinor Neate. Their children were: John, Joshua, Thomas, Samuel, Anthony, Mary (died young), Abigail, Eleanor, James, Mary, Keziah, Margaret and Nathaniel.

(IV) Anthony, fifth son of Joshua and Mary (Weeks) Brackett, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, January 25, 1708. At eleven years of age he went to Falmouth to live. His father, Joshua Brackett, secured title to the large tract of land on the Neck, which he claimed as heir to his parents, and in the peaceful time following 1725 Anthony and his brother Joshua went to Falmouth and

took possession of it. On the Neck Anthony had, in addition to other tracts, a farm on which he resided, which during his life much increased in value. He also owned the greater and more valuable portion of Peak's Island, and this he conveyed shortly before his death to his son Thomas; he also conveyed to him and to third parties tracts of land including the homestead. As his wife did not join in the conveyance of this property, in later years and up to a very recent date, the descendants of Anthony labored under the delusion that they might recover the land thus conveyed, now in the city of Portland and of great value.

Anthony and his brother Joshua were prominent in Falmouth in social and business affairs. Their estates extended from one side of the Neck to the other near its base. The house of Anthony stood at the corner of Danforth and Brackett streets in Portland, which latter street ran through his farm. The dwelling house of two stories, mentioned as the mansion house, faced the south; in front of it was an orchard on the slope of a hill. Joshua's house stood on Congress street near High street. This house, which was burned after his death, he built after he had resided for some years in a log house which stood where Gray street is. At the time of Anthony's marriage in 1733, the brothers lived in this log house. Their residence in Falmouth began in 1728. Between their houses was a swamp through which was a footpath. The division line between their estates was along Grove and Congress streets. Anthony's land included nearly all that on the southeast side of Congress street from about opposite Casco to Vaughn street, and a lot of nearly fifty acres on the westerly side of Grove street, running from Congress street to the poor farm. Joshua's land lay on the northwest side of Congress street, extending from Grove street easterly. The houses of the brothers, on the outskirts of the settlement, were in an exposed position, and hostile Indians were seen in the swamp and near their houses on more than one occasion during the years 1744 to 1748, and a few years following 1755; but none of their buildings were burned, and no member of their families is known to have been harmed. Perhaps their escape from any damage was due to their preparedness and ability to protect themselves from foes. On the roll of Captain James Milk's company, under date of May 10, 1757, appears the name of Anthony; in the alarm list of that company appears the name of Joshua. The latter was

the older of the two; though at the time Anthony was fifty years of age, he was not too old for active duty in those days, while Joshua was available when the alarm was given of an expected attack by Indians. Anthony died September 10, 1784, aged seventy-seven, and was buried on his farm in what later became Summer street. His remains were later removed to the Brackett cemetery on Peak's Island.

Anthony Brackett married (first) in the First Congregational Church of Scarborough, Maine, by Rev. William Sergeant, Sarah Knight, February 14, 1734. Six children were born of this union. He married (second) Kerenhappuck Hicks, whose maiden name was Proctor, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Brackett) Proctor. Their intentions of marriage were published November 5, 1756. After the death of her husband, rooms in the mansion house were set apart for her use which she occupied for a few years, and then went to reside in Gorham, where she died at the home of a son of her daughter, Meribah, in 1822. The children of Anthony Brackett were: John, Sarah, Thomas, James, Elizabeth, Anthony, Meribah, Joshua, Keziah, Samuel and Nathaniel.

(V) Thomas (2), second son of Anthony (2) and Sarah (Knight) Brackett, was born in Falmouth in May, 1744, died December 13, 1815. He was the owner of a large estate, a farmer and also engaged in other pursuits. His father deeded him nearly all the estate which he had on the Neck and also the greater portion of Peak's Island. He resided on the island from an early date, and probably dwelt there during the revolutionary war. At that time there were only three dwellings on the island. When Captain Henry Mowatt with a British fleet on October 16, 1775, arrived at Portland harbor, he anchored near Peak's Island, in Hog roads, between Hog and House islands and in sight of Thomas Brackett's house. Thomas Brackett married, December 9, 1762, Jane Hall, born in 1740, died May 10, 1810, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (White) Hall, of Cherryfield. Children: John, Elizabeth, Sally, Patience, and Mary, next mentioned.

(VI) Mary, youngest child of Thomas and Jane (Hall) Brackett, was baptized June 9, 1776, and died November 13, 1860. Her father sold her two acres of land in front of the present Mineral Spring House, Peak's Island. This house, which may have been built by her father, was her residence. She married, November 10, 1796, Joseph Reed,

who died April 1, 1852. They were the grandparents of the famous statesman Thomas Brackett Reed. (See Reed.)

In the registries of the counties of Suffolk, Essex and Norfolk, England, the name of Burrage occurs so frequently in the sixteenth century as to indicate that the family was a numerous one among the landholders of the middle or yeoman class. The name is spelled Burgh, Burough, Borough, Borage, Bearadge, Burrish, Beridge, Burrage, etc.

(I) The line of the New England family of this name is easily traced back to Robert Burrage (Burrishe), of Seething, a small parish near Norton Subcourse, and nine miles south of Norwich. In 1901 it had a population of two hundred and eighty-four. Robert Burrage married Rose ———, by whom he had two sons, Robert (married Amy Cooke, died December 3, 1598), and Richard, and one daughter Margery.

(II) Richard, youngest son of Robert and Rose Burrage, took up his residence in Norton Subcourse, a widely scattered village ten or twelve miles southeast of Norwich, with a population at the present time of a little more than three hundred. The village church was erected in 1387. Richard Burrage married, but the name of his wife is not known. Nine children were born to them, seven sons and two daughters: Henry, Richard, Thomas, Anne, Elizabeth, John, John, Owen, Anthony.

(III) Thomas, the third son of Richard Burrage, was born at Norton Subcourse, February 28, 1581. August 19, 1606, he was married to Frances Dey, by whom he had seven children, two sons and five daughters: Mary, Margaret, Grace, Letitia, John, Henry and Anna. Thomas Burrage died March 2, 1632, leaving all his property to his wife while she lived, with a provision that in case of her death the estate should go to his oldest son John, after paying certain legacies to his brother Henry and his sisters "Marie," "Margaret" and "Anne."

(IV) John, oldest son of Thomas and Frances (Dey) Burrage, was sixteen years old when his father died. It is thought that he remained at home until he attained his majority in the spring of 1637. All England at that time was bordering on revolution, and many, even more in preceding years, were seeking homes in the new world. One occasion for the unrest at this time was the ship-money tax demanded by the government from the inland as well as the maritime counties,



and which John Hampden, in the interests of the people, brought before the judges of the exchequer chamber toward the close of 1630. Their decision greatly exasperated the people, and added to the general unrest. Bromfield, in his "History of Norfolk County," says: "At this time (1634) John Burrage, Gent. of Norwich, for refusing to pay five pounds assessed upon him towards the ship, was committed to prison, but on payment was discharged. The ship-money was the beginning of trouble." It was evidently because of this unrest that John Burrage decided to leave Norton Subcourse, and make for himself a home in the new England across the sea. What share of his father's estate he brought with him, or in what vessel he sailed, is not known. The first new-world record concerning him is found in the town records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, under date of 1637, as follows: "John Burrage, hath liberty to take John Charles' house lott by goodman Blotts. Good Thos Line had yielded him the house lott before good Charles in case Elias Maverick did refuse it or leave it." In the following year, in a record of the possessions of the inhabitants of Charlestown, occurs a record concerning the possessions of John Burrage, showing that he had not only a house and garden lot in Charlestown, but several parcels of land outside of that place. In Charlestown, or vicinity, he found his wife, Mary ———, probably about 1639. May 18, 1642, he took the freeman's oath, having qualified for this by uniting with the First Church in Charlestown, May 10, 1642. With this church his wife united a year before. There is no record of her death, but it was subsequent to 1646 and prior to 1654. In the year 1654, or early in 1655, he married Joanna Stowers, daughter of Nicholas and Amy Stowers, who were of the thirty-five persons dismissed from the church in Boston in 1632, forming the First Church in Charlestown. Nicholas Stowers died May 17, 1646, and his wife Amy died in 1667-68. John Burrage died October 19, 1685, leaving an estate valued at £246 8s. 3d. above indebtedness. His widow Joanna died December 25, 1689. He had three children, as follows: By Mary, his first wife: Mary, born March 8, 1640, married John Marshall, of Billerica; died November 30, 1680. Hannah, born November 14, 1643, married John French, of Billerica; died July 17, 1667. Elizabeth, married (first) Thomas Doane; (second) John Poor, both of Charlestown. John, born 1646, married, June 15, 1675, Susannah Cutler; died June, 1677. By

his second wife Joanna: Nathaniel, born December, 1655, died December 21, 1656. William, born June 10, 1657, married Sarah ———; died 1720. Sarah, born November 24, 1658, married William Johnson. Bethiah, born May 23, 1661. Thomas, born May 26, 1663. Ruth, born February 28, 1664, married Ignatius White. Joanna, died June 16, 1668. Of John Burrage's two surviving sons, William for a while followed the seas, but in 1714 he was described as "William Burrage, of Newton, Husbandman." He died in 1720. His children were: Elizabeth, born June 10, 1691 (in Boston), married, October 22, 1717, John Cheney. John, born February 11, 1693 (in Boston), married (first) October 9, 1718, Lydia Ward; (second) January 17, 1725, Sarah Smith; died January 24, 1765. Sarah, born September 21, 1695 (in Boston), married Benjamin Adams, of Newton. Lydia, married, April 24, 1729, John Cheney. Abigail, married, June 2, 1729, Edward Prentice. Ruth, married, October, 1731, Ebenezer Segur.

(V) Thomas (2), second surviving son of John and Joanna (Stowers) Burrage, born May 26, 1663, administered his father's estate. He learned the carpenter's trade at Lynn, and there also he married, November 20, 1687, Elizabeth Breed, by whom he had two sons and five daughters, namely: Joanna, born August 20, 1688, married Daniel Mansfield; died June 8, 1733. Elizabeth, born November 20, 1691. John, born January 26, 1694, married, January 1, 1718, Mehitable Largin; died May 15, 1761. Thomas, born September 19, 1697. Mary, born March 3, 1699. Bethiah, born May 12, 1704. Ruth, born February 1, 1707. Thomas Burrage's first wife died June 16, 1709, and in 1710 or 1711 he married Elizabeth Davis, widow of Robert Davis. In 1712 he was made a deacon of the church in Lynn and later a selectman. To the latter office he was re-elected several times. In other important positions he served the town. He died March 11, 1717. The inventory of his estate amounted to £552 14s. His sons, John and Thomas, were the executors of his will. John became a deacon of the church in Lynn. He married, January 1, 1718, Mehitable Largin, by whom he had children as follows: Elizabeth, born October 30, 1721, died September 7, 1793. Lydia, born November 25, 1723, married (first) April 19, 1750, Zaccheus Norwood; (second) May 20, 1763, Josiah Martin. Mehitable, born March 12, 1725, died October 12, 1759. Bethiah, born 1728, died May 14, 1728. John, born May

23, 1730, did not marry; died January 20, 1780. Mary, born 1733, died September 22, 1751. Joanna, born 1735, died December 16, 1751. Abigail, born 1737, died October 17, 1740.

(VI) Thomas (3), the younger son of Deacon Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Breed) Burrage, born in Lynn, September 19, 1697; married, January 30, 1722, Sarah Newhall, of Lynn. Their children were as follows: Desiah, born January 18, 1723, married, May 14, 1743, Edmund Whittimore. Thomas, born January 1, 1725, died March 8, 1751. Abijah, born October 27, 1729, died in infancy. William, born December 9, 1731, married, May 20, 1760, Phebe Barrett, of Malden; died September 23, 1820. Sarah, born December 8, 1733, died September 16, 1752. Josiah, born April 30, 1736, married Susannah Ramsdell; died 1776. Susannah, born August 20, 1740, married, February, 1775, Stephen Wait, of Malden. Ruth, born May 13, 1744, died September 4, 1745. Abijah, born July 8, 1745, died 1780. Ruth, born October 16, 1746, died January 9, 1748. Another child, born January 7, 1748, died January 9, 1748. Sarah (Newhall) Burrage died May 14, 1749, and November 15, 1750. Thomas Burrage married Anne Wayte, of Malden. A carpenter by trade, he lived a useful, industrious life, and at his death in 1759 he left an estate amounting to £724 3s. 10d.

(VII) William, the oldest of the surviving sons of Thomas (3) and Sarah (Newhall) Burrage, born in Lynn, December 9, 1731, married Phebe Barrett, of Malden, May 20, 1760. In 1767 he took up his residence in Leominster, where in the easterly part of the town he purchased a farm of about sixty acres overlooking the valley of the Nashua river. His children were: Sarah, born December 31, 1760, died December 3, 1776. Thomas, born December 4, 1763, married, August 21, 1791, Abigail Fairbanks, of Templeton; died October 10, 1828. Phebe, born February 1, 1766, died June 17, 1809. William, born September 2, 1768, married (first) February 2, 1792, Mary Joslin, of Leominster; (second) June 21, 1821, Roxanna Sanderson, of Lancaster. Josiah, born August 16, 1770, married, March 7, 1800, Ruth Kilburn, of Lunenburg; died November 5, 1856. Abijah, born April 24, 1773, died September 10, 1787. John, born March 10, 1775, died August 15, 1779. Anna, born February 4, 1778, married, May 5, 1810, Benjamin Carter, of Leominster; no children; died March 12, 1851. Of these eight children only four survived their father, viz.: Thom-

as, William, Josiah and Anna. A good father and neighbor and a respected citizen, he lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, dying September 23, 1820. His wife died May 22, 1822, aged eighty-two years. Although forty-four years of age at the time of the Lexington alarm, at the outbreak of the revolution, he served as a private in Captain Nathaniel Carter's company, Colonel Abijah Stearn's regiment, and later, in August, 1777, he marched with his company from Leominster at the Bennington alarm.

(VIII) Thomas (4), eldest son of William (1) and Phebe (Barrett) Burrage, was born in Lynn, December 4, 1763. With the settlement of the country farther inland, he bought a tract of wild land in Templeton, Massachusetts. He married, August 21, 1791, Abigail Fairbanks, daughter of Joseph and Asenath (Osgood) Fairbanks, of Templeton, formerly of Harvard. Abigail Fairbanks was born October 28, 1772, and through her father and mother was related to the Prescotts, Houghtons, Wilders and other prominent Lancaster families. Her father was one of the minutemen who answered the Lexington alarm in 1775, and the Bennington alarm in 1777. Her grandfather, Captain Joseph Fairbanks, of Harvard, commanded the company from that town at the time of the Lexington alarm. He was a member of the committee of correspondence and safety, and also served as town treasurer and selectman. He married Mary Willard, a descendant of Major Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, and for many years the chief military officer of the colony. Thomas and Abigail (Fairbanks) Burrage had twelve children, all born in Templeton, as follows: Sena, born May 19, 1792, married John Burrage; died March 11, 1824. John, born March 15, 1794, died September 25, 1800. Abigail, born March 12, 1796, married, October 1, 1818, Horace Newton, of Templeton; died September 28, 1850. Harriet, born March 12, 1798, married, November 26, 1829, Leonard Battis; died March 5, 1884. Thomas, born June 6, 1800, died July 29, 1826. Mary, born February 14, 1802; married, May 26, 1825, Emory Burrage; died March 26, 1883. Sarah, born March 26, 1804, died August 26, 1804. Jonathan, born March 18, 1805, married (first) June 19, 1826, Sarah Downe, of Fitchburg; (second) April 30, 1833, Mary T. Upton, of Fitchburg; (third) December 14, 1841, Sarah T. Farnum; died July 5, 1854. Adeline, born June 10, 1808, married, December 30, 1830, David Child, of Templeton; died December 2, 1841. Joan, born

January 14, 1810, married, June 29, 1842, David Child; died July 15, 1843. Sophronia, born April 20, 1815, married, November 2, 1835, James Cutter; died March 7, 1841. An infant son, born October 19, 1817, died October 19, 1817. In 1820 Thomas Burrage removed from Templeton to Leominster, and on his father's farm took upon himself the care of his father and mother. There he resided until his death, October 10, 1828. Only one of his sons, Jonathan, survived him. His widow died February 19, 1862, in the Leominster Burrage homestead, having spent the years of her widowhood with her daughter Mary and son-in-law Emory Burrage.

(VIII) William (2), second son of William (1) and Phebe (Barrett) Burrage, born in Leominster, September 2, 1768, engaged in the tanning and currying business in Leominster, and by industry, energy and frugality prospered in his business enterprises. In 1814 he was made a deacon in the First Congregational Church in Leominster, and filled other positions of responsibility and trust in the community. There were six children by his first wife and eight by his second wife, viz.: By his first wife: Mary William, born November 30, 1792, died February 27, 1795. Polly, born December 29, 1794, died December 10, 1817. Leonard, born March 14, 1797, married, April 15, 1819, Mira Allen of Leominster. Thirsa, born June 16, 1799, married, June 12, 1817, Thomas Stearns; died May 24, 1819. William, born May 4, 1802, married, June 1, 1824, Mary Ann Richardson, of Leominster; died January 19, 1825. Caroline, born September 10, 1805, died October 22, 1826. The children by his second wife, Roxanna, were: George Sanderson, born May 15, 1823, married (first) April 2, 1844, Martha C. Phelps; (second) January 1, 1851, Aurelia Chamberlin; died May 16, 1876. William F., born April 5, 1826, married, July 25, 1849, Eveline Lawrence; died November 11, 1873. Mary Jane, born January 12, 1829, died August 22, 1851. Charles W., born August 25, 1830, married, November 30, 1854, Sarah J. Hills, of Leominster. Henry Augustus, born March 29, 1833, died April 10, 1838. Martha Ann, born March 17, 1835, married, February 16, 1859, Porter M. Kimball; died November 4, 1863. Henry Waldo, born March 31, 1840, died March 19, 1841. Dana Barrett, born September 16, 1842, died April 28, 1843. William Burrage died in 1844.

(VIII) Josiah, the third son of William (1) and Phebe (Barrett) Burrage, was born in Leominster, August 16, 1770. Married,

March 7, 1800, Ruth Kilburn, daughter of William Kilburn, of Lunenburg, and in the year following his marriage purchased a farm in Leominster adjoining the farm of his father. Other acres from time to time were added to the original purchase. Here they lived for forty-five years, and here their thirteen children were born and reared, viz.: John, born October 30, 1800, married (first) 1820, Sena Burrage; (second) September 17, 1835, Mary Watson; died August 26, 1843. Emory, born September 18, 1802, married, May 26, 1825, Mary Burrage; died September 3, 1878. Josiah, born July 24, 1804, married, May 15, 1833, Abigail Studley, of Leicester; died July 28, 1880. George Sumner, born August 10, 1806, married (first) May 15, 1831, Catherine R. Smith, of Dover; (second) September 15, 1840, Martha Ann Minot, of Westminster; died February 25, 1877. William, born May 14, 1808, married (first) May 14, 1835, Mary Ann Jackson, of Roxbury; (second) March 31, 1841, Mary G. French, of Boston; died November 30, 1859. Almira, born February 16, 1810, married, November 25, 1847, James H. Marshall, of Leominster; died November 10, 1872. Sarah Ann, born November 9, 1811, married, May 15, 1834, David McClure, of Cambridgeport; died December 14, 1850. Joseph, born November 16, 1813, married (first) January 20, 1841, Frances S. Perrin, of Montpelier, Vermont; (second) June 6, 1861, Mary E. Closson, of Thetford, Vermont; died August 30, 1873. Johnson Carter, born January 20, 1816, married, November 29, 1838, Emeline Brigham, of Croton. Martha, born February 4, 1818, married, December 6, 1836, John Dallinger Jr., of Cambridgeport; died May 5, 1845. Elizabeth Smith, born May 2, 1820, married, November 26, 1830, Peter Farwell, of Fitchburg. Alvah Augusta, born May 30, 1823, married, May 17, 1849, Elizabeth Amelia Smith, of Groton; died November 6, 1893. Charles Henry, born June 22, 1825, married (first) October 11, 1853, Mary Greene Hunt, of Boston; (second) October 5, 1864, Lydia Love, of Philadelphia. Josiah Burrage spent the closing years of his long and useful life at North Leominster, where he erected a house near that of his son George, and where he died, honored by all his fellow townsmen, November 5, 1850.

(IX) Jonathan, only surviving son of Thomas (4) and Abigail (Fairbanks) Burrage, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, March 18, 1805. He learned the trade of a house painter in early life; later, in Fitchburg, he directed his attention to the painting



and decoration of bellows; and later still he became a manufacturer of varnish. As his business increased he removed to Cambridgeport, where he manufactured varnish for wholesale dealers in Boston. After a few years of business success, he purchased in Leominster the homestead of his uncle, William Burrage, and removed his family there, while continuing his business as a manufacturer of varnish in Brighton. His business interests compelled him at length to give up the homestead property, and he made his residence in Roxbury thenceforward, continuing the manufacture of varnish there until his death, July 5, 1854, at the age of forty-nine years. Industrious, energetic, kindhearted, he possessed the genial, sanguine temperament of his father; and though diligent in business he took an active interest in the religious and political movements of the day. In the list of members of the Fitchburg Philosophical Society in 1830, his name is found among the names of the prominent men in the town at that time. His children were as follows: By his first wife, Sarah (Downe) Burrage: Leonard Downe, born June 26, 1832. By his second wife, Mary Thurston (Upton) Burrage, daughter of Joseph Upton, of Fitchburg, the children were: Thomas Fairbanks, born July 4, 1834. Henry Sweetser, born January 7, 1837. William Upton, born December 22, 1838, died August 12, 1839. Edwin Augustus, born November 21, 1840, died September 15, 1841. By his third wife, Sarah T. (Farnum) Burrage, the children were: Mary Abigail, born November 10, 1842. Sarah Elizabeth Tilton, born November 2, 1844. Martha Sophronia, born December 22, 1846. Harriet Adeline, born March 2, 1851.

(X) Leonard Downe, only son of Jonathan and Sarah (Downe) Burrage, born in Fitchburg, June 26, 1832, attended the schools in Fitchburg and Cambridge, and then engaged in business, being associated with his father in the manufacture and sale of varnish. When about twenty-one years of age, while on a business trip to New York, he stopped in Springfield, Massachusetts, made sales, and was not again heard from. No further trace of him could be found, though diligent search was made. He was a young man of the most exemplary habits, of great promise, and nothing in connection with his mysterious disappearance has ever been revealed.

(X) Thomas Fairbanks, oldest son of Jonathan and Mary T. (Upton) Burrage, born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, July 4, 1834, succeeded in 1854 to his father's business as a

manufacturer of varnish, and was happily settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, when the civil war opened. His family and business relations alone restrained him from entering the military service at the beginning of the conflict. But as the call for more men became urgent, he at length found himself unable to turn a deaf ear to what he believed to be the call of duty, and July 29, 1862, he wrote: "The time has come when I can no longer enjoy the peace and comfort of my pleasant home without a sense of shame and dishonor. My country calls for my aid and I cannot withhold it." He accordingly enlisted as a private in Company C, Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and soon was appointed sergeant. The regiment when organized and equipped was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and landed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 17, 1862. While in camp there he was taken ill and removed to the hospital. Not long after a forward movement was thought to be impending, and without having fully recovered he returned to his regiment. Again he was ordered to the hospital, and again impatient to be with the regiment, he asked the privilege of returning. This was unwisely granted. The disease had fastened itself so strongly upon him that further medical aid was unavailing, and he died in the hospital at Baton Rouge, April 29, 1863. The officers of his regiment bore beautiful testimony to his worth as a man and a soldier, as also did his fellow citizens at home. In the following winter the remains were brought to Roxbury, and after fitting funeral services, were laid to rest in Forest Hills cemetery. His children were as follows: Henry Thompson, born October 27, 1857. William Edwin, born July 15, 1859. Charles Albert, born September 20, 1860, died September 25, 1860. Henry Thompson Burrage is an engineer connected with the office of the city engineer of Cambridge, Massachusetts. William Edwin Burrage is secretary and treasurer of the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(X) Henry Sweetser, second son of Jonathan and Mary T. (Upton) Burrage, born in Fitchburg, January 7, 1837, after his father's removal to Roxbury attended the Chauncey Hall School in Boston. Later he fitted for college at Pierce Academy at Middleboro, Massachusetts, and entered Brown University in the autumn of 1857. He was graduated in 1861 with Phi Beta Kappa rank, and was the first of his class. In the fall of 1861 he entered Newton Theological Institution at New-

ton Center, Massachusetts, with the Christian ministry in view; but he had completed only one year of his course when the urgent call of President Lincoln for more men, which had stirred so deeply the heart of his brother Thomas, stirred his heart, and he asked and obtained from the Theological Institution a leave of absence in order to enter the military service. August 1, 1862, while visiting relatives in Fitchburg, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In a few days he was made a sergeant, and before the regiment left the state he received an appointment as sergeant-major. The regiment left for the seat of war September 2, and on its arrival in Washington was assigned to the Ninth Corps, then with the Army of the Potomac. After service in that army the corps was transferred to the west and was with Grant at Vicksburg, afterward with Sherman in the Jackson campaign, later in East Tennessee and at the siege of Knoxville. Returning with the corps again to Virginia in the spring of 1864, Sergeant-Major Burrage, who meanwhile had been commissioned second lieutenant and first lieutenant, was wounded in the right shoulder at Cold Harbor, June 3, and while he was at home on account of his wound he was commissioned captain. Returning to his regiment in September, he was captured at Petersburg, November 1, and was a prisoner at Richmond and Danville until February 22, 1865. His last service was as acting adjutant general on the staff of General John I. Curtin, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. After the great review in Washington, he returned to Massachusetts with his regiment, and was mustered out of the service June 8, 1865. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major of the United States Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign from the Rappahannock to the James." In the autumn of 1865 he resumed his studies at Newton, and was graduated with the class of 1867. While at Newton he prepared and published "Brown University in the Civil War." He then went to Germany for the purpose of continuing his theological studies at the University at Halle. Returning to this country in 1869, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Waterville, Maine, where he remained until October, 1873, when he returned to Portland, and became editor and proprietor of *Zion's Advocate*. While engaged in editorial work, he published in 1879 "The Act of Baptism in the History of the Christian Church," in 1882, "A

History of the Anabaptists of Switzerland," in 1887, "Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine in 1605," with introductions and notes; in 1888, "Baptist Hymn Writers and Their Hymns"; in 1894, "A History of the Baptists in New England"; in 1904, "History of the Baptists in Maine." He was also the author of many historical papers contributed to magazines and reviews, etc. For more than a quarter of a century he was the recording secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and for about the same length of time he was recording secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. He was for many years the secretary of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also the first secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Maine. Since 1889 he has been the recorder of the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and since 1901 he has been the chaplain-in-chief of the order. January 1, 1905, he became chaplain of the Eastern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. In 1906 he published through George P. Putnam's Sons his "Gettysburg and Lincoln," and through Charles Scribner's Sons his "Early English and French Voyages." In 1907 he received from Governor Cobb, of Maine, an appointment as State Historian. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the American Historical Association, National Geographical Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Lincoln Fellowship. He is also a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution and a member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University. In 1883 Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. His children are as follows: By his first wife, Caroline (Champlin) Burrage, whom he married May 19, 1873, Champlin, Thomas Jayne. By his second wife, Ernestine Maie (Giddings) Burrage, whom he married November 8, 1881; Margaret Ernestine, born May 22, 1883, died October 20, 1888; Mildred Giddings, born May 18, 1890; and Madeline, born December 19, 1891.

(X1) Champlin, elder son of Henry S. and Caroline (Champlin) Burrage, was born in Portland, Maine, April 14, 1874. His mother was the only daughter of the Rev. James Tift and Mary Ann (Pierce) Champlin, of Waterville, Maine. Dr. Champlin was for many years president of Colby University (now

Colby College), and a well-known author of college textbooks. Through his grandfather and grandmother, Champlin Burrage is connected with many Rhode Island families. He prepared for college at the Portland high school, and at graduation received one of the Brown medals. He next entered Brown University, and was graduated with the class of 1896. During his university course he was for two years an editor of the *Brunonian*, was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society (first division), and at his graduation received the medal of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the best essay of the "Principles of the American Revolution." He then studied at the Newton Theological Institution at Newton Center, Massachusetts, until the summer of 1899, when he went abroad to continue work along historical lines. After an absence of two years, chiefly spent in the universities of Marburg and Berlin, and the last part of which was spent in Italy, Greece and England, he returned to this country and prepared for publication a work entitled "The Origin and Development of the Church Covenant Idea." This was published in 1904. Meanwhile he returned to England for other research work in various libraries of Cambridge, Oxford, London, etc., and for three successive years he held the foreign research fellowship of Newton Theological Institution. In the course of his investigations he discovered three original manuscripts of Robert Brown, the father of Congregationalism. In 1904 he published in London, through the Congregational Historical Society of England, "A New Years Gift, and hitherto Lost Treatise by Robert Browne." In 1906, at the Oxford University Press, he published "The True Story of Robert Browne," and in 1907, also at the same Press, he published "The 'Retraction' of Robert Browne." The new material contained in these publications has compelled the almost entire rewriting of Browne's life. Mr. Burrage married at Oxford, England, September 3, 1907, Florence Dwight Dale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dana Dale, of Montclair, New Jersey, formerly of Marietta, Ohio, and at present is continuing advanced research work under the supervision of Professor C. H. Firth, M. A., of Oxford University.

(XI) Thomas Jayne, second son of Henry S. and Caroline (Champlin) Burrage, was born in Portland, Maine, November 15, 1875. He was prepared for college at the Portland high school, and at his graduation was a reci-

pient of one of the Brown medals. He entered Brown University in 1894, and was graduated A. B., with Phi Beta Kappa rank, in 1898. After graduation he pursued graduate studies at Brown one year, receiving the degree of A. M., and then entered the Harvard Medical School. In 1903 he received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University. A year and a half he spent as an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1904 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, an instructor in histology in the Medical School of Maine, physician to the Female Orphan Asylum, Portland, pathologist to the Maine General Hospital, physician to the Portland Tuberculosis Class, physician to the Portland Charitable Dispensary, etc. He has prepared several papers for medical journals. June 12, 1906, he married Harriet Greene Dyer, daughter of Mr. William and Lilian (Greene) Dyer, of Providence, Rhode Island.

(X) Mary Abigail, eldest daughter of Jonathan and Sarah T. (Farnum) Burrage, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, November 10, 1842. She married, November 8, 1871, Oscar H. Evans, of South Royalston, Massachusetts. A lover of good literature and fond of children, she was a frequent contributor to the *Youth's Companion*. She died at South Royalston, January 13, 1873.

(X) Sarah Elizabeth Tilton, second daughter of Jonathan and Sarah T. (Farnum) Burrage, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 2, 1844. March 15, 1856, she was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Palmer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and her name was changed to Sarah Burrage Palmer. Her home for many years was in Roxbury. She is now a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts.

(X) Martha Sophronia, third daughter of Jonathan and Sarah T. (Farnum) Burrage, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 22, 1846. She died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 13, 1861.

(X) Harriet Adeline, youngest daughter of Jonathan and Sarah T. (Farnum) Burrage, was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1851. May 12, 1881, she was married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Robert F. Johnson, of Saginaw, Michigan. In that city the remainder of her life was spent. She was the mother of three children, all of whom died young. Mrs. Johnson died in Saginaw, February 25, 1900.



The lineage of a very large part of Putnams of New England is traced to John Putnam, the immigrant, the ancestor of several prominent citizens of the early days of Massachusetts. The name comes from Puttenham, a place in England, and this perhaps from the Flemish word *putte*, "a well," plural *putten* and *ham*, signifying a "home," and the whole indicating a settlement by a well. Some four or five years after the settlement of Salem, Massachusetts, it became necessary to extend the area of the town in order to accommodate a large number of immigrants who were desirous of locating within its jurisdiction, and as a consequence farming communities were established at various points, some of them being considerable distance from the center of population. Several families newly arrived from England founded a settlement which they called Salem Village, and the place was known as such for more than a hundred years. It is now called Danvers. Among the original settlers of Salem Village was John Putnam. He was the American progenitor of the Putnams in New England, and among his descendants were the distinguished revolutionary generals, Israel and Rufus Putnam. Much valuable information relative to the early history of the family is to be found in the "Essex Institute Collection." In common with most of the inhabitants, they suffered from the witchcraft delusion but were not seriously affected.

(I) The first ancestor of whom definite knowledge is obtainable is Rodger a tenant of Puttenham in 1086.

(II) The second generation is represented by Galo of the same locality.

(III) Richard, born 1154, died 1189, presented the living of the church of Puttenham to the prior and canons of Ashby.

(IV) Simon de Puttenham was a knight of Herts in 1199.

(V) Ralph de Puttenham a juryman in 1199 held a knight's fee in Puttenham of the honor of Leicester in 1210-12.

(VI) William de Puttenham is the next in line.

(VII) John de Puttenham was lord of the manor of Puttenham in 1291 and was a son of William. His wife "Lady of Puttenham, held half a knight's fee in Puttenham of the honor of Wallingford in 1303."

(VIII) Sir Rodger de Puttenham, son of the Lady of Puttenham, was born prior to 1272, and with his wife Alina had a grant of lands in Penne in 1315. He was sheriff of

Herts in 1322, in which year he supported Edward II against the Mortimers. His wife, perhaps identical with Helen, is called a daughter of John Spigornel, and was married (second) to Thomas de la Hay, King's commissioner, knight of the sheer, in 1337, who held Puttenham with reversion to the heirs of Rodger Puttenham, and land in Penne in right of his wife.

(IX) Sir Rodger de Puttenham was pardoned by the king in 1338, probably on account of some political offense. The next year he was a follower of Sir John de Molyns, and was knight of the sheer from 1355 to 1374. He had a grant of remainder after the death of Christian Bordolfe of the manor of Long Marston, in 1370-71. He had a second wife, Marjorie, in 1370.

(X) Robert, son of Sir Rodger de Puttenham, in 1346, held part of a knight's fee in Marston, which the Lady of Puttenham held. He was living in 1356.

(XI) William, son of Robert de Puttenham of Puttenham and Penne, was commissioner of the peace for Herts in 1377, and was called "of Berk Hampstead." He was sergeant-at-arms in 1376. He married Margaret, daughter of John de Warbleton, who died in 1375, when his estates of Warbleton, Sherfield, etc., passed to the Putnams. They had children: Henry, Robert and William.

(XII) Henry, son of William and Margaret (Warbleton) de Puttenham, was near sixty years of age in 1468, and died July 6, 1473. He married Elizabeth, widow of Jeffrey Goodluck, who died in 1486, and was probably his second wife.

(XIII) William, eldest son of Henry Puttenham, was in possession of Puttenham, Penne, Sherfield and other estates. He was buried in London, and his will was proved July 23, 1492. He married Anne, daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden, who was living in 1486. They had sons: Sir George, Thomas and Nicholas.

(XIV) Nicholas, third son of William and Ann Puttenham, and Penne, in 1534, bore the same arms as his elder brother, Sir George. He had sons: John and Henry.

(XV) Henry, younger son of Nicholas Putnam, was named in the will of his brother John, in 1526.

(XVI) Richard, son of Henry Putnam, was of Eddelsboro in 1524, and owned land in Slapton. His will was proved February 26, 1557, and he left a widow Joan. He had sons: Harry and John.

(XVII) John, second son of Richard and

Joan Putnam, of Wingrave and Slapton, was buried October 2, 1573, and his will was proved November 14 following. His wife Margaret was buried January 27, 1668. They had sons: Nicholas, Richard, Thomas and John.

(XVIII) Nicholas, eldest son of John and Margaret Putnam, of Windgrave and Stukeley, died before September 27, 1598, on which date his will was proved. His wife Margaret was a daughter of John Goodspeed. She married (second) in 1614, William Huxley, and died January 8, 1619. They had children: John, Anne, Elizabeth, Thomas and Richard.

(I) John, eldest son of Nicholas and Margaret (Goodspeed) Putnam, was of the nineteenth generation in the English line, and first of the American line. He was born about 1580, and died suddenly in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, December 30, 1662, aged about eighty years. It is known that he was resident of Aston Abbotts, England, as late as 1627, as the date of the baptism of the youngest son shows, but just when he came to New England is not known. Family tradition is responsible for the date 1634, and the tradition is known to have been in the family over one hundred and fifty years. In 1641, new style, John Putnam was granted land in Salem. He was a farmer and exceedingly well off for those times. He wrote a fair hand, as deeds on file show. In these deeds he styled himself "yeoman"; once, in 1655, "husbandman." His land amounted to two hundred and fifty acres, and was situated between Davenport's hill and Potter's hill. John Putnam was admitted to the church in 1647, six years later than his wife, and was also a freeman the same year. The town of Salem in 1644 voted that a patrol of two men be appointed each Lord's day to walk forth during worship and take notice of such who did not attend service and who were idle, etc., and to present such cases to the magistrate; all of those appointed were men of standing in the community. For the ninth day John Putnam and John Hathorne were appointed. The following account of the death of John Putnam was written in 1733 by his grandson Edward: "He ate his supper, went to prayer with his family and died before he went to sleep." He married, in England, Priscilla (perhaps Gould), who was admitted to the church in Salem in 1641. Their children, baptized at Aston Abbotts, were: Elizabeth; Thomas, grandfather of General Israel Putnam, of the revolutionary war; John, Nathaniel, Sara, Phoebe and John.

(II) Captain John (2), second son and third child of John (1) and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, was born at Aston Abbotts, in May, 1627; buried in Salem Village, April 7, 1710. He was admitted a freeman in 1665; served as a deputy to the general court in 1679; and was captain of a local militia company. March 7, 1650, he married Rebecca Prince, stepdaughter of John Gedney, and sister of Robert Prince, of Salem Village. Children: Rebecca, Sarah, Priscilla, Jonathan, James, Hannah, Eleazer, John, Susanna and Ruth.

(III) Captain Jonathan, fourth child and eldest son of Captain John (2) and Rebecca (Prince) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, March 17, 1659; died there March 2, 1739. He erected a dwelling house on the Topsfield road, not far from his father's homestead, and it is recorded that he was a farmer in excellent circumstances. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Whipple. She died in early womanhood, and the oldest inscription in the Wadsworth burying-ground reads as follows: "Here lyes the body of Elizabeth, ye wife of Jonathan Putnam, aged about 22 years; Deceased ye 7th of August, 1682." Jonathan married (second) Lydia, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Whipple) Potter, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Her will was made September 14, 1742, and proved April 8, 1745. His first wife bore him one son, Samuel, who died in infancy. The children of his second union were: Lydia, Elizabeth, Ruth, Susanna, Jonathan, Esther, Jeremiah (died in infancy), Joshua (died in infancy) and David.

(IV) Jonathan (2), fifth child and eldest son of Captain Jonathan (1) and Lydia (Potter) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, May 8, 1691. He was a lifelong resident of Salem Village and a prosperous farmer. He died January 17, 1732. He married, about 1714, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Putnam. In 1736 she became the second wife of Captain Benjamin Holton, son of Benjamin and Sarah Holton, of Salem. He died in 1744, and the following year his widow married (third) Edward Carlton, of Haverhill. Jonathan Putnam was the father of seven children: Jonathan, died in infancy; a second Jonathan; Nathaniel; David; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Mary, and another Elizabeth.

(V) Jonathan (3), second child of Jonathan (2) and Elizabeth (Putnam) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, July 13, 1715; was baptized July 31 that year, and died December 1, 1762. He was one of the prominent men of the village at the time of its incorporation

as the town of Danvers (1757), and held some of the town offices, such as tythingman, constable, etc. November 2, 1736, he married Sarah Perley, born May 12, 1716, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Hannah (Goodhue) Perley, of Boxford, Massachusetts. Children: Jeremiah, Sarah, Jonathan, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Nathan, Levi, Perley and Aaron.

(VI) Captain Jeremiah, eldest child of Jonathan (3) and Sarah (Perley) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, October 31, 1737. At the age of eighteen years he entered the colonial militia for service in the French and Indian war, serving in Captain Andrew Fuller's company from February to December, 1756, in the expedition to Crown Point. He also served under Captain Fuller from March to November, 1758, and April 6 of the following year he reenlisted in Colonel Plaisted's regiment. As a member of Captain Jeremiah Paige's company he responded to the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, and May 11 of that year he enlisted in the continental army as a sergeant. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of ensign, and while serving as such in the disastrous operations on Long Island under Colonel Hutchinson, he was taken prisoner by the British. He was finally mustered out with the rank of captain, having attained the record of being a brave and efficient officer. His gravestone in the Plains cemetery at Danvers bears the following inscription: "Captain Jeremiah Putnam, who died September 16, 1799, aged 62. An officer under the immortal Washington." On February 3, 1763, he married Rachel Fuller; children: Thomas, Eunice, Jeremiah, Apphia, Elijah, Levi and Rachel.

(VII) Captain Thomas, eldest child of Captain Jeremiah and Rachel (Fuller) Putnam, was born in Danvers, October 8, 1763. As a youth he went to sea, and becoming a master mariner, was for many years in command of vessels hailing from Salem. He died in Danvers January 22, 1822. He was a member of the Salem Marine Society. He married Mary Fitts, of Ipswich, Massachusetts (baptized May 15, 1763), daughter of James and Mary (Dutch) Fitts. She was a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Fitts through (II) Abraham, (III) Richard, (IV) Isaac, (V) James. Robert Fitts, an immigrant from England, was one of the first settlers in Salisbury, Massachusetts, going there in 1640 and receiving land grants. In 1662 he removed to Ipswich, where he died May 9, 1665, leaving a widow Grace, and a son Abraham. The latter married (first) Sarah Thompson, and

(second) Rebecca Birdly. The children of his first union were: Sarah, died young; Abraham; Robert, died in infancy; and another Sarah. Those of his second marriage were: Robert, Richard and Isaac. Richard Fitts, third son of Abraham and Rebecca (Birdly) Fitts, married Sarah Thorne, and settled in Salisbury. His children were: Isaac, Sarah, Nathaniel, Martha, Richard, Ward, Daniel and Jerusha. Isaac Fitts, eldest child of Richard and Sarah (Thorne) Fitts, resided in Salem and Ipswich. The Christian name of his first wife was Bethia; he married (second) Mrs. Mary Noyes, a widow, daughter of Thomas and Judith (March) Thorley, of Newbury, Massachusetts. His first wife bore him twelve children: Isaac, Rebecca, Bethia, John, Sarah, Jeremiah, Ruth, Abigail (died young), George (died in infancy), James, Abraham, and another George. Of his second union there was one daughter, Abigail. James Fitts, fifth son and tenth child of Isaac and Bethia Fitts, was born in 1718. He married Mrs. Mary Dutch, of Ipswich, a widow, and reared five children: Abigail, Hannah, Sarah, James and Mary. The latter became the wife of Captain Thomas Putnam, as previously stated. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters. Six of the sons followed the sea.

(VIII) Jeremiah S., son of Thomas and Mary (Fitts) Putnam, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, November 29, 1797, and died April 5, 1877. He was graduated from Bowdoin College, and while studying medicine began to teach school in the town of York. At the conclusion of his studies he settled permanently in that town. He bought out the heirs of the Samuel Sewall estate, which was afterward occupied by his son and grandchildren. Dr. Putnam resided in York about fifty-six years, of which fifty-four were spent in the practice of his profession. He was one of the most eminent and popular medical men of his day. The magnitude of his practice is shown by the fact that he assisted at the birth of more than three thousand children. He married Ruth Sewall, who was born in York, August 20, 1799, and died March 17, 1860, daughter of Samuel Sewall, and their children were: Mary Hannah, born 1829, died 1843; George W. S.

(IX) George William Sewall, only son of Jeremiah S. and Ruth (Sewall) Putnam, was born in York, January 27, 1831, and died April 9, 1899. He attended both district and private schools in York, for some time superintended the farm for his father, and for a number of years was engaged in the grocery business in



Kittery in association with Daniel Norton. He received an appointment as writer in the navy yard at Kittery in 1862, and held this office for a period of twenty years, driving home every day except in bad weather, thus being enabled to superintend the home farm at the same time. He was afterward at home for some time, attending to a variety of duties, being trial justice for a period of thirty-five years, and had a great deal of probate work. He took the contract for mail and express to all the offices in the town in 1885, and managed this business until the railroad was built. He then assumed charge of the passenger, mail and express delivery from the depot, and the passenger delivery to York, York Village and York Corner, in which he was interested up to the time of his death. He was an active worker in the interests of the Republican party, and was town auditor for ten years; chairman of the board of health for many years; representative to the state legislature in 1873; and was a member of the town school board in 1894-95. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a charter member of St. Aspinquid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and previous to joining that was a member of St. Andrews Lodge of the same order. He also belonged to Riverside Lodge and Dirigo Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, December 22, 1856, Triphena J. Remick, daughter of Enoch and Sally (Kingsbury) Remick, who had children: Mary K., Ann, Sarah A., Joseph K., Triphena J., Betsey A. and Jane R. Enoch Remick, who was a native of Eliot, Maine, was a farmer, ship-carpenter and merchant. He died at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife died at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam had children: 1. Jeremiah P., born December 4, 1857, died in boyhood. 2. John B., born December 1, 1859, died in early manhood. 3. William S., see forward. 4. Mary H., born July 16, 1864; married Rev. J. M. Frost, of Bengal, Maine; children: Emma, Harold P., Joshua C. and Ruth. 5. Sarah E., born August 10, 1866, died in childhood. 6. Joseph Perley, born December 28, 1867; married Sophia N. Marshall; children: Nathaniel M., Marguerita T., Roger A. and Freeman P. 7. Ruth E., born April 14, 1871; assistant cashier York National Bank. 8. Jeremiah C. R., born December 23, 1873.

(X) William Sewall, third son and child of George W. S. and Triphena J. (Remick) Putnam, was born November 4, 1861. He was educated in the district schools near his home

and the New Hampton Literary Institute, New Hampshire, and was at first a clerk for Leighton & Son, of Portsmouth, in whose employ he remained two years. For a further two years he was with W. G. Moulton, and then became associated with his father in the passenger and express business, an enterprise which has since been incorporated under the name of the Putnam Express Company, of which Mr. Putnam is treasurer. He opened a café in York in 1888, furnishing chiefly ice cream and confectionery. Mr. Putnam is interested in various business enterprises and has taken an active part in encouraging the growth of the town as a summer resort. In company with Mr. F. Varrell he has erected a large number of handsome cottages for the accommodation of summer guests. He bought out the general store of Varrell Brothers, and this has been incorporated under the name of the Putnam Grocery Company. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and is a member of the town committee. He was appointed postmaster at York Harbor in 1897, and has held that position since that time. He is also tax collector of the York Village Corporation. He is a member of St. Aspinquid Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of York; Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of South Berwick; Bradford Commandery, U. T., Biddeford; Maine Council, R. S. M., Saco; Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Lewiston; and of Riverside Lodge and Dirigo Encampment of Kittery, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, 1887, Fannie L., daughter of Andrew P. and Lucy Jane (Grant) Fernald, both members of old York county families. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam have had children: 1. William F., born September 29, 1888; graduated from York high school, and is now a partner of his father in the Putnam Grocery Company, and clerk in the postoffice, having entire charge during the summer months. 2. Betty R., born 1898.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(11) Nathaniel, third son of PUTNAM John and Priscilla Putnam, was baptized at Aston Abbots, October 11, 1619, and died at Salem Village, July 23, 1700. He was a man of considerable landed property; his wife brought him seventy-five acres additional, and on this tract he built his house and established himself. Part of his property has remained uninterruptedly in the family. It is now better known as the "old Judge Putnam place." He was constable in 1656, and afterwards deputy to the general

court, 1690-91, selectman, and always at the front on all local questions, whether pertaining to politics, religious affairs, or other town matters. "He had great business activity and ability, and was a person of extraordinary powers of mind, of great energy and skill in the management of affairs, and of singular sagacity, acumen and quickness of perception. He left a large estate." Nathaniel Putnam was one of the principals in the great lawsuit concerning the ownership of the Bishop farm. His action in this matter was merely to prevent the attempt of Zerubabel Endicott to push the bounds of the Bishop grant over his land. The case was a long and complicated affair, and was at last settled to the satisfaction of Allen and Putnam in 1683. December 10, 1688, Lieutenant Nathaniel Putnam was one of the four messengers sent to Rev. Samuel Parris to obtain his reply to the call of the parish. Parris was afterwards installed as the minister of the parish, and four years later completely deceived Mr. Putnam in regard to the witchcraft delusion. That he honestly believed in witchcraft and in the statements of the afflicted girls there seems to be no doubt; that he was not inclined to be severe is evident, and his goodness of character shows forth in marked contrast with the almost bitter feeling shown by many of those concerned. He lived to see the mistake he had made. That he should have believed in the delusion is not strange, for belief in witchcraft was then all but universal. The physicians and ministers called upon to examine the girls, who pretended to be bewitched, agreed that such was the fact. Upham states that ninety-nine out of every one hundred in Salem believed that such was the case. There can be no doubt that the expressed opinion of a man like Nathaniel Putnam must have influenced scores of his neighbors. His eldest brother had been dead seven years, and he had succeeded to the position as head of the great Putnam family with its connections. He was known as "Landlord Putnam," a term given for many years to the oldest living member of the family. He saw the family of his brother Thomas Putnam afflicted, and being an upright and honest man himself, believed in the disordered imaginings of his grandniece, Ann. These are powerful reasons to account for his belief and actions. The following extract from Upham brings out the better side of his character: "Entire confidence was felt by all in his judgment, and deservedly. But he was a strong religionist, a lifelong member of the church, and extremely strenuous and zealous

in his ecclesiastical relations. He was getting to be an old man, and Mr. Parris had wholly succeeded in obtaining, for the time, possession of his feelings, sympathy and zeal in the management of the church, and secured his full co-operation in the witchcraft prosecutions. He had been led by Parris to take the very front in the proceedings. But even Nathaniel Putnam could not stand by in silence and see Rebecca Nurse sacrificed. A curious paper written by him is among those which have been preserved: "Nathaniel Putnam, senior, being desired by Francis Nurse, Sr., to give information of what I could say concerning his wife's life and conversation. I, the above said, have known this said aforesaid woman forty years, and what I have observed of her, human frailties excepted, her life and conversation have been to her profession, and she hath brought up a great family of children and educated them well, so that there is in some of them apparent savor of godliness. I have known her differ with her neighbors, but I never knew or heard of any that did accuse her of what she is now charged with."

In 1694 Nathaniel and John Putnam testified to having lived in the village since 1641. He married, in Salem, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, of Salem Village. She was born August 20, and baptized at Arnold, England, August 30, 1629, and died June 24, 1688. In 1648 both Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth were admitted to the church in Salem. Their children, all born in Salem, were: Samuel, Nathaniel, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Mary.

(III) Captain Benjamin, youngest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam, was born December 24, 1664, at Salem Village, and died at the same place about 1715. He was a prominent man in Salem and held many town offices, being tythingman at the village in 1695-96, and constable and collector in 1700, and was selectman in 1707-1713, and was often on the grand and petit juries. He was chosen to perambulate the bounds between the towns of Salem and Topsfield, which was his last appearance on the records, in 1712. He held the position of lieutenant and captain, was in the Indian war, and received the titles in 1706-1711. It appears that he was imprisoned at one time, but for what cause does not appear. Among the signatures to the certificate of character of Rebecca Nurse, the names of Benjamin and his wife Sarah appears. Rev. Joseph Green, in his diary, mentions calling on "Landlord

Putnam" and that he was very sick and out of his head. December 30, 1709, he was chosen deacon of the church of the village. His will, dated October 28, 1706, was proved April 25, 1715. He gives to his son (minister at Reading) "one hundred and fifty pounds for his learning," "Overseers, Uncle John Putnam and Captain Jonathan Putnam." All his children but Josiah are mentioned. He was married August 25, 1686, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Putnam (according to Colonel Perley Putnam), but on the Salem records the births are recorded as by wife Hannah. His first wife died December 21, 1705, and he married (second) July 1, 1706, Sarah Holton. His children were: Josiah, Nathaniel, Tarrant, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Stephen, Daniel, Israel and Cornelius. (Mention of Tarrant and Daniel and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Deacon Nathaniel, second son of Captain Benjamin Putnam, was born August 25, 1686, in Salem Village, and died October 21, 1754. He was a yeoman, and lived in Danvers, and probably part of the time in North Reading, Massachusetts. He was elected deacon of the First Church at Danvers, November 15, 1731. He was married June 4, 1709, to Hannah Roberts, who died about 1763. Their children were: Nathaniel, died young, Jacob, Nathaniel, died young, Sarah, Archelaus, Ephraim, Hannah, Nathaniel, Mehitable and Kezia.

(V) Jacob, second son of Deacon Nathaniel and Hannah (Roberts) Putnam, was born April 20, 1712, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, February 10, 1801. He was a pioneer of Wilton, New Hampshire, and probably located there in 1738, for in June, 1739, Ephraim and Jacob Putnam and John Dole, all of Danvers, made the first permanent settlement in Wilton. For three years his wife was the only white woman living in the town, and during one winter the snow was so deep and neighbors so far away that she saw no one outside her family for six months. The brothers Jacob, Ephraim and Nathaniel were all early settlers at Wilton, but finding the Indians troublesome they returned to Danvers, and a second time settled at Wilton and Lyndeborough. He was a man of great energy, and at one time operated a sawmill beside working on his farm, and in his later years made cans. He married (first) in July, 1735, Susanna Harriman, of Danvers, (second) Susanna Styles, who died January 27, 1776, and (third) Patience, mentioned in his will, which was proved February 28, 1791. His children were:

Sarah, Nathaniel, Philip, died young, Stephen, Philip, Joseph, Mehitable, Jacob, Archelaus, Caleb, Elizabeth and Peter.

(VI) Stephen, third son of Jacob and Susanna (Harriman) Putnam, was born September 24, 1744, in Wilton, and died in Rumford, Maine, June 29, 1812. He bought a farm in Temple, New Hampshire, and built a grist mill. He signed the association test in 1776. Soon after he removed to Rumford, Maine, where his son Stephen had settled, and built a grist mill. He was a very influential and useful citizen, very ingenious and "Jack at all trades." He married Olive Varnum, who was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, March 7, 1742. Their children were: Stephen, Olive, Samuel, Esther, Mary, Elizabeth, Israel, Abigail, Rachel, Jacob Harriman and Ruth.

(VII) Samuel, second son of Stephen and Olive (Varnum) Putnam, was born May 29, 1768, probably in Temple, New Hampshire. He married first, Lucy Styles, who died February 2, 1804, and married second, September 16, 1806, Betsey or Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Cobb, of Norway, Maine. His children by his first wife were: Lucy, Samuel, Jesse, Fanny, died young, and Jeremiah. By second wife: Hiram, Lois, Ira, Cyrus, Fanny, Betsey, Lydia, Ivy Atwood, Martha and Mary.

(VIII) Samuel (2), eldest son of Samuel (1) and Lucy (Styles) Putnam, was born January 7, 1795, in Rumford. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived in Rumford, Mexico and Greenwood, and died in the latter place in 1854. He married first Susan Poor, daughter of Nathan Adams, and second Sylvia, widow of Daniel Bisbee, whose maiden name was Stevens, of Sumner, Maine. His children were: Eliza Ann B., Charlotte Adams, Charles A. V., Mahalon Chaplin, Laura Amanda, Harrison Whitman, died young, Samuel Harrison and Augustus.

(IX) Charles Adams Varnum, eldest son of Samuel (2) and Susan Poor (Adams) Putnam, was born May 28, 1824, in Rumford, Maine. He learned the printers' trade, and in connection with Ossian Dodge published a literary paper in Boston, called the *Boston Museum*, of which Mr. Putnam was editor. He married Ellen T. Harrington, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, a daughter of Adam Harrington, of that town. She was the author of several books, and also contributed to periodicals under the pseudonym of "Thrace Talmon."

(IX) Harrington, only child of Charles A. V. and Ellen T. (Harrington) Putnam, was born June 29, 1851, at Shrewsbury, Massa-



achusetts. After studies at the Grafton (Mass.) high school and the Worcester Academy, he entered Colby College and graduated in the class of 1870. He read law with E. B. Stoddard, of Worcester, and completed his preparation for the legal profession (after studies at Heidelberg) at the Columbia Law School, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1876. He has since practiced in New York, firm of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, being chiefly engaged in the branch of admiralty and shipping. Colby College conferred the degree of LL. D. in 1906. In 1904 he married Mildred Smythe, daughter of William G. Smythe, of Providence, Rhode Island. A son, Harrington, Junior, was born October 31, 1906.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(IV) Tarrant, third son of PUTNAM Benjamin and Hannah (or Elizabeth) Putnam, was born April 12, 1688, in Danvers, Massachusetts, and died in 1733, at Salem Village. He inherited the homestead from his father under his will dated October 28, 1706. Administration of his estate was granted on his estate to his widow Elizabeth, who was then with child, March 10, 1732. Elizabeth Putnam gave bonds with Nathaniel and Jonathan Putnam. The will was probated April 9, 1733. He married, June 8, 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Giles) Bacon, born November 26, 1695, died August 23, 1761. Their children, all born in Salem Village, were: Tarrant, Elizabeth, Solomon, Mary, Gideon, Israel and Sarah.

(V) Deacon Tarrant (2), eldest son of Tarrant (1) and Elizabeth (Bacon) Putnam, was born April 3, 1716, in Salem Village, and died August 27, 1794, in Sutton, Massachusetts. He removed from Danvers to Sutton, and was admitted to the church there by letter from the Danvers church in 1747. He owned a large tract of land in Sutton. He left all his real estate to his son Israel. In 1775 General Israel Putnam rode through Sutton on his way to Bunker Hill, and stopped at the deacon's and had dinner. The flagstone from which he mounted his horse is still shown. He married, December 9, 1742, Priscilla Baker, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, who died March 16, 1812, aged eighty-nine. Their children were: Tarrant, Molly (died young), Elizabeth, Priscilla, Sarah, Martha, Rebecca, Lydia, Molly and Israel.

(VI) Captain Israel, youngest son of Tarrant (2) and Priscilla (Baker) Putnam, was

born May 22, 1767, in Sutton, and died February 23, 18—, in Sutton. He was a cousin and close friend of General Israel Putnam. He kept a general store in Sutton for many years. He married (first) January 29, 1795, Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Dudley) Woodbury, who died September 20, 1795, and (second) April 21, 1796, Hannah, daughter of Lazarus and Hannah (Chase) Le Barron, who was born January 22, 1776.

(VII) Dr. Israel (2), son of Captain Israel (1) and Hannah (Le Barron) Putnam, was born December 25, 1805, in Sutton. He graduated from Brown University, also Bowdoin Medical School. He began practice at Wales, Maine, and in 1835 he removed to Bath, Maine, where he acquired a large practice, and also took a prominent place in municipal affairs, being mayor of Bath from 1859 to 1865, and again in 1867. His administration was very able, especially during the trying times of war. He was bluff and frank in manner, liberal to the poor, not accepting fees when his patient could ill afford to pay. He was much respected as physician, magistrate and citizen. He married, January 10, 1834, Sarah Emery, daughter of William and Annie (Emery) Frost, of Topsham, Maine, who was born June 25, 1817.

(VIII) William Le Barron Putnam, LL. D., son of Dr. Israel (2) and Sarah Emery (Frost) Putnam, was born May 26, 1835, in Bath, Maine. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1855. He practiced law in Portland, Maine, until he was appointed judge of the United States circuit court, having twice refused appointment to the supreme court of Maine. He was mayor of Portland in 1869 and 1870. He was Democratic candidate for governor in 1888. He was plenipotentiary to negotiate with Great Britain a settlement of rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters, in 1887. He was a member of the Behring Sea Commission in 1896-98. He married, May 29, 1862, Octavia B., daughter of Nathaniel and Sally (Roberts) Robinson, of Augusta, Maine, who was born November 18, 1836, in Augusta.

(For ancestry see preceding sketches.)

(IV) Rev. Daniel, sixth son PUTNAM of Benjamin and Hannah Putnam, was born November 12, 1696, in Salem Village, and died June 20, 1759, at Reading, Massachusetts. His father left him in his will one hundred and fifty pounds, for his learning. In 1718 the North Precinct of Reading voted to give him twenty

acres of land if he would be their minister, also "to build Mr. Putnam an house 28 feet long, 19 feet wide and 15 feet stud, a lenter on the back side 10 feet stud, three chimneys from the ground, and chamber chimney, and convenient parlor, and convenient well, in lieu of the 100 pounds, if Mr. Putnam finds nails and glass for the house." He was not ordained until 1820, at which time the church had thirty-nine members. He was their minister thirty-nine years, and added one hundred and ninety-four persons to the church, baptized four hundred and ninety-one, and married one hundred and eleven couples. He married, February 25, 1718, Rebecca Putnam, born August 16, 1691. Their children were: Rebecca, Daniel, Aaron (died young), Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, Joshua, Aaron, Bethia and Susanna.

(V) Deacon Daniel (2), eldest son of Rev. Daniel (1) and Rebecca Putnam, was born November 8, 1721, in Reading, and died November 5, 1774, in same town. He was elected deacon of the church in North Reading in 1754, was selectman of Reading in 1763-68-71, and in 1773 represented his town in the general court. June 4, 1774, Hannah Putnam, spinster, was appointed administratrix on his estate. He married Hannah, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Martin) Ingalls, of North Andover, Massachusetts, who was born September 12, 1723, and died May 11, 1761, in Reading. Their children were: Henry, Daniel, Joshua, Rebecca, Aaron and Sarah.

(VI) Henry, eldest son of Deacon Daniel (2) and Hannah (Ingalls) Putnam, was born May 7, 1755, at North Reading, and died November 27, 1806, at the same place. He was a man of influence in the community, and was chosen deacon of the church in 1778. He responded to the alarm of April 19, 1775, and served nine days in Captain John Flint's company. He married, November 9, 1775, Mary Hawkes, of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, who died January 21, 1794, and (second) Lucy, daughter of Peter and Ann (Adams) Tufts, of Charlestown, who married (second) in June, 1811, Jacob Osgood. She cared for James Otis, the patriot, for many years, and he was killed by lightning in her house.

(VII) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Mary (Hawkes) Putnam, was born June 28, 1778, and died in January, 1827, in Brunswick, Maine. He graduated from Harvard College in 1802, served in many town offices in Brunswick, and in 1808 was named as chairman of a committee to petition the president to withdraw the Embargo Act. He was repre-

sentative from Brunswick in 1813. He married, September 13, 1807, Catherine Hunt, daughter of Joseph Pease Palmer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who was born in 1793, and died December 12, 1889. She taught school in Brunswick from 1807 to 1825, when she removed to New York. Children: Henry, born 1808, died 1815; Catherine, 1810, died 1827; George Palmer, mentioned below; Elizabeth, 1816, died 1875; Anne, 1819, died 1869.

(VIII) George Palmer, son of Henry (2) and Catherine Hunt (Palmer) Putnam, was born February 7, 1814, in Brunswick, and died December 20, 1872, in New York. He received his early training, with his sisters, in his mother's school, a well-known and popular institution of Brunswick. He enjoyed the sports of the times and region, skating on the Androscoggin river winter and boating up and down the same in summer. When he was eleven years of age he was offered an apprenticeship in Boston to the mercantile business by the husband of his mother's sister, John Gulliver. The latter's son, John Putnam Gulliver, was of the same age as young Putnam, and they became companions in the business training and work of the store. This establishment was devoted chiefly to carpets, and its owner was a man of strict puritanical views. The boys slept together in the rear of the store, and were chiefly occupied in keeping the place in order. There were few holidays, and the business day was a long one. The Sabbath was observed with full New England strictness, including morning and evening prayers at home, Sunday school, and two long church services. No reading was permitted on the Sabbath except in works of devotional character, and there were very few books then available to the young men. Young Putnam had a strong taste for reading, and in later years he often referred to the "literary starvation" which he suffered in Boston, and also referred to the compunctions of conscience he experienced when surreptitiously reading a volume of Miss Edgeworth's tales. This belonged to the forbidden class of fiction, and its reading was looked upon as a frivolity. He remained with his uncle in Boston about four years, and decided in 1829 to try his chances of securing a livelihood in New York City. From Brunswick he journeyed to Boston by sea, and again took ship thence to New York. Here he very soon became engaged in literary work, and during the first year after his arrival, when he was fifteen years old, he began a historical manual which was completed in three years' time. In 1833 he completed

and published through West and Trow a weekly chronicle entitled the *Publishers' Advertiser*. He undertook to review the current publications, which in that year included the first volume of Bancroft's "United States," Abbotts' "Young Christian," Mrs. Sigourney's "Sketches," and Cooper's "Letters to My Countrymen." His first introduction to the book trade was made very shortly after his arrival. He speaks of his first studies as conning paragraphs in the papers beginning "Boy Wanted." His second application was made at a little book and stationery store on Broadway, near Maiden Lane, where he engaged himself to do errands, sweep, etc., for which he was to receive a wage of \$25 per year, and board in the family of his employer, Mr. George W. Bleeker, who lived over his store. For a short time he was engaged as a canvasser in the interest of a quarto monthly published by Mr. Bleeker, which took him on a cruise up the Hudson river. He was subsequently employed as first clerk in the Park Place House, an emporium of literature and art, and still later was general clerk and messenger for Mr. Jonathan Leavitt, in a two-story building at the corner of John street and Broadway, Mr. Leavitt being the leading publisher of theological and religious books. About this time Mr. Daniel Appleton, founder of the great house of D. Appleton & Company, became connected with Mr. Leavitt. In that era an edition of one thousand copies of a new book was the average, and those of five hundred copies were as usual as any exceeding two thousand. After Mr. Appleton had established his own business, he and Mr. Leavitt published jointly an edition of one thousand copies, including some four hundred pages, prepared by young Putnam, entitled "Chronology, an Introduction and Index to Universal History." It had been prepared originally for his own benefit as a reference. It was his custom in these times to repair to the Mercantile Library, then recently opened, after the closing of the store where he was employed, which was usually after nine o'clock. He read almost exclusively works of history. In the shop of Mr. Leavitt he was advanced to two dollars per week, and after a few months to four dollars. With this large income he felt able to buy a seat in church. In 1833 he entered the employ of Wiley & Long, publishers and booksellers. In 1840 he became a partner, and the firm was styled Wiley & Putnam, Mr. Wiley being about one year the senior of Mr. Putnam. At that time the

Appletons and J. & J. Harper were the leading publishers in New York, and the principal retail booksellers were Stanford & Swords. A very large proportion of the books then sold in New York were imported from England. In the firm of Wiley & Putnam the publishing division was in charge of the junior partner, while the senior gave his attention chiefly to the selling. Mr. Putnam held to the view that contemporary authors should have their proper share in the publication of their works, and he became intimately associated with Bryant, Matthews, Halleck, Cooper & Fay. In 1840 he made his first business journey to England, in the effort to establish a closer relation between the book trades of the two countries, and in 1841 he made a second journey to London and established a branch house in that city in Paternoster Row, the old-time center of the London book trade. The business of this agency was the sale of American books and the purchase of English publications for sale in the United States. Thus began the great publishing house, now having a world-wide reputation, and known as G. P. Putnam's Sons, and which still maintains a London publication office. The firm of George P. Putnam was established in 1848, and in 1853 began the publication of *Putnam's Monthly*, which is now in the fifty-sixth year of its existence.

In 1862 Mr. Putnam was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue of New York, and this position he acceptably filled for three years. His activities in connection with the spread of literature and art were numerous, and he was a founder, and at the time of his death honorary superintendent, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1872 he was chairman of the American committee on art at the Vienna Exposition. His literary work was early recognized by Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him in 1853 the honorary degree of A. M. The career of Mr. Putnam furnishes an excellent example of the fact that a liberal education is not indispensable in the development of one's best powers if he be an earnest and painstaking student. He was accustomed to refer humorously to the granting of this degree as a reward for his services in spreading the alarm on one occasion, when a fire broke out in the college buildings at Brunswick, while he was a small boy. He married, in May, 1841, in New York, Victorine Haven, born in 1824, daughter of Joseph Haven and of his second wife, Mary Parsons Tuttle. Joseph Haven was a son of



Samuel Haven, a merchant of Boston, and was engaged in the china trade in that city. He became broken in health and died while Mrs. Putnam was an infant. The children of George Palmer Putnam and Victorine Haven were: Mary Corinna, born 1842, married, 1873, Abram Jacobi, M. D.; George Haven, born 1844; Edith G., born 1846; John B., born 1848; Amy V., born 1850; Irving, 1852; Bayard, 1854; Kingman, 1856, Ruth, 1860, Herbert, 1862, Sidney, 1869.

Several of the children were possessed of literary taste and have contributed more or less to American literature. Among the principal works issued by the father were: "American Facts," London and New York, 1846; "The World's Progress," a manual of historical reference, New York and London, 1832-1871; "Tabular Views of Universal History." This constitutes the second division of "The World's Progress," and has been issued in successive editions from 1832 to 1908. The last edition is rewritten and brought down to date. The elder son is the author of: "The Question of Copyright," New York and London, 1892; "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times," New York and London, 1898; "The Artificial Mother," 1884, New York and London; "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages," 1900, New York and London; "The Censorship of the Church, a Study of the Prohibitory and Expurgatory Indexes," with references to their influence on the production and distribution of books, two volumes, New York and London, 1906-07; "Authors and Publishers," a manual of suggestions for beginners in literature (written in co-operation with J. B. P.), 1899, New York and London.

J. Bishop Putnam, another son, co-author of the last named above, is also the author of "A Norwegian Ramble." He is the founder and president of the Knickerbocker Press.

Ruth Putnam is the author of "William the Silent," two volumes, 1900, New York, Amsterdam and London; "Medieval Princess," 1905, New York and London; "Charles the Bold of Burgundy," 1908, New York and London.

Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., who died in 1905, had had a distinguished career as a physician. She was the first woman to secure admission to, and a degree from, the School of Medicine in Paris. She was the author of a number of medical treatises, and was a constant contributor to the scientific journals.

(IX) George Haven Putnam, Litt. D., eldest

son of George P. and Victorine (Haven) Putnam, was born April 2, 1844, in London, and was educated at Columbia University, New York, at Göttingen and Paris. He enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers and was promoted successively to sergeant, lieutenant, quartermaster, adjutant, and was on retiring commissioned major. He served in the Army of the Gulf, and later under Sheridan, in Virginia, and participated in the engagements of the Red River campaign, and of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1865 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and served until 1866. In 1866 he was admitted a partner in his father's publishing house, which is now incorporated under the style of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and of which he is the head. The establishment occupies spacious quarters, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. Putnam has taken active part in copyright legislation, and is himself the author of numerous volumes bearing upon the relations of authors and publishers, as well as of a memoir of his father, which was printed in two volumes for private circulation. He has received honorary degrees from Bowdoin College and the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Century Association, and Legion of Honor (France). He married (first) in July, 1869, Rebecca Kettell Shepard, who died in July, 1895. He married (second) April 27, 1899, Emily James, daughter of Judge James C. and Emily (Adams) Smith, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and from 1894 to 1900 dean of Barnard College. His children by his first wife were: Bertha Haven, Ethel Frothingham, Corinna Haven and Dorothy Leslie. By his second wife: Palmer Cosslett, born July, 1900.

(IX) Herbert Putnam, Litt. D., son of George Palmer Putnam, was born September 20, 1861, in New York City, and graduated from Harvard College in 1883. He was librarian of Minneapolis Athenaeum and Public Library from 1884 to 1891; was librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1895 to 1899, and in 1899 was appointed Librarian of Congress, and was delegate to the International Library Conference in 1897, and president of the American Library Association in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in 1886. He married, in October, 1886, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles W. Munroe, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their children are: Shirley and Brenda.

RAWLINS or ROLLINS This name, which is perhaps a modification of Rollo, the name of the Scandinavian conqueror of the north of France, about A. D. 911, who became Duke of Normandy, has been borne by numerous clergymen, authors, musicians, lawyers, physicians and merchants; and by thousands of the sturdy middle-class people from whom the ranks of the rich and distinguished are constantly replenished. As early as 1394 Roger Rawlin was Lord of the Manor of Testerton, in Norfolk, England, and from that date until the present time the Rawlins have been found in the midst of the busy progressive clement of humanity. From the early settler in New England are sprung several men who have been prominent in the councils of the nation.

(1) James Rawlins, some of whose descendants have since spelled their name Rollins, came to America in 1632, and was among the pioneer settlers of Ipswich. He remained there only a short time, and in 1637 was at Newbury, where he was probably one of an advance party who were looking for a suitable place for a settlement. In 1644 he was located at Dover. July 10 that year he received a grant of land, and November 26, 1656, he had another grant of one hundred acres of land laid out to him. At subsequent times he received still other grants of land. He resided at Bloody Point, in that part of ancient Dover which is now Newington. The public records gave some other facts of the life of James Rawlins in the New Hampshire wilderness. In the records of the court, under date of August 5, 1634, "It was witnessed upon oath that James Rawlins took 8 pence per day, and meat and drink for ten days' work, for one of his servants, for weeding corn, contrary to an order of the Court" (an act regulating the price of commodities and labor) "and therefore he is to pay 5 shillings for every day he hath so transgressed." January 27, 1656, "James Rawlins was presented for neglect of coming unto the public meeting, and admonished therefor, and sentenced to pay the fees of the court, two shillings and six pence." October 18, 1659, "The Court having considered the several offenses of those persons that entertained the Quakers, with the answers given in by them respectively, do order that James Rawlins, being more innocent and ingenious (ingenuous) than the rest, be only admonished by the honored Governor, which was done." Thus it seems that James Rawlins was three times before the court for acts that are no

longer considered offences against the law. The arbitrary regulation of the price of labor was repealed the month following Mr. Rawlin's appearance in court. He was compelled to travel to Coheco (Dover) or Piscataqua (Portsmouth), a distance of several miles, by Indian trails and exposed to attacks by savages, if he attended church, but this was considered not a sufficient excuse for non-attendance in those days. As to his extending to the homeless and persecuted Quakers the humble hospitality his home afforded, it was an act of charity that marks him as a man who had a warmer heart and broader views than those who then made the laws of Massachusetts. John R. Rollins, the compiler of the "Records of Families of the Name of Rawlins or Rollins, in the United States," thus characterizes James Rollins. He "was one of the hardy pioneers in the settlement of the Western Wilderness; a plain, sturdy farmer, possessed of good common sense and practical ideas; capable of thinking and acting for himself, sometimes independently of the arbitrary enactments of the law of his time, and hospitable to the stranger tho' proscribed. Thus, probably, he spent his life, as contentedly as the savage foes around him would permit—cultivating his broad acres and rearing a family, who were subsequently to do their part in carrying out the undertaking of founding and establishing the new state; and, at a good old age, his spirit was gathered to his fathers, while his ashes, the first of his tribe in the new world, were mingled with the original soil, which he aided in clearing from the "forest primeval." His will, dated December 16, 1685, was probated July 25, 1691. His wife's name was Hannah. Their children were: Ichabod, Thomas, Samuel, James, Benjamin, Joseph and Deborah.

(II) Ichabod, eldest child of James and Hannah Rawlins, resided at Bloody Point, where he was taxed in 1665. It is probable that being the eldest son he remained on the homestead, which is yet in possession of a descendant. He lived at Bloody Point until 1707. May 22 that year, while driving a team in company with John Bunker, from Lieutenant Field's garrison to James Bunker's (between Oyster River, now Durham, and Dover) for a loom, he was attacked by a party of twenty or thirty Indians and killed. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Tibbetts, of Dover Neck, who died before she attained her thirtieth year, leaving one son, Jeremiah. He married (second) Elizabeth, by whom he had one daughter, born July 16,

1706, who was less than a year old at the time of her father's death.

(III) Jeremiah, only son of Ichabod and Mary (Tibbetts) Rawlins, lived in that part of Dover which is now Somersworth, and was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Somersworth into a separate parish. He died before 1768. His will, dated December 7, 1752, was proved June 29, 1768. He gave to his wife Elizabeth one-half of the homestead while unmarried, a negro, and lands in Rochester; to Ichabod, "the only son," the homestead, land in Canterbury, and part of a sawmill; to Mary, land in Rochester; and parcels of land to Sarah, Elizabeth, Deborah and Lydia; Ichabod being the principal heir and executor of the will. Jeremiah Rawlins was an industrious, prudent and successful man, and no doubt a man of considerable influence among his townsmen. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Heard) Ham, granddaughter of William Ham, of Exeter and Portsmouth, who was a native of England. She was born January 29, 1681. Their children were: Mary, Lydia, Deborah, Ichabod, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(IV) Hon. Ichabod (2), fourth child and only son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ham) Rawlins, was born July 18, 1722, and died January 31, 1800. He resided in that part of Somersworth which was subsequently incorporated and named in honor of him, Rollinsford. He was a staunch patriot and a leader among the men of New Hampshire in the great struggle for independence. He was a member of the revolutionary conventions at Exeter, in April, May and December, 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 of supplies. June 20, 1775, he was sent in company with Timothy Walker, of Concord, a member of the committee on supplies, to ascertain the losses sustained at the battle of Bunker Hill, by each of the officers and soldiers of the New Hampshire forces, and in behalf of the colony to make them compensations; also to secure to them supplies, and advance a month's pay to such as had enlisted, or might enlist, in the Continental service; January 5, 1776, he was a member of the convention 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 in 1789. He was a land

owner and slave owner, and is said to have treated his slaves "in the kindest manner." He married (first), Abigail, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Elizabeth Wentworth, of Dover. She died in her sixty-eighth year, October 17, 1790, and he married (second), in 1792, Margaret (Colton) Frost, widow of Joseph Frost, of Newcastle, a descendant of Mayor Charles Frost, of Kittery. She died at Rollinsford, July 5, 1813, aged eighty-nine. His children, all by his first wife, were: John, Ichabod, James, Daniel, Elizabeth, Abigail, Mary.

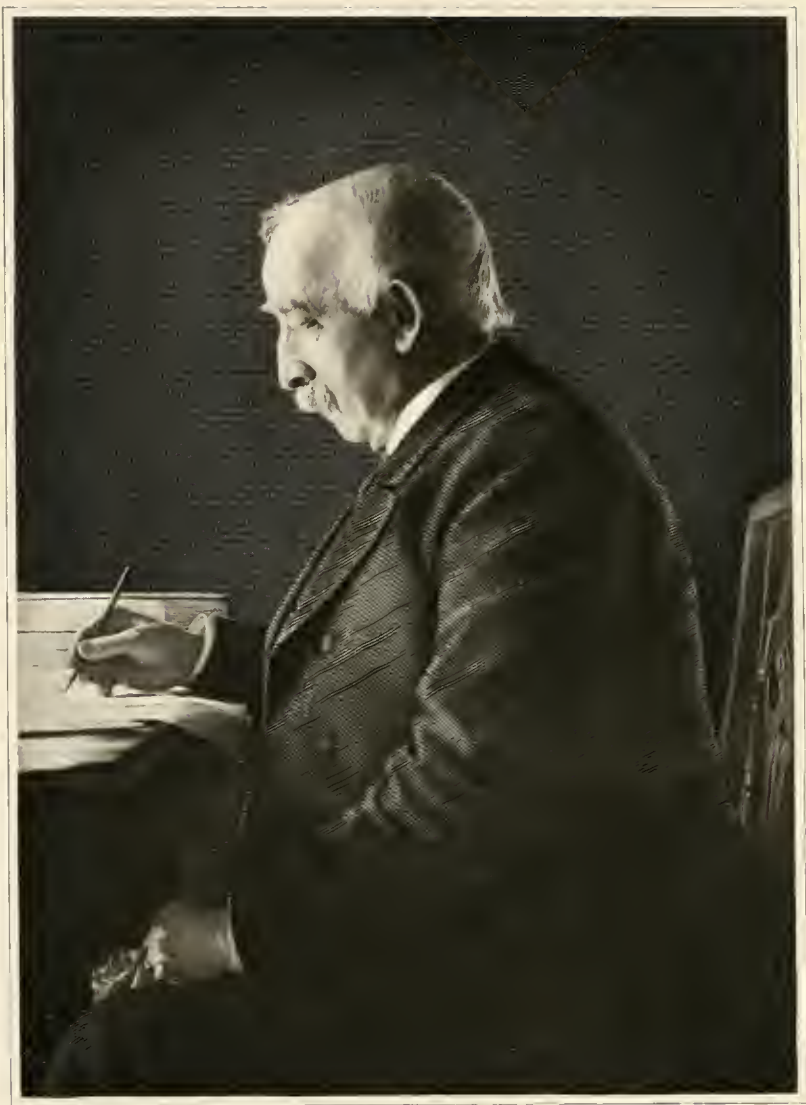
(V) John, eldest child of Judge Ichabod (2) and Abigail (Wentworth) Rollins, was born March 22, 1745, and resided in Somersworth, where he died January 23, 1820, aged seventy-five. He was a cultivator of the soil, had qualities of leadership, and represented his town in the legislature in 1789. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Moses Carr, of Newbury, Massachusetts. She died April 16, 1823, aged seventy-eight. Their children were: Hiram, Mary, John, Elizabeth (died young), George, James, Elizabeth, Abigail, Sarah, Paul (died young), and Paul.

(VI) John (2), third child and second son of John (1) and Mary (Carr) Rollins, was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, January 26, 1771, and lived in that town until 1792, when he removed to Lebanon, Maine. He married, in August, 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Waldron) Shapleigh, by whom he had eleven children: Moses, Elisha, Daniel G., John, Richard, Paul, David Legro, Caroline, Elizabeth Waldron, Samuel Shapleigh and Andrew Wentworth.

(VII) Hon. Daniel Gustavus, third son and child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Shapleigh) Rollins, was born in Lebanon, October 3, 1796, and died in Somersworth, February, 1875. From 1823 to May 31, 1826, he resided at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was agent of the Portsmouth Sugar Refining Company. From the latter date until 1835 he was engaged in trade in Wakefield. His fine business ability and experience made him a favorite town official, and he filled various town offices. He was chairman of the board of selectmen of Wakefield from 1829 to 1834, with the exception of the year 1832. He was also town treasurer. In 1838-39 and 1840-41-44-45, he was chairman of the board of selectmen of Somersworth. The same years, and also 1843 and 1858, he was town treasurer, and in other town offices; in 1843, 1853 and 1854 he was a member of the New Hampshire legis-







*Franklin J. Robbins*







Jordan J. Pollini

lature from Somersworth, being a member of the judiciary committee in 1853. He was one of the corporators, a trustee and vice-president of the Somersworth Savings Bank, from its organization, 1845, until his death; one of the corporators and a director of the Great Falls Bank, from 1846 to 1862, and agent for the bank building, supplying its notes, etc.; one of the corporators of the Great Falls & Conway Railroad, from 1848 to 1854, inclusive; one of its directors, and in 1849-50-51, agent, treasurer and superintendent of the same; and in 1853-54 president and superintendent. From 1853 to 1856 he was president of the Great Falls and South Berwick branch railroad; he was also one of the corporators of the Great Falls Fire Insurance Company, and one of its directors from 1849 to 1860. In June, 1857, he was appointed judge of probate for Strafford county, which office he held till October 2, 1866, at Dover, and the next day, being his seventieth birthday anniversary, he was constitutionally disqualified, and the office became vacant. Judge Rollins was a man of the strictest integrity, great activity, and exceptional business qualifications. He endeavored to be on the right side of all public questions, and gave his support to those movements that are inaugurated to promote the public welfare. He was always a warm friend of the temperance cause, and was for three years president of the Great Falls Temperance Society. He married, February 3, 1825, Susan Binney Jackson, who was born in Newton, September 13, 1805, and died in the summer of 1888, aged eighty-three years. She was the daughter of Captain Simon and Sally Spring Jackson, and granddaughter of General Michael Jackson, of Newton, Massachusetts. Eleven children were born of this union: Francis E., Franklin Jackson, Edward Ashtard, Caroline E., Susan Augusta, Mary Packard, Sarah Jane, John Adams, Daniel G., Margaret E. and George Frederic.

(VII) Franklin Jackson, second child and eldest son of Daniel G. and Susan (Binney) Jackson Rollins, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, April 3, 1827, and died in Portland, Maine, March 4, 1894. He resided at Great Falls, New Hampshire, from 1835 to 1862. In that year he removed to Portland and entered the internal revenue office, when it had been inaugurated but three weeks. In 1869 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the District of Maine, and filled that office for sixteen years. From the time of his retirement from this position until his death he was engaged in the insurance busi-

ness. He married, November 22, 1854, Arabella C. Jordan, who was born in Somersworth, September 29, 1835, daughter of Honorable Ichabod G. and Sarah L. (Goodwin) Jordan, of Berwick, Maine. Their children were: Margaret Jordan, Sarah Rice, Kate McLellan, Susan Jackson, Jordan Jackson, and Weld Allen. Margaret J., born June 12, 1856, was married at her father's residence in Portland, March 11, 1880, to Clarence Hale, Esq., of Portland. (See Hale IX.) Susan Jackson, born in Somersworth, February 11, 1864, married, June 2, 1886, Dr. Irving E. Kimball, of Portland (see Kimball IX).

(VIII) Jordan Jackson, fifth child and elder son of Franklin J. and Arabella C. (Jordan) Rollins, was born December 20, 1869, in Portland, where his early life was passed. He attended the public schools of his native city and graduated from the high school in 1888. Entering Dartmouth College at once, he was graduated from that institution in 1892, following which he spent a year at Harvard Law School in Cambridge. In November, 1893, he went to New York City and entered the law office of his uncle, Daniel G. Rollins, for further study. Having made the most of his opportunities, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1894, and immediately engaged in practice in association with his uncle. This arrangement continued until the death of the latter, August 30, 1897. The law firm of Rollins & Rollins was then formed by Jordan J. Rollins and his cousin, Philip A. Rollins, and this has been one of the most successful in the city. It now occupies a large suite of offices in the Mutual Life Building, where many assistants are employed and a large amount of business transacted. Mr. Rollins takes part in many of the social activities of New York, for which he is amply fitted by a genial nature. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the New York Law Institute, of which he has been many years secretary. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and is an active supporter of Republican principles in politics, though he has given no time to active political operations. Among the clubs of which he is a popular member may be named: Union League, Manhattan, University, Psi Upsilon, Dartmouth, Harvard, New York Athletic, Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan, Down Town Association, Railroad Club, City Lunch Club, Maine Society, New Hampshire Society, American Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and Rockaway Hunting Club.

(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) Thomas, second son and ROLLINS child of James and Hannah Rawlins (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 remainder 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 Rachel, 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 Rachel.

(III) John, seventh son of Thomas and Rachel (Cox) Rollins, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, and removed to East Bradford, now Groveland, Massachusetts. He lived on the river road near the old chain ferry, and the house in which he resided is still in a good state of preservation. He removed with his family to Damariscotta, Maine, where he died in 1776, the year of our independence. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Thomas Sevary, July 31, 1732; (second) Mary Glidden; (third) Patience; (fourth) Annie Hiscock. Children, by first two wives: Eliphalet, Deborah, Benjamin, Susan, Jane, Nathaniel, Samuel, Sarah, John, Mary, Betsey, Martha and Lydia.

(IV) Nathaniel, third son of John Rollins, was born in 1738, in Damariscotta and died in 1783. He married (first) Lydia Clark; (second) Marie Chadbourne. Children by both marriages were: Susanna, John, Nathaniel, Eliphalet, Ebenezer, Stephen, Josiah, Ichabod, Sarah, Lydia and Patience.

(V) John (2), son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Clark) Rollins, was born in Newcastle, Maine, and resided in Jefferson and Sidney, dying at the latter place April 14, 1843. He was a revolutionary soldier. He married

(first) Susan Ridley; (second) Abigail Whitehouse, of Sandy River; (third) Mary Jones, of Jefferson. Children: Eunice, Robert, Eliphalet, Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, John, Rebecca, Betsey, Susan, Robert, George, Joseph, Thomas and Lydia.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), third son of John (2) Rollins, was born September 8, 1796, and was a tanner and currier. He married at Raymond, Maine, Harriet Wheeler, of Waterford. Children: Henry and Lucy.

(VII) Henry, only son of Nathaniel (2) and Harriet (Wheeler) Rollins, was born at East Holden, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1828, died in April, 1868. He was a harness maker in Bangor and Ellsworth. He was a Democrat, and was candidate for representative on that ticket. He married Frances H., daughter of Thomas and Joanna Morrill, of Newburgh, Maine; she was born February 20, 1832, died March 17, 1901. Children: Frank W., Charles Henry, Helen Maria and Harriet. Mrs. Rollins after her husband's death married Moses Hale and had one son Arthur Leslie, died September 28, 1901.

(VIII) Frank Waldron, eldest son of Henry and Frances H. (Morrill) Rollins, was born at East Holden, Maine, January 23, 1853, and raised in Ellsworth in the same state. The Ellsworth schools and the Boston Latin School fitted him for Harvard University, from which institution he graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B. In the late sixties he learned "the art preservative of all arts" on the Ellsworth *American*. After graduation he published a newspaper in Abington, Massachusetts, till 1878, when he taught in the high school at North Abington. In 1879-80 he taught in the high school at Great Falls, New Hampshire, and in July, 1880, went on the editorial staff of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*. In 1884 he established a newspaper in Abington, relinquishing this in 1885 to return to the *Bulletin*. In 1887 he was connected with the *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of New York, the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Evening Post*. At about this time he founded the *Mamaroneck Paragraph*. In 1893 he bought out the Ellsworth, Maine, *American*, on which he learned his trade, of which he is still proprietor and editor. He was appointed postmaster of Ellsworth in 1890 by President McKinley, and still retains the appointment. Mr. Rollins travelled extensively in Europe in 1896. He is one of the active working Republicans in Maine. He was raised to the master's degree in the John Cutler Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Abington; he is



a Chapter Mason and a Knight Templar in Blanquefort Commandery of Ellsworth, and has been received into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a musician of accomplished tastes and talents, and a director of the Eastern Maine Musical Association and conductor of the Ellsworth festival chorus. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Bangor, director in the Ellsworth Loan and Building Association, and a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Rollins is one of the brightest editorial writers in Maine journalism, and wields a trenchant pen in the interests of good government, purity in politics and the industrial development of his native state. The *Ellsworth American* is one of the leading agencies in the educational and intellectual advancement of its city and the sections of Maine in which it circulates.

Mr. Rollins married, December 25, 1879, Ellen Ware, daughter of Josiah T. King, of Abington, Massachusetts, a leading shoe manufacturer in his day. Children: Helen, born December 22, 1880, and Harriet, March 22, 1883; both are graduates of Wellesley College.

From the Herald's College,

KIMBALL London, comes the statement that the family of Kimball is from the county of Cumberland, England, and takes its origin from a parish of that name upon the Scottish border. The ancestor from whom the principal American branch of the family sprang, came from Rattlesden, in the county of Suffolk (not far from London) in which county the Kemballs have lived at least four hundred years. The name has been variously spelled, "according to the taste and fancy of the speller." The original name is claimed to have been "Kymbolde;" the American ancestor wrote it Kimball, and his descendants changed it to Kimball. The Kimballs, as a stock, have been noted for their retentive memories; and in business circles they have been exceptionally strong; and have taken leading places in local affairs.

(I) Richard Kimball, the ancestor in America, resided in the parish of Rattlesden, in the county of Suffolk, England, as is shown by the parish register of the date of the baptism of his son Henry, August 12, 1615. He embarked with his family at Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master, and sailed for Boston in New England, where he arrived in due course of time. From Boston it seems that he soon went to Watertown. He is said to have been thirty-nine years old

at this time. His home lot in the first division was a parcel of sixty acres, bounded on the north by Cambridge, and now forms a part of that town which afterward annexed the eastern part of Watertown. He was made freeman May 6, 1635, and became a proprietor in 1637. Soon afterward he accepted an invitation to move to Ipswich, where he followed the calling of wheelwright the remainder of his days. February 23, 1637, the town granted him a house lot at the west end of town and "40 acres beyond North river." In 1639 he had liberty to pasture "two cows free." On "the last day of the last month 1641" he is mentioned as "Among the Commoners of Ipswich." He was appointed one of the seven men March 1, 1645. On the 22d day of the 10th month, 1647, he was allowed two pounds for killing two foxes. In January, 1649, he was given permission "to sell such white oaks as he hath occasion to use about his trade for the town use." December 19, 1648, he contributed with others three shillings as his annual proportion toward the sum of £27 7s. as a rate for the services of their military leader, Major David Dennison, then commander of the military forces of Essex and Norfolk counties. In September, 1652, he was one of the appraisers of the estate of John Cross. January 25, 1652, Richard and his son Richard Kimball, wheelwrights, "for £14 sell 30 acres of upland bounding on land of Mr. John Winthrop;" also another lot of land of ten acres of meadow. In 1653 he was one of a committee of three to survey fences in the common fields north of the river. In 1664 he owned forty-three shares in Plumb Island. He made his will March 5, 1675, and died June 22, 1675, aged more than eighty years. This will was probated September 28, 1675. The inventory of the estate, although he had given property to his children on their marriages, amounted to £737 3s. 6d., a good estate for that time and place. Richard Kimball married (first) Ursula, daughter of Henry Scott, of Rattlesden, and (second), October 23, 1661, Margaret, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire. She died March 1, 1676. The children of Richard Kimball, all by the first wife, were: Abigail, Henry, Elizabeth, Richard, Mary, Martha, John, Thomas, Sarah, Benjamin, and Caleb.

(II) Henry, eldest son and second child of Richard Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, Suffolk county, England, baptized August 12, 1615, and came to America in the ship "Elizabeth" with his father in 1634. He first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, but some time

after 1646 followed his father to Ipswich, and about 1655 removed to Wenham, and spent the remainder of his life in that town. November 8, 1657, he subscribed three pounds as minister's rate, one-half in wheat, the other half in Indian corn, "at merchant's price." In 1659 he subscribed three pounds fifty shillings, one-half in corn, and in 1660-61 he contributed ten shillings toward the new meeting house. He was chosen constable October 22, 1669. He died in Wenham, in 1676, leaving an estate inventoried at one hundred seventy-seven pounds twelve shillings. He married (first) about 1640, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Wyatt, who came to America in the same ship with him. Mary died in Wenham, August 12, 1672, and he married (second) Elizabeth (Gilbert) Rayner, widow of William, son of Thurston Rayner, and daughter of Humphrey and Elizabeth Gilbert. Henry and Mary (Wyatt) Kimball had children: Mary, Richard, John, Caleb, Dorcas, Abigail, Sarah, Henry, Mehitable, Benjamin, Joseph, Martha and Deborah.

(III) Caleb, third son of Henry and Mary (Wyatt) Kimball, was born about 1646, probably in Watertown, and then disappears from the records. It is presumable that he settled in Wells, Maine, and was the father of the next mentioned.

(IV) The first mention found of Caleb Kimball, of Wells, Maine, is when he married Susanna Cloyes, June 15, 1704. Their children were: Nathaniel, Richard, Caleb, Susanna, Mary, Sarah, Joshua, Samuel and Benjamin.

(V) Richard, second son of Caleb and Susanna (Cloyes) Kimball, was baptized March 25, 1707, and died in 1781. He was an early settler of Wells, Maine, and in 1750 had seven cows and eight oxen. In 1724 he was hunted by Indians; in 1730 he kept a store in Kennebunk, Maine; in 1755 he was part owner of the first vessel of Wells; in 1767 built a sloop; and in 1778 is recorded as giving one shirt and one pair of stockings for the army. He married (first) September 1, 1733, Catherine Couzens, (second) August 6, 1740, Hannah Lord, of Berwick, Maine. His children were: Richard (died young), Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Isaac, Israel and Hannah.

(VI) Israel, son of Richard and Hannah (Lord) Kimball, was baptized April 29, 1750, at Wells, Maine, and died in 1822. He lived at Kennebunk, Maine, and married, October 12, 1771, Eleanor Dennett, born at Arundel, died in 1823. Their children were: 1. Jacob, born 1771, married Annie Getchell. 2. Israel,

1773. 3. Wilbraham. 4. Eleanor, married Benjamin Treadwell. 5. Stephen, born June 30, 1783. 6. Betsey, married Daniel Merrill. 7. Sally, married Philip Emery. 8. Polly, married Abraham Kimball. 9. A daughter, married Charles Trafton. 10. Richard, born May 24, 1893.

(VII) Wilbraham, third son of Israel and Eleanor (Dennett) Kimball, was born in 1778, at Wells, Maine, and died October 28, 1850, at the same place. He lived at Kennebunk, where he was engaged in shipbuilding. He married, October 20, 1804, Deborah Bourne, born March 29, 1821, died October 15, 1859; children: 1. Ivory, born September 21, 1805, died July 24, 1853; was a minister, and graduated from Bowdoin College; married Susan K. Poor. 2. Stephen, born June 21, 1807, died July 15, 1888. 3. Isaac, born June 17, 1809, died March 7, 1894. 4. Israel, born January 26, 1812, died December 10, 1890. 5. Wilbraham. 6. William, born August 4, 1816, died May 20, 1904. 7. Benjamin H., born August 26, 1818, died October 14, 1889. 8. John Patton, born March 29, 1821, died July 20, 1879; married Emily Skelton. 9. Samuel W., born November 24, 1823, died October 14, 1888. 10. George W., born October 4, 1825, died September 13, 1892.

(VIII) Wilbraham (2), fifth son of Wilbraham (1) and Deborah (Bourne) Kimball, was born March 24, 1814, and died June 3, 1870. June 8, 1842, he married Ann Hatch, born March 15, 1819; children: 1. Ivory George. 2. Israel Edward, born February 23, 1853, married (first) Catherine Beaver, (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford. Israel Edward had one daughter by first marriage, Clara Belle, born May 15, 1874. 3. Jennie Oakley, born September 25, 1855. Mrs. Kimball died November 7, 1891.

(IX) Ivory George, eldest son of Wilbraham (2) and Ann (Hatch) Kimball, was born May 5, 1843, at Jay, Maine. In 1846 he moved with his mother to Indiana, where he attended the public schools, and after he reached the age of sixteen he taught school. He served three months as private in the civil war, in Company E, Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry Regiment. In 1863 he went to Washington with Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, who secured him a position in one of the government offices. He took a course at the Columbia Law School, graduating in 1867 with the degree of LL.B., and the same year was admitted to the District of Columbia bar; afterward he was admitted to practice in the court of claims and United States supreme



*J. G. Kimball*





court, and commenced the general practice of law. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison police court judge of Washington, received re-appointment by President McKinley in 1898, and again in 1904 by President Roosevelt, his term expiring in 1910. Judge Kimball has for several years been a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has delighted to honor him for many years. He belongs to Burnside Post, No. 8, of Washington. In 1901 he was elected junior vice department commander; the year following, senior vice department commander; in 1903 department commander for one year; and he has for several years past held the position of chairman of the committee on national legislation for the organization, and he represented the Grand Army on the commission to erect the Memorial Amphitheater in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Judge Kimball is a Republican as to political views, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Hiram Lodge, No. 10, of Washington, and has attained to the 32d degree, Scottish Rite. Judge Kimball married, September 26, 1865, Anna L. Ferris, born January 8, 1839, in Saratoga county, New York, and this union has been blessed with eight children, as follows: 1. Ella Clara, born June 24, 1866; married Reverend W. A. Tyler, of Nebraska; they had eight children, four of whom are living—Tracy, Harry, Ralph and Ivory. 2. Wilbra, born April 6, 1868, died March 9, 1888. 3. Harry Gilbert, born March 26, 1870, married Jennie Fermage; children: Paul, Ruth and Anna. 4. Alice May, born July 7, 1872, married Dr. John W. McMichel, of Portland, Oregon. 5. Arthur Herbert, born March 13, 1875; married Helen M. Kimball; children: Ruth and Arthur. 6. Bertha Louise, born January 28, 1878, died April 22, 1907. 7. Edna Gertrude, born September 9, 1879, married Otto L. Ferris, an attorney, and resides at Portland, Oregon; children: Margaret, died in childhood; and Earle Leonard, living. 8. Walter, born November 20, 1883; is an optician, and resides at St. Joseph, Missouri.

(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) Richard (2), son of KIMBALL Richard (1) and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, England, in 1623, and died in Wenham, Massachusetts, May 26, 1676. He came to America with his father. He was called a wheelwright and yeoman. In a deposi-

tion dated September, 1658, he mentions having "lived on Goodman Shatswell's farm for seven years." He removed to Wenham between 1652 and 1656, settled in the westerly part of the town, and was the first settler named Kimball in that town. It seems that he was the largest taxpayer among the early settlers. That he owned large amounts of lands at different times is shown by the records of numerous conveyances in the records at Salem, November 8, 1657, he subscribed £3 to the minister's rate, to be paid one-half in wheat and one-half in Indian corn. The next year he was chosen selectman, and was continued in that office with the exception of three years, till 1674. December 4, 1660, he was one of a committee to see about building a new meeting house. February 28, 1663, the town leased two hundred acres of the best of its common land for one thousand years to Abner Ordway, Thomas Searles, John Edwards and Richard Kimball Jr. Richard Kimball was one of a committee to perfect the line between Bass River and Wenham, and July 18, 1673, was one of a committee to establish rates for the cost of building a meeting house. The amount of the inventory of his estate taken after his death was £986 16s. 6d. His dwelling house and one hundred and thirty-two acres of land and one hundred and seventy acres of meadow belonging to it were appraised at £370. He also had two hundred acres at Rowley Village. The genealogist deduces from the fact that Thomas Kimball had wages due him from the county at the time of his death, as stated in his inventory, that it is possible that he had been engaged in the war with the Indians, and was probably with his nephew, Caleb Kimball, at the time the latter was killed at Bloody Brook. Richard Kimball married (first) Mary, whose surname does not transpire. She died September 2, 1672. His second wife was also named Mary, probably Mary Gott. His children, all but the last two probably by his first wife, were: John, Samuel, Thomas, Ephraim, Caleb, Christopher, Richard, a child, and Nathaniel.

(III) Caleb Kimball, fifth son of Richard (2) and Mary Kimball, was born in Wenham, April 9, 1665, and died there January 25, 1726. He was a yeoman and mason. He bought land as early as 1720, in Exeter, New Hampshire, and after residing there a while returned to Wenham. He conveyed this farm to his son Abraham on condition that he should pay the other children their shares in their father's estate. His wife Sarah died February 20, 1732. Their children were: Caleb, Sarah,

John, Abraham, Hannah, Mehitable, Eleazer, Benjamin and Joseph.

(IV) John Kimball, third child and second son of Caleb and Sarah Kimball, was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, December 20, 1699, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1785. He was a carpenter. His father gave him land in Exeter, on which he settled. He also owned land in Kensington and Chester. He married (first) February 14, 1723, Abigail Lyford, who died February 12, 1738; and (second) September 18, 1740, Sarah Wilson, born November 23, 1709, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary L. Wilson. He had fifteen children by the first wife and eight by the second: Judith, Abigail, John, Joseph, Lydia, Thomas (died young), Sarah, Noah, Olive, Nathaniel, Moses, Caleb, Thomas and Jesse.

(V) Joseph, fourth child and second son of John and Abigail (Lyford) Kimball, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 29, 1731, and died November 6, 1814, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He resided in Exeter until 1788, and then removed to Canterbury. He became blind before leaving Exeter, and never saw the town of Canterbury, in which he lived twenty-six years. Tradition says his first wife was Olive Wilson. He married (second), in 1762, Sarah Smith, born 1740, died March 1, 1808. Children of first wife: Peter Sanborn and Olive; of second wife: Mary, Sarah, John, Betsey, Joseph, Jesse, Smith, Samuel, and Robert.

(VI) Rev. Jesse, sixth child and third son of Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Kimball, was born in Exeter, September 7, 1774, and died May 5, 1818. He was a Methodist clergyman, and lived in Hallowell, Maine, "much respected and greatly beloved." He married (first) Hannah Cox, who died March 28, 1814, daughter of James Cox of Boston, Massachusetts. He married (second) June 11, 1814, Betsey Page, who died July 4, 1878, daughter of Timothy Page, of Hallowell. She was a niece of his first wife. His children were: Betsey, Joseph, Mary, Olive, Robert Moody and George Moody, all but the last by the first wife.

(VII) Robert Moody, fifth child and second son of Jesse and Hannah (Cox) Kimball, was born in Hallowell, Maine, February 3, 1805, and died May 1, 1885, aged eighty years. He was a farmer, and resided in Clinton. He married, September, 1824, Mary Reynolds Packard, died at Parkman, Maine, daughter of Deacon Barnabas Packard, of Clinton. After the death of her husband she lived in West Ripley. Children: Ebenezer Packard,

Lucius Ord, Mary Olive, Hester Ann Cox, Robert Moody, George Moody, Luman Brown, Cynthia Packard, Jesse, Robert Melvin, and Albert Irving.

(VIII) Ebenezer Packard, eldest child of Robert Moody and Mary Reynolds (Packard) Kimball, was born in Benton, May 11, 1825, and died in Corinna, October 16, 1901. He followed the vocation of his father, and resided in Corinna and Searsport, Maine; September 11, 1849, he married Tryphosa Fessenden Nye, born in Fairfield, Maine, February 3, 1831, daughter of Ellis and Martha Nye, of Fairfield, Maine. She died October 29, 1905. Their children: 1. Irving Ellis, has extended mention below. 2. Willard Carroll, born in Searsport, December 9, 1855, resides in Boston. 3. Ellen Myra, born in Searsport, May 25, 1859; married June 2, 1883, Isaac Mower Bates, of Corinna, Maine.

(IX) Irving Ellis, eldest child of Ebenezer A. and Tryphosa F. (Nye) Kimball, was born in Clinton, September 2, 1851. He received his literary education in the public schools and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport. Subsequently he attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine and the medical department of Dartmouth College, receiving his degree at the former institution in 1876. He practiced medicine at Wiscasset three years, thence moving to Portland, where he has since resided. In 1894 he went abroad and did post-graduate work in several of the most famous schools of Europe, including the University of Vienna, where he remained longest. In 1881 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Portland Medical School, and in 1882 he was appointed to the same position in the Medical School of Maine. Returning to Portland in 1881, he engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery; this he continued for short time, but for several years past his practice has been confined to diseases of the nose and throat. In practice he has met with gratifying success, and his patronage is drawn from a large area of the New England states. He is consulting surgeon to the Maine General Hospital and the Maine Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society, the New England Medical Society, the American Medical Society, and the American Otological, Rhinological and Laryngological Society. He is vice-president of the Cumberland Club. In religious views he is a Congregationalist. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no part in local politics.



Dr. Kimball married (first), October 23, 1879, Mary Frances Tucker, who died March 10, 1883, daughter of Captain Joseph and Frances Tucker, of Wiscasset. One child was born of this marriage, Irving Francis, March 10, 1883, who died April 22, same year. Dr. Kimball married (second) June 2, 1886, Susan J. Rollins, who was born February 11, 1864, daughter of Franklin J. and Arabella C. (Jordan) Rollins. (See Rollins VII.)

The name Hale under the different HALE forms of de la Hale, at-Hale, Hales and Hale, has been abundant in Hertfordshire, England, since the early part of the thirteenth century. No evidence appears that any of the name were above the rank of yeoman before 1560. The name also early prevailed and is probably still found in a dozen other counties in England. Of the Hales of Gloucestershire, to which family belonged the illustrious Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice, Atkins, in his history of that county, says: "The family of Hale has been of ancient standing in this county, and always esteemed for their probity and charity." Within the first fifty years after the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, at least eight emigrants of the name of Hale, and perhaps two or three more, settled in that colony and in Connecticut, descendants of five of whom are traced to the present time. There is no evidence that any of these were of kin to Thomas of Newbury, the immigrant ancestor of the line of which this article treats. The name was also found among the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland, and their descendants bearing the cognomen are still found in the southern states. In New England the name has been brought into prominence by Nathan Hale, the patriot; by John P. Hale, the distinguished statesman of New Hampshire; Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, and others.

(I) Thomas Hale, the earliest known progenitor of the family herein considered, was of the parish of Walton-at-Stone, in Hertfordshire, England. No record of his birth is found, but the parish register, which styles him "Thomas Hale, Senior," shows that he was buried October 19, 1630. He left a will bearing date October 11, 1630, proved December 9, 1630, in the court of the Archdeaconry of Hitchin, in the county of Herts, the original of which is still on file among the records of the court. After the usual pious profession of faith, thanks to God, committal of his soul to its creator and his body to burial, he disposes of his personal property and his

real estate consisting of eleven, and perhaps twelve, distinct parcels. Among those designated are the house close, the backside close, the hill close, and the meadow and rye close. From the brief record it is apparent that he was of the rank of yeoman of the smaller class as to property but marked by thrift, respectability, honesty, piety, and prudent foresight. It is impossible to determine the value of the estate which he left, but it was evidently not large, perhaps worth an annual rental of \$400 or \$500. He married Joan Kirby, who was of the parish of Little Munden, Herts, which was probably the place of her birth and their marriage. They were the parents of five children: Dionis, Thomas, Mary, Dorothy and Elizabeth. At some time between her husband's death and June, 1637, Joan, widow of Thomas Hale, married a Bydes, or Bides, probably John, and was still living in October, 1640, the date of her mother's will, but was probably dead before 1660.

(II) Thomas (2), second child and only son of Thomas (1) and Joan (Kirby) Hale, was probably born in the parish of Walton-at-Stone, in May or June, 1606, and was baptized in the parish, June 15, 1606. He was heir to the larger part of his father's estate, receiving all his goods and chattels with a few exceptions. The rents he paid to his mother and sisters was nine pounds a year in all, which in that day were equivalent in value to £27 or perhaps £36, that is \$135 or \$180 at the present day. Probably through the influence of his mother's brother, Francis Kirby, Thomas Hale became interested in New England, whither he removed and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. He took from his uncle, Francis Kirby, to Governor John Winthrop, a letter from which the following extract with some changes as to orthography is taken: "These are now to entreat you that you would be assistant to the bearer hereof (Thomas Hale, my near kinsman) in your counsel and advise to put him in the way how and where to settle himself in a hopeful way of subsisting with his family. He has brought with him all his estate, which he hath here or can have during the life of his mother, my sister. He had almost two hundred pounds when he began to make his provision for this voyage. I suppose the greatest half is expended in his transportation, and in such necessities as will be spent by him and his family in the first use; the lesser half, I suppose he has in money, and vendable goods to provide with a cottage to dwell in, and a milch cow for his children's sustenance. I suppose

his way will be to hire a house or part of a house for the first year, until he can look out and buy or build him a dwelling wherein, as in other things, I shall entreat you to direct him."

Thomas Hale and his wife Thomasine (or Tamosin) and son Thomas, were probably of the party who first settled in Newbury in 1635, on the banks of the "Quascacunquen," or Parker river, though his name is not included among those mentioned by Coffin as forming the first colony, "with a few others whose names are not known with certainty." Under date of August 10, 1638, appears the entry in the Newbury records: "Thomas Hale and John Baker are appointed haywards till the town shall appoint anew." February 23, 1642, Thomas Hale was appointed one of the five men to whom the stinting of the commons was referred. He moved to Haverhill, probably in 1645. In that year he is named as a landholder in Haverhill, and from Newbury. His name heads the list of the first board of selectmen chosen in Haverhill in 1646. In that same year his name first appears on the record of assessments in that town. In 1647 he was chosen by the town and approved by the general court, with Henry Palmer and Thomas Davis, "to try small cases." The same year he was appointed by the general court a commissioner to lay out a road from Andover to Haverhill. In 1648 he was appointed by the town "to keep a ferry." In 1649 he was elected constable, the first chosen in Haverhill. In 1650 he was appointed by the town "to meet men from Salisbury to lay out lands between that town and Haverhill." In 1651 "Little River," in Haverhill, was named as "Thomas Hale's River." In or about the year 1652 he returned to Newbury, and continued to reside there till 1657, when he removed to Salem. There he remained till about the year 1661, when he again returned to Newbury, where he continued to reside till his death. His name appears in the list of proprietors of Newbury, declared by the ordinance of December 7, 1642, as the only persons "acknowledged to be freeholders by the town and to have proportionable right in all waste lands, commons and rivers undisposed," etc. His name appears in the town records of Salem in 1657 as "Sarjent Thomas Hale," and he is several times referred to in those records as "clerk of the market." After his final return to Newbury he is found among the active supporters of the Rev. Mr. Parker in his controversies with a portion of his church, while the name of his son Thomas

appears uniformly among the antagonists of Mr. Parker, known as "Mr. Woodman's party." Conveyances of real estate from him appear in the Essex records in 1640-52-55-56-66-69, in which he is described as "of Newbury." In conveyances appearing in 1647 and 1648, he is described as "of Haverhill," and in sundry of 1658, 1659, 1660 and 1661, as "of Salem." In these conveyances he is usually described a "glover," sometimes as "yeoman," and once as "leather-dresser." He seems to have been an active and public spirited man, held in respect by his fellow citizens in the several towns in which he lived, and his long life was evidently one of active usefulness. By trade a glover, he united with that employment some practice as a surveyor, and his various public employments show him to have been a man of fair education and business qualifications. He died in Newbury, December 21, 1682. His widow Thomasine survived him just forty days ("a widow's quarantine"), and died in Newbury, January 30, 1683. No will appears of record, nor any administration of his estate. Their children, the eldest said to have been born in England, the others all in Newbury, were: Thomas, John, Samuel and Apphia.

(III) Thomas (3), eldest child of Thomas (2) and Thomasine Hale, was born in England, November 18, 1633, and came to America with his parents probably in 1637. He seems to have resided in Newbury, and died there October 22, 1688. One of the church dissensions, by no means uncommon in New England in those days, arose about 1670, and Thomas Hale took sides against the preacher, Parker, and was fined one noble by the court at Ipswich, May 29, 1671. All but two of the entire Woodman party were fined. Thomas Hale's will was executed March 20, 1687, and probated December 12, 1688. His wife Mary was executrix of the will, and swore to the inventory, the total of which, real and personal, was £505 16s. 8d., the homestead having been deeded to son Thomas before his death. The amount of property left constituted what at that time and in that part of the world was considered a handsome estate. Mr. Hale was a man of local prominence, and filled numerous places in the public service. He was fence-viewer in Newbury in 1661-66-75-77-78-80; was chosen to carry votes to Salem, 1665, 1674; was selectman, 1665-75-78; trial juror 1675-77-78-79; tythingman 1679-80-81; highway surveyor 1676-77; way-warden 1674-79; and on town committees 1673-74-76-77-78-79-80. He married, at Salem, May

26, 1657, Mary, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, of Salem, Massachusetts. She was baptized at North Muskham, county of Notts, England, December 28, 1630. She married (second), February 5, 1695, William Watson, of Boxford, and died December 8, 1715, in Boxford, surviving her second husband five years. The children of Thomas and Mary (Hutchinson) Hale were: A son (died young), Thomas, Mary, Abigail, Hannah, Lydia, Elizabeth, Joseph and Samuel.

(IV) Captain Joseph, eighth child and third son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Hutchinson) Hale, was born in Newbury, February 20, 1671, and died in Boxford, February 13, 1761, aged ninety. He was settled in Boxford with his mother as early as 1692. June 28, 1692, Joseph, with his mother Mary, both described as of Newbury, received from Daniel Northend a deed of two hundred acres in Boxford, "in or near a place formerly called the Village Plains," and on "Pie Brook." November 13, 1693, he received from his mother Mary a deed of two hundred and eighty acres with buildings in Boxford, and six acres of marsh in Newbury, which she had lately purchased of Joseph Poor, of Newbury, he to come into immediate possession of one-half, and of the other one-half at her decease, provided he should marry Mary, daughter of William Watson, etc. February 17, 1703, he received of William Watson a deed of sixty acres of land in Boxford, reciting that he received one-half of the same when he married said Watson's daughter Mary, and he now bought the other one-half, together with other land. In the following forty-five or more years he was grantor or grantee in many deeds, and is variously described as "yeoman," "house carpenter," "husbandman," and "gentleman," at different times. He was undoubtedly a man of means, active, ambitious, and well thought of, as is shown by the public positions he held. He was selectman of Boxford in 1702. Under the title of "Ensign Joseph Hale" he represented Boxford in the general court in 1714-15-16-17; under that of "Lieutenant Joseph Hale," also in 1720-21-22-23-24-25; under that of "Captain Joseph Hale," in 1728-29-30-31-32; and as "Joseph Hale" simply, in 1735. Upon the record of town meetings in Boxford appears the following entry: "May 9, 1722. Voted that upon consideration of Lieutenant Hale's meeting with so much loss and damage the last year by reason of his having the small-pox, to give him ten pounds,

and let him have it as soon as may be." He may have received this allowance on account of having contracted the disease while serving as representative of the town in the legislature. He married, November 15, 1693, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Perley) Watson, of Boxford. She died February 1, 1708; and he was published to Joanna Dodge, widow, at Ipswich, September 19, 1708. His children by the first wife were: Joseph, Jacob, Mary, Ambrose, Abner, Moses, and Sarah; and by the second wife: Hepzibah, Lydia, Margaret, Thomas, John, Hannah and Benjamin.

(V) Ambrose, fourth child and third son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Watson) Hale, was born in Boxford, July 16, 1699, and died in Harvard, April 13, 1767. He seems to have been a farmer, and is named as a party to various conveyances. May 23, 1722, he received from his father Joseph and wife Joanna, a deed of settlement of eighty-two acres of land in Boxford by the gate on the village road which leads from Piebrook to Andover Road. February, 1742, he deeded to Joseph Simmons, of Ipswich, his homestead in Boxford, eighty-five acres; and after the making of this deed he disappears from the records of Essex county. Neither does he appear on the probate records. An Ambrose Hale, of Harvard, was a soldier in Captain John Church's company in 1759. Ambrose was then about sixty years old. He had sons Ambrose and Benjamin, and removed with them from Boxford to Harvard about 1742. A will of Ambrose Hale, of Harvard, signed February 5, 1761, and again February 7, 1761, proved in Worcester probate office May 12, 1767, names children: Martha, Benjamin, Abigail, Adna, Moses, Hannah, Sarah and Ambrose. The inventory of his realty was £200, and of his personalty, £82 17s. 6d. Ambrose Hale married in Boxford, December 11, 1722, Joanna Dodge. She died February 10, 1732. He then married (published December 10, 1732) Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Hazen) Symonds, of Boxford. She was born in Boxford, April 13, 1709. His children by first wife Joanna were: Martha, David, Benjamin, Abigail and Ambrose; and by wife Hannah: Jacob, Adna, Moses, Hannah, Sarah, Ambrose, and one or two who died young.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest son of Ambrose and Joanna Hale, was born in Boxford, March 14, 1728, and died September 20, 1771, in Harvard, to which town he had removed with his father. He served in the French war in



1757-58, and was a corporal in Captain Haskell's company which marched from Harvard for Fort William Henry in 1757. A Benjamin Hale was also in the expedition to Crown Point, enlisted September 7, 1755, in Captain Daniel Fletcher's company, Colonel Josiah Brown's regiment. This was probably the Benjamin of this sketch. He died intestate, and Israel Taylor was administrator of his estate. His inventory dated October 5, 1771, enumerated realty of the value of £300; personalty £105 4s. 10d. He married, in Harvard, October 6, 1757, Mary Taylor, of Harvard. She survived him, and March 3, 1784, was administratrix *de bonis non* of her late husband's estate. They had children: Israel, Oliver, Mary, Benjamin, Rachael, Joanna, Sarah and David.

(VII) David, eighth and youngest child of Benjamin and Mary (Taylor) Hale, was born in Harvard, March 22, 1772. He settled in Rutland, Massachusetts, and after living there some years removed to Turner, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying February 6, 1846. The homestead farm is still in possession of the family. He married Sarah Kingsbury, of Ellington, Connecticut, who was born in 1766, a daughter of Simon Kingsbury. Their children were: David, James Sullivan, Sophia, Marinda and Sarah Kingsbury.

(VIII) James Sullivan, second son and child of David and Sarah (Kingsbury) Hale, was born in Turner, December 13, 1806, and died December 17, 1880, aged seventy-four. He was a farmer by occupation, well to do in life, a man of marked individuality of character, possessing a keen wit and a lively sense of humor, but was not ambitious and spent his life in his native town. He married, February 11, 1835, Betsey Staples, who was born October 16, 1808, and died December 5, 1881. She was the eldest child of John Staples and Betsey Young Staples, of Turner. Their children were: 1. Eugene, see forward. 2. Hortense, November 27, 1837, married, October 21, 1858, Dr. John T. Cushing, of Turner. 3. Frederick, October 21, 1839, graduated from Waterville College in 1862, studied and practiced law in Ellsworth, and died May 6, 1868. 4. Augusta, February 19, 1842, married August 8, 1869, Hon. George Gifford, of Portland, afterward consul at Basle, Switzerland. 5. Clarence, see forward.

(IX) Hon. Eugene Hale, son of James Sullivan and Betsy (Staples) Hale was born June 9, 1836. "Representative Men of

Maine," published in 1893, gives the following account of Senator Hale:

He was born in Turner, June 9, 1836; attended the village district school and the grammar school endowed by the town, and went from Hebron Academy to the office of Howard & Strout, in Portland, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1857. At the age of twenty he commenced the practice of law in Orland, but soon removed to Ellsworth and became a member of the firm of Robinson & Hale. Mr. Robinson soon died and Mr. Hale for ten years devoted himself closely to his profession and built up a large practice. He was a sound counselor and one of the most successful lawyers with both court and jury. He was for nine successive years county attorney for Hancock county. For many years he was senior member of the firm of Hale & Emery, and since the latter's elevation to the bench of the supreme court, the firm has consisted of Mr. Hale and Hannibal E. Hamlin, a son of the late and venerated Hannibal Hamlin. In December, 1871, Mr. Hale was married in Washington to Mary Douglas Chandler, only daughter of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, long time a senator from Michigan, and afterwards Secretary of the Interior. Their children are: Chandler, Frederick and Eugene.

Mr. Hale was a member of the state legislature in 1867, 1868 and 1880. In that body he soon proved a ready debater, and remarkably well versed in the political questions of the time. In 1880 he was appointed chairman of the committee of the legislature to investigate what has since become familiarly known as the "State Steal," and it is recognized as largely through his efforts that this scheme was thwarted and exposed. He was elected to the forty-first congress in 1868, and afterwards to the forty-second and forty-third congresses; was appointed postmaster-general by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was re-elected to the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses; was tendered a cabinet position as Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes, and declined; was chairman of the Republican congressional committee for the forty-fifth congress; was a delegate to the national convention in 1868 and the Cincinnati and Chicago conventions in 1876 and 1880, leading the Blaine forces in both conventions; was elected to the United States senate to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, and took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1887, 1893, 1899 and 1905, and at the end of this term will have

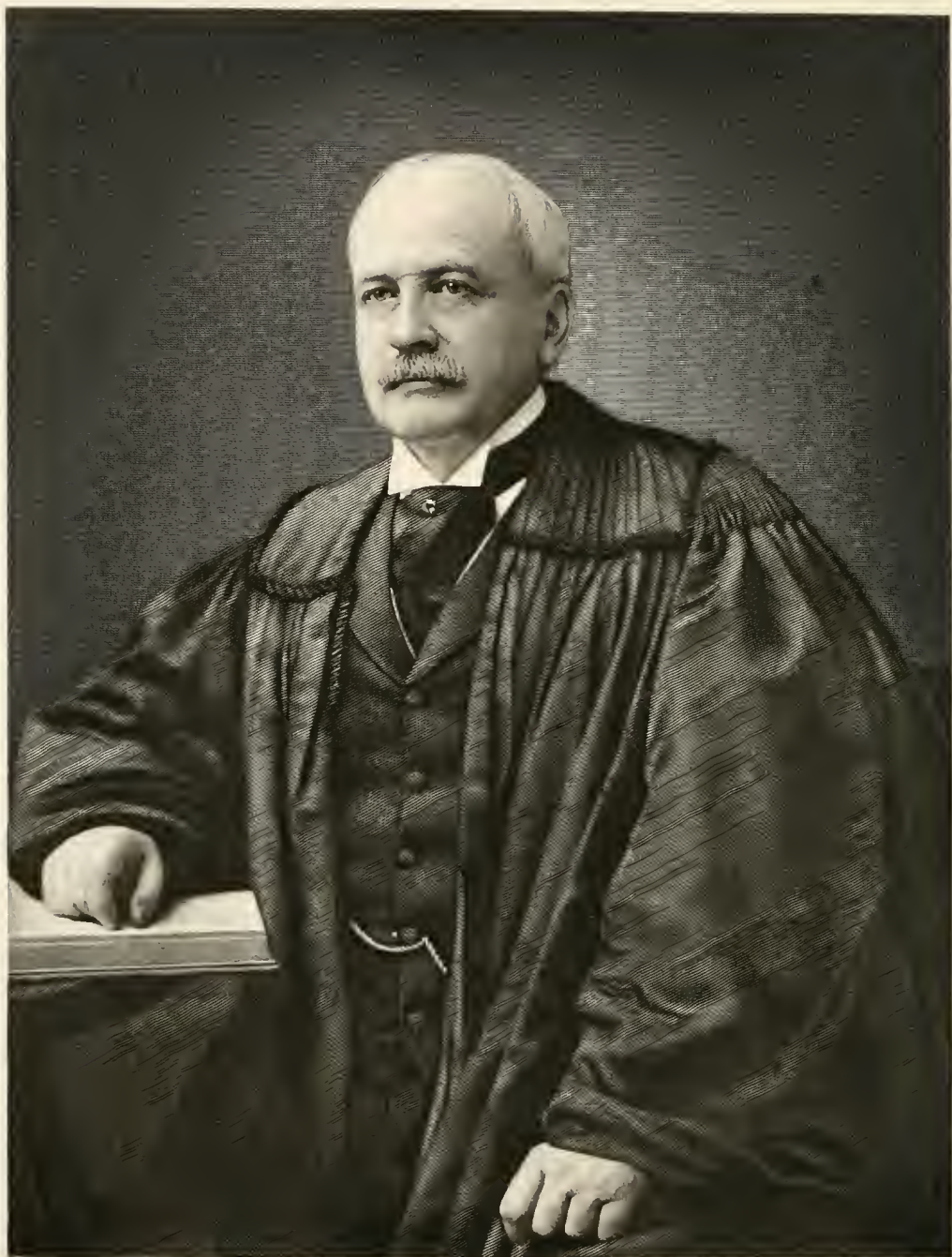


George Hale









Clarence Hale

rounded out thirty years in the senate. For the five elections he received the unanimous vote of his party in the legislature. He was a member of important committees in the House of Representatives, and upon his coming to the Senate, in 1881, he was given place on the committees of appropriation and naval affairs. He was also made chairman of the committee on the census, which position he continued to occupy till the Democrats gained control of that body in 1893. He is at present acting chairman of the committee on appropriations, chairman of committee on naval affairs, and member of the finance, Philippines census, Canadian relations, and private land claims committees, and is now chairman of the Republican conference of the senate, and of the Republican steering committee. Senator Hale has always taken a prominent part in the legislation of the senate. Many of the most important appropriation bills have been passed under his management. Representing both the appropriation and naval committees, he has reported and managed every bill which has passed the senate for the building of the new navy. He introduced the first amendment favoring reciprocity with the countries of Central and South America, which he supported with speeches that received wide circulation. His speeches in the senate are sharp, but never ill-natured. His speech upon the free trade attitude of the Democratic convention in 1882, was as widely circulated as any speech during the campaign. He has taken a prominent part in the debates relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and has favored suitable appropriations for the necessary buildings for the public business there. Senator Hale is always recognized as a wise counselor in party politics. He is an easy and forcible speaker; his words are carefully selected, and his extemporaneous speeches require no revision. He is a popular after-dinner speaker; and on these occasions, both where great subjects are presented and where wit and merriment abound, he is in his element. He is a wide reader, keeping alive his love of books, and delights especially in poetry. His style has been formed on the best models in English literature. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin and Bates Colleges and from Colby University. Senator Hale is a believer in Maine and her future. His investments testify to this, commencing with his beautiful home on the heights at Ellsworth, surrounded by several hundred acres of field and woodland, and continuing in extensive purchases of timber lands

and sea-shore property, interests in cotton, woolen and pulp mills, and other manufactories. He is known throughout the state and nation as a man of broad and genial social nature; and this, perhaps accounts for the close and cordial personal feeling which binds him to his friends. He is a liberal entertainer both in Washington and Ellsworth. At his house, "The Pines," during the summer vacation, many friends, both from within and without the state, gladly accept his hospitalities. Mrs. Hale is an accomplished hostess, and delights in nothing more than looking after a house full of friends.

(IX) Clarence, fifth and youngest child of James S. and Betsey (Staples) Hale, was born in Turner, April 15, 1848. He attended the public schools of Turner, finished his preparation for college at Norway Academy, and in 1865 entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with honors in 1869. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and one of the first four of his class. After reading law at Ellsworth with his brother, Hon. Eugene Hale, and with Lucilius A. Emery, now chief justice of Maine, he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Portland in 1871. For thirty years he devoted his energies to the practice of his profession, and while yet a young man took rank as one of the leading lawyers of the state. His practice was extensive and profitable, and in the years of his professional career he was connected with many of the leading cases in the state. In 1879 he was elected city solicitor of Portland, and filled that office three years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of the municipality. In the preparation of his papers Mr. Hale displayed a clear understanding of his cases and a terse and precise style of expression in keeping with the busy age in which he lives; in his argument of matters of law to the court he made himself *persona grata* by a logically arranged and closely connected argument that put the facts in the most telling form in the shortest time; before a jury he was a strong man, using good English clearly expressed, taking care to make all details intelligible, yet speaking forcefully and often eloquently. In 1902 his ability as a jurist was recognized in such a way as to make him conspicuous in New England, where he was appointed judge of the United States district court, a position in which he has since found ample opportunity to display the qualifications which have made him prominent. In the campaign when General Grant became a candidate for re-election to the presidency, Mr. Hale



made his debut in politics, and from that time until he came to the bench he was an able advocate of the Republican party, speaking in every election year. From 1883 to 1885 he represented the Portland district in the state legislature, where he displayed ability and knowledge which placed him among the leaders of the house. He is prominent in local financial circles, and is a director and trustee in various monetary institutions. He has an innate love for literature, which has grown and strengthened as it has been indulged. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, and takes a lively interest in that institution, to the success of which he has been a willing contributor. In religious faith he and his wife are Congregationalists and members of State Street Church.

Judge Clarence Hale married, March 11, 1880, Margaret Rollins, who was born in Portland, June 12, 1856, daughter of Franklin J. and Arabella C. Rollins, of Portland. (See Rollins.) They have two children: Katharine, born in Portland, March 30, 1884; married Philip G. Clifford, and has one daughter, Margaret Ellen Clifford, born March 16, 1908 (see Clifford); and Robert, born November 29, 1889, who is a student at Bowdoin College.

The name of Paine, in an early form, came to England with the Normans and William the Conqueror. In Normandy, a millenium ago, the Latin word "Paganus" had the meaning of "villager," and since the villagers resisted conversion to Christianity longer than the denizens of the cities, it acquired the added significance of "unbeliever." Having become a surname, it passed through the changes from Paganus to Pagan, Pagen, Payen, Payne, Paine, and as Pagen it is mentioned many times in William's Inventory of Domesday. The first two generations of the American family (Paines of the Ipswich branch), used the coat-of-arms known in English works of heraldry as "The Arms of Payne of Market Bosworth, county of Leicester, and of the county of Suffolk." They were in the fifteenth century those of Sir Thomas Payne, Knight of Market Bosworth, and of his family only. In the "Visitation" of Suffolk county, a work originally compiled in 1561, and subsequently extended, is found considerable matter treating upon this and other old families. According to 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.

(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, at which time he had a grandson, then a rich and active man. His place of residence was undoubtedly at his place of birth, Bosworth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Walton, of Leicester 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 Strafford, Duke of Buckingham. After the death of the latter, he retired to private life. He married Marjorie, daughter of Thomas Ash; 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; 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 Bury Saint Edmunds, 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 VI. 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 April 29, 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 the line.

(1) William (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, 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, 1640, 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 was appointed to establish the limits of Northend, and about the same time to settle the bounds of Hampton and Colchester; in 1643 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 Orange, 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 England. It was at first a corn mill only, but was afterwards enlarged so as to embrace also a fulling 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 and 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 to-day 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 very illegible. In it a donation of twenty pounds 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: Susan, William, Hannah, John and Daniel.

(II) John, second son of William (2) 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 enterprise 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 1659, 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 married, March 9, 1691, Ruth Grover, born 1667, died April 11, 1722. They had 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 married (first) April 18, 1717, Tabitha Waite, born 1692, died April 7, 1721, leaving a son William. He married (second) November 6, 1722, Elizabeth Sweetsir, a widow. Three of their children are recorded in Malden: Elizabeth, Edward and 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 two others.

(V) William (6), son of William (5) and Tabitha (Waite) Paine, was born in Malden, June 25, 1720, died July 17, 1811, at over ninety years of age. He married Mary Bull, of Foxboro, in 1743. She died February, 1810. They had a married life of sixty-seven years, and had twelve children. William was a man of great industry and perseverance, of great firmness and independence, zealous in religious matters, and a loyal patriot. He marched with his aged father and two or three of his own sons to Boston at the outbreak of the war. It is said several of his sons at one time and another were engaged in it. It is said of him: "He did more with his own hands to make this wilderness blossom as a rose than any other man in town, and notwithstanding his extreme old age he continued to work till within a few days of his death." His wife is described as a "woman of remarkable strength of mind and body, strong mentally and physically, strong in her friendships and strong in her prejudices, a woman of superior judgment, but somewhat of a tyrant, of great personal industry, and yet a great reader. Her personal appearance was prepossessing, with impressive eyes, bright and sparkling to the last." The children were: William, November 13, 1743; Mary, died in infancy; John, August 20, 1746; Lemuel, April 4, 1748; Jacob, February 7,



1750; James, September 8, 1753; Abiel, November 20, 1754; Isaac, died in infancy; Asa, 1758; Jerusha, March 10, 1700, never married; Hannah, August 9, 1763, never married.

(VI) Lemuel, son of William (6) and Mary (Bull) Paine, was born in April 4, 1748. He married Rachel Carpenter, born January 31, 1757, died September, 1828. Lemuel died at Foxboro, December 22, 1794. Children: Lemuel, born December 2, 1777, a famous attorney of Maine, and father of Henry W. Paine, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Otis, August 16, 1779, an inventor and mechanical genius; Asa, July 28, 1781, died in boyhood; Frederick, October 25, 1785, father of Albert W.; Lucas, February 28, 1785, died same day; Rachel, August 2, 1789, Mrs. Harvey Partridge. After the death of Lemuel, his widow married (second) Deacon Isaac Platt, by whom she had three children.

(VII) Frederick, son of Lemuel and Rachel (Carpenter) Paine, was born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, November 21, 1785, died March 12, 1857. He married, September 21, 1809, Abiel Ware, born in Wrentham, December 6, 1787, died January 12, 1852. Frederick removed to Winslow, Maine, with his brother Lemuel, and there resided the remainder of his life. He was a cooper by trade, but he devoted a large portion of his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1815 he was appointed postmaster of Winslow, a place he held for thirty years. He was for many years treasurer of the town. In 1808 his wife and another couple alone joined to form a church of the Congregational order, and were both ever afterward active members. Their house was always open for the entertainment of all ministers. They were constant churchgoers, their pew being long never vacant and seldom less than full. Their religion was free from bigotry, liberal in practice, and charitable toward all. They had eight children: Charles Frederick, Albert Ware, Benjamin Crowsing-shield, Caroline Matilda, Harriet Newall, Timothy Otis, the learned restorer of Solomon's Temple; Charlotte Elizabeth; Sarah Jane.

(VIII) Albert Ware, son of Frederick and Abiel (Ware) Paine, was born at Winslow, Maine, August 16, 1812. He was graduated from Waterville College, class of 1832. He studied law with Hon. Thomas Rice and Governor Samuel Wells, and was admitted to practice as an attorney at law in 1835, opening an office in Bangor, Maine. Here he ever afterward resided. Was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States at

Washington, February 16, 1853, and continued without any intermission busily engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, December 3, 1907, aged ninety-five years three months seventeen days. July 9, 1840, he married Mary Jones Hale, a descendant of Rev. John Hale, the early pastor of the church in Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts, who had so much to do with dispelling the Salem Witchcraft delusion. She was born May 8, 1816, and died April 10, 1901, after a most lovely married life of sixty-one years. She was a woman of great intelligence, charming manner, beautiful in face and expression, retaining the charm and freshness of youth until the last in an unusual degree. Four daughters were born to Albert W. and Mary J. (Hale) Paine: Mary Abby, April 1, 1841; Selma Ware, December 24, 1847; Lydia Augusta, January 10, 1850, and Eugenie Hale, May 1, 1853. Three of the daughters remained at home with their parents, where they still reside. Lydia Augusta married, October 29, 1872, Henry H. Carter, of Boston; they have two children: Albert Paine, December 13, 1873, and Martha, January 1, 1876.

The passing hours of December 3, 1907, marked the closing scenes of the life of Albert Ware Paine, the most remarkable man of that bright galaxy of legal stars who gave to the bar of Maine such a commanding position in judicial history. For seventy-two years since 1835, he had been in the practice of his loved profession, and for at least seventy of those years in constant, active, untiring practice before local, circuit, state, supreme and United States supreme courts. Even the last two years were not spent in idleness. He retained a seat in his old office and looked after the interests of a few old clients (principally estates), attended to his own personal affairs, wrote and published a work on "Mt. Hope Cemetery," and wrote often for the newspapers and periodicals to which he was a welcome contributor. Only a very few days before he laid down his pen forever, a letter written by him appeared in a Boston paper, in which he called on President Roosevelt to accept another term. His capacity for work was enormous. Said one of his contemporaries, "I do not see how he can accomplish so much; how does he do it?" Not only in the application and the administration of law was he great and skilful, but deeply interested and useful was he in the enactment of new laws which would tend to a better application of the principles of justice, for to him law meant

justice, and the statutes of not only Maine, but the whole world are enriched by one enactment, the product of his brain and pen.

Mr. Paine was the author of many laws and amendments. Among others he drafted, had presented and effected the enactment of the following statutes: An act to abolish the distinction between counsellors and attorneys at law; an act to exempt stockholders of corporations from personal liability; an act providing for compulsory fire inquests; acts relating to saving banks law; an act relating to taxation of insurance companies; an act to establish an insurance department; an act to exempt insurance policies from United States bankruptcy proceedings; an act to protect family burying grounds.

Mr. Paine was also most largely instrumental in originating and passing a beneficent law—that allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf. Before 1864, no criminal could utter a word in his own defense in any court of law in the world. But it must be, where the injustice and the need of reform are so great, that more than one would independently recognize that need, and strive or wish to reform it; and, as the authorship of this law is claimed for another, Mr. Paine's connection with it should be simply and exactly stated. Its history extends over many years.

During his early life in Winslow he became cognizant of the case of a boy who had been unjustly accused, convicted and sentenced for a theft which he had not committed, but the proof of it was not found until he had lived a convict for three years, and had died with the shadow of disgrace upon him. It could not have happened had the criminal been allowed to testify in his own behalf. This, then, was Mr. Paine's inspiration; a most painful and impressive experience before his college life was ended; a deep conviction that justice was not justice under such conditions—a conviction, however, which he allowed twenty years of legal practice and constant advocacy to assure before he thought the time ripe for the accomplishment of reform.

In 1859 Mr. Paine drafted his bill, carried it to Augusta, and caused it to be presented by Mr. A. G. Lebroke, a former law student of his, and a member of the House of Representatives. There he labored hard for its passage only to see it go down in defeat. Nothing daunted, he returned in 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, causing the subject to be introduced again and referred to a committee before which he argued the case each year anew. Again he went in 1864. During that

session the proposed law became a matter of much interest, and met the support of the public quite generally. Other friends also had been raised to favor the bill (among them Mr. Vinton, of Grey, whose name has since been used in connection with it), and, although not without strong opposition, it was passed at that session. After six years of labor, dating from the time the first bill was introduced, a law was passed providing that no person in the state of Maine could be sent to the gallows or to prison without having the right to tell his story to the jury.

After the success in Maine, Mr. Paine brought the subject before the people by correspondence with the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and John Quincy Adams requested him "to write out an ideal statute containing the provision of the Maine Criminal law." He complied. Mr. Adams immediately presented to the Massachusetts House what had been written, urging upon it the need of such a statute. It met with instant favor, and, with an addition, was carried the very forenoon of its presentation. Here ended Mr. Paine's direct service in the cause, but the law itself spread to other states, to the Canadian Provinces, and on to England and France.

The authorship of this law is claimed for Chief Justice Appleton. Judge Appleton was Mr. Paine's deeply honored friend, and it must be that the advocacy, in written and spoken words, of one of Judge Appleton's eminence and character, wide influence and judicial experience, one so universally esteemed and trusted, was a very potent factor in forming that public opinion on which is based the passage of a law.

Mr. Paine was also working to procure an act to legalize voting by proxy in public elections. He had also agitated and had interested such men as Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death of the President elect before Inauguration Day. The joint resolution for this constitutional amendment, in which Senator Hoar embodied the resolution originated and sent him by Mr. Paine, and which he, in committee, amended only to make it apply also to another closely allied defect to be remedied, passed the senate May 4, 1898. In the House of Representatives it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, May 5th, but was never voted on in the House itself, and Mr. Paine, with his customary persistency in such matters, did not cease to urge its passage on

senators and representatives, to his very last year.

The public offices held by Mr. Paine were: Bank and Insurance Examiner, 1869-70; State Insurance Commissioner, 1871-73; Tax Commissioner, 1874; and he was alderman in Bangor in 1861. While holding these offices, Mr. Paine prosecuted his law business, laboring harder and longer. He neglected neither his public nor his private business. While his life was chiefly devoted to his professional duties, he varied them by contributions from his pen to magazines and periodicals. He wrote a great deal on current and legal topics, varying this by an occasional book. He was a Swedenborgian in religion, and a volume written and published by him, entitled "The New Philosophy," is a book of religious views, especially showing the author's belief in the intimate and close relations existing between the inhabitants of the material and the spiritual worlds. Other works were: "The Paine Genealogy," "History of Mount Hope Cemetery" (This being written in his ninety-fifth year); various Bank and Insurance Commission Reports, Insurance Commission Reports, and Tax Commission Reports, and he was the only correspondent of the Aroostook War. Aside from his official reports, his writings were his recreation. In his profession, he argued cases before the Supreme Court in Washington, also before the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and before the State Courts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Minnesota. The whole number of cases he argued was in excess of five hundred, more than three hundred of which are reported in the "Maine Reports." He tried or argued cases before every Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the District Court and the Supreme Court of Maine, who has been seated on the bench since Maine became a state, excepting only one who left the bench before Mr. Paine's admission. His cases were notable, and the decisions given were of the greatest importance. He tried causes involving question of title respecting almost every dam or mill privilege on the Penobscot river. In fact, all questions of more than ordinary importance found him engaged by one side or the other. Early in life Mr. Paine resolved to seek or accept no office that would interfere with his work as a lawyer, and this explains why he never held public elective office. For over forty years he was one of the directors of the Maine Telegraph Company, and in 1876 was elected president. In 1852 he was elected treasurer of the

Mt. Hope Cemetery Corporation, holding that position for fifty years. He was senior member of the Penobscot bar, and president, and since 1859 its treasurer and librarian for many years. Many parcels of land in Bangor were in his professional care, and he laid out and named many of the city streets. The Soldiers' Cemetery and Monument were the result of his suggestion. While attorney for the Land Office, Mr. Paine performed a service to the citizens of Maine that cannot be overestimated, when he secured from a refuse heap in the State House at Boston, Massachusetts, the early records, documents and plans of lands in all parts of Maine. These records involved the titles to lots in Bangor and other towns, and descriptions of early surveys. Two large drygoods boxes of these valuable maps and papers were recovered, but only after legislative and legal steps had been taken to compel Massachusetts to surrender them. They have since been bound into volumes and preserved in the Maine Land Office—a rich inheritance for the citizens, the titles to whose homes is there largely to be found. But for Mr. Paine's zeal these valuable papers would have been irrevocably lost.

Much could be said concerning Mr. Paine's professional life, but the greater part must be left unsaid. Suffice it to say that he always believed in the justice of his cause, and the integrity of his client, and his services were sought and obtained by the very best class of men and corporations. His business was not to tear down and defeat the purpose of existing laws, but to upbuild and perfect where he saw weakness. His life was open and above reproach. One said of him: "I preach Albert W. Paine to the boys." No grander eulogy could be uttered. His home was his haven of rest, and "a constant source of happiness and refreshment." He left professional cares at the office, and in his home and garden (of which he was very fond) obtained social recreation and healthy rest for the duties of the morrow. None ever saw him angry, yet none could intimidate him. "By common consent he was an honest, honorable man, an upright member of society, a model head of a family, a loyal citizen of the Republic, of simple tastes and high ideals." "Without that bright spark we call genius, he accomplished results by indefatigable labor and industry, what others of a higher order of talent to do." An oil portrait of Mr. Paine hangs in the library of the Supreme Court of Maine. He was a man of most temperate habits in everything. A strong supporter of Maine's prohibitory



law, and a total abstainer himself, he was not fanatical in his views nor intolerant of the rights of others. A most independent thinker on religious and political questions, he accorded cheerfully to others the same independent freedom of thought and action. In early days he was anti-slavery in his views. As a Whig, he joined the Republican party at its formation, and always remained true to that party. He was of a most sunny, genial disposition, of a witty and humorous turn of mind, and one who inspired warm friendships. In the latter respect, he gave freely from the depths of a loving heart, and in return received the love and affection of men, as well as the unvarying respect of his colleagues and acquaintances. The character of his age was remarkable (even five years before his death it had become customary to call him the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, although the truth of such statements cannot be proved absolutely—and the practice was not active), yet that character was but the culmination of a long, fruitful life, true to its own principle of thought and action. While the years greatly impaired his hearing and slightly lessened his memory of unimportant names, they left his step quick, his voice and hand firm, and his eye strong to serve him in reading and writing all day long if need be. He and his pen were very intimate, and they worked with wonderful ease and harmony together. He talked a great deal with thought and wit and sense, and had the unfailing courtesy of his kindness and his smiling countenance. Yet he usually had, within, some serious project he was brooding. His judgment and mind seemed to strengthen with his rich experience and practice of a lifetime, and he had always a conscious, grateful joy in life itself, and the promise of the life to come. On being wished a centenary, he said: "Providence willing, I hope for that favor." In all his fourscore and fifteen years, the day never came, unless in temporary illness, or to the last week, when he did not rise to meet the morn, full of energy and enthusiastic interest for what he had planned to bring to pass that day. He did not load himself with resentments of any kind. He condemned no one, and he always found some well-reasoned allowance for the delinquent. He reserved all his resentment for unjust laws. His ideal of happiness to all eternity was useful service; and, very useful, faithful and full of faith, and joyous—he helped to make the world better for ninety-five years.

To no one more truly than to him can be applied the words: He "kept at eve the faith of morn."

The Smalls were intimately connected with the earliest history of Maine and New Hampshire. SMALL They were of English blood, and brought with them the traditions of a valiant ancestry. In the year 1330, John and William Small, of Dartmouth, were flatteringly mentioned in an act under Edward III, and some of their descendants seemed to have resided there continuously to this day. There were also records in 1682 of Smalls in Gloucestershire, England, who claimed to be of the same origin as the Smalleys of Leicestershire. In the early York deeds we find that the name has been spelled Smale, Small, and Smalley—these different spellings having been used by the same men. It is not to be wondered at that some branches of this family have adopted the form Smalley.

(1) Edward Small, who came to America about 1632, was probably from Dartmouth, or some other point in Devonshire, England, where the family has long been one of high character and position. He is said to have come under the auspices of his kinsman, Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He, with Champernown and others, founded Piscataqua, which was afterwards divided into the Maine towns of Kittery, Eliot, South Berwick, and Berwick. Edward Small was at the first general court at Saco in 1640, also member of the grand jury the same year. His name was entered on the list as "Edward Small, gent." We find him at old Falmouth, Maine, in 1640; a magistrate there in 1645; and that afterwards he was at the Isle of Shoals. He was one of the magistrates of the general court held at Saco, October 21, 1645. He seems to have built a house in Piscataqua before 1643, as the grant of one hundred acres made to him July 25, 1643, by Thomas Gorges, deputy governor of the Province of Maine (in behalf of Sir Ferdinando Gorges Kt. Ld., proprietor of said province) was specified as "lying between two crickes of each side of the house of the said Edward Small, and so backward to Sturgeon Crick," five shillings yearly being payment for the same. Five years later, June 23, 1647, Edward Small sold this tract of land and "my dwelling house field" to Antipus Maverick, for forty-five pounds. No mention of wife or children is found in any deed or record. The last mention we find of

him is in the Isle of Shoals, in 1653. He probably returned to England.

(11) Francis Small, who may be regarded as the ancestor of the Small family of Maine, may have been son of Edward Small, but of this we have no proof. He came to America about 1632. He was baptized in England, October 6, 1625. He may have been named for Captain Francis Champernown, whose father, Arthur Champernown, was owner of large grants of land in Maine and New Hampshire. Francis Champernown died in 1687, aged seventy-three. He had no children of his own, so willed his large estates to his wife (who was the widow of Robert Cutt) and to her children. He also gave to Elizabeth Small, "my servant maid, in behalf of what I formerly promised her," thirty acres of land at Spruce Creek; also ten pounds in cattle and ten pounds in goods. Elizabeth Small may have been a sister of Francis. She was the wife of Thomas Hooper, of York, when she sold this piece of land to Henry Barter, of Kittery, March 5, 1697-98. Francis Small was living in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1648, with his wife Elizabeth. In 1657 he was a resident of Falmouth, Maine. The earliest Indian deed of land in Falmouth was made July 27, 1657, by Scitterygussett, to Francis Small. It reads thus: "Bee it knowne unto all men by these presents, that I Scitterygussett of Casco Bay Sagamore, do hereby grant, sell &c all that upland and Marshes at Capissicke, Lying up along the Northerne side of the river unto the head thereof & so to reach & extend unto ye river side of Amme-cungan." Francis Small bound himself "yearly to pay unto ye said Scitterygussett Sagamore, during his life, one Trading coate for Capussicke & one Gallone of Lyquors for Ammomingan." May 10, 1658, Francis Small assigned one-half of this land to John Phillips, of Boston. July 13, 1658, the "Inhabitants of Black Poynt, Bleu Point, Spurwink and Cascoe Bay owned themselves subject to the Government of Mass. Bay in N. E." Francis Small headed this list, and was one of the few whose names were written without a mark. November 2, 1658, he sold to Isaac Walker, of Boston, "the plantation lately bought of Richard Martyn, called Martyn's Point, over against Clapboard Island." He had a grant of one hundred acres of land in that part of Kittery called Newichawannock, also two hundred and two acres on eastern side of the Piscataqua river. (See deed to his son Daniel Small, of Truro, Mass., dated October 31, 1712.)

In the year 1659, Francis Small "was employed by Major Nicholas Shapleigh to purchase a certain great Ysland called Sebascoe Diggin, lying against a Necke of land called Merriconeag." He built a house there "by order of Major Shapleigh and possessed the Ysland in his behalf." "This was called Small's Island." May 10, 1683, Francis Small, senior, aged about fifty-six, and his wife Elizabeth, aged about forty-nine, testified to the above facts. They had one child born there, which was the "first white child of English parents" born in that part of Maine. Francis Small was again attorney for Falmouth in 1663. He was living in Kittery in 1668, but he had a house and trading camp where the village of Cornish now is. This was doubtless the first house built in that town or in any part of the Ossipee lands. "In the summer of 1668, Francis Small sold goods to the Newichawannock tribe of Indians on credit, to be paid for in furs in the autumn; but when the time of payment drew near the red men deemed it easier to kill Small than to pay him, and they decided to fire his house and shoot him when he came out to escape the flames. Captain Sunday, the chief of the tribe, was friendly to Small, and told him what the Indians were to do, and advised him to flee for his life. Small thought the tale a cunningly devised fable to frighten him away in order to avoid payment; but when night came, thinking it wise to be on the side of safety, he secreted himself in some pines on the hill near by, and watched through the long November night. With the coming of the dawn, a flame of fire shot up from the burning house, whereupon Small took flight and paused not until he reached his home in Kittery. Chief Sunday followed Small to Kittery, and there made good the loss, by selling to him the entire Ossipee tract of land. The deed was dated November 28, 1668. The signature of Captain Sunday was a turtle. It conveyed to Francis Small "my great tract of land at Osobe containing twenty miles square and lying between the two rivers of great Osobe, and Little Ossipee, so called, and being the same land where the said Francis Small's trading house now stands, and from the river Meehewonock near Humphrey Chadbourne's logging camp, and to extend Northerly and Easterly to Saco river." The consideration was "two large Indian blankets, Two gallons Rum, Two pounds powder, four pounds of Muscet Balls, and twenty string of Indian beads, with several other articles." This deed is still in existence, and was recorded in 1773,

when one hundred and five years old. Francis Small conveyed one undivided half of the Ossipee lands to Major Nicholas Shapleigh; and the other half to his son Samuel, April 30, 1711. These lands were divided between the heirs of Francis Small and Nicholas Shapleigh, about 1781. It is now incorporated in the towns of Limington, Limerick, Cornish, Parsonsfield and Newfield. Cornish was first named Francisborough.

Francis Small had wife Elizabeth in 1648, when they were living in Dover, New Hampshire. No record of marriage has been found, but it is probable that she was a Leighton. Their children were: Edward, married Mary Woodman, of Dover, New Hampshire; Francis, married Elizabeth ———, and died in Truro, Massachusetts, 1709; Samuel, born about 1664, in Kittery, Maine; (see forward); Benjamin, married Rebecca ——— and went to Harwich, Massachusetts; Daniel, a carpenter of Truro, Massachusetts, in 1712; was of Provincetown, Massachusetts, February, 1729-30; Elizabeth, married March 7, 1704-05, John Pugsley, of Dover, New Hampshire; Alice, married Thomas Wormwood; and Mary, born about 1654, married Nicholas Frost, before 1677. Francis Small went to Cape Cod to spend his last years, with his son Daniel, and died there about 1713, "being about 93 years of age."

(III) Samuel, son of Francis Small and Elizabeth (Leighton ?) Small, was born about 1664, in Kittery, Maine. He was living there in 1737, and may have reached an age as great as his father. A deposition of Samuel Small, dated November 11, 1737, "aged about seventy-three years," testifies that in his youth he was a servant to Henry Jocelyn several years at Pemaquid. He may have remained there until the death of Mr. Jocelyn, in 1683. He had grants of land in Kittery in 1694-99, of one hundred acres. He lived at Sturgeon Creek. He bought of Peter Wittum, December 12, 1696, sixteen acres on the southwest side of Sturgeon Creek, with house and orchard. He was still living there in 1728 (when he deeded it to his beloved son Joseph to be his "after my decease"). He had a grant of thirty-eight acres at Sturgeon creek on the 4th day of March, 1699-1700, which he sold to James Davis, October 31, 1727. He was one of the most respected men of the town. He was a witness to many deeds and wills, and helped settle many estates. No doubt he was an early member of the Berwick Congregational church, as his name is in the list of members June 4, 1702, the day that the

new meeting house was dedicated. In 1711 he received the deed of the Ossipee lands from his father, Francis Small. It may be well to mention here that when Francis Small was over ninety years old and too feeble to sign his name, he gave a deed of these same lands to his son Daniel (dated October 31, 1712). This deed was proved invalid. Samuel Small married, before 1694, Elizabeth Chadbourne, widow of James Chadbourne, and daughter of Ensign James Heard. Their children were born in Kittery, and were: Elizabeth, born November 9, 1695, married Benjamin March, February 10, 1713-14; Samuel Jr., born April 17, 1700 (see forward). Joseph, born December 3, 1702, married Mary Libby, April 12, 1722; and Mary, baptized May 27, 1707, married Solomon Davis, of Marblehead, October 15, 1720.

(IV) Deacon Samuel (2), second child of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Heard) Small, was born at Kittery, Maine, April 17, 1700. When but a lad he displayed all the sturdy characteristics of his long line of noble ancestry. He threaded the pathways of the forests to the north and west, and sailed far along the eastern coast. He was the third and last single owner of the famous Ossipee lands. He was very active in the organization of the First Congregational Church in Scarboro (where he made his home after 1726), and was its first deacon in 1728. He was chosen clerk of Scarboro in 1727, and with the single exception of 1775, when he was probably absent from home attending to matters in connection with the coming war, he was clerk every year until 1779—a period of fifty-two years. And strange as it may seem to us, he was usually moderator of the meetings also. He was usually one of the selectmen, and a member of all important committees. In 1786, when carrying the weight of eighty-six years, he was moderator of the meeting for the last time; and when at the ripe old age of ninety years, he for the last time served on a committee. For sixty-three years his was the most conspicuous name on the Scarboro records. Deacon Samuel was very active in matters which led up to the revolutionary war, and was so extremely enthusiastic in the cause of liberty that he recorded the entire Declaration of Independence in the town clerk's book. At the age of seventy-eight years he was at the head of the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety, and at the age of seventy-nine years he was a member of the convention at Cambridge to form a state government. The



date of his death is unknown, but his years probably equalled those of his grandfather Francis, who died at the age of ninety-three. He was buried in the old cemetery at Scarborough, and a stone marks the spot.

He married, January 17, 1716-17, Anna Hatch, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, daughter of Captain John Hatch. A reason for this early marriage is to be found in the fact that her father died about the time of her birth; and her only brother died in August, 1716, leaving her without a home. No doubt she was welcomed to her new home by the parents of her husband. Samuel Small Sr. deeded to his son Samuel a portion of the homestead land at Sturgeon Creek, July 9, 1719. Their children, as recorded on Kittery records, were: Samuel, see forward; Anna; John; Joshua; and Elizabeth. The others, born in Scarborough, were Sarah, Benjamin, James and Mary.

(V) Samuel (3), oldest son of Deacon Samuel (2) and Anna (Hatch) Small, of Scarborough, Maine, was born May 26, 1718, in Kittery, Maine, but went to Scarborough with his parents when about ten years old. Like his father, he was deacon in the Congregational church, and was town clerk. He was chief justice of Cumberland county court of common pleas. In 1773 his father divided the Ossipee lands, giving to him and his brother Joshua three-eighths each, and to Benjamin (son of this Samuel) one-twelfth. These three men went up to Limington and took possession of their ancestral acres. After a contest in the courts, the Indian deed was pronounced valid, and their title perfect. Samuel Small married, February 16, 1741-42, Dorothy, daughter of Captain Richard Hubbard, of Kingston, New Hampshire, born June 25, 1723. Their children were all born in Scarborough: Abigail, Benjamin, Sarah, Samuel, Francis, Martha, Dorothy, James, William (see forward), Anna and Dorothy.

(VI) William, son of Deacon Samuel (3) and Dorothy (Hubbard) Small, was born June 8, 1759, in Scarborough, Maine, and died about 1833, in Limington, Maine. He always resided in Limington, was a manufacturer of shoes, and a most highly respected citizen. His home was one of truest joy and peace; nothing delighted him more than to help his neighbors, and give a cordial greeting to all strangers who came to the town. William Small married (first) January 7, 1782, Mary March, born August 29, 1761, in Scarborough, Maine, and died October 16, 1794, in Limington, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel

March, of Scarborough, a brave soldier of the revolutionary war (and granddaughter of Benjamin March, who married Elizabeth Small, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Small (IV) and Mrs. Elizabeth Chadbourne.) William Small married (second) November 1, 1795, Sarah March, born January 22, 1771, in Scarborough, and died May 3, 1849, in Calais, Maine (sister of Mary March). The children of the first marriage of William Small were: Sarah, Eunice, Mary, Martha, Anna, Samuel, and twins—Lucy and Jane. The children of William Small's second marriage were: William, James, Issacher, Abner, Eliza, Lavinia, John M. and Harriet N.

William Small was a revolutionary soldier, serving as a private in Captain Benjamin Larabee's company, under command of Colonel John Mitchell, in 1775; a private in Captain Roger Libby's company in 1779; also sergeant in Captain John Andrew's company, under Brigadier General Wadsworth, in 1780. He made an application for pension July 30, 1832, at which time he was seventy-three years of age, and was allowed for nine months' service.

(VII) Abner, son of William Small and of his second wife, Sarah March, was born in Limington, Maine, October 27, 1802, and died November 17, 1867, in Gardiner, Maine. He was an alert and active business man—a man of truly patriotic spirit, and was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Gardiner. He joined Adoniram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Limington, Maine, in 1824, and in 1826 became a member of Hermon Lodge, in Gardiner, Maine. He was one of thirty-two members who stood firmly by the lodge during the Morgan excitement. He lived for several years in Mount Vernon, Maine; was made master of Vernon Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and served as postmaster under two administrations. He was also commissioned a captain in the state militia. Abner Small married, in 1832, Mary Ann Benard Randall, born in Gardiner, Maine, October 21, 1805, died February 28, 1881, in West Waterville, Maine, daughter of Benjamin Randall and Mary Hill Webber. She was a woman of gentle and refined character, and a devoted member of Christ Church, Gardiner. Their children were: 1. Hampton Dunreath Plumer, born May 31, 1833; graduate of Waterville College; died August 23, 1862. 2. Abner Randall, born May 1, 1836; see forward. 3. Emilius Norris Dumont, born June 8, 1842; a brave lieutenant in the Second Maine Cavalry in the civil war. He was first mustered into the United States service as

first sergeant of Company A, Sixteenth Maine Infantry, August 14, 1862, and discharged for disability, March 2, 1863. Recovering his health, he was again mustered into the service, December 11, 1863, as sergeant major, Second Maine Cavalry, and soon after promoted to second lieutenant of Company M, same regiment. He married Annie M. Benson, June 28, 1871, in Oakland, Maine. They have one son, Deane Benson Small, born April 8, 1879. He is now district superintendent of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and located in Portland, Maine. He married, June 27, 1907, Alice Cornish Bassett, daughter of Hon. Josiah W. Bassett, of Winslow, Maine. 4. Emma Sedgwick, who has been for several years supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Seattle, Washington.

Samuel March, grandfather of Abner Small, was a member of the provisional congress. He was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Edward Phinney's thirty-first Regiment of Foot, and served at Cambridge until December 31, 1775. He held the same commission under the same colonel in the Eighteenth Continental regiment in 1776, and served through the siege of Boston, marching in August to reinforce the Northern Army at Fort Ticonderoga, serving until December 31, 1776.

(VIII) Major Abner Randall Small, son of Abner and Mary A. B. (Randall) Small, was born May 1, 1836, in Gardiner, Maine. When a boy he changed his middle name to Ralph. He has been a resident of Oakland, Maine, since 1860—one of the noblest sons of the old Pine Tree State, beloved by all who know him, for his energetic character, sturdy patriotism, strict honesty, warm hospitality, and other fine qualities.

"Major Abner Randall Small was first mustered into the United States volunteer service as a private in Company G, Third Maine Infantry, in June, 1861. He was speedily promoted corporal, then sergeant. In June, 1862, he received further promotion by being commissioned and mustered into the United States service as first lieutenant and adjutant, to be assigned, and later was mustered in as adjutant of the Sixteenth Maine Infantry. In December, 1862, he was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Colonel Adrian R. Root, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. While thus serving he was complimented with a well-deserved special mention for his distinguished gallantry displayed in the battle of Fredericksburg. On July 1st, 1863, he was also appointed assistant

adjutant general, same brigade. Later on he received special mention in general orders for his brave conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, which has been well described in many papers and histories. He also participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until taken and held prisoner from August 18th, 1864, to February 22nd, 1865. In the meantime he was commissioned major, October, 1864, of the same command. Thus he was with his regiment, the Sixteenth Maine, from the time of its organization until it was mustered out, June 5th, 1865.

"It is needless to say of Major Small that his record is one of sterling honor. His military skill and ardor, his devotion to the best welfare of his regiment, his lofty and unflinching patriotism, and his conspicuous gallantry, have placed his name on the roll of the most distinguished officers who aided to put down the rebellion." His fine military record is contained in Report of Adjutant General of Maine, vol. i, p. 456, and U. S. Official War Records—Gettysburg, series 1, vol. xxvii, p. 293, and Fredericksburg, series 1, vol. xxi, pp. 487, 489.

After the civil war, Major Small settled in Oakland, Maine. He was for thirty-three years treasurer of the Somerset Railway Company, and for many years one of its directors; first clerk and treasurer of the Madison Woolen Company since 1892, and accountant of the Dunn Edge Tool Company, since 1868. Major Small is a charter member of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar, also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Major Small married (first) Julia Maria Fairbanks, in 1865. He married (second) October 24, 1888, Medora Frances Clark, who was born February 15, 1850, in Gardiner, Maine, daughter of Nathaniel Clark Jr. and Maria A. G. T. Holbrook. Mrs. Small is an enthusiastic club woman, having been a loyal member of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs since its organization in 1892. She is a member of Koussinoc Chapter, D. A. R., of Augusta, Maine. Their children are: Ralph Hugo Small, born in Oakland, Maine, December 27, 1889; and Harold Adams Small, born in Oakland, Maine, April 19, 1893.

Mrs. Medora Frances (Clark) Small is descended from the immigrant Edward Clark (q. v.), through Joseph (II), David (III), Nathaniel (IV), and

(V) Ephraim Clark, son of Nathaniel and

Abigail (Dennett) Clark, was born May 14, 1756, in Kittery, Maine, and died August 12, 1847, in Limington, Maine. He married, August, 1784, Lucy Small, born February 11, 1763, in Scarborough, Maine; died June, 1827, in Limington, Maine. She was daughter of Joshua Small and Susanna (Kennard) Small, of Scarborough and Limington, Maine. Their children were: Nathaniel, Samuel, John, Mary, Edward, Ephraim, Lucy, Eliot (died young), Asenath and Eliot.

Ephraim Clark inherited a spirit of adventure and daring from his Small ancestors, which found full scope in the revolutionary war. His record was a remarkable one. He enlisted November 17, 1776, as seaman on the privateer "Dalton," was captured on her and taken to Plymouth, England, and put in Mill Prison, where he remained till March 15, 1779; when with other prisoners he was taken to Nantes, France, to be exchanged. He enlisted April 5, 1779, for one year's service, on Continental frigate "Alliance," Captain Pierre Landais, in the fleet under Commodore Paul Jones, and was in the fight September 23, 1779, when the "Serapis" and "Countess of Scarboro," British frigates, were captured. He was taken prisoner October 9, 1779, and taken to Fortune prison, Portsmouth, England. He escaped and went to Cherbourg, France, May 3, 1780. He was on the cutter "Marquis Marbeck," a privateer under American colors sailing from Dunkirk, France, when she was captured September 9, 1781, by a British vessel, and he was taken again to Mill Prison in England. He was exchanged, and arrived at Marblehead, Massachusetts, August, 1782. In 1784 he was living in Kittery, Maine. He settled in Limington, Maine, and owned a farm.

He was pensioned July 4, 1820, and again in 1832. His grandsons spent many happy hours at the old homestead listening to the stories of his hairbreadth escapes and adventures by sea and land. It is related of him that when almost ninety years old he offered to teach one of his grandchildren to dance, saying: "When I was young I gave dancing lessons in France." Two rare old books, written by comrades of Ephraim Clark, contain much of interest about the infamous Old Mill Prison and the prisoners confined in its walls, viz.: "Memoirs of Rev. Andrew Sherburne" and "Diary of Charles Herbert."

(VI) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Ephraim and Lucy (Small) Clark, was born in Liming-

ton, Maine, December 24, 1785, and died there March 6, 1850. He married, October 13, 1808, Martha Small, daughter of William Small and his first wife Mary March. She was born June 15, 1788, in Limington, and died there January 20, 1826. Their children were: Ira, Julia A., Charles, Harriet S. and Nathaniel. Nathaniel Clark Sr. married (second) October 22, 1826, Mary Gilpatrick (Adams) Small, widow of David Small. Their children were Lewis, Martha, George A., Julia A., Cordelia and Sarah. He was one of the charter members of Adoniram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Limington. The lodge erected a monument to his memory in 1850. He was a very genial man, kind and upright, and highly respected in the community. He was a manufacturer of boots and shoes. He was chorister of the Baptist church for many years.

(VII) Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) Clark and his wife, Martha (Small) Clark, was born in Limington, Maine, June 10, 1821, and died October 30, 1902, in Oakland, Maine, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. R. Small. He was married in Hallowell, Maine, August 21, 1848, to Maria Ann G. T. Holbrook, born in Topsham, Maine, January 11, 1825, daughter of Captain John and Ruth (Thompson) Holbrook, of Brunswick, Maine. She died in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 9, 1901. Mr. Clark was in the boot and shoe business in Gardiner, Maine, for over twenty years, being a member of the firm of Cox & Clark for several years. He was then in business alone, and was honored for his strict integrity and his blameless life. He was one of the most faithful members of the Baptist church. He went to Wakefield, Massachusetts, in 1871, where he was in the same business several years. After he retired from business he lived in Boston, Malden, Cliftondale, and Lynn, Massachusetts. After the death of his wife he spent the one remaining year of his life with his oldest daughter, Mrs. A. R. Small. Mr. Clark's children were all born in Gardiner, Maine: Medora Frances, married Major A. R. Small, of Oakland, Maine (see Small VIII); Howard Ripley, who has been connected with some of the leading publishing houses of Boston, Philadelphia and New York; and Harriet Ethel, an accountant in New York City. Howard R. Clark married Lulu C. Magee, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1889, and has one child, Marie Hildegard, born August 15, 1891.



(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(III) Francis (2), son of Francis (1) Small, was born about 1654, died at Truro, Massachusetts, about 1710. He married Elizabeth ———; children: Francis, Samuel, &c.

(IV) Samuel Small, born about 1690, died 1729; resided at Truro, Massachusetts, and was a man of sturdy and noble qualities. He married, in 1713, Isabel Dyer, who was born at Truro, Massachusetts, in 1695. She was one of the sturdiest of Old Cape Cod (Massachusetts) families, and was a noble helpmeet for Samuel Small. Their children, all born at Truro, were: Samuel, 1714; Taylor, 1716; Francis, 1719; Mary, 1721; Isabel, 1724; Lydia, 1727, and Hix, 1729.

(V) Taylor Small, born September 15, 1716, at Truro, Massachusetts, died at Great Island (Great Sebascoedegan), Harpswell, Maine. He was a man who inherited all the sturdy and noble characteristics of his Small and Dyer ancestors, and his life was a constant round of helpfulness for his family, neighbors and friends. He removed from Truro, Massachusetts, to Harpswell, Maine, about 1750. He there purchased a fine old farm on a part of which some of his descendants still reside. He cleared away the sturdy forest trees with great energy, raised fine crops on every foot of land that he wrested from the wilderness, and became the owner of the finest lot of cattle on that part of the Maine coast. Not satisfied with all the hard work which was involved, he explored the eastern part of Casco Bay, and discovered some of the best "fishing grounds" off Harpswell and Cape Small Point. He was of great service in all things pertaining to the welfare of Harpswell, and was one of the most earnest patriots of this town famed far and wide for its patriotism. Two of his sons served in the revolutionary war. Taylor Small dwelt in the midst of one of the finest colonies of people that Massachusetts ever sent to the Maine coast. It comprised such family names as Otis, Raymond, Ridley, Snow, Purrington and Coombs. Among these Taylor Small stood as a man of the truest type of manhood and Christian zeal. While he had a great affection for his children, he ever helped them when the adventurous spirit of Francis Small was manifest in their words and deeds. All but one of these children moved from Harpswell, Maine, hewing out for themselves fine farms from the forest lands at Bowdoinham, Bowdoin, and other Maine towns. Taylor Small married, in 1742, at Truro, Massachusetts, Thankful Ridley, who was born at Truro,

Massachusetts, November 25, 1726, and who died at Harpswell, Maine, June 12, 1796. She was the daughter of Thomas Ridley, and a direct descendant of the famous Bishop Ridley, of England. She was a woman of untiring energy, and a most faithful Christian. The children of Taylor Small and Thankful Ridley, his wife, were: Deborah, Thankful, Taylor, Joseph, David, Thomas, Samuel, Ephraim, Lydia, Mark and Hix.

(VI) Joseph, son of Taylor and Thankful (Ridley) Small, was born, as the old records quaintly state, "in the latter end of August, 1748," at Truro, Massachusetts, and died at Bowdoin, Maine, February 13, 1831, aged eighty-three years. He moved to Bowdoin at an early date, and entered most heartily into the pioneer work which was thus involved in his going to a place where wild beasts were many and the settlers were few. Before his death he had become the possessor of a farm that was the pride of people for miles around. He was a man of very honest, upright character, and his descendants are famed for their skillful energy and trustworthiness. Joseph Small married, March 29, 1773, at Great Island, Harpswell, Maine, Jemima, daughter of Joshua Purington. Their children were: Joshua, born 1774; Anna, 1776; Taylor, 1778; Joshua, 1780, a noble pioneer settler in Ohio; Mary, 1783; Lois, 1785; John, June 12, 1788, and Hannah, 1789.

(VII) John, better known as "Honest John," son of Joseph and Jemima (Purington) Small, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, June 12, 1788, and married Nancy Gillespie, December 18, 1814. Their children: Joseph Small, born November 29, 1815, died 1815; James Small, born August 9, 1817, died June 6, 1818; Nathaniel Small, born July 2, 1819, died May 3, 1892; Ruth Small, born March 7, 1822, died July 21, 1847; Martha J. Small, born April 5, 1824; Mary Small, born February 6, 1827; Nancy Ann Small, born July 6, 1829, died March 12, 1901; John Small, born March 9, 1832, died in November, 1833; John Small (2d), born August 12, 1835, died March, 1843; James W. Small, born October 12, 1837; Joseph G. Small, born August 11, 1840, died in 1906.

(VIII) Nathaniel, second son and third child of John and Nancy (Gillespie) Small, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, July 2, 1819, and died May 3, 1892, esteemed and respected. He received a common school education in his native town, and learned the trade of ship carpenter. He was a public-spirited citizen, especially interested in education, and served





Nathaniel C. Small



for several years as supervisor of schools. He was active in promoting progress, and was one of the most powerful men in the vicinity of Bowdoin, performing several wonderful feats and exhibiting a wonderful degree of strength. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Caroline (Goodwon) Small. She was born October 9, 1827, and died February 14, 1890. Children: 1. Emily, born October 4, 1849, died March 18, 1850. 2. Margery A., born December 27, 1850, married George Preston, died April 15, 1899. 3. Albert P., born February 26, 1854; married Mary E. Snell; children: i. Ella M. Small, born July 13, 1877; ii. Hattie T. Small, born August 4, 1879; iii. Flora B. Small, born October 27, 1880. A. P. Small became a mill man and dealer in lumber at a young age, and has always been a successful business man. 4. Clarence O., a shoemaker by trade, was born August 20, 1855; married (first) Contentment Card, by whom he had six children: Willie F. Small, born January 11, 1879, died November 5, 1900, Clara E. Small, born January 22, 1881, died September 19, 1882, Fannie E. Small, born July 3, 1884, Eugene C. Small, born November 15, 1886, Charles H. Small, born October 4, 1888, Nellie Small, born May 10, died May 19, 1890. 5. Clara E., born September 25, 1859; married Clarence A. Carver; children: Henry E. Carver, born October 9, 1882, John S. Carver, born February 17, 1887. 6. John, born December 8, 1862; married Laura Snell; children: Harry C., born February 14, 1893, Ethel W., born September 21, 1894, John Raymond, born June 20, 1896, Milton H., born October 30, 1899. John Small is the owner of the old homestead where he lives, and is the proud possessor of one of the largest farms in the town of Bowdoin, Maine. 7. Nathaniel C., born January 1, 1866; see forward. 8. Robert M., born August 26, 1868; married Caroline Mildram; children: Ruth M., born April 25, 1899, Robert Clement, born April 29, 1904. R. M. Small is one of the leading physicians in Auburn, Maine. 9. Alfred E., born August 6, 1872, died February 16, 1890.

(IX) Nathaniel C., fourth son and seventh child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Small) Small, was born January 1, 1866, in Bowdoin, Maine, where he grew up and received such education as the public schools of his native town afforded, supplemented by a course in the Bowdoin high school, from which he graduated. He also graduated from the Portland Business College. He was an apt scholar, was well qualified for a bookkeeper, and entered

into business life in that capacity in the employ of Gay Woodman & Company. He was subsequently employed by Dingley Foss Company, manufacturers of shoes in Auburn, Maine. This engagement continued until 1894, when he entered into partnership with Ashe & Noyes in the manufacturing of shoes. The concern was incorporated in 1899 as Ashe Noyes & Small Company, Mr. Small having been treasurer since 1900. He is recognized as an able and industrious business man, and is contributing his share to the prosperity of his home town. He is also interested in several other prosperous corporations. He was elected to the board of water commissioners of the city of Auburn, Maine, March, 1903, and is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 45, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Small married, July 11, 1900, Katherine, daughter of Samuel P. and Ellen Haskell Merrill. They are the parents of a daughter and a son: Ellen E., born April 4, 1903, and Theodore M., born September 16, 1905.

Several families of this name settled in Massachusetts in the first half of the seventeenth century. The one which claims as emigrant ancestors, Deacon Samuel Hyde and his brother, Jonathan Hyde, of Cambridge, has combined in an unusual manner family affection and public spirit. In a single group of eight children, four daughters married their cousins of the same surname. Until comparatively recent times, the inhabitants of Newton were using for school grounds and playgrounds land given for that purpose by members of this family.

(1) Jonathan Hyde was born in London, England, in 1626, and joined his elder brother Samuel at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1647. They bought of Judge Thomas Danforth, later president of the district of Maine, forty acres of land in what is now Newton and subsequently secured two hundred additional acres. This land was held in common until 1661. Five years before, Jonathan obtained eighty acres of the tract recovered by Cambridge from Dedham and increased his holdings in this locality to some three hundred and fifty acres. He bought and sold many lots in what was then known as Cambridge Village, and in some deeds he is entitled Sergeant Hyde. He was admitted to the Cambridge Church in 1661, became a freeman of the colony in 1663, served as selectman of Newton in 1691 and possibly in other years. Previous to his death, which occurred October 5, 1711, he settled

his own estate by deeds of gift to eleven of his children, thus conveying four hundred acres and several dwelling houses. His deed to his son Samuel makes the condition that the property should never be sold, or, if necessity forced a sale, it should be transferred to some one of his descendants. An interesting document, still extant, is the prenuptial agreement made with his second wife, and witnessed by the sister of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, which provides for the disposal of property in case of the death of either. By his two marriages he had twenty-one children, of whom five died in infancy. His first wife was Mary, daughter of William French, of Billerica, who died May 27, 1672, aged thirty-nine years. Her children were: Samuel, Joshua, Jonathan, John, Abraham, Elizabeth, William, Eleazer, Daniel, Ichabod and Joseph. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Rediat, of Marlboro, who died September 5, 1708. Children: Sarah, Isaac, Jacob, Lydia and Ann.

(II) Daniel, son of Jonathan and Mary (French) Hyde, was baptized in 1665, lived in Newton, where he married in 1696 his cousin, Sarah, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Fuller) Hyde. She was born August 2, 1675, and survived him, dying in 1754. He died in 1736. Children: Sarah, who died in infancy; Daniel, Sarah, Amos, Job, Enos, Nathan, Abraham, Ezra.

(III) Job, son of Daniel and Sarah (Hyde) Hyde, was born May 6, 1707, at Newton, where he lived and married, in 1736, Prudence, daughter of Lieutenant William and Deliverance Hyde. His wife's father was a prominent man in the community and served in the expedition against Port Royal. She survived her husband, dying in 1795, aged eighty years. He died in 1768. They had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy; those that survived were: Prudence, Hulda, Esther, Martha, Daniel, Ezra, Job, Ichabod, Ebenezer and Lydia.

(IV) Job (2), son of Job (1) and Prudence (Hyde) Hyde, was born February 20, 1752, at Newton, Massachusetts. He served for a short time in 1778 as a private in Captain Edward Fuller's company, Colonel Thatcher's regiment. In 1798 he removed to Winchendon, Massachusetts, where he died April 5, 1824. He married, in December, 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Abigail (Myrick) Ward, who was born August 24, 1759, and died August 23, 1804. Their children were: Abigail, Elizabeth, Job, George Ward, Reuben, Lucretia and Joel.

(V) Job (3), son of Job (2) and Elizabeth (Ward) Hyde, was born November 21, 1786, at Newton, Massachusetts. The most of his long life, however, was spent at Winchendon, Massachusetts, where he died November 29, 1869. His wife, Elizabeth (Tolman) Hyde, whom he married November 12, 1817, was the granddaughter of Aquilla and Waitstill (Leadbetter) Tolman, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and the daughter of Deacon Desire and Sarah (Howe) Tolman, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. She died January 3, 1866. Their children were: Sarah Tolman, Joel and Eliza Ann.

(VI) Joel, son of Job (3) and Elizabeth (Tolman) Hyde, was born October 10, 1819, at Winchendon, Massachusetts. Here he was engaged in the manufacture of wooden implements as a sub-contractor. He married (first) October 9, 1849, Eliza, daughter of John and Lucretia (Towne) DeWitt, of South Hadley, Massachusetts, who was born December 2, 1828, died November 15, 1858. Married (second) December 28, 1861, Catherine W. Dole, who survived him. He died March 3, 1866. His only children were Edward Francis, who died in infancy, and William DeWitt Hyde.

(VII) William DeWitt, son of Joel and Eliza (DeWitt) Hyde, was born September 23, 1858, at Winchendon, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated at Harvard in 1879, studied at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and completed the course at Andover Theological Seminary in 1882. After a year of postgraduate study of philosophy at Andover and Harvard, he was for two years pastor of the Congregational church at Paterson, New Jersey. In June, 1885, he was chosen president of Bowdoin College, a position he has since occupied despite repeated invitations to larger institutions. Under his administration the students, the faculty and the endowment of the college have increased twofold, while his papers and addresses on educational subjects have won him a foremost place among the college presidents of the country. A series of successful books in the department of ethics and religion has not only established his reputation as a clear thinker and forceful writer, but extended his influence across the water. His "Practical Ethics" appeared in 1892, "Outlines of Social Theology" in 1895; "Practical Idealism" in 1897; "God's Education of Man" in 1899; "Jesus' Way" in 1902; "From Epicurus to Christ" in 1904; "The College Man and the College Woman" in 1906; and "Abba, Father" and "Self-Meas-

men.' in 1808. Of these, "Jesus' Way" has been translated into French, and several others have passed through repeated editions. As a preacher and public speaker he is widely sought and has given generously of his time and strength to the furtherance of many good causes. He was the organizer and for many years the president of the Maine inter-denominational commission, and a leader of religious thought in his denomination. He received the degree of D. D. from Bowdoin and from Harvard in 1886, and of LL. D. from Syracuse University in 1897. President Hyde married, in 1883, at Washingtonville, New York, Prudence M., daughter of Alpha and Prudence Morris (Hibbard) Phillips. Beside two children that died in infancy, they have one son, George Palmer Hyde, born April 9, 1887, who graduated at Bowdoin in 1908, and is a student at Harvard Law School.

Associated with Gorges and COTTON Mason in the Laconia Company, under whose auspices the first permanent settlements at Strawberry Bank and vicinity were made, were two London merchants, William and John Cotton, sons of Sir Allen Cotton, lord mayor of London in 1625 and 1626. These men did not join the company who emigrated to New England, and William died before 1634 when the partnership interests of the two brothers were sold to Mason. The similarity of name would suggest that William Cotton, the immigrant, who appeared on Strawberry Bank, and on the last day of March, 1650, bought of Anthony Brockett his dwelling house and farm, was of this family. Another reasonable supposition is that William, the immigrant, was connected with the family of Sampson Cotton, of London, whose daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Edmund Sheafe, whose descendants are numerous in Portsmouth. Leaving the English ancestors to be hereafter determined, we take up William, the immigrant, as we find him a property holder in Strawberry Bank, which was the early name of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(1) William Cotton, the immigrant, after purchasing a dwelling house and farm situated at Strawberry Bank next to the house of Walter Abbott, by the water side, March 31, 1650, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Honor Ham. The Hams came probably from Devonshire, England, to the coast of Maine and thence in 1636 to the Isle of Shoals and soon after to Strawberry Bank. William Cotton died in 1678, leaving six children to

share his property, his third son, Solomon, having died before his property was divided by probate order December 29, 1678. His widow survived him, but the date of her death is unknown. Children, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as follows: 1. John (q. v.). 2. William, a tanner in Portsmouth, a member of the provincial assembly and a man of wealth and influence. By his wife, Abigail, he had eight children: William, John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Abigail, Thomas, Mary and Sarah. 3. Solomon, a grantee with his brother William in a deed by William Ham, May 16, 1671. He probably died before his father. 4. Sarah, married Edward Beale, mariner of New Castle, and had four children: John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Martha Beale. 5. Thomas. 6. Joseph, a minor in 1678. 7. Benjamin, a minor in 1678, a house carpenter in Portsmouth, who by his wife Elizabeth had four children: Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Deborah. He died in 1724 and his estate was administered by his four sons-in-law.

(11) John, eldest child of William and Elizabeth (Ham) Cotton, was born probably in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1650. He was a farmer and his wife was Sarah, only child of William Hearle, or Earle, of Portsmouth. William Hearle, or Earle, in his will, dated May 17, 1689, left his property to his son-in-law, John Cotton, and "his wiff my daughter Sarah," to go after their death to their oldest son, William Cotton. John Cotton, as the eldest son, received a double share in the distribution by probate order of his father's estate. He died in 1712, and his will, dated September 14, was proved December 9 of that year. His widow's death is not recorded. The children of John and Sarah (Hearle or Earle) Cotton were twelve in number and all born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as follows: 1. William, a gunsmith, married, in Boston, November 6, 1699, Anne, daughter of Ralph and Susanna Carter and had one child, Sarah. 2. Solomon, a shipwright, lived in Kittery, Maine, and then in Portsmouth; married (first) Margaret Fernald, of Kittery, and (second) Judith Cutt, of Portsmouth; had seven children: Jane, Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Joseph, Benjamin and Solomon. 3. John, a butcher in Portsmouth, married, May 6, 1714, Elizabeth Davis and had five children: John, about 1715; William, Elizabeth, Timothy and Mary; he died in 1723, and his widow, Elizabeth, probably married, August 16, 1725, John Gilder, of Kittery. 4. Thomas (q. v.). 5. Elizabeth, married George Thompson before August 8, 1707. 6. Mary,



married Moses Paul. 7. Joanna, married John Jones and removed to Scarborough, Maine. 8. Sarah, may have married Henry Nicholson, of Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1716; if not, he married her widowed mother. 9. Hannah, married, December 21, 1708, John Mead, of Stratham. 10. Abigail, died unmarried in Stratham in 1722. 11. Margaret, married, January 30, 1714-15, Moses Caverly, of Portsmouth and had five children. 12. Susanna, married, May 27, 1722, William Young.

(III) Thomas, fourth son and child of John and Sarah (Hearle or Earle) Cotton, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was a joiner and carpenter and carried on the same business after he removed to Gloucester, Massachusetts, upon his marriage, July 28, 1718, to Comfort, daughter of John and Ruth (Wheeler) Riggs, of Gloucester. His wife was born May 3, 1698. After 1722 he made his home in Greenland, New Hampshire, and he made his will there January 2, 1768, and it was proved September 17, 1770, but the date of his death has not been preserved. Of their thirteen children the first three were born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, the next eight at Greenland, New Hampshire, and the last two at Rye, New Hampshire. These children named in the order of their births were: 1. Comfort, 1719, married, August 25, 1738, William, son of Samuel Wallis, of Rye, and had three children: Samuel, William and Spencer Wallis; she died before 1768. 2. Sarah, 1721, married, June 25, 1741, Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Seavy, of Portsmouth. 3. Ruth, 1722, married a Mr. Ayres. 4. Elizabeth, 1724, married John Sherburne. 5. Thomas (q. v.). 6. Mary, 1728, married Richard Terleton. 7. Abigail, 1730, died before 1768. 8. John, 1732, died in infancy. 9. John, 1733, died before 1768. 10. Martha, 1735, died before 1768. 11. William, 1736, was a farmer in Brunswick, Maine; married (first) November 5, 1761, Lucy Pennell, (second) June 6, 1786, Joanna Ferrin, (third) Mary Sweetser; by first wife he had ten children, by second six and by third three. 12. Adam, 1738, was a mariner in early life; married Judith Haskill, of Gloucester, Massachusetts; settled in New Gloucester, Maine, about 1763; he died in Hebron, Maine, about 1830; he had nine children born in New Gloucester, Maine, the first, Jacob, being the only son. 13. Nathaniel, 1740, was a farmer in Portsmouth; married (first) September 1, 1762, Elizabeth Berry, and (second) October 27, 1770, Hannah (Elkins) Beck, who survived him and married as her third husband

Daniel Moulton, of Scarborough, Maine; he had seven children, all by first wife.

(IV) Thomas (2), first son and fifth child of Thomas (1) and Comfort (Riggs) Cotton, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, and died in North Hampton, New Hampshire, September 24, 1803. He was known as "Thomas 3rd," was a farmer in Rye, then in Portsmouth, and after 1767 at North Hampton, where he purchased the farm subsequently owned by George D. Cotton. He married, October 27, 1747, Sarah, daughter of Noah and Abigail (Partridge) Broughton, of Portsmouth, who was baptized November 18, 1722, died at North Hampton and was buried September 2, 1810. The eight children of Thomas and Sarah (Broughton) Cotton were all born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, except Abigail, born in Rye. Their names and the order of their births were as follows: 1. Abigail, August 26, 1748, married, December 6, 1770, Josiah Batchelder, of North Hampton, and had nine children. 2. John (q. v.). 3. Comfort, October 15, 1752. 4. Thomas, May 6, 1754, was a farmer in North Hampton, was a revolutionary soldier in Captain Parson's company, Colonel Gilman's regiment; married Abigail Lamprey and had four children; he died in North Hampton, New Hampshire, December 31, 1801. 5. Noah (or Mark), December 15, 1755, died young. 6. Nathaniel, January 10, 1757. 7. Sarah, May 1, 1759, married Stephen Batchelder, of Deerfield, had five children, and died in Wellington, Maine. 8. Mary, known as "Molly," April 16, 1762, married John Batchelder, November 30, 1780, and had twelve children. She died April 3, 1807.

(V) John, eldest son and second child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Broughton) Cotton, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 28, 1750, died at Gilford, New Hampshire, August 14, 1820. He was brought up on his father's farm in Portsmouth and removed with him to the new farm in North Hampton in 1767. He was a soldier in the American revolution in 1778. He married, in 1773, Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Drake) Taylor, of Hampton. She was born April 15, 1775, became the mother of eight children, and died May 1, 1790. He married (second) August 9, 1790, Hannah, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Robie) Lane, of Hampton, born March 1, 1768; had by this marriage ten children. Children of John and Abigail (Taylor) Cotton were: 1. Edward Chapman (q. v.). 2. Thomas, born and died 1776. 3. John, June 10, 1778, married, July 23, 1805,

Sarah Philbrick, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire; was a farmer in Meredith, New Hampshire; had eleven children: John, David Philbrick, Abigail, Sally, Mary, Nathan, Hannah, Isaac, Ruth, Mary Fernald and Nancy. 4. Abigail, August 7, 1780, died May 8, 1802. 5. Sally, April 12, 1783, died October 30, 1803. 6. Polly, August 10, 1785, married, February 9, 1812, Jonathan James, of Gilmanton, and had three children. 7. Elizabeth (known as Betsey), February 21, 1788, married, November 17, 1811, Henry Hoit, of Gilford; lived in Plymouth, New Hampshire, where eight children were born to them. 8. Hannah, April 9, 1790, died February 8, 1814. Children of John and Hannah (Lane) Cotton were born in Gilford, New Hampshire, as follows: 9. Ruth, May 1, 1791, died the same day. 10. Simon, June 1, 1792, was brought up on his father's farm in Gilford, which he inherited; married, December 13, 1813, his cousin, Susanna Lane, of Hampton, and had ten children. 11. Comfort, February 8, 1794, married Daniel Avery and died childless. 12. Samuel, November 28, 1795, was an apothecary's clerk in Dover, New Hampshire; was twice married and had three children by first and two by second marriage. 13. Nathaniel, November 28, 1795, was a carpenter and lived in Gilford, Ellsworth, Rumney and Nashua, New Hampshire, and New Bedford, Massachusetts; married twice and had seven children. 14. Jeremiah, November 21, 1797, lived in Meredith and Rumney, New Hampshire; married Lavinia Peace and had six children. 15. Nancy, December 2, 1800, married and died October 10, 1852. 16. Cynthia, August 17, 1802. 17. Morris, August 22, 1805, a farmer in Gilford, New Hampshire, married Hannah Libby Bartlett, of Centre Harbor, and had two children. 18. Oliver, October 11, 1811, master mechanic in Berlin and Portsmouth navy yards; postmaster of Northend, New Hampshire; married, April 7, 1830, Sarah Furber, of Northend, and had six children.

(VI) Edward Chapman, eldest child of John and Abigail (Taylor) Cotton, was born in Northampton, New Hampshire, December 19, 1773. He was brought up on his father's farm and was by occupation a miller. He was married in 1805 to Jane (Jellison) Robinson, a widow, and he lived in Saco, Maine, where he carried on an extensive flouring mill and where he remained during his lifetime. Children, born in Saco, Maine, were: John, Mary Batchelder, Abigail Taylor, Edward, Benjamin Robinson (q. v.), Thomas Cutts, Sarah Hannah.

(VII) Benjamin Robinson, third son and fifth child of Edward Chapman and Jane (Jellison) (Robinson) Cotton, was born in Saco, Maine, about 1812-13. He was a master-mechanic and iron worker in mill machinery, and was living in Woodstock, Connecticut, at the time of his marriage to Abby Jane Pike, of Saco, Maine. He subsequently removed to Clinton, Massachusetts, and thence to Lewistown, Maine, where he died March, 1867, and his wife died March, 1873. Their son, John Bradbury (q. v.), was born in Woodstock, Connecticut.

(VIII) John Bradbury, son of Benjamin Robinson and Abby J. (Pike) Cotton, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, August 3, 1841, died January 5, 1909. He received his name as a compliment to his father's friend, John Cotton Bradbury, who was cashier of the York Bank in Saco for many years. He attended school in Clinton, Massachusetts, and Lewiston, Maine, preparing for college at the Lewiston Falls Academy, Auburn, Maine, and was enabled to take his college course through the kindness and liberality of his father's friend, John Cotton Bradbury, who always manifested a special interest in his namesake, prophesying for him a brilliant career and whose own life was a succession of good deeds. While at college he studied law in the office of Fessenden & Frye, of Lewiston, both Thomas A. D. Fessenden and William P. Frye being his instructors. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A. B., 1865, A. M., 1868, and on leaving college went into the law office of Fessenden & Frye as clerk, and the next June was admitted to the Maine bar in 1867 and to the bar of the United States supreme court in 1899. On the death of Mr. Fessenden in 1868, he was made junior partner in the newly formed firm of Frye & Cotton, and later, when Mr. White was admitted as junior partner, the firm became Frye, Cotton & White. In June, 1889, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Cotton accepted the position of assistant attorney-general of the United States by appointment of President Harrison, made in May, 1889, and his position gave him charge of the interests of the United States government in the court of claims at Washington. While practicing law in Lewiston, he was attorney for most of the manufacturing corporations of that city and vicinity and of the Maine Central Railroad Company. He retired from the attorney-general's office in June, 1893, to engage in the general practice of law in Washington, District of Columbia. His long residence in the National capital made

him a familiar personage in government circles and at the Cosmos Club, of which he was early made a member, and at the University Club, where he met many of his fellows of the Kappa Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity of Bowdoin College, and he was also a member of the Maine Society of Washington. In the Masonic fraternity he became a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. While a citizen of Lewiston, he served one term on the board of the common council of the city and as a member of the Lewiston school board. He was a member and attendant, with his family, of the Congregational church. Mr. Cotton married, December 5, 1866, Amanda Gorham, born March 10, 1842, daughter of Mark Lowell, of Lewiston, Maine, and their only child, Ethel Bradbury, was born at Lewiston, Maine, March 24, 1877, and married, October, 1899, F. Willard Carlisle, a banker of New York City. Their daughter, Marjorie Cotton Carlisle, was born in Washington, March 5, 1904, being of the tenth generation from William Cotton, the immigrant, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1650. Mr. and Mrs. John Bradbury Cotton have their home at 1355 Euclid street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The head of all the Winchester  
WINCHESTER chesters in America is claimed by good genealogists to have been John, who came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, then nineteen years old, in the ship "Elizabeth," from London, William Stagg, master. John had one and one-half acres granted to him in 1665, and twelve acres in the same year. In 1637 the freeman's oath was administered to him, and he removed to Muddy River (now Brookline, Massachusetts) in 1650. His children were: John, Josiah and Mary. He died in 1694, his will being dated in 1691.

(I) Josiah, son of John Winchester, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and had David and nine other children.

(V) Daniel Winchester, born in Fayette, Kennebec county, Maine, March, 1768, was probably a great-grandson of Josiah. He married Martha, daughter of John and Lucy (Wood) Pritchard, and had Benjamin P. He was drowned in the Androscoggin, in 1795.

(VI) Rev. Benjamin P., third son of Daniel and Martha (Pritchard) Winchester, was born in Fayette, Maine, January 17, 1793. He was three years old when his father was drowned, and was adopted by Captain Benjamin Palmer. He received a rudimentary education in the country schools, and came to Corinna in 1816.

Mr. Winchester joined the Free Baptist Church, and was settled over the Baptist church in Corinna, remaining in that connection for thirty-seven years, a remarkably long pastorate. In addition to his ministerial duties, he taught school, and followed that fundamental industry, farming. Elder Winchester was an ardent patriot, and sent two of his sons to the South in the troublesome times of the sixties. He was an active temperance worker, and engaged in all good causes tending to the reformation and betterment of mankind. He was a Whig, and because of the cloth was not averse to participating in public affairs, and considered it the duty of every citizen to bear his part of the burdens of local government. He served as selectman for eight years, town clerk fourteen years, also as town treasurer, and was a faithful public servant. He married Eliza Knowles, born in Fayette, Maine, in 1794. Children: Harriet, Mary Ann, Martha, John, Benjamin, Sarah, Oren and Betsy. This good man, kind neighbor, true patriot, and capable official, servant of the Lord, who wrought in various ways and succeeded in them all, was called to his reward above, November 26, 1865, just as the war in which he had taken so much interest had terminated. Mrs. Winchester lived to mourn his loss four years, succumbing to mortal illness in 1869.

(VII) John, eldest son of Rev. Benjamin P. and Eliza (Knowles) Winchester, was born in Corinna, Maine, January 25, 1822, and died September 27, 1891. The country school afforded him his early training, and he took up farming as a livelihood. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Grange, of the Baptist church, and of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He married Elizabeth M. Stewart, of Corinna, May 14, 1844, and their children were: Mary, married Gilman W. Hilliker, of New York; Charles; Olive M., married George F. Thurston, of Corinna; John Howard. Mr. Winchester enlisted in the Fourth Maine Battery in the civil war, and then contracted disease for which he drew a liberal pension.

(VIII) John Howard, third son of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Winchester, was born in Corinna, April 14, 1845. The schools of his native town, Corinna Union Academy and the Maine Central Institute of Pittsfield, was the academical route he followed. He taught school for a time, afterward engaged in the meat business, and subsequently became station agent and telegraph operator at Corinna. Since 1898 he has been librarian of Corinna Library, president of the Maine State



Library Association, and is at present president of the Eastern Maine Library Club. He is well posted on library matters, and interested in books and good literature. Mr. Winchester votes with the Republicans, and is one of the local leaders in his town, and has been a member of the school board. He is noble grand of Stone Eagle Lodge, No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of Twilight Grange for thirty years. Mr. Winchester is one of the bright, stirring men of Corinna and has the elements that go to the making of a substantial citizen.

Mr. Winchester married Sadie B., daughter of Daniel B. and Phebe A. (Brown) Dole, of Exeter, Maine, in 1886. Their children: Sidney Hodge, born July 17, 1887, a graduate of Corinna Union Academy, now a student at the University of Maine; Jeanette, born April 15, 1888, a graduate of Corinna Union Academy, and now a student at Colby College.

Elizabeth M. (Stewart) Winchester, wife of the late John Winchester, and mother of John Howard Winchester, of Corinna, Maine, is supposed to be a descendant of that family of Stewards that consisted of the brothers who came over from Scotland at an early date. The proof of this is lacking, but this branch of the Stewards, or Stewarts, trace to Duncan Steward, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who settled there in 1658. He joined the church in Rowley, September 26, 1723; his wife Anne joined September 17, 1721. Both Duncan and Anne Steward lived to be nearly one hundred years old; they made their home in Newbury, Massachusetts, where Duncan was a ship-builder; in 1680 they were living in Rowley. They had nine children: 1. Katherine, born in Ipswich, June 8, 1658. 2. Martha, April 4, 1659. 3. Charles, November 5, 1661. 4. Elizabeth, November 2, 1662. 5. James, October 8, 1664. 6. John, March, 1666. 7. Henry, May 1, 1669. 8. Samuel, settled in Wells, Maine. 9. Ebenezer, 1676. All but the eldest child was born in Newbury. Some of the branches of the family spell their name Stewart, others Stuart, but it is positively known that Duncan spelled his Steward.

(II) James, son of Duncan and Anne Steward, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, October 8, 1664, died September 1, 1750. He was a carpenter, and acquired quite a property. He resided at different times in Newbury, Bradford, Boxford and Rowley, Massachusetts. He joined the church in Rowley, December 12, 1698. His second wife joined October 13, 1695. He was twice married, both

wives being named Elizabeth. He was the father of eleven children: 1. James, born July 19, 1688. 2. Charles, January 16, 1690. 3. Edward, September 20, 1693. 4. Abigail, November 26, 1695. 5. Solomon, July 24, 1696. All of the above were born in Rowley, of the first marriage. The following were of the second marriage, and all were born in Rowley, with the exception of the youngest, who was born in Boxford: 6. Benjamin, March 3, 1700. 7. David, January 9, 1702. 8. Hannah, 1703. 9. Elizabeth, 1706. 10. Mehitable. 11. Moses, July 9, 1712.

(III) Solomon, son of James and Elizabeth (first wife) Steward, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, July 24, 1696, died in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, about 1758. He resided for a time in Bradford, where he kept a store and where he and his wife joined the church, December 31, 1727. Later they moved to Salem precinct (now Peabody, Massachusetts), and in 1738 to Lunenburg, where Solomon died. Solomon Steward married (intentions published in Andover, June 10, 1727) Martha, born 1702, in Andover, Massachusetts, daughter of Edward and Martha (Brown) Harrington. Children: 1. Benjamin, born in Boxford, January 26, 1729. 2. Solomon, Boxford, January 14, 1730. 3. Phineas, Boxford, March 24, 1732. 4. Daniel, Salem, November 24, 1734. 5. William, Salem, March, 1737. 6. Mary, Lunenburg, September 7, 1740. 7. Jacob, Lunenburg, April 22, 1743.

(IV) William, son of Solomon and Martha (Harrington) Steward, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March, 1737. He removed to Bloomfield, Maine, with his two brothers, Solomon and Phineas, about 1776. Later he lived in Canaan, where he was known as Deacon William. He married Abigail Ireland, July 25, 1758. Children: 1. Abigail, born in Lunenburg, May 19, 1762. 2. William, Fitchburg, January 27, 1765. 3. Susanna, Fitchburg, October 19, 1766. 4. Jonathan, Fitchburg, July 13, 1769. 5. James, Fitchburg, December 25, 1773.

(V) Jonathan, son of William and Abigail (Ireland) Steward, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, July 13, 1769, died in Bloomfield, Maine, July 31, 1848. He was a farmer of Bloomfield, and a Baptist minister. He married (first) Hannah Jewett; children: Esther and Hannah. He married (second) Mrs. Lucy Bates; children: David, James, Lucy, Naomi, Stephen, Ruth. All the above-named children were born in Bloomfield, Maine.

(VI) David, son of Jonathan and Lucy

(Bates) Stewart, was born in Bloomfield, Maine. He was fairly well educated, and in addition to farming was a Baptist minister, possessing more than ordinary ability as a preacher. He was a man of broad mind, and was chosen to serve his town for several years as school committeeman and also as selectman. He was an earnest temperance worker and always first in every movement along that line. He organized debating clubs for men and boys, and in fact was always interested and foremost in any movement tending to improve the morals and enlarge the minds of young people. He and his wife were school teachers in their younger days, and were always deeply interested in the education of the youth of their vicinity. Although a man of moderate means, he gave his children a liberal education. He married, December 19, 1822, Eliza Merrick of Pittsfield, Maine. They settled in Corinna, Maine, where their children were born. Eliza (Merrick) Stewart died in Corinna, March 29, 1873. David Stewart married a second time. He died in Corinna, April 6, 1884. Children of David and Eliza (Merrick) Stewart: 1. David Dinsmore, born October 22, 1823; studied law, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the state; he married Ariminta Merrick, and resides in St. Albans. 2. Elizabeth Merrick, born January 7, 1825, married, May 14, 1844, John Winchester (see Winchester VII). 3. Levi Merrick, born December 10, 1827, mentioned below. 4. Charles Miller, born April 24, 1829, was educated in the academy at Corinna and at Corinth, and was prepared to enter college, but having an opportunity to go to Australia with some friends at a good salary, he accepted; the climate, however, was too unhealthy for his constitution and he died after a four months' residence. He possessed more than ordinary natural ability and every prospect was bright for his future. He and his descendants have used the Stewart form of the family name.

(VII) Levi Merrick, son of David and Eliza (Merrick) Stewart, was born in Corinna, Maine, December 10, 1827. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and later from Harvard Law School. In 1856, through the influence of a former resident of Corinna, Dr. Jacob Elliot, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, he was persuaded to go to that city. There he engaged in the practice of law very successfully. In connection with his law business he engaged in land speculation, purchasing large tracts, which with the rapid growth of that wonderful city soon became

very valuable. In 1895 he began the erection of a town hall and public library building in Corinna, which was completed at a cost of seventy-two thousand dollars, and was presented to the town in memory of the first settlers there, among whom were his own parents. The building was dedicated and presented to the town September 1, 1898, and is known as the Stewart Library Building. The site is an ideal one, on an eminence in the center of the town. The building, which is one any city might be proud of, is two stories high, of brick and stone, with tower equipped with clock and bell to strike the hours. The first floor, finished in fine oak, comprises library, reading rooms and offices, and the second floor is a hall with seating capacity for seven hundred people. The library, also the gift of Mr. Stewart, contains 4,800 choice volumes. He also presented the city of Minneapolis with the lot which their Public Library stands on, and gave largely to deserving institutions in a very quiet way. Among his intimate friends Mr. Stewart is known as "Elder Stewart." He has no religious preferences and is not a member of any societies and clubs.

The surname Cleaves, Cleves, CLEAVES Cleve, Cleeves and Clive, variously spelled, is derived from local names. Parishes of this name are found in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset and Worcester. The Cleve coat-of-arms is: A wolf's head erased per pale dancette art sable. The family bearing this armorial has its seat in Walford, county Salop. Another ancient armorial of the family is: Argent an escarbuncle sable. The following is used by the family at Huxley, Chester, who descend from the Clives of Syche: Argent on a fesse between three wolves' heads erased sable as many mullets or. Crest: A griffin passant with wings endorsed ducally gorged or. The London family has the same device. A coat-of-arms in general use, perhaps the original of the above: Argent on a fesse between three foxes heads erased sable, as many mullets or. Crest: A fox's head erased sable.

(I) George Cleeves, the first of the name in this country, was born in England about 1576, and came from Plymouth in Devonshire in 1630 and settled first at Spurwink, or Scarborough, Maine. After two years he moved farther eastward and is said to have been the first settler at Falmouth, now the city of Portland, drawn thither, it is said, by the magnificent harbor. He served on the grand jury in 1640. He united with Richard Tucker, of

Saco, both in trade and land speculation, "thereby promoting great discord among patentees." Cleeves and Tucker took a lease of fifteen hundred acres of land, including Hog Island in Casco Bay, from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the patentee of Maine, January 27, 1636. They conveyed Hog Island by lease to Alexander Rigby, May 23, 1643. George Cleeves granted to Edward Rigby a thousand acres near Casco Bay. Cleeves sold a lot at Black Point, September 30, 1648, to Henry Watts; one hundred acres to Nicholas Bartlett, on Falmouth Neck, adjoining land of Cleeves and his son-in-law, Michael Britton; to Michael Mitton a tract fronting Casco river from Mitton's dwelling house to land of Richard Tucker, Falmouth Neck, on Back Cove, May 1, 1658; to Nathaniel Mitton fifty acres on Back Cove, May 20, 1658; to John Bush four hundred acres at Cape Porpoise, May 14, 1661; to Hope Allen four hundred acres at Falmouth; to Michael Britton a tract at Casco Bay, February 24, 1650; to Thomas Kimball, Hog Island, in Casco Bay, May 15, 1658; grants to various neighbors to establish bounds April 12, 1664. Cleeves was admitted a freeman in 1658; was deputy to the general court in 1663. He died in 1667, probably very old, as his wife Joan, who died in 1663, was eighty-seven. (See histories of Willis and Folsom, Winthrop i., p. 237, ii., p. 256; Sullivan, 312-16.) Cleeves had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Michael Mitton, and (second) — Harvey, and died in 1681, and probably other children. The family probably left Maine at the time of King Philip's war.

(II) William Cleaves, ancestor of all of the old families of the name in New England, was born about 1650. It is not likely that he was the son of George, unless we have estimated his age too great or the birth of William at too late a date. But he owned property in York county, Maine, and it seems impossible that he could have been unrelated to George Cleeves, the first settler. On June 12, 1688, William was one of the grantees of a tract six miles by four, called Cokshall, adjoining Wells and Cape Porpoise, Maine, from Harlaakanden Symonds, of Ipswich. This territory is now the town of Lyman, Maine. We find his son Robert in Arundel (Kennebunkport), where he bought land of James Smith, November 11, 1732. But William Cleaves made his home in Beverly, Massachusetts, where his descendants have lived to the present time. He married (first) Martha Corey, and (second) her sister Margaret. They were daughters of Giles Corey, who met the most

cruel death of any of the innocent victims of the Rev. Cotton Mather and his fellow persecutors during the witchcraft delusion. Corey was a man of excellent character, a watchman by occupation, born in England about 1617, according to his own deposition June 17, 1672. Corey married (first) Margaret —, who was the mother of his children; (second) Mary —, "who was bought out of a London ship in Virginia by the father of Caleb More, who testified to this and to her good character when she was accused in 1678" (of witchcraft). She died August 27, 1684. (See gravestone at Salem.) Corey was tortured to death after being found guilty by the court at Salem. Stones were piled upon him until he was slowly crushed to death by the weight. Even Nero devised no more cruel death for his innocent victims. All the Cleaves family are descendants of this martyr. Children of Giles and Margaret Corey: Martha, Margaret; Deliverance, born August 5, 1658. Margaret (Corey) Cleaves married (second) May 3, 1716, Jonathan Byles. Children of William Cleaves, born at Beverly, by first wife: 1. John, October 11, 1676; died September 14, 1753; married (first) June 26, 1699, Mercy Eaton, daughter of Joseph (second) August 22, 1723, Rebecca Corning; (third) August 21, 1725. 2. Elinor, 1678. 3. Martha, 1680, baptized with the two older children, July 24, 1681. Children of second wife: 4. William, born July 23, 1686; married Rebecca Whitridge, daughter of Thomas; sons Joseph and William. 5. Hannah, born March 31, 1688. 6. Robert, born July 21, 1689. 7. Ebenezer, born October 13, 1691; married January 15, 1713, Sarah Stone, daughter of John. 8. Benjamin, mentioned below.

(III) Lieutenant Benjamin, son of William Cleaves, was born in Beverly, October 23, 1693, and died there September 14, 1775. He was a prominent citizen, and lieutenant of the military company. He married, June 2, 1719, at Beverly, Rebecca Conant, born March 29, 1696, died September 13, 1770, daughter of John and Bethia (Mansfield) Conant. Her father was born December 15, 1652, at Beverly, inherited a lot given his father in 1666 by his grandfather, Governor Roger Conant, and followed farming; was a soldier in Captain Samuel Appleton's company in King Philip's war; deacon of First Church of Beverly, August 23, 1691; died September 30, 1724. Lot Conant, father of John Conant, was born in 1624, at Nantasket or Cape Ann; resided early at Marblehead and was a grantee



in 1657; selectman in 1662; was given the homestead and other land of his father at Beverly, leased back to his parents for the nominal rental of a kernel of corn yearly during their lives; his wife Elizabeth was daughter of Rev. William Walton, graduate of Emanuel College in 1621, receiving his A. M. in 1625 and having Seaton parish in Devonshire before coming to America, settled at Hingham, Weymouth and Marblehead, where he was minister. Roger Conant, son of Richard and Agnes, father of Lot Conant, mentioned above, was baptized at Budleigh, England, April 9, 1592, came to Plymouth about 1622, and removed soon to Nantasket; was recommended by friends in England to the Western Adventurers as a successor to Mr. Thomas Gardner at the Cape Ann Colony, and took charge there in 1625. On the failure of the colony at the end of a year, he with others removed to Naumkeag, later called Salem. Conant is conceded by many to be the first governor of Massachusetts Bay, followed by Winthrop, who brought more settlers to Naumkeag, which Conant virtually founded. He was admitted freeman May 18, 1631; was town officer, deputy to the general court; his son Roger was the first child born in Salem.

Children of Lieutenant Benjamin and Rebecca (Conant) Cleaves, born at Beverly: 1. Bethia, July 25, 1720, baptized November 25, 1721. 2. Benjamin, January 4, 1721-22, died at Beverly, August 16, 1808. 3. Joshua, February 2, 1723-24, mentioned below. 4. Deborah, born January 10, 1725-26. 5. Rebecca, February 29, 1728. 6. Lydia, August 29, 1731. 7. Joseph, baptized March 24, 1733-34. 8. Andrew, born October 1, 1735.

(IV) Captain Joshua, son of Lieutenant Benjamin Cleaves, was a farmer in Beverly, a prominent citizen. He was a soldier in the revolution from the second parish, in Captain Caleb Dodge's company, on the Lexington alarm. He was drafted by Captain Woodbury, notwithstanding the fact that he was fifty-three years old, for three months in Colonel Henry Herrick's regiment, and asked to be excused on the ground that he already had a son and apprentice in the army and had contributed money to the support of the Continental army. He was released from service by the council August 22, 1777, but later was captain in Woodbury's regiment. He married (first) February 26, 1746-47, Elizabeth Putnam, who died in 1760. He married (second) April 22, 1761, at Beverly, Huldah Perley, of Boxford, born February 13, 1731, at Boxford, daughter of Thomas and Eunice Perley. Her

brother Enoch, born May 19, 1749, went to Maine with his nephew, Benjamin Cleaves, mentioned below. (See Perley family.) Children of first wife, born at Beverly: 1. Nathan, July 11, 1748. 2. Nathaniel, September 20, 1750, soldier in the revolution. 3. Elizabeth, October 30, 1752. 4. Mary, May 21, 1755. 5. Joshua, January 15, 1758. Children of second wife: 6. Huldah, born January 28, 1762. 7. Joshua, August 13, 1763. 8. Benjamin, April 13, 1765, died August 20, 1765. 9. Eunice, born February 27, 1767. 10. Ginger, December 28, 1769. 11. Benjamin, 1773, mentioned below. 12. Joshua, baptized June 11, 1775. 13. William, baptized September 27, 1778.

(V) Benjamin (2), son of Joshua Cleaves, was baptized in Beverly, September 5, 1773, died February 17, 1837. He removed from Beverly to Bridgton, Maine, with his uncle, Enoch Perley, where grants of land had been made to revolutionary soldiers. He married Susanna Woodbury, and raised a family, some of all of whom settled near him. Children: 1. Thomas, born June 13, 1799, mentioned below. 2. William W., 1801. 3. Benjamin, 1805. 4. Mary B., November, 1808; married, October 28, 1830, Enoch Deering; children: Enoch and William A. Deering. 5. Nathan, married Nancy A. McLellan; children: Angela M., Emily D. and Martha W. 6. George L., married Mary Strout; child: Annie M.

Susanna Woodbury, wife of Benjamin (2) Cleaves, was descended from the immigrant, William Woodbury through the following line:

(2) Nicholas, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Patch) Woodbury, was baptized at South Petherington, in 1618, came to America with his parents, and died at South Beverly, Massachusetts, May 16, 1686. He married, about 1652, Anna Paulsgrave, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died June 10, 1701. Their children were: Joanna, Abigail, Nicholas, Isaac, Joseph and Andrew (twins), and Benjamin.

(3) Andrew, sixth child and fourth son of Nicholas and Anna (Paulsgrave) Woodbury, was born November 9, 1665, and died before 1703. He married Emma Elliot, who married, July 3, 1703, for her second husband, Rev. Thomas Blowers, second pastor of the church at Beverly. The children of Andrew and Emma Woodbury were: Joanna, Andrew and William.

(4) Captain Andrew (2), second child and elder of the two sons of Andrew (1) and Emma (Elliot) Woodbury, was born Novem-





*Nathan Cleaves*



ber 14, 1691, and died March 7, 1757. The house he built is still standing on Dane street, Beverly. He married, August 19, 1730, Joanna Dodge, who was styled "Madame." She died March 23, 1805, aged ninety-two. He and four of their children died of yellow fever within the space of six months. The children of Captain Andrew and Joanna (Dodge) Woodbury were: Mary, Rebecca, Rachel, Andrew, Joanna, Hannah, William, Anna and Joshua.

(5) William (2), seventh child and second son of Captain Andrew (2) and Joanna (Dodge) Woodbury, was born February 19, 1750. He served in the revolution. He married, February 2, 1772, Susanna Boyles, by whom he had Andrew, Susanna, William, Larkin and Caleb.

(6) Susanna, second child and only daughter of William and Susanna (Boyles) Woodbury, was born January 11, 1781, and died February 14, 1855, aged seventy-four years. She married Benjamin Cleaves, of Bridgton, Maine. (See Cleaves.)

(VI) Thomas, son of Benjamin (2) Cleaves, was born in Bridgton, Maine, June 13, 1799, died there March 21, 1881, aged eighty-one years. He was a citizen whose character and attainments won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and he occupied many positions of public trust. He was a man of great influence, rare sagacity, excellent judgment and of the strictest integrity. He was one of the men who, as a member of the historic legislature of 1851, placed upon the statute books the world famous "Maine Liquor Law." He married, December 27, 1827, Sophia Bradstreet (see Bradstreet), born in Bridgton, November 21, 1804, died September 16, 1882, aged seventy-seven years. This lovely woman's death was sudden but calm, a fitting ending of a long and noble life. They were both members of the First Congregational Church of Bridgton, and intimately identified with the progress and history of Bridgton. She was the daughter of Daniel Bradstreet, of Bridgton. Children: 1. Robert A., born July 16, 1832. 2. Nathan, January 9, 1835. 3. Thomas P., January 7, 1838. 4. Henry Bradstreet. 5. Mary Cleaves Mason. All are further mentioned hereinafter.

(VII) Robert Andrews, eldest son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, was born in Bridgton, Maine, July 16, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and attended North Bridgton Academy. He has always resided in Bridgton, and was for many years employed in mer-

cantile pursuits, being one of the prominent merchants of the town, and identified with Bridgton's growth and prosperity. He married (first) Louisa C., daughter of Royal and Harriet Senter; (second) Hattie J., daughter of A. M. Nelson, of Bridgton; (third) Abbie E., daughter of John Dennett, of Bridgton, who died January 9, 1888. Children of Robert A. and Abbie E. Cleaves: Carrie Walker Cleaves and Royal Senter Cleaves.

(VII) Judge Nathan, second son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, was born in Bridgton, January 9, 1835. He died at his residence in Portland, Maine, on Monday morning, September 5, 1892. He fitted for college at the Portland Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in 1854, graduating in 1858. Selecting the law as his profession, he studied with Hon. Joseph Howard and Hon. Sewell C. Strout, and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county in 1861. He opened an office in Bowdoinham, Maine, and subsequently removed to Portland and formed a partnership with the late Hon. Joseph Howard, and later formed a law partnership with his brother, Hon. Henry B. Cleaves. In 1865 he married Caroline, the daughter of Judge Howard. Mrs. Cleaves died in 1875. They had no children.

He was many times honored with public office, being city solicitor of Portland in 1869; representative to the legislature in 1871 and in 1875; judge of the probate court from 1876 to 1880; and surveyor of the port of Portland for four years. He was connected with many business enterprises and corporations, and a director in many of the banking and financial institutions of the state. He actively practiced law for a period of more than thirty years, and obtained prominence in the profession he loved. Memorial exercises were held by the Cumberland Bar Association before the Supreme Judicial Court, and the following appropriate resolution was adopted and placed on the records of the Court:

"Resolved, That the members of the Cumberland Bar have heard with a deep sense of personal grief and loss the news of the sudden illness and death of their distinguished associate member, Hon. Nathan Cleaves, at the very summit of his professional career; that his contemporaries at the Bar during their lives will cherish the memory of his unvarying courtesy, his dignity of professional bearing and demeanor, his pure life and character, his eminent legal attainments, his fine training and capacity in all matters pertaining to his profession, his exceptionally good forensic judg-

ment, tact and skill and the rare and excellent traits and qualities of his mind and heart; and, cherishing this memory of him ourselves, we write also this brief memorial of him, that they who come after us in the profession, to a late posterity, may remember him as one of the models and ornaments of his own times."

(VI) Thomas Perley, third son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, was born in Bridgton, January 7, 1838. He was educated in the common and high schools of Bridgton and vicinity, and at Oxford Normal Institute, South Paris, Maine. Adopting the law as his profession, he entered the office of Hon. Edward Fox and Frederick Fox, of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He opened an office in Brownfield, Maine, and early took high rank in his profession. He has held many positions of public trust. In 1862 Mr. Cleaves was elected assistant secretary of the senate of Maine, and re-elected in 1863-64. In 1865 he was elected secretary of that body and continued in office by successive elections for five years. He was elected senator from Oxford county, serving two terms. Recognizing his ability and high standing, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, senator from Maine, selected him as chief clerk of the appropriation committee of the United States senate; and Mr. Cleaves and his family removed to Washington. Through all the successive changes in the senate of the United States, he has continued to serve in this responsible position for nearly thirty-six years, and has been closely associated with the late Senator Allison, of Iowa, Senator Hale, of Maine, and other distinguished senators who have served on this important committee. He married Elizabeth A., daughter of Russell Lamson, of Bridgton. They have two sons: Charles Russell Cleaves and Frederick Henry Cleaves.

(VII) Henry Bradstreet, fourth and youngest son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, was born in Bridgton, February 6, 1840. He attended the public schools, and the North Bridgton and Lewiston Falls academies. He enlisted from the town of Bridgton as a private soldier in the civil war, served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks, was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and remained in active service under General Grant until the surrender of General Lee. During his service he was promoted to first lieutenant, and at the close of the war was offered a commission in the regular army by Secretary of War Stanton. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, practiced in Bath one year, then removed to Portland, forming a law

partnership with his brother, the late Judge Nathan Cleaves. He served two terms as a member of the legislature of Maine; was elected city solicitor of Portland; served as attorney-general of Maine for five successive years; and was elected governor of Maine in 1892, and re-elected by nearly forty thousand majority in 1894. At the close of his administration as governor, both branches of the legislature, irrespective of party, accorded to him the unusual distinction of passing public resolutions in recognition of his distinguished services to the state, and commending his "upright, honest and dignified administration," further declaring "He retires from the high office he has so ably and faithfully filled, with the confidence, respect and affection of the whole people." Upon retiring from the office of governor he resumed the practice of his profession at Portland. He was at once retained as counsel by many of the leading business interests of the state, and tried before the courts many important cases, being general counsel for the Maine Central Railroad Company, the Washington County and the Somerset Railways, associate counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad and attorney for various other business and financial interests. The most notable case ever tried in the state, and one that excited much interest throughout the country, was the Chandler will case, in which Governor Cleaves appeared as senior counsel for the heirs. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under a will executed by the testator, claimed the entire estate, nearly a million dollars, while it was claimed in behalf of the heirs that they were entitled to one-half of the estate by a subsequent codicil of the testator, though it was executed while he was under guardianship. The contention of Governor Cleaves was sustained by the supreme court of Maine, and the validity of the codicil upheld.

Governor Cleaves is intimately connected with many of the great business interests of the state, being a director of the Maine Central Railroad Company, Somerset Railway Company, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland National Bank, Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Consolidated Electric Light Company, president and director of the Portland Publishing Company, Eastern Dredging Company and Leadville Water Company, and associated with other financial and business institutions.

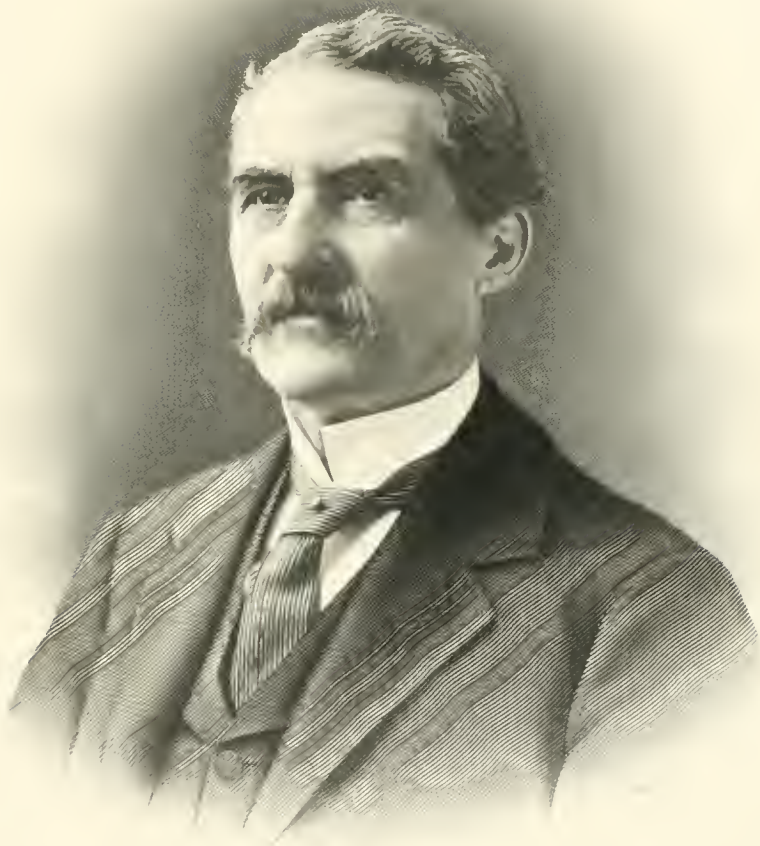
(VII) Mary Cleaves, youngest child of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves, was born in Bridgton, and enjoyed the superior



Harry S. Hearn







*Thomas S. Cleaves*





educational advantages of that town, which has been noted for its advanced position in the cause of education. She was a successful teacher in the schools of Bridgton for several years; was a member of the First Congregational Church, and always took a deep interest and prominent part in the social and religious welfare of the community. She resided at Bridgton with her parents, until their decease, when she removed to Portland. She married William W. Mason, President of the Portland National Bank, son of the late Jeremiah M. Mason, of Limerick. Mrs. Mason is a person of rare intellectual gifts, nobleness of character, of engaging manner and endears herself to all.

The line of Bradstreet sketched below is descended from one of the earliest recorded settlers of this name in New England, his landfall being in 1634. An earlier immigrant of this name was Simon, who came over in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630, and afterward won distinction as Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. From those two are descended most of the New England Bradstreets.

(I) Humphrey Bradstreet came from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master, the last of April, 1634, bringing with him his wife Bridget and children as follows: Hannah, aged nine; John, aged three; Martha, aged two; and Mary, aged one year. At that time his age is given as forty years, and that of his wife as thirty years. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he received a considerable grant of land on the north side of Egypt river, his being the most northerly grant made by the town of Ipswich; the northerly boundary of this farm was the southerly boundary of the town of Rowley, settled in 1639, and in 1784 the farm for the convenience of its occupants was set off from Ipswich to Rowley. From the location of this farm, after the Rowley settlement, the Bradstreets were associated almost wholly with Rowley, having their membership in the Rowley church, burying their dead in the Rowley cemetery, and training with the Rowley military company. In the following lists of children, where not otherwise stated, the births are from Ipswich records and the baptism from the Rowley church record. Humphrey Bradstreet was made a freeman May 6, 1635, and was a representative for Ipswich to the general court in the same year; he died in

the summer of 1655. His will, dated July 21, 1655, proved September 25, 1655, directs, among other things, that son Moses is to have the home farm after the decease of his mother; son John is to have the farm at Muddy river. His wife Bridget Bradstreet died in November, 1665. Her will is dated October 16, 1665. The children of Humphrey and Bridget Bradstreet were: Hannah, John, Martha, Mary, Sarah, Rebecca and Moses, the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Captain Moses, youngest child of Humphrey and Bridget Bradstreet, was born in 1643. He was a man of substance and influence, and was a captain of the military company. His will, dated August 16, 1690, proved September 30, 1690, mentions a ship, his home farm, lands in Haverhill and other property of his. He married, March 11, 1662, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Bridget Harris of Rowley. After her death he married (second) Sarah, widow of Samuel Prime, of Rowley, and daughter of Samuel Platts. The dates cannot be found. Samuel Prime died March 18, 1684. She died before 1697, Moses Bradstreet's gravestone, the oldest in Rowley burying ground, bears the following inscription:

HERE LYS WHAT WAS MORTAL  
OF ye WORTHY CAP. MOSES BRAD-  
STREET  
DESEASED AUGUST ye 17, 1690, & IN ye  
47th YEAR OF HIS AGE.  
FRIENDS & RELATIVES  
YOU MIGHT BEHOLD  
A LAMB OF GOD  
FITT FOR THE FOLD

The children of Moses Bradstreet were: John, Moses, Elizabeth, Humphrey, Nathaniel, Hannah, Samuel (died young), Bridget, Aaron, Samuel (died young) and Jonathan.

(III) Moses (2), son of Captain Moses (1) and Elizabeth (Harris) Bradstreet, was born October 17, 1665; and died December 20, 1757. He succeeded to one-half the ancestral homestead and all the buildings thereon, and was a farmer. His will, dated December 19, 1737, proved January 9, 1738, provides, among other things that his son Nathaniel shall have the homestead. He married (first), July 19, 1686, Hannah, daughter of John and Jane (Crosby) Pickard, of Rowley. She was born in Rowley, and died January 3, 1737, aged sixty-seven years. He married (second), October 20, 1737, Dorothy (Sewall) Northend, widow of Ezekiel Northend, of Rowley. She died June 17, 1752. The

children of Moses and Hannah (Pickard) Bradstreet were: Elizabeth, Hannah, Bridget, Moses, John, Nathaniel (died young), Nathaniel and Jane.

(IV) Lieutenant Nathaniel, seventh child and youngest son of Moses (2) and Hannah (Pickard) Bradstreet, was baptized November 18, 1705, and died December 2, 1752. He had the farm his father left, and also acquired other lands. His will was dated November 30, 1752, and proved December 25, 1752. It provides that wife Hannah shall have "that land which was in my uncle John's division;" son Moses to have most of the estate, and so on. He married (first) April 19, 1727, Hannah, daughter of Ezekiel and Dorothy (Sewall) Northend, of Rowley. She was born January 31, 1703, and died April 11, 1739. He married (second) August 15, 1739, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hammond, of Ipswich. She was baptized in Rowley, July, 1716, and died between October 26, 1787, the date of her will, and May 7, 1792, the date when it was proved. Lieutenant Bradstreet was the father of thirteen children. Those by the first wife were: Moses, John (died young), Hannah (died young), Hannah, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, Nathaniel (died young), and Jane. Those by the second wife were: Nathaniel, Elizabeth, John, Mary and Sarah.

(V) Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Lieutenant Nathaniel (1) and Hannah (Hammond) Bradstreet, was baptized June 20, 1740, and died March 28, 1806, aged sixty-six years. His home was in Ipswich, just over the Rowley line, and was formerly a Hammond place. His will was dated January 2, 1804, and probated May 7, 1806. He married, December 7, 1762, Phebe, daughter of Eliphalet and Ruth (Pickard) Jewett, of Rowley. She was born in Rowley, April 13, 1741, and died December 18, 1815, aged seventy-four years. Their children were: Elizabeth, David, Daniel, Nathan, Phebe, Mary, Nathaniel, Sarah and Hannah.

(VI) Daniel, third child and second son of Nathaniel (2) and Phebe (Jewett) Bradstreet, was born in Ipswich, and baptized March 13, 1768. He removed from Rowley, Massachusetts, to Bridgton, Maine, where he settled and died October 20, 1816, aged forty-nine years. His wife, Betsey A. Bradstreet, died July 2, 1831.

(VII) Sophia, daughter of Daniel and Betsey A. Bradstreet, was born in Bridgton, Maine, November 21, 1804, died September 16, 1882, aged seventy-seven years. She married Thomas Cleaves, of Bridgton. (See Cleaves Family.)

Allan Perley, the immigrant ancestor, was born in 1606, in Wales or England, came from St. Albans, county Herts, England, in the ship "Planter," in 1635, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 28, 1675. The name is also spelled Apperley (Ap, son of). He settled first in Charlestown Village, Massachusetts Bay, in what is now called Button End, Woburn. He removed to Ipswich and later to Topsfield, Massachusetts, selling his house and land on High street, at Ipswich, to Walter Roper, September 3, 1652. He was admitted a freeman May 18, 1642. He died December 28, 1675. His will was made June 23, 1670, and November 16, 1671, and proved February 3, 1675-76, bequeathing to wife Susanna, sons John, Samuel, Thomas, Timothy; daughters Sarah and Martha; son Nathaniel deceased. He owned land at the time of his death in Essex, Rowley and Boxford. He married, in 1635, Susanna Bokesen, who died at Ipswich, February 11, 1692.

(II) Thomas, son of Allan Perley, was born at Ipswich in 1641 and died at Boxford September 24, 1709; married July 8, 1667, Lydia Peabody, born 1644, died April 30, 1675, daughter of Lieutenant Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody, of Topsfield. Her mother was daughter of Reginald Foster. (See Foster.) The line has been traced in England. Foster and Perley came over in the same vessel from the same parish. Lydia joined the church at Rowley, was admitted by letter at Boxford, February 21, 1702-3. Perley settled in Rowley and bought much land; in 1687 the largest taxpayer except his brother-in-law, John Peabody. His home was on the Isaac Hale place. He was admitted freeman May 23, 1677; deputy to the general court 1689-92-93, 1700-02; selectman 1690-94-99, 1701-4-9; constable in 1688; juror; moderator in 1693, 1701-4-6-7-9; quartermaster of Boxford military company in 1688; lieutenant 1681. His home was in the town of Boxford, and May 9, 1704, he was elected on a committee to determine the town line. Children: Thomas, Jacob, Lydia, Mary, Hepzibah and Sarah.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Perley, was born at East Boxford, September 27, 1668 (or 1670); died November 13, 1745; married Sarah Osgood, of Andover, born November 4, 1675, died at Boxford, September 23, 1724, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Clement) Osgood. Her mother was accused of witchcraft and pleaded guilty to save her life. He married (second) May 15, 1727, Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam, of Dan-

vers, who died October, 1746, widow of Joseph Putnam, and mother of General Israel Putnam. Perley was town clerk from 1712 to 1723; surveyor 1723; juror; moderator 1726-27; selectman 1697-99, 1701-4-7-9-14-20-27; deputy to the general court 1703-9-18-19; schoolmaster in 1712. He was ensign of the militia company; lieutenant January 17, 1717; captain in Colonel John Appleton's regiment. His will was dated September 21, 1745, proved November 25, following. Children: Lydia, Mary, Hepzibah, Moses, Sarah, Thomas.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Perley, was born at East Boxford, February 22, 1704-5; died September 28, 1795; married September 20, 1731, Eunice Putnam, his step-sister, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam, and sister of General Putnam, of revolutionary fame. She was born April 13, 1710, died February 2, 1787, at East Boxford. He inherited the Cleaveland farm in 1745, and built a house on the homestead. He was a leading patriot during and before the revolution; was on the committee of January 21, 1773, to consider the crisis; in 1776 on the committee to pay soldiers, and on the committee of safety and correspondence; later a delegate to the state convention to frame a constitution; moderator of town meetings 1755-59-61-63-65-68-70-72-73; fence viewer; hog-reeve; constable; tithingman; warden; surveyor; selectman and assessor 1747-54-57-60-61-66; town clerk 1752-57; treasurer 1742-51. His daughter Hulda, born February 13, 1731-32, under her father's will, had a quarter of the furniture and other personal estate. She married, April 22, 1761, Joshua Cleaves, and died at Beverly, September, 1774. (See Cleaves.)

From the original settlement of York county, Maine, up to the present time (A. D. 1908), the Littlefield family have resided there, and many of the name have figured prominently both in public affairs and in developing its agricultural and industrial interests. A sturdy, energetic people, the parent stock was inclined to favor free thought in matters pertaining to religion, and were staunch supporters of the theological doctrine advocated and practiced by Rev. John Wheelright.

(I) Edmund Littlefield, born in Southampton, England, about 1600, married Annis ———. (The records give no family name.) He came to this country from Tichfield, England, probably at the same time as the Rev.

John Wheelright, for he was one of his parishioners at Exeter in 1630, and was one of the combination to whom twenty-one acres of land was assigned. In 1638 he sent to England for his family, and on May 16 of that year his wife Annis and six children took passage for Boston in the "Bevis" of Hampton, Captain Townes. The Rev. John Wheelright, owing to a religious controversy precipitated by the teachings of Anne Hutchinson, left Exeter and later went to Wells, Maine, many of his parishioners going with him, and among them Edmund Littlefield, who in 1641, leaving Exeter, went to Wells, Maine, where he was one of the first settlers. He was supposed to have built the first house, a saw mill and grist mill. He was deeded a lot of land by Sir Ferdinand Gorges in 1643, and was a leading spirit in organizing the town and promoting its development. He was on the grand jury in 1645, and it is said was the richest man in Wells. He and his sons were millmen and farmers. He was of fearless enterprise and sound moral principle. On account of this firm, moral character, he was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts agent for the sale of liquors in Wells, it being then of the utmost importance that great discretion should be used in the distribution to the Indians. He was one of the committee to settle the boundary between Wells and Cape Porpoise, and was elected by the people for the years 1654, 1655, 1658, 1660 and 1661 to try small cases. He died in December, 1661. Children: Francis, born 1619; Anthony, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Mary, Hannah, Francis Jr., born 1631.

(II) Francis, eldest son of Edmund Littlefield, born in 1619, for some cause for which no explanation is given, disappeared from his father's home about the age of six, and was supposed to have died. Francis Jr. was born about six years later, and the parents named this child Francis. In the meantime Francis the elder had come to Exeter previous to 1639, and from Exeter went to Woburn, where he married. His wife died December 20, 1646, leaving a daughter who died later, this being about five years after his father went to Wells. Soon after his daughter's death, Francis left Woburn and went to Wells also, only to find his father and family already located there. Francis Littlefield Jr. married Meribah Wardwell. Children: Joseph, born about 1652; Nathan, Jonathan, Job, David, Mary J., Joanna, Tabitha, Hannah.

(III) Joseph, eldest child of Francis Littlefield, married Jane Cole, daughter of Nicholas Cole, but died before July, 1698, when the



widow married John Heard. Children: Joseph, Meribah, Priscilla, perhaps other children. Joseph was half owner of the falls at Kennebunk, which had been granted by the town of Wells and Kennebunk.

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) Littlefield, married Abigail Storer, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Storer, August 4, 1709. Children: Benjamin; probably other children.

(V) Benjamin, son of Joseph (2) Littlefield, married Dorcas Black, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas Black, of York, December 11, 1753. Child: Samuel Black. Benjamin Littlefield was one of the substantial men of the town. His parents were familiar with the experiences of the settlers in the times of the Indian wars, and he was taught the necessity of courage to meet the events of life and industry in its ordinary pursuits. Like others born in that day of hardship, he had put few opportunities for education, but he so improved those he had and acquired so much of the rudiments of knowledge that in 1760 he was chosen the clerk of the proprietors of the township, and held that office forty-three years. He spent his life in milling and farming. He was the owner of the grist-mill near his house and had an interest in the saw-mill in which he found employment. He was a man of very correct habits. In 1776 and 1777 he was one of the selectmen of the town. He died October 5, 1821, at the age of ninety-one, leaving children and grandchildren (one of whom was Christopher), who have maintained an honorable standing in society.

(VI) Samuel Black, son of Benjamin Littlefield, married Susannah Hatch, daughter of Joshua and Susannah Hatch, December 9, 1802. He was one of the most prominent residents of Wells, and a deacon of the Congregational church. He was twice married. Children, by first wife: one son, Christopher, born in Wells, September 15, 1803. By second wife: Trustam, Jonathan G., Samuel B., Susan, Sarah, Mary, Jane.

(VII) Christopher, son of Samuel Black Littlefield, born in Wells, Maine, September 15, 1803; married Sarah Gooch, daughter of John and Olive Gooch, October 17, 1826. Children: Charles Rollins, born September 12, 1828; Abigail, Susan H., Sarah G., Annie W., John G. Christopher Littlefield was the only child of Samuel Black Littlefield by his first marriage. His education was begun in the public schools, continued under the preceptorship of a private tutor, and he concluded his studies at the Hampton, New Hampshire, Academy, where he was prepared for educa-

tional pursuits. For many years he was engaged in teaching, and acquired a high reputation. As town clerk of Wells, in which capacity he served for many years, he displayed marked ability, as well as a profound interest in the public affairs of the community, and as representative to the state legislature from Wells he evinced a like solicitude for the general welfare of the town. He was cashier of the Ocean National Bank at Kennebunk from its organization, August 1, 1854, to December 1, 1888, when he resigned after thirty-four years of continuous service. The original deed of land to Edmund Littlefield, signed by Sir Ferdinand Gorges, was in the possession of Christopher Littlefield up to the time the bank building in Kennebunk was destroyed by fire, when it was burned. Only that day it had been returned from the Maine Historical Society, where it had been loaned to copy. He was strong in his religious belief, was an earnest church member, and was deacon of both the Wells and Kennebunk Congregational church. No man stood higher in uprightness in any community, nor was mourned more greatly when he died. He died in January, 1890.

(VIII) Charles Rollins, eldest child of Christopher Littlefield, married, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, Sarah D. Foss, daughter of Silas M. and Sally Webster Foss, January 17, 1850. Children: 1. Charles Webster, born March 13, 1855, at Amesbury, Massachusetts. 2. Arthur Gooch, born February 9, 1859, at North Adams, Massachusetts, died March 5, 1901. Sarah D. Foss-Littlefield died November 11, 1893. Charles Rollins Littlefield married for his second wife Laura M. Wentworth, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Wentworth, of Kennebunk, October 24, 1895. Charles Rollins Littlefield was born in Wells, September 12, 1828. His education was planned by his father, the preliminary studies in the public schools being supplemented by a period of instruction under private tuition, and further reinforced by a regular course at the South Berwick Academy in Maine, from which he was graduated. After his graduation he went to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he was associated with the Powwow River Bank for nine years, when he resigned in order to accept a position in New York City. He served during the civil war as paymaster in the army, receiving his first commission from Abraham Lincoln, with the rank of major, and later brevetted lieutenant-colonel by Andrew Johnson, who had then succeeded Lincoln as president of the United States. He

resigned in 1866, and for seventeen years was in the Navigation Department of the United States navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1888 he was appointed cashier of the Ocean National Bank at Kennebunk, succeeding his father in that position, resigning January 1, 1908, having held the position for twenty years. It is interesting to note that since the establishment of this bank, some fifty-four years ago, it has had but two cashiers, this position having descended from father to son. He is a member of York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Murray Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Knights Templar; Mousam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and encampment; the Loyal Legion of the State of Maine; and of Webster Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kennebunk.

(IX) Charles Webster, eldest child of Charles Rollins Littlefield, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, March 13, 1855. September 8, 1876, he was commissioned by Ulysses S. Grant, president of the United States, assistant paymaster in the navy. After three months' instruction on board the U. S. S. "Wabash" at Boston, he was ordered to the Asiatic Station, serving three years on board the U. S. S. "Palos." This station embraced China, Japan, and the islands of the Western Pacific ocean. November 13, 1879, he returned to the United States. October 8, 1880, reported at the Boston navy yard for duty as assistant to the inspector, and on June 16, 1881, was commissioned by Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, as passed assistant paymaster of the navy. August 29, 1884, he was directed to proceed to the navy yard, Mare Island, California, for duty on board the U. S. S. "Adams." These orders were, however, revoked, and instead, on October 13, 1884, reported at the training station, Newport, on board the U. S. S. "Saratoga." This duty consisted in yearly cruising to Europe for the summers and to the West Indies for the winters. On October 27, 1886, he was detached from the "Saratoga"; March 23, 1887, ordered to proceed to New London, Connecticut, for duty at the naval station there and on April 1, 1889, proceeded to League Island, Pennsylvania, for duty on board the U. S. S. "Yorktown." This ship became one of the "White Squadron," going to Lisbon, Portugal, for the coronation of King Carlos, cruising in the Mediterranean, West Indies and in home stations. September 11, 1891, two months' leave of absence was granted, and on June 19, 1892, he was directed

to proceed to the navy yard, Washington, D. C., for duty on board the U. S. S. "Dale." In connection with this duty he had the accounts of the torpedo boat "Cushing," and was also, September 28, 1892, directed to report to the U. S. Fish Commissioner for orders, the "Cushing" and Fish Commission duty requiring a great deal of traveling. On December 25, 1892, he was commissioned by Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, paymaster of the navy. December 15, 1894, he was directed to proceed to Yokohama, Japan, for duty on board the U. S. S. "Charleston." On his arrival at Yokohama, January 28, 1895, he was wired to proceed to Chee Foo, China, where the ship was watching the progress of the China-Japan war. November, 1895, he was on temporary duty on the flagship "Olympia," Nagasaki, Japan. April 5, 1896, he was directed to proceed to Seoul, Korea, to assist in acquiring information of the condition of affairs. The queen had previously been assassinated, and the king was under the protection of the Russian embassy. While there an interesting audience was had with the king. July 9, 1896, he was directed to proceed from Mare Island, California, to Kennebunk, Maine. Reported for duty September 8, 1896, at Hampton Roads, Virginia, on board the U. S. S. "Maine." His cruise of three years having expired, on February 2, 1898, he received in Havana, Cuba, orders to proceed to Kennebunk, Maine. The explosion of the "Maine" occurred one week after he left the ship, in which 252 were killed at once, and eight died in the hospital later. April 12, 1898, he was ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, for duty on board the U. S. S. "Franklin," where he was wired that his commanding officer of the "Maine" wished him with him on the "St. Paul," and on April 20, 1898, he was ordered for duty on board the U. S. S. "St. Paul," serving on board during the Spanish-American war, and receiving a medal from congress for services. September 6, 1898, he was ordered from the "St. Paul," the ship being turned back to the American line for purpose of resuming her Atlantic passenger service. October 15, 1898, he was ordered to the navy yard, Boston, for duty on the U. S. S. "Wabash." November 23, 1898, the duty of the naval station, New London, in connection with Boston; May 2, 1901, to the U. S. S. flagship "Kearsarge" as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station; and on March 29, 1902, was commissioned by Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, as pay inspector U. S. navy, with the rank of com-

mander. April 3, 1902, he was at Fort de France, Martinique, on board the U. S. S. flagship "Olympia" as paymaster of the fleet. June 20, 1902, at New York. He was there shifted by the admiral with the admiral and his staff back to the "Kearsarge." During this period the ship visited Kiel, Germany, by invitation of Emperor William, receiving great honors, the Emperor being entertained on board; thence to Portsmouth, England, where as guest of King Edward was one of a number of officers who attended the state ball at Buckingham and other social festivities; the Prince of Wales going to Portsmouth for luncheon on the ship. September 1, 1903, he was directed to report in Washington to the paymaster general of the navy for the duty of the general inspector of the pay corps. This included visiting the stations of the Atlantic coast once in three months, and those of the Pacific coast once in six months, involving one hundred and fifty thousand miles of travel by rail in the three years and four months. On December 27, 1903, he was commissioned by Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, as pay director in the navy, with the rank of captain. Leave of absence was granted December 17, 1906, for three months, with permission to leave the United States, where he visited Egypt, Italy, France, Switzerland and England. At this time his name was presented by his friends and he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for paymaster-general of the navy. Among other endorsements to the president was one bearing the signature of every member of the committee on naval affairs of the senate. On April 30, 1907, he reported for duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Boston, where at this time (1908) he is still in charge.

(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) Captain John, son LITTLEFIELD of Edmund Littlefield, was born about 1625-30. He took the oath of allegiance in 1680 and lived in Wells. He had a grant of land with his brother-in-law John Wakefield in 1641 from John Cleaves at the mouth of the Mousam River, where he made his home. He deeded to Francis Littlefield Sr., his brother, half the timber and mill at Ogunquit Upper Falls, December 23, 1669; also land to Josiah Littlefield, August 8, 1690. He died at Wells, February 9, 1696-97, and his widow Patience administered the estate. He was called "Sen." in 1669 and afterward. Children, born at Wells: 1. John, eldest son, married Mehit-

able ———; died 1690. 2. Josiah, married Lydia ——— and Elizabeth ———. 3. Eliab, mentioned below. 4. Son, died before 1701, leaving widow Joanna, and daughter Joanna. 5. Lydia, married ——— Storer. 6. Deborah, married Samuel Webber. 7. Mary, married Matthew Austin. 8. Charity, married William Webb. 9. Elizabeth, married Edward Beal. 10. Mercy, married ——— Luffkin. 11. Patience, married James Webber.

(III) Eliab, son of John Littlefield, was born about 1660-70. He settled in Manchester, Massachusetts, probably on account of the Indian wars. He inherited much property at Wells. He deeded, November 6, 1712, land grant of two hundred acres for building a mill at the falls and the remains of the mill which had been burned to John Cousins. Jonathan Hammon, Samuel Wheelwright and John Bullard were his partners in the mill grant and ownership. He sold land at Wells to Zachariah Goodale, of Wells, June 15, 1715; also land formerly owned by John Wells (his father) to George Jacobs, of York, January 18, 1715-16; also the land on the northeast side of Cape Porpoise known as Barrot's farm on Millers creek, December 26, 1715, to Thomas Perkins, of Topsfield, Massachusetts; also land formerly owned by Henry Scratts, to whom it was granted March 28, 1699, to William Sayer, of Wells, January 19, 1715. Administration granted son-in-law Joseph Leach, of Manchester, April 16, 1717, and the estate was divided December, 1718. Children, the first five of whom were born at Wells: 1. Eliab, born October 23, 1697, mentioned below. 2. Patience, August 17, 1699, married Joseph Leach. 3. Rachel, January 31, 1700-01, died at Wells, January 3, 1701-02. 4. Deborah, April 25, 1702. 5. Rachel, January 19, 1704-05. 6. Eliza. 7. Abigail. 8. Sibyl. 9. Lovey. The last four shared in the partition of the father's estate.

(IV) Eliab (2), son of Eliab (1) Littlefield, was born at Wells, October 23, 1697. He shared in the division of his father's estate and probably returned to Wells to live. We have reason to believe that he had other children besides the following: 1. Eliab, living in Wells in 1790, according to the census. 2. Ebenezer, mentioned below.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Eliab (2) Littlefield, was born about 1730. He was a soldier in the revolution from Wells, in Captain Samuel Sayer's company, Colonel James Scammon's regiment in 1775; also in Captain James Stedman's company in 1776. He was the only soldier of the name Ebenezer Littlefield in



Maine. In 1790, according to the federal census, he and his son Ebenezer were living in Wells. Ebenezer Sr. had two males over sixteen and one under that age in his family, besides three females. Ebenezer Jr. had a wife and one son under sixteen. Hence Ebenezer had at least four children, probably more than four, besides Ebenezer Jr., mentioned below.

(VI) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Littlefield, was born about 1760 in Wells. He married ——— Sweat and settled in Alfred, Maine. Children: 1. Horace, born September 17, 1808, died aged seventy-two years, married Mary E. Chase, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and had son Charles H. 2. Eliab, born in 1812, mentioned below. 3. Lyman. 4. Nathaniel S. 5. Roxana (probably not in order of birth).

(VII) Eliab (3), son of Ebenezer (2) Littlefield, was born at Alfred, Maine, 1812, died March 21, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of Alfred, Maine. In his youth he worked on the farm. After completing his education he went to Boston as clerk in a publishing house. He engaged in the book publishing business on his own account a few years later. He was obliged by ill health to retire from active business in 1841, and he died four years later at the early age of thirty-three years, at his old home in Alfred, a victim of consumption. He was succeeded in business by the firm of Philip Simpson & Company. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a Methodist. He married, 1834, Susan B. Harmon, born in Alfred, 1812, died August 9, 1855. Children: 1. Frank Harmon, mentioned below. 2. Mary Sabrina, January 8, 1839, married John Davis, a jeweler of Tilton, New Hampshire. 3. Walter Morton, March 27, 1841, married Lucinda S. Tracey, of West Buxton, May 9, 1882. 4. Clara Susan, April 28, 1843, married November 22, 1871, S. M. Came, a lawyer of Alfred, Maine, prominent in his profession.

(VIII) Frank Harmon, son of Eliab (3) Littlefield, was born in Roxbury, now Boston, Massachusetts, September 14, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of Alfred, Kennebunk, and the Limerick Academy. In 1857 he embarked in business for himself, establishing a general store in Alfred. Isaac Brackett was his partner. He retired from the firm in 1859 and entered the firm of Chase, Littlefield & Company in the hardware business, Portland, Maine. He remained in this business until 1866 when he sold out and returned to Alfred, and in partnership with his brother, Walter Morton Littlefield, began

business in a general store under the firm name of Littlefield Brothers and has continued with much success to the present time. The firm owns the large and spacious building in which the store is located, and they are well and favorably known throughout the county, being prominent in business circles and enjoying the confidence and respect of all their townsmen. Frank H. Littlefield is a member of Fraternal Lodge of Free Masons, Alfred. He married, November 9, 1865, Laura A. Grant, born August 31, 1838, daughter of John L. Grant, of Alfred. They have one son, Harry Grant, mentioned below.

(IX) Harry Grant, son of Frank Harmon Littlefield, was born in Portland, Maine, June 14, 1865. He was educated in the public and high schools of Alfred, graduating from the latter. He worked for some time in his father's store in Alfred, then for the Whittenton Manufacturing Company of Taunton, Massachusetts, for two years as clerk in the counting room. He was then with the Lord Brothers Optical Company at Tilton, New Hampshire, for four years. He moved from Tilton to Alfred and became associated with his father. In politics Mr. Littlefield is a Republican and has been treasurer of the town of Alfred; is a Congregationalist in religion. He married, September, 1904, Myra Merrill, born in Alfred, October, 1864, daughter of Dr. Frank B. and Sarah (Wakefield) Merrill, of Alfred. Her father was a prominent physician of Alfred. They have no children.

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(For first generation see Edmund Littlefield I.)

(II) Ensign Francis Jr., LITTLEFIELD son of Edmund Littlefield, was born in England about 1631. He was a carpenter by trade, and settled in Wells, where he owned a saw mill and grist mill. His will was made in 1674. His widow Meribah was living in 1677. Children, born in Wells: Joseph, Nathan, Jonathan, Job, David, mentioned below; Mary, Joanna, Tabitha, Hannah. All were minors when their father died.

(III) David, son of Ensign Francis Littlefield, was born in Wells about 1653, and was baptized when an adult in July, 1707. He resided in Wells, and in 1713-16 owned a quarter interest in the falls. He married, December 24, 1694, ———. Children: David, mentioned below; Eleanor, Nathan, Mary, Jeremiah, Meribah, Tabitha, Ithamar.

(IV) David (2), eldest child of David (1) Littlefield, was born about 1696, in Wells, where he passed his life.

(V) Ithamar, son of David (2), was born in Wells, July 20, 1729. He married (intentions dated April 10, 1745) Margaret Williams. He was a prosperous farmer of Kennebunk, Maine. Among their children was Ithamar, mentioned below.

(VI) Ithamar (2), son of Ithamar (1) Littlefield, was born June 14, 1747. He was living in Wells in 1759, when he built his house opposite that of John Gilpatrick near the second Mousam lot. He contributed shoes, stockings and shirts to the Continental army in 1778. He served on the committee appointed in March, 1767, to carry out the vote to move the second parish meeting house. In 1784 he had one hundred and fifty acres of land, of which forty acres were planted to potatoes. He married Edna David, of Kennebunk, March 29, 1768.

(VII) Obadiah, son of Ithamar (2) Littlefield, was born in Wells or Kennebunk, August 29, 1777. He married, October 28, 1802, Anna Chick, born March 4, 1782. Children, born at Kennebunk: 1. Daniel L., mentioned below. 2. Mary. 3. Samuel. 4. Joshua C., April 6, 1810, died April 6, 1887. 5. Anna. 6. James D. 7. Jonas C., August 28, 1817. 8. Jerusha, May, 1820. 9. Nathaniel. 10. Esther, July 13, 1826.

(VIII) Daniel L., son of Obadiah Littlefield, was born in Kennebunk, May 16, 1803, died October 5, 1890. He married Mary Hardy Leavitt, born December 27, 1802, died January 5, 1871. Daniel L. Littlefield was educated in the common schools in Kennebunk. He worked first on a farm, then learned the trade of carpenter and followed this trade for some time at Sanford, Maine. In 1849 he removed from Sanford to Biddeford and was in business many years as a carpenter and builder in that city. In politics he was a Democrat. He was appointed deputy sheriff while in Sanford and was elected to the common council of Biddeford. He was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children: 1. Mary, born May 4, 1830, died May, 1832. 2. Violetta W., October 4, 1832, died January 19, 1859. 3. Gilman P., mentioned below.

(IX) Hon. Gilman Porter, son of Daniel L. Littlefield, was born in Sanford, Maine, November 25, 1838. He was educated there in the public schools, and in the grammar school at Biddeford. He began to work as a boy in the office of the Saco Water Power Company, now the Saco & Pettee Machine Shops. Not liking office work he went into the machine shop to learn the trade, rose step by step to the

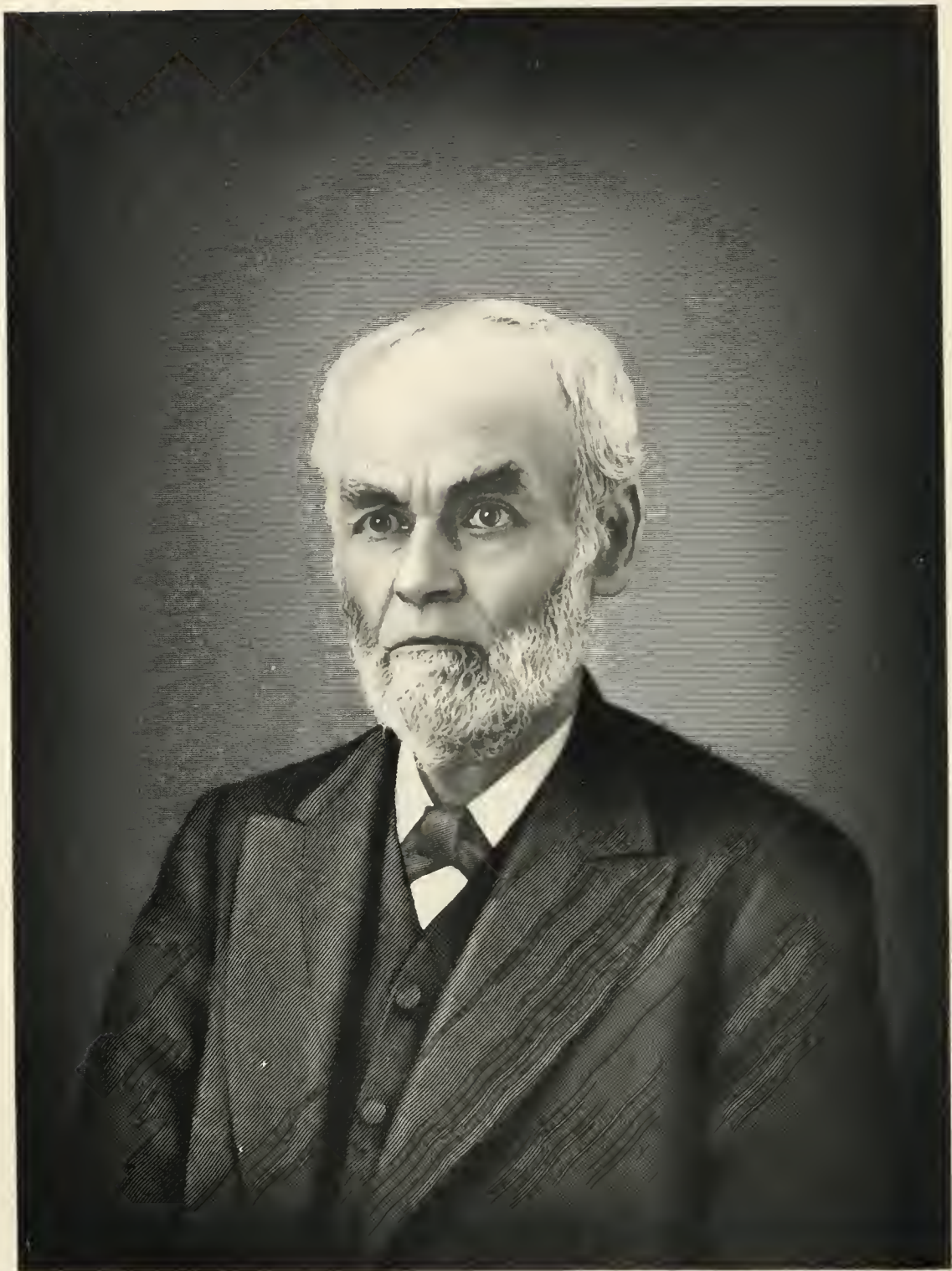
position of overseer. He was made assistant superintendent and finally, in 1896, superintendent of the shops and has filled that responsible position since, with conspicuous ability and success. He has been with this concern continuously since 1855. Mr. Littlefield is prominent in public life, being especially interested in municipal affairs. He was elected to the board of aldermen in 1882 and from time to time served in that board down to 1902; was president of the board in 1882-83. He was president of the common council in 1896, and was elected mayor for the year 1906 unanimously; was re-elected March, 1907, and has had an extremely successful and commendable administration. In politics he is a Republican of large influence. Mr. Littlefield is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons, of which he is a past master; a member of York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander, and of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston, Maine. He is also a member of Mavoshan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Biddeford. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church of Biddeford. He married, August 7, 1861, Sarah Emma Berry, born May 5, 1841, daughter of Gilbert Berry, of Saco. Children: 1. Sarah C., born September 19, 1863, graduate of the Biddeford high school, assistant postmaster of Biddeford. 2. Gilbert B., August 24, 1868, attended the public schools of Biddeford and graduated at Bowdoin College; now assistant night manager of the Associated Press office, Boston; married Alice Parsons, daughter of James Parsons, of Biddeford.

(For ancestry see preceding sketches.)

(III) Josiah, eldest son  
LITTLEFIELD of Lieutenant John and  
Patience Littlefield, was  
born in Wells, Maine. He seems to have been a man of prominence and activity in town affairs, and his was the first name mentioned in the foundation of the church at Wells in 1701. At the death of his father in 1696, it was decided that he should take charge of his estate during the lifetime of his widow Patience, which he did and remained a short time after. In 1708, however, he was captured by the Indians and while in captivity the court ordered that his estate and children be placed in charge of Josiah Winn, who had married Lydia, his brother's daughter. The second wife of Josiah Littlefield, not wishing to be ignored as a suitable guardian for his children, made con-







Jeremiah M. Mason

tinuous trouble regarding the property and controversies continued in consequence until the death of Josiah, her husband, who was killed by the Indians, April 26, 1713. His widow, Elizabeth, was made administratrix of his estate. There were eight children surviving, three sons and five daughters; the latter married as follows: Anna married Jacob Perkins. Esther married Joseph Credeford. Sarah married James Clark. Elizabeth married Zachariah Goodale. Lydia married ——. The sons' names were not given in this account.

(IV) Peter, son of Josiah Littlefield, was born in Wells, where he resided. He was one of a military company of Frankfort, Maine, who petitioned to organize a company of light infantry. Like his father, he was a very active man. He married ——.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Peter Littlefield, was born in Wells, and was shipwrecked in the West Indies in 1769. He married in 1750.

(VI) Richard, son of Nathaniel Littlefield, was born in Wells. He married, 1788, Ann Stevens.

(VII) Theodore, son of Richard and Ann (Stevens) Littlefield, was born in Wells, May 6, 1782, died in 1863. He married Martha Hobbs. Children: Richard, Theodore, Olive E., Christopher, Woodbury, Ann, William H., Sylvester and Erros Hoag.

(VIII) William Hobbs, fifth son of Theodore and Martha (Hobbs) Littlefield, was born in Wells, June 14, 1818, died 1899, having survived his wife. He was a Freewill Baptist minister, and was in politics a Republican. For many years he was superintendent of schools at Vinalhaven, Maine, and was a member of the building committee of Bates College. He married, at Kennebunk, March 20, 1845, Mary, daughter of Paul and Dorothy (Hobbs) Stevens, who was born at Kennebunk, August 7, 1823. Children: 1. Leroy, born May 24, 1846, deceased. 2. Martha Ann, December 14, 1848. 3. Charles Edgar, June 21, 1851. 4. William Trafton, January 12, 1855. 5. Frank Leslie, July 23, 1857. 6. Hattie Prescott, November 28, 1859, deceased. 7. Arthur Stevens, April 10, 1864. 8. George Paul, February 5, 1862, deceased. 9. Mary Florence, February 18, 1868, deceased.

(IX) Arthur Stevens, fifth son of William Hobbs and Mary (Stevens) Littlefield, was born at Vinalhaven, Knox county, Maine, April 10, 1864. He was educated at the public schools of his native town, Nichols Latin School and Bates College, from which institution he was graduated in 1887, and from Co-

lumbia Law School, New York City, 1889. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1889, and at once commenced practice at Rockland, Maine, where he has built up a large and lucrative law business, ranking probably the first in the county. His offices in a finely appointed suite of rooms are attractive and commodious. In politics Mr. Littlefield is a Republican, representing his district in the state legislature 1903-1905, and is a member of the city council and the school board. He is also a director in the Security Trust Company of Rockland. Mr. Littlefield is a Mason and master of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M.; member of King Solomon Temple, No. 8, Royal Arch Chapter; King Hiram Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; and the Claremont Commandery of Rockland. He is also a member of the Consistory of S. P. and R. S. of Portland, and Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. On March 23, 1907, he was elected without a dissenting vote, exalted ruler of Rockland Lodge, No. 1008, B. P. O. E., which fact testified to his popularity and fitness for office. Mr. Littlefield married, at Lewiston, January 29, 1890, Rosa A., daughter of F. P. and Rosalba A. Weymouth, who was born in Lewiston, January 29, 1864. They have no children.

MASON name in New England from the early settlement of the country, and no generation since then has been without leading citizens of this cognomen. The family herein treated is one of the ancient families of York county, Maine, whose early history is enveloped in the dim and shadowy town and family records of Hollis, where the name has existed from the early days of pioneer settlement.

(I) Amos Mason was a farmer of Hollis. He married there Betsey Plaisted; children: Eliza Jane, died at age of twenty-three; Hannah Morse; Sarah G., married Mr. Palmer; Jeremiah M., of whom further; Josiah, Lorenzo; Benjamin; Dorcas Jane, died young; Catherine, died young.

(II) Hon. Jeremiah Miller Mason, son of Amos and Betsey (Plaisted) Mason, was born in Hollis, Maine, March 20, 1820, and died in Limerick, March 26, 1897. By force of circumstances he was denied the privileges of education in his youth, and in order to shift for himself soon became an apprentice and learned the tailor's trade. With characteristic energy he thoroughly mastered his trade and in early manhood moved to Limerick and



engaged in business, and by close application and indomitable courage not only acquired a good elementary and business education, but became possessed of a wonderfully clear judicial knowledge which later served him well in his active career. He soon won recognition throughout the northern tier of towns in York county, as a carefully energetic, honorable and successful man of business. For many years he conducted a general store in the town of his adoption, which, by means of his rare business sagacity and spirit of fair dealing, he made a center of trade throughout the Ossipee Valley. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of ready-made clothing when that important branch of industry was introduced; and during the civil war he gave employment to a large number of skilled operatives, in this way advancing the growth and prosperity of the flourishing borough with which he had identified his fortunes. In 1879, when the village of Limerick was swept by a great fire, Mr. Mason's store was destroyed; but, not one whit dismayed, he at once rebuilt it, on the old site, and continued to do business as before. This store was conducted by him until about the year 1888, when he disposed of it in order to devote his entire time and attention to other interests in which he was actively engaged.

Having made for himself an enviable reputation for business ability, strict integrity, indomitable perseverance, and conservatism in the conduct of affairs, Mr. Mason was chosen to fill the responsible position of president of the Limerick National Bank, the duties of which office he discharged up to the day of his death, to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and the business public, and with credit to himself. He also served in the capacity of director of the Westbrook Trust Company, and as a member of the board of directors of the Portland National Bank. In addition to these engagements he was interested in the real estate business, and purchased as investments many tracts of state lands in the wooded section of northern Maine, and on the islands along the coast. In all enterprises which he undertook, Mr. Mason acted up to the strict letter of his engagements, expecting the same treatment in return from all those with whom he had dealings.

In politics Mr. Mason was originally a Whig, but on the break-up of that party in 1856 he became a Democrat. When the civil war began he was classed as a "War Democrat," but he soon came to entertain the belief

that the only substantial hope for a restoration of the Union lay in the triumph of the Republican, or, as it was at that time termed, the "Union" party. Believing thus, he acted promptly, as was his wont, and threw in his lot with the organization which recognized Abraham Lincoln as its leader, and he felt it to be his imperative duty to take an active and aggressive part in politics. So thoroughly were his unselfish motives appreciated by his fellow citizens, and so unhesitatingly was his fitness for public service recognized by them, that political preferment came his way without solicitation on his part, and indeed sometimes against his personal inclinations. It was felt by his political associates that his name would be a tower of strength on the party ticket, and conduce greatly to its success.

Mr. Mason first served the town of Limerick as its representative in the state legislature, and in the years 1866 and 1867 represented the county of York in the same body. So well and so faithfully did he serve his town and shire that he was selected for a seat in the executive council, and held this position for four consecutive years—the first term in 1874, being during Governor Dingley's administration, and the others in 1875, 1876 and 1877, during the three years' incumbency of Governor Connor. While he was a member of the governor's council Mr. Mason's habit of close attention to financial detail rendered him a most valuable man at the council board, and in the discharge of his duties as auditor of accounts he saved the great sum of \$200,000 to the state by his careful scrutiny of every bill which was presented for payment. Nor did Mr. Mason neglect the town's interests while engaged in state affairs; he was chairman of the board of selectmen of Limerick in 1868, and again in the years 1876 and 1877. For many years he was a trusted political leader in the county of York, and was looked up to for counsel and advice. The compass of his acquaintance was wide, and he numbered among his friends and associates many men who stood high in political life and financial circles. By them his views were eagerly sought, and his opinions about all important matters pertaining to his section of the country had great weight. His advice, so often sought, was given with circumspection and with conscientious regard for the welfare of the seekers, and with a careful consideration of the attendant circumstances and the weighty problems involved. By his uprightness, his frankness, his probity and his loyalty to his friends,



he clasped his associates to by hooks of steel; and they held not only in high esteem, but in genuine affection as well.

Mr. Mason married, August 10, 1849, Martha Weeks, born in Buxton, February 10, 1824, died March 23, 1891, in Limerick, daughter of William and Eliza (Burnham) Woodman, of Buxton (see Woodman). A friend once wrote of her: "She was a woman of whom it may be truly said, 'Her price is far above rubies.'" Naturally of a clear and discriminating mind, kindly disposition and refined taste, all the surroundings of her early years tended to cherish and develop those traits, and made her what she was, a true wife and mother. Living in circumstances where every desire of her heart of a worldly nature could be gratified, her sensitive and retiring nature shrank from everything that had the appearance of display, or could attract observation. Her home was the center of her cares and affections, and by her loving ministrations and ready tact she made it a true haven of peace and rest. Here her husband, laying aside the cares and perplexities of a busy life could always come, sure of hearty greetings, sympathy and cheer; and her children feel that here was one heart that beat only for their comfort and highest welfare."

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Mason: 1. William W., of whom further. 2. Mattie B., who resides at the Mason homestead in Limerick, was educated in the public schools and Limerick Academy of her native town. She is a lady of quiet tastes and womanly attainments, combining a thorough knowledge of the household science with clear business insight, enabling her to serve efficiently as an active director of the Limerick National Bank while managing her own estate and maintaining a home of refinement and culture. 3. Frances E., married Charles G. Moulton (see Moulton); one child, Olga Frances.

(III) William Woodman, only son of Jeremiah Miller and Martha Weeks (Woodman) Mason, was born in Limerick, August 25, 1850. He was educated in the common schools, at Limerick Academy, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After completing his studies he devoted himself to the extensive lines of business which his father was then managing, becoming his assistant, and acquired a thorough knowledge of both business and finance. Subsequently he accepted the cashiership of the Limerick National Bank, of which his father was president, and served in that capacity for many years. In 1889 he became vice-president of the

Portland National Bank, and in 1907 was advanced to the presidency of that institution. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily upward, step by step, until he is now occupying a position of prominence; and through his entire career he has ever been looked upon as a man of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business acumen, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. Inheriting in a marked degree the fine characteristics of his father, strict integrity, straightforward dealing, generosity and independence, he has proven himself most successful in carrying out the policies so sagaciously projected by the father whose example he emulates and whose memory he both cherishes and honors.

William Woodman Mason is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him, and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest. He is a generous friend, and a warm advocate, of all those who are battling for the right, and for principles and policies for the public good, and he has a pleasing personality which has won for him a legion of friends. Like his father, he is an earnest Republican, and exercises an influence in the councils of his party. He has held but one official position, that of representative in the legislature, to which place he was elected in 1885 from the classed towns of Limerick and Waterloo, serving one term most efficiently and creditably. He is a charter member of Highland Lodge, No. 48, and a member of Fraternity Encampment, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Mason married, in Portland, May, 1891, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves (see Cleaves family).

This pioneer family, members of which are traced in the following account, has the distinction of being descended from the first Woodman who landed on New England soil and became the progenitor of a line which now exists. The family name probably came from the occupation of him who first took it.

(1) Edward Woodman, probably from Corsham, a village in Wiltshire, England, eleven miles from Christian Malford, came with his wife Joanna, and together with Archelaus Woodman, probably his young brother, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. Archelaus came from England in the ship

"James"; the name of the ship which brought Edward is unknown. Edward Woodman was one of the ninety-one grantees who settled Newbury, and one of fifteen of that number who was entitled to be called "Mr." He is supposed to have lived in 1681, and for years before, in what was afterward and for a long time known as "Woodman's Lane," now known as Kent street, and situate in the present town of Newburyport. March 25, 1681, Edward conveyed to his son Jonathan "My now dwelling-house, houses and barns and orchard and pasture, and all my plow land lying by and adjoining to the said houses, as also all the plow lands upon the northwest side of the street lying upon the westward side of my house, the said street being vulgarly called the Newstreet." The consideration for this conveyance was "natural and fatherly love and affection" and "twenty pounds which is yearly to be paid during the time of my own and my wife's natural life." Edward Woodman is not known to have had any trade. In a deed dated 1687 he is styled husbandman. He was a man of influence, decision, and energy, and opposed with great zeal the attempt made by the Rev. Thomas Parker to change the mode of church government from Congregationalism to something like Presbyterianism. He was made a freeman May 25, 1636; was a deputy in the general court in 1636-37-39-43; in 1638-41-45-46 was one of the three commissioners to end small causes in Newbury, and at various times held other offices of trust in town and state. He was one of the first selectmen of Newbury, elected in 1636, and his name heads the list as given by Coffin. Among his other commissions he had one from the state "to see people marry," of which in 1681 he speaks as follows: "An unprofitable commission; I quickly laid aside the worke, which has cost me many a bottle of sacke and liquor, where friends and acquaintances have been concerned." He and his wife Joanna were living in February, 1688. She was then seventy-four. He died prior to 1694, at an unknown age. Their children were: Edward, John, Joshua, Mary, Sarah, Jonathan and Ruth. Edward and John were born in England.

(II) Joshua, third son and child of Edward and Joanna Woodman, was born in Old Newbury, in 1636; "first man child borne in Newbury" is the legend his gravestone bears. He took the oath of allegiance in 1678, and is then called forty-one. It appears that he lived in both Andover and Newbury. He owned land in Haverhill, where he built a house between 1660 and 1668, and probably resided.

After he was sixty years old (1698), he bought twelve acres of land of Benjamin Lowe in the tract called the freehold lots, in the upper woods, which was bounded "northerly by the highway upon the Merrimack river." By his will he devised his land in Haverhill to three of his sons; this included one hundred and twenty acres of the two hundred and twenty acres which his father Edward bought of Stephen Kent, November 21, 1662, and is said to constitute a part of the site of the present city of Lawrence. His will was made March 27, 1703, O. S., and probated July 12, of the same year. He died May 30, 1703, aged seventy-seven years, doubtless in Byfield parish, and was buried in the graveyard adjoining the parish meeting house lot, on the line between Newbury and Rowley. His grave and that of his son Joshua are still marked by the (original) small slate stones set there years ago. He married, January 23, 1666, Elizabeth Stevens, who died in 1714, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth Stevens, of Andover. Children: Elizabeth, Dorothy, Joshua, Jonathan, a son (died young) Metheble, David, Benjamin, Sarah and Mary.

(III) Benjamin, eighth child and fifth son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Stevens) Woodman, was born probably in Andover, Massachusetts, July 27, 1683. By deed dated December 6, 1706, he bought, being then of Newbury, for twenty-two pounds, of John Dummer, of Newbury, seven and one-half acres of land lying in Newbury, and there it is believed that he settled and raised his family and resided until his death. There is tradition to confirm the other evidence that this was his home, and it is known that he lived in Byfield parish in Newbury. He was a tanner, and the place has been the site of a tanyard time out of mind. He bought, March 26, 1735, a one hundred and twenty-third part of the town of Narragansett, No. 1 (Buxton). May 31, 1736, he bought one-half of an original right; and September 29, 1745, he bought the other half of that original right; and the same year he was one of the two who agreed to build each a house and clear four acres of land in that township within four years. These interests in the town he conveyed to his son Joshua, December 24, 1741, and April 15, 1747. He died in 1748. His will was made April 14, 1748, and probated July 4 following. He married, March 1, 1711, Elizabeth Longfellow, born July 3, 1688, at Newbury Falls, daughter of William and Anne (Sewall) Longfellow. "William Longfellow, the only one of the name who came to America, was born in 1651, in

Hampshire, England. He was a man of talents and education, wrote an elegant hand, but was not quite so much of a Puritan as some others. He married Anne, sister of Judge Samuel Sewall, and daughter of Old Henry Sewall. William Longfellow was very im-provident, and loved a frolic rather too well. He was what would be called, at the present day, a high buck. He enlisted as ensign in the ill-fated expedition to Canada, and was drowned at Anticosti in October, 1690, when his daughter Elizabeth was a little over two years old." Children of Benjamin and Elizabeth: Ann, Sarah, Joseph, Benjamin, Joshua, David and Jonathan (twins), Nathan and Stephen.

(IV) Captain Joseph, third child and eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Longfellow) Woodman, was born in Newbury, May 31, 1715, baptized June 5, 1715, and died in Hollis, Maine, July 4, 1796, and was buried on his own farm in Buxton. He seems to have been a settler in Narragansett No. 1 (Buxton, Maine), as early as May 26, 1742, when his name is found on a petition by the then eleven settlers of the town. On account of the war between England and France in 1744, this settlement then broke up, and all the settlers left. There is no record of any settlers in the town between this date and 1750. June 10, 1746, Joseph Woodman was the grantee in a deed wherein he is described as "of Biddiford, laborer." This deed conveyed title to him of one-eighth of a double sawmill standing on Jordan's creek, and on the west side of Saco river, and known as the upper mill. February 9, 1747, Joseph Woodman and two others, yeomen, were grantees "of one-quarter part of a sawmill standing on Saco river in the town of Biddeford, and on that part of said river known as Cole's spout." "Also one quarter part of a sawmill near adjoining to the former higher up upon the said river, on a place known by the name of Jordan's crick; also one quarter part of eleven acres of land situated in Biddeford aforesaid and adjoining unto the said two sawmills." These eleven acres of land are now covered by the factories and a considerable portion of the city of Biddeford. Joseph Woodman returned to Narragansett No. 1 in 1750, and resided at Pleasant Point; his farm comprising lots 10 and 11 in range B, of the first division, and his house occupying the highest part of lot 11. In 1754 the proprietors' fort or garrison was built on lot 11, close by his house. He sold this place in 1757, and from that time forward the proprietors' records show that he was one of the most

active and prominent men in the town, and the registry of deeds shows that he was at different times the owner of much real estate. As early as 1750 he built a sawmill, the first of the kind in the town. He was captain of the first military company ever mustered in Buxton. His daughter Sally stated, in 1755, of her father: "He was a great lumberman in those days; he used to haul lumber to Pleasant Point and raft it to Saco. He sold his place to Cadwallader Gray, moved to the Hollis side of Salmon Falls, and built the first dwelling house there, and lived only three years afterwards." Hollis was then the "Plantation of Little Falls." Joseph Woodman married, in 1737, Betsey Durell, or more probably, Betsey Sewall. She died before she was twenty-one years old. Joseph Woodman married, according to the town records of Reading, Massachusetts, November 7, 1739, Catharine Smith, of Reading, born June 20, 1721, daughter of Isaac and Mary Smith. He married for his second or third wife, widow Cole, probably born Tarbox. He married last Reliance Edgcomb, widow of James Edgcomb, born Thompson, a native of Brunswick. His children were: Betsey, probably child of Betsey Sewall; Mary, Olive, Joseph, Rebecca, James, Susanna, Nathaniel and Sally. Seven children were born by the second (third) wife; and one of the last wife.

(V) Captain Joseph (2), fourth child and eldest son of Joseph (1) Woodman, was born in Biddeford, date of birth unknown, probably 1749; and died October 15, 1824, in the seventy-sixth year of his life. Buxton was a forest when he was born and during his boyhood. He was for three months the pupil of Silas Moody, and this was all the schooling he ever had. He settled on lot 3, range A, second division, probably immediately after his marriage, and there he made his home as long as he lived. He built his first house in August, 1775, while the British were cannonading Portland, and when he heard the thunder of their batteries at Buxton, wished he could have the glass they were breaking there to glaze the windows of his new house, which for want of glazing he was obliged to board up. The country was then so near its natural condition that wolves were plenty, and howled about his house at night. In 1802 he built a much more pretentious house, with a hip roof, which is still standing. He built the first sawmill on the Buxton side of the Saco river, and his cousin, Hon. John Woodman, and others built the first one on the Hollis side. He owned the land where the dam and mill



stood, and is said to have felled the first tree in clearing the ground for his improvements. He built not only the first sawmill, which was double, but three single sawmills on the Buxton side at Bar Mills. Before 1798 he also built a grist mill and a fulling mill there. A carding mill was put into the fulling mill at a later day, and is said to have been the first one in Maine. A large portion of the lumber in his day went to the West Indies, and return cargoes were composed mainly of rum and molasses. Then every one drank rum not excepting the women and the clergy; and Captain Woodman, being largely engaged in lumbering, not only drank it, but bought it by the hoghead for the use of his workmen and of his friends. He was the founder of the Bar Mills on the Buxton side of the river. He owned most if not all of the land where the mills and most compact part of the village now stand, and his farm lay adjacent. He never ceased to have a lively interest in all that related to Bar Mills, and though an old man when the building of the first bridge there was undertaken, he was so much interested in the project that he waded into the water to help move and place the crib which was to serve as a foundation for one of the piers of the bridge. While thus engaged he bruised one of his legs; inflammation ensued, and death was the consequence. He was an energetic, wide-awake man, of great natural abilities, who knew as much law as any lawyer of his day, it was said, and to him all the people of the neighborhood went for counsel and advice. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and capable of maintaining his side in a very spirited debate with his opponents in the Federalist party. He joined no church, but was the first in town to adopt the faith of the Universalists. He had a remarkably fine voice, and attended Parson Coffin's church, where for many years he sang in the choir. He had great muscular strength, was fond of wrestling or any rough game which would test his strength and prove him master. He is said to have been a great joker and fond of convivial entertainment. He was a handsome man, handsomely dressed in the fashion of the time, wearing queue, ruffles, and so forth; in form, noble, erect and commanding, and having manners of the old school, dignified and polished. He was captain of the military company, and was thereafter always called Captain Woodman, a title which his father bore before him. A military captaincy in those days was an honored position, which he was proud to hold. When in command of his com-

pany he dressed elegantly, wearing short clothes with silk stockings, silver knee and shoe buckles, ruffled shirt and ruffled wristbands. He was a Free Mason, and his funeral, which was the largest ever seen in the town up to that time, was under the auspices of that body. There were about eighty carriages in the procession. He was noted for courage and perseverance, and carried through whatever he undertook. He was generally liked, and was benevolent and good to the poor. He married, March, 1773, Abigail Woodsum, doubtless born in Biddeford, where she was baptized May 28, 1755, and died at the house of William Scribner, who married her granddaughter, Abigail Wingate, December 26, 1838, aged eighty-three years and eight months. She was the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Dyer) Woodsum, of Biddeford, who were married August 24, 1749. Her father's father was probably Joseph Woodsum, of Berwick, tailor. Her father moved to Narragansett No. 1 when she was a small child, and she was taken there on a load of hay. She was a tall, stately woman, with black eyes and dark complexion, and perfectly erect, even in her old age. She was of grave demeanor, quiet, and not given to gossip. She performed faithfully and well the duties which were incumbent upon her, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew her. It has been written: "Her children were justly proud of her as of their father, and I never saw more admiration expressed and more reverence manifested by children towards their parents than I witnessed in grandmother's children towards her. She would have commanded respect in any company." Children of Joseph and Abigail (Woodsum) Woodman, all born in Buxton: Edmund, Joseph (died young), Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph, Abigail, William, Submit, Tamson, John, James and Hannah.

(VI) William, seventh child of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Woodsum) Woodman, was born December 17, 1787, and died at Bar Mills, January 1, 1833. He was a lumberman, and resided at Bar Mills. He was considered a reliable and honorable man, and was beloved for his manly and social qualities. He was genial, social, fond of society and amusements, of quick and sympathetic feelings, and had a merry laugh which made all those who heard it laugh also. All regretted his early death. He married, July, 1815, Eliza, daughter of Aaron Burnham, of Scarborough. She died July 30, 1877. They had six children, all born in Buxton: Sarah Moody, Abigail Harris,

Mary Jackson, Eliza Burnham, Isabella Tappan, and Martha Weeks, next mentioned.

(VII) Martha Weeks, youngest child of William and Eliza (Burnham) Woodman, was born in Buxton, February 10, 1824, and died in Limerick, March 23, 1891. She married, August 10, 1849, Jeremiah M. Mason, of Limerick. (See Mason.)

(For first generation see Edward Woodman I.)

(II) Edward (2), eldest WOODMAN child of Edward (1) and Joanna 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 September following, which approximately indicates the time of his death. His children were: Mary, Elizabeth (died young), Edward (died 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 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.

(IV) Joshua, third son of Archelaus and Hannah Woodman, was born June 6, 1708, in Newbury, and settled about 1736 in Kingston, New Hampshire, where he died April 4, 1791. He was a man of most pious and sterling character and bore up the principles and chartered, in March, 1736, to Eunice Sawyer, born January 21, 1714, daughter of John and Sarah (Wells) Sawyer, the granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Emory) Sawyer, and great-granddaughter of Lieutenant William and Ruth Sawyer, pioneer settlers of Newbury. Of their fifteen children, three died in infancy. The survivors were: Joshua, Eunice, John, Moses, Samuel, Jonathan, David, Joseph, Hannah, Sarah, Mary and Benjamin.

(V) Moses, third son of Joshua and Eunice (Sawyer) Woodman, was born March 25, 1743, in Kingston, New Hampshire, and resided for a short time in Salisbury that state. The latter returned to the neighborhood of his native place and settled in Hawke (now Danville), New Hampshire, where he died in 1824. He married, in 1777, Hannah (Pierce)

Eaton, born 1751, died in August, 1850, at the age of ninety-nine years. They were the parents of: Polly, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Moses and John.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest son of Moses and Hannah (Pierce) (Eaton) Woodman, was born in 1783, probably in Danville, New Hampshire, and went to Lovell, Maine, whence he removed to Sweden, Maine. His active years were devoted to agriculture, and he maintained an intelligent interest in all that pertained to the public welfare, being an active Methodist in religion and a Whig in politics. He married Rachel Eaton; children: Timothy, John, Abigail, Hannah, Nathan and Mary.

(VII) John, second son of Benjamin and Rachel (Eaton) Woodman, was born 1808, in Dover, New Hampshire, and removed with his parents to Fryeburg, Maine. When seventeen years of age he went to Fryeburg, Maine, but soon after settled in Sweden, same state, where most of his life was passed, engaged in farming and lumbering. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held various official stations, and was a Whig and among the early supporters of the Republican party. He was a captain of militia and prominent in all public affairs. He died about 1890, at the age of eighty-two years, at Kent's Hill, Maine. He was married, in Sweden, to Sarah Ann Evans, born 1810, died 1905, at the age of ninety-four years, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Gammage) Evans, and granddaughter of Joshua and Rebecca Gammage. Joshua Gammage came from Scotland and fought at Bunker Hill, his weapon being a pitchfork. At the age of seventeen he enlisted under General Washington and served through the war. At the age of ninety years he went from Fryeburg, Maine, to attend a soldiers' reunion in Boston, and died soon after. John and Sarah A. (Evans) Woodman were the parents of five children: The eldest, Sarah Worth, became the wife of Marcus Nash, and both are now deceased. Rebecca married Simeon Charles, of Fryeburg. John Francis is mentioned at length below. Caroline Evans married Edwin Lord, of Kezar Falls, Maine. James Oscar served in civil war; died at South Windham, Maine, leaving a son George.

(VIII) Rev. John Francis, eldest son of John and Sarah (Evans) Woodman, was born September 12, 1836, in Sweden, and grew up there, receiving the educational training afforded by the common schools, but is largely a self-educated man, having prepared himself by private study, after which he took

a course in preparation for the Methodist ministry. Meantime he worked at blacksmithing. He was made a deacon and subsequently became a member of the Maine Conference, May 9, 1875. He has served as pastor at Shapleigh, Acton, New Vineyard, New Portland, Phillips and Strong. Because of failure of his health he was compelled to abandon the ministry, and located on a farm in Oxford, Maine, where he has since resided and is a man of affairs in the community. A Republican in politics, he has filled various junior offices, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, March 28, 1859, at Raymond, Maine, Sarah Small Nash, daughter of Daniel S. and Achsah A. (Small) Nash. Daniel S. Nash was a farmer residing in Raymond, and had four children: Marcus, Sarah S., Samuel and Mary. Sarah S. (Nash) Woodman died before 1875, and Mr. Woodman married (second) January 9, 1875, Dorothy Melissa Abbott, youngest child of Tobias and Dorothy (Wilson) Abbott. Tobias Abbott was a farmer residing in Newfield. There were three children of Mr. Woodman's first marriage: Daniel Nash, again mentioned below; John, died aged two years; and Sarah Ann, wife of William H. Merchant, residing in Yarmouth, Maine. The children of the second marriage were: Alice May, Frank Evans and Ethel Hoyt.

(IX) Daniel Nash, eldest son of Rev. John F. and Sarah S. (Nash) Woodman, was born March 31, 1861, in Sweden, Maine, and there passed his boyhood, but attended Kent's Hill Seminary for three years and graduated at the Eastern Maine Seminary with class of 1899. He was subsequently a student for two years in the medical department of Bowdoin College, and studied medicine two years at the medical school connected with the Maine General Hospital at Portland. After one year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, he was graduated in April, 1893. He immediately began the practice of his profession at North Yarmouth, where he remained four years, and has ever since been established at Yarmouthville, where he has a large and growing practice and is highly esteemed as a man and citizen. Dr. Woodman is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Maine Medical Society, and of the Academy of Medicine and Science, at Portland. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having obtained the Royal Arch degree, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Redmen, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle; and of the Methodist Episco-

pal church. He was once active in political matters, associating with the Republican party, but in recent years has given little attention to matters of that nature. He married, October 11, 1890, Hattie Worthley Kendell, born in 1871, in Bangor, Maine, daughter of Alva and Harriett (Worthley) Kendall. Their children are: Lewis A., Edward Francis, Alfred King, Ruth Nash, Sarah Melissa, Arthur T., Ethel Maud and Alice Cynthia.

(For early generations see Edward Woodman I.)

(IV) Joshua (2), third son  
WOODMAN of Benjamin and Elizabeth  
(Longfellow) Woodman,  
was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 22, 1720. Together with his brothers Joseph and Nathan he settled near Pleasant Point, in Buxton, Maine, in 1750. On December 24, 1741, his father conveyed to him one full right of land, being one one-hundred and twenty-third part of Narragansett No. 1 (now Buxton), and by subsequent purchase he acquired title to six and one-half full rights, or about one-seventeenth part of the entire township. It is said that he also owned still other lands than those mentioned. According to Dennett's map (1870) he settled and had his home on lot No. 22, range C, first division. Under date of Biddeford, August 21, 1749, the clerk of the proprietors of Narragansett No. 1 was requested to call a meeting on the application of Robert Brooks, John Brooks, Jacob Davis, John Redlon, Thomas Bradbury, Joseph Woodman, Joshua Woodman and Amos Chase. At that time all of these men were doubtless living in Biddeford and Saco, all of which territory then was under the name of Biddeford. The year 1749 seems to have been one of preparation on the part of the proprietors of the town, and from the following year (1750) dates the permanent settlement and continuous history of the town. In 1742 a temporary settlement was made and was continued for two years, when the pioneers were compelled to abandon their lands on account of the outbreak of war between England and France, which of course involved their American colonies. Joseph Woodman was one of that small band of intrepid pioneers who in 1742 made the first attempt to found the town which was compelled to be abandoned two years later, but his brother Joshua is not known to have been one of them. Joshua evidently moved from Newbury to Biddeford some time during the year 1749, at the time when the proprietors were making preparations for the second attempt at perma-



nent settlement of old Narragansett No. 1. The proprietors' records show that Joshua Woodman was one of the leading men in the new region, frequently moderator of the town meetings and his name appears often among the petitioners to the proprietors for various purposes and also among those who had occasion to present petitions to the general court of the province; and the records bear testimony to the fact that he was chosen to serve on committees to which were delegated important and responsible duties. In fact history establishes that Joseph and Joshua Woodman were recognized as leaders among the founders of the town. On June 27, 1765, probably on account of financial embarrassments Joshua Woodman conveyed to his brother Stephen (then of Falmouth, now Portland) "my homestead farm whereon I now dwell, containing one hundred acres, more or less, the same being six home lots in said township, viz.: In Letter C the home lots numbered 21, 23 and 26, and in Letter D lots numbered six and seven, together with the buildings thereon standing." This appears to have been the beginning of a series of financial reverses which eventually resulted in the loss of a considerable part of his once large land holdings in the town. Several judgments were obtained against Joshua Woodman at the June term of the court in York county in 1767 and several others at the June term of the court in the following year. The causes of his misfortunes are not known. He died in Buxton about the year 1800, and his wife is said to have died six years afterward. Both were buried in the graveyard at the Lower Corner, and Cyrus Woodman, in his work entitled "The Woodmans of Buxton, Maine" (1872), says that the stones marking their graves are still standing.

(V) Joshua, son of Joshua Woodman, married June 14, 1787, Sarah Wheeler, of Buxton, and died January 16 (or 21), 1844. He served in the American navy during the revolutionary war, was captured by the British, and confined in what was called the Mill prison in England; but after a time he managed to escape by digging under the prison wall. He also was in the land service during a part of the war, and was with the army under General Washington throughout the eventful winter at Valley Forge, at which place it also is said that he was one of Washington's life guards. Captain Robert Wentworth, of Buxton, is our authority for the statement "that with others he dug under the walls of the Mill prison in England and escaped to

France." He remained in the latter country for some time, without money or means of any kind by the use of which he was able to return to America. However, one of his fellow townsmen, a Captain Harding, who happened to be in England about that time and heard of his misfortune, went to France and provided him with the means to get back home. His gravestone says that Joshua Woodman died January 16, 1844, aged ninety-five years, which doubtless is an error, if his brother Benjamin was older than himself, for their father was not married until May 25, 1749.

(VI) Samuel, son of Joshua and Sarah (Wheeler) Woodman, was born in Buxton, Maine, August 28, 1790, and died in Portland, Maine, about 1827. He married (first) June 5, 1815, Paulina Libby, of Gorham, Maine, and (second) in 1821, Lydia Raymond.

(VII) Benjamin J., only son of Samuel and Paulina (Libby) Woodman, was born in Westbrook, Maine, November 20, 1818, and died there in 1903. He was a shoemaker by trade, and in the earlier part of his business life was associated with William H. Neal, of Westbrook, in the manufacture of shoes. This was before the days of modern shoe factories. The firm of Neal & Woodman, as the partnership was known, manufactured shoes largely by hand and distributed the product of the shop through the surrounding towns with wagons. It was the custom of the "shoe team" to call at the merchant's door and supply their wants from stock carried in the wagon driven by the salesman. The firm carried on a profitable business for many years and became large holders of real estate in the town, but finally was compelled to suspend operations during the panic and business depression of 1857. At that time Mr. Woodman disposed of his interest in the concern to his partner and removed to a farm in Westbrook, where he died, in his eighty-fifth year. He married, in December, 1840, Charlotte Babb, of Westbrook, and both she and her husband were members of the Westbrook Methodist Episcopal Church for more than half a century; children: Charles B., Paulina H., Benjamin F., Clara, Mary and Charlotte.

(VIII) Charles Babb, eldest son of Benjamin J. and Charlotte (Babb) Woodman, was born in Westbrook, Maine, in 1841, and died in that city in August, 1901. He received his education in the common schools of his native town and in Gorham Academy, and for the next ten years after leaving school was employed in the steward's department of different coast steamboats, three years of that period

being spent on government transports during the civil war. He enlisted early in the war, but was not able to pass the required physical examination. At the close of the war he returned home, and in company with E. H. Sturgis entered general merchandizing, the firm name being Sturgis & Woodman. In 1872 he purchased his partner's interest in the business, and soon afterward gradually sold out his grocery stock and confined himself to the sale of drugs and medicines. For a number of years he was proprietor of the only drug store in Westbrook, and he continued in that business until the time of his death. Mr. Woodman always took an active and commendable part in public affairs. Before Westbrook became a city he was for many years a member of the Republican town committee and its chairman for thirteen years. For several years also he was a member of the Republican district committee of the state, having been selected for that position by the late Thomas B. Reed. For five consecutive years he was town clerk and treasurer of Westbrook, and in 1885 and again in 1887 represented Westbrook in the lower house of the state legislature. After the town became a city he was twice elected member of the board of aldermen, serving as president of the board during his second term of office. He was postmaster of Westbrook four years during the administration of President Harrison, and in April, 1899, was reappointed by Mr. McKinley for another term. He died during the second term of his incumbency of office, and as an appreciation of his faithful performance of duty his youngest son, Benjamin J. Woodman, was appointed his successor; and the son is now postmaster of the city. In 1863 Charles Babb Woodman married Clydemena Spears, of Waterville, Maine, and by her had six children: Charles Harold, now dead; Alice Louise, now dead; Guy Perley, a business man of Brunswick, Maine; George M., a physician of Westbrook; Benjamin J., postmaster of Westbrook; Philip Everett, now dead.

(IX) George M., third son of Charles Babb and Clydemena (Spears) Woodman, was born in Westbrook, Maine, June 20, 1872, and acquired his earlier literary education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1890. He then took the scientific course at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, and was graduated from that institution in 1892. After spending one year as clerk in his father's drug store and a like time as reporter on the staff of the Portland *Evening Express*, he determined to enter

the profession of medicine; and to that end he matriculated at the medical department of Bowdoin College, completed the course of that institution, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897, *cum laude*, and with the honors of the valedictory. After graduating he received the appointment of house surgeon to the Maine General Hospital and remained there one year. He began his professional career at South Windham, Maine, remained there for five years, and has since practiced in his native city of Westbrook. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Maine State Medical Society, the Portland and the Westbrook Medical Clubs. He at present holds a commission from the governor as contract surgeon of the National Guard of the State of Maine.

He married, February 25, 1904, Wilna Frost Newcomb, of Westbrook, daughter of Erwin B. and Ellen (Pennell) Newcomb. Two children have been born of this marriage: Charles B., born November 30, 1904, and George M. Jr., born May 6, 1907.

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(For first generation see Robert Jordan 1.)

(II) Jedediah, son of Robert JORDAN Jordan, was born in Falmouth, Maine, and died in 1735. He left the plantation of Spurwink with his father at the outbreak of the Indians, and settled at Great Island, now New Castle, New Hampshire. He afterwards removed to Kittery, Maine. He made his will March 6, 1729. Children, probably born at Kittery: 1. Jedediah, born 1684, mentioned below. 2. Abigail, 1687, married Daniel Robinson. 3. Keziah, 1690, died unmarried 1737. 4. Mary, 1693, married John Boulter. 5. Sarah, 1696, married James Jackson; resided at Dover, New Hampshire. 6. John, 1698, married, 1737, Deliverance Reading. 7. Thomas, 1701, married, 1736, Anne Simonton. 8. Robert, 1704, married, 1727, Rachel Huckins.

(III) Jedediah (2), son of Jedediah (1) Jordan, born in 1684, died before 1729. He settled on a part of his father's farm at Spurwink. Children: 1. Israel, born 1712. 2. John, 1715, mentioned below. 3. Samuel, 1718, married, 1745, Hannah Jordan. 4. Jeremiah, 1721, married Keziah Hanscomb. 5. Abigail, 1724, married Richard Clark.

(IV) John, son of Jedediah (2) Jordan, was born in 1715. He married, in 1738, Isabelle Armstrong. Children: 1. James, born 1740, married Lydia Barnes. 2. Lemuel, 1742, married, October 25, 1774, Mary Jordan. 3. Samuel, 1744, mentioned below. 4. John, mar-

ried, March 26, 1782, Lucy Jordan. 5. Thomas, died unmarried. 6. Dorothy, died unmarried. 7. Mary, married, February 18, 1787, Joshua Robinson. 8. Sarah, married, November 21, 1776, Robert Clark.

(V) Samuel, son of John Jordan, born at Falmouth in 1744, died May 10, 1809. He was in the revolution in Captain Abram Tyler's company, Colonel Edmund Plummer's regiment, in 1775-76. He married, February 11, 1766, at Cape Elizabeth, Sarah Jackson, when they were both very young. She died at Raymond, Maine, July 29, 1804. Children: 1. Polly, born October 23, 1766, died December 23, 1812; married, 1790, Francis Symonds, of Raymond. 2. John, born October 23, 1768, died December 16, 1861; married, May 1, 1792, Dorcas Davis. 3. Hannah, born 1770, died young. 4. David, born June 20, 1773, died July 3, 1850; married, 1801, Olive Brown. 5. Samuel, born September 21, 1775, mentioned below. 6. Henry, born May 8, 1778, died March 16, 1861; married, first, December 8, 1803, Polly Simonton; second, January 19, 1819, Mrs. Judith Clark. 7. Thomas, born 1780, died 1789. 8. James, born October 21, 1783. 9. Zachariah, born July 2, 1787, died July 3, 1874; married, first, June 3, 1832, Esther Merrill; second, April 21, 1840, Sabina Page.

(VI) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Jordan, was born at Raymond, Maine, September 21, 1775, the first lawful white male child born in Raymond. He married, May 21, 1797, Rachel Humphrey, born August 30, 1776, at Gray, died 1871. He was a farmer and resided at Raymond. He died October 11, 1859. Children: 1. David, born April 7, 1798, mentioned below. 2. Isabelle, born July 4, 1799, married, October 7, 1819, Joseph Symonds, and resided at Portland. 3. Sarah, born February 18, 1801, married, February, 1832, Thomas Wales. 4. Dr. Cyrus, born January 1, 1803, graduate of Dartmouth College; married, first, June 18, 1828, Elsie Wales; second, 1854, Abbie Crane. 5. Jonas, born November 11, 1804, died June 28, 1875; married, April 18, 1835, Alma J. Brackett. 6. Lydia M., born August 5, 1810, died June 8, 1813. 7. Cynthia, born February 18, 1814, died unmarried. 8. Anson, born August 29, 1816, died March 14, 1863; married, first, July 31, 1842, Matilda Hale Porter; second, Henrietta W. Thurlow. 9. Nelson, born October 20, 1818, married, December 9, 1850, Dorcas Staples Morrison. 10. Susan, born October 18, 1820, unmarried.

(VII) David, son of Samuel (2) Jordan,

was born in Raymond, April 7, 1798. He attended the town school for about six weeks each year from twelve years of age until his majority. He then went to the academy at Bridgeton for two months and to the Hebron Academy for three months. He began teaching school when he was twenty-two years old, and taught for twenty years in different parts of the state. For several years he was a member of the superintending committee in the towns where he resided. He began to train with the militia at the age of eighteen, and was elected lieutenant, then captain, and became colonel at the age of thirty-one. He was baptized by Rev. James Libby in 1839 and united with the Free Baptist Church at Otisfield. He afterwards joined the Free Baptist Church at New Gloucester. He resided until 1836 in Raymond, with the exception of a year in New Gloucester; from that time until 1846 in Otisfield; until 1854 in Poland, and then in New Gloucester. He married, November 29, 1827, at New Gloucester, Thankful Clark, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Judith (Stinchfield) Clark. Children: 1. Isabelle, born December 8, 1828, married, October 25, 1857, Henry Cummings. 2. Julia Clark, born May 19, 1831, died May 24, 1831. 3. Benjamin Clark, born June 26, 1833, mentioned below. 4. Juliette, born December 26, 1835, married, March 26, 1861, Orin P. Nash, and resided at Biddeford. 5. Anson, born May 3, 1839, died August 19, 1841. 6. Emeline Leach, born June 28, 1841. 7. Susan Maria, born November 12, 1843. 8. Lyman G., born March 12, 1845, mentioned below. 9. Mark F. Clark, born March 31, 1848, married, September, 1874, Eliza Ellis Dunnell, and resided at Alfred, Maine. 10. Dr. Leicester Howard, born August 18, 1850, graduate of Bowdoin College, 1873; married, July, 1878, Josephine L. Davis.

(VIII) Benjamin Clark, son of David Jordan, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, June 26, 1833. He married, August 16, 1864, at Buxton, Ann L. Meserve, daughter of Arcades E. Meserve. Children: 1. Nellie Belle, born August 20, 1865. 2. Infant, May 11, died May 12, 1867. 3. Dora, May 27, 1868. 4. Josephine, February 10, 1873, died August 19, 1873.

(VIII) Lyman G., son of David Jordan, was born at New Gloucester, March 12, 1845. He graduated at Bates College in 1870, and is now one of the faculty of the college. He married, December 24, 1871, Hattie True Knowlton, daughter of Rev. E. Knowlton, of South Montville. He resides at Lewiston.



Maine. Children: 1. Ralph I., born May 9, 1875, died January 29, 1877. 2. Beula Claire, born June 2, 1877. 3. Mabel Truc, September 23, 1878. 4. Elwin K. 5. Wayne C.

(For preceding generation see Rev. Robert Jordan I.)

(II) Jeremiah, youngest son of JORDAN Rev. Robert and Sarah (Winter) Jordan, was born at Falmouth, Maine, about 1663, and died in 1729. The place where he was born was the old family plantation at Spurwink, afterwards Falmouth and now Cape Elizabeth. This estate had been inherited from the father of Mrs. Robert Jordan, Mr. John Winter, a great landed proprietor. Rev. Robert Jordan and his family lived on this place from 1648 till 1675, when the house was burned by the Indians, and they moved to Newcastle, New Hampshire, where the clergyman died four years later. The "Old Plantation" at Spurwink, containing about one thousand acres, was bequeathed to Mrs. Jordan with the provision that it should go to Jeremiah at her death. The son was sixteen years of age at the time of his father's decease, and he continued to live with his mother at Newcastle till his marriage in 1688. Soon after this Jeremiah Jordan removed to Scarborough, Maine, where he occupied the Nonesuch Farm, containing two thousand acres, which had belonged to his mother. It was here that his two children were born, and it was here that he raised the provisions that he sold to the government. The following document has been preserved: "Blackpoint, Oct. 4, 1703. This signifies that we have taken on board the Sloop Crowndhen, Mr. Bena. Gold, master, a thousand and twenty nine pounds of pork which Mr. Jeremiah Jordan owner weighed by ye Governor's order to be delivered at ye stores at Great Island." Three years later a complaint was filed at Kittery, Maine, by Pela Whittemore that the pork, through somebody's negligence, "or for want of salt was much damnified so that I could never dispose of more than half of it." It is not strange that the pork was not properly salted, for on August 10, 1703, Jeremiah Jordan and his wife were captured by a hostile band of Indians, and on the same day, Dominicus Jordan, a brother, who lived on the east side of the Spurwink river, was killed in his own house, and his family carried into captivity. The children of Jeremiah Jordan, after the capture of their parents, were sent to Newcastle, where they probably remained in the care of friends till the release of their mother. After remaining

three years in captivity, she was permitted to come back from Canada. Upon her return she made her home in Newcastle, which was probably her native place. Jeremiah Jordan was kept in Canada a number of years, part of the time with the Indians and later with the French. He was then carried to France, where he remained some years, being finally released, and returning, first to Spurwink, then to Newcastle. Owing to the exposure and hardships through which he had passed, he was not recognized by any of his friends, who all supposed he had been dead for years. He proved his identity by showing the scars on his breast, caused by fire or water when he was quite young, which were remembered by some of the family. From that time he was called "French Jeremy" to distinguish him from others of the same name. He probably remained at Newcastle till after the death of his wife, and then accompanied his son, Jeremiah (2), to Falmouth in 1725. About 1688 Jeremiah Jordan married Katherine, whose maiden name is unknown, and they had two children: Jeremiah (2), whose sketch follows; and Deborah, born about 1696, married James Randell, of Newcastle, New Hampshire.

(III) Jeremiah (2), only son of Jeremiah (1) and Katharine Jordan, was born about 1693, probably on the Nonesuch Farm, at Scarborough, Maine, and he died about 1764. His parents were carried into captivity when he was ten years of age, and the boy and his sister Deborah were brought up at Newcastle, New Hampshire. Jeremiah (2) Jordan was living at Newcastle as late as 1724, and in 1728 he was living at Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine. His first wife, who was probably the mother of his five children, may have died between those dates. About 1715 he married Catharine Randell, daughter of James Randell, of Newcastle, New Hampshire. There were five children: 1. James, born 1716, married Phebe Mitchell. 2. Elizabeth, 1719, married Moses Hanscomb, of Falmouth. 3. Jeremiah (3), whose sketch follows. 4. Deborah, 1723, married Solomon Bragdon, of Scarborough. 5. Hepzibah, 1749, married Styleman Jordan, of Newcastle, New Hampshire. The second wife of Jeremiah (2) Jordan was Sarah, but her maiden name is unknown.

(IV) Jeremiah (3), second son of Jeremiah (2) and Catharine (Randell) Jordan, was born in 1721, probably at Newcastle, New Hampshire. At the age of seven, or earlier, he moved with his parents to Falmouth, Maine. He must have spent his life in that neighbor-

hood, as he received from his father a deed of one hundred and ninety acres of land near the mouth of the Spurwink river. The date of his death is unknown. He married Elizabeth Cox, of Beverly, Massachusetts, to whom he was published June 2, 1750. They had seven children: 1. Sarah, born May 22, 1752, married William Dingley, of Falmouth. 2. Mary, January 12, 1754, married Benjamin Staniford. 3. Lucy, February 25, 1759, married John Jordan, a son of Jedediah (2), a first cousin of Jeremiah (2). 4. Nathaniel, whose sketch follows. 5. Deborah, September 23, 1763, married Noah Jordan (2). 6. Thomas, February 18, 1769, was an invalid many years, and died unmarried at the age of fifty. 7. Winter, February 12, 1775, married Lucy Richards.

(V) Nathaniel, eldest son of Jeremiah (3) and Elizabeth (Cox) Jordan, was born May 25, 1761, at Falmouth, Maine; but the date of his death is unknown. He was a farmer and lived on the old homestead at Spurwink. On January 29, 1784, he married Dorothy Jordan, daughter of Captain Joshua and Catherine (Jordan) Jordan. (See Jordan V.) There were ten children: 1. Lucy, born August 7, 1784. 2. Betsey, December 15, 1785. 3. and 4. William and Nathaniel (twins), November 27, 1791. 5. Sally, October 13, 1794. 6. Rufus, September 13, 1795. 7. Catharine, 1797. 8. Joshua, October 14, 1799. 9. Polly, November 13, 1801. 10. Ivory, January 11, 1805. Of these children, Lucy married Stephen Hibbard, of Freedom, and died at Norridgewock in 1824. Betsey married David Small, of Scarborough, and was living in 1878 at the age of ninety-three. William is mentioned in the succeeding paragraph. Nathaniel married (first) Abigail Garcelon, (second) Alice Rowe. Sally married Jonathan McKenney and lived at Danville. Catharine married Samuel Waterhouse, a farmer of Lisbon, and died in that town in 1840. Joshua was a trader and lumberman, and lived at Foxcroft. He married (first) Olive Ann Duggin, of Wells, who died at the age of twenty-nine, leaving two children; (second) Martha Merrill, of Harmony, who had seven children. No further record is given of Polly Jordan beyond the fact of her birth; she probably died young. Ivory lived at New Gloucester, and married (first) Eliza, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Staples) Jordan, (second) Caroline C. Dyer. Rufus lived on home farm at Cape Elizabeth; father of Mrs. Stephen Dyer, of Portland, mother of Herbert Dyer, of Portland, Mrs. D. Wallace Oakes, of Auburn.

(VI) William, eldest son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Jordan) Jordan, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, November 27, 1791, and died at Danville, now Auburn, January 24, 1853. He bought a tract of land in Danville, covered with heavy green timber, and built a little house there where he moved his family in January, 1822. He was an honest, industrious man, and worked hard to support his family. On January 24, 1821, he married Margaret Duggin, daughter of Michael Duggin, of Cape Elizabeth, and they had nine children: 1. Olive, born January 24, 1822, married Samuel R. Danrem, of Belgrade. 2. Francis Michael, January 10, 1824, married Parthenia Ricker. 3. William (2), whose sketch follows. 4. Margaret A., September 17, 1828, married George W. Ricker, of New Gloucester. 5. Mary Jane, June 11, 1832, now living, unmarried. 6. Nathaniel L., February 25, 1835, married Adelia S. Libby, of Durham. 7. Almond Libby, January 21, 1837, died in that year. 8. Susan Maria, September 10, 1838, married Edward A. Little. 9. Sarah Ellen, August 11, 1841.

(VII) William (2), second son of William (1) and Margaret (Duggin) Jordan, was born November 17, 1825, at Danville, now Auburn, Maine, and received his education in the schools of that town. He remained on the home farm till twenty-two years of age when he went to Massachusetts, and later to Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained some time. He then returned to Auburn and went into business with his brother, Francis M. They afterwards took in Albert E. Frost, and changed the name to Jordan, Frost and Company. In 1884 Mr. Jordan began his present market garden, making a specialty of strawberries and celery. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Baptist church. On December 20, 1854, he married Caroline Cranston, daughter of Thomas and Phebe Cranston, of Newport, Rhode Island. They had seven children: 1. Mary Jane, born November 22, 1855, married George Strout, of Biddeford; child, Paul Strout. 2. Thomas Cranston, July 6, 1857, was educated in Auburn, associated with his father in the market garden; married Elizabeth P. Moody, who died April 9, 1907. 3. Annie, January 23, 1859. 4. Carrie Cranston, January 6, 1862, married George Ingersoll, of Auburn; child, Elizabeth F., a student at Bates College. 5. William F., November 1, 1863, educated in public schools of Auburn, graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885; then went to Omaha, Nebraska, and

became civil engineer for the Burlington & Quincy railroad for three years; went from there to Rochester, New York, as assistant engineer of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, where he remained twelve years, or until he was appointed terminal engineer for the New York Central railroad. Member of American Society of Civil Engineers, and secretary of American Encyclopedia of Biography now being published. Married Mabel, daughter of Rawson and Mary Smith, of Rochester, New York; child, Lawrence, born October 10, 1898. 6. Ernest, May 1, 1871, educated in the schools of Auburn and the College of Pharmacy of New York City; was for some time employed with the Auburn Drug and Chemical Company, and afterwards went to Bangor, where he remained until 1894; returned to Auburn and in 1895, in company with John Burrill, formed the firm of Burrill & Jordan, which continued until 1900, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Jordan entered the employ of Seth D. Wakefield, where he still remains. Married Ada M. Ham, of Boston; children: Caroline F. and Edward M. 7. Archer, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Archer, youngest child of William (2) and Caroline (Cranston) Jordan, was born at Auburn, Maine, January 7, 1873. He attended the public schools of his native town, graduated from the Edward Little high school in 1891, thereupon entering Colby College, from which he graduated in the class of 1895. He then accepted the position of principal of the high school in Vanceboro, Maine, resigning there one year later to accept a position in the Mitchell's Boys School at Billerica, Massachusetts, where he taught mathematics and science. In 1899 he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from there in 1902 with the degree of D. D. S. He began the practice of dentistry at Waterville, Maine, and in 1904 returned to Auburn and opened the office which he now occupies. He is a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in religion. He is a member of the Calumet and Country clubs, also of the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon. On October 16, 1902, he married Ethel Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Dr. Charles E. and Emma J. (Harlow) Williams, of Auburn. (See Williams V.) Children: Cranston Harlow, born July 12, 1903; Archer (2), July 20, 1905; Charles W., September 24, 1907.

(IV) Captain Joshua, third son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Jordan, was born in 1736, at Spurwink, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine. He seems to have resembled his grandfather Do-

minicus in physique, being six feet in height and of great endurance. At the beginning of the revolution he had a large family of children, but he left all to fight for his country. On November 20, 1777, he commanded a company of men in Colonel Peter Noyes' regiment. In 1779 he had command of a company in Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's regiment. On the expedition against the enemy at Penobscot, from July 7 to September 25, 1779, his name heads the payroll as captain. Later in life he became the owner of part of Richmond's Island, and there he lived for a number of years, dying at length in his chair. He had been afflicted with asthma for some time, so that he could not sleep in a bed. The exact date of his death is unknown. On March 24, 1763, he married Catharine Jordan, of Falmouth, daughter of his second cousin, Richard Jordan, and his wife, Katharine Hanscomb. To Joshua and Catharine (Jordan) Jordan were born eight children, and it is somewhat remarkable that six out of the eight married Jordans. 1. Dorothy, mentioned below. 2. and 3. William and Joshua (twins), born June 8, 1770, married respectively Eunice and Abigail Jordan. 4. Daniel, December 7, 1773, married Ann McKenney. 5. Ebenezer, February 9, 1778, married Polly Jordan. 6. James, August 20, 1780, married Martha Robinson. 7. Nathaniel, October 15, 1782, married Esther Jordan. 8. Catharine, November 21, 1784, married Nathaniel Jordan, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Peables) Jordan. Ebenezer Jordan, who married, September 15, 1810, was drowned shortly afterward, while fording the channel between Richmond's Island and the mainland. This channel, which is an easy ford in low tide, is a mile wide at flood.

(V) Dorothy, eldest child of Captain Joshua and Catharine (Jordan) Jordan, was born August 29, 1764, at Cape Elizabeth, and married, June 29, 1784, Nathaniel Jordan, youngest son of Jeremiah (3) and Elizabeth (Cox) Jordan. (See Jordan V.)

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(For preceding generations see Rev. Robert Jordan I.)

(III) Dominicus (2) Jordan, JORDAN eldest son of Dominicus (1) and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan, was born at Spurwink, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in 1683, died May 20, 1749. At the time of the Indian outbreak, soon after 1700, he was captured by the Indians and taken to Trois Rivières (Three Rivers), Canada, and held prisoner there for something like twelve or thirteen years before he was suc-



cessful in making his escape. While living among the Canadian Indians he became quite familiar with the dialects of several of the tribes, and that knowledge served him a useful purpose in later years. He returned to Spurwink in 1715 and lived in that town during the remaining years of his life. He was a very active man in public affairs, holding several important town offices and was one of the selectmen the first year after the incorporation of Falmouth, representative to the general court and major of the provincial militia. He also was energetic in business life and acquired a large property in lands and goods. He married, in Kittery, Joanna Bray, who survived him many years, and by whom he had seven children, all born in Spurwink: 1. Dominicus, June 15, 1715, died 1786; married Phebe Gray. 2. Nathaniel, December 24, 1718. 3. Clement, April 24, 1720, died 1789. 4. Mary, married (first) ——— Parker, (second) Colonel Ezekiel Cushing. 5. Tristram, April 11, 1726, died March 18, 1727. 6. Miriam, married Robert Mitchell, of Kittery. 7. Hannah, March 12, 1728, married Joseph Prout.

(IV) Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel, son of Major Dominicus and Joanna (Bray) Jordan, was born in Spurwink, Maine, December 24, 1718, and was one of the influential men of the province in his time. He received from his father more than four hundred acres of good land, but he himself added materially to his inherited possessions. He was lieutenant colonel of the militia raised in Cumberland county and served in the defense of the sea-coast; and his name appears on the roll of field and staff officers for the year 1779. He married, August 2, 1740, Hannah Woodbury, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and by her had nine children, all born in Falmouth: 1. Tristram, 1743, revolutionary soldier and private in Captain Joshua Jordan's company; married Hannah Lassell. 2. Israel, June 12, 1745, married Susanna Jordan. 3. Dominicus, 1746. 4. Ezekiel, 1749, married, 1774, Mary Simon-ton. 5. Hannah, 1752, married, 1770, Samuel Hill, of Biddeford. 6. Mary, 1754, married, 1774, Lemuel Jordan. 7. Abigail, 1756, married, 1778, Jeremiah Cobb. 8. Nathaniel, November, 1757, revolutionary soldier in the sea-coast defense; married, 1784, Joanna Sawyer. 9. Simon, 1763, lost at sea.

(V) Dominicus (3), son of Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel and Hannah (Woodbury) Jordan, was born at Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in 1746, died at Raymond, now Casco, March 23, 1823. He moved from

Cape Elizabeth to Raymond about 1774. The name Raymond was changed to Casco in 1843. Mr. Jordan married, December 19, 1765, at Cape Elizabeth, Catharine Maxwell, who died at Raymond, September 26, 1826; children: 1. William, born at Cape Elizabeth. 2. Ezekiel, Cape Elizabeth, April 15, 1770, died Casco, 1852. 3. Mary, married Richard Maybury, of Raymond. 4. Nathaniel, died June 26, 1848. 5. Hannah, died unmarried. 6. Elizabeth, died July 11, 1863; married Samuel Knight and lived in Otisfield. 7. Catharine, born Raymond, married ——— Haskell.

(VI) William, son of Dominicus (3) and Catharine (Maxwell) Jordan, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and lived and died in the north part of the town of Raymond. He married Ann, daughter of Rev. Zachariah Leach, of Raymond; children, born in Raymond: 1. Mark, September 12, 1790, died January 5, 1865. 2. Catharine, April 21, 1792, died Casco, June 13, 1871. 3. Peggy, June 2, 1794. 4. Dominicus, January 17, 1796, died Depere, Wisconsin, January 5, 1869. 5. William, March 6, 1798, died unmarried. 6. Peter, October 10, 1799, died Windham, December 18, 1873. 7. Martha, June 25, 1802, married Joseph Dingley. 8. Asa, July 10, 1804, died February 4, 1812. 9. Samuel, June 6, 1805. 10. Elizabeth K., April 19, 1807, died 1863. 11. Asa, August 25, 1810.

(VII) Samuel, son of William and Ann (Leach) Jordan, was born at Raymond, Maine, July 6, 1805, and died on his home farm in Deering, Maine, December 14, 1880. After the death of his father, when Samuel was about fifteen years old, he went to Westbrook, now the Deering district of Portland, and for the next two years was in the employ of Elisha North, a merchant of that town. After that he was a student at Hebron Academy, where he pursued a thorough course of study with the view of entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, with the ultimate intention of entering the army; but in deference to the wishes of his mother he abandoned that idea and turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. After leaving the academy he went to Woodford's Corners and became agent for the sale of combs manufactured by E. D. Woodford. His agency extended throughout the New England states, the Canadian provinces and as far south as Baltimore, Maryland. In 1832 he acquired a partnership interest in the business conducted by his employer, Mr. Woodford, and the style of the firm became Woodford & Jordan. This relation was maintained for the

next six years and during that period the firm's business was increased by the addition of a tin manufacturing department; and when the partnership was dissolved Mr. Jordan continued the manufacture of tinware in company with Gerry Cook, the firm name being Cook & Jordan. This business was continued with gratifying success for about three years, when the junior partner withdrew and purchased the farm formerly owned by Captain Thomas Seal, his father-in-law, situated in the town of Deering, and afterward devoted his attention chiefly to farming pursuits, although he was variously interested in other business enterprises and somewhat prominently identified with the political history of the county. For six years he was president of the Westbrook Bank, also a director of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, now a part of the Grand Trunk system. From 1857 to 1861 he was postmaster of Portland, during the Buchanan administration, for Mr. Jordan was a staunch Democrat and a warm admirer of James Buchanan. In 1848 and 1849 he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature. "Mr. Jordan was a man of more than ordinary character and force and had he been educated with a view to a public career would have been a leader among men anywhere. In mind and body he was sturdy and strong, but always frank and self-possessed. Tenacious of his own views and convictions, he always was manly and large-hearted in his intercourse with others—belonging to that type of men whose natures are so virile that their very faults are never despicable. His opinions were always sincerely sought in all matters of public concern and were never for a moment misunderstood or lightly treated. He believed in the hearty and prompt contribution of individual thought to the current of public discussion, and so filled the full measure of a citizen's duty, and died in the fulness of years, beloved of family and friends; and on every hand will be remembered as a brave, able and honest man, and a splendid type of the old New England stock which breathed into all our institutions the breath of its own courage and hopefulness." (*Portland Daily News*, Dec. 15, 1880.) On November 7, 1832, Samuel Jordan married Eunice Quinby Seal, born Westbrook, February 4, 1808, died May 23, 1863, daughter of Captain Thomas Seal, and a lineal descendant of Sir William Pepperell through the Frost family. Of this marriage seven children were born: 1. Emily F., July 1, 1837. 2. Horace M., December 10, 1839. 3. Jane Elizabeth, July 17, 1841, married, 1869, Captain

James W. Thompson, an officer of a Massachusetts regiment during the war of 1861-65, and afterward a planter in the Hawaiian islands. Mrs. Thompson died at Redlands, California, October 27, 1908. 4. Arthur W., born January 25, 1843, a grain broker of Boston; married, in 1875, Helen A. Warren, of Deering, Maine, and had Henry Irving Jordan, civil engineer of Portland. 5. Henry L., born June 31, 1845, died 1870, at Stillwater, Minnesota; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1863; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1867; went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and thence to Stillwater, where he died; never married. 6. Edward C., born March 17, 1847, graduate of Union College, Schenectady, New York; was engineer in charge of Yellowstone expedition, and Northern Pacific railway; married, in 1873, Elizabeth Goddard Thomas, who died in 1874; married (second) Marcia Bradbury, an authoress of note, daughter of the late Hon. Bion Bradbury. 7. Isabella Frost, born August 14, 1849, married, June 20, 1877, Fred W. Sewall, born August 10, 1850; lives at Wiscasset, Maine, and is a bank cashier; has one son, Samuel Jordan Sewall, superintendent of the Wiscasset & Waterville railroad.

(VIII) Horace Malcolm, son of Samuel and Eunice Quinby (Seal) Jordan, was born in Deering, now Portland, Maine, December 10, 1839, and acquired his earlier literary education in private schools, Yarmouth Academy and Westbrook Seminary, in which he was fitted for college. In 1854 he entered Bowdoin College, for the classical course, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he traveled somewhat extensively for his health, and later took up the study of law with Mr. Justice Clifford, at Portland. In 1861 he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state and became a member of the Cumberland bar. In 1863 he went to New Orleans and was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General George F. Shepley, then military governor of Louisiana. He remained in the south at the close of the civil war, chiefly at New Orleans, where he was admitted to the bar and for a short time practiced law in association with the law firm of Rouse & Grant. While there he drifted into newspaper work, and for some time previous to 1870 and was associate editor of the *New Orleans Republican*. Returning to Maine in 1870, Mr. Jordan for the next two years was editor of the *Maine Standard*, at Augusta, and in 1872 became editor of the *Portland Sunday Star*. In 1873 he went into a new field and for the next five years filled responsi-

ble positions on the editorial staffs of the *New York Times* and the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Returning to Boston in 1878, he took editorial charge of the afternoon editions of the *Boston Globe*. Later on he became connected with the *Boston Traveller* and was its associate editor from 1880 to 1887. While living in Boston Mr. Jordan was for two years secretary of the Massachusetts rapid transit commission, but otherwise devoted his attention chiefly to newspaper work until he returned to New York City and again became assistant editor of the *New York Times*. In 1897 he received the appointment of assistant librarian in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., which position he still retains. He holds membership in the University and National Press clubs of Washington, is quite inclined to be independent in politics and Unitarian in religious preference. In 1891 he married Virginia, daughter of George C. Frisbie, Esq., of Orwell, Pennsylvania. She died December 31, 1906, leaving no children.

(For preceding generations see Robert Jordan I.)

(III) Captain Samuel, second JORDAN son of Dominicus and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan, was born at Spurwink in 1684. At the age of eighteen years he was carried a captive to Canada, and after living six years with the Indians spent one year with the French at "Three Rivers." With two other prisoners he managed to escape, assisted by an Indian woman named Mary, and she guided them through the woods to Casco Bay. Settling at Winter Harbor, he engaged in trade, carrying on for many years the only store in that place, and as he had obtained a good knowledge of the Indian language while in captivity, he was able to render valuable services to the government as an interpreter. Subsequently to 1717 he acted as the authorized agent for the government in its transactions with the Indians, and he was also captain of the local militia company. He was a man of unusual energy and perseverance, was very prominent in civic and religious affairs, and a member of the Congregational church. In 1727 he erected a substantial residence near Biddeford pool, which was still in a good state of preservation in 1872. Captain Jordan died December 20, 1742. He was married at York in 1718 to Olive Plaisted, daughter of James and Mary (Rishworth) Plaisted, of Brunswick, Maine. In 1744 she married for her second husband Rev. James Smith. Her death occurred in 1763. The children of her first union were:

Olive (who became the wife of Rev. Ivory Hovey); Sarah (who became the wife of Rev. Samuel Hill); Hannah (who became the wife of Rev. Moses Morrill); Samuel (who married Mercy Bourn); Tristram, who will be again referred to; and Mary (who became the wife of Philip Goldthwaite, of Boston).

(IV) Colonel Tristram, youngest son of Captain Samuel and Olive (Plaisted) Jordan, was born at Winter Harbor, May 13, 1731. He became one of the first merchants on the east side of the Saco river, at the falls, and resided in what was known as the Pepperell House. At the age of twenty-three, in 1754, he was chosen a selectman and at about the same time was commissioned a captain in the militia. In 1787 he was chosen a senator from York county to the Massachusetts general court. At the close of the revolutionary war he removed from the falls to his estate at Deep Brook, where he died November 1, 1821, aged ninety years. In addition to the offices mentioned, he served as a magistrate for many years, and in 1776 was commissioned a colonel by the council of Massachusetts. In 1749 he married (first) in Berwick, Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, born July 24, 1730, died July 10, 1775. The Christian name of his second wife was Dorcas; their marriage occurred at Falmouth in 1778 and she died December 19, 1781. On May 21, 1784, he married (third) Hannah Frost, of Berwick, who died September 26, 1789. His twelve children were: 1. Elizabeth, born March 2, 1751, married William Vaughn, of Portsmouth; died April 5, 1811. 2. Hannah, born December 3, 1753, died January 7, 1757. 3. Sarah, born January 19, 1756, married Colonel Nathaniel Scammon, son of Captain Humphrey Scammon, of Saco, and had eleven children. 4. Hannah, born April 5, 1758, married, first, Captain Solomon Coit, of Saco; married, second, Captain James Perkins, of Kennebunkport; died 1839. 5. Olive, born June 24, 1760, married Captain Seth Storer; died August 4, 1842. 6. Tristram, born August 1, 1768, married Sarah Scammon. 7. Ichabod, born September 24, 1770, married Mary Coffin; died May 20, 1865, aged ninety-five. 8. Mary, born August 24, 1772, married Daniel Granger, who served in the revolutionary war; died at Eastport in 1847. 9. Mehitable, born July 2, 1775, died October 23, 1779. 10. Dorcas, born in March, 1785, married Edward Tucker, of Salem, Massachusetts; died March 18, 1874. 11. Samuel, born July 5, 1786, died in Alexandria, Virginia. 12. Rishworth, see next paragraph.



(V) Rishworth, youngest son of Colonel Tristram and Hannah (Frost) Jordan, born October 17, 1788, died at Saco in 1868. In 1813 he married Mary Sawyer, born at Saco, November 14, 1790, daughter of William Sawyer. She died July 3, 1870. Their children were: 1. Dorcas Olive, born September 29, 1813, became the wife of Gilbert Sawyer, of Saco, who was lost at sea November 14, 1837. 2. Sally, born December 13, 1814, died February 6, 1823. 3. Mary, born July 28, 1817, became the wife of James Fogg, of Saco. 4. Rishworth, who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph. 5. Henry, born December 21, 1820, married Mary A. Warren, daughter of William Warren, of Gorham. 6. William, born January 2, 1823, married Phebe C. Lord, daughter of James Lord, of Saco, and went to Iowa. 7. Sarah Jane, born January 27, 1827, married Captain Robert Cleaves, of Saco; died March 20, 1857. 8. Charles, born October 17, 1828, married Mary C. Cole, daughter of Benjamin F. Cole, of Saco, and became a medical practitioner in Wakefield, Massachusetts.

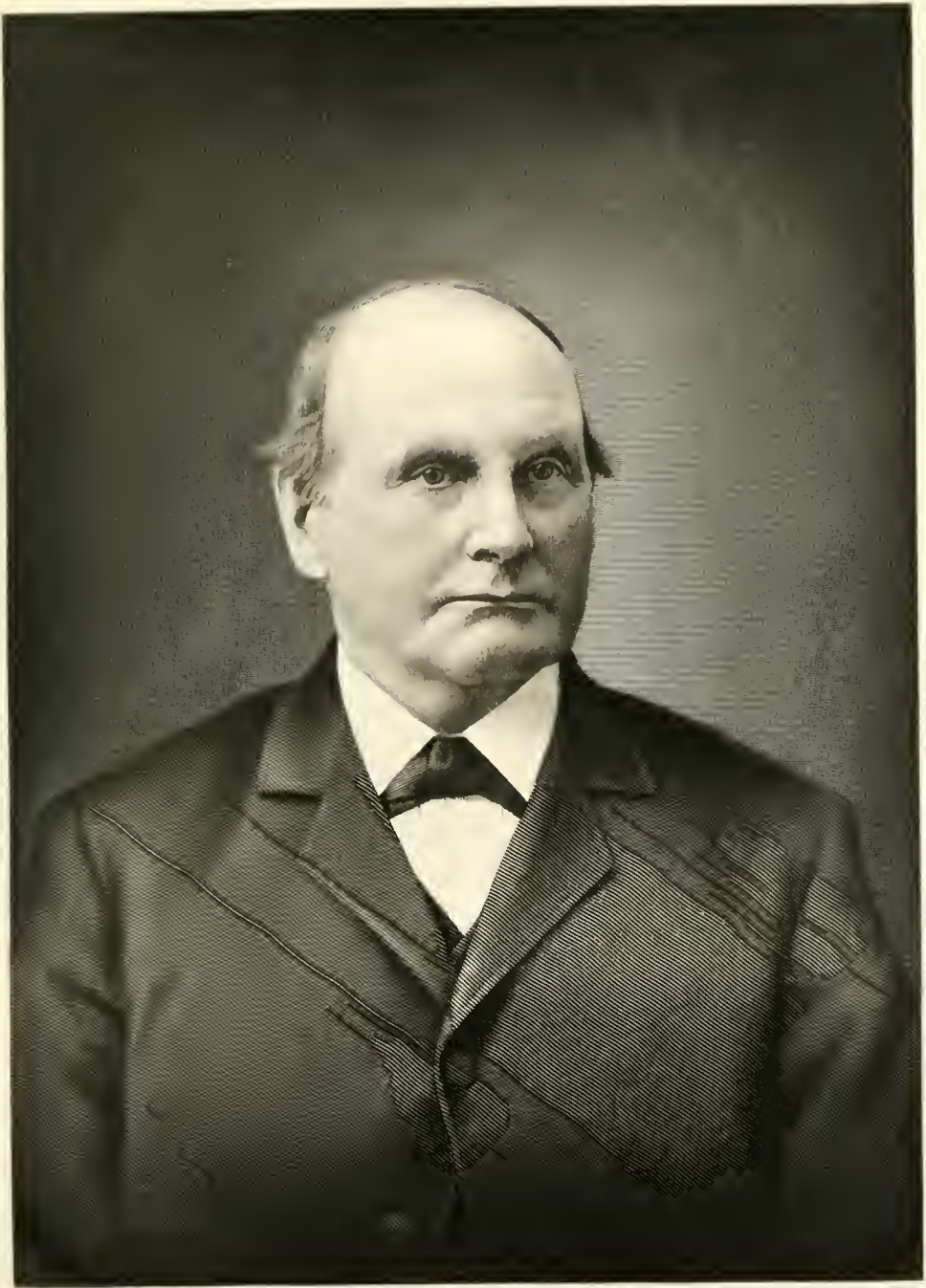
(VI) Rishworth (2), eldest son of Rishworth (1) and Mary (Sawyer) Jordan, was born in Saco, January 18, 1819. As a young man he was desirous of following the sea, but changing his mind he entered, as a clerk, the grocery store of Tristram Jordan, of Saco. He subsequently purchased the business, which he carried on successfully for over thirty years. After his retirement from mercantile business he turned his attention to real estate, in which he was associated with Luther Bryant, of Biddeford, and was also a prominent figure in the financial affairs of Saco, being president of the Saco National Bank. At one time he was president of the Biddeford National Bank, which through his timely aid was prevented from suspending business. In politics he was a Democrat, and resigned the office of mayor after being elected. Rishworth Jordan died March 20, 1903. He was married, April 3, 1851, to Mary Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Joseph Hill, of Saco. She became the mother of five children: 1. Herbert, born November 6, 1851, died August 29, 1853. 2. Helen A., born December 21, 1853, married, March 30, 1880, George Leonard Mason, who will be again referred to. 3. Herbert R., who will be again referred to. 4. Mary E., born April 30, 1864, died August 29, 1865. 5. Alfred, born January 23, 1867, died January 24, 1868.

(VII) Herbert Rishworth, second son and third child of Rishworth (2) and Mary Elizabeth (Hill) Jordan, was born in Saco,

June 28, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business career in the grocery trade at Saco. He was afterwards, for a number of years, engaged in the clothing business in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Returning to Saco, he became associated with his father in the real estate business, and since the latter's death has acted in the capacity of manager of the Jordan estate. He succeeded his father as president of the Saco National Bank and is still the official head of that institution. In politics he is a Republican.

On October 20, 1879, Mr. Jordan married (first) Caroline Hooper, daughter of Gibson Hooper, of Saco. They have two children: Rishworth Pierpont, born April 13, 1887, and Elizabeth Hill, born January 2, 1890. He married (second) Annie E. Leavitt, February 11, 1900, daughter of Francis W. and Sarah O. Leavitt.

George Leonard Mason, born November 26, 1852, in Saco, Maine, died March 12, 1895, in New York City, was a great-grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Miller) Mason, who were married July 16, 1778. Joseph Mason, grandfather of George L. Mason, born January 11, 1782, died 1858, married Sally Scott, born February 13, 1779, died March 13, 1848, daughter of Sylvanius and Sarah (Andrews) Scott, married October 1, 1757; Sylvanius Scott was born 1732, died August 5, 1784; his wife, Sarah (Andrews) Scott, born 1739, died October 10, 1781. Dr. Jeremiah Mason, father of George L. Mason, born May 11, 1814, died September 16, 1892. He was a prominent dentist and practiced his profession many years at Saco, Maine. He was vice-president of Saco Savings Bank for several years. He married, November 17, 1841, Eliza Barron Sawyer, born January 26, 1819, died March 2, 1901, a woman of high attainments, who was active in church and benevolent work. She was a daughter of William, born June 27, 1779, died September 28, 1853, and Betsey (Knight) Sawyer, born 1775, died December 18, 1863; they were married August 10, 1806. William Sawyer was a son of Jabez, born 1744, died April 17, 1816, and Mary (Pennell) Sawyer, born 1744, died March 14, 1814; they were married March 8, 1765. Betsey (Knight) Sawyer was a daughter of Samuel, born January 22, 1756, and Hannah (Whitten) Knight. George Leonard Mason attended the public schools of Saco and Biddeford, graduated from Biddeford high school, class of 1870, and from Harvard Dental School, class of 1874. He resided and prac-



*R. J. Nolan*





ticed dentistry in Brooklyn, New York, 1874-1880, and resided and practiced dentistry in the city of New York, 1880-1895. His wife, Helen A. (Jordan) Mason, was educated at the Saco high school, Berwick Academy and Abbott Academy, of Andover. She is a brilliant woman, of high attainments, and active in church and charitable work.

(For preceding generations see Robert Jordan 1.)

(III) Nathaniel, youngest son JORDAN of Dominicus and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan, was born 1696, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, died 1783. But little can be definitely learned of his career by his descendants. In 1703, with his mother and the remainder of the children of the household, he was made prisoner by the Indians, but later redeemed from captivity, owing to the treaty of 1713. They returned and improved their share of the old homestead estate. Married (first) Dorothy —, in 1717. Married (second) in 1741, Mary Cutler, who survived him, and attained the age of ninety-one years, as indicated by the slate tombstone in the cemetery at Cape Elizabeth. The children of Nathaniel Jordan were as follows: Ebenezer, Sarah, Nathaniel, Joshua, Benjamin, Ebenezer and Solomon.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) Jordan, by his wife Dorothy, was born 1733 or thereabouts. He married, in 1756, Susannah Hill, by whom the following children were born at Scarborough, Maine: Abner, Ephraim, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Eliza Sarah, John H., Mary, Martha, Abigail, Hannah, Sally. The youngest child was born November 10, 1774.

(V) Abner, eldest child of Nathaniel (2) and Susannah (Hill) Jordan, was born 1760, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, died at Lisbon, Maine, September 26, 1819. He served in the revolutionary army, though young at the time of that struggle for independence. In the spring of 1790, with his wife and children, he moved from Cape Elizabeth to what is now known as Webster, Maine. There he lodged in a log cabin, built two years prior by his brother. He married, May 21, 1786, Hannah Wentworth, born 1768, died August 31, 1849, at Lisbon, Maine. Their children were: Nathan B., John Wentworth, Hannah, Abner, Nathaniel, Timothy, Sarah Bartlett, Benning Wentworth and Lydia. The youngest child was born in 1813.

(VI) Nathaniel (3), fifth child of Abner and Hannah (Wentworth) Jordan, was born January 31, 1799, on the old plantation home-

stead. He died September 11, 1856. In 1827, at Danville, he married Anna, daughter of Ebenezer Jordan (a relative far removed), by whom was born the following children: Sarah, Hannah, Silas Curtis, Mary P., Ebenezer, Lydia H., Wentworth, Abner, Horatio Garcelon and Abbie C.

(VII) Wentworth, son of Nathaniel (3) and Anna (Jordan) Jordan, was born November 17, 1837, at Lisbon, Maine, and was educated at the common schools of Webster. At the age of twenty years he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he continued to follow until he mastered it at Portland. In 1861 he went to California, where he worked at mining and the forge and anvil for four years. He then returned to Lisbon and continued to work at his trade until 1874, when he opened the "Lisbon House," a hotel which for thirty-three years was well and most favorably known for its right good cheer and the homelike hospitality extended. He married Elizabeth Knights, by whom was born two children, Joseph, who died aged sixteen years, born at Iowa Hill, California, February 17, 1864; Forrest Elmer, born October 17, 1866, at Lisbon, Maine.

(VIII) Forrest Elmer, youngest child of Wentworth and Elizabeth (Knights) Jordan, born at Lisbon, Maine, October 17, 1866, obtained his education at the schools of New Sharon and later attended the high school of Lisbon. After leaving school he worked at painting and paperhanging for a time, but later took up carpentering and followed that for three years, after which he entered the employ of E. H. Lunt as a clerk in a general merchandise store, where he remained about one year. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, and secured a position with the American Express Company, with whom he remained two years. He then became "buyer under chief warden, General Bridges, of the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown, where he remained about three years. At the time of the riot among the prisoners of that institution, had it not been for the tact used by the warden, many of the prisoners would have escaped, and the death of many of the keepers would doubtless have ensued. Mr. Jordan was in the room at the hour of the outbreak, but escaped uninjured. After severing his connection with the prison, he was employed in the Wyman Brothers' produce market, in Boston, then entered the wholesale produce business. Later he sold the last-named business and returned to Lisbon, Maine, and in July, 1905, purchased the grocery business of W. W.

Smith, which he has successfully conducted since. Mr. Jordan is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Modern Woodmen of America. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, while in church connection he is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He married, December 25, 1891, Annie L., daughter of Roscoe G. and Christine (Whitney) Green, of Lisbon, Maine. They have three children: Louise Beatrice, Marion Thelma and Kenneth N.

The Jordans of the following JORDAN sketch are thought to be descended from that pioneer clergyman, Rev. Robert Jordan, who, in 1641, was established at Richmond's Island, now Portland.

(I) Joseph Jordan resided in Oldtown, Maine. In 1849 he joined the great army of gold seekers and went to California. After reaching that very remote territory he wrote that he had struck a paying claim, and as an evidence of his success he remitted to his family \$1,800 in gold. This was the last ever heard of him, and what his fate was has never been discovered. He married and had children: Frank, a sailor, who was drowned at sea; Annie E., married E. E. Hues, of Haverhill, Massachusetts; George I.

(II) George Ivory, youngest child of Joseph Jordan, was born in Oldtown, May 16, 1836. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in response to the call of the president for volunteers to serve nine months, and was a private in Captain Libby's company, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was for some time a mariner sailing with Captain Ivory Grant. Afterward he was employed in a woolen mill, and finally went into the manufacture of pickers for use in woolen mills, and was engaged in that business until the end of his active life. In political faith he was a Republican. He was selectman, street commissioner, and filled other minor offices. He married, in Rochester, New Hampshire, January 26, 1862, Elizabeth A. Downes, born in Dover, New Hampshire, December 27, 1840, died October 13, 1904. The children of this marriage were: Clara E., Hattie J., Lillie M., Fred (died young), Frank H., Fred G. and George E.

(III) Dr. Frank Herbert, second son of George Ivory and Elizabeth A. (Downes) Jordan, was born in Milton, Strafford county,

New Hampshire, September 13, 1868. From the common schools he went to the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute, from which he graduated in 1896. He then began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Maine Medical College with the class of 1899. He began the practice of his profession in Fryeburg, Maine, soon after graduation, and remained there until November 15, 1904, when he removed to South Portland, Maine, where he has since resided, and where he now has a successful practice. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Portland Medical Club. He is a member of the Baptist church at Milton, New Hampshire. Dr. Jordan is a Republican in politics, and has held several political offices. He was superintendent of schools and treasurer of the fire district in Fryeburg, and entered upon a term as city physician of South Portland the past year (1908). His interest in secret fraternal societies is pronounced, and he is a brother in various organizations. He is a member of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fryeburg; Oriental Royal Arch Chapter, No. 30; Oriental Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. Also Strafford Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Order United Workmen, Milton, New Hampshire, and John H. Varney Camp No. 3, Sons of Veterans. He became a member of Madockawando Tribe, No. 21, Improved Order of Red Men, of Milton, New Hampshire. After moving to Fryeburg he organized Sabattis Tribe, No. 47, and after passing through the chairs was elected to an office in the Great Council of Maine; afterward was elected great sachem of the Reservation of Maine, serving in 1905-06, and for four years past has been representative to the Great Council of the United States.

Dr. Jordan married (first) in Farnington, New Hampshire, June 2, 1886, Sadie S. Pinkham, who died October 5, 1903, daughter of William H. H. and Sarah (Pinkham) Pinkham, of Milton, New Hampshire. He married (second) June 27, 1907, Grace E. Wilson, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who was born January 20, 1877, daughter of Thurston and Amelia Josephine (Packard) Wilson, the former of whom was born January 25, 1837, and died January 1, 1885; the latter was born September 14, 1847. Their children were: Mary Sherman; Henry P., married Carrie S. Hardy; and Grace E. Dr. Jordan has no children.

**WILLIAMS** 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.

(I) Thomas Williams, the first American ancestor of this line, came from England, February 18, 1717, "when gooseberries were in blow," and reached Boston, April 17, 1717, "when the snow was very deep." He probably died at Bath, Maine, but the exact date is not known. He was employed in teaching Latin in Boston, and subsequently removed to Maine. Thomas Williams lived at Winnegance in 1729, and remaining there became the first permanent settler of Bath. It is said that he was a physician, and that he often expressed regrets at having left England. The name of the wife of Thomas Williams cannot be ascertained, but there were at least three sons, and one daughter, who married James Hunter, of Topsham. Thomas, one of the sons, married Margaret Drummond in 1746, and was lieutenant of the Georgetown militia in 1746. George, another son, signed a petition for a new parish in Georgetown in 1753, which parish afterwards became the town of Bath. The sketch of Samuel is found in the succeeding paragraph.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas Williams, was born about 1730, probably in what is now Bath, Maine, and died in that neighborhood about 1800. In 1761 he bought parts of lots on Sebascodegan or Great Island, Harpswell; and he was living at "Duck Cove" in 1799. On September 14, 1744, he married Mercy, daughter of Anthony and Mercy (Hodgkins) Coombs, of Brunswick. Anthony Coombs was originally from Gloucester, Massachusetts, and migrated to Falmouth, and thence to New Meadows, Brunswick, in 1739. Mrs. Mercy (Coombs) Williams died in Thomaston, Maine, in September, 1824, aged ninety-four years. Samuel and Mercy (Coombs) Williams had five sons: Samuel (2), who lived on the Island; Benjamin, Daniel and Peter, who all moved to Thomaston, and George, whose sketch follows. The name of Samuel Williams occurs twice on the revolutionary rolls, and it is thought that both father and son were in the service. Samuel Williams enlisted June 10, 1775, and served two months and four days as a private in Captain James

Curtis's company. He re-enlisted August 9, 1775, and served five months and five days. A Samuel Williams of Harpswell was sergeant in Captain Nathaniel Larrabee's company, enlisting July 9, 1775, and serving six months and seven days. It is thought that these were father and son.

(III) George, son of Samuel and Mercy (Coombs) Williams, was born at Harpswell, Maine, August 3, 1777, and died at Durham, November 1, 1853. He was a carpenter and farmer, and lived most of his life in Durham, though there was a period of about twenty years, ending in 1825, when he made his home in Lewiston. About 1800 he married Mabel, daughter of Noah and Mabel (Wade) Litchfield, of South Lewiston. She was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, February 29, 1780, and died at Durham, November 1, 1853. Her father, Noah Litchfield, was born in Scituate, January 24, 1753, and on July 9, 1778, married Mabel Wade, of Scituate, who was born June 9, 1758. Noah Litchfield was the first town clerk of Lewiston, and died November 17, 1827; his wife died July 12, 1838. Children of George and Mabel (Litchfield) Williams: 1. Charles, August 17, 1801, married Eleanor Randall. 2. Samuel, December 18, 1802, married Eliza F. Thomas. 3. Mary Louisa, September 2, 1804. 4. Barnard, whose sketch follows. 5. Lucinda, November 26, 1808, died March 13, 1810. 6. Aurelia C., August 15, 1810, married James Jack. 7. Lucinda, March 30, 1812, married Joseph Webster. 8. Sumner George, December 20, 1813, married Ann Wood. 9. Elvira, November 13, 1815, married Jesse Snow. 10. Mabel Jane, November 24, 1817, married Nelson Strout. 11. Otis, October 1, 1819. 12. Minerva, July 14, 1822, married Jeremiah Dingley (2). 13. Vesta Ann, November 5, 1824, married Harrison Strout.

(IV) Barnard, third son of George and Mabel (Litchfield) Williams, was born February 15, 1807, at Lewiston, Maine, and died at Durham. When a youth he returned with his parents to the old home at Durham, and there he spent his long and useful life. He was a man of irreproachable character, and a good citizen. About 1840 he married Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Scott) Herrick, and granddaughter of Rev. Jacob Herrick, of Durham. She was born February 9, 1815, and died June 21, 1864. Children: 1. George Jacob, born November 11, 1842, was nine years a sailor, but died on land, being killed December 17, 1870, by being thrown from a carriage by a frightened horse. 2. Oscar Scott, July 2, 1844,



graduated from Bowdoin College in 1870, was superintendent of schools in Dedham, Massachusetts, at the time of his death, October 11, 1893; married, in 1871, Sylvia T. M. Brooks, daughter of Ham Brooks, of Lewiston; left several children. 3. Charles Edward, whose sketch follows. 4. Josiah Herrick, August 4, 1849, graduated from the Farmington Normal School, and while managing the homestead has successfully taught schools, and is now superintendent of the schools at Durham; married, December 7, 1872, Edith T. Norton, of Matinicus, Maine; child, Ralph. 5. Elizabeth Augusta, December 1, 1855, died April 18, 1856. 6. Fred McClellan, January 16, 1857, married Ida F. Scamman, of Saco, and died at Lynn, Massachusetts, November 19, 1897, leaving no children.

(V) Charles Edward, third son of Barnard and Elizabeth A. (Herrick) Williams, was graduated from the Farmington Normal school and taught several years. He studied medicine at Bowdoin College, and two years in a New York hospital, and has practiced at Auburn, Maine, for some years. On March 3, 1872, he married Emma J. Harlow, of Livermore Falls. They have two children, Ethel Elizabeth, married to Dr. Archer Jordan, of Auburn, October 16, 1902 (see Jordan, VIII); Edward.

Colonel William Beale, progenitor, BEAL first appears at York, Maine, as early as 1653. He was from London, a partner in the firm of John Beex & Company. To this company Richard Leader sold his saw mills at Piscataqua, October 5, 1653, a quarter to John Beex, of London, England, merchant; a quarter to Richardson, London, ironmonger; and a quarter (an eighth each) to Colonel William Beale and Captain Thomas Alderne. The other quarter he sold to Beex, Hutchinson and Alderne, February 14, 1655. (See York Deeds, folio 73-40.) Beale seems to have lived at York for a time, though we know little or nothing more about him. He was succeeded evidently by his son Arthur, mentioned below.

(II) Arthur Beal, son of Colonel William Beale, was born in London about 1620 and came to York, Maine, 1655. At an early date an entrance to York river was known as Beal's Neck. Arthur Beal bought a tract of land on York river near the harbor, by deed, dated November 9, 1674, near his other property. He was a fisherman by trade and owned a fishing shallop of six or seven tons burden. June 4, 1667, when he, Richard White and Manner-

ing (or Mainwaring) Hilton, all of York, mortgaged their real estate and personal property to Francis Johnson, of Boston, for the sum of ninety-nine pounds, which was to be paid in fish, oil, mackerel or staves (barrel staves). He signed with a mark that was very like a capital "D." His son Arthur used for his mark the capital letters "A" and "B" joined in a monograph, and through this difference in the signatures we are able to distinguish the records of the two men. A bond dated November 10, 1674, from Arthur Beale "Sr." indicates that the son was then of age. This bond was for fifty pounds for the purchase of a tract of land, to be paid for ten pounds in each year from 1675 to 1679. The Johnson mortgage was discharged December 26, 1682. Children: 1. Arthur, mentioned below. 2. William, mentioned below.

(III) Arthur (2), son of Arthur Beal, was born about 1650 probably at York, Maine. For many years he was a prominent man at York and owned much property about the mouth of the York river. He married Anne ———, who was probably a Hilton. William Hilton calls Beal a "brother" when deeding March 5, 1681, land granted him by the town on the south side of the York river. Of course, Hilton's wife may have been Beal's sister. Beal deeded land April 6, 1683, twenty-one acres at Brave-boat harbor near the bridge, a town grant from York. Beal and Hilton deeded three acres of land on the York river, January 16, 1698, to Daniel Black. According to a mortgage dated December 1, 1699, to William Pepperell, Beal lived on the south side of the York river by the harbor mouth. Beal deeded land to his only son Edward February 27, 1701 (York Deeds vii, folio 64) and finally all his lands at York including homestead April 17, 1711, shortly before his death (York Deeds vii, folio 194). He deeded ten acres of land to William Pearse, and wife Mary, his daughter, January 18, 1711, and to Elishua Alling and his wife Elizabeth, another daughter (vii, folio 219). His will was dated December 1, 1699, proved October 2, 1711, and the inventory filed September 3, 1711. He mentions Edward by name and other children. Children: 1. Edward, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, married Elishua (or Elisha) Allen (or Alling). 3. Mary, married William Pearse.

(III) William (2), son of Arthur (1) Beal, as shown by the land in his possession alongside Arthur's on the south side of York river, was born about 1660-65. He married Jane Trafton, daughter of Thomas Trafton, of York, and sister of Zaccheus, Joseph and Thomas

Trafton. He must have left York at the time of King Philip's war and probably took refuge at Ipswich, where his son Obadiah remained. This family may be related to William Beal, of Marblehead, who had a somewhat numerous posterity. He returned to York and when his son William was of age, November 8, 1717, deeded to him ten acres on the northwest side of the lot on Pulling Mill brook extending to the Kittery line. Like all the others of the family mentioned above, whose signatures were found, he used a characteristic mark. In 1718 his son Obadiah was of Ipswich, but he deeded him ten acres at Pulling Mill brook extending to the Kittery bounds in York, October 11, 1718. William and his wife Jane deeded a seventh part of a tract on York river, originally granted to his wife's family, Trafton, adjoining Edward Beal's land (formerly his father's.) A deed dated April 13, 1722, William Beal to Zaccheus Trafton, states the relationship to the Traftons. Another seventh of this Trafton estate William Beal bought March 31, 1724. It adjoined the old Arthur Beal estate and extended to the Kittery line, and was some of the land deeded to his sons. Children: 1. William, was of age in 1717, deeded land to Francis Carman, who married Abishag, sister of Beal. 2. Abishag, married Francis Carman. 3. Zaccheus, lived in Kittery in 1719. 4. Obadiah, removed from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to York, about 1720; he was in Ipswich in 1718, when his father gave him a lot of land in York and was of York when he and his wife Mary deeded this lot, November 4, 1726, to his sister Mary. 5. Mary, spinster, in 1726.

(IV) Edward, only son of Arthur (2) Beal, was born in York or some town in which the family took refuge during the war, about 1675. The property he received from his father is mentioned above. He had a grant from the town of York, May 1, 1695, laid out January 19, 1699-1700, sold thirty acres on York river from this grant April 29, 1703, to Samuel Donnell. Beal married, before 1703, Elizabeth ———. He mortgaged land to William Pepperell in 1713 and the mortgage was discharged April 2, 1718. Beal bought twenty acres on the border of Godfrey pond, January 26, 1717. He sold one hundred and forty-four acres of land at Beal's Neck, at the entrance of York river, January 31, 1717-18. This was near Beal's home, as stated in the deed. Edward mortgaged his lands again in 1721-22. He and his wife deed a house lot of six acres on York river to their son Manerin (Mainwaring, named for Mainwaring Hilton, mentioned above). Children of Edward and Elizabeth:

1. Nicholas, given a house lot by parents February 7, 1728, southwest side of York river adjoining the homestead. 2. Mainwaring, a mariner, born about 1700, bought land of Kent & Swett in York, June 1, 1724, and received as a gift from parents February 27, 1727-28, adjoining land given by his father to Stephen Greenleaf. 3. Wife of Stephen Greenleaf.

The family became well entrenched in York and York county. In the revolutionary war there enlisted from York alone Zachariah Beal, Josiah Beal, Joseph Beal, Joshua Beal and Matthias Beal, while to the adjoining town of Kittery was credited Henry and Joseph Beal, who probably resided near the line on the old Beal place.

(V) Zebulon Beal, grandson of one of these mentioned above, was born in York, July 29, 1754. He removed to Sanford, Maine, where he purchased land and carried on a farm. He married, October 20, 1781, Lucy Boston, born July 4, 1760, died November 27, 1841. He died in Sanford, January 26, 1843. Children: Benjamin, mentioned below; Thomas, Woodman, Olive.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Zebulon Beal, was born in Sanford, August 16, 1783, died there February 6, 1866. He was a farmer and a brickmason by trade. He was a deacon in the Baptist church. He served in the war of 1812. He married, 1807, Olive Hobbs, born April 28, 1788, died July 21, 1858, daughter of Sheldon and Ruth (Stilling) Hobbs, of Sanford, formerly of Berwick. Her father was a soldier in the revolution, and marched from Kittery when a boy with Captain Ford's company November 5, 1775, and later was on the committee of safety in the war of 1812. He was son of Thomas Jr. and Mary (Abbott) Hobbs. Thomas Hobbs was also a soldier in the revolution, a town officer of Berwick for many years and an extensive land owner. He was son of Thomas Hobbs, of Dover, who later moved to Berwick, and Elizabeth Morrell Hobbs. Children of Benjamin and Olive Beal: 1. Sheldon Hobbs, born January 13, 1808, mentioned below. 2. Susan P. 3. Harrison. 4. Theodate. 5. Horace, born May 15, 1819, a mason by trade; married Phebe Plummer. 6. Benjamin.

(VII) Sheldon Hobbs, son of Benjamin Beal, was born in Sanford, January 13, 1808, died in Avon, Maine, January 10, 1875. He received his education in the schools of his native town. About 1832, with his wife and two children, he removed to Avon and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in that part of Avon known as Mile Square. He

settled here and engaged in farming the remainder of his life. He married (first) in 1827, Tabitha Butler, born December 19, 1810, died April 24, 1855, daughter of Nathaniel and Tabitha (Joy) Butler. (See Butler family herewith.) He married (second) November 16, 1856, Anna Winship, of Phillips, Maine. Children of first wife: 1. Nathaniel Butler, born March 7, 1828, mentioned below. 2. Wilson Concord, May 8, 1830. 3. Horace, born in Avon, March 13, 1832. 4. Lewis, June 13, 1834. 5. Bradford, August 4, 1836. 6. Sheldon Hobbs Jr., July 12, 1839, died June 17, 1842. 7. Lura, January 5, 1842. 8. Velora, November 8, 1849. 9. Eldora, July 9, 1851. Children of second wife: 10. Daughter, February 14, 1858, died the same month. 11. Benjamin Franklin, June 21, 1859. 12. Albana Monteze, August 23, 1861. 13. Eulalia, August 6, 1863, died May 17, 1889.

(VIII) Nathaniel Butler, son of Sheldon Hobbs Beal, was born in Sanford, March 7, 1828, died March 28, 1899. He was brought up on his father's farm in Avon, whither they had moved when he was but three years old. When Nathaniel B. was ten years old he visited a neighboring farmer, who gave him a sack of apple pomace left from making cider. This pomace the boy carried home, a distance of four miles, and sowed the apple seed starting an apple orchard which proved a valuable and productive orchard in later years. At the age of twelve he went to work for a neighbor, John Wilbur, taking entire charge of his farm, and for a year doing the work of a man. He went to the public schools winters, being obliged to rise at four o'clock in the morning to do the work, and then walk a mile to the school house. He early formed the habit of total abstinence, rather unusual at that time, and never partook of liquor or tobacco during his life. At the age of nineteen he was employed by Deacon Oren Robbins, of Phillips Village, in his grist mill. Soon after his marriage he started in business for himself as a trader in general merchandise in Phillips Village. His health, however, compelled him to seek outdoor employment, and he went into the cattle business, becoming a drover. During the civil war and for many years afterward he helped to supply the Boston market with beef. He was active in the building up of the town of Phillips, was one of its selectmen, holding the office for many years, and was deputy sheriff of the county. He was twice drafted for service in the civil war, but was unable to pass the physical examination, and was thus prevented from serving in the army. He was

instrumental in the forming of the Phillips Savings Bank and the Union National Bank, of which in 1875 he became president, and so remained until its charter expired in 1895. A year before the expiration of the charter a new bank was formed, the Phillips National Bank, and Mr. Beal was made its first president, retaining that office for twenty years. He was for many years a trustee of the Savings Bank. In 1879 he was one of the builders of the Sandy River railroad, and one of its first presidents, holding the office until 1892. During the latter part of the time he was its superintendent also, and to him the successful construction is chiefly due. In politics he was always a Democrat, a leader of his party in the northern part of Franklin county, though he was a believer in protection and sound money. He was twice nominated as representative to the general court, and once as senator and judge; but though he ran far ahead of his ticket, the district being strongly Republican, he was defeated. At one time, during the days of the Greenback party, three brothers were nominated from the same district on as many tickets, Nathaniel B. being the Democratic nominee, Wilson C. the Republican, and Bradford the Greenback. Wilson received the election. He was very fond of music, and sang in the choir of the Free Will Baptist church for forty years, being also chorister many years. In religious belief he was a Universalist.

He married, in 1849, Mary Robbins, daughter of Deacon Orren and Mary (Huntoon) Robbins, of Phillips. She was born November 25, 1828, died May 9, 1902. Through her father's family, she was granddaughter of Methylable (Ladd) Robbins, who was descended from Daniel Ladd, the immigrant, who came from London in the ship "Mary and John," sailing January 30, 1633, and settled first in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later was one of the twelve original founders of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The Ladds can be traced to the Earls of Ladd in Norway, A. D. 861. (See Chase's History of Haverhill.) They married into the royal families of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. One of them married Estrith, daughter of King Sweyn, of Denmark, and came with his brother-in-law, the Danish King Canute, to England, and there settled in county Kent. (See Pelton Genealogy, Wentworth Genealogy, Ladd Family, Thomas Butler and his Descendants, Huntoon Genealogy, Keary's History of Norway and the Norwegians, etc.) Mary (Robbins) Beal's mother was granddaughter of Jonathan Huntoon, who was born in 1756, and married Hannah Chase,





*Hon. Nathaniel Butler Beal*



July 8, 1781. He served all through the revolutionary war and died at Wiscasset, October 16, 1833. He was son of Samuel and Hannah (Ladd) Huntoon. Samuel Huntoon was born at Kingston, New Hampshire, June 18, 1718, and died at Nottingham, New Hampshire, in May, 1796. He married, May 26, 1742, Hannah Ladd, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Philbrick) Ladd. He was a soldier in Captain Bullard's company, Colonel James Frey's regiment in 1775; he was son of John and Mary (Rundlet) Huntoon; married about 1716. John Huntoon died December 8, 1778, and was son of Philip Huntoon, the immigrant, who married Betsey Hall, of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1687. Philip Huntoon was born about 1660 and died in Kingston, May 10, 1752. Mary (Robbins) Beal was also a granddaughter of Polly (Pelton) Huntoon, whose father, Joel Pelton, was born November 5, 1753, in Somers, Connecticut. He served all through the revolution; was in Captain Clark's company, Colonel Obadiah Johnson's regiment of militia; also in Captain Brigham's company, in the fifth regiment Connecticut Line under Colonel Isaac Sherman. He was one of the body guard of General Washington and spent the winter at Valley Forge and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He married, 1791, Anna Cotter, daughter of Timothy Cotter, of Whitefield, Maine, and died in Madrid, Maine, March 7, 1856, aged one hundred and three years. He was descended from John Pelton, the immigrant, who came to Boston in 1630. Children of Nathaniel B. and Mary Beal: 1. Fred Marshall, born April 24, 1855, died January 12, 1857. 2. Minnie Geneva, May 20, 1858, married June 28, 1880, J. Watson Smith; resides at St. Paul, Minnesota; had children, Harold Beal and Mary Nathalie Smith. 3. Fred Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(IX) Fred Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel B. Beal, was born in Phillips, Maine, April 14, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen he began his career as a railroad man, as express messenger on the Sandy River railroad, Maine, became conductor, then assistant superintendent, later superintendent, and is now general passenger and freight agent of the consolidated lines, which comprised six companies now known as the Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes railroad. He resides in Phillips and is treasurer of the Phillips Building Company and president of the Phillips Hotel Company. He is a Republican in politics and in religion

a Universalist. He is a member of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Phillips. He married, March 1, 1855, Ella Esther Harvey, born May 31, 1803, died June 15, 1893, daughter of B. B. Harvey, of Strong, Maine. Children, born at Phillips: 1. Herminia, July 29, 1889. 2. Ella Esther, May 2, 1893.

The Butler family is descended BUTLER from the ninth Duke of Ormond. The Dukes of Ormond were created under Edward III of England, and placed over the county Palatine of Ormond, Tipperary, Ireland. They were sent from England to Ireland by Henry II of England in 1172. They were also stationed there under King John. They originally came to England with William the Conqueror, from Glanville, near Caen, France. (See American Family Genealogy, p. 31; also Thomas Butler and his Descendants, p. 20 and 21; also volume for 1848, N. E. G. & A. R. P. 355.)

(I) Thomas Butler settled in Berwick, Maine, about 1690. He was the fourth son of the ninth Duke of Ormond. He had a son Moses, mentioned below.

(II) Moses, son of Thomas Butler, resided in Berwick. In 1740 he was in command of a company as captain, and in 1744 recruited the Seventh Company of the First Massachusetts Regiment, which he commanded during the siege and capture of Louisburg, July 4, 1745. He was also at the siege of Quebec in 1754. He had a son Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) Thomas, son of Moses Butler, was an officer in the revolution in Captain Ebenezer Sullivan's company, Colonel Scammon's regiment, stationed at Cambridge and vicinity in 1775. He had a son Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of Thomas Butler, served in the revolution when a boy. He married Mercy Wentworth, a lineal descendant of Elder William Wentworth, who came from Alford, Lincolnshire, England, to Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1639. Elder William Wentworth was the twenty-first descendant of Reginald Wentworth, who was the proprietor of the Lordship of Wentworth, of Strafford, in the west of Yorkshire, in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn, nine miles from Sheffield, and thirteen miles from Doncaster, and who was living there when William the Conqueror came to England in 1066. Nathaniel Butler had a son Nathaniel, mentioned below.



(V) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) Butler, married Tabitha Joy. He had a daughter Tabitha, who married Sheldon Hobbs Beal. (See Beal family herewith.)

William, Count Tank-  
CHAMBERLAIN erville, of Tankerville  
Castle in Normandy,  
who came to England with William the Con-  
queror, was the progenitor of the Chamberlain  
family in England. He himself returned to  
Normandy, but his descendants remained in  
England on the land granted to them.

(II) John De Tankerville, son of the former earl, was lord chamberlain to King Henry I, and assumed his title as a surname. (III) Richard, son of John, was also chamberlain to King Stephen, and the surname Chamberlain has since his day been that of his family. (IV) William Chamberlain was son of Richard (3). (V) Robert Chamberlain was son of William (4). (VI) Sir Richard Chamberlain was son of Robert (5). (VII) Sir Robert Chamberlain was son of Richard (6). The line continues: Sir Richard (VIII), John (IX), Thomas (X), John (XI), William Chamberlain (XII). The American family of which William Chamberlain was the immigrant ancestor, doubtless belongs to this family, though the line of ancestry is not traced. The Chamberlain coat-of-arms: Gules, an escutcheon argent between eight mullers in orle, or. Quartering: Gules a chevron between three escallops or. Motto: *Virtuti nihil inivium*. Seat: Dunstew in Oxfordshire, England.

(I) William Chamberlain, immigrant ancestor of General Robert Horace Chamberlain, of Worcester, was born in England about 1620. His brother Thomas was one of the three original purchasers of the Dudley farm at Billerica, but he settled at Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Another brother, Edmund, settled first in Woburn, then removed to Chelmsford before 1656, when he sold land at Billerica. Savage said that Edmund finally settled in Woodstock.

William Chamberlain was admitted an inhabitant of Woburn, January 6, 1648, and permitted to buy land there. He removed to Billerica in 1654, about the time his brothers left that town, and spent the remainder of his life there. He died May 31, 1706, aged eighty-six years. His house in Shawshin (Billerica) was on the farm, probably near the Woburn road, in the southwest part of the village. His name first appears on the records October, 1654, on a petition to enlarge the

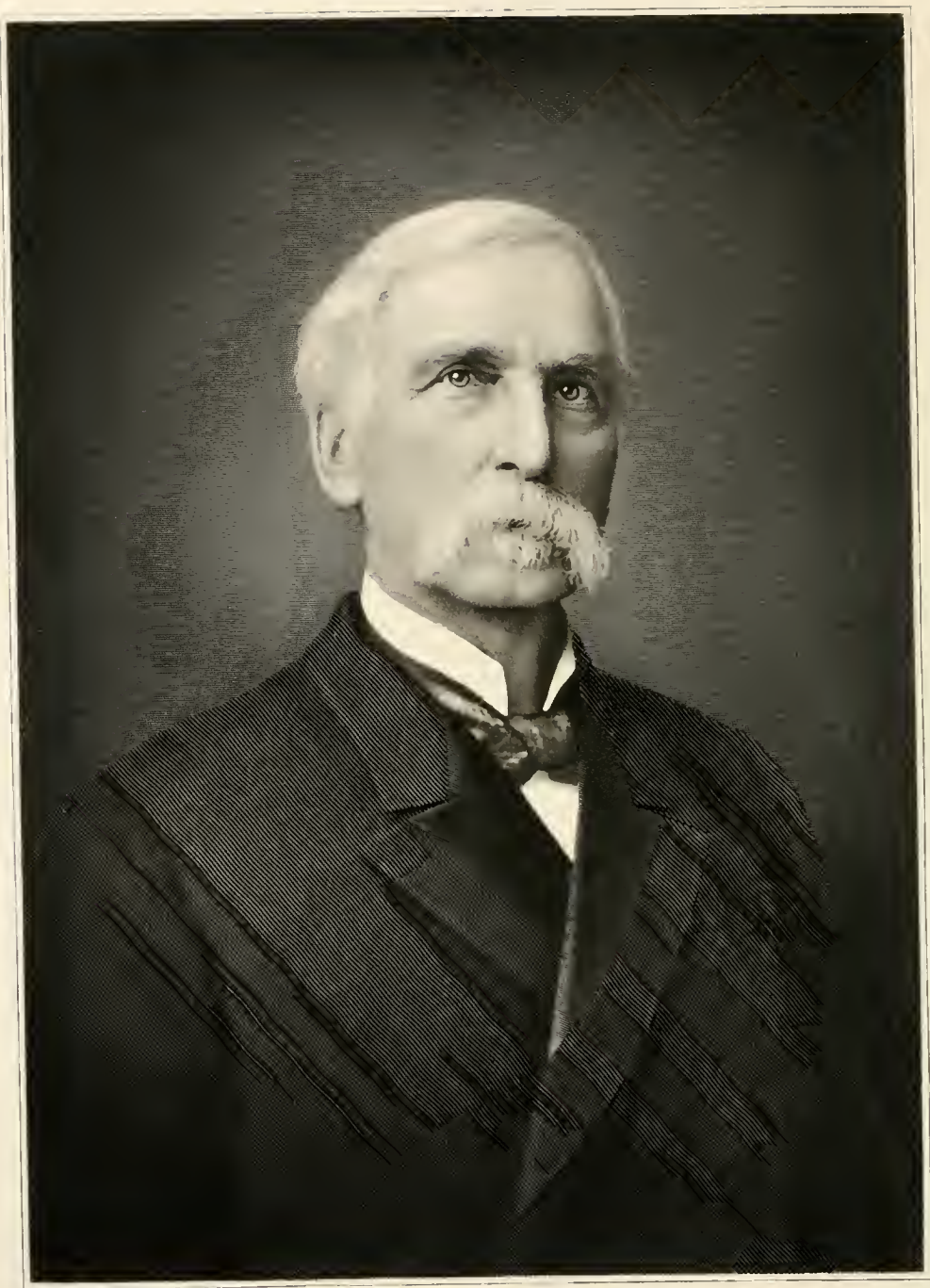
bounds of the town and to change the name to Billerica (Billerikey in original paper). A little later, when the committee on militia ordered Sergeant Hills's house to be a garrison, William Chamberlain's family was one of those assigned to it. He married Rebecca ———, who died September 26, 1692, in the prison at Cambridge, where she was held on the preposterous charge of witchcraft. Children: Timothy, born at Concord, Massachusetts, August 13, 1649-50; Isaac, born at Concord, October 1, 1650, died July 20, 1681; John, died March 3, 1652; Sarah, born at Billerica, May 20, 1655-56, married John Shedd; Jacob, born January 18, 1657-58, see forward; and these also at Billerica: Thomas, born February 20, 1659; Edmund, July 15, 1660, married Mary Abbott; Rebecca, February 25, 1662, married Thomas Stearns; Abraham, January 6, 1664; Ann, March 3, 1665-66; Clement, May 30, 1669; Daniel, September 27, 1671; Isaac, January 20, 1681.

(II) Jacob, son of William Chamberlain, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, January 18, 1657-58. He married Experience ———. Children: 1. Jacob, born at Newton, Massachusetts, 1691; died 1771. 2. John, born 1695, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 1783. 3. William, born 1697, at Cambridge, Massachusetts; mentioned below. 4. Jason, born at Holliston, Massachusetts, 1701; died 1770. 5. Ebenezer, born at Westborough, Massachusetts, 1704; ancestor of Westborough and Worcester families, as was also Jacob, his brother.

(III) William (2), son of Jacob Chamberlain, was born in 1697, at Cambridge; died at Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1753. He married, in 1719, Mary Tibbetts. They lived at Rochester and Alton, New Hampshire. Children, all but the two youngest born at Rochester, and they at Alton: 1. Mary, 1720. 2. Rebecca, 1722; died 1815. 3. William, 1725; died at Lebanon, Maine, 1815. 4. Experience, 1727. 5. Ebenezer, 1729; mentioned below. 6. Dorothy, died 1825. 7. Anna, born 1733. 8. Samuel, 1735; died 1809. 9. Jacob, 1738; died 1815. 10. Ephraim, 1741; died 1814.

(IV) Ebenezer Chamberlain, son of William (2) Chamberlain, was born in 1729; baptized at Dover, New Hampshire; lived at Center Harbor, New Hampshire. He was a soldier in the colonial wars and also in the revolution. His sons Jonathan and Daniel were also revolutionary soldiers. He married, 1752, Lucretia ———. Children: 1. Susan, born at Center Harbor or Rochester, in 1753. 2.





*Joshua L. Chamberlain*



Ebenezer, 1755. 3. Ephraim, 1757. 4. Jonathan, 1759. 5. Daniel, 1762. 6. John, 1768. 7. Joshua, mentioned below.

(V) Colonel Joshua Chamberlain, born in 1770, went from Danvers or Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Orrington, Maine, about 1799, where he engaged in shipbuilding, and prospered in this business until in the war of 1812 the English forces ascending the Penobscot river destroyed two of his ships—one lying at the dock and another on the stocks. Not able to recover his shattered fortunes here, he removed in 1817 to what is now Brewer, six miles further up the river, where he took up a large farm, and with his sons interested himself again to some degree in shipbuilding. His home was about half a mile above the toll bridge, where he died January 23, 1857, aged eighty-six years. He was a gentleman of the old school, a man of note, and colonel of a regiment of militia in the war with England, and for some time in command of the post at Eastport, Maine. He married Ann Gould, of Danvers, Massachusetts. She died February 19, 1831, aged sixty-eight years. Children: Amelia, Anna P. (died young), Thomas Gould (also died young), Anna, Joshua, Jefferson, Ebenezer M., John Q. A., and Elbridge Gerry.

(VI) Joshua (2), second son of Colonel Joshua (1) and Ann (Gould) Chamberlain, was born in Orrington, September 24, 1800, and died August 10, 1880. He was a man of much strength of character. He resided in Brewer, where he was a leading citizen in both civil and military matters. He was county commissioner, lieutenant-colonel in the militia, and held other offices. He married, October, 1827, Sarah Dupee, daughter of Billings and Lydia (Dupee) Brastow, of Holden. She was born August 23, 1803, and died November 5, 1888, aged eighty-five. She was descended from Jean Dupuis (1), born about 1660, who came from La Rochelle, France, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1685; Charles (2), second son of Jean, born 1695, and served in the colonial wars; Charles (3) Dupee, third son of Charles Dupuis, born 1735, served in the revolution, and in the army lists of that war the spelling of the name was changed to the present form; Lydia (4), fourth daughter of Charles, born 1770, married Billings Brastow. Children of Joshua (2) Chamberlain: 1. Joshua L., mentioned below. 2. Horace B., born November 14, 1834, died December 7, 1861; graduated with honor from Bowdoin College in 1857, and made a brilliant opening in Bangor as a

lawyer; married, May 11, 1859, Mary A. Wheeler, of Bangor. 3. Sarah B., born November 2, 1836, married July 14, 1867, Charles O. Farrington, a merchant of Brewer; their children are Alice M. and Dana C. Farrington. 4. John Calhoun, born August 1, 1838, died at Castine, August 11, 1867, of disease contracted while in the army; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1859, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1864; was in service of the Christian Commission, and chaplain of Eleventh Volunteers in the civil war. He married, September 13, 1866, Delia F., daughter of John H. Jarvis, of Castine, later of Bangor. 5. Thomas Davee, April 29, 1841, was a soldier in the civil war, serving with great distinction in the line and on the staff, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel U. S. V. He married, December 13, 1871, Delia F. Chamberlain, widow of his brother John; resided in New York and afterward in Bangor, where he died August 12, 1896.

(VII) Governor Joshua L., eldest child of Joshua (2) and Sarah Dupee (Brastow) Chamberlain, was born in Brewer, September 8, 1828. He received his early education in the public schools of the town and later in Major Whiting's military academy at Ellsworth, Maine, where he prepared for West Point. In 1848, however, he entered Bowdoin and graduated from that college in 1852 with highest honors. He then entered Bangor Theological Seminary, where in addition to the studies of the regular course, he gave earnest attention to the Arabic and other oriental languages. During his last year here he received calls to several important churches; but on graduating he was immediately called to Bowdoin College as special instructor in some of the studies of the department of natural and revealed religion. The next year he was elected professor of rhetoric and oratory, and the year after, having been relieved of some of the duties of this chair, he was appointed also instructor in the French and German languages, which service he continued for two years, when he was elected professor of the Modern Languages of Europe. In July, 1862, he received leave of absence from the college for two years in order to prosecute his studies in Europe, but the war of secession being now serious and a call coming from the President for more troops, he immediately tendered his services to Governor Washburn for any military duty for which he might be thought capable. This was strenuously combatted by his colleagues in the college faculty, who carried

their opposition to the length of a formal protest. He was offered the colonelcy of a regiment about to be formed; but deeming it wiser first to serve under some officer of the regular army, he accepted the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the Twentieth Maine infantry, then being organized, of which Adclbert Ames, of the regular artillery, was to be colonel. He entered at once upon the organization of this regiment, receiving his commission on the 8th of August, 1862, and devoting himself to the study and practice of his duties, he completed the organization of the regiment of a thousand men, and on the 29th of that month, it was mustered into the United States service for three years or during the war. The command now turned over to Colonel Ames, he assumed his place as lieutenant-colonel, and in that capacity left with the regiment on the next day for the seat of war.

The regiment was assigned to Butterfield's famous Light Brigade, Morell's Division, Porter's Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and immediately entered upon the severe experiences of the Maryland campaign. On the forced march to South Mountain and to the Antietam battle-field, all the qualities of manly endurance and pride were called into exercise. During that battle the regiment occupied supporting positions and made movements of importance under fire, but was not actively engaged. On September 20 a heavy reconnaissance was made across Shepardstown ford of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee's retreating army. Here first the regiment sharply engaged the enemy. This was a serious affair, and Colonel Chamberlain bore a conspicuous part, being especially complimented for his courage and coolness in steadyng the troops of the brigade through the treacherous ford and under heavy fire in the repulse which followed the overwhelming attack of Lee's rear guard of Hill's Corps. The regiment was held on the Antietam battle-field for more than six weeks, guarding the fords of the upper Potomac. This led to new experiences—especially in the line of reconnaissance and outpost duty, in all of which Colonel Chamberlain took an active part. This encampment on the Antietam, owing to the exhalations and drainage from the battle-field, brought dire disease upon the men, more than three hundred being in the hospital with typhoid malarial fever, and severe losses befalling the regiment both among officers and men. This opened a new field for duties of superior and commanding officers—study and practice in the care of men.

Early in November the regiment rejoined the main army near Warrenton Junction, Virginia, and from that time actively participated in all the movements, skirmishes and camp-making, until the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13. Here Colonel Chamberlain had experiences of the most severe and testing kind, the closing of which was the withdrawing of his regiment from the advance front line, by night, across the whole depth of the battle-field, and over the last pontoon bridge left for the recrossing of our discomfited army. He had an active part in all the movements of that winter, including the notorious "Mud March" and its sequel. During this winter he devoted himself assiduously to the study of his duties, having the advantage of the circumstance that all his superiors in command and many of his own rank were graduates of West Point. He induced the younger of them to hold an evening "school of review" in which all the points pertaining to active duties in the field were carefully gone over. There was no better scholar than Colonel Chamberlain.

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the regiment having been inoculated with smallpox by some misconduct in the medical department, and being sequestered and put into a quarantine camp by itself, Colonel Ames, having been detached as aide on the staff of the corps commander, General Meade, left the regiment so situated in command of Colonel Chamberlain. He immediately rode to general headquarters and begged to have his regiment given some place at the front, his final plea being "if we can't do anything else, we can give the rebels the smallpox!" This struck the fancy of General Hooker, and at midnight he received a dispatch from General Butterfield, chief of staff, directing him to be at Banks's and United States fords at daylight to take charge of the signal and telegraph lines from headquarters to the several stations on the field of battle, with instructions to put to death any who attempted to disturb communications. While in discharge of duty on the following day he took occasion to join in a charge then being made by his Division, in which his horse was wounded under him. On the night of the withdrawal he worked on the pontoon bridges which were broken up by the freshet, and after all our troops had left that vicinity he withdrew his command—the last on the ground. From this time on his history is part of that of the Army of the Potomac. The mere outline of it would exceed the limits allotted here. His inherited military aptitude,

strengthened by early studies, now finding ample scope in campaigning of the severe order, brought him distinction and rapid promotion in command. On May 20 he was promoted colonel, and soon afterward a hundred and twenty men of the Second Maine Volunteers were transferred to his regiment. They were in a state of mutiny, owing to their not being discharged with the original two-years men, and as they had openly refused to obey orders they were sent to Colonel Chamberlain under guard of a Pennsylvania regiment with loaded arms and fixed bayonets, with orders from the corps commander to fire on them if they refused to do duty. Colonel Chamberlain immediately rode to General Meade and got permission to manage the men in his own way. He then took off all the guard, supplied them with proper clothing and food (which had not been issued to them for three days), and assigned them to companies, without giving them any specific orders whatever, expecting them to be treated and behave like other soldiers. He found no trouble except in the case of one or two who were tried by court martial, and whose sentences he afterwards succeeded in having remitted. These men of the Second Regiment were afterwards among his very best. At Gettysburg he was sent at the double-quick to a position of great importance and peril, Little Round Top, the extreme left of the Union lines, where for more than two hours he withstood the repeated assaults of Law's brigade of Hood's division. His ammunition at length exhausted, and for the last half-hour using that of the rebel dead and wounded on the slope he had swept repelling the third assault, nearly half his men having fallen, the situation was critical. A heavy force now coming on with confidence of crushing his little command, he met with a bayonet charge, himself with the colors leading, which completely cleared the southern slope of Little Round Top, capturing four hundred prisoners—twice the number of his men. Returning to his appointed position, in front of which lay one hundred and fifty of the enemy's dead and wounded, he made dispositions with some reinforcements for meeting any night assault. At dark he received an intimation from his brigade commander that it was desirable to secure the heights of Great Round Top, up whose rugged slope the troops he had repulsed had taken refuge. At once he called his wearied but heroic men, and with no ammunition, with the bayonet alone, in the dense darkness pressed on to the very crest of the moun-

tain, capturing many more prisoners. Thus that decisive part of the field was secured and held, and Lee's plan of battle changed. For this heroic conduct the Twentieth Maine received the personal and official recognition of brigade, division and corps commanders, and Colonel Chamberlain was warmly recommended by all his superiors for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. His action here was recognized by the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the grounds of this as officially stated: "For daring heroism and great tenacity in holding his position on Little Round Top, and carrying the advanced position on the Great Round Top, in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863." The promotion was not made; but Colonel Chamberlain was immediately placed in command of his brigade, his division commander, General Griffin, declining to receive general officers who were sent for assignment to this brigade. This he devoted himself to bring to the best proficiency. He took an important part in the Culpeper and Centerville campaigns, including the battle of Rappahannock Station, in which his horse was shot under him. In November, 1863, being worn by long and arduous duty, the exposure of lying out in a heavy snow storm one night without shelter or sufficient covering, brought upon him a severe attack of congestion and fever chills, and he was sent in an almost unconscious state from Rappahannock to Washington, by the only means of conveyance, a returning cattle car. After this crisis, as soon as he was able to be out, he made strenuous efforts to return to his command; but was detailed by the Secretary of War to serve on an important court martial sitting in Washington and afterwards in Trenton, New Jersey, where he was for some time detained. He obtained a release with much difficulty, and when the army crossed the Rapidan in May he overtook it near Spottsylvania, and finding his brigade in command of another, General Bartlett, he rejoined his regiment. In less than an hour he was placed in command of a "forlorn hope." Seven select regiments were led by him to a desperate charge by night on a portion of a position that had proved impregnable during the day. In this he showed great skill and achieved a remarkable success. From this time forth he held a command above his lineal rank and was put in positions of responsibility and severe tests. He had a conspicuous part in the battles of Cold Harbor and the North Anna. On June 1st, 1864, General Warren, commanding the corps, made up a splendid



brigade of two consolidated brigades from the old First Corps, and a fine new regiment of veterans of Pennsylvania, and assigned Colonel Chamberlain to command it. This took him quite away from his gallant old Twentieth Maine, whose fortunes he had shared in every battle except the Wilderness. With this veteran brigade he continued the campaign, crossing the James river, and on June 17th moved on Petersburg in advance. On the morning of June 18th he carried a strong advanced position of the enemy a mile beyond our main army. In order to hold this, he established two batteries of artillery on the crest, and entrenched his lines. He was expecting an attack here, when he received a verbal order through an unknown staff officer to assault the main line of rebel works at Rives's salient, then strongly manned with artillery and infantry, all within musket range of the crest he was holding. Forming his six regiments in double lines, he ordered a strong artillery fire from his guns on the crest, and under this he led the charge with his whole staff, when the terrible fire of the enemy, case-shot, canister and furious musketry, swept every one from his side, his flag-bearer was killed, his own horse shot under him, and his front line shattered. Lifting up his fallen flag, he led his troops almost to the enemy's entrenchments. At a desperate moment, wheeling to give a command, Colonel Chamberlain was shot through the body from hip to hip, severing small arteries and fracturing the pelvic bones. Balancing himself with the point of his sabre, he managed not to fall until his men had passed him in their charge, when the great loss of blood brought him to the ground. Believing the wound to be mortal, he refused to be taken from the field, until all was fairly lost. There was no hope of his life, and an obituary notice was sent to the northern papers. He was, however, carried sixteen miles on a stretcher and sent to Annapolis Naval School Hospital. General Grant, without waiting longer for the authorities to act upon previous recommendations, promoted Colonel Chamberlain on the field, to the rank of brigadier-general, the solitary instance in the history of our army. He was assured of his promotion before he was borne from the field, but the official order published to the army reached him after his arrival at Annapolis. The following is a copy of the order:

Headquarters Army of the U. S.,  
Special Order No. 39, June 20, 1864.  
Col. J. L. Chamberlain, 20th Me. Inf'ty Vols., for meritorious and efficient services on the field of battle, and especially for gallant conduct in leading his brigade against the enemy at Petersburg on the 18th inst., in which he was dangerously wounded, hereby, in pursu-

ance of authority of the Secretary of War, is appointed Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, to rank as such from the 18th day of June, 1864, subject to the approval of the President.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

For two months General Chamberlain lay at Annapolis at the point of death, and at the end of five months, and before he could mount a horse or walk a hundred yards, he resumed command of his brigade. Its position at that time was on the extreme left of our front line before Petersburg, and the duties were unremitting and responsible. In the subsequent operations against the Weldon railroad, General Chamberlain had an active part, being sent with his command to make proper dispositions by night and to keep the enemy at bay along an extensive front, while the rest of our troops destroyed the railroad. A severe snow storm and sleet added to the severities of the operation, and on the last of January, 1865, his wounds had become so aggravated that his corps commander insisted on his being sent to Philadelphia for surgical treatment. While suffering under this, and without much prospect of permanent recovery, he received many tempting offers to leave the military service and accept positions in civil life. Wishing, however, with such strength as might be given him, to stand by his men and his country to the last, he declined these offers, stole a march upon his surgeons, and leaving his room for the first time after he had taken it, started on a painful journey to the front again, where he arrived after an absence of a month. His brigade now consisted of new regiments of veteran troops from New York and Pennsylvania, and his post was the extreme advance on Hatcher's Run, and in immediate contact with the enemy. On March 29 our great offensive movement commenced, and, as had before been confidentially announced to General Chamberlain, he was to have the costly honor of leading the advance and opening the campaign. With his single brigade and a battery of regular artillery, he encountered the enemy on Quaker Road, their force consisting of cavalry and infantry of Johnson's and Anderson's commands, and in number, as was afterwards ascertained, five times his own. After a long and severe battle in which at different times he had both his flanks turned, his center broken, and lost four hundred men and eighteen officers—every one of his mounted officers, including his personal staff, being either killed or wounded, his own horse shot under him and himself twice painfully wounded in the breast and arm—the enemy was driven from his position, which en-

abled the army to occupy the long coveted Boydton plank road. For conspicuous gallantry in the action of this day General Chamberlain received from President Lincoln the brevet of major-general. Suffering from accumulation of wounds, he was suddenly summoned on the second day after, to take command of our extreme left on the Boydton road, with two brigades and two batteries of artillery to repel an attack which was then beginning. Two divisions of his corps on his right were soon thrown back in great confusion from an advanced position they were endeavoring to maintain against a vigorous assault of the enemy, and while General Chamberlain was rallying these troops and reforming them in the rear of his own, he was asked by the commanding general to throw forward his command and attempt to stem the torrent then sweeping the front, and if possible regain the field lost by the other two divisions. General Chamberlain assented, and while the engineers were trying to bridge the stream in our front, he and his men dashed through it in the very face of the enemy, and gaining a foothold on the opposite steeps, drove the rebels back to the field of the former struggle. While pressing them back upon their works, General Chamberlain was ordered to halt and take the defensive as a matter of precaution. Seeing, however, that his men were much exposed, and that the enemy's strong position could be carried by a tactful maneuver, he solicited permission to make an assault, which he did with rapid and complete success, carrying the works, capturing a battle flag and many prisoners, and effecting a lodgement on the White Oak road. At the battle of Five Forks on the following day, General Chamberlain had command of two brigades on the extreme right—the wheeling flank. In the midst of the battle, when the rebels made a furious attempt to regain their works by a flank attack, putting in every man of his own command and a mass of skulkers and fugitives from other commands on a new direction to break the force of this onset, he led the charge, leaping his horse over the parapet, already wounded by a rifle ball. His command captured 1050 men, nineteen officers and five battle flags—one half the captures of the division. On the next day he was ordered to take the advance and strike the South Side railroad. Here he encountered Fitz Hugh Lee's division of cavalry, which he drove across the railroad, intercepting a train of cars from Petersburg with several military and civil officers, and routing the enemy from the position. In the subsequent

pursuit, General Chamberlain had the advance nearly all the time, capturing many prisoners and vast quantities of material. At Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, he went to the assistance of our cavalry which was severely attacked on a cross road. In the final action at Appomattox Court House, when, having marched all night, he came up with our cavalry, which was heroically holding its ground against Stonewall Jackson's old corps of infantry, he double-quickened his men in to relieve the cavalry, and forming under General Sheridan's eye, pushed forward against the enemy. The other troops forming on his left, the foe was driven before them to the town, when the flag of truce came in and hostilities ceased. General Chamberlain was present at the conference preliminary to the surrender, and being assigned to his old command—the Third Brigade, First Division—was appointed by the commanding general to receive with his troops the formal surrender of the arms and colors of Lee's army, April 12, 1865. Immediately afterwards, assigned to the command of division, General Chamberlain occupied a line twenty-five miles out from Petersburg on the South Side railroad for some time. This division had the advance in the triumphal entry of the army into Richmond, as also the advance of the Army of the Potomac in the final review in Washington. When the army was broken up he received an assignment to another command intended to go to Mexico, but the active operations of the field now being over, he applied to be relieved from duty that he might have the surgical treatment which his wounds required, and was mustered out of service January 16, 1866.

In the arduous and trying campaigns through which he passed, General Chamberlain made a record honorable to himself and to the state. During his period of service he commanded troops in twenty-four battles, eight reconnaissances, skirmishes without number, and with advance and rear guards in contact with the enemy upwards of a dozen times. With his own command alone he fought several independent engagements, every one of which was successful against superior numbers. His captures in battle number 2,700 prisoners and eight battle flags, no portion of which can be claimed by any other command. He was six times struck in action by shot and shell, three times narrowly escaping with his life. Immediately after the surrender of the rebel army, General Chamberlain was made the subject of special communication to headquarters of the army by Major General Grif-



fin, his corps commander, in which this officer urged General Chamberlain's promotion to the full rank of major-general, for distinguished and gallant conduct in the battles on the left, including the White Oak Road, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House, where, says General Griffin, "his bravery and efficiency were such as to entitle him to the highest commendation. In the last action, April 9, his command had the advance, and was driving the enemy rapidly before it, when the announcement of General Lee's surrender was made." The recommendation was cordially approved by General Meade and General Grant, and forwarded to Washington for the action of the government, where assurances were given that the promotion should be made. General Chamberlain was rarely absent from field of duty. He had but four days' leave of absence. At all other times when not in the field, he had been either ordered away for treatment of wounds, or president of a court-martial by order of the War Department. But no part of his record reflects greater satisfaction than his relations with the men under his command. He made it a point of duty and of affection to take care of his men. He never ordered troops into positions that he had not first personally reconnoitered, and though his losses in killed and wounded have been severe, they were never made in retreating. The noble and faithful men entrusted to his care never in a single instance failed to execute his orders or to carry out what they deemed to be his wishes, although unexpressed. In all the various fortunes of the field he never left one of his wounded in the lines of the enemy nor one of his dead without fitting burial.

On returning to his native state and the paths of peace, General Chamberlain quietly resumed his professorship in Bowdoin College. He was not long allowed to remain there, however. In recognition of his distinguished service and ability, he was elected governor of the state, by the largest majority ever given for that office. He was re-elected the three following years and left the gubernatorial office with an enviable record. His administration marked an epoch in the material advance of the state. Soon after leaving the office of governor in 1871, he was elected president of Bowdoin College and discharged the duties of that office for twelve years. He resigned in 1883, but continued his lectures on political economy until 1885. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy from 1874 to 1879. In 1876 he was

commissioned major-general of state militia, and was in command at the capitol during the political troubles in January, 1880, when his determined stand against minatory movements ended the opposition of a turbulent faction which threatened civil war. In 1878 he was appointed commissioner to the Universal Exposition at Paris, France. For his service here he received a medal of honor from the French government. In the following year the United States government published his report on the Exposition, embracing the subject of education in Europe. This received remarkable commendation from all quarters. In 1867 Governor Chamberlain received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College, having already received the same from Pennsylvania College in 1866. During the years 1884 and 1889 he was engaged in railroad construction and industrial enterprises in Florida. In 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley surveyor of the port of Portland, and has since filled that position. As a writer, lecturer and orator, Governor Chamberlain has no superior in the state. He has given numerous lectures and public addresses, with a wide range of topics. In 1876 he delivered at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia an elaborate public address entitled "Maine; her place in History." On invitation this was repeated before the Legislature of Maine in 1877, and afterward published by the state and given wide circulation. He wrote a remarkable series of papers on the Spanish war, and has since given valuable addresses on historic places and events in Maine, and many tributes to historic personages, the last being one on Lincoln Memorial Day in Philadelphia, which is considered remarkable for its truthfulness and eloquence. He has held many offices of honor, among them that of president of the Webster Historical Society, vice-president of the American Huguenot Society, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in the state of Maine. He is now president of the Chamberlain Association of America, and of the Maine Branch of the National Red Cross. He is also an active member of many literary and scientific societies.

The home of General Chamberlain is in Brunswick and amidst the classic shadows of Bowdoin College. It is a historic spot, and was formerly known as the old Fales house built by Captain Pierce in 1820. By others it



has been called the Longfellow house, as it was here that the poet brought his young bride in 1830, and for some time he made his home. Fales was the second owner of the place, and it was during his occupancy that the Longfellow occupation occurred. At that time he was professor of modern languages in Bowdoin, and in after years he was often heard to say that those were the happiest years of his life. The property finally passed into the possession of Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, and was purchased from him by General Chamberlain in 1861. At that time the present owner was the professor of modern languages in Bowdoin and his financial ability was by no means equal to his good name and high standing in the community as a man of honor. For this reason the president of the principal local bank came to him and assured him that he could have all the money he wanted, to conclude the purchase. In this manner the old house passed into the hands of the young college professor and has since been one of the most charming homes in Maine.

On returning to Brunswick after the civil war, with the stars of a major-general on his shoulders, and being soon governor, he found the old house would hardly hold his visitors. It was enlarged by simply raising it and putting another story beneath it. Thus the original house remained intact, only it was one story higher, while the lower portion was built more up to date. It is now a very spacious mansion, containing no less than twenty full-sized rooms.

It is doubtful if there is another house in all Maine beneath whose roof so many distinguished guests have been entertained. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Porter, Warren, Ayers, Griffin and Howard have all partaken of its hospitality. Its walls have echoed the brilliant conversation of Sumner, Wilson, Schurtz, Evans, Fessenden, Bradbury, Morrill Frye, Hale and Blaine, and others famous in our national history. Hosts of literary men have been its guests. It was here that Longfellow came in 1875 when he delivered his famous "Morituri Salutamus," and while here he occupied the same rooms that had been his in earlier days. The old poet was affected to tears as the flood of tender recollections came sweeping over him. This home is filled with antique furniture, much of which is connected with prominent persons of the past, rare and valuable paintings and statuary, and relics of the civil war, far too numerous to be particularized here. On the wall of his favorite office is a

tapestry picture of the General's old war horse, Charlemagne, that carried him through nearly all of his battles in the civil war. Three times he was shot down, but, like his master, rallied and went on. Once on a headlong charge a bullet aimed at close range square at the general's heart was caught by his horse's neck and then struck the General a glancing blow in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound, but leaving him his life. At the close of the war the horse was brought home to Brunswick, where for many years he was the playmate of the children and pet of the family. On his death the faithful animal was given an honorable burial at the General's seaside cottage, "Domhegan," in Brunswick, and an inscription cut in the rock above his grave, which is kept with loyal care.

The library and study are two interesting rooms in the old mansion. Here are more than two thousand volumes of well chosen books, and by the cozy open fire the old warrior reads and meditates. There are many valuable trophies of war in this room as well as objects of literary and historic interest. Connected is a small "den" containing more books, and on the wall hangs a rebel battle flag captured by General Chamberlain in a racing charge just before Appomattox. Just above this flag is a huge cavalry pistol with a history. In the famous charge on Little Round Top, General Chamberlain was met by a rebel officer with sword and pistol in hand. One barrel was discharged full at the General's head. Although but ten feet away, the bullet missed its mark. The officer, who belonged to the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, then rushed at the Union leader with his sword. General Chamberlain met him, and, being the more expert swordsman, soon had him at his mercy. Seeing that the case was hopeless, the confederate officer surrendered both sword and pistol to Chamberlain and gave himself up as prisoner. Many other war relics are here. The cap and sword of General Griffin, who commanded the Fifth Corps, are in this room. At the battle of Five Forks, General Griffin lost his sword, and General Chamberlain instantly rode to his side and offered him his, which was accepted and used during the remainder of the war. General Chamberlain quickly replaced his weapon by taking the sword of a fallen South Carolina officer, which he wore until the close of the war. Several years later General Chamberlain received his own sword and the division flag from the War Department at Washington. General Griffin's cap

and the division bugle which had sounded all the battle calls of the war were sent at the same time to the Brunswick hero who had last commanded that splendid division.

In the main library the great flag of the division hangs from the ceiling, while on one wall is the last flag surrendered by Lee on the field of Appomattox. The personal flag of General Chamberlain, bearing the red maltese cross, is also here, dimmed by battle smoke and torn by shell and bullet. A precious memento is this, and even dearer to its owner than the bust of Grant, by Simmons, that stands close by. Over the fireplace in this library are the stars of the first flag of the old Twentieth Maine regiment, first commanded by General Ames and then by Chamberlain. Here, also, serving as a match box, is the base of a shell that burst at the General's feet in the battle of Gettysburg. It was a conical shell and it shows that when it exploded five pieces flew off into the faces of Chamberlain's men. In an adjoining closet is the coat that General Chamberlain wore when he was shot through the body in front of Petersburg and promoted by Grant. Another coat bearing the stars of a general has the left breast and left sleeve torn and shredded by shot or shell at the battle on Quaker road in the final campaign of the war.

General Chamberlain married, in Brunswick, December 7, 1855, Frances Caroline Adams, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 12, 1826, and died in Brunswick, Maine, October 18, 1905. She was the daughter of Ashur Adams and Amelia Wyllys Adams, of Boston, and was a lineal descendant of Mabel Harlakenden, the "Princess of New England." The children of this marriage are Grace Dupee and Harold Wyllys. Grace Dupee was born in Brunswick, October 16, 1856, and married April 28, 1881, Horace Gwynne Allen, who is a distinguished lawyer in Boston. The children are:

1. Eleanor Wyllys, born in Boston, December 13, 1893; Beatrice Lawrence, January 24, 1896; and Rosamund, December 25, 1898.
2. Harold Wyllys Chamberlain, born in Brunswick, October 10, 1858, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1881; studied law in Boston University, and successfully practiced in Florida for four years.

He has since interested himself in electrical engineering and has invented valuable improvements in that line, which he is now applying in practical work in the city of Portland.

When our heathen ancestors JENNINGS adopted the christian faith they assumed christian names as evidences of their conversion. On account of the prominence in the early church of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, the name Iohanan or Iohannes, afterward shortened to Ian, Iohn, or John, became a favorite. When the Saxon suffix *ing*, signifying son, was added, it gave the patronymic Janing, or Janing, that is, John's son, which finally became Jennings, which form has prevailed for many centuries, though its orthography shows more than thirty variations in the early records of Massachusetts. The men of this race have usually been tall, strong, hardy and energetic, have taken an active part in the wars of New England and the Republic, and have been successfully engaged in many of the pursuits of peace. Fifty-five were patriot soldiers in the revolutionary war from Massachusetts. One of the first two Englishmen who ever descended Lake Champlain was a Jennings. A colonial governor of New Jersey, the first governor of Indiana, a governor of Florida, and other men of prominence have borne this patronymic. Several of the name settled in Massachusetts in very early times; but who was the immigrant ancestor of this family, or when or where he settled in New England, is not within the knowledge of the present generation. Freeman, the historian of Cape Cod, says: "It is impossible after much investigation, to give so satisfactory account as we would wish, of the Jennings family." Their earliest history probably perished with the early town records which contained it. Freeman adds: "The Jennings family, long time prominent and highly respectable in this town (Sandwich) have become extinct here; but lands are still called after their name."

(1) John Jennings, the first of the family of whom there is authentic information, was living at Sandwich in 1667, and died there June 18, 1722, "at an advanced age." On "23, 2 month, 1675," John Jennings was among the sixty-nine residents of Sandwich who were able to make it appear that they had just rights and title to the privileges of the town." July 4, 1678, the name of John Jennings was not on "the list of those who have taken the oath of fidelity." August 18, 1681, the town voted John Jennings and two others "All the bog meadow, leaving out the springs for the neighborhood," near Dexter's Island. June 25, 1702, the name of John Jennings appears on the "record of inhabitants of the town

of Sandwich entitled to their share in the division of lands as per vote of March 24, 1702." July 16, 1708, John Jennings, cordwainer, was appointed administrator "on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Jennings your son some time of Sandwich aforesaid, mariner, who it is said died intestate." This John, born "3, 12, 1673," is said to have been a captain in the English merchant service, and to have died in foreign parts. May 15, 1690, John Jennings and Samuel Prince were elected constables. The constable at that time was a person of some importance, as he was the town's financial representative, being tax collector and treasurer. John Jennings held various minor town offices and seems to have been occasionally paid money by the town for various services. The fact that John Jennings was a witness to the wills of two Quakers, Lydia Gaunt, 1691, and Isaac Gaunt, 1698, and the further fact that the inventory of his estate shows that he had at the time of his death "Quakers' books as we suppose may be valued by that people two pounds," make it seem that he was undoubtedly one of those just men whose influence prevented any harm ever coming to the Quakers of "the Cape," though they were cruelly persecuted in some other parts of New England. John Jennings died intestate and his son Isaac administered his estate, the inventory of which amounted to forty-five pounds fifteen shillings six pence. He seems to have been an honest and honorable man who minded his own business and was sometimes called in to help other people with theirs. John Jennings married (first) June 29, 1667, Susanna; (second) Ruhamah; the surname of neither being now known. His children by Susanna were: Remember (or Remembrance) and Ann; and by Ruhamah: John, Isaac, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth and Samuel. These children, as shown by the Sandwich records, were born between September 17, 1668, and February 28, 1685.

(II) Samuel, youngest child of John and Ruhamah Jennings, was born in Sandwich, February 19, 1684-85 (O. S.), and died there May 13, 1764, in the eightieth year of his age. He was impressed into the British navy, and in escaping from it had the adventure which he narrates in a letter to his pastor, Rev. Dr. Stillman, which was printed and published with the following "Advertisement": "The writer of the following Letter was a person of good understanding, of great sobriety and uprightness, and sustained a very fair character to his death, which was in the year seven-

teen hundred and sixty four, in advanced age. He bore on his body the marks of the terrible assault herein related; the particulars of which he often repeated, and the following letter was found among his papers and is published by his son to perpetuate a remembrance of this signal Providence." The letter is as follows:

"Honored Sir: According to your request, when I was at your house above a year ago, I have now taken in hand to give you an account of that disaster which befel me in the West Indies, which was after the following manner. It was in the year 1703, I think in the month of October, that I was impressed on board a frigate, in Carlisle Bay, called the Milford, which was a station ship for the Island of Barbados; and after about four or five months continuance on board said ship, I became exceedingly restless about my way of living; and I shall give you some of the reasons that made me so. And first, I observed that many times when men were sick of fevers and other distempers, they were beaten to work, when men that were drunk were easily excused, though they were commonly a third of our number when there was work to do. And one time, being sick myself of a fever so that my legs would scarce carry me without help of my hands, I was commanded up to work; I told the officer I was sick and could not work; he said I lied, and thereupon drove me, with several others in the same condition, upon deck (some of whom died the next day), then I went to the captain and told him that I, with some others, were beaten to work, though we were sick and not able to work: He said we were rascals, and the doctor said we were not sick; whereupon we were forced to stay on deck some time, and had now and then a blow, but did not and could not work. Secondly, I observed that industry and idleness were equally rewarded with blows; for they would begin at one end of a parcel of men pulling at a rope, and whip till they came to the other end, without minding who pulls and who does not. And thirdly, I found that my continuance in such a wicked family had brought me to smack of their familiar sin, viz., swearing, though I was but very awkward at it, and my conscience would always menace me for it. And I found also that the desire of strong drink had gained somewhat upon me, though I was not drunk with it at all, and had totally left the use of strong drink before I left the ship. Now the consideration of these and some other difficulties which I found in this place I lay obnoxious to, made me undertake that dangerous way of escape by



swimming; for I considered the danger before I set out; but on the 26th day of March, 1704, I had drawn up a resolution that I would rid myself of this company, or lose my life when night came. I found it something difficult to get away undiscovered, there being centinels afore and abaft, with muskets loaded to shoot any one that should attempt to run away, and likewise a guard boat to row round the ship all night. I watched them till about ten o'clock at night, at which time, finding the centinels pretty careless, and the guard boat ahead of the ship, I went down between decks, and having begged of God to carry me through that dangerous enterprize and deliver me out of those distresses, I went out of a port and swam with my shirt and breeches on right out to sea, before the wind, till I was clear of the ship and guard boat, and then turned along shore awhile, and then wheeled more towards the shore, but the seas beat over my head so fast I could hardly swim, and I thought beat me more out to sea, whereupon I turned and swam right against the wind towards the shore, and after a considerable time got to one of Captain Gillam's buoys, and rested myself awhile, and if I had known the ship I would have gone on board, but I aimed to swim to a brigantine that lay in the road belonging to Boston. Then I put off from Captain Gillam's buoy, and had not swam far before I saw a Shark just as he took hold of my left hand, he pulled me under water in a moment, at which I was very much surprised, and thought of a knife which I used to carry in my pocket, but remembered I had left it on board; then I kicked him several times with my right foot, but that proving ineffectual, I set my foot against his mouth, intending to haul my hand away or haul it off, and then he opened his mouth a little and catch'd part of my foot into his mouth with my hand, and held them both together. Then I cried unto God (mentally) that he would have mercy on my soul, which I thought would soon be separated from my body; but still I did not leave off striving, but punched him with my right hand, though to very little purpose; at last being almost drowned (for I was all the while under water) I had almost left off striving, and expecting nothing but present death; all at once my hand came loose and also my foot, and so finding myself clear of the fish I got to the top of the water, and having a little cleared my stomach of water, I called out for help, and swam towards the nearest ship, and I quickly heard them mustering to fit out their boat, which encouraged me to continue my calling

for help, thinking thereby they might find me the sooner, it being very dark; they came to me with all speed and took me into their boat, and carried me to the ship's side, where I saw they had a lanthorn, but the blood turning just at that time, caused me to be extreme sick at my stomach, and my sight also left me, but I answered Captain Gillam to many questions while I was blind; then they fastened a rope about me and hauled me into the ship and carried me into the steerage, and after a while recovering my sight, I asked if there was any doctor on board, they said yes, and pointed to Mr. Peter Cutler of Boston, he then being Captain Gillam's doctor. I asked him to cut off my mangled limbs if he saw it needful, and he spoke to the captain about it, but he would not allow of it, but sent advice to the Milford of what had happened, and the lieutenant sent a boat and carried me on board again, and the doctor being ashore, he sent for doctor Cutler and another doctor, who came on board, and after a glass of wine they ordered I should be tied, but upon my earnest solicitation they forbore to tie me, and then doctor Cutler performed the first amputation, which was my arm, and the other doctor cut off part of my foot. I endured extreme pain all the while, and after they had dressed those two wounds, they dressed three other flesh wounds, which I received at the same time, and the next day I was carried on shore, where I remained without appetite, and so full of pain, that I thought I did not sleep three hours in three weeks; but at last thro' God's great goodness, the pain left me and my appetite was restored, and my wounds healed wonderful fast, so that in about four months my foot was healed up, and I could go on it; but it broke out again, and I could not thoroughly heal it till I got home to New England. I was about nineteen years of age at the time of this disaster. I received much kindness from many gentlemen belonging to New England, as well as from those of Barbados, under those difficulties, all which I desire gratefully to acknowledge. But above all, I would acknowledge the great goodness of that God that supported me under and carried me through those distresses, and has provided for me ever since, so that neither I, nor mine, have wanted the necessary comforts of this life, notwithstanding my inability of body for many employments. Thus having run through the most observable passages of that disaster, I shall conclude, desiring your prayers to God for me, that so signal a deliverance may not be lost upon me; and that I may, by believing and yielding obedience to the

Gospel of Jesus Christ, become a subject of eternal as well as temporal salvation.

"Your humble servant,

"SAMUEL JENNINGS.

"Sandwich, August 8, 1710."

After his return from Barbadoes, Samuel Jennings probably devoted himself to the acquisition of a superior education in consequence of his being maimed. He was the grammar-school master, and the records of 1710 show that he was voted twenty pounds, and it was provided that "those who send shall pay additional and board." He was "still employed" in 1712. He was selectman in 1712, representative 1714-17-21, town clerk 1721-51 (thirty years), town treasurer 1719-51 (thirty-two years), surveyor of lands, trader and possessed a large estate. In 1712 the north part of the township of Falmouth included in what was called "the New Purchase," was ordered to be laid out; and "Thomas Bowerman and Philip Dexter were appointed to lay out said lands, and were to associate with them, in the performance of their duty some suitable person. They called to their aid Mr. Samuel Jennings of Sandwich, an accomplished surveyor and good scholar, whose able and neatly prepared report of the proceedings amply justifies the encomium we bestow," says the historian. "In 1717, February 6, John Bacon, agent for the town of Barnstable, presented a petition to the General Court 'for the division of the town into precincts;' and, February 10, on the petition of Mr. Joseph Crocker and others, Mr. Samuel Sturgis, Melatiah Bourne, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Jennings, were appointed 'a committee to determine the controversy and settle the bounds between the said town and the Indians,' which was accordingly done." April 4, 1718, Samuel Jennings in a deed of land to "Joseph Ney" describes himself as "shop-keeper." Freeman states, "In 1764, two of the most influential and respectable citizens of the town deceased, Samuel Jennings, Esq., May 13, aged eighty, and Hon. Ezra Bourne in September, aged 88." On a well preserved slate stone in the Old Cemetery in Sandwich is the following inscription: "In memory of Samuel Jennings Esq., who having served God and his Generation with uprightness in several important trusts, deceased May 13th 1764 in his 80th year. The memory of the just is blessed." The marriage between Samuel Jennings and Remembrance Smith, both of Sandwich, was solemnized "before William Bassett, justice of the Peace, att Sandwich the 20th day of January Anno Domini 1712-13." She was the daughter of Shubael and granddaugh-

ter of Rev. John Smith, who was pastor of Sandwich from 1675 to 1688. Near her husband's stone is a slate slab on which is the legend, "Here lyes ye body of Remember Jennings, aged About 28 Years Dec'd Jan'y ye 23<sup>d</sup> 1717-18." He married (second) Deborah Newcomb, who died February 10, 1753. The children of the first wife were Lydia and Ruhamah, the latter a woman of fine education. The children of the second wife were: Samuel, Esther and John, whose sketch follows:

(111) John (2), youngest child of Samuel and Deborah (Newcomb) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, September 3, 1734, and died in Winthrop, Maine, as stated in the Winthrop records, March 10, 1800, aged sixty-five years. He was interested with his father in shipping, and one of their vessels was the sloop "Deborah." John used to take "negro and Indian boys and bring them up to send on whaling voyages," and was evidently a prosperous man. But after the revolution began he lost considerable property. He was a zealous Tory, and, history states, "was arrested and imprisoned in 1778 for disaffection to the popular cause." Being a high-spirited man, he determined to go to a new country. Accordingly he took his eldest son and went to Maine, then being rapidly settled. They went up the Kennebec to the Hook (now Hallowell) and thence through the woods of Winthrop (then Pondtown), inquiring of the few settlers he saw for land partly fenced by water. This he found in Wayne, where he was one of the earliest settlers. There he selected a tract of about a thousand acres bounded on three sides by Pocasset (now Wing) and Lovejoy ponds and what has since been called from him the Jennings stream, which unites the other two bodies of water. Here he finally obtained possession of about two hundred acres bordering the stream and the Wing pond, other settlers getting the rest. Here they felled a "possession," and John returned to Sandwich, leaving Samuel to fell more trees during the summer. The next summer Samuel was also sent to make further improvements. The next year John and his son John went from Sandwich and built a log house and extended the clearing. The greater part of the land John Jennings then settled on has ever since been the property of his descendants in the male line and is now the property of Tudor G. Jennings, the occupant, and his nephew, Loton D. Jennings, a lawyer of Boston. This is now one of the finest farms in Kennebec county. Vestiges of the first house

and one built later and apple trees John planted are still to be seen. John probably removed to Wayne with his family in the spring of 1780. They went on a vessel to Portland, and from there John with his son Samuel ascended the Kennebec in one of his old whale-boats. From Hallowell they made their way on foot, driving before them the sheep and hogs they had brought from Sandwich. The swine were subsequently taken to an island in the Androscoggin pond in Leeds, where in the following July the outcries of the animals gave notice of trouble. The settlers living near hastened to the island and discovered that bears had killed the hogs, and escaped. From this circumstance the island has since been known as Hog Island. Having no salt, the neighbors smoked the meat of the slaughtered animals, which was a substantial part of the provisions of Mr. Jennings's family the following winter. In the autumn John Jennings returned to Sandwich to settle his affairs and came the next spring to Wayne, where he lived until the latter part of 1799, when he was taken sick and carried to the home of his daughter Deborah, wife of Joel Chandler, son of John Chandler, the first settler in Winthrop Village and builder of the first mills on the stream there. The Winthrop records state that "Mr. John Jennings died at Winthrop, March 10, 1800." He was buried in the cemetery there. According to the record John Jennings and Hannah Sturgis, both of Sandwich, were married by Mr. Abraham Williams, minister of Sandwich, May 13, 1759. Hannah, born June 4, 1732, was the widow of Jonathan Sturgis and daughter of William and Bathshua (Bourne) Newcomb. They had: Deborah, Samuel (see below), John, Hannah, Bathsheba, Sarah, Nathaniel (mentioned below), and Mary—all born in Sandwich.

(IV) Samuel (2), eldest son of John (2) and Hannah (Newcomb) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, November 15, 1762, and died in Leeds, Maine, March 23, 1842, in his eightieth year. He accompanied his father on his first visit to New Sandwich and was left there to continue the work of clearing the farm which they there began, and returned to Sandwich later on foot with others. The next spring he was sent back alone, to further improve the place. He boarded with Job Fuller, the earliest white settler in Wayne (1773), and exchanged work with Eben Wing. They secured only a poor "burn" of the timber on the ground, and the "turf" still left was deep; and they had to use the bag in which they brought their dinner to carry sand from the shore of the pond, to cover the corn they

planted. Samuel soon wearied of this style of farming, and arranged with a neighbor to care for the crop, and again trudged back to Sandwich, and made the best excuse he could to his father for thus leaving the place in the wilderness of Maine. The next spring, when the time for going to New Sandwich drew nigh, Samuel seized an opportunity when his father was away and went to Plymouth, and thence to Boston, where he met some acquaintances and enlisted on board a privateer which made a successful cruise, capturing three prizes, Samuel returning to Boston as one of the crew of the third one. Samuel Jennings also served as a private in Captain Simeon Fish's company, Colonel Freeman's regiment, on an alarm at Falmouth in September, 1779. The next year he went with his father and his family to Wayne. Samuel Jennings in his account of the family at this time says, "They thought it rather hard times to live on smoked meat and keep their cattle on meadow hay." In the early spring when Samuel found the neighboring settlers could not pay in corn for certain utensils they had bought of his father the year before, he went to Littleborough, now Leeds, some ten miles away, and worked a week for Thomas Stinchfield, chopping and piling logs for a peck of corn a day. On Sunday he was set across the Androscoggin pond by the Stinchfield boys in a canoe, and carried his bushel and a half of corn on his back to his home, where he and his burden were warmly welcomed by the other members of the family. On the day when Samuel completed his twenty-first year he refused to "tote" a bag of corn on his back through the woods to mill. His father was angry, disowned him, and told him to leave the place. But while the father was absent hunting that day in Port Royal, now Livermore, Samuel and his brother John seeing a bear swimming in the pond, dispatched it with an axe, dressed the carcass and hung it on a pole. The father returning from his hunt without game and seeing the supply of meat, inquired who killed the bear. Being told that Samuel had been chiefly instrumental in killing bruin, he withdrew his objections and the young man continued to live at the homestead.

In 1784 Samuel, accompanied by his brother John, took up a large tract of land, mostly rich intervale, on the bank of the Androscoggin river in Leeds, where the hamlet of West Leeds now is. This is still owned by his descendants in the male line. Somewhat later he returned to Sandwich and married. Leaving his wife there, he went to Hallowell,



Maine, where he worked for his brother-in-law, John Beeman, for four dollars a month. In the spring of 1787, Mrs. Jennings with her infant son, Samuel, went to Hallowell, and thence to Wayne, where she met her husband. On their journey to Leeds they crossed the Androscoggin pond in a birch canoe; the wind blew a gale, the waves beat over the canoe, compelling the mother to sit very quiet in the bottom of the bark boat with her babe in her arms, while the father, alternately paddling and bailing, urged the canoe forward. The shore was reached at last, and at the house of Thomas Stinchfield they were warmed and refreshed, their clothing dried, and again on foot they made their way through the woods to their home. Samuel Jennings was a wealthy and influential farmer in Leeds. He married in Sandwich, in 1785, Olive Tupper, daughter of Enoch and Mehitabel (Davis) Tupper. She was born February 16, 1763, and died April 20, 1848, aged eighty-five years. They were the parents of Samuel, who was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Perez Smith, one of the earliest born white children in Leeds.

(V) Samuel (3), elder of the two sons of Samuel (2) and Olive (Tupper) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 7, 1787, and died at the village of North Wayne, Maine, March 29, 1876, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Leeds in the days of his boyhood was little better than an unbroken forest; there was no school until after he was twelve years old, and many children received but little book knowledge; but he had all the school privileges the locality afforded and acquired a good common school education and a desire for reading, which a small library in the town afforded him some means of gratifying. He was a constant reader throughout his life, especially in his age, and became familiar with the Bible, works of history and other books. In the fall of 1809 he settled on a farm on the west side of North Wayne, where the active portion of his life was spent, except six years between 1826 and 1832, when he lived on the homestead in Leeds. From 1852 to 1868 he lived with his son Seth, and after that time on a place he bought on the north side of North Wayne. He was a liberal, social and law-abiding citizen and a man of practical sagacity and determined will. He left a written account of the settlement of the family in Wayne and Leeds, from which much of the foregoing has been taken. For a large part of his life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, singing and playing the bass viol in the choir. He was a Whig until that

party dissolved, and thereafter a Democrat. In the war of 1812 he served at Wiscasset in the coast defense. His health seemed to be always good, and he was never seriously ill till his last sickness. Samuel Jennings married (first) in Middleborough, Massachusetts, January 14, 1809, Phebe Morton, born in Middleborough, May 15, 1791, died at North Wayne, October 26, 1858, aged sixty-seven years. She was the daughter of Seth (2) and Priscilla (Morton) Morton (see Morton VI), and a cousin german of Rev. Daniel Oliver Morton, the father of Levi P. Morton, late Vice-President of the United States. She was related, but more remotely, to Governor Marcus and Chief Justice Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts. She was also a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of "Mayflower" fame, thus: Deborah, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, married Andrew Ring; Mary Ring, their daughter, married John Morton (2) (see Morton III), ancestor of Phebe Morton. Samuel Jennings was married (second) December 20, 1868, by Rev. J. R. Masterman, of Wayne, to Laura M. (Rackley) Gilmore, widow of Ansel Gilmore, of Turner, who survived him and died in her seventy-fifth year, while on a visit to Livermore, September 20, 1882. The children of Samuel and Phebe were: 1. Olive (first), born April 8, 1810, died January, 1811. 2. Olive (second), born August 2, 1811, married, January 1, 1833, Captain James Lamb; died in Chesterville, December 23, 1893, aged eighty-two. 3. Louisa, born September 14, 1813, married, March 6, 1836, Captain Morton Freeman, of Middleborough, Massachusetts; died May 24, 1844. 4. Lavinia, born June 12, 1815, died June 17, 1815. 5. Cleora, born August 10, 1816, married Willard Torrey, of Dixfield, March 4, 1845, and died in Auburn, November 3, 1900, aged eighty-four. 6. Samuel M., mentioned below. 7. Lovias, see further. 8. Granville Temple, born September 28, 1822, died October 4, 1843. 9. Perez S., see below. 10. Seth W., receives mention below. 11. Martha, born March 9, 1828, married, January 15, 1846, John H. Lord; died at North Wayne, February 19, 1854. 12. Velzora, born July 11, 1833, died October 25, 1843. 13. Mary Helen, born March 30, 1837, died September 8, 1843.

(VI) Samuel Morton, eldest son of Samuel and Phebe (Morton) Jennings, was born in Wayne, March 23, 1818, and died in Wayne, September 25, 1877. He was educated in the common schools and grew to manhood a farmer. An old account book of his father shows that he worked for his grandfather Jen-

nings in Leeds from March, 1832, to November 25, 1835—almost four years. He built the house at North Wayne afterward occupied by Captain Lamb and lived in it for a time. Later he bought the homestead of his father and lived on it from 1846 to 1874, disposing of it at the latter date and living in the village. He was thrown from a horse in 1869 and so seriously injured that he was never afterward able to perform heavy labor. As a farmer he was diligent and successful, and ranked among the best of that class in Wayne, which is one of the best agricultural towns in Maine. He was a Democrat in young manhood, but became a member of the Know Nothing party, and later of the Republican party, which he loyally supported till his death. He cast his vote for John C. Fremont for president, in 1856. He cared nothing for public office and would never allow his friends to make him a candidate for official position. He was a constant attendant and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, but not a member; a man of strict integrity, and his word was as good as his bond, and either was as good as gold. He was a strong supporter of schools, both public and private, and gave his children opportunities for good educations. He was married in Portland, March 15, 1842, by Rev. Mr. Pierce, to Mary Lobdell, who was born in Westbrook, December 12, 1819, and died in Oakland, September 15, 1893. She was the daughter of Isaac and Charlotte (Pratt) Lobdell, of Westbrook (see Lobdell VII). She was a woman who possessed common sense in large measure, was well informed on current topics, a pleasant companion, and greatly beloved by her husband and children. The children of this marriage were: 1. Samuel W., mentioned below. 2. Aroline Edson, born August 8, 1844, was married to Charles A. Hall, at North Wayne, August 22, 1866, by Dr. Charles H. Barker. She died in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1903, and was buried at North Wayne. 3. Zelina Elizabeth, born July 29, 1846, was married at Leominster, Massachusetts, April 5, 1883, to Angus Dankason, by Rev. Dr. Savage. She died May 5, 1883, at Leominster, and was buried there. 4. Edward Lobdell, see below. 5. Annie May, born May 31, 1861, was married at Winthrop, Maine, November 9, 1880, by Rev. David Church, to William Hurlbutt. She died at South Framingham, Massachusetts, May 15, 1892, and was buried there.

(VII) Williston, first named Samuel Williston, eldest child of Samuel M. and Mary (Lobdell) Jennings, was born at North

Wayne, March 24, 1843, and was educated in the common and high schools of Wayne and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. At seventeen years of age he left the farm, and worked at the jeweler's trade in Buckfield until April 28, 1861, when he responded to the first call for troops in the civil war and enrolled himself as a soldier. The organization which he joined had for its commissioned officers: Isaac H. McDonald, of Buckfield, captain; John P. Swasey, of Canton, now member of congress from the second district, first lieutenant; and Joseph Shaw, of Buckfield, second lieutenant. This company of more than one hundred men was mustered in May, 1861, and well drilled in camp until nearly the first of July, when on account of the state's quota being full, it was paid off and discharged. Young Jennings, still anxious to render service to the country, went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he enlisted as a marine, July 9, 1861, and served till August 13, 1862. On August 22, he was detached to serve on the "Cambridge," a steam propeller of one thousand tons, which had been taken from the merchant service and remodeled for the naval service. Her crew now consisted of one hundred and thirty-five officers and men, and her armament of four eight-inch guns, one twenty-four pound rifle gun and a thirty-two pound Parrott rifle gun, said to be the first Parrott gun mounted on shipboard. The two rifle guns were of long range, as subsequent service proved. The "Cambridge" went into commission August 29, and sailed for Hampton Roads, Virginia, September 4, 1861. She was assigned to the blockading squadron, and captured many blockade runners. In February she joined the "Congress" and "Cumberland" at Newport News to guard the mouth of the James river and was at Hampton Roads March 8, 1862, when the famous rebel ram "Merrimac" attacked the federal fleet there, and took part in that celebrated battle which revolutionized modern naval warfare. He was one of the crew of the after pivot gun and was in the fight from start to finish. Three of the gun crew, Midshipman Cushing (who later, as Lieutenant Cushing, blew up the "Albatross"), J. H. Woods and Frank A. Kelley, were wounded. Between March 10 and 17 while at sea, Mr. Jennings wrote an account of the battle to his mother, in which he says of the "Cambridge": "She is cut up badly, both in her hull and top hamper, with her timbers stove in on her portside, her bowsprit gone close to her figure-head and her after pivot gun split at the muzzle by a shell." Contin-

ing he says: "I should like to go ashore once more, as I have not been for about seven months." This letter was written while en route to relieve the "State of Georgia," then at Beaufort, North Carolina, which went north to coal. The "Nashville," a well-known Confederate blockade runner, was in Beaufort harbor when the "Cambridge" arrived, but escaped from one of the unguarded entrances to the harbor the following night. In May the "Cambridge" was ordered to Baltimore for repairs. A month after arriving there Mr. Jennings was transferred to the "Alleghany," where, after serving a month, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate, for disability incurred while in the line of duty. He returned to Wayne, where he remained until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the quartermaster's department, United States army, and went from Boston, Massachusetts, to Nashville, Tennessee, and served as a member of the guard on various government steamers on the Cumberland and Ohio rivers. Just before the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, he was one of the many armed and sent forward from the levy to take part in that engagement. He was under command of General Donaldson and stationed on the right wing of the army in the rifle-pits on the turnpike where he remained four days, during two of which he was engaged in the fighting. During the most of this time rain fell heavily and filled the entrenchments knee-deep with mud and water, and as those who had been brought off the ships had neither overcoats nor blankets their condition was of the most serious character. To alleviate his discomfort in some degree, Mr. Jennings went over the breastworks in the night and secured a pair of blankets one of the enemy had no further use for. The utter rout of the rebel General Hood and his forces, relieved the Union army of further need of the aid of those of Mr. Jennings's class, and in February, 1865, he was discharged by reason of expiration of service, and returned to Wayne.

In the summer of 1863 he apprenticed himself to the shoemaker's trade. After the war he spent two years at Middleborough, Massachusetts, and then a year at Kent's Hill, Maine, and then removed to North Wayne. He was a shoemaker and dealer in boots and shoes from the time he went to Kent's Hill till he lost his store at North Wayne, by fire, in 1889. He then gave up the shoe business, and for about a year was an insurance solicitor. In 1885 he was appointed agent of the North Wayne Water Power Company, and filled that

place three years. From 1891 to the present time he has been superintendent of the North Wayne Tool Company and agent of the North Wayne Water Power Company. In political faith he is a consistent Republican. He was postmaster at North Wayne for terms of two and four years, was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Garcelon in 1879, and has ever since filled that office; was a member of the legislature 1894-96, and was a member of the Republican town committee ten or fifteen years. For four or five years past he has been a notary public, and since his appointment as justice of the peace he has prepared deeds conveying nearly all the real estate in the vicinity of North Wayne. He has been administrator of many estates and has assisted many executors of wills and administrators in the discharge of their duties, and performed many marriage ceremonies. In the compilation of the History of Wayne he was prominent, and had charge of the preparation of the town's military history. In all matters of public benefit, both secular and religious, he has borne an ample share of the expense. In 1880 he was made a Mason in Asylum Lodge, No. 133, Free and Accepted Masons, and served as secretary of that body continuously from the following election till 1889. He is a member of Starling Grange, No. 156, Patrons of Husbandry; and also of Lewis H. Wing Post, No. 167, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander one year. Williston Jennings was married June 1, 1870, at Kent's Hill, by Rev. Dr. Weber, to Melora Elzada Faunce, of Wayne, who was born at North Wayne, January 15, 1847, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Currier) Faunce. Of this marriage was born one child, Charlotte Morton, November 9, 1872. She married (first) August 8, 1891, Otis Howard Nelke, of Wayne, son of Solomon A. and Pamela (Raymond) Nelke. He was born in Wayne, February 18, 1864, and died December 30, 1895, leaving one child, Gladys Leone, born July 29, 1895, who resides with Mr. Jennings. Charlotte M. married (second) November 14, 1898, at Lewiston, George R. Hall, and lives in Lewiston.

(VII) Edward Lobdell, second son of Samuel M. and Mary (Lobdell) Jennings, was born at North Wayne, April 14, 1850, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 6, 1908, and was buried at Hyde Park, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. In June, 1870, he went to Boston and spent the greater part of the two following years in



finding a satisfactory position. In February, 1872, he entered the employ of W. A. Wood & Company of Boston, dealers in oils and general lubricants. In 1874 he began to sell oil on the road; in 1886 he became assistant manager, and in 1900 manager of the concern, which position he held until 1901. In the latter year he resigned to become purchasing agent of the American Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and continued to hold that place till his death. In 1903 the charge of the traffic department was added to his duties. He was a man of superior executive ability and commanded a large salary. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury. In politics he was a Republican. He was also a Mason, a member of Hyde Park Lodge, Hyde Park, Massachusetts, and also of the Chapter, Council, and Commandery there. The only club in which he had a membership was the Waterbury. He was a kind and affectionate husband, fond of his children, for whose welfare he was always alert, providing them with good educations; fond of music, a good singer, and a gentleman whose pleasing personality won and kept many friends. Edward L. Jennings married (first) December 14, 1874, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Evelyn Brockway, who was born in Bradford, New Hampshire, March 15, 1850, and died in Hyde Park, August 1, 1892. She was the daughter of Lyman and Eurania Brockway. He was married (second) in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, to Mabel Blanche Caffin, by Rev. Francis Williams, October 15, 1902. She was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 22, 1862, daughter of Francis Henry and Harriet (Butters) Caffin. The children by wife Mary E. were: 1. Ralph Wood, mentioned below. 2. Edward Morton, has extended mention below. 3. Ina Frances, born in Hyde Park, January 24, 1884, was educated in the Hyde Park and Winthrop schools, at St. Margaret's Diocesan school, Waterbury, Connecticut, and the New England Conservatory of Music. She was married in Waterbury, Connecticut, to Horace Richardson, by Rev. John N. Lewis, July 18, 1906. 4. Nevill Brockway, born in Hyde Park, October 10, 1888, was educated in the Hyde Park and Winthrop schools. October 1, 1904, he was washed from the deck of the ship "Atlas" and drowned in the Indian Ocean, while on a voyage from New York to Shanghai. 5. Walter Lobdell, born in Hyde Park, July 21, 1892, died May 3, 1907. 6. Evelyn Lauriat, child of second wife, born in New York, February 13, 1904.

(VIII) Ralph Wood, eldest child of Edward L. and Mary E. (Brockway) Jennings, was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 26, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of Hyde Park and the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. He has filled the position of superintendent for the Rice & Hutchinson Shoe Company of Rockland, Massachusetts, for some years. He married, in New York, August 15, 1896, Belle Hutchings, and has two children: Ralph Edward, born in New York, June 14, 1897; and Howard Lobdell, born in Rockland, Massachusetts, September 26, 1900.

(VIII) Edward Morton, second son of Edward L. and Mary E. (Brockway) Jennings, was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 29, 1877. After passing the grammar, and a year in the high school in Hyde Park, he entered the Massachusetts Nautical Training School in 1893 and graduated after a two years' course in marine and electrical engineering. His first position after graduation was as cadet in engineering on the steamship "St. Paul" of the American line plying between New York and Southampton, England. He filled that place a short time and then was engineer for the Benedict Burnham Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. He was with that company at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he offered his services to the government and was commissioned assistant engineer with the relative rank of ensign in the United States navy, June 3, 1898, thus becoming the youngest commissioned officer in the United States navy. He saw service as acting chief engineer of the United States steamship "Piscataqua" on the Havana blockade and was later transferred to the United States steamer "Vixen," and honorably discharged in January, 1899, the war having ended. Returning to Massachusetts, he became assistant engineer in the employ of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Boston, from which he went to the employ of John P. Squire & Company, of Cambridge, as mechanical engineer. After two years' service there, in 1902, he entered the employ of the Parson Manufacturing Company, and for six years past has acted as sales agent for it in New England, selling forced draft equipments for steam boilers. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Winthrop Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Winthrop, Massachusetts, the Winthrop and Cottage Park Yacht clubs, also American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New England Society of Naval Engineers, and Military and

Naval Order of the Spanish-American War. He was married in Winthrop, Massachusetts, October 16, 1901, by Rev. William S. Key, to Grace Willis Waite, who was born in Calais, Maine, April 27, 1880, daughter of Horace and Julia Carolyn (Washburn) Waite. Mr. Waite is a commission merchant in Boston. The children of Edward M. and Grace W. (Waite) Jennings are: Laurence Williston, September 2, 1902; and Edward Morton, November 24, 1906; both born in Winthrop.

(VI) Lovias, second son of Samuel (3) and Phebe (Morton) Jennings, was born in Wayne, March 10, 1820, and died in Turner, July 31, 1903, aged eighty-three. He was married by Stephen Bray, Esq., October 5, 1843, at East Turner, to Jane Millett, who was born in Turner, August 13, 1825, daughter of Israel and Betsey (Harris) Millett, of Turner, and died February 26, 1901, aged seventy-five. He lived on the farm his father-in-law had owned near Keens Mills. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a sociable man and a good judge of stock. The children of Lovias and Jane (Millett) Jennings were: 1. Lovias Miletus, born June 26, 1844, died March 1, 1846. 2. Isidore, born October 21, 1845, married, April 14, 1875, Simeon Goodwin, and lives in Tacoma, Washington. 3. Louisa Maria, October 7, 1848, died June 1, 1858. 4. Mary Helen, born May 3, 1851, married, November 26, 1873, Austin Hutchinson, and died February 21, 1886. 5. Julia E., February 19, 1854, married in Auburn, February 23, 1881, Zebulon Tyler Newell and resides in Auburn. 6. George W. H., born April 27, 1858, died July 21, 1862. 7. Lilla Jane, March 19, 1862, married (first) October 13, 1878, Fred B. Wing, from whom she obtained a divorce. She married (second) May 17, 1904, F. Walter Marden, of Turner. 8. William Harris, born March 28, 1865, married in Turner, January 17, 1888, Rose Hill. 9. Infant, born May 8, 1868, died May 20, 1868. 10. Minnie, October 24, 1869, died in Lewiston, June, 1889.

(VI) Dr. Perez Smith, fourth son of Samuel (3) and Phebe (Morton) Jennings, was born in Wayne, July 22, 1824, and died in Clinton, Missouri, February 28, 1893. He was educated in the common schools and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; and in 1851 went to Missouri, where after teaching about three years he entered the medical department of the University of the State of Missouri, commonly known as McDowell's Medical College, in St. Louis, from which he graduated February 27, 1855. He then entered the practice of medicine

at Clinton, where for thirty-eight years he was one of the most successful and most popular physicians. He was a Democrat and held the office of alderman and member of the school board at various times and was mayor of Clinton three terms, 1874-75-76. In religious faith he was a Missionary Baptist, and one of the three most liberal and influential supporters of the flourishing First Church at Clinton. He was always kind and charitable to the poor and needy, and after his death he was universally mourned by rich and poor alike. The amount he disbursed in charities was large. For twenty-eight years he was associated professionally with Dr. John H. Britts, a leading physician and surgeon of southwest Missouri. Dr. Jennings married, June 14, 1857, in Henry county, Missouri, Laura Vickers, who was born in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, December 20, 1838, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Welch) Vickers, of Henry county. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Williston Temple, August 4, 1865, is a practicing physician in Clinton. He married, October 25, 1893, Anna C. Fewell, daughter of R. Z. Fewell, of Henry county. 2. Olive Vickers, April 20, 1870, married, October 25, 1893, Rev. Mark W. Barcafer, now pastor of William Jewell (Baptist) Church, in Kansas City, Missouri.

(VI) Seth Williston, youngest son of Samuel (3) and Phebe (Morton) Jennings, was born in Leeds, April 18, 1826, and died at North Wayne, March 10, 1882, aged fifty-six years. He attended school until eighteen years of age and then was a seafarer for about five years, making a whaling voyage in the middle Atlantic and later voyages to ports of Cuba and the southern and eastern coasts of the United States. After 1849 he was engaged in farming just east of North Wayne, and also carried on the manufacture of soap. His little farm was one of the best kept and most carefully cultivated in the town, and the orchards he planted and the stone walls he built upon it were memorials of his industry. He was an untiring toiler, and a true-hearted and generous friend. In political belief he was a Democrat. He enlisted for service in the civil war, April 5, 1865, and was a private in the Thirtieth Company Unassigned Infantry. He was married (first) in Turner, by Daniel Chase, Esq., June 14, 1849, to Delia Malenville Gilmore, who was born in Turner, June 14, 1829, and died in Wayne, September 14, 1865, aged thirty-six years. She was the daughter of Ansel and Laura M. (Rackley) Gilmore, of Turner, and granddaughter of Elisha Gilmore,

of Raynham and Taunton, Massachusetts, who was a soldier of the revolution. She was an intellectual woman of artistic temperament and scholarly taste, and a well-informed lover of nature. He married (second) September 29, 1866, Elvira Elizabeth Haskell, who was born July 11, 1839, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Grindle, of Bluehill, widow of John H. Haskell, of Jay, who died in the United States military service in 1862. She survived him and married (third) May 30, 1897, Calvin J. C. Dodge, whom she also survives. Seth W. and Delia M. Jennings were the parents of five children: Julius Caesar and Octavius Lord, mentioned below; Laura Emily, born April 28, 1860, died September 14, 1864; Delia Josephine, January 12, 1862, died February 6, 1863; and an infant.

(VII) Julius Caesar, eldest child of Seth W. and Delia M. (Gilmore) Jennings, was born at North Wayne, February 11, 1853. After completing the common school course he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, where he made languages his principal study. October 18, 1870, he started west, and from 1871 to 1875 resided with his uncle, Dr. Perez S. Jennings, at Clinton, Missouri, teaching school a large part of the time and reading law for two years, 1874-75, in the office of Charles B. Wilson, Esq., an ex-Confederate soldier. He afterwards taught school and was superintendent of city schools at Covington, Indiana, and was principal of schools at Ingalls, Cimarron, and Spearville, Kansas. In June, 1879, he was admitted to the bar at Clinton, Missouri, and practiced law seven years in Henry county. In 1886 he went to Gilliam county, Oregon, where he lived for over a year near Mayville, in the foothills of the Blue Mountains, and made various journeys on horseback and by vehicle into the surrounding regions. In 1887 he removed to Ingalls, Kansas, where he practiced law until 1891, taking a prominent part in the county seat contest between Ingalls and Cimarron. He declined to be a candidate for county attorney at the first election, when the Ingalls ticket was elected, but later served in that office a short time by appointment. In 1891 he engaged in completing the "History of the City of Omaha, Nebraska," and the canvass for its sale, a work which required nearly two years. For several years subsequent to that time he was employed in various capacities in the production of city and county histories and biographical works, principally in Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities and various counties of Illinois and other states, and in New York City. From 1905 to

1907 he assisted in compiling the "Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire." For about a year, beginning October, 1907, he was engaged in compiling sketches of Portland families for the present work; and since September 1, 1908, has been engaged in a similar capacity in Springfield, Massachusetts, on "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts." He is a member of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution; the Maine Genealogical Society; Ingalls Lodge, No. 426, and Ingalls Rebekah Lodge, No. 287, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ingalls, Kansas; Alpha Camp, No. 1, Woodmen of the World, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Spearville Lodge, No. 13, of the Accidental Mutual Benefit Association, Spearville, Kansas.

(VII) Octavius Lord, brother of the preceding, was born at North Wayne, May 9, 1855. While yet a boy he entered the employ of the North Wayne Tool Company, and for some years spent his time, when not at school, in learning the business of scythemaking. Subsequently he worked at his trade at Oakland, and was employed in a grocery store in Portland, and at the Oceanic Hotel on Peak's Island. Later he was employed at his trade at various places in Maine and New Hampshire. In 1889 he settled in Concord, New Hampshire, and has since been employed in the car construction department of the Boston & Maine railroad. The winter of 1891-92 he spent at Magnolia Springs, Florida. He is a member of Harmony Colony, No. 160, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; and is a past councilor of Nathaniel White Lodge, No. 7, of the United Order of American Mechanics, and member of the State Council of that order. He married, in Oakland, Maine, July 11, 1877, Alice Emma Goodwin, who was born in Belgrade, May 15, 1857, daughter of Charles N. and Emma C. (Ellis) Goodwin, a descendant of Daniel Goodwin, the immigrant. Two children have been born of this marriage: Carl Edgar, May 7, 1881, who died young; and Octavius Earl, born at East Lebanon, New Hampshire, April 4, 1885.

(IV) Nathaniel, third son of John and Hannah (Newcomb) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, May 26, 1772, or 1773, and died in Wayne, Maine, September 28, 1828. Samuel and John, the older brothers, moved to Littleborough (now Leeds), and Nathaniel, the only remaining son, stayed with his father, and on the death of the latter in 1800 succeeded to the farm in Wayne, the



clearing and improvement of which he continued. He was a man of energy and native ability and a successful farmer. In 1816, after a road had been constructed on the north side of his farm, Nathaniel built the present mansion occupied by his grandson, Tudor G. Jennings, for years the largest taxpayer in Wayne. Nathaniel Jennings married Tabitha Ford, who was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1776, and died in Wayne, December 25, 1863, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Lewis, Henry, Josiah, Isaac, Hannah, Mary, Newcomb, Joseph F., Robert (died young), Levi, Robert, Nathaniel and Loton. Captain Joseph F., born October 30, 1804, died July 24, 1870, became the owner of the homestead and was a man of property and influence.

(V) Mary, born October 20, 1801, married John A. Pitts, of Winthrop, and died September 15, 1876, at Buffalo, New York. (See Pitts VI.)

(For first generation see George Morton I.)

(11) Hon. John, second son of MORTON George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton, was born at Leyden, Holland, 1616-17, also came with his parents in the "Ann." He was admitted a freeman of the colony 7 June, 1648, chosen constable for Plymouth in 1654, one of the grand inquest of the county in 1660, elected by the freemen of Plymouth a deputy to the general court in 1662, tax assessor in 1664, selectman in 1666, collector of excise in 1668, and served the town of Plymouth in other important capacities. He removed to Middleboro, in the same county, where he was one of the "famous twenty-six original proprietors and founders," and in 1670 was the first representative of the town to the general court, which office he held until his death (1673). Among his colleagues in the general court in 1662 were his cousin, the Honorable Constant Southworth, Captain Peregrine White, Cornet Robert Stetson and Mr. William Peabody. Mr. Morton died at Middleboro, October 3, 1673. He married, about 1648-49, Lettice, whose surname is unknown. She afterwards became the second wife of Andrew Ring, and died 22 February, 1691. Children of John and Lettice Morton, all born at Plymouth: John (died young), John, Deborah, Mary, Martha, Hannah, Esther, Manasseh and Ephraim.

(III) John (2), the eldest surviving child of Hon. John (1) and Lettice Morton, was born at Plymouth, December 21, 1650. Like others of his family, he was well educated, and to his effort is due the establishment of what

is believed to be the first absolutely free public school in America, which he "erected and kept" at Plymouth in 1671, "for the education of children and youth." He was succeeded as teacher by Ammi Ruhamah Corlet, a graduate of Harvard, and son of the renowned Elijah Corlet, who, bred at Oxford, was for half a century master of the Latin School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Morton died at Middleboro in 1717. He married (first) about 1680, Phebe ———; (second) at Middleboro, about 1687, Mary, daughter of Andrew and Deborah (Lopkins) Ring. Children of John (2) Morton by his first wife: Joanna and Phebe; by his second wife: Mary, John, Hannah, Ebenezer, Deborah and Perez.

(IV) Captain Ebenezer, fourth child of John (2) and Mary (Ring) Morton, was born at Middleboro, 19 October, 1696. He was a prominent citizen and served in the office of assessor, surveyor of highways, selectman, moderator of the town meeting, and captain of the militia. He died at Middleboro, 1750; married, 1720, Mercy Foster, born 1698, daughter of John and Hannah (Stetson) Foster, of Plymouth. She died at Middleboro, April 4, 1782, aged eighty-four. Children of Captain Ebenezer and Mercy (Foster) Morton, all born at Middleboro: Mercy, Mary, John, Ebenezer, Hannah, Deborah, Seth, Sarah, Nathaniel and Lucia.

(V) Ebenezer (2), fourth child of Captain Ebenezer (1) and Mercy (Foster) Morton, was born at Middleboro, August 27, 1726; married there July 23, 1753, Mrs. Sarah Cobb. Children, all born in Middleboro: Mercy, Ebenezer, Phebe, Livy, Priscilla and Sarah.

(VI) Priscilla, fifth child of Ebenezer (2) and Sarah (Cobb) Morton, was born October 4, 1763; married, 1780, Seth Morton Jr., and died 19 February, 1847.

(V) Seth, seventh child of Captain Ebenezer (1) and Mercy (Foster) Morton, was born at Middleboro, March 11, 1732, died January 30, 1810; married (first) October 10, 1751, Lydia Hall, of Sandwich; (second) 1757, Hepsibah Packard. Hepsibah died in 1820, aged eighty-eight. Children of Seth Morton by his first wife: Phebe, Joshua, Seth; by his second wife: Caleb, Samuel, Lydia, George, Hepsibah, Isaac, Mercy, David and Sarah.

(VI) Seth (2), third child of Seth (1) and Lydia (Hall) Morton, was born at Middleboro, February 27, 1756, and died December 3, 1805. He was a revolutionary soldier, a private in Captain Nehemiah Allen's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and

served thirty-one days on a secret expedition to Rhode Island in September and October, 1777. He was also a private in Captain Allen's company, of Colonel Jeremiah Hall's regiment. This company marched December 8, 1776, to Bristol, Rhode Island, and was in service ninety-two days. He was also in Captain John Barrow's company, Colonel Ebenezer Sproutt's regiment, serving from September 6 to September 12, 1778; the company marched from Middleboro to Dartmouth on two alarms; one in May and one in September, 1778. Seth Morton was commissioned, October 28, 1778, second lieutenant in Captain Robert Finney's (Eleventh) company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's (First Plymouth County) regiment of Massachusetts militia. His residence was always in Middleboro. He married (first) November 20, 1783, Rosamond Finney; (second) May 21, 1789, his cousin, Priscilla Morton, fifth child of Ebenezer (2) and Sarah (Cobb) Morton, who was born October 4, 1763, and died February 19, 1847. The only child by the first wife was Virtue. The children by the second wife were: Samuel, Phebe, Seth, Hepsibah, Ebenezer, Livy, Lydia and Elias.

(VII) Phebe, second child and eldest daughter of Seth (2) and Priscilla (Morton) Morton, was born in Middleboro, May 15, 1791. She married, in Middleboro, January 14, 1809, Samuel Jennings, of Wayne, Maine. (See Jennings V.)

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From two immigrant ancestors, Simon Lobdell, of Milford, Connecticut, and Nicholas Lobdell, of Hingham, Massachusetts, are descended so far as known, all those of that name in this country. No relationship is traced between these men, although relationship is thought to have existed. The descendants of Nicholas, with only a few exceptions, have their homes in the eastern states. The name in various public records is spelled: Lobdale, Lobden, Lobdle, Lobdel, Lobdill and Lopdell.

(I) Nicholas Lobden, the compiler of the "Lobdell Genealogy," assumes that Nicholas Lobden (as the name was then spelled) came from Hastings, Kent county, England. "Nicholas Lobden, a retainer of Captain James Lasher, Baron to Parliament, arrested on a plea for debt, prayed to be discharged, 22 Sept., 1621." Letters from Sir Thomas Richardson secured his pardon 3 Oct., 1621. James Lasher was mayor of the ville and port of Hastings, Kent, England. Nicholas Lobden had grants of land in Hingham, Massachusetts,

in 1635-36, but whether he was a resident of the town for any time appears doubtful. Hobart's diary states "Goodman Lobdell's wife died 1641." Nicholas is supposed to have married (second) Bridget Pierce, sister of Michael Pierce, of Hingham, but this is only conjecture, and to have died about 1645-46. Mrs. Bridget Lobdell married (second) 1647-48, Nathaniel Bosworth, who left bequests in his will to Mary, Sarah, John and Nathan Lobdell. These, together with Isaac, are supposed to be the children of Nicholas Lobden.

(II) Isaac, son of Nicholas Lobden, with his brother John, was admitted freeman in 1673. In 1681, Isaac Lobdell, in behalf of the selectmen of Hull, petitioned that Sergeant Nathaniel Bosworth, of Hull, be empowered to administer oaths and to marry persons, and in 1683 served on the grand jury at Plymouth. Isaac Lobdell, of Hull, Massachusetts, married Martha Ward, daughter of Samuel Ward, a wealthy citizen of Charlestown, then of Hingham, proprietor of large tracts of land in these towns and in Hull. Copy of a deed of land in Hull given by Isaac Lobdell and Martha, his wife, to John Lobdell, May 17, 1670, is found in Suffolk deeds, page 314. In the same records is found: "Isaac Lobdell of Hull (Yoeman) and wife, Martha, for love and affection to son Joseph of Boston (mariner) messuage in Hull and balance of lease for eighteen years in Bumpus Island; also his negro slave, Sambo, etc.; in consideration of support for life and sundry payments (yearly rent), March 15, 1702." Isaac Lobdell "well stricken in years," made his will March 22, 1710, and it was probated May 4, 1718. He appointed son Joseph and ——— Perry, executors. The children of Isaac and Martha (Ward) Lobdell, were: Isaac, Samuel, Nicholas, Joseph, Mary, Abigail, Rebecca, Elizabeth and a daughter who married Mr. Lendall.

(III) Isaac (2), eldest child of Isaac (1) and Martha (Ward) Lobdell, was born June 28, 1657. He was a soldier in Samuel Wadsworth's company in King Philip's war, 1675-76. In 1686 he took the oath at Plymouth and became a freeman. He died before 1718, at which time his father's will was proved and mentions children of "My son Isaac, deceased." He married (first) Sarah King, a daughter of Samuel King, of Plymouth. She was born January 31, 1666, and died March 27, 1697. On August 12, 1697, Isaac Lobdell was married to Hannah Bishop by Cotton Mather. The children, all by wife Sarah, and all but the youngest born at Plymouth, were: A daughter

(died young), Sarah, Martha, Samuel, and Ebenezer, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Ebenezer, youngest child of Isaac (2) and Sarah (King) Lobdell, was baptized at Hull, November 1, 1694, died March 18, 1748. He was married (first) July 12, 1715, by Mr. Cushman to Lydia Shaw, who was born November 2, 1697, at Plympton and died August 15, 1745. She was the daughter of Benoni and Lydia (Waterman) Shaw, of Plympton. He married (second) December 18, 1745, Mercy, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Sturtevant) Standish, and great-granddaughter of Myles Standish. As Widow Lobdell she married Benjamin Weston, and died February 22, 1794, aged seventy-seven. The children of Ebenezer and Lydia (Shaw) Lobdell were: Isaac, Sarah, Lydia and Ezekiel.

(V) Isaac (3), eldest child of Ebenezer and Lydia (Shaw) Lobdell, was born December 26, 1716, and resided at Plympton, where his children were born. He married, February 24, 1741, Ruth Clark, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Rogers) Clark. She died November 26, 1797, in the eighty-third year of her age, and the following spring Mr. Lobdell removed to Falmouth, Maine, to make his home with his son Isaac. He died January 26, 1802, as shown by the stone that marks his grave at Stroudwater. Children: Samuel, Sarah, Deborah, Hannah, Ebenezer, and Isaac, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Captain Isaac (4), youngest child of Isaac (3) and Ruth (Clark) Lobdell, was born October 5, 1755, and died June 18, 1806. He settled in Maine and lived for years in Stroudwater, where he was buried. He was a soldier in the war of independence, and the following is his record as found in "The Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War": "Isaac Lobdill, Private, Captain John Bradford's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, which marched April 19, 1775, to Marshfield; service twelve days; reported enlisted into the army; company probably belonged to Halifax and Plympton. Isaac Lobdell, Plympton. Private, Captain John Bradford's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 2, 1775; service three months seven days. Isaac Lobden, private. Captain Thomas Samson's company, Colonel Thomas Lothrop's brigade, service, ten days; reported, left service before being discharged; company marched to Bristol, Rhode Island, on an alarm in December, 1776. Roll dated Plympton. Isaac Lobdell, sergeant, Lieutenant Ephraim Bowman's detachment

from Captain Andrew Lusk's company, Colonel Asa Burn's regiment; entered service October 14, 1781; discharged October 22, 1781; service eight days; detachment marched to join the army at Saratoga by order of General Fellows on the alarm at the northward of October 14, 1781." By deed dated May 9, 1795, on record in Cumberland registry, Mary Billings, widow, of Falmouth, Alexander Nichols, Esq., of Bristol, and Margaret, his wife, in consideration of two hundred pounds conveyed to Isaac Lobdell, late of Kingston, Plymouth county, trader, a lot of land in Falmouth, being the same conveyed to James Forder by Samuel Waldo and Thomas Westbrook. The house is now occupied by Augustus Tate, Stroudwater. He was called captain, and may have held office in the militia, but he is more likely to have got his title from his connection with the shipping industry. The tradition is that he brought his family to Falmouth in his own vessel. He must have been a stirring business man, and undoubtedly attracted to Falmouth by the great growth Portland was having at that time. He had a farm in Scarboro, and is credited with many transactions in real estate, while his store in Stroudwater was the center of a large business. He contributed liberally toward the settlement and support of Rev. Caleb Bradley, frequently entertaining the pastor at his house, and served the parish in the office of treasurer. Isaac Lobdell married, December 21, 1776, Polly (Mary) Stetson, who was born September 7, 1759, daughter of Caleb and Abigail (Bradford) Stetson, of Scituate. Mary Stetson was descended from William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony, as follows: Mary Stetson was the daughter of Abigail Bradford, who was the daughter of Samuel Bradford, who was the son of William (4), who was the son of William (3), the governor (see Bradford III, IV). Samuel Bradford married Sarah Gray, a native of Rhode Island, born June 10, 1737. Mrs. Lobdell occupied the homestead at Stroudwater several years after the death of her husband, but before 1820 she removed to Minot, where her home was the mecca of children and grandchildren until her death, September 3, 1843, beloved by her children, worshipped by her grandchildren, and respected by all who knew her. The children of Captain Isaac and Polly, his wife, were: Abigail, Nancy, Stetson, Mary Gray, Deborah, Isaac, Marcia, Charles and Edward Gray (twins).

(VII) Isaac (5), second son of Captain Isaac (4) and Polly (Stetson) Lobdell, was



born May 17, 1789, and died July 31, 1832. He resided in Cape Elizabeth in the brick house on the State Reform School farm, which was taken down about 1900. Both he and his wife are buried in the cemetery at Stroudwater. He married Charlotte Pratt, who was born in 1791 or 1793, in Cape Elizabeth, daughter of Zenas and Nancy (Thomas) Pratt, of Cape Elizabeth. She died February 27, 1840, aged forty-seven or forty-nine. Their children were: Theodore, Ann, Isaac, Charles, Mary, Edward and Elizabeth Gordon.

(VIII) Mary, fifth child of Isaac (5) and Charlotte (Pratt) Lobdell, was born in Westbrook, December 12, 1819, and married, March, 1842, Samuel Morton Jennings, of Wayne. (See Jennings VI.) She died at Oakland, September 15, 1893, and was buried at North Wayne.

From early times the male members of the family of Pitts in Taunton, Massachusetts, were engaged in manufacturing, and among them have been men whose inventive genius and mechanical skill have produced machines that have been of inestimable value to the world.

(I) Peter Pitts, of Taunton, who came from England and settled there before 1643, was the pioneer ancestor of the well-known family of this surname of whom different members have been distinguished as manufacturers in Fitchburg, Leominster and Lancaster, Massachusetts, Springfield, Ohio, Alton and Chicago, Illinois, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, New York. Peter Pitts married Mary Hodges, widow of William Hodges, and daughter of Henry Andrews, about 1651. His will was made at Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died in 1692, and it was proved January 12, 1692-93. His children named in his will were: Samuel, Peter, Alice, Mary and Sarah.

(II) Samuel, eldest son of Peter and Mary (Andrews) (Hodges) Pitts, was born about 1660, and married, March 25, 1680, Sarah Bobbett, daughter of Edward Bobbett. Children: Sarah, born March 10, 1681; Mary, March 10, 1685; Henry, July 13, 1687; Abigail, February 3, 1689; Peter, August 8, 1692; and Ebenezer, next mentioned.

(III) Ebenezer, youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Bobbett) Pitts, was born November 27, 1694. He resided in Taunton and was a well-known manufacturer of clocks. The destruction of the town records of Taunton render it impossible to give the names of all his children.

(IV) Seth, probably a son of Ebenezer Pitts,

was born about 1734 in Taunton, Massachusetts, and died in Maine. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war and held the rank sergeant. In the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War" there are six entries of service by Seth Pitts, the first being August 12, 1775, and the others being in the years 1776-78-80-81. Whether all these terms of service can be credited to one man is doubtful, but as Seth Pitts is noted as "of Taunton" in three cases, and as the roll was sworn to at Taunton in another case, there is little room to doubt that Seth Pitts of this sketch assisted in establishing the independence of his country. The records are as follows: 1. Seth Pitts, private, Captain James Perry's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment; muster roll dated August 12, 1775; enlisted August 20, 1775 (service not given); *also*, company return dated October 6, 1775; *also*, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Camp before Boston, November 14, 1775. 2. Seth Pitts, Taunton, private, Captain Matthew Randell's company, Colonel Thomas Marshall's regiment; abstract for advance pay, mileage, etc., dated Camp at Hull, June 18, 1776; *also*, same company and regiment; enlisted June 1, 1776; service to November 1, 1776, five months; *also*, same company and regiment; pay roll for November, 1776; service one month two days including travel home. 3. Seth Pitts, private, Captain Matthew Randell's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, enlisted January 7, 1778; discharged April 1, 1778; service, two months twenty-six days, at Rhode Island; regiment raised to serve for three months from January 1, 1778. 4. Seth Pitts, private, Captain Josiah King's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment; entered service August 25, 1778; discharged September 1, 1778; service, eight days, at Rhode Island; company detached from militia. Roll sworn to at Taunton. 5. Seth Pitts, private, Captain Israel Trow's company, Colonel Isaac Dean's (Bristol County) regiment; entered service August 1, 1780; discharged August 7, 1780; service nine days, at Rhode Island on the alarm of August 1, 1780, including travel (2 days) home. Roll dated Norton (eight miles from Taunton). Family tradition says he was a captain and took his third son Shubael, aged nine years, as his servant. After the revolution, Maine offered a promising field for ambitious men who wanted to avail themselves of the advantages of its virgin soil and opportunities to build homes and factories. Seth Pitts was a man of energy and foresight and

saw opportunities in the new territory that caused him to settle there. Seth Pitts, senior, was taxed in Hallowell or Augusta in 1785. His son Ichabod was taxed there in 1786 and son Shubael in 1796. In 1788 the record in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds shows that Seth Pitts bought land in Winthrop, and the tax list of 1790 shows that he was assessed in Winthrop that year. In 1797 he bought about three hundred acres in Sidney. Seth Pitts made a will which was proved in the Probate Court of Kennebec County, and in the will is found the names of his children as follows: Seth, Ichabod, Shubael, Abiel, Elizabeth, Rosanna, Celia, Polly, Abigail and Sally.

(V) Abiel, fourth son of Seth Pitts, was a blacksmith and resided in Clinton, Maine, where he died March 1, 1837. He married Abiah Wade, and they were the parents of: Olive, born 1792, died October 10, 1818. John Avery and Hiram Abial (twins) (see below). Calvin Wade, born April 25, 1802, married (second) Margaret Melcher. Betsey, married, 1826, Peter Trask, of Dixfield. Parthenia, married, 1826, Thomas Eustis, of Jay. Selah, born February 10, 1807. Lydia, June 10, 1810. Mary, December 12, 1812. Sarah, September 15, 1815.

(VI) John Avery, eldest son of Abiel and Abiah (Wade) Pitts, and twin brother of Hiram Abial Pitts, was born in Clinton, Maine, December 8, 1799, died in Buffalo, New York, July 1, 1859. Both sons received common school educations and learned the blacksmith trade in their father's shop. They lived in Winthrop for some years, where they carried on their trade in a stone building on the main street, near the cemetery. This building is still standing. Abiel Pitts went to Winthrop in 1806, and in 1811 bought land at the head of Bowdoin street, where in 1813 he built the two-story house now standing, and still known as the "Pitts house." This continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In the cemetery rest the remains of Olive Pitts, and several of her brothers and sisters. The brothers early developed mechanical and inventive abilities. In 1830 they patented a threshing machine with an improved railway or tread power, which consisted in the substitution under the movable platform, connected by an endless chain of rollers, for the leather belt. They began the manufacture of this device, introducing it in the New England states, in connection with the common threshers, or "ground hog," as it was sometimes called. Later they conceived the idea of

combining this improvement, applied to the old-fashioned thresher, with the common fanning mill, in a portable form, and after years of labor, produced in 1834, the first practicable separating thresher put to actual use. Other improvements were gradually added by the two brothers, and on December 29, 1847, a joint patent was granted to them for the new machine; which was the original of the great family of "endless apron" separators. These machines were capable of threshing from three hundred to five hundred bushels of wheat in a day. John A. Pitts left Maine, and engaged in manufacturing threshing machines first in Albany, New York, then in Rochester, later in Springfield, Ohio, and finally in Buffalo, New York, where he organized the Pitts Agricultural Works in 1837. This was the oldest company making threshing machines in the country and it is still in existence, having been incorporated in 1877 as the Buffalo Pitts Company. He subsequently invented an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels threshed and bagged, and received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1855. Hiram A. Pitts, went to Alton, Illinois, in 1847, and began to manufacture his machine in the shops of a brother-in-law, but becoming dissatisfied with the conditions, soon constructed a new thresher, a number of which he sold on plantations along the Missouri river. He settled in Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1851, and there continued the manufacture of his machine, making many valuable improvements to it. He secured in all fourteen different patents, among them one "for a chain pump," one for a machine for breaking hemp and separating the stalks from the fiber, and several for corn and cob mills. He died in Chicago, Illinois, September, 1860, leaving his business to his four sons. John A. Pitts married at North Wayne, March 22, 1826, Mary Jennings, of Wayne, who was born in Wayne, October 20, 1801, daughter of Nathaniel and Tabitha (Ford) Jennings (see Jennings IV). She died at Buffalo, New York, September 15, 1876. Their children were: 1. Horatio, born March 31, 1827, died in Havana, Cuba. 2. John Beman, born February 22, 1833, married Belle Perrin, and they had two children, John and Belle. 3. Mary Ann, mentioned below. 4. Emma, born November 13, 1829. 5. George W., died young. 6. George W., died young.

(VII) Mary Ann, daughter of John A. and Mary (Jennings) Pitts, was born in Winthrop, January 8, 1831, and died December 11, 1890, in Buffalo, New York. She married, at

Springfield, Ohio, April 7, 1851, James Brayley, who was born in Exeter, England, in the parish of Swinbridge, county Devon, April 6, 1817, and died in New York, April 17, 1883. Mary Pitts inherited from her father a large interest in the Buffalo Pitts Company. This she transmitted to her three daughters, who became the owners of the establishment, which employs nine hundred persons. The children of this union were: Mary Pitts, Carrie, Osmond, Alice, John and Grace B. 1. Mary Pitts, born February 3, 1854, married, August 24, 1876, John R. Gomez, of Malaga, Spain, born November 15, 1849, died July 19, 1902. They had six children: i. John, born September, 1877, died young; ii. Mary, born 1879, died young; iii. Guillermo Jorge, born April 28, 1881, resides in Buffalo, New York; he married Louise Griffin, November 28, 1907; iv. Carlos Eduardo, born December 20, 1882, married Evelyn Bell, April 22, 1908, and lives in Buffalo; v. Rafael Meliton, born July 31, 1884, is in Malaga; vi. Juan, born February 22, 1888, is in Buffalo. 2. Carrie, born March 26, 1858, died April 1, 1859. 3. Osmond, born June 21, 1859, died February 16, 1859. 4. Alice, February 27, 1861, married, April 17, 1883, Carleton Sprague, of Buffalo, born December 24, 1858. 6. John, born November 16, 1862, died December 3, 1863. 6. Grace, born August 17, 1864, married, December 14, 1893, Francis Root Keating, who was born in Buffalo, April 25, 1862, and died in Buffalo, January 7, 1901. They had three children: i. Alice, born November 12, 1894; ii. Mary Caroline, born June 10, 1898; iii. Francis Ruth, born June 10, 1900.

Edward Colborne, immigrant ancestor, came to New England in 1635, in the ship "Defense," at the age of seventeen. He settled in Ipswich and remained there for more than thirty years. In this town he married Hannah ———, and there all his children were born. In 1668 he purchased from John Evered, alias Webb, sixteen hundred acres of land in "Draycott upon the Mirrimack," and removed with his family to Dracut. In 1671 he purchased more land in the same town. He and Samuel Varnum, who had been neighbors in Ipswich, were the earliest settlers of Dracut, and as Varnum lived until 1676 on the Chelmsford side of the river, Edward Coburn is believed to have been the first permanent settler in the town of Dracut. There has never been a time since when representatives of these two families, Coburn and Var-

num, have not occupied lands handed down from father to son from the earliest settlers. Edward Coburn's six sons built themselves houses on the portions of land allotted to them, and there removed their young families. As they occupied an outpost of the frontier the father built a garrison house for the common defense against the savages. Edward Coburn died in Dracut, February 17, 1700, having deeded his lands to his sons while living. Children: 1. Edward, born 1642, killed at Brookfield, August 2, 1675. 2. John, born 1644, died January 31, 1695; married, March 16, 1671, Susannah Read, of Salem; married (second), Elizabeth Richardson, who died January 3, 1740. 3. Robert, born 1647, died in Concord, June 7, 1701; married, March 16, 1671, Mary Bishop. 4. Thomas, born 1648; married, August 6, 1672, Hannah Rouf, of Chelmsford; married (second) November 17, 1681, Mary Richardson, daughter of Captain Josiah Richardson, of Chelmsford. 5. Daniel, born 1654, died in Dracut, August 1, 1712, lived at Dracut and Concord; married, in Concord, June 18, 1685, Sarah Blood, daughter of Robert, who was born August 1, 1658, and died in Dracut, June 1, 1741. 6. Ezra, born March 16, 1658, died June, 1739; married, November 22, 1681, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Varnum, born May 22, 1661. 7. Joseph, born June 12, 1661, mentioned below. 8. Hannah, born 1664; married, September 28, 1682, Thomas Richardson; married (second) John Wright. 9. Lydia, born August 20, 1666.

(11) Deacon Joseph, son of Edward Coburn, was born in Ipswich, June 12, 1661, and died at Dracut, November 13, 1733. He removed with his father to the Dracut purchase, and July 8th, after his twenty-first birthday, received from his father the title to one-eighth of the Evered-Webb land. November 7, 1699, his father gave him a deed to the homestead and the garrison house. He filled several public offices, being selectman of Dracut 1712-16, 1721. He married (first) Hannah ———, who died September 22, 1722; (second) intention recorded December 8, 1722, Deborah Wright, widow of Joseph Wright, daughter of John Stevens, of Chelmsford. Children, all by first wife, born in Dracut: 1. Hannah, September 9, 1684. 2. Mary, October 22, 1688; married, in Concord, May 6, 1714, Ezekiel Richardson, son of Thomas and Hannah (Coburn) Richardson. 3. Sarah, October 18, 1690. 4. Lydia, January 18, 1692. 5. Joseph, born April 4, 1695; married in Concord, January 26, 1709, Hannah Harwood, died September 21, 1758; she died November



14, 1760. 6. Edward, born July 9, 1697. 7. Aaron, May 27, 1700, mentioned below. 8. Moses, January 1, 1703, married, July 7, 1730, Deborah Wright, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Stevens) Wright, the latter being his stepmother. He died June 5, 1742, and she married second Deacon Edward Coburn.

(III) Aaron, son of Joseph Coburn, was born at Dracut, May 27, 1700, and died in the same town, February 24, 1745. He married (published December 9, 1722) Mercy Varnum, daughter of Thomas and Joanna (Jewett) Varnum, of Dracut, born April 17, 1702, died 1785. Thomas Varnum, father of Mercy, was born in Ipswich, November 19, 1662, died in Dracut, September 7, 1739; married, November 10, 1697, Joanna, daughter of Nehemiah and Exercise (Pierce) Jewett, of Ipswich, who was born May 8, 1677, and died April 6, 1753. Thomas was son of Samuel Varnum, who came to New England about 1635 with his parents, George and Hannah Varnum, settled in Ipswich, and married Sarah Langton. In 1664 he purchased a tract of land on the Merrimac river and removed to Chelmsford and later came to Dracut, becoming one of the first two settlers of the latter town, the other being Edward Coburn. Two of his sons were killed by the Indians while crossing the Merrimac river in a boat, November 18, 1676. The two families, Coburn and Varnum, were always intimately associated, and were much intermarried during the earlier generations. Children of Aaron and Mercy (Varnum) Coburn: 1. Hannah, born March 22, 1724, married (published September 12, 1744) William Foster, of Chelmsford. 2. Deborah, born September 24, 1727, died July 21, 1824; married (published November 29, 1753) Daniel Coburn, born January 23, 1724, died May 12, 1755. She married second (published August 24, 1767) Timothy Coburn, who died June 15, 1781. 3. Aaron, born March 6, 1731; married, November 6, 1755, Phebe Harris, of Hollis, New Hampshire. 4. Eleazer, born March 4, 1735, mentioned below.

(IV) Eleazer, son of Aaron Coburn, was born at Dracut, March 4, 1735. He married (intention dated at Dracut, November 1, 1760) Bridget Hildreth, daughter of Robert Hildreth, of Dracut, and granddaughter of Major Ephraim Hildreth, a prominent citizen of that town. She was born at Dracut, May 16, 1737. They lived in that part of Dunstable which was afterwards set off as Tyngsboro, where their children were born. He served in the revolution, being a private in Captain Butterfield's company, Colonel David Green's regi-

ment, that marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775; also in Captain John Ford's company in 1776, marching from Chelmsford, July 25, 1776, discharged at Albany, New York, January 1, 1777. In 1790, after the death of his oldest son and the marriage of three of his daughters, he moved with his remaining family to Lewiston, Maine, where his wife's brother, Paul Hildreth, had settled. In 1792 they came to Canaan, Maine, where the second daughter, Deborah, wife of John Emery, lived. She and her husband received them in their home, and John Emery, who was one of the early settlers of Canaan, gave his father-in-law fifty acres of the grant he himself had received from the Kennebec Company. Eleazer Coburn soon built a log house near the Emerys, where the family lived till Eleazer (2d), at the time of his marriage, built the first frame house on the same spot. The children of Eleazer and Bridget married and settled round them, and they passed their old age in the home of their son Eleazer. Eleazer Coburn died May 7, 1810. His wife survived him twenty-six years, and died in her one hundredth year, September 18, 1836. She is remembered as an old lady, lovely in face and character, deeply pious, and very affectionate towards her numerous grandchildren, by whom she was adored. In her last years she was blind, but was always alert in mind and quick in sympathy. Her room was the first place sought by the grandsons returning from the woods or from college, and they received from her unstinted sympathy with all their interests. When she died she was mourned as if she had been a young mother. Children of Eleazer and Bridget (Hildreth) Coburn, born in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts: 1. Bridget, March 12, 1762; married Dr. Shattuck, and settled in Vermont; died April 18, 1824. 2. Deborah, December 23, 1763; died June 23, 1853; married, January 9, 1786, John Emery, son of John and Mary (Monroe) Emery; he was born in Acton, Massachusetts, November 20, 1753, and died February 26, 1848. 3. Esther, November 1, 1765, died January 9, 1846; married, 1796, Ephraim Bigelow, son of James and Mary (Sawyer) Bigelow, born March 23, 1772, died January 10, 1838. 4. Sally, born October 7, 1767, married John Pierce, and moved to Starkboro, Vermont; married (second) ——— Potter. She was living in 1845. 5. Aaron, September 10, 1769; killed by a fall from a tree, January 13, 1790. 6. Prudence, January 16, 1772; married, May 10, 1794, Robinson Lander, son of Freeman and Thankful (Hinckley)

Lander; lived in Lewiston and Skowhegan, died in Skowhegan, September 20, 1851. 7. Rachel, November 8, 1774; died April 12, 1822; married Samson Parker, who was born April 2, 1768, and died August 25, 1851. 8. Eleazer, February 24, 1777, mentioned below. 9. Robert, July 29, 1780; married Mary Parker, sister of Samson, in 1805, died March 8, 1862. She was born December, 1785, and died September 17, 1856. He was a Baptist minister, and lived in Newport, Maine. 10. Betsey, May 15, 1785; married John Whittier, lived in Cornville, died November 5, 1855. He was born February 13, 1784, and died November 2, 1861.

(V) Eleazer (2), son of Eleazer (1) Coburn, was born in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, February 24, 1777, and when fifteen years old came with his father's family to that part of Canaan, Maine, which was afterwards Bloomfield, and is now included in Skowhegan. He went to work for Samuel Weston, afterwards his father-in-law, at that time the principal surveyor of the region, and a leading man in the community. He learned of him the surveying business, and became one of the most prominent land surveyors of his day. The virgin forests of the state were just beginning to find a market, and as a preliminary to sale, needed to be "run out." For this service he had exceptional qualifications, and was in the front rank of his profession. He was an expert as to the relative value of the various sections he was employed to explore and survey, and was enabled to make choice purchases at the low figures then charged by the State. In 1830, in partnership with his sons Abner and Philander, he began lumbering on the Kennebec river, and the firm under the name of E. Coburn & Sons conducted a prosperous business. The business was continued after the father's death under the name of A. & P. Coburn.

Eleazer Coburn, or Squire Coburn, as he was generally called, was for forty years one of the most prominent men of his section, a position which he owed to his strong common sense, his business sagacity, and his unusual force of character. With scanty early education, he made the best use of his opportunities, and was counted among the best informed men of his day. He studied the legal books in the library of his father-in-law, which fell to him at the death of the latter, and became well versed in the principles of the law. He was appointed justice of the peace when a young man, and at a period when it was not customary to call on ministers for that service,

he performed many marriages. He was selectman of Canaan 1800, 1802-9, and first selectman 1811 and 1813. He was first selectman of Bloomfield the year it was incorporated, 1814, and also in 1815 and 1816. For many years he served the town on its most important committees. He represented his district in the general court of Massachusetts in 1812, 1813 and 1814. When Maine became a state in 1820 he was a member of the constitutional convention at Portland, and was sent to the Maine house of representatives 1820-21-26-29-31. He was connected with the Federalist and Whig parties in politics. He was on the board of trustees of Bloomfield Academy, and was trustee of Waterville College from 1836 till his death.

Eleazer Coburn was a man of great natural ability, and of remarkable personality. He was an active and exemplary member of the Baptist church, and one of its chief pillars. He was one of the foremost in organizing a temperance society in Bloomfield, and was its president for several years. He was president of the County Temperance Society, and said he considered it the most honorable office he ever held. He was the first president of the first agricultural society in the county. In his later years he was an ardent Abolitionist, and at one time went with a friend to make abolitionist speeches in neighboring towns. It is said that he was a more ready and effective speaker than any of his sons. He possessed a shrewd wit, and was a hearty laugh, as were all the family. As a father he did not practice the stern discipline usual in his generation, but was gentle with his younger children, and like an older brother with his grown-up sons, advising with them on terms of equality as they came into manhood. He was kind hearted and liberal, and many stories are told of his sometimes quixotic generosity. He had the faculty of attaching his friends to him, so that many years after his death he was spoken of by aged men in terms of tender affection. He died at the age of sixty-eight, January 9, 1845.

He married, January 18, 1801, Mary Weston, daughter of Samuel and Mary (White) Weston, and granddaughter of Joseph Weston, one of the first two settlers of Canaan. (An account of the Weston family is given elsewhere.) She was a strenuous worker, as she had need to be to conduct her household. Besides her fourteen children, thirteen of whom lived to maturity, several boys were brought up in the family. A sister of her husband, with two sons, found a home there, as well as the

aged grandmother. The tailoress was in the home nearly the year round, and the shoemaker spent several weeks there each fall. The family was seldom less than twenty, and there was always room for another. The mother, like her neighbors, spun and wove her own blankets, sheets and towels, made her own butter, cheese, candles, soap, &c., and knit her family's hosiery. No wonder she learned to use every moment, and in her old age was never seen without work in her hands. With all her labors she found time to go to church regularly and to minister to the needy of the community. She died in the home of her sons A. & P., December 21, 1860.

Children of Eleazer and Mary (Weston) Coburn, all born in Bloomfield (now Skowhegan): 1. Nahum, born October 8, 1801, died October 28, 1822. 2. Abner, born March 22, 1803, mentioned below. 3. Fidelia, born February 2, 1805; married at Waterloo, Canada West, October 6, 1847, Rev. John S. Brooks, died at York, Sierra Leone, Africa, January 11, 1850. She was educated at Winthrop Academy, and was for a number of years a successful teacher in her home town. She was for seven years, 1842-49, a missionary among the fugitive slaves in Queen's Bush, Canada. In 1849 she went with her husband as a missionary to the Mendi in West Africa, but died of fever before reaching her station. She was a woman of strong character, vigorous in mind and body, devotedly religious and self-sacrificing to the limit of endurance. 4. Philander, born February 19, 1807, mentioned below. 5. Eliza, born February 6, 1809; married, May 7, 1829, Isaiah Marston, son of Kenclom and Lucy (Bates) Marston, lived in West Waterville and Skowhegan, died in Skowhegan, March 12, 1874. She had children, born in West Waterville: i. Erastus Wheeler, March 14, 1830, married May 7, 1861, Mary S. Fiske, (second) Addie Page Snothern. ii. Alonzo Coburn, January 6, 1832, married, November 14, 1877, Della G. Keelor. iii. Fidelia Coburn, May 14, 1834, married, May, 1862, Calvin R. Hubbard, died March 4, 1867. iv. Elvira Coburn, May 26, 1837, died February 18, 1876. v. Mary Coburn, May 4, 1839, married Albert H. Weston, December 25, 1878. vi. Julia Ann, January 9, 1841, married, January 14, 1867, William H. Long, died July 7, 1887. vii. Helen Eliza, May 2, 1844, died May 31, 1865. viii. Charles Albert, May 26, 1851, married, October 4, 1876, Sarah P. Steward, died December 3, 1905. 6. Elvira, born February 5, 1811, died July 17, 1867. 7. Alonzo, born December 6, 1812, married, January 30, 1877,

Vine W. Osgood, daughter of John Coffin Osgood, of Eaton, New Hampshire, died November 19, 1882. She died in Skowhegan, June 28, 1900. He prepared for college in Waterville and China academies, graduated from Waterville College 1841, and from Harvard Law School in 1845, formed a law partnership with his brother Stephen under the name of A. & S. Coburn, with an office in their native town, but soon left the practice of law and settled upon a farm. He was exemplary in his life, honorable and charitable, always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy. 8. Samuel Weston, born July 14, 1815, mentioned below. 9. Stephen, born November 11, 1817, mentioned below. 10. Eleazer, born February 9, 1820, married, April 15, 1845, Eleanor Leighton Emery, daughter of Levi and Lydia (Leighton) (Flagg) Emery. He was a lumberman and farmer, and settled on the home farm, where he died March 10, 1850. His wife, born September 16, 1820, married (second) Charles K. Turner, April 16, 1854, died September 25, 1892. 11. Charles, born March 5, 1822; fitted for college at Waterville Academy, graduated from Waterville College in 1844 with a brilliant record; was principal of Bloomfield Academy the fall term of 1844, died October 30, 1844. 12. Mary Weston, born September 30, 1824, died April 21, 1874. She was preceptress of Bloomfield Academy for several years, while her brothers, Stephen and Charles, were principals. After the death of her father she lived with her brothers Abner and Philander, keeping the home for them. 13. Sylvanus Pitts, born March 5, 1827; went to California in 1849, was engaged in mining and other occupations till 1854, when he bought a ranch at Santa Clara, and went into the thoroughbred Durham cattle business. In 1864 he removed to a ranch on Pomponia Creek, and in 1868 came to Pescadero, and went into company with his nephew, E. W. Marston, in the stage coach and livery business. He died unmarried at Pescadero, California, January 18, 1874. He was a man of integrity and a loyal friend. 14. Sarah Pitts (twin), born March 5, 1827, died August 28, 1827.

(VI) Governor Abner Coburn, second son of Eleazer (2) Coburn, was born in that part of Canaan now embraced in Skowhegan, March 22, 1803, and resided during the whole of his busy and eventful life within a few miles of his birthplace. From his Puritan ancestors he inherited a robust constitution, sound practical sense, and mental powers of a high order, and he was taught from childhood the distinctively Puritan virtues of in-



tegrity and industry. In his young days every man was expected to live by the labor of his hands. Agriculture was the almost universal occupation, and in the interior of Maine the clearing of land, the making of new farms, and the building of new homes called for a life of unceasing toil by all. As soon as Abner Coburn was old enough he began to make himself useful in the miscellaneous labor of the farm, and he continued throughout his life to be an exceedingly industrious man. For education, he had what the district school could give him, supplemented by a few of the first terms of Bloomfield Academy. Before he was twenty he was doing a man's work on the farm, and teaching school in the winter at \$10 per month, and "boarding round." He learned surveying of his father, and when he was twenty-two years old began to work on his own account as a surveyor.

In 1830 Eleazer Coburn and his sons Abner and Philander began lumbering operations on the Kennebec river, their first purchase of timber lands being made at that date. The business was continued under the name of E. Coburn & Sons until 1845, when the father died, and the firm was reorganized as A. & P. Coburn. Few business firms in Maine were so widely known as this one, or did so large a business. It may be safely said that no firm was more successful, or won a more enviable reputation for sagacity and business integrity. For a generation the Coburn Brothers were known as leading business men from the source to the mouth of the Kennebec. Many men in Northern Somerset, who began to work for them as boys, grew grey in their employment. These hardy, intelligent lumbermen gave to their chiefs a loyal service such as few employers have received, and no employers have been more worthy of such service. Some who began as boys in their employ became men of property, and independent operators. They gave a start in business to a large number of men who became successful, and kept others from failure and ruin by helping them over hard places and setting them on their feet again, thus saving them to the business interests of the community. The firm of A. & P. Coburn did not obtain prosperity by sharp practices, or unworthy competition with others or wild speculation, but by sane and legitimate business methods, through industry and forethought. The secret of their success in the land and lumber business lay in their rare judgment in buying, and their tenacity in holding when times of disaster came. They pursued the policy of buying lands whenever

they could to advantage, and holding them, regardless of the ups and downs of the market. They foresaw the growth of New England under the stimulating influence of railway development, and they knew that Maine timber lands would have an increasing value as years went by. Thus they came to be the largest landowners in the state, possessing at one time seven hundred square miles. They also acquired many thousands of acres of valuable land in the West, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota and Washington.

Speaking of the remarkable credit enjoyed by this firm, a Boston business man said: "I never saw anything like it. I knew the Coburns when I was selling goods in the Kennebec Valley in the Forties. There was hardly any money in the region, but it seemed to me that nearly every local storekeeper and well-to-do farmer had a piece of paper, signed A. & P. Coburn, which they held to be as good as money, and which had been given for produce for the lumber camps. Indeed, I think they were used as currency. Everybody had confidence in them." These notes were all paid. It is said that when Abner Coburn was governor he on more than one occasion affixed A. & P. Coburn to a bill which the legislature had enacted, so accustomed was he to signing the firm name.

The Coburns became interested in railroad enterprises in 1854, when they led a subscription for the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Company for the purpose of building a line to Skowhegan. From the first, one or the other of the brothers was a director of this road, and for several years prior to its perpetual lease to the Portland & Kennebec, Abner Coburn was its president, becoming afterwards a director of the consolidated line. After several years of conflict with the Maine Central Company, the Portland & Kennebec was consolidated with it under the name of Maine Central, and Abner Coburn became one of the directors of the new company. In 1875 he was made president of the Maine Central Railroad Company and managed the road in the interests of the stockholders, regardless of those who wished to make it subservient to other purposes, notably that of bolstering up the almost bankrupt Eastern Railroad. His management of the Maine Central was a model of economy and efficiency. In 1878, after serving three years, he resigned the presidency.

The great service which Governor Coburn, as he was generally called, rendered Maine in the development of its railroad system cannot be overestimated. For more than a quarter of

a century he devoted time and money to it, when the general opinion was that it was a misfortune to be a stockholder in any of the four corporations east of Portland which now make up the great system known as the Maine Central. In the darkest hours of the enterprise he more than once attested his faith by pledging his private fortune to meet its obligations. One incident of this kind is narrated as follows: Soon after one of the consolidations by which the present Maine Central was built up, there came a period of hard times. Business fell off, and the company had a large floating debt, the holders of which were importunate for payment. In their perplexity and distress it occurred to one of the members of the Board to apply to Governor Coburn. Several of them went to see him at his home, and laid the case before him, saying that they saw no way but for him to endorse the paper of the Maine Central for \$200,000 at once, and for \$500,000 later if necessary. The governor said not a word nor asked a question until the spokesman had finished, and then he simply asked them for the note, which he signed. The confidence which he inspired quieted the anxiety of the creditors, and the crisis was over. The manager of one Savings Bank holding a large amount of the corporation paper, who had been urging payment with great persistency, said: "Give me Governor Coburn's endorsement and you can have the money as long as you wish." It was given, and the manager was satisfied. In connection with their land enterprises and otherwise, the Coburns were interested in several western railroads, among them the Northern Pacific.

At the incorporation of the Skowhegan Bank, the first bank in the town, in 1833, Mr. Coburn was one of the directors, and he subsequently became its president. When it was reorganized in 1863 under the National Banking Act as the First National Bank, he was made president, which position he held throughout his life. He was also president of the Skowhegan Savings Bank from its organization in 1869. A large amount of his time and thought were given to these institutions, and they profited greatly by his financial wisdom and experience.

Mr. Coburn took a deep interest in political affairs. His family connection was with the Federalist party, and he cast his first vote for President for John Quincy Adams in 1824. Later he became a Whig. He served three terms in the Maine house, 1838, 1840 and 1844, being a member of the following committees: Finance, North-eastern boundary, banks and

banking, state lands and state valuation. In 1852, when General Scott was the Whig candidate for the presidency, Mr. Coburn was on the electoral ticket. When the Whig party was broken up, he became a Republican, being among the founders of that party in the state. In 1855 he was a member of Governor A. P. Morrill's council, and in 1857 of the council of Governors Hamlin and Williams. He headed the electoral ticket when Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860. In 1862 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and was elected, receiving 42,744 votes to 32,108 for Bion Bradbury, Democrat, and 6,764 for General Jameson, War Democrat. Governor Coburn filled the office during the trying year of 1863. He was one of the loyal war Governors, who held up the hands of Lincoln in those troublous times. He was governor in fact as well as in name, and there was no power behind the throne. The business of the State was conducted on strict business principles, with the same integrity which characterized the man in all the relations of life. Although this course gave dissatisfaction to some and made some enemies among politicians, he adhered rigidly to it, and in after years even those who had differed from him at the time, admitted that the State never had a more efficient administration than Governor Coburn's.

He did not always act according to custom, but followed his own judgment, based on his ideas of right and justice. The following incident illustrates his independent methods. The First Maine Cavalry had lost several of its field officers, and was in such a condition that promotion in the regular order did not appear to him to be expedient. He listened to the arguments of the different parties concerned, and after a few days announced the nomination of two young officers not the oldest in rank to the first places in the regiment. "I have carefully looked the matter over," was his reply to all protests. "I know these men; their appointment is the best thing for the regiment." The sequel proved that he had acted wisely, and the regiment under its new leadership brought honor to the State.

Governor Coburn's message to the legislature was practical, and showed careful thought concerning the needs of the State, and appreciation of the awful issues of war that were hanging in the balance. He said: "The total quota of troops demanded of Maine up to this time by the War Department, amounts to something less than the number we have actually furnished. The patriotism of our state

has even surpassed the demands which the national exigency has made upon it. We have not only sent all the men asked of us, but we have sent good men and brave men. In a contest where all the loyal States have responded so nobly, it would be invidious and indeed positively offensive for any one to arrogate peculiar and superior merit. We only claim with others to have done our part, and we recur with undisguised pride to the fact that on every battlefield where Maine troops have been called to participate, they have acquitted themselves with valor and with honor, making a record of patriotic heroism which it will be alike the pride and duty of the State to cherish and perpetuate. In addition to the men that Maine had furnished to the army of volunteers, we have contributed to the naval and marine service more largely in proportion to our population than any other state. The habits and occupation of a considerable number of our people fit them pre-eminently for this service, and it is gratifying to know that our shipping ports and coast towns have sent forth swarms of hardy and well trained seamen to maintain the honor of our flag upon the ocean."

His attitude for the public finances is set forth in the following: "I have already alluded to the fact that within the past year the sum of \$30,000 of the state debt was paid. During the present year \$50,000 more will mature, and I earnestly recommend that it be paid, instead of being renewed, as has too frequently been our custom in the past. The policy of liquidation, in my judgment, is the true, safe and wisely economical one for the State to adopt. Whatever may be the theory or the truth in regard to the advantages of a national debt, I do not think that a state debt should remain unpaid a day longer than the time when the people can discharge it without specially or unduly burdening themselves with taxation." On the subject of education he said: "The educational interests of the state are fully and ably set forth in the report of the superintendent of schools. It is one of our chief glories that we provide, at the public expense, for the education of all the children of the State. Our fathers wisely imposed it as a constitutional duty, and we are reaping the rich advantages of their foresight and their wisdom. While we may not be in a condition to make any extraordinary expenditures for educational purposes, it will be one of our highest duties to see that our schools are maintained in full vigor and usefulness, and that while other interests may suffer from the in-

evitable effects of war, the culture of the young shall in no wise be neglected or abated."

In further discussion of the war, he said: "We are well advanced in the second year of a war involving issues of the gravest moment to all of us. The contest was precipitated by those, who, no longer able to rule, were determined to ruin the government of the United States. The ostensible reason for secession was one which, if admitted to have any force, would forthwith destroy every element of Democratic Republicanism which exists in our institutions—for if a constitutional majority of the people cannot have the right to elect the President of their choice, our form of government is at an end, and its attempted perpetuation is a farce. From the day the Southern conspirators made open war on the United States by assaulting Fort Sumter, the question passed to the arbitrament of the sword, and not to have accepted the issue would have been to basely surrender the life of the nation. Thus far we have, with patriotic unanimity sustained the President in all his efforts to subdue the rebellion. The people of the loyal states have poured out their treasure and their blood in unstinted measure, and in their devotion to country men have forgotten the prejudices of party."

In reference to the newly adopted policy of emancipation, he said: "The rebels are entitled at our hands during the war to nothing more and nothing less than the treatment prescribed by the laws of war, and we can and ought and will seize every legitimate weapon to conquer their military power and reduce them to obedience to the Constitution of the United States. It is on this ground that loyal men can rally with enthusiasm to the support of the President. And it will not abate the force of the new policy that its result is to give freedom to a race long oppressed, and to abolish an institution which has been the source of evil dissension at home, and the cause of shame and reproach to us abroad. It will be clearly within the dispensation of God's justice that a system of oppression which violates the natural rights of man, which has always stirred up strife and contention, and which was the direct cause of our present troubles, should wither and perish in the wrathful storm which in its rage it dared to provoke." The message closed as follows: "We enter upon public duty, gentlemen, at a time of unusual responsibility, when human wisdom alone may well be distrusted. But relying upon the guidance of that Gracious Being who hath so bountifully



blessed us as a nation, and who chastiseth but in mercy, let us, in humility and yet in confidence, address ourselves to the conscientious discharge of the trusts committed to us by the people of our beloved State." Later in the year, in response to fresh calls for troops by the national government, Governor Coburn addressed the people of the State with earnest appeals for patriotic action. From two of these state papers the following extracts are taken:

"Our people, with almost entire unanimity, have determined that the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and that the Union which it was designed to destroy, shall be maintained. For this purpose they entered upon the contest, and to this end they will persevere until the object be accomplished, and until the world shall be satisfied that free men can endure more, and persevere longer, for the preservation of free government, than can the most desperate and determined traitors for its destruction. The length of the conflict is not to be measured by years, but by events. Treason is to be put down, and to that end should all the measures of the government be subservient." Thus far in our great civil contest Maine has borne a proud part. Her sons have upheld the national banner on the fiercest battlefields, and have earned a fame which we cannot too proudly cherish, and which we should strive to emulate. Let us, in the brief season allowed us, prove that our patriotism is as sincere, our enthusiasm as warm, and our faith in the national cause as firm as at any hour since the contest began. Whoever else shall falter or fail, let the men of Maine prove themselves fully equal to the demands now made on their heroism and their love of country."

In spite of the extent and multiplicity of Governor Coburn's business interests, he found time for many duties such as a public spirited man owes to the community and the state, and for a wide philanthropy. He was very practically interested in the cause of education, and few men in Maine have done more for the support of our higher educational institutions. He was for forty years a trustee of Colby College, taking his father's place in 1845, and serving until his death, and was President of the Board the last eleven years. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, now the University of Maine, for twelve years, 1867--1879. To both of these institutions he gave a large amount of attention, and large contributions, and in each of them one of the college buildings fittingly bears his name. Wa-

terville Classical Institute at Waterville, which was renamed for him Coburn Classical Institute, received from him a fine school building, erected as a memorial to his deceased brother, Stephen Coburn, and his nephew, Charles Miller Coburn, and he also provided it with an endowment of \$50,000. Somerset County was indebted to him for a commodious court house, and the town of Skowhegan was largely indebted to him for the fine public hall which was called by his name, and which served the people of the community until it was destroyed by fire in 1904. Although not a member, Governor Coburn was a constant attendant of the Baptist Church, to which he was much attached. He doubtless contributed more money for the building of churches and the missionary and educational work of that denomination than any other man in the state. His private charities were almost numberless, and were dispensed so unostentatiously that probably but a small part of them were ever known. His habits and manner of living were simple, even to frugality. Neither Abner Coburn nor his brother Philander were ever married, and they made their home together.

A brief extract from a memorial address delivered by a personal friend of Governor Coburn, Colonel Z. A. Smith, at the Colby Commencement following his death, will give an idea of his personal habits and character. "In his private life and in his personal relations, Governor Coburn was the same upright and conscientious man that he was in business and public affairs. He was so conspicuously free from the appearance of vice of every nature, that even the idlest village gossip never had the semblance of pretext to trifle with his name. All his life, he was not only a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors, but in all things, he lived an abstemious and frugal life. Although his earlier life was spent much in contact with men of rough habits, he was in his intercourse with all, refined in speech and deferential in act. Impure or profane words never passed his lips. Just to all men, he was, at the same time and in the best ways, kind, helpful and sympathetic. Few men had more occasion to know the wickedness and ingratitude of other men, yet he was in speech and act the most charitable of men towards the failings and sins of others. Integrity so permeated every fibre of his moral and intellectual being, that he often seemed unable to realize that a man could be a rascal."

Governor Coburn was an interesting and instructive talker. He kept himself acquainted with all current subjects of importance, and

his opinions on the tariff, the currency and business questions generally were valuable and interesting. On one occasion, he gave his views on the causes of industrial depression as follows: "Business will revive just as soon as there is anything like free employment for the people who depend on wages for a living. There is over-production only because the people who depend on wages cannot earn them and because, when close times come, those who can employ labor and buy the products of labor make haste to reduce their expenditures. Give the labor of the country employment and good wages, and you will hear no more of over-production. That people will enjoy the greatest degree of prosperity which spend freely within their means. A community which hoards, and spends the least possible, will never be one of business enterprise. What we want now is a market for labor at a fair compensation to restore prosperity."

His recollections of his early life were vivid. He could speak in the most entertaining way of the struggles of the early part of the nineteenth century, of the manner of living, and of the peculiarities of the people of that time. He knew the foremost men of Maine for half a century, and from him one could get a better idea of their characteristics than from any other source. He was charitable in his judgment, and rarely spoke in condemnation of any one. He once said of an adroit man, "If you want to track him sure, go in the opposite direction from that in which his toes point." Of a Maine officer during the war he said, "He wrote so many letters urging his own promotion that he couldn't have done any fighting." When the green-back craze swept over Maine, some one told him that a certain man had become an advocate of fiat money. "That is proper," he replied, "that man always maintained that he had paid a debt when he gave his note for it." He liked direct men. "John B. Brown, of Portland," he said, "is a man who says what he means, so that you can understand him." "Payson Tucker," he said, "is a man of wonderful tact in getting along with people. He is the best railroad man I ever met." "Josiah Drummond is a man you can always believe." Such were his judgments of men with whom he was associated.

Governor Coburn was a sufferer from dyspepsia during the last years of his life, and for several months before his death showed signs of a breaking up of his vigorous constitution. In the early part of December, 1884, he went to Augusta as a member of the Electoral College, to cast his vote for James G.

Blaine for President, and while there was taken severely ill. He returned to his home, and after a few weeks of illness, during which he was able a part of the time to attend to business, he passed away January 4, 1885. By his will he left nearly a million dollars for religious, educational and philanthropic work. His public bequests were as follows: To the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, \$50,000; to the Maine General Hospital at Portland, \$100,000; to the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, \$100,000; to Colby University, \$200,000; to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$200,000; the income of one-half to be applied in aid of Freedmen's schools; to Wayland Seminary at Washington, \$50,000; to the American Baptist Missionary Union, \$100,000; to the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, \$100,000; to Houlton Academy, \$5,000; to the Maine Industrial School for Girls, \$5,000; to the Baptist Church in Skowhegan, \$18,000; to Bloomfield Academy, \$7,000; for a free public library in Skowhegan, \$30,000; to the town of Skowhegan, for its worthy and unfortunate poor, \$20,000; to the town of Skowhegan, land for a public park.

In his message to Maine the legislature Governor Robie said of Mr. Coburn: "Another man upon whom the people have wisely conferred their highest honors has passed away. Hon. Abner Coburn, the representative man of the best characteristics of New England simplicity, integrity and economy, is no more. His life is a monument of great usefulness, of high public spirit and patriotism. . . . Called to the office of governor during the most trying period of the late war, he displayed firmness, sagacity and patriotism, of the highest order. His life, character and achievements are an honor to Maine, and proud is the State that can claim the birth and citizenship of such a man."

The following extract from a letter from Hon. James G. Blaine, written a few days after Governor Coburn's death, may here be given as a worthy tribute to his memory, and may serve as a fitting summing up of his character:

"Governor Coburn was altogether a remarkable man. With only rudimentary training in early life, he has proved our most liberal and discriminating patron of classical education. With no gift for public speaking, he has constantly exerted a wise and beneficent influence on public opinion. He was, if humanity can ever attain perfection, an absolutely just man in all his dealings. And







Philander Coburn

beyond the severe demands of justice, he was always kind and even generous to his fellow men. Singularly quiet and unobtrusive, the world around him had little knowledge of the constant flow of his charity, of the numberless good deeds which adorned his daily life. He was altogether modest and disliked everything which savored of pretension or show. His life was, indeed, a model of simplicity. The large fortune which his industry and sagacity had enabled him to accumulate was in his own view a "trust fund," which he held for the benefit of mankind, and the disposition of which was with him a matter of conscience. He never had a dollar to waste, but he always had thousands for a worthy cause.

"In thirty years of personal intimacy with Governor Coburn, I never saw anything in his life and conversation that was not praiseworthy. He was never impatient nor fault-finding nor revengeful. His only form of censure was silence and his friends came to know how much that meant on certain occasions, respecting certain persons. To those whom he called friends, he was devotedly true. But he never made professions of attachment and was never effusive. In his crisp and pointed correspondence, no matter what the degree of intimacy with the person to whom he wrote, he always began his letters with the stiff "Dr. Sir" of olden times and signed himself "Resp'y" or "truly yours." But with this undemonstrative and formal manner, there was as kindly a heart as ever beat in human breast, and with it a hand as helpful as ever came to a friend's relief."

(VI) Philander Coburn, third son of Eleazer (2) Coburn, was born in Canaan, Maine (now Skowhegan), February 19, 1807. Brought up on his father's farm, he developed by active farm work his unusually fine physique. His education was obtained at the district school and at Bloomfield Academy, and he taught several terms in the district schools of his town. He was early taught the surveying business by his father, and became a skillful surveyor. The story of his business life, as a member of the lumbering firm of E. Coburn and Sons, which was established when he was twenty-three years old, and which after the father's death became A. & P. Coburn, has already been told in the sketch of his brother Abner. While in their younger days both brothers went into the woods, in later life Philander took the practical end of the business, and supervised the lumbering operations of the firm. For this work he was specially

qualified by his great powers of endurance, his energy and daring, and his spirit of enthusiasm in whatever he undertook. When Abner went "down river," Philander went "up river." He was an expert woodsman, and used to say he could tell a fir tree from a spruce three miles away. He was tall and powerfully built, and capable of travelling nights and working days, which he often did. He used frequently to start from his home near nightfall, with his big horse Railroad, famous up and down the river, in the sleigh, travel forty or fifty miles before morning, and be ready to cruise the woods all day. His return trips were sometimes made at night in the same way. He would drop the reins in the front of the sleigh, and fold his arms, and if he happened to fall asleep, Railroad would bring him safely home. In the woods there were few men who could keep up with him, for he seemed to require neither food or sleep. His disregard of himself led him into more perils and hardships than fell to the lot of his associates.

Philander Coburn was a man of keen intellect, and contributed fully his share to the success of the firm in all its departments of activity. He was often the aggressive partner, while Abner was the conservative one. Boldness and caution were alike characteristics of his mind. His knowledge of human nature and skill in handling men were large factors in his business success. He treated his workmen with perfect fairness, shared with them the hardships and privations incident to their labor, and gave them sympathy and aid in times of misfortune. Thus he never had disagreements or misunderstandings with them, but always held their respect, and in many cases won their unwavering and lifelong attachment. His associates in business were not treated by him as rivals to be overthrown, but instead were often helped over times of difficulty by wise counsel and substantial aid. He was genial and companionable, a most entertaining talker, and a good story teller, possessing an inexhaustible fund of varied experiences to draw upon. Yet in his real nature he was reserved, and he was shy of publicity. The only public office he ever held was when he represented his district in the Maine Senate in 1853. He was, however, deeply interested in political matters, belonging to the Whig party in early life, and becoming an enthusiastic member of the Republican party at the organization of the latter. He was never married, but resided with his brother Abner in the "Coburn House." His private life was without reproach, and his personal habits were

like those of his brother, characterized by the greatest simplicity. The two brothers had a common bank account, and a common purse, and most of their gifts during the life of the younger brother came from "A. & P." Philander himself practiced much unostentatious charity, and assisted generously many philanthropic and religious enterprises. Though not a member, he was a constant attendant and supporter of the Baptist church, and an active participant in its business meetings. He was strongly interested in the temperance cause, being himself, as was his brother, a total abstainer from both liquor and tobacco.

His years of hardship and carelessness of himself finally broke down his superb constitution. His keen vision became impaired and though his sight was restored by a successful operation for cataract, he was never afterwards able to do severe work. He died from a slow disease of the brain, March 8, 1876.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(VI) Samuel Weston Coburn, COBURN fifth son of Eleazer and Mary (Weston) Coburn, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, July 14, 1815, and died July 30, 1873. His early life was passed on the paternal farm, and he was educated primarily in the common schools. He attended Bloomfield Academy, and prepared for college at the China (Maine) Academy. He entered Waterville (now Colby) College, from which he was graduated in 1841. While a student in academy and college he taught school during his vacations, and after graduation from the latter accepted a position as teacher in the academy at Saco, Maine. After being thus occupied for one term, he went to Canada, in company with his brother Alonzo, their purpose being to acquire a more thorough knowledge of the French language, to which they had already given much attention. After some time thus spent, and after making a tour of the states bordering upon Canada, Samuel W. Coburn returned to Skowhegan and engaged in a mercantile business, which he conducted successfully for about ten years, also conducting the farm, and he devoted himself altogether to the latter after relinquishing his store. In his agricultural pursuits he made a specialty of breeding Durham cattle, and at that early date accomplished much toward raising the standard of live stock not only in his neighborhood, but in the country at large. In 1859 he took a cargo of blooded cattle to his brother's ranch in California, sailing by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After remain-

ing in California for two and a half years he returned home in 1852, and thereafter lived a quiet life upon his farm, in Bloomfield. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, and from time to time was called to various positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for many years taught a large Bible class in the Sunday school, composed of adults, both male and female, and the largeness of the class and the interest taken by its members bore witness to his deep knowledge and capability in imparting instruction. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and became an original member of the Republican party on its organization in 1856. During the civil war he was loyally devoted to the Union, and labored efficiently in the promotion of enlistments in the army and in providing for the families of the brave men who went to the front. He was a tireless worker in the cause of temperance. Mr. Coburn married, December 6, 1842, Sarah Bigelow, daughter of Lewis Bigelow. She was born January 3, 1818, and at the present writing, at the venerable age of ninety years, retains her mental and physical vigor in remarkable degree. Children of Samuel W. and Sarah (Bigelow) Coburn: 1. Sarah Frances, born September 15, 1843, married, April 5, 1866, John Flavel Turner; children: i. Harry C. Turner, born September 17, 1873, married Marie Burnett and have Burnett Coburn and Lucia Frances; ii. Charles F. Turner, born December 22, 1881, married, June 30, 1903, Ethel Totman, and have one child, Louise Bigelow. 2. Charles Samuel, born November 28, 1845, died March 23, 1862. 3. Julia Lowell, born April 23, 1849. 4. Ella Mary, born October 7, 1851, married, December 24, 1870, Manly T. Pooler; children: i. Fred Coburn, born March 28, 1872; ii. Florence, May 17, 1880; iii. Mabel J., July 30, 1882.

(VI) Stephen Coburn, sixth son of Eleazer (2) Coburn, was born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, November 11, 1817. Like his brothers he worked as a boy on his father's farm, and attended the district school. He prepared for college at Waterville and China Academies, and entered Waterville (now Colby) College in the sophomore year, graduating in 1839, second in his class. After graduation he went South, and taught for a year in a private family in Tarboro, North Carolina, conducting what was called a plantation school, to which several planters sent their children. Returning to Maine, he became principal of Bloomfield Academy, and held this position for four years, 1840-1844. He





Sam<sup>l</sup> W. Coburn





*Stephen Collins*





was an accomplished teacher and prepared a number of students for college. After leaving the profession of teaching he retained his interest in educational matters, and a number of times privately fitted young men for college or for admission to the bar. He was a member of the Maine Board of Education, 1848-1850, in which position his experience and professional knowledge enabled him to do valuable service. In later years, as a member of the Board of Bloomfield Academy, he was largely instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the Academy with the Skowhegan High School, a step which proved of lasting benefit to the community. He kept up his interest also in higher education, and in forty-three years after graduation never missed attending his college commencement, excepting the one year he was in the South.

Desiring to enter into active business life, he began the study of the law in the office of Bronson and Woart at Augusta. He also attended lectures at Harvard Law School, but did not complete the course. Admitted to the bar of Somerset county in 1845, he opened a law office in Skowhegan, in company with his brother Alonzo, under the name of A. & S. Coburn. This partnership did not last long. Mr. Coburn then associated with himself Henry A. Wyman, and in company with him conducted a large practice under the firm name of Coburn & Wyman until the death of the junior partner in 1867. After this time Mr. Coburn gradually withdrew from active practice, the large business interests of his brothers A. & P. requiring much of his professional assistance, and his own private studies engrossing more of his time. He acted as attorney for the Maine Central Railroad Company during the years in which his brother Abner was president of the road.

Stephen Coburn was intensely interested in political affairs, having been a Whig in early life, and joining the Republican party at its organization. He did not, however, care for public position, and the only one that he held came to him unsought. In 1860 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress to fill out the unexpired term of Israel Washburn, who was made governor of Maine. He was in Washington during the critical winter of 1860-61, and stood near Abraham Lincoln when he took his first oath of office. He was postmaster of Skowhegan 1868-1877. Amid the pressure of business Mr. Coburn found time for extensive reading and study, especially in the fields of philosophy, logic and philology. He was an unwearied student, and

found his happiness among his books, and in his family. He was naturally diffident in temperament, and preferred retirement to publicity, and yet was always ready to do his duty as he conceived it, however unpleasant. He was a member and faithful supporter of the Baptist church, and always its trusted adviser. He was a strong temperance man and a public spirited citizen. He was warm hearted, generous of time and money to all who needed help, and a lover of peace. In all the relations of life he bore the part of peacemaker, and exercised his fine tact, his trained judgment, and his large influence to restore harmony or to prevent discord. As a lawyer he was noted for bringing about friendly settlements of cases whenever it was possible, and his advice was much sought by women, who felt that they could safely trust him. He died at Skowhegan, July 4, 1882.

His college classmate and lifelong friend, Rev. Joseph Ricker, wrote of him: "Stephen Coburn was one of those choice spirits that are met with only here and there in life's journey. He was honest in purpose, clear-eyed in judgment, firm in conviction, and frank in expression. What wonder then is it that he was loved and trusted as few men ever are? Without disparagement to others, I may say that his was the most unselfish life that has ever fallen under my notice. Charminglly unconscious of his own worth, it was a pleasure to him rather than a task, to serve others."

Stephen Coburn married, in Skowhegan, June 29, 1853, Helen Sophia Miller, daughter of Rev. Charles and Susan Drew (Thompson) Miller, who was born in Turner, Maine, March 25, 1832. Children, born in Skowhegan: 1. Louise Helen Coburn, born September 1, 1856, graduated from Coburn Classical Institute 1873, and from Colby College 1877. 2. Charles Miller Coburn, born June 17, 1860, graduated from Skowhegan High School 1877, Colby College 1881; studied law in his father's office. He was a young man of sterling character and of great promise, the last male representative in his generation of a family which had numbered nine brothers. He died at Skowhegan, July 4, 1882. 3. Susan Mary Coburn, born October 19, 1863, died August 17, 1865. 4. Frances Elizabeth Coburn, born June 16, 1867, graduated Coburn Classical Institute 1887; married, July 16, 1889, Charles Hovey Pepper, son of Dr. George Dana Boardman and Annie (Grassie) Pepper. Mr. Pepper was born in Waterville, Maine, August 27, 1864, graduated Coburn Classical Institute 1884, Colby College, 1889, and studied art in

New York and Paris. He is an artist in water colors and oils, and has exhibited extensively both in Europe and in the United States. They lived in Paris, France, from 1893 to 1898, and now reside in Concord, Massachusetts. They have children: Stephen Coburn Pepper, born in Newark, New Jersey, April 29, 1891; and Eunice Gordon Pepper, born in Concord, January 28, 1906. 5. Grace Maud Coburn, born September 10, 1871; graduated Skowhegan High School 1889, Colby College 1893, A. M. George Washington University 1900; married, November 18, 1896, George Otis Smith, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere. A sketch of the family of Mrs. Stephen Coburn follows.

Rev. Charles Miller was born in Auchencrowie, near Stirling, Scotland, October 1, 1794, and was the son of David and Ellen (Muir) Miller. He was educated at Stirling, and in 1819 sailed from Leith and came to Miramichi, New Brunswick. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in Sackville in 1820, and did pioneer missionary work in the Miramichi region for four years, which were followed by a three years' pastorate in St. John. Coming to Maine in 1826, he became the first pastor of the Baptist church in South Berwick. He had subsequent pastorates in Turner, Maine; Wenham, Massachusetts; Boston, Cambridge; Livermore, Maine; Bloomfield, Farmington and Livermore Falls. In 1851 Skowhegan became his home for the remainder of his life, and after this time he was for many years a missionary preacher in the rural settlements of Somerset county. He died at Skowhegan, November 21, 1887. He was a devout and faithful minister, and filled with the missionary spirit. He married, February 4, 1828, Susan Drew Thompson, daughter of Ira and Sophia (Drew) Thompson, of Livermore, and granddaughter of Lieutenant William Thompson, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, who served under Washington during the siege of Boston. Her grandfather on her mother's side was Job Drew, of Kingston, Massachusetts, who was a minuteman in 1775. She was of Pilgrim stock, having Mayflower ancestry in four lines. She was born in Livermore, September 25, 1805, and died in Skowhegan, June 30, 1893. Children:

1. Abby Seaver Miller, born in South Berwick, February 21, 1829; married in Farmington, January 21, 1851, Benjamin White Norris, son of James and Mary (White) Norris. He was born at Monmouth, January 22, 1819, prepared for college at Monmouth Academy, graduated from Waterville (now Colby) College 1843, taught one term in Kent's Hill

Seminary, then went into business in Skowhegan. In 1849 he went to California, and remained a year, after which he studied law with David Kidder, of Skowhegan, and practised in company with him for a time. From 1852 to 1864 he was in the oilcloth manufacturing business in Skowhegan; 1860-1863 was land agent for the State of Maine; 1865 went South to Montgomery, Alabama, and served in the Freedman's Bureau under General O. O. Howard, with commission as major. He served as representative from Alabama to the fortieth congress 1867-69. He died at Montgomery, January 26, 1873. He was a genial man who had many friends, and was highly esteemed for honorable and Christian character. His widow resided in Skowhegan, where she died November 13, 1901. They had two daughters born in Skowhegan: Helen Amelia, born November 1, 1851, married, June 1, 1882, Edwin Forest Fairbrother, merchant, of Skowhegan, died Skowhegan, December 1, 1888; and Mary Abby, born March 26, 1854.

2. Helen Sophia Miller, born March 25, 1832, married Stephen Coburn, above noticed.

3. Charles Andrew Miller, born in Wenham, Massachusetts, August 13, 1834; prepared for college at Farmington Academy, and at Bloomfield Academy, graduated Waterville (now Colby) College, 1856, studied law with his brother-in-law, Stephen Coburn; was admitted to the bar 1858, and began the practice of the law in Rockland in 1859 in partnership with William S. Heath, in which he continued till 1863. He was assistant clerk in the Maine House of Representatives during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, and clerk in 1860-61-62-63. In 1863 he joined the army as major in the Second Maine Cavalry, serving till the end of the war in the Department of the Gulf. After the war he settled in Montgomery, Alabama, having charge of a plantation belonging to A. & P. Coburn, and taking active part in the politics of the state. He was Secretary of State for Alabama in 1869 and 1870. Afterwards he became connected with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad as treasurer and director, and resided part of the time in Chattanooga. He was chosen a delegate in 1876 to the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati, but on account of ill health was represented by a substitute. He died, unmarried, in his father's home in Skowhegan, May 7, 1877. He was a man of generous spirit and attractive personality, who made many friends, by whom he was loved and respected.

4. Elizabeth Dodge Miller, born in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 19, 1836.



She was educated at Bloomfield Academy, was preceptress of Bloomfield Academy four years, 1860-1864; was a member of the Skowhegan school committee 1882-1888; and was active in church and benevolent work. She died at Skowhegan, March 18, 1890.

5. Ann Eliza Miller, born Livermore, March 7, 1840, died there March 21, 1842.

6. Caleb David Miller, born in Livermore, May 28, 1843; married, March 14, 1871, Arszina R. (Pratt) Steward, born May 19, 1842, at Newport, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Burrill) Pratt. He was postmaster of Skowhegan, 1877-1888, since when he has been engaged in business and agricultural pursuits. He is a prominent member of the Grange, and was president of the Somerset Agricultural Society 1906-1910. He resides in the homestead in Skowhegan.

The Kinsmans are a very ancient family in England, and the particular branch here under consideration traces its ancestry to one

(I) John Kynesman, 1337, of Northamptonshire, who married a daughter of Wetherall, of Lincolnshire, and had a son:

(II) Richard Kynesman, 1378, who married Joane, daughter of Sir John Dalderby, and had a son:

(III) Thomas Kinnesman, who by wife Cedon had:

(IV) Simon Kynesman (armiger entitled to coat armor. The arms of the family are a shield—per pale azure and gules, three saltires argent. Crest, a buck proper, lodged in fern vert; see description in Kinsman book), of Loddington, Northamptonshire, his son and heir; member of parliament, 1420, in which year he obtained a license from the bishop to celebrate mass in his own mansion; was sheriff of Northamptonshire, 1422; married Margaret, daughter of Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, Northamptonshire, and had a son:

(V) John Kingesman, of South Newton, Wiltshire, died 1522; married Johanna, and had a son:

(VI) Robert Kingesman, of Overton, Wiltshire, who died 1592; married Agnes, and had sons.

(VII) Robert Kingsman, second son, of Overton, Wiltshire, who died before July 26, 1647; married and had sons Richard, Robert, Philip and Thomas, and four daughters.

(I) Robert Kingsman (or Kinsman), immigrant, son of Robert Kingsman, of Overton, Wiltshire, England, was one of the passengers in the "Mary and John," from

Southampton, England, for Boston, New England, in March, 1634, and arrived at port in May of the same year. He was of Ipswich in 1635, had a grant of land in 1637, and lived in that plantation until his death, January 28, 1664. The name of his wife does not appear, but he had six children, whose names are known: 1. Robert, born 1629. 2. Mary, married (first) Daniel Rindge; (second) Ursuel Wardwell. 3. Sarah, married Samuel Younglove. 4. Hannah, married William Danford, and died in 1678. 5. Martha, married Jacob Foster. 6. Tabitha, unmarried in 1674.

(II) Quartermaster Robert (2), son of Robert (1), the immigrant, was born in England, in 1629, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, February 19, 1712. He was admitted to full church communion in Ipswich, February 22, 1673; was made freeman March 11, 1673-4; selectman, 1675; tithingman, 1677; took the oath of allegiance, 1678; was made quartermaster January 1, 1684. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and took part in the Narragansett expedition, receiving three pounds for his services in that campaign. With several other of the leading men of Ipswich he opposed the oppressive measures sought to be enforced by Governor Andros, and with them was made to smart under the punishment inflicted by the magistrates under Andros' influence. The penalty visited on him was that he should not bear office, and "fined twenty pounds money, pay cost, five hundred pound bond for the good behavior one year." Although condemned "not to bear office," he was confirmed as quartermaster in Captain Thomas Wade's company in 1691, was elected deputy to the general court in 1692, and had a seat appointed to him "at the table" in the meeting house in 1700. He married Mary Boreman, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Boreman, of Ipswich. Thomas Boreman was deputy to the general court in 1636. Children of Robert and Mary (Boreman) Kinsman: 1. Mary, born December 21, 1657. 2. Sarah, March 19, 1659. 3. Thomas, April 15, 1662. 4. Joanna, April 25, 1665. 5. Margaret, July 24, 1668. 6. Eunice, January 24, 1670. 7. Joseph, December 20, 1673. 8. Robert, May 21, 1677. 9. Pelatiah, November 10, 1680.

(III) Thomas, son of Quartermaster Robert and Mary (Boreman) Kinsman, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 15, 1662, and died there July 15, 1696. He took the oath of allegiance in 1678, and at his death left an estate inventoried at one hundred and forty-two pounds fourteen shillings. He married, in Ipswich, July 12, 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of

Deacon John Burnham, of Ipswich. She survived him and married (second) July 27, 1700, Isaac Rindge, of Ipswich. Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Burnham) Kinsman, all born in Ipswich: 1. Stephen, about 1688. 2. Elizabeth, about 1690. 3. Thomas, April 3, 1693. 4. Mary, October 14, 1694.

(IV) Sergeant Stephen, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Burnham) Kinsman, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1688, and was a weaver. In 1714 he bought a house and land of his brother Thomas Mariner, which had been given to him by his grandfather Robert, and a part of which his father, Thomas, bought of the town of Ipswich, and of which he was in possession at the time of his death. In the records Stephen is called sergeant, although the character of his military service does not appear. He died in Ipswich, December 8, 1756. He married (first) November 24, 1711, Lucy Kimball, born in Ipswich, September 9, 1693, died February 22, 1715-16, daughter of Caleb and Lucy (Edwards) Kimball; married (second) November 19, 1716, Lydia Kimball, born September 14, 1694, probably in Ipswich, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Wells) Kimball. Stephen Kinsman had two children by his first and four by his second wife: 1. Stephen, born March 15, 1713, died young. 2. Thomas, February 13, 1715. 3. Stephen, March 30, 1718. 4. Samuel, baptized October 23, 1720. 5. Jeremiah, baptized May 3, 1725. 6. Lydia, baptized August 10, 1729.

(V) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) and Lydia (Kimball) Kinsman, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 30, 1718, and was still living there as late as October, 1767. He married, April 10, 1739, Elizabeth Russell; children: 1. Stephen, born March 17, 1739-40. 2. Nathan, baptized October 4, 1741. 3. Aaron, baptized August 21, 1743. 4. Isaac, baptized December 15, 1745. 5. Elizabeth, baptized April 10, 1748. 6. Lydia, baptized June 24, 1750. 7. Ebenezer, baptized May 24, 1752, died young. 8. Eunice, December 24, 1754. 9. Ebenezer, baptized February 17, 1758. 10. Ephraim, baptized January 11, 1761. 11. Sarah, baptized January 16, 1763. 12. Abigail, baptized January 16, 1763.

(VI) Nathan, son of Stephen (2) and Elizabeth (Russell) Kinsman, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was baptized there October 4, 1741. He removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and was a hatter by trade, a farmer by principal occupation, and also practiced medicine among the families of the town. His home was at the base of Mount

Kinsman, which was so named in allusion to him. He is known to have been a soldier of the French and Indian war in 1756, was made prisoner, and is believed to have been the Nathan Kinsman who served in the colonial army at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, from November 2, 1759, to January 7, 1760. He was a private in Captain Daniel Fletcher's company, Colonel Frye's regiment. He died February 28, 1822. He married (first) Mercy Wheeler; (second) September 6, 1772, in Littleton, New Hampshire, Elizabeth Shattuck, died June 15, 1798, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Robbins) Shattuck; married (third) widow Chapin. He had eight children: 1. Nathan, born April 22, 1762, died young. 2. Mercy, April 10, 1769, died young. 3. Stephen, August 14, 1773. 4. Peter, August 3, 1775, died young. 5. Nathan, November 14, 1777. 6. Peter, November 23, 1779. 7. Martha, October 9, 1781. 8. Timothy, August 17, 1783.

(VII) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) and Elizabeth (Shattuck) Kinsman, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 14, 1777, and died in Portland, Maine, February 26, 1829. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1799, studied law under the instruction of Chief Justice Parker, and was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in 1803. He at once began his professional career in Portland, and from that time until his death he was recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. His practice was very extensive, and especially so in 1807 and afterward, for he was the leading counsel in the so-called embargo cases, and was more employed in them than all the other lawyers in the state. In 1819 he represented the city of Portland in the lower house of the state legislature. Mr. Kinsman married, in Portland, September 26, 1802, Eliza Dafforne, born Boston, February 14, 1781, died Portland, June 28, 1841, daughter of John and Betsey (Ingersoll) Dafforne. Of nine children born of this marriage only four grew to maturity: 1. John Dafforne, born August 13, 1805. 2. Elizabeth Dafforne, January 28, 1807; died unmarried June 8, 1831. 3. Martha, May 18, 1809; died unmarried, June 28, 1841. 4. Elinor, June 12, 1812; died March 15, 1879.

(VIII) John Dafforne, son of Nathan and Eliza (Dafforne) Kinsman, was born in Portland, Maine, October 13, 1805, and died in Belfast, Maine, May 27, 1850. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825, and was a distinguished and brilliant scholar and orator, a lawyer of remarkable ability, and a thorough gentleman. He was United States marshal

for the district of Maine under the administration of the elder President Harrison, and afterward removed to Wisconsin and practiced his profession in that state. He was commonly called colonel, which perhaps arose from the fact that he served in command of a company of militia from Portland, possibly the Portland Light Infantry, in what was known as the "Aroostook war." The state militia was called out by the governor in consequence of the boundary disputes between Maine and Canada and marched for some distance beyond Augusta, but no enemy was ever encountered and report has it that all concerned had a very merry time. However, the general government had plenty of land in those days, and a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres was given to his widow for said service. He married, March 9, 1830, Angela Cutter, born Portland, Maine, February 16, 1803, daughter of Levi and Lueretia (Mitchell) Cutter (see Cutter). Children: 1. John Dafforne, born December 4, 1830, died March 16, 1842. 2. Oliver Dorrance, born February 18, 1835. The third and fourth children, both sons, died in extreme infancy.

(IX) Oliver Dorrance, son of John Dafforne and Angela (Cutter) Kinsman, was born in Portland, Maine, February 18, 1835. He received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of his native city, in the academy at Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin, in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and North Yarmouth (Maine) Academy, a boarding school. He was about fifteen years old when his father died, and after that he was compelled to make his own way in life. He first found employment in dry goods stores in Portland, but soon afterward took up practical surveying and civil engineering, at first in a minor capacity, but with a determination to master the profession, and it was not long before he was in charge of extensive engineering operations in Maine, the Canadas, Massachusetts, Iowa and Florida. About the beginning of the civil war he was in charge of the construction work of the western division of the Florida railroad between Fernandina and Cedar Keys, having been in that region since 1858. Being a northern man and having nothing in common with the sympathies of the southern people, it was a very easy matter for a hot-headed Florida planter to create public indignation against Mr. Kinsman, basing accusations on entirely false charges, but sufficient for the purpose of accomplishing his arrest by an alleged vigilance committee and an ultimate sentence of death

on the scaffold. All of this was in fact done, but through Masonic intervention the victim of southern resentment was rescued from his captors and put safely aboard the first north-bound steamer. He reached Portland in January, 1861, remained there only a short time and then went to Iowa, where formerly he had business relations. There in September of the same year he enlisted as private in Company K, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the service. From the outset he made rapid advances in rank, from private to sergeant, to sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and was assigned to the Third Brigade ("Crocker's Iowa Brigade"), Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, of which brigade he had for some time been acting assistant adjutant general. Later he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers.

During his military career Colonel Kinsman took part in the battles of Shiloh, Medon Station, Iuka, Corinth (October, 1862), Big Black River, Vicksburg, Mechanicsville, Hillsboro, Big Shanty, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, Flint River, Snake Creek Gap, Lovejoy's Station, Jonesboro, Savannah, Pocotaligo, River's Bridge, Orangeburg, Bentonville and Raleigh, including Sherman's March to the Sea and through the Carolinas. At the general muster out he was the assistant adjutant general of the Seventeenth Corps. He also took part in the Grand Review in Washington. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded and on the hospital and invalid list for two months, but otherwise he never was for a day absent from his post of duty during the almost four years of his army service. After the war and after a period of about thirty days spent at his old home he was assigned to duty in the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands in South Carolina, where he served as assistant adjutant general, first to Brevet Major General Rufus Saxton, second to Brevet Major General Robert K. Scott, and in the early part of 1866 was transferred to that bureau in Alabama as assistant adjutant general to Brevet Major General Wager Swayne. He was finally mustered out of service October 1, 1866, although he afterward remained as a civilian with the same duties as before until January, 1868, then resigned and went back to Iowa. In 1867 and for some time afterward he was closely associated with the work of reconstruction in Alabama. On the final muster out he was tempted



with the offer of a commission in the regular army, but declined it. In 1869 he became connected with the departmental service in Washington, in the war department until 1874, and afterward from 1876 until 1886, and since that time in the pension office of the interior department, his present position being that of examiner. From 1874 until 1876 he lived in Brooklyn, New York.

Colonel Kinsman is a Republican in all that the name implies, for he shot and fought that way. His first vote was cast for Fremont in 1856. He is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason, and feels that he owes much to the craft; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of the Association of "Crocker's Iowa Brigade," and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He married, in Washington, October 19, 1871, Emma Matilda Louisa Richardson, and has four children: 1. Elinor Matilda, born 1872. 2. Angela Elizabeth, born 1874. 3. Lucretia Beatrice, born 1876, married B. Holly S. Woodford (now dead) and has one child, Beatrice Kinsman Woodford, born 1902. 4. Olive Dafforne, born 1893. Since 1886 Colonel Kinsman has lived on his farm, situate on the bank of the Northwest Branch of the Potomac in Montgomery county, Maryland, some nine miles from Washington.

The Cutter families of New England are descended from English ancestors, and the first persons of that surname of whom there is an authentic record were the Widow Elizabeth Cutter, her two sons and one daughter. These children are said by antiquarians to have been grandchildren of one Cutter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, but concerning whom no further information appears to be obtainable.

(I) Elizabeth Cutter, widow, with whom our present narrative begins, came to New England about 1640, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 10, 1663-64. In her will she gave her age as eighty-seven years, but as she lived about two years after that instrument was executed she must have been eighty-nine at the time of her death. Three children came with her to this country—William, Richard and Barbara. William lived in New England about seventeen years, and then returned to his old home at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. Richard is the immigrant ancestor of those who bear the Cutter surname in America. Barbara, the daughter, married Elijah Corlet, the Cambridge schoolmaster. In

the church records of Cambridge the widow Elizabeth is mentioned as "Old Goodwife Cutter," and in a statement made by her she says that she was born in a small place, without a church, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne; that she "knew not" the name of her father, who is supposed to have died during her infancy, but her mother sent her, when she was old enough, to Newcastle, where she was placed in a "godly family," and remained about seven years and then became member of another household where religious privileges were less. After the death of her husband she was sent to Cambridge, New England, and "came thither in a time of sickness and through many sad troubles by sea." She had with her in Cambridge a sister or sister-in-law, widow Isabella Wilkinson, who doubtless came from Newcastle.

(II) Richard Cutter, son of Elizabeth, died in Cambridge, June 16, 1693, aged about seventy-two years. His was one of the first houses built in that part of Cambridge which was called Menotomy, away from the more thickly settled parts of the town, and as a protection against Indian attacks it was provided with "flankers." Two of his sons and two of his stepsons were soldiers of King Philip's war in 1675, and they all took part in the expedition into the country of the Narragansetts and in the fierce battle which was fought there. Richard Cutter married (first) about 1644, Elizabeth Williams, who died March 5, 1661-62, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Stalham) Williams. He married (second) February 14, 1662-63, Frances (Perriman) Amsden, widow of Isaac Amsden. Richard Cutter was a cooper by trade, and there is still in possession of his descendants the small oaken chest in which he kept his clothing while serving his apprenticeship. He was made freeman in 1641, and joined the Artillery Company of Boston in 1643. His children: 1. Elizabeth, born July 15, 1645. 2. Samuel, January 3, 1646-47. 3. Thomas, July 19, 1648. 4. William, February 22, 1649-50. 5. Gershom, 1653. 6. Mary, 1657. 7. Nathaniel, December 1, 1663. 8. Rebecca, September 5, 1665. 9. Hepzibah, November 11, 1667. 10. Elizabeth, May 1, 1668-69. 11. Hepzibah, August 15, 1671. 12. Sarah, August 31, 1673. 13. Ruhamah, 1678.

(III) William, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) Cutter, was born in Cambridge February 22, 1649-50, and lived in that part of the town called Menotomy, on the banks of the stream flowing from Lexington through Arlington into the Mystic river. He

received from the estate of his wife's father an acre of land, and there he built his house and dwelt there until 1717, when he deeded the property to his son John. He then moved to the old Rolfe mansion house, which remained standing until about 1844. William Cutter was a carpenter by trade, a husbandman and also a miller, owner of considerable land in the town, and evidently a man of prominence. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Rolfe, and both he and his wife were admitted to the church in Cambridge in 1700. Their family Bible is yet in possession of their descendants. Rebecca survived her husband and afterward married, June 23, 1724, John Whitmore, Sr. William and Rebecca (Rolfe) Cutter had children: 1. Elizabeth, born March 5, 1680-81. 2. Richard, November 13, 1682. 3. Mary, January 26, 1684-85. 4. Hannah, May 20, 1688. 5. John, October 15, 1690. 6. Rebecca, January 18, 1692-93. 7. William, 1697. 8. Samuel, June 14, 1700. 9. Sarah, baptized October 18, 1702. 10. Ammi Ruhamah, baptized May 6, 1705.

(IV) Rev. Ammi Ruhamah Cutter, son of William and Rebecca (Rolfe) Cutter, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 6, 1705, graduated from Harvard College in 1725, and for a time afterward was a surveyor of land. In 1727 he was admitted to communion with the church in Cambridge, and on Sunday, November 10, 1729, as a candidate, he preached his first sermon at North Yarmouth, Maine; and soon afterward became the first settled minister of that town. He continued as spiritual head of the church there until 1735, and then received his letter of dismissal. This was the end of his work in the ministry, but it was not the end of his good works, for his whole life was filled with Christian deeds and acts of moral and physical courage. While living at North Yarmouth he took an active and earnest interest in all public affairs, and performed much clerical work for the inhabitants of the town, writing wills, deeds and other important papers. In 1741 he was appointed town agent at the general court of Massachusetts, and in 1742 was appointed to superintend the Indian trading house on the Saco river, about nine miles above its mouth. There were three such establishments in Maine at that time, and they who were appointed to superintend them were selected with particular regard to probity, discretion and character; and as none of the Indians in the vicinity of the agency at which Mr. Cutter was "truck-master" spoke the language of those farther west in New England, he "com-

posed a vocabulary, which yet remains." He was captain of a company in Sir William Pepperell's expedition for the reduction of Louisburg, his command being attached to Colonel Jeremiah Moulton's York county regiment. After the fall of that stronghold a detachment of troops was detailed to remain at the fortress, during the following winter, and Captain Cutter was assigned to the position of chief commandant and surgeon. He died at Louisburg in March, 1746, a victim of the general contagion which prevailed throughout the garrison. On October 13, 1745, he wrote: "'Tis generally a very sickly, dying time through the country, with the usual nervous or slow fever. We have daily tidings of our people dying at Cape Breton, and of many coming home and dying after arrival." Previous to his dismissal from the church at North Yarmouth, Mr. Cutter married Dorothy Bradbury, sister of Moses Bradbury, one of the first settlers at North Yarmouth and formerly of Newburyport, Massachusetts. "She possessed much of her husband's activity and enterprise, and a character so exalted that her memory is held in the highest veneration by her descendants to the present time." She bore her husband four children: 1. Ammi Ruhamah, born North Yarmouth March 15, 1735; graduated from Harvard College in 1752; studied medicine and afterward became a prominent character in the civil and military history of the provinces of Maine and New Hampshire. 2. William, born 1737. 3. Samuel, born North Yarmouth, August 7, 1739, died April 27, 1824. 4. Elizabeth, born 1742, died unmarried, 1792.

(V) Captain William Cutter, son of Rev. Ammi Ruhamah and Dorothy (Bradbury) Cutter, was born in North Yarmouth in 1737, and was killed by a falling tree June 28, 1776. His correspondence with his brother indicates that he had charge of his father's estate, and it is evident that he had much to do with transacting the town's business. He was a farmer and lived in his father's old mansion house; was captain of militia, selectman of the town, the fourth incumbent of the office of town treasurer, and an excellent citizen. On the day of his death, says one account, accompanied by his sons John and Ammi, both then lads, he proceeded to fell certain trees on his estate, at some distance from his dwelling, on land now (1871) owned by Mr. Russell. While cutting down one tree it unexpectedly fell and crushed him to the ground. After ineffectually attempting his liberation, he directed the boys to run for

assistance, but he died before he could be relieved from his unfortunate position. Captain Cutter married Mehitable, daughter of Andrew and Zeruiah (Standish) Gray, of North Yarmouth, and a descendant of Captain Myles Standish. Zeruiah Standish was the great-granddaughter of both Myles Standish and John Alden, her father Ebenezer being the son of Alexander Standish, son of Myles, the said Alexander having married a daughter of John Alden. Captain William and Mehitable (Gray) Cutter had eight children: 1. Sarah, born June 30, 1760, died June 14, 1843; married John Davis, died October 29, 1798. 2. Jane, probably twin with Sarah; married (first) ——— Gage, (second) Elisha Gardner, of Exeter, New Hampshire. 3. Phebe, born June 5, 1764; married, August 25, 1785, Dr. Ammi Ruhamah Mitchell, of North Yarmouth. 4. John, born 1767; married (first) Elizabeth Bucknam Loring, died July 20, 1821; married (second) Mrs. Mary Jones Bearce. 5. Ammi, born February 2, 1770, died September 18, 1825; married November 13, 1794, Hannah Cushing Greeley. 6. Samuel, died North Yarmouth, March 23, 1776, aged four years. 7. Levi, born May 22, 1774. 8. Captain William, born October, 1776; was a mariner and was lost at sea near Cape Sable about 1815; married (first) Rachel Mitchell, (second) Isabella Babson.

(VI) Levi Cutter, son of Captain William and Mehitable (Gray) Cutter, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, May 22, 1774, and died in Portland, Maine, March 2, 1856. His father having been killed in 1776 by a falling tree, the family was left largely in care of the mother, a woman of great energy and ability. Her children were all young and were taught at an early age that they must rely upon their own efforts and make their own way in life. Levi had only the advantages of a common school education, and at the age of fourteen became himself a teacher. As was customary in those days, he had in his classes pupils of adult age, but he early manifested the executive power which so distinguished his after life, and he was a highly successful teacher. He also was early taught in the Westminster catechism and became so familiar with it that he could repeat the whole of it, question and answer. In 1791 he made a public profession of religion and in the same year united with the First Congregational Church of North Yarmouth. In 1801 he took a letter of dismissal to the Second Congregational Church of Portland, and continued his membership there until the time of

his death, being for many years a deacon of the church. He began business as a merchant in North Yarmouth, but suffered heavy losses by the "French spoiliations prior to 1800." About 1803 he removed to Portland, and for many years engaged in banking and insurance business, and still later was a member of the firm of N. & L. Dana & Co. Several years before his death Mr. Cutter retired from active pursuits. From 1838 until the time of his death he was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for many years a member of the board of governors of Bowdoin College, and vice-president of the board. He also was an active member of the old fire department, and in 1834 was elected mayor of Portland, which office he filled six years. In September, 1796, Mr. Cutter married (first) Lucretia Mitchell, who died April 13, 1827, daughter of David and Lucretia (Loring) Mitchell, and sister of Dr. A. R. Mitchell, of North Yarmouth. He married (second) November 18, 1833, Mrs. Ruth (Kendall) Jenkins, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. She died in April, 1862. Levi Cutter had ten children, all born of his first marriage: 1. Lucretia Loring, born North Yarmouth, August 3, 1797, died Clinton, Iowa, October 12, 1861; married August 10, 1819, Rev. Petrus Stuyvesant Ten Broeck. 2. David Mitchell, born September 9, 1798, died December 16, 1836. 3. Harriet, born February 19, 1800, died March 28, 1863; married July 8, 1835, Joseph Adams, of Salem, Massachusetts. 4. William, born May 15, 1801; married May 29, 1828, Margaret W. Dicks. 5. Angela, born February 16, 1803; married March 9, 1830, John Dafforne Kinsman. (See Kinsman.) 6. Elizabeth Jane, born November 5, 1804, died September 8, 1806. 7. Julia Ann, born August 26, 1806, died December 28, 1830; married, August 31, 1829, Rev. Samuel Cutler. 8. Jane Maria, born May 21, 1808, died September 19, 1848; married September 1, 1832, Oliver B. Dorrance, of Portland, merchant. 9. Edward Francis, born January 20, 1810; married December 5, 1833, Mary Eliza McLellan. 10. Delia Swift, born July 15, 1812, died September 16, 1865; married July 8, 1835, Joseph Buckminster Gardner.

The now numerous family of  
McKEEN this name in America, which is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who were pioneers in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, has had many representatives who distinguished themselves in



war and in peace. Patriotism and executive ability have been and still are marked traits of the McKeens. Few save the local historian realize how narrowly the district of Maine missed becoming the home of the largest portion of that remarkable company of Presbyterians who emigrated from Londonderry to Boston in August, 1718. Sixteen or more families who desired to form a separate settlement and enjoy the ministrations of their former pastor, Rev. James McGregor, were told by Governor Shute that there was good land in the neighborhood of Casco Bay. They came by ship to Portland in the autumn of that year. An unusually early and severe winter overtook them. Their vessel was frozen in. The hamlet of Falmouth Neck, as it was then called, had not dwellings enough to house them. Their supplies were exhausted and their money was limited. So great was the need that the general court at Boston voted that one hundred bushels of Indian meal be allowed and paid out of the treasury for the poor among these strangers from Ireland. Though they came from Ireland they were not Irish. After James I, on the flight of certain Irish chieftains, had confiscated a large portion of the territory of Ulster, he induced by liberal grants of land many of his Scottish subjects to settle in that region. Later in the century the persecutions of the Covenanters by Claverhouse sent many more of the Scottish peasantry across to their Presbyterian brethren in the north of Ireland. The descendants of these men made up this band of home seekers. Some of them had personal knowledge, it is said, of the hardships of the famous siege of Londonderry, all of them were more or less animated by a desire for the larger civil and religious liberty which they could never expect in a land where the great mass of the population belonged to another faith and they themselves were taxed to support ecclesiastical government which they did not approve and would not sanction.

The family and clan name of the McKeens is MacDonald. (See McDonald.) Donald, the progenitor, was a son of Reginald, and grandson of the Somerlad King of the Isles. All descendants of this Donald are called MacDonalds ("sons of Donald"). The progenitor of the MacDonalds of Glencoe was John Fraoch, son of Angus Og, Mac Donald, Lord of the Isles of Scotland, who fought with Bruce at Bannockburn. The MacDonalds of Glencoe were locally or patronymically known as MacIans or MacIains, or in its Anglicized form, McKean. In the Gaelic Ian is John;

Mac means son of. Hence McKean is equivalent to John's son, or Johnson. John Sprangach, the youngest son of Angus Mor MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, and brother of Angus Og, Lord of the Isles, was the ancestor of the MacDonalds of Ardua-murchan, who are also patronymically Melans or McKeens. Sprangach signifies, the Bold. The claymores of the McKeens gleamed in all the important battles of Scotland in their day, except Culloden. They were first in the battle of Inverlochy, in 1431, known as the first battle of Inverlochy. The coat-of-arms: argent an eagle displayed gules surmounted of a lymphad (long-fada or galley) sable. In the dexter chief a hand proper, holding a crosslet fitchee azure. Crest and motto, same as MacDonalds of the Isles. The Suaicheantas or badge is also the same, i. e., fraoch gorm, or common heath. Motto: J'ai bonne Esperance. Crest: A raven sable on a rock azure.

(I) William McKean, to whom this family is traced, lived in Argyleshire, Scotland. The name of his wife is unknown.

(II) James, son of William McKean, was born in Argyleshire, and settled in Ballymoney in the county of Antrim, Ireland, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was devotedly attached to his people, a zealous Protestant and one of that band who made the defense of Londonderry one of the most remarkable events in the history of the British Isles. He had three sons—James, John and William. James is the subject of the next paragraph. John and descendants receive mention in this article. William settled in Pennsylvania, and was the progenitor of a large family. Among his grandsons was Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who for nine years was governor of Pennsylvania.

(III) Prominent in this group of strong and resolute men was James (2) McKean, the first of the name to step upon the Maine shore. He had signed the memorial presented to Governor Shute by Rev. William Boyd early in the year, and was acting as the agent to select the land for the new settlement. When spring came he and his associates examined the unoccupied land to the eastward and found nothing that was satisfactory. Then they turned westward, and ascending the Merri-mac to Haverhill, heard of a tract some fifteen miles distant known as Nutfield, from the abundance of chestnut, butternut and walnut trees. Here they settled, and in June, 1722, received from Governor Benning Wentworth a charter for the town of Londonderry. Fore-

most in the list of the sixteen first settlers in this frontier town was James McKeen, who will be hereafter referred to as Justice McKeen, to distinguish him from his father and his son, each of the same name. Tradition says that he spelled it McKean, like the Pennsylvania family of kindred race, until the issue to him in 1720 of the commission of justice of the peace, which, by a clerical error, replaced the *a* with a second *e*, a form which has since been followed by most of his descendants. He was born in Ireland in 1665, and married (first) Janet Cochran, by whom he had, besides several children that died in infancy, two daughters—Elizabeth and Janet. Elizabeth married, in 1714, James Nesmith, who accompanied his father-in-law to America and became a prominent citizen of Londonderry and an elder in the church. Janet McKeen married John Cochran, of Windham, New Hampshire, and was the ancestress of Governor Samuel Dinsmoor and Robert Dinsmoor, the "Rustic Bard." Justice McKeen married (second) Annis Cargil, sister of Marion Cargil, wife of Rev. James MacGregor. She survived her husband several years, and died highly esteemed, August 8, 1782, in the ninety-fourth year of her age. By this marriage there were nine children: John, Mary, James, Janet, Martha, David, Margaret, Annis and Samuel. The last four are believed to have died without offspring. Of the daughters, Mary married Robert Boyd, and lived in Londonderry; Janet, born December 28, 1721, married William Orr, and had three children: James, born in April, 1719, married Elizabeth Dinsmoor, and lived in Londonderry till the close of the revolutionary war, when he removed to Corinth, Vermont, where he died in 1794, leaving one son, David McKeen.

Justice McKeen, whose numerous descendants have been thus briefly summarized, was a remarkable man. He had already won for himself in the old country the respect and confidence of his neighbors, as is evidenced by the duty entrusted to him of selecting a site for settlement. He had acquired in trade a property which, though not great, enabled him to bring his own family and many of his friends through the trying period of emigration and settlement. His natural ability and intellectual attainments were equal to the task of maintaining the rights of his townsmen against the encroachments almost inevitable in those days of disputed titles. His innate sense of justice led him to join with others in securing for the lands of the town a title from

the Indians as well as from King George. The first commissioned officer of the community, he was also its first representative in the provincial assembly, serving from 1727 till his resignation in 1729. He was repeatedly moderator at town meetings, and at his death, November 9, 1756, was honored and lamented as the patriarch of the colony. Perhaps the following oath which as assemblyman he took on the accession of George II to the throne, will indicate as clearly as anything else the difference between his time and ours:

"I, James McKeen, do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, abjure as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the Sec of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever: and I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person or Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the realm of Great Britain. So help me God."

"I, James McKeen, do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare in my conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord, King George the Second, is lawful and rightful King of the realm of Great Britain, and all other his Majesty's Dominions and countries thereunto belonging; and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I do believe in my conscience, that the person pretended to Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his decease, pretending to be, and taking upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, King of Great Britain, hath not any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of the realm of Great Britain, or any other of the dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him . . . So help me God."

(IV) John (2), son of Justice James (2) McKeen and his second wife, Annis Cargil, was born April 13, 1714, at Ballymoney, county Antrim, Ireland. He received his education in one of the "two schools for reading and writing" which the settlers in Londonderry at once established before they were able to support that "grammar school kept by some discreet person well instructed in the tongues" which every town of over a hundred householders was required to maintain. Many of his kin found occupation in keeping these schools, and the reputation of the Scotch-Irish schoolmasters was high. One of them, by the

name of Donovan, once accompanied the selectman on his visit to the school under the latter's supervision. Not quite satisfied with the methods prevailing, the town official asked the teacher his credentials as an instructor. On their departure the scholars asked the master what credentials meant. "I don't know nor care," said he, "but I suppose it is some Latin word Donovan has put into his head." John McKeen became an elder in the Presbyterian church, served as selectman several years, was representative to the general court in 1778, and appears to have held a place in the community similar to that filled by his father.

He married his cousin Mary, daughter of John and Janet McKeen; children: 1. James, married ——— Cunningham; lived in Petersborough, New Hampshire, and was father of Judge Levi McKeen, of Poughkeepsie, New York; died 1789. 2. John, married Janet Taylor; was a captain in the revolutionary war. The late James McKeen, counsellor at law in New York City in 1850, was his son. 3. Robert, married Mary McPherson; lived in Antrim, New Hampshire, and Corinth, Vermont; died 1809. His son, Joseph McKeen, was for several years superintendent of schools in New York City. 4. William, married Nancy Taylor, served in the revolutionary war; died 1824. 5. Annis, died unmarried. 6. Joseph, born October 15, 1757, died July 15, 1807, at Brunswick, Maine. 7. Janet, married John Taylor, Jr.; five children. 8. Daniel, married (first) Janet Wilson, (second) Lucy Martin, widow of John Nesmith, of Windham, and lived upon the homestead in Londonderry. 9. Samuel, married (first) Elizabeth Taylor, (second) Mary Clark.

(V) Joseph, sixth child of John and Mary McKeen, displayed early a fondness for study, and under the tuition of Rev. Simon Williams, of Windham, New Hampshire, was prepared for college and entered Dartmouth when he was thirteen. He showed a marked predilection for mathematical studies and graduated in 1774 with the reputation of being also a good classical scholar. He at once became the school teacher of his native town of Londonderry and continued in that occupation with brief interruptions for eight years. In 1778 he served as sergeant in Captain James Gilmore's company, Colonel Gale's regiment, in the patriot army, taking part in General Sullivan's Rhode Island campaign. In the summer of 1780 he pursued a course of study in natural philosophy, mathematics and astronomy under Professor Samuel Williams, of

Harvard University, and was subsequently an assistant teacher at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, with Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Pearson, afterwards professor of Hebrew at Harvard. Having determined to enter the ministry he pursued his theological studies at Windham, New Hampshire, under the direction of his old instructor, Rev. Mr. Williams. Under license from Londonderry Presbytery he preached for a time to a body of Presbyterians in Boston. In 1785 he severed his connection with the presbytery, and on May 11 was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Beverly, Massachusetts, a position made vacant by the election of his predecessor to the presidency of Harvard College. Here he labored for seventeen years with great acceptance. Though not a brilliant preacher, he was a most instructive and helpful one, and by exemplary life and fidelity to his pastoral duties won the respect and confidence of the entire community. Illustrative of his sense of duty was his failure to be present at a formal dinner to which he had been invited and at which General Washington was the guest of honor, because on the way thither he received an urgent call to the bedside of a humble parishioner in a distant part of the town. In 1801 he accepted an election to the presidency of the newly organized Bowdoin College, and on September 2, 1802, was formally inaugurated. In this capacity he fully met the expectations formed concerning him. His thorough scholarship, his good judgment and his knowledge of human nature accomplished much for the institution under his charge. Great was the grief of its friends when after a lingering and obscure illness, which at last took the form of dropsy, he died July 15, 1807, in his fiftieth year.

President McKeen was above the ordinary stature, and of commanding personal appearance. Gentlemanly and affable in his manner, he easily accommodated himself to any company. His theological creed was for "substance of doctrine," in accord with the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and he did not oppose the more liberal views beginning to be held by some of his Massachusetts neighbors. By no means destitute of the ancestral Scotch wit, his words to one who was personally an intimate friend well illustrates his type of humor. Being exceedingly busy he remarked to his wife as he went upstairs to his study: "I can't see even the Apostle Paul to-day should he call." A little later this friend appeared, and on inquiring of Mrs. McKeen whether her husband was engaged, was told of his remark.



The dialogue had hardly finished when President McKen recognized his friend's voice and bade him come up. No sooner was he seated than the friend rallied the president on his inconsistent action. "That is easily explained," returned he, "I expect to discuss theology with the Apostle Paul in another world, but so erroneous are your views on the subject that I feel I must improve, in your case, every opportunity the present life affords." President McKen was chosen to preach the "election" sermon in 1800, received the degree of doctor of divinity from Dartmouth in 1804, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to whose transactions he contributed several papers. He married, February 2, 1786, Alice, daughter of James and Nancy (Woodburn) Anderson, who was born July 19, 1758, at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and died March 21, 1834, at Brunswick. Their eight children were all born in Beverly, Massachusetts. Three daughters (Mary, Alice and Margaret) died in infancy; the others were: 1. Joseph, born March 12, 1787, died December 12, 1865. 2. Nancy, born July 2, 1788, died May 15, 1849. 3. John, born December 21, 1789, died December 2, 1861. 4. James, born November 27, 1797, died November 28, 1873. 5. Alice, born 1800; married May 31, 1826, William Jewett Farley Esq., a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1820, and a lawyer of Thomaston, Maine. She died without issue, in May, 1827.

(VI) Joseph (2), eldest son of President McKen, was born March 12, 1787, and died December 2, 1865. He was a prominent business man of Brunswick. Though not a graduate of the college he was connected with its administration from early manhood, serving as overseer from 1813 to 1829, and as treasurer from 1829 till his death in 1865. To his ability, shrewdness and integrity the institution owes much. He was cashier of the Union Bank from 1859 till its reorganization as a national bank, and then served as its president. He was a director and trustee of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad Company, and for some time its treasurer. Well read in several departments of literature and especially versed in biblical history and geography, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin in 1843. A member of the First Parish Church, he was especially prominent in the work of its Sunday school, and occasionally conducted religious services in adjoining communities. He was "a marked man, of clear intellect, of decided opinions, of an energy appalled by no difficulties, of unques-

tioned sincerity, of great liberality and kindness of heart."

Mr. McKen married, June 17, 1828, Elizabeth Farley, born April 6, 1810, in Waldoboro, Maine, and died March 3, 1881, at Brunswick. Their children, all born in Brunswick, were: 1. Elizabeth Farley, born April 26, 1830; for many years a most highly esteemed teacher of English literature in the Brunswick high school, and subsequently at Miss Porter's school at Farmington, Connecticut; died unmarried, October 3, 1907, at Farmington. 2. Joseph, born October 15, 1832, died January 15, 1881. 3. Nancy Dunlap, born October 23, 1837, died August 19, 1883. 4. James, born December 5, 1844. 5. Alice Farley, born April 18, 1855.

Nancy, daughter of President McKen, married, May 21, 1821, David, son of John and Jeanette (Dunning) Dunlap, who was born January 21, 1778, at Brunswick, and died there February 5, 1843. He was a prominent and successful merchant, represented the town in the general court of Massachusetts and in the Maine legislature for several years. He was an overseer of Bowdoin College for nearly thirty years, and a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. "Highly respected as a citizen, he was noted for his charities to benevolent objects." His wife survived him six years, dying May 15, 1849. Beside a son who died in childhood, they had Alice McKen Dunlap, born August 1, 1827, died September 15, 1905.

(VI) John (2), second son of President McKen, was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. Jonathan Ellis, of Topsham, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1811. Ill health interfered with his plans for professional study, and he settled in Brunswick, being engaged part of the time in trade, but chiefly as an agent and administrator of estates. He served as postmaster for one term, as town clerk for twenty-three years, and was county commissioner in 1838. As secretary of the board of overseers from 1839 till his death, he maintained a close connection with the institution whose graduates he knew so well. By nature and training an antiquarian, he became one of the founders and most valued members of the Maine Historical Society. Its collections and the pages of several town histories bear evidence to his industrious researches. "A Scotch Presbyterian in matters of faith, he adhered with wonderful tenacity to the doctrines of his church, but as exemplified in his life they were divested of all their rigor and sharpness." He married, November

30, 1831, Frances, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Giddings) Toppan, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 13, 1792, and died at Brunswick, October 27, 1881. Their only child, Frances Ann McKeen, was born August 5, 1833, and resides on McKeen street, Brunswick, Maine. To her the writer is indebted for much assistance.

(VI) James (3), youngest son of President McKeen, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1817, and entered upon the study of medicine, completing his course at Harvard in 1820. He settled at once at Topsham, where he was a successful practitioner for half a century. From 1825 to 1839 he was professor of obstetrics in the Medical School of Maine, and during the last two years was also lecturer upon medical theory and practice. During his professorship he made the tour of Europe, studying in different hospitals. Of his experiences in Dublin anecdotes are told which illustrate the courage, the persistence and the enthusiasm which were prominent traits in his character. He was to the close of his life an earnest student, being interested not alone in medicine but in natural science and literature. "Among the citizens of Topsham no one will be longer or more dearly remembered than he of whom it has been said that 'upon his good name no stain ever rested.' Dr. McKeen married (first) Sarah Jewett Farley, born December 16, 1799, died March 26, 1831; (second) June 3, 1834, Octavia Frost, born May 2, 1809, died September 4, 1890. His only child, Alice, died December 24, 1825, aged six months.

(VII) Joseph (3), eldest son of Treasurer McKeen, graduated at Bowdoin in 1853, attended lectures in New York City and at the Medical School of Maine, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1856. He at once settled in the practice of his profession in Topsham, being associated for many years with his uncle, Dr. James McKeen. He was interested in the public schools of the place and served on the school committee and as supervisor with acceptance. Possessed of a good voice and a fine musical taste, his services of song in church choirs will be long remembered by those who enjoyed it. Dr. McKeen married, March 12, 1862, Frances Caroline, daughter of Smith and Tamson Chase, who survived him, dying October 12, 1906, at Brunswick. Their children, born in Topsham, were: 1. Sarah Jewett, born April 16, 1863; married Llewellyn R. Call, of Richmond, Maine, and died February 19, 1903. 2. Jo-

seph, born March 21, 1878; is in the hardware business at Brunswick, Maine.

Nancy Dunlap McKeen, daughter of Treasurer McKeen, married July 25, 1861, Charlton Thomas, son of Joseph J. and Mary Sinton (Miner) Lewis, who was born February 25, 1834, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and died May 26, 1904, at Morristown, New Jersey. Dr. Lewis graduated at Yale University in 1853, was for a few years a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, then professor of languages at the University of Illinois, and acting president of Troy University (New York). In 1864 he settled in New York City and engaged in the practice of law, attaining a high reputation as an authority on insurance law. He was a most brilliant and versatile scholar, edited Harper's "Latin Dictionary," translated Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament," and wrote a "History of Germany," besides numerous essays, poems and addresses. In 1870-71 he was managing editor of the *New York Post*. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from New York University, 1877, and of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1903. Mrs. Lewis died at Norfolk, Connecticut, August 19, 1883, leaving four children: 1. Joseph McKeen Lewis, born June 26, 1863, at Brunswick, graduated at Yale in 1883, studied at Berlin and Athens, was tutor at Yale, and died April 29, 1887, at Morristown, New Jersey, leaving an enviable reputation for scholarship and ability. 2. Charlton Miner Lewis, born March 4, 1866, at Brooklyn, New York; graduated at Yale, 1886; at Columbia Law School, 1889; practiced law in New York City, 1889 to 1895; instructor in English at Yale University, 1895-98, securing the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year; Emily Sanford professor of English Literature at Yale since 1899, and author of numerous books. Professor Lewis married, June 16, 1903, Grace H. Robbins, of St. Paul, Minnesota. 3. Elizabeth Dike Lewis, born August 13, 1873, at Bethel, Maine; graduated at Smith College in 1895, received the degree of A. M. in 1898; married June 30, 1904, Professor Clive Day, Ph.D., of Yale University; they have one daughter, Margaret, born October 5, 1905. 4. Mary Sinton Lewis, born September, 1876, at New York City; was educated at Smith College, class of 1897; married, October 17, 1907, Captain John Leitch, of Dundee, Scotland.

(VII) James (4), youngest son of Treasurer McKeen, was born December 5, 1844; graduated with honors at Bowdoin, 1864;

studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Charlton M. Lewis, in New York City, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and, with the exception of a year spent in Europe, during which he attended lectures on jurisprudence and political economy at Paris and at Berlin, has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in New York City, residing in Brooklyn, where he also maintains a law office. He was appointed by Governor Roosevelt a member of the commission to revise the charter of "Greater New York," served as assistant corporation counsel, was the candidate of the Republicans for justice of the supreme court in 1903, and was associate counsel with Governor Hughes in the insurance investigation of 1905. He is now the legal adviser of the Mutual Insurance Company of New York. Mr. McKeen has been actively interested in education, serving as a member of the Brooklyn education board, as trustee of the College of the City of New York, and of the Packer Collegiate Institution, and as an overseer of Bowdoin College since 1886. He received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1900. On retiring from the presidency of the Hamilton Club, the leading social organization of Brooklyn, which he had held for ten years, a fellow member characterized him in these phrases: "A logician with a capacity for eloquence, a man with humor without malice or a tinge of vulgarity, possessing decision of character without stubbornness of opinion, too learned for over confidence, too just for arrogance, too fair for dictation and too wise for vanity."

Mr. McKeen married, in 1871, Mary Ellen, daughter of Joseph J. and Mary S. (Miner) Lewis. Their summer home is at Jewell's Island, on the Maine coast. Their children, besides a son that died in infancy, are three daughters, all born in Brooklyn: 1. Helen Josephine, graduated at Bryn Mawr, 1900; studied law at Berlin and New York City, received the degree of LL.B. at New York University, 1905, and was admitted to the bar in 1906. 2. Elizabeth Farley, graduated at Bryn Mawr, 1901; studied at Oxford and engaged in literary work. 3. Anna Lewis, graduated at Bryn Mawr, 1904.

Alice Farley McKeen, daughter of Treasurer McKeen, married Frederic Livingston Scott, a merchant of Farmington, Connecticut. Their only child is Elizabeth McKeen Scott.

Alice McKeen Dunlap, daughter of Nancy (McKeen) Dunlap, married, October 15, 1850, Charles Jervis, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Gilman, who was born at

Exeter, New Hampshire, February 26, 1824, and died at Brunswick, February 5, 1901. Mr. Gilman was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and the Harvard Law School, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, but did not practice his profession after he removed to Brunswick in 1850. He was prominent in political affairs, served in the Maine legislature in 1854, was a member of congress in 1857-59, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. Mrs. Gilman died in September 15, 1905, in the mansion built by her grandfather in which she had dispensed a gracious hospitality for half a century. Their four children, all born in Brunswick, are: 1. David Dunlap Gilman, born July 26, 1854; graduated at Bowdoin, 1877; for many years paymaster of the Cabot Manufacturing Company. 2. Elizabeth Jervis Gilman. 3. Charles A. Gilman. 4. Mary Gardiner Gilman, librarian of Curtis Memorial Library, Brunswick, Maine.

(III) John, second son of James McKean, was born about 1675, in Ireland, and prepared to go to America with his elder brother James, but died a short time previous to the embarkation. His widow Jeanette, with her three sons—James, Robert and Samuel—and her infant daughter Mary accompanied her brother-in-law James McKean and his family to America in 1718 and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where she had a lot assigned to her. She afterwards married Captain John Barnett, one of the early settlers of the town. Her sons were the progenitors of the McKeanes of Deering, Antrim, Amherst and Nashua, New Hampshire and Cherry Valley, New York. John, the first, was the ancestor of McKeanes of Nova Scotia. Robert, the second, settled in Pennsylvania, was engaged in the French and Indian wars, promoted to the rank of major, and was captured and put to death by torture. He spelled the name McKean, and descendants of that name are located in Cecil, Maryland, and also in Huntington and Bradford counties, same state. Samuel, the third, is subject of the next paragraph. Mary, the youngest, married her cousin John McKean, previously mentioned in this article.

(IV) Samuel, third son of John McKean, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, or vicinity, and came to this country with his mother and her other children in 1718. He married Agnes ———, and settled in Amherst, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Hugh, was killed



by Indians in the old French war. 2. John, massacred at Fort William Henry in the French and Indian war; the Indians thrust pitch pine skewers into his flesh, then lighted them and burned him to death. 3. Robert settled in Cherry Valley, New York, and became a "captain of renown"; also killed by Indians during the battle at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. 4. James, married Jane Scott McKean; settled at Amherst. 5. Samuel, mentioned below. 6. William, married Ann Graham; settled in Deering, New Hampshire; among their eleven children was William McKean Jr., member of the state senate, 1844-45. 7. Mary. 8. Martha. 9. Agnes. 10. Jane.

(V) Deacon Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) McKean, was born in Amherst. He lived in early life at Amherst, then at Windham, New Hampshire, and finally settled at Belfast, Maine, where he became a leading citizen, town officer and deacon of the church. He married Janet, daughter of Hugh Graham, a direct lineal descendant of Graham, Earl of Montrose, supposed to be James Graham, the fifth earl, and twentieth in line of descent from William de Graeme, who lived in the reign of David I of Scotland, or James, Duke of Montrose, who is the twenty-sixth chief in authentic record, according to Melan. (See Graham family.) Two of their sons settled in Acworth, and the father, while living with them in his old age, died there in 1784. Children: 1. Hugh, soldier in the revolution and a pensioner; married (first) ——— Danford (or Danforth); married (second) Mary Gregg; children: Samuel, Hugh, D. Danford, William, J. Calvin, Solomon; Mary, married P. Clark; Joanna, William. 2. John, soldier in the revolution, and a pensioner late in life; married (first) Mary Gregg, (second) Martha Dunn; children: Samuel, John, Hugh, Betsey, Samuel. 3. Samuel, married Jane Ayres. 4. Ephraim, mentioned below. 5. Isaac, married (first) Martha Drew; (second) Betsey Cogswell, of Castine, Maine, and she died in 1856, aged eighty-six. 6. Abner. 7. Janet or Jane, married Jacob Eames; seven children. 8. Nancy. 9. Martha, married Samuel True, of Searsport, Maine. 10. Keziah, married Joseph Ayres, brother of Samuel's wife.

(VI) Ephraim, son of Deacon Samuel (2) McKean, was born in New Hampshire, in 1766, and died in Belfast, Maine, in 1848. He married Lucy Ayres, of Merrimac, New Hampshire. They had ten children, of whom but five lived to maturity: 1. Nancy, born 1801; married William Ryan, of Belfast,

Maine; died February 9, 1883; children: 1. Ann Maria, born July 25, 1820, died 1822; ii. Charles F., born November 13, 1822, died young; iii. William Henry, born June 21, 1824, married Sarah Cunningham; iv. Lucy E., born December 24, 1825; died 1828; v. Benjamin Franklin, born January 5, 1828, married Sylvia Ames; was lost in the wreck of the "Central America," off Virginia, on his return from California; vi. Lewis H., born November 26, 1829, married Martha Esther Hopkins, and had five children: Edwin, born 1845, lives in East Boston; Adelaide, born 1857; Maria, born 1860, lives in Boston; Alice, born 1862; Mary, born 1873, lives in East Boston; vii. George F., born February 11, 1831; married March 10, 1862, Ellen P. Mad-dock (their three children reside in Belfast, Maine: Lillian V., born October 19, 1864; Lucy E., born October 19, 1864; Franklin G., born August 6, 1866); viii. Thomas E., born January 13, 1833, married Lydia S. Wymman, and died January, 1863, son Thomas E., born March, 1863, resides in Lowell. 2. Joseph, born July 17, 1805; mentioned below. 3. Lucy Maria, married Samuel Hanson; had four sons and two daughters: Ephraim, a mariner; Clarence Hanson; Robert Hanson, died in Belfast; Mary Hanson, married John Pierce, and lives in Portland, parents of Dr. Thomas Pierce, of California; Lucy Hanson, married ——— Parsons, of New York. 3. Betsey, married Josiah Curtis, of Swanville, Maine, October 26, 1834; children: i. Frank Curtis, born October 31, 1835, married Kate Hinckley, of Monroe, Maine, November 1, 1864, and has two daughters: Rose and Blanche; ii. Prescott, born June 1, 1837; married January 1, 1867, Amanda Young, of Searsport, and had one son Leroy, married Lillian Snyder, of Colorado; iii. Americus J., born April 15, 1839, resides at Montville, Maine; iv. Mahlon, born March 4, 1841, married, November, 1866, Ellen Brown, of Burnham, Maine, and has three sons and two daughters; v. Almeda, born February 19, 1844, married George Flanders, of Boston; vi. Maria, born August 17, 1846, married September 12, 1866, Samuel Logan, and has a son, Dr. Charles Logan, who married Jennie Farnsworth, of Vermont; Maria married second, Sumner L. Warner, of Dexter, Maine; vii. John, born 1852, died July 5, 1865; viii. Edward, born May 16, 1854, married Eva Cox, of Montville, and had two sons: Cassius S. and Stanley. 4. John, married Elsie Gilbreth, of Belfast; children: i. Alice, married William Card, died at age thirty years;

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love, and her father made his will in 1687 and names her in the instrument, the nearest date we have by which to judge of the time of her death.

(II) John, son and only child of Edmund and Sarah (Haddon) Eliot, was born in Salisbury, New-town, Massachusetts Bay Colony, September 25, 1660. He followed the occupation of his father, and is so described as a "yeoman" at the time he took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the government in 1677, on arriving at military age, and before reaching his majority he was made a member of the trainband in 1680. His will was dated on February 22, 1733, and probated the following March, which would indicate that it was made on his sickbed and probably death-bed. One record of his death names February 27, 1633, which no doubt is not exactly correct. He married, 1685, Naomi, daughter of Henry Tuxbury, born in Newbury, January 18, 1667, and survived her husband, as she is mentioned in his will. The children of John and Naomi (Tuxbury) Eliot were born at the Eliot homestead in Amesbury, Massachusetts, as follows: 1. Edmund, July 30, 1686 (q. v.). 2. Sarah, October 10, 1688, married Sylvanus Carr, December 7, 1738. 3. Elizabeth, November 11, 1691, married Jacob Colby, December 20, 1724. 4. John, December 25, 1693, married Sarah Colby, December 20, 1721, and had children: Mary, born September 23, 1722; and John, born September 19, 1724. 5. Thomas, November 26, 1696, married Judith Worthen, December 21, 1721, and had children: Thomas, born February 14, 1724; and Ephraim, born February 24, 1725 (?). 6. Mary, August 4, 1699, married Ezekiel Colby, December 24, 1724. 7. Hannah, October 7, 1702, married Robert Corn, March 16, 1732. 8. David, June 12, 1705, married Mary Carter, January 2, 1728, and late in life removed to Newton, New Hampshire. 9. Naomi, May 13, 1709, married John Calfe, October 31, 1739.

(III) Edmund, eldest child of John and Naomi (Tuxbury) Eliot, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, on the Eliot farm, July 30, 1686. He probably remained on the homestead by right of being the eldest son, and worked the place with his father, bringing his wife there after his marriage, January 8, 1713, to Deborah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blaisdell) Huntington, of Amesbury, and granddaughter of William Huntington, the pioneer immigrant who was one of the proprietors of Salisbury. She was born September 22, 1687, in Amesbury, and bore her hus-

band six children. He died apparently about the time of his father's death, as Thomas Hoyt was appointed administrator of his estate, April 16, 1733. The children of Edmund and Deborah (Huntington) Eliot were born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, as follows: 1. Betty or Elizabeth, December 25, 1714. 2. Edmund (q. v.), November 28, 1716, married Mehitable Worthen. 3. Sarah, September 29, 1719. 4. John, July 23, 1722. 5. Jonathan, July 31, 1726.

(IV) Edmund (2), eldest son and third child of Edmund (1) and Deborah (Huntington) Eliot, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, November 28, 1716. He removed to Chester, New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer settler of the town, purchasing a town lot in 1747. The lot he first purchased was No. 31, and he subsequently added to his estate by purchasing lot No. 134. He married Mehitable Worthen, who died his widow, April 11, 1806. He died in Chester, New Hampshire, October 8, 1789. The children of Edmund and Mehitable (Worthen) Eliot were born in Epping, New Hampshire, as follows: 1. Jonathan, never married, was living in Epping, New Hampshire, in 1828. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Mehitable. 4. Jacob, or Daniel, never married, and lived with Jonathan in Epping, New Hampshire. 5. Sarah. 6. John (q. v.). 7. Ephraim. 8. Edmund. 9. Ezekiel. 10. Nathaniel, who was a pioneer resident of Thornton, New Hampshire.

(V) John (2), third son and sixth child of Edmund (2) and Mehitable (Worthen) Eliot, was born in Epping, New Hampshire, November 11, 1764. He was brought up in Epping, New Hampshire, and was married in September, 1789, to Dolly, born February 22, 1770, daughter of Gould French, of Epsom, New Hampshire. He was born August 26, 1741, and died in St. Albans, Maine, May 12, 1823. After their marriage they removed to Northwood, New Hampshire, where their children were all born, and they subsequently removed to "Dent Bennett," Cornville, New Hampshire, and thence to Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine. John Eliot died at Lincoln, Maine, August, 1843, and his widow in June, 1846. The children of John and Dolly (French) Eliot were born in Northwood, New Hampshire, as follows: 1. Polly (Mary), February 25, 1789; married John Bennett, in 1810, and died February 2, 1837, probably at Epsom, New Hampshire. 2. Daniel, 1794, married Edith Hayden, and died in 1846. 3. John, married Lucy Stewart, and died at sea. 4. Alphonso, married Mary Davis. 5. Rufus, mar-

ried Liddy or Lydia Hayden. 6. Gould French, September 14, 1802, married May Gardner Huntley, born June 19, 1804. 7. Thomas, died when two years of age. 8. Jacob Smith (q. v.).

(VI) Jacob Smith, seventh son and eighth child of John (2) and Dolly (French) Eliot, was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, August 10, 1808. He removed with the family to Cornville, New Hampshire, in 1810, and thence to Corinna, Penobscot, Maine, in 1812, which was then known as Warrentown, from Dr. John Warren, of Boston, the original proprietor. The place was incorporated as the town of Corinna, December 11, 1816. He was brought up in Corinna, and married there, August 12, 1832, Sarah Walker, daughter of William and Sally (Moore) Moore, who was born July 31, 1813. She had four brothers: Samuel, Benjamin, Robert M. and William Moore; and three sisters: Maria, married John Stenchfield, of Hartland, Maine; Roxana, married ———, lived at Exeter, Maine; Clarinda, married Nathan J. Robinson, lived at Foxcroft, then at Corinna, and removed to New Haven, Minnesota, in 1863. Clarinda Moore Robinson died at Santa Monica, California, July, 1900.

After the birth of their seven children they removed, in 1855, to the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minnesota territory, in the new settlement of Minneapolis, which was incorporated as a city in 1867, the territory having been incorporated as a state May 11, 1858. Here the family grew up with their new state and city. The children were educated in the public schools. The children of Jacob Smith and Sarah (Moore) Eliot were born in Corinna, Maine, as follows:

i. Wyman, born May 19, 1834; married, November 25, 1868, Mary E. Chase; children: i. Sarah Chase, born October 26, 1870, married Frank C. Metcalf, April 10, 1889 (children: Frank Elliot, born July 1, 1890, Allen Leonard, March 26, 1897, Mary Elizabeth, July 28, 1900, died July 16, 1901, and Virginia, born July 13, 1904). ii. Jennella, born July 30, 1872; married Edward Percival Loye, June 26, 1895, (children: Percival Elliot, born April 18, 1899, and Jennella, January 26, 1903; Wyman Smith, born October 30, 1882, married Helen L. Dodson, November 4, 1907). iii. Stuart Dudley, born September 3, 1886.

2. Adolphus Fitz Clarence, born February 9, 1836, married Sarah J. Sheldon, December 25, 1871, and he died April 20, 1901. By this marriage they had one child: Leon Adolph, born November 24, 1874, died February 22,

1879. Adolphus F. C. married Mary Hoar, his second wife; she died January 29, 1905.

3. Ellen Artemesia, born November 18, 1838; married John M. Shaw, September 27, 1864. She died April 7, 1901, and their three children were: Mabel, born April 17, 1868, married Cavour S. Langdon; Bertha, born November 3, 1871, married Frank D. Blakeley; John Elliot, born April 30, 1875, married Ethel Bogan, and died December 3, 1908.

4. Jacob Rinald, born February 13, 1841; married Annie Montgomery, October 15, 1868, and had children: Anne Montgomery, born June 19, 1870, died June 14, 1882; Byron, May 9, 1874; Millie, born April 27, 1877, died October 13, 1879; Jay Rinaldo, born August 25, 1886; Florence, born May 23, 1889.

5. Clarenda Collista, born July 19, 1844, died September 14, 1846.

6. Sarah Carolyn, born June 23, 1849; married George W. Shuman, July 22, 1868, and they had three children: Harry Wert Shuman, born January 18, 1872, married Beatrice Wallow, January 12, 1904, and had two children: Frances Evelyn, born January 3, 1905, and Harry Robert, February 18, 1906. Jesse Wyman, second son of George W. and Sarah C. (Elliot) Shuman, was born March 25, 1874, married Martha Rogers, June 23, 1903, and their third, an adopted child, Nellie Carolyn Shuman, was born January 16, 1882, married Arthur H. H. Anderson, June 12, 1902. Sarah C. (Elliot) Shuman died December 2, 1902.

7. Frank Micajah (q. v.).

The spelling of the name was changed about 1865 to Elliot. Sarah Walker Elliot, the mother of these children, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 5, 1875. Dr. Elliot married (second) Esther A. Foote, March 5, 1877, from whom he was divorced in August, 1879. He married (third) Lizzie N. Van Druver, November 10, 1885, and by these marriages he had no children. He died April 1, 1892, at Santa Monica, California.

For many years, both in Maine and Minnesota, Dr. Elliot was a successful practicing physician of the Old Thomsonian school of practice. In 1876 he moved to California and made his home at Santa Monica. An intimate friend gives this estimate of his character.

"Dr. Elliot was in many ways a remarkable man, possessed in an eminent degree of those sterling qualities of mind and character which fitted him for a pioneer, and even among a class of men who were generally distinguished for that steadiness and tenacity of purpose which insures success, he was peculiarly a

marked and prominent character in respect to those qualities. While he made it a governing principle of his actions to stand with unflinching firmness for what he conceived to be his individual rights, he was ever just and lenient in his dealings with his fellows, and it was always known that his word was as 'good as his bond.' In all business matters up to the day of his death, his mind was singularly clear and lucid, and his instinct remarkably direct and unerring. He was a strong man who never failed to impress himself and his personality upon those with whom he came in contact. These qualities brought great success in business, and he died possessed of a considerable estate, both in Minnesota and California. Several years ago Dr. Elliot donated to the city of Minneapolis a valuable tract of land for a park, known as Elliot Park, one of the most beautiful and delightful resorts in the now famous park system of that city."

(VII) Frank Micajah, youngest child and fourth son of Jacob Smith and Sarah (Moore) Elliot, was born in Corinna, Penobscot county, Maine, March 27, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the home of his parents after 1855, and was prepared for college in the preparatory school of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. He matriculated in 1874 in the University in the College of Liberal Arts, and was graduated A. B., 1877. He then pursued a course in law, but did not take up the profession, selecting instead the real estate and loan business. He fitted himself for that business in the abstract department of the recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, where he served as clerk up to 1879, when he resigned and formed a partnership with George Watson Smith, as Smith & Elliot. The firm conducted a real estate and loan business in Chicago up to 1881, when Mr. Smith retired and Mr. Elliot continued the business alone, and in 1909 he had been carrying on the business for twenty-seven years at 123 La Salle street, Chicago. He was a trustee of the village of Evanston in 1885, and when the State Bank, Evanston, was organized in 1890, he became a member of the board of directors. He was elected president of the Evanston Hospital Association in 1896, and was still in office in 1909, having served thirteen years as its president. He was also a member thirty years of the First Congregational Church of Evanston, which suburban town he made his residence from the time of his marriage in 1878. His

college fraternity affiliation was the Sigma Chi, and in 1887 he was made grand consul of the fraternity. He is the author of: "History of Omega," a reminiscence of Northwestern University; "Life of Governor William H. Bissell, of Illinois," and of numerous contributions to periodical literature. His club affiliations include: The University Club, of Evanston, the Evanston Country Club, the Evanston Club, the Glen View Golf Club, and the University Club, of Chicago. Mr. Elliot was married, November 13, 1878, to Anna, daughter of Andrew and Lucy (Dunlap) Shuman, of Evanston, Illinois. They have no children.

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The Merriams are an ancient MERRIAM English house and an honorable house, and this applies to the American branches of the family as well as to the pre-American. It is recorded that as early as A. D. 1295-96 one Laurence de Maryham paid taxes to Edward I, at Isenhurst, in Sussex. Originally the surname Merriam was variously written Meryham, Merryham, Meriham and Mirriam. Ham, in old English, stood for house, or home, hence the name in its literal signification is merry house, happy house. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that while the Merriams are a fairly numerous family on this side of the Atlantic, the name has become virtually extinct in the mother country. (Pope's "Merriam Genealogy.")

William Merriam, immediate ancestor of the immigrant, was living in Kent, England, during the early years of the sixteenth century, and was a clothier, a maker and vendor of cloths, a business which required more than an ordinary degree of intelligence on the part of its proprietor, and one which properly carried on yielded profitable returns. He did not come to America. The baptismal name of his wife was Sara, but her family name does not appear. Their children were Susan, Margaret, Joseph, George, Joane, Sara, Robert, and one other, a daughter who became the wife of Thomas Howe. The will of William Merriam of Hadlow, Kent, was admitted to probate November 27, 1635.

(I) Joseph Merriam, immigrant ancestor, son of William and Sara Merriam, and the eldest of their sons, as mentioned in his father's will, was born probably in Kent, England, about the year 1600. Like his father, he was a clothier merchant, and there is reason for the belief that he was possessed of considerable means when he sailed for this



country, in his own ship, "Castle of London," bringing with him a large number of emigrants. He was settled in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1638, and soon afterward was admitted to church communion there and was made freeman. He married, in England, about 1623, Sara, daughter of John and Frances (Jeffrie) Goldstone, of Kent; all their children except the youngest were born in England; they were: William, Sarah, Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, Hannah and John, the latter of whom is supposed to have been born soon after the death of his father.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Sara (Goldstone) Merriam, was born in England, about 1629, and came to New England in 1638 with his father. He lived first in Concord, and afterward in that part of Cambridge which was called The Farms, and still later was set off for the parish and subsequent town of Lexington. He was made freeman and admitted to church communion May 22, 1650. He became possessed of a good estate and, like his father, died in early middle life. He married, in Concord, July 12, 1653, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Gregory Stone. He died April 20, 1677, and his gravestone is the oldest one now standing in the ancient Hill burying ground in Concord. His widow died April 5, 1704. Their children: 1. Sarah, born August 2, 1654. 2. Lydia, August 3, 1656. 3. Joseph, May 25, 1658. 4. Elizabeth, May 20, 1660. 5. John, August 30, 1662. 6. Mary, June 14, 1664. 7. Robert, February 17, 1667. 8. Ruth, 1670. 9. Thomas, 1672.

(III) Deacon John, son of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Stone) Merriam, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 30, 1662, and died May 21, 1727. He removed to Lexington, and was one of the original members of the church there in 1676, its deacon, and frequently its representative in ecclesiastical councils. He fulfilled various other town offices, such as assessor and selectman, and became possessed of a good estate in lands. He married, November 14, 1688, Mary Wheeler, who survived him and died December 27, 1745. Children: 1. Mary, born January 6, 1689. 2. A daughter, supposed to have been named Sarah. 3. Lydia. 4. John, born July 26, 1696. 5. Ruth, baptized November 6, 1698. 6. Benjamin, born January 6, 1700. 7. Jonas, February 21, 1702-03. 8. Ebenezer, March 2, 1705-06. 9. Joshua, February 21, 1707-08. 10. William, September 24, 1712. 11. Amos, July 25, 1715.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Deacon John and Mary (Wheeler) Merriam, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, March 2, 1705-06, and died in Oxford, Massachusetts, August 20, 1761. He was a farmer, and lived in Lexington until about 1729, when he removed to Oxford. He married, first, Esther Gleason, born in Framingham, Massachusetts, April 6, 1711, died Oxford, December 8, 1740, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Mellen) Gleason. He married, second, September 17, 1747, Elizabeth Locke, who died May 1, 1797, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Merriam) Locke. Ebenezer Merriam had ten children, four by his first and six by his second wife: 1. Ebenezer, born March 28, 1734. 2. Mary, September 13, 1735, died October 30, 1749. 3. William, June 16, 1737, died 1738. 4. Esther, April 11, 1739; married Dr. Isaac Burnet. 5. Elizabeth, June 1, 1748, died June 21, 1790. 6. Jotham, August 15, 1749. 7. Phebe, January 11, 1851. 8. Jonathan, March 22, 1753, died young. 9. Ephraim, July 8, 1755. 10. Sarah, February 3, 1760.

(V) Ebenezer (2), eldest son and child of Ebenezer (1) and Esther (Gleason) Merriam, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, February 28, 1734, and died July 16, 1795. He was a brickmaker and lived on his father's homestead. He married (intentions) April, 1752, Phebe Locke, sister to his father's second wife. She died October 27, 1802. Children: 1. Mary, October 5, 1753. 2. Jesse, June 4, 1755. 3. Phebe, September 11, 1759. 4. Rachel, March 7, 1762. 5. Ebenezer, December 4, 1764. 6. Esther, May 10, 1767. 7. William, April 7, 1769. 8. Rhoda, May 19, 1771. 9. Joel, April 9, 1775. 10. Abigail, April 1, 1777.

(VI) William, son of Ebenezer (2) and Phebe (Locke) Merriam, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, April 7, 1769, and died in New Salem, Massachusetts, about 1816. He married (first) August 27, 1795, Ruth Eddy, of Ward; married (second) about 1801, Lucy Hatstadt, born in New Salem, January 7, 1783, died January 9, 1880, daughter of George Z. and Beulah (Martin) Hatstadt. She survived her husband and married (second) Joshua Lincoln Merriam. Her father came to America during the revolution, and was a soldier in the British army. William Merriam had ten children, one by his first and nine by his second wife: 1. William Eddy, born December 15, 1796. 2. Norman, October 2, 1801. 3. Cyrus, July 17, 1803. 4. Lewis, June 4, 1805. 5. Lucy, June 21, 1807.

6. Ermina, October 4, 1809. 7. Lucinda E., June 30, 1813. 8. Leonard Brooks, November 19, 1816. 9. Asa L. 10. Harriet.

(VII) Lewis, son of William and Lucy (Hatstadt) Merriam, was born in New Salem, Massachusetts, June 4, 1805, and died in Spokane, Washington, May 27, 1889. He received his early education at New Salem Academy, and while hardly more than a boy was employed as driver of the mail and passenger stage between Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts. Later on he learned the trade of watchmaking and some time previous to 1828 established himself in business at Athol, Massachusetts. About 1833 he left Massachusetts and went to Maine, first to Bangor, and from thence soon afterward to Houlton, a garrisoned military post, and there established his home on a farm adjoining the village, and from which his children were able to attend the village public schools and academy during the winter months. Mr. Merriam is said to have been a zealous advocate of manual training for children, and to him no home was complete without its workshop and tools of many trades. To this is mainly due the fact that all of his sons had become practical mechanics and machinists before attaining their majority in years. In politics Mr. Merriam originally was a staunch Whig and afterward a strong Republican, "and such statesmen as Clay, Greeley and Lincoln were his ideals of American citizenship." Mr. Merriam continued to live in Houlton until after the death of his wife and then went to Spokane, Washington, and afterward made his home with his children who had preceded him there. He married, in Houlton, February 22, 1834, Mary Ann Foss, born in Oromocto, New Brunswick, March 29, 1813, died in Houlton, May 3, 1880. Children, all born in Houlton: 1. Leonard Brooks, August 3, 1835; was a soldier in the First Maine Cavalry in the civil war, removed to Spokane, Washington; married, December 15, 1858, Susan S., daughter of John H. and Dorcas B. (Williams) Jones. 2. Henry Clay, November 13, 1837. 3. Augusta Josephine, December 2, 1838; married, October 11, 1867, Major William L. Boyd, born May 3, 1834; major of First Maine Volunteer Cavalry. 4. Lucy Hatstadt, October 23, 1840, died Haynesville, Maine, November 20, 1872; married, September 28, 1864, Andrew H. Foss, of Oromocto, New Brunswick. 5. Captain Lewis M., April 4, 1843; (see sketch). 6. Norman James, February 25, 1844, died in Spokane, Washington, May 23, 1897; wheelwright and machinist; had

charge of United States sawmills at Fort Spokane, 1882-94, and of similar establishments at Sherman, Idaho, until a short time before his death; married at Haynesville, Maine, September 17, 1870, Christina Ellis, born February 25, 1847, daughter of William Ellis. 7. William Harrison, August 10, 1846; lived many years in Houlton and removed thence to Minneapolis, Minnesota; married, January 16, 1877, Lucy Corrine Ellis, born in New Salem, 1854, died December 15, 1877, daughter of Edward H. and Harriet E. (Merriam) Ellis. 8. Cyrus Knapp, January 29, 1848; graduated from Waterville College (Colby), A. B., 1875; A. M., 1882; M. D., New York University Medical School, 1879; assistant surgeon, U. S. A., 1880-87, and assigned to Department of the Columbia; stationed at Camp Chelan, White Bluffs, Fort Colville, Fort Couer d'Alene, Idaho (now Fort Sherman), and at Fort Spokane, Washington; was complimented by his superior officers for his skill and efficiency both in ordinary cases and many others of more critical nature. He has shared in the development of the city of Spokane, where he has lived since 1877, and is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, a member of the hospital staff, and member of the American Medical Association. He married, June 6, 1905, Miriam Hooper, born September 13, 1869, daughter of General Thomas R. and Elizabeth (Tappan) Tannatt. 9. Rufus, October 7, 1851; financial agent, and lives in Spokane; married (first) 1877, S. Jennie Keyes, and (second) June 2, 1899, at Spokane, Bertha Mary Haskell, born December 3, 1876, daughter of William T. and Lena (Kirby) Haskell. 10. Charles, September 2, 1853, died October 14, 1856.

(VIII) Major General Henry Clay Merriam, son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Foss) Merriam, was born in Houlton, Maine, November 13, 1837. He graduated from Waterville College (Colby) with the degree of A. B., in 1864, was elected member of Phi Beta Kappa, and received his master's degree in course, and later the degree of LL.D. He enlisted for service during the second year of the war, and in August, 1862, was commissioned captain of the Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry. His first colonel was Adelbert Ames, a graduate of West Point, and who was succeeded by Joshua L. Chamberlain. His brigade commander was General Daniel Butterfield, and all of these famous commanders have expressed their high estimate of General Merriam. He was brevetted for gal-



*A. C. Allen*  
*Major General U.S.A.*





lantry at the battle of Antietam, where he made an exceptionally good record, and volunteered without promotion to organize and command a company of United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, at whose head he distinguished himself for gallantry, and won his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-third United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, which command he led in a desperate assault in the capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. Says a contemporary account:

Transferred to New Orleans in the spring of 1863, he participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson and other engagements, ending with the siege and capture of Mobile, Alabama. During his volunteer service he won three brevets and the congressional medal of honor for "conspicuous gallantry in battle," the medal of honor for "leading his regiment over the enemy's works in advance of orders and at his own request." General Pyle, his brigade commander, and General Hawkins, his division commander, expressed their appreciation of his services in letters from which the following extracts are made: General Pyle said: "Colonel Merriam commanded the Seventy-third United States Colored Infantry under me in the Mobile campaign, and siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. The regiment was one of the best in service, took a conspicuous part in the siege and capture of the fort—first breaking the enemy's lines and crossing their works—the colonel requesting the permission to advance before the order was given. For personal merit and strict attention to duty he had not a superior in my command." General Hawkins' letter was of the same general import, with this brief addition: "In the assault of Fort Blakely his regiment bore a conspicuous part, and was the first of all the regiments, white or black, to enter the enemy's works. Colonel Merriam is a gentleman of good moral character, of excellent education, well read in the military profession, and judicious and zealous in all things pertaining to his duties. His regiment was always in good condition, and he has natural talents for a good soldier."

As an officer of the regular army, General Merriam's record was no less praiseworthy. In 1866 he was commissioned major of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, and marched with a battalion from Kansas to southwestern New Mexico in the spring of 1867 and took command at Fort Bayard, in the midst of Apache hostilities, and remained there for more than two years. In the early part of 1869 it was proposed to transfer General Merriam to another post, but the suggestion was met with a strong request on the part of the citizens of Grant county, New Mexico, that he be permitted to remain there. In answer to this request, General Getty wrote that "it is not my intention to relieve Bvt. Col. Merriam from the command of Fort Bayard, nor to make a recommendation to that effect. I regard Colonel Merriam as one of the most efficient post commanders in the district." But notwithstanding the petition referred to, Colonel Merriam was transferred to Texas in September, 1869, and served along the turbulent Mexican border against both Indian and Mexican marauders. While in command at Fort McIntosh in 1876, he rendered most efficient service in the protection of rights of American citizens

in Mexico who were constantly being subjected to the lawless demands of Mexican plunderers; and as an appreciation of his services in the department of Texas the civil officers and citizens of that state presented Colonel Merriam with a beautiful sword, and also presented an earnest memorial to the president of the United States, asking that he be advanced to the rank and commission of brigadier general of the American army. This memorial recites:

The record of Colonel Merriam while in command of Fort McIntosh, here at Laredo, during the year 1876, fully sustains the highest commendation that could be given to any one of his profession. During this time one of the periodical revolutions formerly so common in Mexico, was in progress, and the town of Nuevo Laredo, opposite this place, was taken and retaken alternately by the contending forces, each party upon taking the town levying a pre-timo, or fine, upon its inhabitants who had property wherewith to pay. On the 9th of April, 1876, Mr. Michael Dimond, an American merchant in Nuevo Laredo, was imprisoned by the Mexican Federal forces, and condemned to be shot at dawn of the following day, unless he paid a fine of one hundred dollars. Mr. Dimond was not charged with any offense, and the demand was simply for so much money. He refused to pay, and appealing to the authorities on this side of the river for protection, Colonel Merriam crossed the Rio Grande and demanded immediate and unconditional release of Mr. Dimond, and warned the Mexican commander that the lives and property of American citizens there were not subject to his free disposal, and that the entire force at Ft. McIntosh would be held in readiness to protect them. Mr. Dimond was at once released.

The following day the Mexicans fired across the river upon citizens here in Laredo, and Colonel Merriam silenced them with shot and shell. On the 19th of April, Colonel Merriam prevented the collection of another fine levied upon the American residents of Nuevo Laredo by the revolutionists, who had taken the place in the meantime, and in July of the same year Colonel Merriam extended the same protection against similar demands by the Mexican Federals who were again in possession of Nuevo Laredo, to prevent the robbery and murder of the Americans there, and two weeks later he prevented the forced repayment of duties on the goods of American merchants as was demanded by the revolutionists.

These acts were done for the immediate protection of the lives, liberty and property of American citizens in a foreign country. In giving this protection, Colonel Merriam acted solely upon his own judgment and responsibility. He had no orders from higher authority, and had he waited for instructions the mischief would have been done. Colonel Merriam's conduct on the above occasions received the unconditional and complimentary approval of his superior officers and his government. (See also letter of General Ord, quoted in Congressional report further on.)

In 1877, on the outbreak of the Nez Perces war, Colonel Merriam, having been promoted to lieutenant-colonel Second Infantry, was sent to the Upper Columbia, taking part in the Nez Perce war of 1877, the Bannock and Piute wars of 1878, and as well other important Indian and administrative services in that department until 1885. This particular service was made the subject of commendation in letters written by Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., with recommendation for promotion, and by Senator Wilson and Senator Dawes, President Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and by petitions of civil officers and prominent citizens of the new state of Washington. General Howard wrote as follows:

NEW YORK, December 17, 1891.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.:

SIR: During the year of the Nez Perce War, 1877, the Second Infantry was transferred to my department—that of the Columbia—and participated in that campaign, and also in the Pinte and Bannock War the next year. Col. H. C. Merriam was the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

After matters settled down he was for some time in command of the large post of Cœur d'Alene, now called Fort Sherman; in fact, doing the building of the greater part of that post. The appropriation was small, and therefore great economy was demanded, and skill, in providing for at least six companies. For administrative ability, diligence and success in that work, and in fact for all his work under my command, I have heretofore highly commended Colonel Merriam.

He was next put in charge of building the new post of Fort Spokane. Here again he manifested a similar energy and ability, and gave great satisfaction in his administration of the affairs of the post; and at that time it became necessary to look beyond the post itself. He, in fact, had charge of keeping the peace with several bands of Indians, including that of Chief Moses. The interest he took in this work, and his success have passed into the history of the Department of the Columbia.

Certainly I can join with other officers under whom Colonel Merriam has served in saying that he has a good record and high character, and indeed I would not recommend any junior to be promoted before him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, U. S. A.

I heartily join General Howard in the above recommendation.

(Signed) H. L. DAWES,  
U. S. Senate.

As a military instructor and administrator he had certainly no superior in the army. The following letters are quoted in support of this claim:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
OGDEN, UTAH, June 13, 1895.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM,  
Seventh Infantry, Fort Logan, Colorado.

COLONEL: The Lieutenant-General commanding the Army directs me to express to you his appreciation of the excellent condition of your command at the time of his recent visit to Fort Logan and of the great accuracy and promptness with which all the military exercises were performed. It was a great satisfaction to him to find a military command in so complete a state of efficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. P. SANGER,  
Lieut.-Col. Mil. Sec'y.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., January 13, 1897.  
COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM,  
Seventh U. S. Infantry, Fort Logan, Colorado.

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your letter of January 7th, I regret that I never had the opportunity of serving with you in the field or otherwise, which would have enabled me to speak more positively in respect to your qualifications for higher command. But I am glad to say that all the reports which came to me while I was in command of the Army were in corroboration of the opinion formed from my own observation and expressed to you in the letter I sent you from Ogden, Utah, June 13, 1895. I shall be glad if that letter or this can be of service to you.

Fortunately you are still comparatively young and the record you have made both for gallantry in war and for efficient service in time of peace, ought to insure your promotion in time.

I am, Dear Colonel, yours very truly,  
(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
Lieutenant-General, retired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1897.

To THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I also recommend Colonel Henry C. Merriam to be made Brigadier-General in place of General Brooke, promoted. Colonel Merriam had a distinguished record during the war as a captain, 20th Maine, August 29, 1862. Was made Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. C. Infantry, May 21, 1864, and Brevet Colonel, March 26, 1865. He has been Colonel in the Regular Army since July 10, 1885, and is a very accomplished officer and gentleman of high character, a good disciplinarian, and in every way qualified for the duties of a Department Com-

mander. Colonel Merriam is the second senior Colonel in the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
NELSON A. MILES,  
Major-General, Commanding.

Promoted in 1885 to command of the Seventh Infantry, Colonel Merriam was transferred in that year to the Department of the Platte, and in respect to his service in that department General Brooke, U. S. A., in a letter to the Secretary of War, said: "I desire to express to you my opinion of the fitness for promotion to that grade (brigadier general) of Colonel H. C. Merriam, Seventh Infantry. I have known Colonel Merriam for many years, and consider him one of the best equipped officers in the army and thoroughly well fitted for promotion to a higher grade. I would say further that I believe no abler officer could be selected."

In 1889 Colonel Merriam was transferred from the Department of the Platte to the Department of Missouri, and remained on that station until July, 1897, when he was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to command of the Department of the Columbia. He organized and forwarded in midwinter most important relief expeditions to Central Alaska, where large numbers of mineral prospectors were reported to be starving. These expeditions included the features of exploring parties and they have been continued annually, gathering important and valuable information and locating a practicable route of communication on American territory from Prince Williams Sound to the Upper Yukon.

While prosecuting this important work, war was declared against Spain, and General Merriam made application for active field service on April 12, 1898, before mobilization began. Failing to secure field service, he was made major-general of volunteers, and his command was extended to include the entire Pacific coast and the Hawaiian Islands, then annexed, with headquarters at San Francisco. His duties and responsibilities included carrying on the difficult work inaugurated in Alaska, and also the organization, equipment and forwarding of troops for General Merritt's command in the Philippines, a work without precedent in our history and involving the development of an ocean transport system of unequalled efficiency.

Relieved from duty on the Pacific and of his volunteer rank of major-general, in 1899 General Merriam continued to exercise a major-general's command—two geographical departments. His most conspicuous service was



in his selection to command the troops during the labor riots in the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, within the territorial jurisdiction of another officer. His positive methods in dealing with this insurrection caused much agitation, but his course was sustained by the War Department and by a committee of Congress. It enabled the state authorities to give peace and prosperity to a region historically turbulent. For this service and for his services on the Pacific coast he received the personal commendation of President McKinley, who fully intended to promote him to the grade of major-general before his retirement. He gave official assurance to General Merriam to that effect, but this temporarily failed as a result of the assassination of the President. Having reached the age limit, General Merriam was retired in November, 1901, and his promotion to major-general was provided for in the following year by an act of Congress, as follows:

Mr. Dick, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report to accompany H. R. 14,375:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14,375) to authorize the President to appoint Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam to the grade of Major-General in the United States Army, on the retired list, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it pass with amendments as follows:

On investigation, the committee find that General Merriam entered the military service of the United States as captain of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers in August, 1862, and having distinguished himself as "an able, conscientious, energetic and gallant officer," as certified by his regimental and brigade commanders, was transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Department of the Gulf, where as regimental commander he again won marked distinction for ability and great personal gallantry in the sieges and capture of Port Hudson and Mobile, as certified by his brigade and division commanders.

General W. A. Pile, commander brigade in the assault upon Fort Blakely, defenses of Mobile, says of Colonel Merriam's regiment: "It was one of the best in the service, took a conspicuous part in the siege and capture of the fort, first breaking the enemy's lines and crossing their works; the colonel requesting permission to advance before the order was given."

General John P. Hawkins, division commander, of the same assault, says: "In the assault of Fort Blakely his regiment bore a conspicuous part, and was the first of all the regiments, white or black, to enter the enemy's works."

For his volunteer service he was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Antietam, brevet colonel for conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Fort Blakely, Alabama, and also awarded the Congressional medal of honor "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, voluntarily leading his regiment over the enemy's works in advance of orders, and at his own request."

Appointed major in the regular army, he won further distinction as commander in the Apache country, southern New Mexico, for which he was highly commended by Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty. Then followed a tour of eight years on the lower Rio Grande, in Texas. Of this service we quote as follows from an official letter to General Sherman by Major-General Ord, the department commander:

"MONTEREY, MEXICO, September 30, 1882.  
"GENERAL: During the revolutionary struggles of 1876 on the Rio Grande frontier, and when, on account of the delicate and important questions likely to arise with the people and authorities of the vicinity across the river, it became necessary to select an officer of discretion and energy to command the small garrison at the town of Laredo, I selected Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel, H. C. Merriam, Second Infantry, relieving the then commander.

"By reference to my subsequent annual report, you will see that serious and threatening difficulties did arise at the town of Nuevo Laredo, on the Mexican side of the

river, and that Major Merriam acted with energy and judgment, proving that I had not mistaken his fitness, for he proved equal to every emergency.

"Should Congress authorize brevets for the display of ability and for energy under trying circumstances, I hope the claims of Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam will receive due consideration, for, after all, it is only a slight reward, and more than deserved in his case, for such services.

"I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant.

"E. O. C. ORD,

"Major-General, retired

"General W. T. Sherman,

"Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

"(Through General R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.)"

Then followed eight years of arduous and most efficient service on the northern frontiers of Washington and Idaho, including Indian campaigns and important administrative control of the various Indian tribes of that region, resulting in their collection upon reservations. For this service General Howard accorded high official commendation.

Following the foregoing he served for twelve years as colonel of the Seventh United States Infantry in the Departments of the Platte, the Missouri, and the Colorado, winning the highest official commendations of all his commanders, viz.: Generals Brooke, Merritt, Wheaton, McCook, Miles and Schofield, all of whose reports have been examined by the committee.

In 1897 he was made a Brigadier-General, and successfully performed difficult and important service, inaugurating relief and exploring expeditions in Alaska, while commanding Department of the Columbia, until the outbreak of the Spanish war, in 1898, when he appealed in vain for active field service. He was made a major-general of volunteers, and assigned to command the entire Pacific coast, with headquarters in San Francisco. In this capacity the duty of organizing and forwarding the Philippine expedition came under his supervision and responsibility. For this work he won the official commendation of General Merritt, commander in the Philippines, and the personal commendation of President McKinley.

During the last three years of his active service he commanded the Department of the Colorado, and nearly all of that time the Department of the Missouri—fairly a Major-General's command.

Finally, the committee is assured that it was the intention of President McKinley to promote General Merriam to the grade of Major-General before his retirement through the expected voluntary retirement of another officer. Of this intention President McKinley officially assured General Merriam, as well as others, among whom are Senator Frye, General J. C. Bates, Secretary Root, General Corbin and General MacArthur—the latter only a few days before the assassination.

The failure of the promised promotion resulted from the fact that the expected voluntary retirement of another officer did not take place; hence there was no vacancy. For this, and for the high appreciation of General Merriam by the War Department and the President, attention is respectfully invited to the following indorsement of the honorable Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1902.

"Respectfully returned to the chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement hereon and accompanying inclosure therein referred to.

"General Merriam was a fine officer, and the President would have been glad to promote him before his retirement if there had been a vacancy. I do not doubt that he would be glad to do so now if the Congress would grant the necessary authority.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

In view of all the facts set forth, it is the unanimous recommendation of this committee that this bill should pass as an act of justice to a most able, gallant and meritorious officer of long and distinguished service.

The following act passed by unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, February 2, 1903:

An Act to authorize the President to appoint Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Brigadier-General H. C. Merriam to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list.

Approved, February 5, 1903.

After retirement he lived for a time at Wayne, Pennsylvania, and then established a comfortable home near the city of Portland, Maine, with a winter residence in Washington.

General Merriam is the inventor and patentee of the Merriam Infantry Pack, to the perfection of which he devoted much study, time and experiment. The device has won most flattering success in this country and also in Europe, and won for him a gold medal award from the French Academy of Inventors. He also is the fortunate possessor of three elegant swords—one presented him by members of his first command, Company H, Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry; one by the American merchants of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as an appreciation of his services in the protection of their lives and property, in 1876; and the third by the officers of the Seventh Regiment, on his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general in 1897, in recognition of his twelve years of service as commander of that famous body of fighters. General Merriam is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the American Institute of Civics.

General Merriam married (first) January 16, 1866, Lucy Jane, daughter of Eleazer and Jane (Clark) Getchell, of Waterville, Maine. She was drowned in a cloudburst April 24, 1870, on the Staked Plains of Texas, and with her also perished her only child. He married (second) in 1874, Una, daughter of John and Caroline Lucille (Lynch) MacPherson-Macneil, of Kingston, Jamaica. She was born September 29, 1848. General Merriam's children: 1. Mamie Eugenie, born at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, March, 1868, died with her mother, April 24, 1870. 2. Carrie Augusta, born at Fort Brown, Texas, August 2, 1875; married at Denver, Colorado, April 5, 1899, George Bart Berger, and had Merriam Berger, born December 22, 1900; Margaret Berger, April 1, 1902; George Berger, November 20, 1905. 3. Captain Henry MacPherson, born at Houlton, Maine, October 12, 1877; educated at Stanford University, California, at the United States School of Artillery, and the Submarine Mines; promoted captain United States Artillery, August 27, 1903; served in the Spanish, Philippine and China campaigns; married, at Denver, Colorado, December 7, 1901, Alice Lishman. 4. Cyrus Lincoln, born at Vancouver, Washington, December 16, 1879; graduated from Stanford University, 1903; now superintendent of a large sugar

and India rubber plantation in southern Mexico. 5. Charles Bailey, born at Fort Spokane, Washington, August 27, 1885; educated at University of Maine; now in the real estate business at Spokane, Washington. 6. Katherine Maude, born at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, April 29, 1888.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

Major Lewis Merriam Jr.,  
**MERRIAM** son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Foss) Merriam, and brother of General Henry C. Merriam, was born at the old Merriam homestead at Houlton, Aroostook county, Maine, April 4, 1843. He lived on the farm until 1853, and at the Merriam sawmill until 1862. He enlisted for civil war service as private August 5, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service as sergeant in Company H, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteers, at Portland, and during the war period made a most brilliant record, serving in all the campaigns, battles and skirmishes of that regiment from the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, to the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, except the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was sick in Harwood Hospital, in Washington, D. C.

In the first charge of the Fifth Corps at the battle of the Wilderness, on May 5, 1864, he was captured by the enemy and taken to Andersonville prison, Georgia. This incident closed his career with that famous regiment whose name was immortalized when, under the command of the gallant Chamberlain, it brilliantly seized and successfully held, against a large superior force of the enemy, historic Little Round Top, the key to the whole position of the Federal army, at the battle of Gettysburg. As the fame of this regiment belongs to each and every member of its organization at that time, a part is due this soldier, who was a sergeant in Company H, the left centre company, in that sanguinary conflict. His clothes were cut or pierced by the enemy's bullets three times within about as many minutes, and the beloved Steele, gallant Lathrop, his bunkmate, and brave, loyal Buck—all sergeants of this company—received their death wounds and lay on the battlefield, a few feet from him, giving up their life blood on the altar of their country. His last shot was fired when the muzzle of his rifle was almost against the breasts of the enemy, and when the command "Bayonets!" rang out along the line, he had no time to fix bayonet, but charged with clubbed rifle, as did many others of the command. This charge resulted in a



Lewis Merriam  
Major U.S. Army.





complete victory and the capture of many prisoners, but at a fearful sacrifice, as nearly one-half of the command lay dead or disabled on the field.

His experiences as a prisoner were most harrowing. On arriving at Andersonville he was placed in charge of one hundred fellow prisoners, for whom he drew rations in bulk and issued to them individually. He organized a company of the ten thousand prisoners for an effort to undermine the stockade and capture the prison guard and make their escape, but they were betrayed by some of their own men for an extra ration of cornmeal. He was a member of the police organized inside the stockade to break up a band of robbers and murderers among the prisoners, which resulted in the arrest of about twenty of the hardest cases in the prison. They were turned over to the prison authorities, tried for murder, and six were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. They were turned over to the police in the stockade, who erected a gallows and duly executed the sentence.

In October, 1864, he was one of the prisoners transferred to Florence prison, South Carolina, and while en route attempted an escape with several others by jumping off the cars at night, but the ever-watchful guards fired upon them and also jumped from the cars and recaptured them before they could get away. At Florence prison he was again placed in charge of one hundred prisoners, for whom he received and issued rations. In November he escaped from Florence by passing out, as one of the paroled sergeants who were handling the rations outside the stockade, his meal sack, which he threw carelessly over his shoulder, being a successful means of passing the guard at the main gate during the hour of issuing rations. The first night he travelled in creeks and swamps in mud and water, sometimes to his waist, to break his trail and prevent being followed by the hounds, but after nearly three weeks of terrible suffering from hunger and cold, hiding in swamps by day and travelling at night, he was recaptured on Willow Creek bridge, near the Pedee river, South Carolina, while trying to make his way to the coast. He was taken back to Florence and was very sick with scurvy and swamp fever during nearly the entire months of December and January, when many hundreds of the prisoners died from the same disease, his own bunkmate, Corporal Calvin E. Bates, of Company E, Twentieth Maine, losing both feet, which decayed so that they were cut off at the ankles with a pair of scissors. A state-

ment and illustration of this horrible incident appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, of about April, 1865.

In February, while being transferred to Salisbury prison, North Carolina, he escaped again, and with his companion, Sergeant H. A. Willis, of the First Maine Cavalry, succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Wilmington, North Carolina, February 22, 1865, in a starving condition. They had been hiding in the swamps near the Confederate army, in midwinter, with very little clothing and absolutely without food for five days. They could hear the great guns down the river at Fort Fisher, and believed their friends were coming nearer each day. The night before Wilmington was captured they crept through the Confederate lines to the city, but encountered a squad of the enemy in the suburbs, who fired upon them when they ran away, but they escaped in the darkness, and after a long détour, entered the city again on the north side. Here they questioned an old colored woman and told her they were Yankee prisoners and wanted a place to hide. She would not believe them, and said they were only rebs, trying to get her into trouble, but they might hide under the old buildings if they wanted to. In about two hours she came out again very gently and whispered: "You dar yit? Well, I guess you's Yanks sho nuff. De Yanks am comin' ober de riber, and de rebs all goin' away, takin' all de men, white and black, with them, but my ole man is hid in the swamp, and dey cain't git him. You's be mighty still and I take youse to a better place." She led them into an old storehouse with gable right up to the street, that was full of the retreating Confederate army. She put a ladder up to a trap door to the attic, and they climbed up and she took away the ladder. They found themselves in the attic of an old building with the roof half gone, and plenty of stars shining through, and cracks at the gable so they could plainly see and hear the Confederate troops as they were leaving the city. They were both suffering from cold, and had very often to stuff their mouths with a piece of an old quilt to keep from coughing loud enough to be heard. Early the next morning there was a commotion in the street below them, a few shots were fired, and in ten minutes they saw a squadron of cavalry coming up the street with the Stars and Stripes. Just how they got down from that old attic and out into the street, where they were furnished with hard tack and bacon by the cavalry boys, they have never been able

to tell, but they had a confused recollection of the old colored woman singing: "Glory! Glory! Bress de Lord! Dey's come!" etc., etc., and a broken ladder and a light fall. They were soon comfortably located in a tobacco storehouse with a number of other escaped prisoners who had been hidden away in Wilmington for months by friends. There were a great many loyal people in Wilmington, and the escaped prisoners were soon furnished with good warm clothing and blankets, and the best to eat the city afforded.

After about ten days recuperating they were placed on board a transport and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, where they received furlough for thirty days to visit their homes in Maine. At home both found commissions awaiting them—Willis as first lieutenant, First Maine Cavalry, and Merriam as second lieutenant, Sixty-seventh United States Colored Troops. Merriam reported from furlough at the War Department in Washington, the day after the assassination of President Lincoln, and viewed his remains in the east room at the White House. He received orders to join his regiment, then serving in the Department of the Gulf, via New York City and transport to New Orleans. While waiting in New York for steamer he was selected as one of the veterans to carry the banners and flags of the Union League Club at the funeral of President Lincoln in that city. He joined the Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops at Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 29, 1865, but the regiment having been depleted in numbers since the date of his appointment, no company was of sufficient strength to allow the third officer to muster. He then applied to the War Department for authority to muster back to date of appointment, but instead of granting this request he was commissioned as of the same grade in the Sixty-first U. S. C. T., and was thereby deprived of the benefits of his first commission because he was a prisoner and unable to report for muster as required by regulations. He joined the Sixty-first U. S. C. T. at Minden, Louisiana, and was mustered to date May 29, 1865, and subsequently by authority of the War Department to date March 21, 1865. He was honorably mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 30, 1865, and appointed second lieutenant Sixty-fifth U. S. C. T., February 20, 1866, and promoted to first lieutenant June 1, 1866. Although the youngest officer of his regiment, he was selected by General Edgerton, who commanded at Baton Rouge, to command an

expedition composed of a detachment of his regiment, to proceed by land to Bayou Sara, Louisiana, and break up a band of outlaws and murderers who had murdered Agent Leak, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at that place, and were terrorizing all that part of the state. The expedition of about ten days was very successful, and on returning to Baton Rouge, Lieutenant Merriam was highly complimented by General Edgerton and congratulated by his brother officers. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service with his regiment at St. Louis, Missouri, January 8, 1867.

He then returned to his home in Maine, where he engaged in the lumber and sawmill business with his brother Leonard until 1871. He was employed as quartermaster's clerk at Forts McKavitt and Duncan, Texas, from 1871 to August, 1872. He was appointed second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Infantry, July 27, 1872, and joined that regiment at Frankfort, Kentucky, and assigned to Company K; was with his company at Frankfort, Kentucky, and at Little Rock, Arkansas, till March, 1873; on leave of absence in Maine till July, 1873; with company at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and Fort Bridger, Wyoming, till January, 1875; on grasshopper duty in Nebraska, distributing clothing and food to the people of Seward, York and Hamilton counties until May, 1875; with company at Fort Bridger until March 20, 1876. He was granted eight months leave of absence, and during this period occurred his marriage.

It was at this time and while on this leave of absence that he appealed to Congress for an act to enable him to muster on his commission as second lieutenant in the Sixty-seventh United States Colored Troops, which was issued to him while a prisoner, and was presented to the Congress by the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1876.

HON. H. B. BENNING,  
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR GENERAL: Permit me to introduce Lieutenant Merriam, Fourth Infantry. He is trying to get his record corrected. It is just, but there are legal obstacles, and the case requires legislation.

He is an excellent officer, and will, I hope, succeed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. D. WHIPPLE,  
A. A. G. and A. D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1876.

HON. H. B. BENNING,  
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: Lieutenant Merriam was a sergeant in the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, which I commanded in the campaigns of 1864. He was a most gallant and worthy soldier. I know personally the circumstances of his capture. It was in the charge of the Fifth Army Corps on the fifth day of May. He was in advance of his regi-



ment, doing most valuable service in a very critical emergency, and was cut off with some others of the command by a flanking party of the enemy.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ELLIS SPEAR,  
Late Bvt Brig.-Gen. Vols.

The report of the Adjutant General of the army caused an adverse report from the Military Committee, and Lieutenant Merriam then wrote the following personal letter to the Adjutant General in his defence:

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 10, 1876.

(Personal.)  
GENERAL E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.  
SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reply to your letter reporting my military record to the Committee on Military Affairs, H. R. In your remarks on said report you do not recognize any merit in my claim whatever, and I feel that if you properly understood the case you could not fail to see some merit in it. I inclose herewith two letters touching my service and final capture while in the Twentieth Maine Volunteers. While a prisoner I did not omit any effort to escape, and recklessly exposed my life three times before I succeeded, as my record shows. You say there is nothing peculiar about my case. I cannot think that all who were captured were taken under like circumstances or made the same effort to escape and return to duty in the field. It is the policy of the government to encourage personal risk in the military service, not discourage it. If I had been less adventurous on that day, and less eager to do my whole duty to the country, I should have saved myself nearly a year of suffering to the very border of death, in prison, and five years of broken health after the war, and would have been mustered and paid on my commission, as I now pray to be. I admit I cannot be mustered and paid under the law, otherwise my petition would not be before Congress. I apply because I think my case exceptional and meritorious. It is exceptional because from its nature there can be but few instances where soldiers were commissioned while in the hands of the enemy. It is meritorious because I was thought to have earned the promotion, and was commissioned by reason of doing my duty to the utmost, and regardless of all hazard I lost. If this is not a case where equity should give what the law denies, then I do not know what equity means. The fact that there may be others who suffered like injustice hardly satisfies me in a refusal of my petition.

I respectfully ask that the private letter he returned to me at 617 E Street, N. W. My excuse for writing this letter is that your remark prejudiced my case very strongly before the committee.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
LEWIS MERRIAM,  
2d Lieut. 4th Inf., U. S. A.

(A true copy.)

The following remarkable letter has been severely criticized by officers of high rank:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1876.

LIEUT. LEWIS MERRIAM,  
Fourth Infantry,  
617 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., I have respectfully to state that it is considered quite right that the official report from this office should prejudice your claim before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, as, although your conduct was gallant and most worthy of commendation, you are certainly not entitled to the money claimed. The U. S. Government was most liberal in granting continuance of pay to our prisoners of war, when, under old rules, pay was stopped under such circumstances as occurred in your case. But the Regulations forbidding promotions while in the enemy's hands, were made early in the war, to secure the efficiency of regiments in the field, which required their officers with them, and yours is not by many hundreds the only case where officers and soldiers were debarred from promotion by reason of capture.

The inclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Adjutant-General.

Returning to his command, he was on gen-

eral court martial duty at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and with his company at Camp Red Canyon, Wyoming, till May, 1877; with company at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, till May 20, 1879; with company as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, till June, 1880, when he was promoted first lieutenant and assigned to Company A, Fourth Infantry. He was with company, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, till April, 1881; on leave of absence till October, 1881; commanding company, instructor of musketry and range officer, at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, till August, 1883. On being relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, the commandant of the school forwarded the following letter to the Adjutant General of the Army:

POST OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,  
July 16, 1883.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:  
First Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, Fourth Infantry, during almost his entire tour of duty at the post, extending from November, 1881, to July 10, 1883, has been acting as Instructor of Musketry. This duty, owing to the number of Company organizations present, has occupied nearly all his time, although during a good share of that period he has been obliged to exercise command of "A" Company, Fourth Infantry, the interests of which he faithfully attended to. As Target Officer he showed in the performance of his duty practical intelligence, matured experience, the power to impart instruction and, in fine, the essential qualities which a competent instructor of Musketry should possess, and he labored faithfully, assiduously and efficiently with officers and men of the Command, to improve them in rifle practice.

The zeal with which he prosecuted his labors, attending to all the details connected with the target range, deserves especial mention and praise.

(Signed) E. S. OTIS,  
Colonel Twentieth Infantry, Commanding.

Lieutenant Merriam was with Company F, Fourth Infantry A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., range officer, and instructor of rifle practice at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, till 1886. He was champion rifle shot of the United States army for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, and is the owner of more first-class government medals, won in competition, than any other officer or enlisted man in the army. He was with company, instructor of rifle practice and range officer at Fort Spokane, Washington, 1886 to 1887. He was granted six months sick leave, and ordered before a retiring board in 1888, and sick leave until retired from active service for disability contracted in line of duty, with rank of captain, June 23, 1893, and promoted to rank of major by act of April 23, 1904. During his army service he received many commendatory letters from officers of high rank—Adjutant General H. C. Corbin; General M. I. Luddington, Quartermaster General; Paymaster General T. H. Stanton; Brigadier General J. C. Gilmore, A. A. G.; Brigadier General T. E. True; Brigadier General E. V. Sumner; General Ellis

Spear, and many others. Major Merriam is a companion of the District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of Kit Carson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Washington City, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and resides in Washington, D. C.

He married, at Omaha, Nebraska, August 7, 1876, Annie Burnham, born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1854, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Horace Blois and Mrs. Ruth Ann (Jackson) Burnham, her father being deputy judge advocate general United States Army. Children of Major and Mrs. Lewis Merriam: 1. Ruth Mary, born at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, August 1, 1877; married, at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1899, Dr. Frank Hood Schultz, D. D. S.; reside in Washington, D. C. 2. Henry Clay, born at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, December 17, 1879; graduate of Shattuck Military School, of Faribault, Minnesota, and is captain of coast artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; married, at Manila, Philippine Islands, August 30, 1900, Bessie Charlotte Ray, of Faribault, Minnesota; has a daughter, Charlotte Burnham, born at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, April 6, 1903. 3. Hattie Newell, born at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, June 15, 1881, died at Clarksville, Tennessee, October, 1881. 4. Lewis Burnham, born at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, March 4, 1884; died December 2, 1884. 5. Blois Burnham, born at Fort Spokane, Washington, September 21, 1886; drowned in Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho, August 20, 1892. 6. Lewis, born in Spokane, Washington, May 30, 1893, now attending St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The name appears in the records variously spelled: Stetson, Stilson, Studson, Stedson or Stutson, from the time of its first record in the Plymouth Colony in 1633. It is traditionally credited with having been a Scotch family. Robert, the first of the name in America, is credited with having been a native of Kent county, England, and landing in New England in 1633. As the first settlers of Scituate were known as "Men of Kent;" it may be that he is credited to county Kent, England, with the others, as in 1634 he received a considerable grant of land from the general court of New Plymouth Colony, at which date he must have been twenty-one years of age. The land granted him was on the North river, in the

town of Scituate, where he built a home, and the land did not pass out of the family or out of the Stetson name until the widow of Charles Stetson married Clarke Sampson, of Duxbury.

(1) Robert Stetson, immigrant, was an important man in Plymouth Colony and a useful citizen both in time of peace and of war. He took the oath of freeman in 1652; was made foreman of jury for laying out roads in 1653; a deputy to the general court of Plymouth Colony 1653-56; erected a saw mill in 1656; was again a deputy to the general court in 1658-59-60-61-62, and again in 1666-67, and an additional deputy in 1674, on account of the immediate prospect of war with the Indians. He was a commissioner in June, 1659, with Major Josiah Winslow and Lieutenant Southworth, appointed by the general court of Plymouth Colony to view and adjust the troublesome question of the boundary line at the time unfixed between the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, finally fixed in 1664. In 1675 he was a member of the committee to procure clothing for the soldiers in the Indian wars, and in 1681, with Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, he hired the Cape fisheries for the privilege of catching bass and mackerel. He served in the colonial militia as cornet, or flag bearer, of the first company of horse organized in Plymouth Colony, in 1658 or 1659, and was a member of the council of war in 1661 and again in 1681. He took the field repeatedly in repelling Indian attacks or the defending of settlers on the frontier. In the time of the King Philip war he was despatched to visit Sachem Philip, and was paid for this service, according to the records, as follows: "1677 Paid Cornett Studson for his horse, time and pains forty shillings." In 1668 he was commissioned by the general court to purchase from the Indian owners the tract of land which subsequently formed the towns of Hanover and Abington, for the use of the colony, but the title to be made in his name and some of his sons settled on these lands. The maiden name of the mother of Cornet Stetson's children is not known. In his will, made and witnessed September 4, 1702, he gives his wife's name as Mary, and it is generally conceded by the most careful and trustworthy genealogists that she was his second wife and the widow of John Bryant, and that he married her after 1682. His will was proven on March 1, 1703, he having died February 1, 1703, at the age of ninety years, and in his will his daughter Eunice is mentioned as Eunice Rogers, and the widow of his son John as Abigail. He evidently became

a member of the Second Parish Church of Scituate before the time he took the oath of freeman in 1652, as his first three children were brought to the church and baptized, October 6, 1645. The time of his marriage is not definitely known, but the eldest of these children, Joseph, was born in Scituate; other children were: Benjamin, Thomas (died young), Samuel, John, Eunice, Lois, Robert and Thomas.

(II) Joseph, eldest child of Cornet Robert Stetson, was born, June, 1639, at Scituate, Plymouth Colony, and was baptized in the Second Parish Church, October 6, 1646(?). He married Prudence ———, and lived a quiet life on his farm, taking part in neither the affairs of the church, town or colony. He died between 1722 and 1724. His will was dated April 4, 1722, and was probated May 8, 1724. Children of Joseph and Prudence Stetson: Joseph, Robert, Lois, William, Desire, Prudence, Samuel and Hannah.

(III) Robert (2), second son of Joseph and Prudence Stetson, was born in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, December 9, 1670. He served his town as constable in 1722, the only office credited to him on the town records. He was evidently a man of business affairs, in addition to his cultivation of a farm. He married Mary Collamore, of Scituate; children: Anthony, Jemima, Isaac, William, Martha, Gideon and Robert.

(IV) Robert (3), youngest son of Robert (2) and Mary (Collamore) Stetson, was born September 3, 1710. The date of his death is not known. He was a farmer, and evidently lived on a part of the Indian plantation purchased by his great-grandfather, Cornet Stetson, he having a farm of forty-three acres, and on it he erected a house that was still standing on the highway leading from the meeting house to Hanover and was still standing in 1900, being next to the oldest house in the town of Hanover. He sold the place to his brother William in 1746. He married, November 23, 1738, Hannah Tower, of Pembroke, Massachusetts; children: Robert, Reuben, Hannah, Mary, Batcheler, Caleb, Martha and Jemima.

(V) Batcheler, third son of Robert (3) and Hannah (Tower) Stetson, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, December 11, 1753, and died in Greene, Maine, in 1825. He removed to New Gloucester, Maine, and in 1791 settled in Greene, locating on the place lately occupied by Reuben Stetson. He served through the revolutionary war, and in the battle of Bennington received a charge of powder in the

face. His record in the Massachusetts Rolls is as follows: Batcheler Stetson, Hanover, list of men raised to serve in the Continental army from Colonel John Cushing's (second Plymouth county) regiment, residence, Hanover, engaged for town of Hanover, term, three years, also bombardier, Captain William Treadwell's company, Colonel John Crane's (Artillery) regiment; Continental army pay accounts for service from February 14, 1777, to December 31, 1779, reported as services twenty-four months as matross, ten months seventeen days as bombardier. He married Margaret Nash, of New Gloucester; children: Hannah, Deborah, Turner and Caleb.

(VI) Turner, son of Batcheler and Margaret (Nash) Stetson, was born in Greene, in 1788, and died in the same town in 1847. He was a farmer, a man much respected and popular. He was a lieutenant in the militia. He married Thankful Lombard, born in 1795, died in 1848. Children: Reuben, Angelina, Hannah, Benjamin, Caleb, Melissa, Andrew Jackson, Maria, Martin Van Buren, Alfred, Alonzo Johnson.

(VII) Reuben, son of Turner and Thankful (Lombard) Stetson, was born in Greene, March 25, 1813. He followed the sea, and was mate for six years, and was the last survivor of the crew that took the Stevens exploring party to Mexico and Central America. He afterward settled on the farm upon which Batcheler Stetson first located in Greene. He married Christiana, daughter of David Tompson. She was a woman of most attractive personality and great force of character. Their children are: Herbert Lee, William Wallace, Clement Skofield and James Henry.

(VIII) William Wallace, second son of Reuben and Christiana (Tompson) Stetson, was born in Greene, Maine, June 17, 1849. His early life was passed at the family homestead and in attending the district school. He went to Monmouth Academy, and later to Edward Little Institute in Maine, and finally to Monmouth College, Illinois. He began teaching at the age of fifteen years and taught some part of every year until 1895. He commenced in the district schools of Maine, and in 1868 went to Illinois, where he taught in district, normal and high schools, and finally became superintendent of schools. While principal in the high schools of Illinois he fitted pupils who took honors at Cornell, Harvard, Evanston and Ann Arbor, in mathematics, the languages, literature and history, and wrote for educational journals. In 1884 he returned to Maine, and in March, 1885, be-



came principal of Webster school in Auburn, and took charge of the Auburn schools, a position he filled for a period of ten years, at the same time lecturing on educational subjects and writing for magazines. "As a superintendent of schools," says the "History of Androscoggin County," "he enjoys an enviable reputation for executive ability, a broad grasp of what should be taught, and great fertility in devising methods of instruction. He is noted not only for being abreast of the times on educational subjects but as an explorer in new fields. His annual reports, in which he has elaborated his theory of education, have received the hearty endorsements of leading educationalists." From 1895 to 1907 Mr. Stetson was state superintendent of the schools of Maine and brought to his work vigorous health, marked enthusiasm and tireless energy, great capacity for sustained effort, wide knowledge of school organization and management, quick insight into educational conditions and needs, and foresight into methods of meeting them; a large and ready fund of pedagogical laws and facts, the power to think clearly, connectedly, to right conclusions, and, withal, a terse, vigorous, graphic, ready style of expression in speech and writing, giving power to make others think with him and make his thoughts their own. The state reports of Mr. Stetson have been more extensively circulated than any other similar documents in the last decade. Besides being largely copied by educational journals of this country, many portions of these volumes have been reprinted in French, German and Spanish. When Mr. Stetson resigned from the responsible office of state superintendent of schools, Governor Cobb, upon accepting the resignation, designated June 30 as the date upon which it was to go into effect, thus keeping Mr. Stetson identified with the office until the close of the school year. The feeling of the legislature was shown by its voting seven to one in the house and unanimously in the senate, to nearly double the salary of the state superintendent. The governor, in a public letter, expressed his approval of and confidence in Mr. Stetson, concluding with the words: "You have done much for the cause of education in Maine, and I thank you." Though his school work made up a busy and useful life, the more than ordinary energy of Mr. Stetson led him, upon taking up his residence in Auburn, to ally himself with every effort to increase the prosperity of that city, and his efforts have materially aided in the advancement of many important organizations. He was especially

prominent in the founding of the Building and Loan Association, having charge of the meetings which led up to its formation. It was a suggestion made by him to a newspaper reporter that kindled the flame of enthusiasm for a public library. Later he brought the subject before the Board of Trade and was made chairman of the committee of the board on library, and it was largely through his persistent efforts that the idea has been substantially realized. He was one of its incorporators and was elected one of its trustees.

Since 1907 Mr. Stetson has devoted all of his time to writing and the lecture field. He is a polished and impressive speaker, his well-chosen words flowing gently and smoothly from a fountainhead of sound reasoning, profound logic and wholesome thought. His eloquence is calm but inspiring, his argument, simple but convincing, his humor, plain but genuine and refreshing. He has contributed much to educational publications. His writing is characterized by his ability to grasp a subject with ease, to express his ideas with clearness, yet in a terse and striking manner, while a fine presence and a harmonious and well modulated voice add much to his delivery. In speaking without notes he is more apt to be brief and pungent than in his more carefully prepared speeches. He is a constant student of history, philosophy and literature, and to these subjects he has devoted the greater part of a fine private library. From his interest in these branches he has always made it a point to belong to a history and literature club, and he has formed several of these organizations. The following extract from the *Evening Post*, of Wellington, New Zealand, is certainly of great interest: "In this revival (educational) Maine appears to lead the way. That state is blessed with an enthusiast in the person of William Wallace Stetson, superintendent of the educational department. He raises his voice on paper, and he sings in a way that makes the people listen gracefully. Even his correspondence paper bears signs of his belief that the care of the young is the most important national duty. On the left-hand corner of his note-paper sheet there are five statements—democratic, incontrovertible: 'The homes of Maine are domestic universities.' 'The home and the school hold the hope of the future.' 'The common school is to be the social, literary, and art center of the community.' 'The safety of the nation is not in the hands of its rulers, but in the lives of its common people.' 'The world's best servant

knows the past, lives in the present, foresees the future, and is ready for the next thing." Such appreciation from far-off New Zealand is certainly pleasant. Professor J. D. Wilson furnishes the following comments: "In the way of intellectual outlook and professional uplift the Kirksville Normal School of Missouri came to high tide under the masterful sway of Hon. W. W. Stetson, the brilliant, scholarly and eloquent State Superintendent of the schools of Maine. In ripeness of scholarship, in catholicity of spirit and in finish of culture Mr. Stetson has few equals in this country. \* \* \* Mr. Stetson's large and lasting service to this institution and to the cause of education and the higher life in Missouri came less from his preaching and more from his personality."

Mr. F. B. Arundell, a well-known author of North Carolina, wrote an appreciation of Mr. Stetson as a speaker, from which the following is taken: "He has sojourned among many peoples and has studied men and conditions everywhere his travels have led him. These experiences give him a power and make him a force for progress. He is one of this country's foremost educators. His educational creed is as comprehensive as the children of his country are numerous and his impulses are as sincere and patriotic as the cause for which he pleads is essential and just. Dr. Stetson is a really great American, and he who hears him on the rostrum, or lingers with him in social intercourse, will not only admire him but hold him in sincere and lofty esteem."

He is a man of strong personality, warm heart and generous impulses, and out of the strength of his own manhood impresses himself on those with whom he comes in contact. His record as a lecturer extends over the United States and Canada, and he has been heard in many of our most famous educational institutions. Some of his principal lectures are: *Some Essentials*, *The Natural Order of Development*, *The Literary Training of the Teacher*, *Reading an Unprinted Page*, *The Emotions as a Factor in Education*, *A Master's Message*, *Some Lessons the South May Teach Us*, *A Review of the Record*, *Historical Study for the Teacher*, *The Duty of the Community to the School*, *Lessons Taught by Leaders*, *The Big Four*, *Education Through the Study of Things*, *Basis of the Efficient School*, *One Point of View*, *Helping Without Hurting*, *Interpretation of Works of Art*, *The New Education*, *Aesthetic Culture*. He is the author of: *History and Civil Government of Maine*; *Rural Schools of Maine*; *Needs of Schools of*

*Maine*; *What is and Should be Taught in the Common Schools*; *Waste and Kindred Evils in the Administration of Public Schools*; *The Public School System with Regard to Purpose, Scope of Instruction, Organization and Present Condition*; *The Schools of North-eastern Maine*; *Sketches, Designs and Plans for School-buildings, School Yards and Out-houses*; *What the School Should do for the Child*; *Suggestions on Study of U. S. History and Arithmetic*; *Library and Art Exchange*; *Local History and Geography and Kindred Subjects*; *Some of Our School Problems and State of Local Interest*; *Experiment in Child Study*; *The School as it Was, Is and Should Be*; *Words, Reading and Literature*; *Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds*; *Methods for Elementary Schools*; *Manual for Teachers*; *Gains and Losses*; *Educational Ideals*; *Rural Communities and Centers of Populations*; *The Work of a Decade*; *Standard Schools*; *To the Boys and Girls of Maine*; *Crying of the Children*; *Industrial Education*; *A Theory and a Condition*; and *Thoughts by the Way*. Mr. Stetson received the degree of A. M. and LL. D. from Colby College, and the degree of LL. D. from Monmouth (Illinois) College. The home of Mr. Stetson on Minot avenue is one of the notable residences of the city, and is surrounded by handsome and well-kept grounds.

He was married, July 4, 1871, to Rebecca Jane Killough, of Morning Sun, Iowa. She is a woman of education and refinement, and is active in literary and philanthropic work.

(For first generation see Robert Stetson I.)

(II) Benjamin, second son of STETSON Cornet Robert Stetson, the immigrant settler, of Scituate, Plymouth colony, was born at Scituate, August, 1641, and baptized October 6, 1645. He was a deputy in the general court of Plymouth colony to 1691, and a representative in the general court of the Massachusetts Bay colony at Boston in 1693-94-1700, the two colonies having joined in a common government with the general court to assemble at Boston in 1692. He was conspicuous in the affairs of the Second Parish of Scituate, and represented the interests of the church repeatedly before the general court. He married Bethiah ———, and their children were: 1. Benjamin (q. v.). 2. Matthew, born June 12, 1669, died November, 1690, in the expedition which successfully besieged Quebec under Sir William Phipps at the time that knight was high sheriff of New England colonies and before he was made the

first royal governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1692-94. 3. James, born May 1, 1670. 4. Samuel, born in October, 1673. 5. Bethiah, May 14, 1675. 6. Mary, April 21, 1678. 7. Hannah, June 1, 1679. 8. Deborah, December 3, 1681. 9. Eunice, March, 1683. 10. Mary, born September, 1684, died young. Benjamin Stetson, Sr., died at Scituate, Massachusetts, May 4, 1711.

(III) Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Bethiah Stetson, was born in Scituate, in February, 1663, baptized May 19, 1668. He was a farmer, and also engaged in manufacturing iron as early as 1720, when the towns at annual town meeting "granted two acres of land on Indian Head River to Joseph Barston and Benjamin Stetson for the accommodation of a forge." He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1700, and a man of importance in the affairs of the town. He married, January 22, 1690, Grace Turner; children: 1. Matthew, born November 5, 1690. 2. Grace, April 29, 1692; married (first) John Hatch, Jr., February 26, 1718-19, and on the settlement of her father's estate she is recorded as Grace Beals. 3. Margaret, born March 30, 1694; married, November 22, 1739, James Briggs. 4. Benjamin, born July 1, 1696. 5. Bethiah, born May 4, 1699; married, September 5, 1728, Nicholas Powers. 6. Leah, born May 6, 1702; married, November 16, 1732, Enoch Whitten, or Whitney. 7. Abijah, born July 4, 1704 (q. v.). Benjamin Stetson Jr. died in Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1740.

(IV) Abijah, youngest child of Benjamin (2) and Grace (Turner) Stetson, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, July 4, 1704, and he was taken to the church and baptized with his sister Leah, two years his senior, September 24, 1704. He married, June 5, 1728-29, Deborah Turner, of Scituate, and they made their home in the town of Hanover after their first three children were born in Scituate. Children: 1. Adam, born March 12, 17—, 2. John, April 17, 1731. 3. Abigail, November 4, 1733, died February 3, 1752, unmarried. 4. Deborah, born 1737, died 1762. 5. Prince, born in August, 1741 (q. v.). 6. Margaret, born April 7, 1745; married, July 18, 1765, Job Sylvester. 7. Elijah, born in March, 1747. 8. Zilpha, born in March, 1750; married, October 17, 1771, James Carter, and died September 21, 1776. The five children last named were born in Hanover township, Massachusetts.

(V) Prince, third son of Abijah and Deborah (Turner) Stetson, was born in Han-

over, Massachusetts, in August, 1741. He married, in 1768, Eunice Sylvester, and after his marriage lived for a time in Hanover, and then removed to Freeport, Maine, at which place he died. He was familiarly known as Captain Prince Stetson by reason of his position in the militia service. Children: Sophia; Joan; Eunice T., married, May 3, 1795, Thomas Willet, of Abington, Massachusetts; Temperance, married Jacob Stetson; Nathaniel, born in 1772 (q. v.); P——, married, and lived in Boston; Prince, born February 28, 1780; Charles, born 1786; Sage; Joseph and Henry (twins).

(VI) Nathaniel, eldest son and fifth child of Captain Prince and Eunice (Sylvester) Stetson, was born (probably) in Hanover, Massachusetts, about 1772. He removed from Hanover to Freeport, Maine. He married, in 1793, Ruth Curtis; they had children, all probably born in Freeport, Maine: Daniel, September, 1797; John; Vienna, married George Corlis; Eunice, married John Stevens; William B. (q. v.); Emeline, married Frank Woods; Clarissa, married Samuel Matthews; Nathaniel, born 1807, died at sea, 1835.

(VII) Captain William B., third son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Curtis) Stetson, was born in Freeport, Maine, October 28, 1803. He was a sea captain and lived in Freeport. He married, December 25, 1826, Melinda Dunham; children, born in Freeport: William E., September 26, 1827; Melinda H., April 3, 1829; Joseph H. (q. v.); George W., October 18, 1832; Eliza F., May 18, 1835; Lucille E., May 8, 1841.

(VIII) Joseph H., second son and third child of Captain William B. and Melinda (Dunham) Stetson, was born in Freeport, Maine, January 22, 1831. He attended schools of that town until twelve years of age, and made his first trip to sea as cabin boy in May, 1843, on the schooner "Edward and Frank." He followed the sea for seven years, first as cabin boy, later as mate, during which time he visited many foreign countries. In 1849 he returned to his home and started to learn the tinsmith trade with J. P. Weeman, remaining with him three years. He then went to Bath, where he was employed at his trade three years, and the following winter he spent in New Orleans. In September, 1857, he came to Lewiston and engaged in the hardware business with George Soule, their store being located on Main street near the bridge. In 1863 the partnership of Bean & Stetson was formed, and continued until the death of Mr. Bean in 1886. Mr. Stetson continued the busi-



ness alone under the name of J. H. Stetson & Company until 1900, when the corporation of J. H. Stetson Company was formed. In the Masonic order Mr. Stetson ranks high; he is a member of Ashlar Lodge, having united with this order in 1868; of King Hiram Royal Arch Chapter; of Lewiston Commandery; and is one of the oldest Scottish Rite Masons now living, having taken his degrees in 1872. For thirty-four years he has been treasurer of Dunlap Council, and for thirty-one years has been treasurer of Lewiston Lodge of Perfection. He married, November 18, 1857, Harriet J., born April 9, 1836, daughter of Captain John N. and Jane C. (Trufant) Smith, of Bath, Maine. Children: 1. Ella F., born September 6, 1859, died January 31, 1864. 2. George B., born September 26, 1866; resides in Lewiston, Maine; married, October 8, 1890, Hattie J. Noble; children: Ruth E., born August 9, 1892; Joseph W., born February 14, 1894. 3. Edward S., born June 30, 1868; see forward. 4. John N. S., born August 9, 1871, see forward.

(IX) Edward S., son of Joseph H. and Harriet J. (Smith) Stetson, was born in Lewiston, Maine, June 30, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business career with J. H. Stetson & Company at the completion of his studies, devoting energy and application to his work. In 1900 Mr. Stetson was elected president and general manager of the company, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Masons, in which fraternity he has been singularly honored. He is past master of Ashlar Lodge; was twice illustrious master of Dunlap Council; past illustrious potentate of Kora Temple; president generalissimo of Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar; member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Calumet Club. He married, November 29, 1893, Mae L. French, and resides in Auburn, Maine. Children: Edward S., born February 7, 1897; Harvey L., born February 8, 1899. (See French.)

(IX) John N. S., son of Joseph H. and Harriet J. (Smith) Stetson, was born in Lewiston, Maine, August 9, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Lewiston high school in 1891. After leaving school he entered correspondence department of the *Youth's Companion* in Boston, where he remained several years. For the past four years Mr. Stetson has been associated with the Boston Loan Company of Boston, and at the present time (1908) is president of the Institute, a position and standing that tests his ability and enterprise. He is

also vice-president and treasurer of the J. H. Stetson Company. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, the Scottish Rite, being a thirty-second degree Mason, is a member of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, the Boston Art Club, and the American Canoe Association. He resides in Boston, Massachusetts. He married, April 18, 1900, Ethel Wyman.

(For preceding generations see Robert Stetson I.)

(III) Samuel, fourth son of STETSON Joseph and Prudence Stetson, was born in December, 1679, probably at Scituate, Massachusetts, which was the family dwelling-place for several generations. According to the probate records of Plymouth county, he died in the year 1761, leaving a will which was executed November 8, 1757. His first wife, and the mother of the seven children, was Elizabeth, whose maiden name is unknown. On January 7, 1731, Samuel Stetson married (second) Rachel, daughter of Sergeant Samuel Stetson, who was living at the time that her husband made his will. Children of first wife: 1. Abner, whose sketch follows. 2. George, born November 6, 1714. 3. Elizabeth, March 24, 1717, married Nathaniel Stetson, of Pembroke. 4. Joshua, June 26, 1719. 5. Alice, March 20, 1720, married Joshua Ripley. 6. Joseph, March 25, 1724. 7. Ruth, who was called Ruth Merritt in her father's will.

(IV) Abner, eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth Stetson, was born, probably at Scituate, Massachusetts, November 3, 1712, baptized September 6, 1713, and died in Scituate, where he had spent his life, November 20, 1805. He married Deborah, daughter of Matthew Stetson, October 7, 1762. Children: 1. Deborah, born in 1763, married Abner Crooker, of Marshfield. 2. Joshua, October, 1766. 3. Lois or Louisa, 1768, married Henry Joselyn, of Pembroke. 4. Abner (2), whose sketch follows. 5. Melzar, November 27, 1772. 6. Rogers, 1775. The youngest son was deaf and dumb; he died in October, 1843, unmarried.

(V) Abner (2), second son of Abner (1) and Deborah (Stetson) Stetson, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in July, 1771. He was a farmer all his life, and in the spring of 1793 moved to Newcastle, Maine, and afterwards to Nobleboro, where he died September 13, 1846. On December 25, 1795, Abner (2) Stetson married Susanna Day, of Bristol, Maine, who died September 22, 1819. On July 15, 1820, Abner (2) Stetson married (second) Susanna Wiley, who became the

mother of one child, James, born May 30, 1822. Children of first marriage were: 1. Martha, born September 14, 1796, married James Robinson. 2. Deborah, November 22, 1798, married Jeremiah Knowlton. 3. Abner (3), the subject of the succeeding paragraph. 4. William D., November 18, 1802. 5. Mary D., February 29, 1804, married Joseph Hiscock. 6. Susannah, January 19, 1806, died March 1, 1809. 7. Waterman, January 1, 1807. 8. Melzar, November 4, 1809. 9. Henry, June 2, 1811, died September 8, 1835. 10. Benjamin D., May 9, 1813. 11. Abigail, November 24, 1814, married Lorenzo Wright. 12. Susannah, August 11, 1817, died October 19, 1819. It will be noted that both of the children named Susannah died in babyhood; one at the age of three and the other at the age of two years.

(VI) Abner (3), eldest son of Abner (2) and Susanna (Day) Stetson, was born January 26, 1800, at Newcastle, Maine, died November 4, 1878, at Damariscotta. His early education was limited to the town schools which he attended till the age of twelve, and his subsequent knowledge was gathered by reading and observation. He early learned the trade of ship carpenter, and afterwards became a master in that line and the founder of the firm which for many years did business under the name of Stetson & Hitchcock. Among the interesting incidents connected with this industry may be mentioned the fact that Mr. Stetson built the ship "Wiscasset," which brought Andrew Carnegie to this country when, an unknown boy, he set out to seek his fortune in America. If the Stetson workmanship had not been sound and trustworthy, we might have been deprived of our most generous multi-millionaire and the multitudes of libraries bearing his name. Mr. Stetson gave up his ship-building at the breaking out of the rebellion, but he still retained an ownership in vessels, and he lost one valuable ship during that war. During his later years he was retired from active business. Mr. Stetson was a man of upright character, and a member of the Methodist church. In politics he was a Whig in early life, but he became one of the earliest and staunchest members of the Republican party, and was one of the presidential electors when Lincoln was nominated in 1860. Mr. Stetson belonged to Damariscotta Lodge of Masons, Alna, No. 43, of Damariscotta. He was a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and his widow was one of the five remaining pensioners of that war at the time of her death.

Abner (3) Stetson married (first), December 13, 1821, Mary Hiscock. Children: 1. Abner, born May 30, 1822, died June 27, 1833. 2. Everett W., born August 23, 1825, married Sarah A. Knowlton, September 25, 1846; one son, Henry C.; died April 18, 1893. 3. Joseph H., born November 25, 1828, died in Seattle, Washington, 1892; married Sarah A. Hitchcock; four children: Alfred, Josephine, Mary, and a baby died at sea. 4. Martha S., born July 20, 1830. 5. Mary E., born August 16, 1831, married Charles G. Merry; one son, Joseph L. S. 6. Abner Crayton, born January 1, 1834, married Rachel Gammans; children: Abner C., Daniel R., Elizabeth; he died 1866. 7. Sarah D., married Daniel Thombs; children: William and Mary; she died 1893. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Mary (Hiscock) Stetson died January 8, 1841. Mr. Stetson married (second), July 18, 1841, Betsey, born in 1818, died September 3, 1865, daughter of Jackson and Lydia (Merry) Riggs. Their children: 1. Charles W., born December 26, 1842, married Sarah Barstow; children: Isabella C., Ralph and two who died in infancy. 2. Henry W., born October 15, 1844, married Isabel Curtis; one child living, Anna Louise, and son who died aged three years. 3. Frederick J., born September 1, 1845, died 1901; married Augusta E. Simmons. 4. John F., born January 23, 1847, died 1877; married Mary McMichael; one child, Bessie M. 5. Wilder F., born January 23, 1849, married Bessie ——. 6. Helen G., born January 17, 1851, married Thatcher W. Parker; children: Stetson married William M. Pennell (see Pennell), son, Anna C., Infant, deceased, and Curtis; died 1892. 7. Edwin F., whose sketch follows. 8. William A., born April 30, 1856, married Mary A. Hill; one child, Marion. 9. Leida M., born May 25, 1858, the present sheriff of Cumberland county. Mr. Stetson married (third), August, 1867, Susan Cushman, of Warren, Maine, who died without issue, March 16, 1902.

(VII) Dr. Edwin F., sixth son of Abner (3) and Betsey (Riggs) Stetson, was born at Damariscotta, Maine, December 21, 1853. He obtained his preliminary education at Lincoln Academy, from which he was graduated in 1874. He entered Bowdoin College, leaving at close of sophomore year to enter Harvard Medical College, graduating in 1879. In that year he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, to begin the practice of medicine, and remained there for six years, during which time he was secretary of Vigo County Medical So-

ciety for several years, also member of Indiana State Medical Society, Tri State and Aesculapian Medical societies, also member and secretary of the city board of health for one term. In 1885 he returned to his home town of Damariscotta, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has been one of the leading physicians. He was a member of the United States board of examining surgeons for Lincoln county, being retired with President Cleveland's election. For the past fifteen years has been a member of town board of health. He is a member of the Lincoln County Medical Association, Maine Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also interested in fraternal organizations, and belongs to Alna Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ezra B. French Royal Arch Chapter, No. 42, of Damariscotta, of which he is a past high priest; Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 5, of Bath; Lincoln Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias, Damariscotta. He is a Republican in politics, and has served on town committees. He has been a trustee of Lincoln Academy from 1888, and now (1909) and for the past three years has been chairman of the superintending committee.

On October 3, 1883, Dr. Stetson married Mary P., daughter of Rufus C. and Mary Matilda (Lunt) Chapman, of Newcastle, Maine. Children: 1. Helen C., born September 6, 1884, in Terre Haute, Indiana, was educated at Lincoln Academy and at Mount Holyoke College, graduating from the latter institution in 1905. Since that time she has been an assistant teacher at Lincoln Academy. 2. Rufus E., August 10, 1886, at Damariscotta, was educated at Lincoln Academy, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1908, and is now studying medicine. 3. Grace L., July 4, 1891, was graduated from Lincoln Academy in 1909. 4. Mary E., July 15, 1894.

(For preceding generations see Robert Stetson I.)

(IV) Anthony, eldest child of STETSON Robert (3) and Mary (Col-lamore) Stetson, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, September 12, 1692, and died in 1747. He lived in Scituate all his life, and was a cordwainer, the term applied to shoemakers in his day. On March 28, 1717, Anthony Stetson married Anna Smith, and they had a family of eleven children: Mary, born December 9, 1717, married (first) John Vinal, (second) James Woodward; Isaac, whose sketch follows; Joseph, February 24, 1722; Anna, June 2, 1724, married William

Hayden; Charles, October 17, 1726; Ezra, September 22, 1729; Elisha, January 28, 1731; Thomas, April 22, 1734; Benjamin, July 7, 1736; Abiel, October 23, 1738; Martha, August 18, 1741, married Seth Taylor, of Pembroke, and moved to Chesterfield, Massachusetts.

(V) Isaac, eldest son of Anthony and Anna (Smith) Stetson, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, October 19, 1719, and died there June 8, 1811, much respected and beloved. On November 16, 1749, he married Ruth Prouty, of Scituate, and they had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. The children were: Isaac, born November 30, 1750, died on board the prison ship "Jersey"; Ruth, March 27, 1752, married John Lincoln and moved to Maine; Elizabeth, September 7, 1754, married Gershom Bowker, of Scituate; Anne, September 22, 1755, married John Morton, of Scituate; Eunice, May 31, 1757, died November 28, 1758; Elisha, whose sketch follows; Eunice, January 2, 1761, married Richard Boylston, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; Abigail, December 26, 1762, married Henry Nye, of Hingham; Mary, January 1, 1765; Chloe, August 21, 1767, married Benjamin Bowker, and moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts; David, July 7, 1769.

(VI) Elisha, second son of Isaac and Ruth (Prouty) Stetson, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, April 8, 1759, and died at Durham, Maine, February, 1848. He moved to Durham with his wife and three children in 1789, and settled on the County Road. In 1784 Elisha Stetson married Rebecca Curtis, and they had eleven children: Ruth, born November 18, 1784, married Nathaniel Parker; Sally, July 20, 1786; Elisha (2), whose sketch follows; Stephen, May 28, 1791, married Betsey Dennison, of Freeport, and lived in Lewiston; Isaac, March 3, 1793, married Betsey Curtis, of Boston, and lived in Pownal; Clarissa, May 18, 1795, married Elisha Lincoln; Abigail (twin to Clarissa), married Nathaniel Parker; David, March 30, 1798, married Elizabeth Sylvester, of Freeport, and lived in Auburn; Mary, April 6, 1800, married Captain Nathaniel Lincoln; Charles, April 11, 1802, married Elmira Watson, of Calais, and lived in Durham; Nathaniel, July 20, 1804, married Ann Osgood, and lived at Durham.

(VII) Elisha (2), eldest son of Elisha (1) and Rebecca (Curtis) Stetson, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, November 17, 1788, and died at Auburn, Maine, January 26, 1876. When an infant of one year he was brought by his parents to Durham, Maine, and there



his youth was passed. For several years he followed the sea, and after his marriage he settled in Auburn. The growth of that city enabled him to sell his land at a great advance, and the remainder of his life he spent in Auburn in retirement. Mr. Stetson helped build the first toll bridge between Lewiston and Auburn, and was clerk of the company thirty years. He was interested in the manufacture of woolen goods and in railroads. For several years he was a member of the board of selectmen at Auburn, and he was active in promoting the public welfare in every way. On October 29, 1815, Elisha (2) Stetson married (first) Pamela Haskell, of New Gloucester, Maine. She died May 22, 1822, leaving three children: Elizabeth A., born September 10, 1816, married Nathan Briggs, of Auburn; Alfred, born November 5, 1818, married Eleanor Barden; Emeline, October 27, 1820, died July, 1906. On April 5, 1823, Mr. Stetson married (second) Laura Bradford, daughter of Chandler and Sarah (French) Bradford, of Turner, Maine. She died June 20, 1862, leaving seven children: Bradford, born January 15, 1824; Pamela H., mentioned below; Laura B., December 8, 1827, died August 10, 1839; Sylvanus C., September 28, 1829; Maria L. C., November 27, 1832; Abigail L., December 8, 1837; Elisha E., December 26, 1841, died September, 1869.

(VIII) Pamela H., eldest daughter of Elisha (2) Stetson and his second wife, Laura (Bradford) Stetson, was born at Auburn, Maine, February 19, 1826. In 1850 she was married to Howe Weeks, of Auburn. (See Weeks, III.)

This ancient and respectable FRENCH family established itself in America about the end of the first decade of colonization in Massachusetts, and has furnished many valued citizens. The name comes either from a French ancestor who settled in Britain and was called "the French" in reference to his nationality, or from his having lived in France.

(I) Edward French was born about 1590, in England, and died December 28, 1674, in Salisbury, Massachusetts. With his wife Ann and two or more sons he came to America about 1637, and received land in the first division at Salisbury, where he also bought land in 1642. He was a tailor by trade, and probably possessed means when he left England. He was a selectman in 1646-47-48, and his name appears on most of the early town lists as "commoner," taxpayer, etc. His will was

made April 10, 1673, and proved two years and three days later. His widow, who was probably a sister of Richard Goodale (1), died March 9, 1683, in Salisbury. Edward French is listed among the settlers of Ipswich in 1637-38. His children were: Joseph, John, Samuel and Hannah, the second born before 1633.

(II) Samuel, third son and child of Edward and Ann French, resided in Salisbury, where he signed petitions in 1658, and was a member of the church in 1677 and 1687. He died July 26, 1692, in Salisbury. Administration of his estate was established November 16, following. He married (first), June 1, 1664, in Salisbury, Abigail, daughter of Henry and Abigail Brown, of Salisbury. She was born February 23, 1644, in Salisbury, and died January 11, 1680, in that town. Samuel French's second wife was named Esther, and she survived him. Six of his children were born of the first wife and three of the second, namely: Abigail, Hannah, Samuel, Henry, Joseph, Nathaniel, Joanna, John and Esther.

(III) Joseph, third son and fifth child of Samuel and Abigail (Brown) French, was born about 1676, in Salisbury, and resided in that town where he was a cardwainer. His will was made March 20, 1745, and proven September 18, 1749. This goes to show that he was prudent, as his will was probably made some years before his death. His wife's name was Hannah, as indicated by his will. Their children were: Abigail, Samuel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Joseph.

(IV) Samuel (2), eldest son and second child of Joseph and Hannah French, was born December 11, 1699, in Salisbury, and lived in that town until the establishment of the province line in 1741 threw his home into South Hampton, New Hampshire, where he continued to reside throughout his life. He had sons, Samuel, Henry, Benjamin, Nathaniel and probably Simon, and a daughter who married Moses Page. Benjamin settled in Gilmanton.

(V) Nathaniel, third son of Samuel (2) French, was born in 1724, in South Hampton, and probably settled in Kingston, New Hampshire.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) French, was born in 1757 and died in 1799. He was a farmer, residing in Epping, New Hampshire, and served as a revolutionary soldier, enlisting June 15, 1775, in Captain John Norris' company.

(VII) Sargent, son of Nathaniel (2) French, was born September 11, 1781, in Ep-

ping, and died September 11, 1866.

(VII) Nathaniel Waldo, son of Sargent French, was born at Tamworth, New Hampshire, November 23, 1807, and died May 30, 1876, in Lewiston, Maine. A large part of his life was spent in Lunenburg, Vermont, where he was a merchant and farmer. His wife was Catherine Gates, born at Lunenburg, Vermont, April 13, 1809, died in Portland, Maine, December 10, 1902. They had a daughter Annette and two sons, George Foster, and Samuel Gates.

(IX) Samuel Gates, son of Nathaniel Waldo French, was born June 13, 1840. After completing his education he assisted his father in business at Lunenburg, Vermont, later going to Lewiston, Maine, where he was in the book and stationery business for several years with his brother. He married Hannah Lowell, October 19, 1865. They had Annette Eliza, Mae Louise, Infant, and Waldo Lowell.

(X) Mae Louise French, daughter of Samuel Gates and Hannah (Lowell) French, was born June 22, 1869, in Lunenburg, Vermont, and was married November 29, 1893, to Edward Smith Stetson, of Lewiston, Maine. (See Stetson, IX.)

Hannah (Lowell) French is a descendant of Percival Lowell, the immigrant (q v.), through Richard (II), Percival (III), Captain Gideon (IV), and

(V) Stephen, fourth son of Captain Gideon and Miriam (Swett) Lowell, was born February 19, 1703, in Newbury, and died October 27, 1776. He was a mariner. Intention of marriage was published November 18, and married December 22, 1727, to Miriam, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was born May 23, 1706, and died April 29, 1767. Their children were Stephen and Lewis.

(VI) Stephen (2), eldest son of Stephen (1) and Miriam (Collins) Lowell, was born October 6, 1728, in Amesbury, and died June 15, 1801, in Buckfield, Maine. He sold property in Amesbury to his cousin, Lewis Lowell, as "mariner," October 10, 1765, and probably removed about this time to Windham, Maine, and later to Buckfield, Maine, where he reared his family and became the ancestor of the Minot, Maine, Lowells. In May, 1765, while at Windham, they sold land on the corner of Love lane and Middle street, Falmouth, Maine. He married, December 20, 1753, Agnes Bolton, of Falmouth, who died June 13, 1801, in Buckfield, Maine. Their children were: Miriam W., Molly, Thomas, Anne, Stephen and William.

(VII) William, youngest son of Stephen (2) and Agnes (Bolton) Lowell, was born May 28, 1768, in Windham, Maine, died in Minot, Maine, July 10, 1840, and was buried in Buckfield, Maine. He lived in Buckfield until 1804 or 1817, when he removed to West Minot, Maine. He was married (first) at Turner, Maine, by Rev. J. Stuckland, August 9, 1790, to Margery Irish, who was born April 12, 1771, in Gorham, Maine, and died November 12, 1812. He married (second) Mrs. Betsey Blake Turner, who was born and died in Turner, Maine. His children were: Hon. James, Mark, Polly, Dorcas, Hon. Stephen, Hon. William, Elizabeth, Margery and Miriam.

(VIII) Hon. James, eldest son of William and Margery (Irish) Lowell, was born January 5, 1792, at Buckfield, Maine, and died in Lewiston, Maine, July 27, 1858. When twenty-one years of age he removed to the new county of Lewiston, and there bought lands which afterwards became very valuable, so that by keen business foresight he became very independent, and helped very materially in the building of the city, and had a large mercantile trade. He was the first president of the Lewiston Falls Bank, now the First National Bank. He was town treasurer from 1829 to 1849, and was representative of the legislature in 1838-39-41-51-52, and was state senator in 1853, with his brothers Stephen and William. In 1854 he was again in the senate with his brother William. He was very prominent in his adopted city, accumulated quite a fortune, and was very much respected by all. He was married, May 1, 1814, in Lewiston, to Hannah Paul, of New Gloucester, Maine. Their children were: Hon. Mark, James, Daniel and Vesta.

(IX) Hon. Mark, eldest son of Hon. James and Hannah (Paul) Lowell, was born March 17, 1815, at Lewiston. He was educated at the academies at Hebron, Gorham and Monmouth, Maine, and then entered into business with his father in 1837 at Lowells Corners, Maine. He was selectman in Lewiston many years, and was postmaster, and member of the Maine legislature in 1862-63. He and his brother were prominent and public-spirited men, aiding in all town and city enterprises, and he was one of the leading citizens of his town. He married (first), December 25, 1836, Ann S. T. Davis, and (second), January 13, 1847, Alma Esther Burbank. Children by first wife were: Eliza Davis, Amanda G., Hannah, Ann C., Alma B. and Edward M. He died in 1888.

(X) Hannah, third daughter of Hon. Mark and Ann S. T. (Davis) Lowell, was born April 22, 1844, in Lewiston. She was married October 19, 1865, to Samuel G. French (see French, IX), and resided in Lunenburg, Vermont, then later in Lewiston. She died in Auburn, Maine, December 26, 1905.

The early history of the Colbath family is, like that of many another (in truth we might say, most others), shrouded in more or less of doubt and mystery. This is due partly to the fact of few records being kept in early days; partly to changes and wars that brought about the removal or destruction of those heads of families who were capable of handing down orally such valuable information; and to the serious loss by fire of those books and manuscripts in which matter bearing upon and relating to family, church and town history were recorded. Indeed, this latter cause, fire, is the fell destroyer that has blotted forever from the pages of history important and valuable data.

Southgate, in his "History of Scarborough, Maine," published in 1853, writes: "Several brothers bearing the surname Colbath came from England early in the eighteenth century and settled in various parts of New England."

Ridlon, in his "Saco Valley Families," claims that Scotland was the country from which the early Colbaths emigrated. He writes as follows: "The name Colbath, as now spelled in America, has undergone the mutilation common to nearly all surnames dating from an early period. We first find it as Calbreath, and later running through such changes as Galbreth, Galbraith, Colbraith, Kilbreth and Colbroth. The various forms of spelling may be attributed to the fancy of some cadets of the family who, as younger sons, established junior branches in new localities; and to such early scribes as received the pronunciation of names from men of foreign accent. The name originated in two Gaelic words, 'Gall' and 'Bhretan,' meaning 'The Stranger Briton,' or as it were, 'Children of the Briton.'"

They were then evidently descendants of that great, splendid tribe of Brythorn Gauls, or, as the Romans called them, Britons, who invaded and conquered the English Isles some three hundred years before the Christian era, and gave the name of Great Britain to them for all time. Later, when the invading Saxon and Englishman came, they found in these Britons their fiercest foes. More than two

centuries of the bitterest war was waged ere they were overcome, and then, only by the ever increasing hosts of the Saxon. Quoting again from Ridlon:

"As intimated, the families bearing these names are of Scottish derivation. The earliest of whom we have found mention were Gillispick Galbrait (1230 A. D.) and Arthur Galbrait (1296 A. D.), who swore fealty to King Edward I. William Galbraith is mentioned as a person 'of good account' in the middle of the fourteenth century. Cadets of the family early intermarried with the lordly houses of Douglass and Hamilton, and through such alliances became possessed of extensive estates in Scotland, where they have continued. During the time of the plantation of Ulster in the north of Ireland by Scottish families (1608-1620), several brothers named Calbreath or Galbraith, who had purchased extensive lands from Sir John Calyuhon, Laird of Luss, removed to that country. These lands, which were called the Manor of Corkagh, were sold in 1664, and two of the brothers, Humphrey and William Galbraith, were retained as agents of Bishop Spottiswood. Another of the brothers was Robert Galbraith. The present representative of the family in Great Britain is John Samuel Galbraith, Esq., magistrate, high sheriff, justice of the peace, and doctor of laws. Heir presumptive his brother, Robert Galbraith. The family seat is Clanabogan, County Tyrone, Ireland."

Nason, the biographer of Hon. Henry Wilson, late vice-president of the United States, says: "Wilson's ancestors, the Colbaths, were of excellent stock, largely from Argyleshire, in Scotland."

Burke's "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry," the great authority in such matters, gives the family coat-of-arms. Bendy of six, argent and azure; on a chief sable, three crosses patee or. The simplicity of these armorial bearings would indicate a very early date; the use of a "chief" presupposes leadership by its bearer; and the pattee crosses point to the bearer being a participant in the crusades to the Holy Land and a member of the order of "Knights Templar."

"And on his brest a bloodie crosse he bore,  
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,  
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he wore,  
And dead, as living ever, him adored:  
Upon his shield the like was also scored."

—Spencer.

(I) So far as known, the earliest appearance of the name Colbath in America is that of John Calbreath, who was one of the Scotch Presbyterians of the "North of Ireland," who petitioned "his Excellency Colonel Samuel



Suitt, Gov. of New England," (Gov. Samuel Shute) "to assure his Excellency of their inclinations to transport themselves to his plantation upon obtaining suitable encouragement from him." While many of those names written nearly two hundred years ago (March 26, 1718) are nearly, some quite, obliterated, the name John Colbreath remains clear and distinct. The handwriting is almost identical with that of the early Colbath of Newington, now to be found upon legal papers, and gives satisfactory proof that he and George Colbath (Colbroth, or Colbreath), who was the ancestor—we believe the emigrant ancestor—of the New Hampshire line of Colbaths, were of the same family.

The next appearance of the name is found in Bradford, Massachusetts. "William Nutt, Jane Colbreath, married May 30, 1723." Next we find in a journal kept by Rev. Joseph Adams, who was pastor of the Newington church from November 16, 1715, to the date of his death, May 20, 1783, this entry:

"1725 Sept 19. Mary Coolbroth owned ye Covenant and was baptized."

"Item. James, Pitman, William & Joseph & Benjamin Sons & Susanna & Mehitabel Daughters wr baptized" "1728 Feb 4. "George Coolbroth owned ye Covenant & was baptized."

We have but one earlier mention of George Colbath—the taxlist of Portsmouth, for the year 1727, shows John and George Colbath as taxpayers. As shown by an old deed, dated July 30, 1730, George Colbath bought land in Newington, of William and Abigail Cotton, of Portsmouth. August 13, 1738, he was granted administration of the estate of his son George Colbath, Jr., in which appointment he is styled "yeoman." April 14, 1752, he sold land in Newington "with the dwelling house and barn standing thereon," to his son Joseph Colbath, and his wife Mary Colbath joined in the conveyance. Thus we have positive evidence of the existence of eight persons who were sons and daughters of George and Mary Colbath: George, James, Pitman, William, Joseph, Benjamin, Susannah and Mehitabel.

It is believed that John Coolbroth, ancestor of the Maine line of Coolbroths (or Colbaths) who settled in Scarborough, Maine, in 1730, married Sarah Harmm, August 17, 1732, and died September 15, 1774, was also son of George Colbath, sen., of Newington, New Hampshire.

It is of interest to note that three of these sturdy sons—Pitman, Joseph, and Benjamin—served their King, under Colonel Samuel

Moore, at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. Later we find one of these sons, Benjamin, a revolutionary soldier, under Colonel Nathan Hale; he died in the service of his country March 20, 1778. Three sons of Benjamin—John, aged twenty-two years; Downing, aged seventeen years; and Dependence, aged sixteen years—with their father, served their country in her hour of need.

(H) James, second son of George and Mary Colbath, is thought to have been born about 1715. His wife, Olive Leighton, was the fifth child of Thomas and Deborah Leighton, of Newington. Her grandfather was Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Elder Hatevil Nutter, of Dover, New Hampshire, and her great-grandparents were Joanna and Thomas Leighton (died January 22, 1671), the English emigrants, who were married probably in England. The children of the marriage of James and Olive Colbath were: Leighton, baptized December 1, 1739; Independence; Hunking, February 17, 1743; Deborah, October 9, 1745; Keziah ———; Winthrop (the grandfather of the late Hon. Henry Wilson), June 16, 1751; Amy, July 9, 1758; and Benning, born May 28, 1762.

James Colbath was a prosperous citizen of Newington, and with his brothers held various offices of the town for many years. The deeds of conveyance to and from James Colbath show that, in addition to his Newington real estate, he was for many years an extensive landholder in the town of Barnstead, New Hampshire. In the year 1748, with the consent of and "humbly" recommended by all the selectmen of his town, James Colbath sent the following:

"To the Honorable: The Court of Quarter Sessions now setting at Portsmouth, in the Province of New Hampshire, the Humble Petition of James Colbath: Shewith that your Petitioner having a Gristmill near my Dwelling house which occasions my home to be much thronged with people, which come to the said mill, and there being no Publick house near putts me humbly requesting that the Honorable Court will allow your Petitioner the Liberty of Keeping a Public Tavern, and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

"Newington, March 7th, 1748-9."

This petition was granted unto James Colbath, and for many years after the "Publick Tavern" was a meeting place not alone for the grist mill folk, but for political and public gatherings, proving an ornament of public utility to the staid citizens of Newington. The

Colbath home, located near the church, has been preserved, and is pointed out as one of the famous landmarks of the town. It is two-storied and painted, and is yet in use as a dwelling house. In the year 1784-85, James and Olive, with their son Benning, removed to that part of Rochester, which is now Farmington, and later to Middleton, where James and Olive died before 1800. They rest in the beautiful site of the family burial ground, upon a hillside of the Colbath farm.

(III) Benning Colbath, born May 28, 1762, died September 27, 1824, married Mary Rollins, born May 26, 1761, died August 9, 1825, daughter of Mary Huntress and Samuel Rollins, of Newington. She was directly descended from James "Rawlins" who emigrated to America in 1632, with the early settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts (Samuel (4), Samuel (3), Joseph (2), James (1)). So favorably is the name Rollins known in New Hampshire history that we need not dwell upon the sterling qualities of her character. She was a person of high aspirations and ideals. Her memory is sweetly sacred to her descendants, "even unto the third and fourth generation." The children of Benning and Mary Colbath were: Betsey, born May 10, 1785; Samuel, February 10, 1788; Mary H., May 6, 1791; Benning, November 17, 1795, died young; Benjamin R., June 6, 1799; Ephraim R., December 24, 1802. Benning Colbath was a man of weight and worth. In 1793 we find him one of the officials of his adopted town; and he remained in her service for more than twenty consecutive years as selectman and in the various offices in her gift.

(IV) Samuel, son of Benning Colbath, born February 10, 1788, in Rochester; died December 8, 1855, in Middleton, married, June 8, 1809, Elizabeth Clark, born May 24, 1788, died December 24, 1867, buried in Middleton. Elizabeth Clark was one of those of whom it may be justly said:

"None knew her but to love her,  
None named her but to praise."

A gentle Christian woman, whose daily life was one of prayer. She was born in Berwick, Maine, eldest child of Samuel and Abigail (Hanson) Clark, and died at the home of her only son, in New Durham, New Hampshire. Her father, Samuel Clark, was born in Berwick, Maine, May 18, 1764; married, May 23, 1786, Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer and Martha (Wentworth) Hanson. (Martha 5, Thomas 4, John 3, Ezekiel 2, William 1). He died February 12, 1855, in St. Johnsbury Cen-

ter, Vermont. Samuel Clark was a soldier of the revolution, enlisted before sixteen years of age, May 3, 1780, and served as private in the regiment of Colonel Joseph Prime, under Captain Jedediah Goodwin. He received honorable discharge November 2, 1780. It is shown by the early records of the town of Middleton, New Hampshire, that he was resident there as early as 1792, and was an extensive land holder. In 1810 he sold to Hattevil Knight, of Rochester, one hundred and thirty acres of land in New Durham, in which conveyance he is styled "gentleman." Later he sold his homestead farm and removed to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, with his son, Nathaniel Clark. It is proudly recalled by his descendants that on a visit to his son he made the journey from St. Johnsbury to Middleton, New Hampshire, in a sleigh, when above ninety years of age. The children of Samuel and Elizabeth Colbath were: Sabrina H. and Jeremiah Smith.

In 1816, directly succeeding his father Benning, we find Samuel Colbath one of the selectmen of Middleton, which office he held for many years. Not alone for his public service was he honored, but for the great moral worth of his character, his blameless life and his upright dealings with his fellow men.

*Jeremiah S. Colbath*

(V) Jeremiah Smith Colbath was born January 2, 1812, in Middleton, at what is now known as the "old Colbath Homestead." The house is quaint and picturesque, and is delightfully situated, overlooking, as it does, the valley of the Cocheco river and the city of Rochester, with a fine view of the distant hills. In the occupancy of the house, four generations of Colbaths have preceded the present owner, Elizabeth Colbath Davis, who is of the sixth generation of Colbaths in America.

The subject of this biography early gave evidence of intellectual ability and great love of study, which were prominent traits through life even to its close. After a course in common school he studied under the instruction of Thomas Tash, the scholar and linguist, until he became a teacher. Being an only son, he did not long continue in this occupation; his duty call was to the farm, to comfort the declining years of his parents. July 18, 1841, he united in marriage with Lydia Millet Webster, of New Durham. She was a beautiful and brilliant woman, who possessed great firmness



HOMESTEAD OF JAMES AND OLIVE COLBATH IN

1895 AND 1896 THE FARMER









Lizzie L. Davis

January 20 1907



and purity of mind. Like her husband, she had been a teacher in the public schools. To life's close she was to him—

"The heart which like a staff was one  
For him to lean and rest upon,  
The strongest on the longest day,  
With steadfast love."

Lydia Millet Webster (1806-89) was the daughter of Reuben (1771-1854) and Lydia Smith Webster (1771-1864), of New Durham. Lydia (Smith) Webster was the daughter of Lieutenant John Smith (1732-1819), of Lubberland Durham; whose wife was Lydia Millet (1735-1821), daughter of Hon. Thomas Millet, of Dover. Ebenezer Smith, who was for twenty years president of the Strafford county bar, was of the family. Lydia (Smith) Webster was born August 26, 1771, in Durham, New Hampshire, on the shore of the lovely sheet of water known as Great Bay. A bride at the age of twenty-two years, she left her early home with all its beautiful environments, to journey on horseback, with the husband of her choice, through the wilderness, and seek a home within its depths. A wise and loving mother, around her name cling tender memories. To her quick sympathy and the efficient aid of her ever helpful hand, her neighbors turned in the hour of their afflictions. The children of Reuben and Lydia (Smith) Webster were: John, born May 12, 1794; Stephen, July 26, 1796; Abigail, February 4, 1798; Elizabeth, December 30, 1801; Valentine S., April 9, 1803; Lydia M., November 21, 1806; and Drusilla B., January 5, 1811.

Lydia Millet Webster was distinctly of English blood, being directly descended from John Webster, born in England (died 1646), of Ipswich, Massachusetts, on the paternal side; on the maternal, from George Smith, who came from old Haugh, in Chester county, England.

The military services of the family Webster are noteworthy. Two nephews—Joseph F. Webster and Henry S. (Webster) Willey, of Farmington—enlisted early and served honorably in the late rebellion. Her brother Stephen (3) Webster (1796-1872), served in the war of 1812. Her grandfather, Stephen (2) Webster (1739-1827), was a revolutionary soldier from October 4, 1775, to his discharge in 1781. He was honored by an invitation to Concord, New Hampshire, at the time of the visit of General Lafayette to that city; and made the journey from New Durham on horseback, when above eighty-five years of age. This revolutionary soldier, who left the endearments of home to fight in the battles of

Bennington, Monmouth, and Newtown, who gave above four years of life to aid his country in her struggle for independence, had for wife a member of the distinguished Choate family of America. She was daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Moody) Choate, and granddaughter of Reverend Benjamin Choate, who graduated from Harvard College, 1703; married Abigail Burnham, and settled in Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1707. Anna (or Anne) Choate was born in Kingston, December 20, 1751, and died October 5, 1848, in Sandwich, New Hampshire. Stephen Webster and Anna Choate were united in marriage in the year 1770, in the town of Moultonboro, New Hampshire. The sacrifices of this devoted wife and mother through all the changes of war, are in the hidden past; oblivion covers her anxious watching and waiting; but time can never rob her of the renown of her ancestry; upon her memory radiates the honor of her husband's loyal service.

Stephen Webster, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, was son of Stephen and Hannah (Swett) Webster. He died January 20, 1827, in New Durham, New Hampshire. His father, Stephen (1) Webster, born 1712, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was an officer in the French and Indian war. In the expedition against Crown Point (1755-56) he appears as "Captain in His Majesty's service." Wherever known the family Webster has shown itself loyal to country, and fearless in the hour of danger. The famed Hannah Dustin was granddaughter of John (1) Webster, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Reuben Webster, father of Lydia Millet, was a prosperous farmer who had by energy and thrift won from the virgin forest the fertile farm upon which he reared his ambitious sons and daughters. One child blessed the marriage of Jeremiah Smith and Lydia Millet Colbath. Beneath the roof of the cottage here shown, within whose venerable walls had lived and loved, had joyed and sorrowed, four generations of her ancestors, on Friday, April 18, 1845, was born to these parents the wished-for daughter, their only child. She was named Elizabeth Lydia, for her grandmothers—Elizabeth Clark Colbath, and Lydia Smith Webster. Royal was her welcome, and from that hour she became the household idol. As time advanced and mentality grew she returned obedience and deep affection. The approval seen on the face of that dear mother was the law that governed her young life. When months were years, and seasons changed, and chill autumnal

nights came on, fires were kindled in the wide-mouthed fireplace, within the spacious sitting room. As the evening lamps were lighted, and the unbroken circle of grandparents and of parents grouped beneath the firelight glow she was gathered in her father's arms, while on her ear fell wondrous woodland tales—of bird or beast; of nest or lair; of babbling brook, or dark and silent river, along whose banks crept dusky forms with the stealthy tread of moccasined feet; of wigwam fires, and lurking foe, and of death of Pauquis—each so graphically told to please her infant fancy. Happy child of honored father, words may never show his worth. At two and one-half years she was carried to the district school, just beside the gateway leading to her home, where she learned to name at sight each letter of the English alphabet. As years rolled on she was kept in almost constant attendance on this and other schools, wherever she might return to her home at nightfall. At the age of twelve years she was placed under the tuition of Miss Martha Stoddard, whose moral influence and rigid thoroughness of her methods of teaching left an impression on the mind of the youthful pupil never to be effaced. One year later she entered the select school of Miss Caroline Knight, in the village of Rochester, New Hampshire. Miss Knight, then in the prime of life, had been for thirty years a teacher. Many an eminent man of to-day recalls with interest hours of study under Miss Knight's tuition while fitting for his college course. Many an honored woman holds in grateful memory the moral and religious influence, the strict yet ever kindly discipline, of this school. Under such most excellent instruction, the subject of this mention remained to the close of her educational course. Almost immediately she engaged in teaching, early in the city of Rochester, later in Farmington, and in the towns of Middleton, Milton, and New Durham. It was her habit to remain for several terms, sometimes for years, in the same school. In this work she continued to the date of her marriage, May 1, 1873, to Thomas M. Davis, of Newfield, Maine. Mr. Davis was a man intellectually gifted, of wide experience and good address, keen and alert in business, his judgment was unerring in his moneyed interests. Born September 18, 1836, in Newfield, Maine; died December 9, 1901, in Westboro, Massachusetts.

Following their marriage, a winter was enjoyed in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C., and in travel through

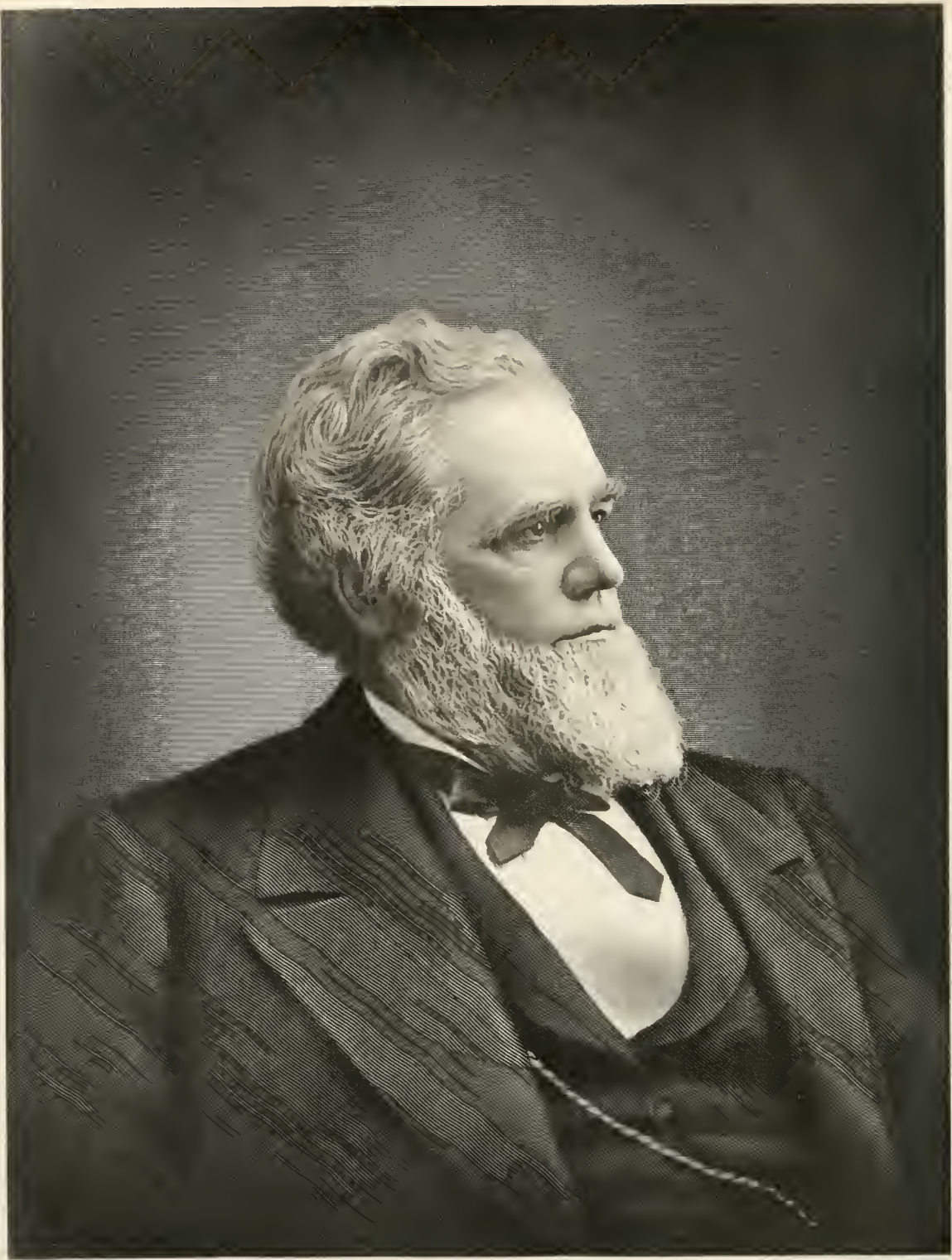
the "sunny South." Soon after their home coming Mrs. Davis returned to her position in the schoolroom, where she continued to the date of her father's decease, when the ever-increasing invalidism of her widowed mother and the added care of her father's estate forced her to resign the work in which she had happily passed so many busy hours.

It is not now known by whom was erected the cottage, once the home of James and Olive Colbath, the great-grandparents of Hon. Henry Wilson, vice-president, U. S. A. The years which the Colbath descendants have owned and occupied, date well into a second century. More than one hundred years ago the first chimney of the old house was removed by Benjamin Colbath, and the one now seen erected. From time immemorial the Colbaths have been landholders; succeeding generations have been buyers until hundreds of acres are covered by the deeds of the present owner. With the turning tide in the commercial value of timber lands and country real estate, it has been found that profit may combine with pleasure in one's investments.

At the age of twenty-six years Jeremiah S. Colbath was appointed by Governor Isaac Hill justice of the peace for Stafford county, which office, but for a lapse of some three years, he retained through life. July 2, 1861, he was appointed appraiser of state prison property, and on the same date he was appointed justice of the peace and quorum. His was a busy life. Much time was given to literary research, and to preparing articles for publication. At his decease he left in manuscript and nearly ready for the publisher a history of his native town of Middleton. He engaged extensively in farming and was also noted as a land surveyor, to which employment he was often called. For many years he served his town as selectman; and in eight of those years was elected chairman of the board. He was also supervisor of schools. In the year 1865 he removed from his native Middleton to the town of New Durham, where he had by purchase become the owner of a large farm. In 1866 we find him in the service of his adopted town as one of the appraisers of her real estate. May 5 of the same year he was elected one of the investigating committee to examine her accounts. Thence on, we find him prominently in her service, as selectman, treasurer, and supervisor of schools. At the age of seventy years, while at Dover, New Hampshire, as foreman of the jury on an important case, he was seized with fatal illness, and died in that city, October 1, 1882. Thus passed sud-







*Wm G Davis*



denly from life's active duties, while in full mental vigor, one who had ever been the soul of truth and honor. Kindly remembered, respected and beloved, he sleeps with his loved wife and honored dead upon the hillside at his early home in Middleton, New Hampshire.

"Warm summer sun,  
Shine kindly here,  
Warm Southern wind,  
Blow softly here,  
Green sod above  
Lie light, lie light,  
Good night, dear heart,  
Good night, good night."

The name Davis, which is of DAVIS Welsh origin, is derived from Davy, a variation of David. In the formation of the patronymic Davidson in many cases became Davison or simply Davis.

(I) John Davis, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, is first mentioned in a grant of land made to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Clough, whose daughter by a former marriage, Elizabeth Cilley, was the wife of John Davis. The grant was made in November, 1684. Of the parentage of John Davis nothing is known, but it is probable that he was connected with the large and numerous Davis families of Newbury and Amesbury. His second wife was Bethiah, daughter of John and Mary (Bartlett) Ash, whom he married October 19, 1702. In 1704 his wife and two of his children were probably the ones who were captured by Indians, as related in Pike's journal. Mrs. Davis, at least, was returned alive, as we find that she was living in Amesbury in 1707. On June 28, 1708, John Davis married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Biddle, of Newbury, preceding the ceremony by an agreement by which he deeded to her his house and land in Amesbury. The date of his death is not known.

(II) Captain John, eldest son of John Davis, was born in Amesbury, May 4, 1689. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Basford, of Hampton, August 2, 1711. He moved to Biddeford, Maine, and was selectman of that town in the years 1723-36 and 1743-49. In 1746 he was ordered to recruit a force for defense against the French and Indians. He died May 12, 1752, and his gravestone is still standing in Lower Biddeford cemetery. In his will he mentions his saw and grist mill on the east side of the Saco river. He had four sons and five daughters.

(III) Ezra, second son of Captain John Davis, was born in Biddeford, Maine, February 20, 1719-20. His wife's name was Sarah, and there is strong circumstantial evidence that she was the daughter of Robert Edge-

comb, of Saco. He died July 26, 1800, and was buried in Limington, where his sons had settled.

(IV) Major Nicholas, third son of Ezra Davis, was born in Biddeford, Maine, and baptized there in June, 1753. He served in the revolution under Captain Jeremiah Hill, in Colonel James Scammon's (Thirtieth) regiment, enlisting as a private May 4, 1775, and serving twelve weeks and five days. He was again with Captain Hill in Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment at Fort George, December 8, 1776, having enlisted January 1, 1776. He removed to Little Ossipee, or Limington, between 1777 and 1778, where he became major of the "Old Militia." On February 15, 1777, he married Charity, daughter of William and Rachel (Edgecomb) Haley. He died February 14, 1832. She died January 5, 1800. They had five sons and three daughters: John, Nicholas, Noah, Elisha, Charity, Sarah, William and Perlina.

(V) William, fifth son of Major Nicholas Davis, was born in Limington, March 5, 1796. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Harmon) Waterhouse, of Standish, September 26, 1817. She was descended from the Hoyt, Libby, Fernald, Hasty and Moses families. They lived in Limington. He has been described as "a man of great resolution and force of character; a judicious farmer and a respected citizen." He died September 17, 1864. She died May 29, 1871. They had six children.

(VI) Hon. William Goodwin, eldest son of William Davis, was born in Limington, June 16, 1825. He left home at the age of fourteen and came to Portland, where he was engaged in the baking business for several years. His health becoming impaired by indoor work, he began driving through the Maine towns selling cutlery and other small wares obtained in New York. He continued thus until 1858, when he entered the wholesale trade in general merchandise in partnership with James P. Baxter, the firm taking the style of Davis & Baxter. Together they became the pioneers of the canning business in Maine, importing many of their goods from England, establishing the Portland Packing Company, and exporting their products to all parts of the globe. In 1881 Mr. Davis ceased his active connection with the packing company, but he by no means ceased to be a busy man, as the offices he held in various institutions gave him plenty of employment. He engaged in building quite extensively, and erected the Davis block, opposite the City Hall and the West End Hotel.



and in conjunction with James P. Baxter built a large store on Commercial street for Milliken & Tomlinson. He was president of the National Traders' Bank, Poland Paper Company, Portland Trust Company, and Maine Savings Bank; a director of the First National Bank, the Portland Street Railway and of the Maine Central Railway, and a trustee of the Portland Lloyds until the business of that association was wound up in 1895. For several years he was vice-president of the Portland Board of Trade. He was a representative from Portland to the Maine legislature in 1875-76, and served as senator from the Portland district in the session of 1877. He was appointed by President Harrison one of the state commissioners at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893. In political matters his was many times the dominating influence, although there, as in business, he never sought the place of leader. Up to 1896 and the nomination of William Jennings Bryan, he was a very enthusiastic Democrat and gave liberally of his time and means to the party, but not approving of the Chicago platform, like other Democrats of the old school, ceased to take an active interest in politics. He never, however, ceased to be a Democrat, but he was a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school.

Mr. Davis was in many respects a very remarkable man. He filled a large place in the arena of business in Portland, much larger in fact than many credited him with filling, and not in the least disposed to push himself to the front. The esteem in which he was held by his associates was voiced at the time of his death by one who was competent to judge, as follows: "Outside of his family there is no place where Mr. Davis' death will prove a greater loss than at the banks." He was so easy to approach, so kindly and patient, and his advice was so sure to be safe and wise that he naturally became the counselor on whom all of the others leaned. Though an exceedingly busy man, he seemed to love to give his time to help his friends and especially to keep them from trouble or rescue them from difficulty. He was gifted by nature with the rare ability to quickly comprehend the situation or to see through a financial problem which other men could not master. His memory of events, dates, minute details was remarkable, and proved of great value to all who consulted him. He was a quick and sure judge of the men with whom he dealt and of those who were serving under him. When he

found a man on whom he could rely, he trusted him implicitly, expecting that the fullest measure of confidence would be rendered to him in return. His word was as good as his bond. Though possessed of a commanding presence, and gifted by nature with the faculty of leading men, he never intruded anywhere, never appeared to be offended, and above all never treated anyone except with courtesy and respect. He was a resident of Portland for sixty-four years. In personal appearance Mr. Davis was attractive. He was of majestic stature and noble build, in proportion perfect. His head was large and finely developed, his features regular, his hair and beard abundant, and his complexion ruddy. His general appearance was suggestive of resolute determination, solidity, and force of will. Yet he was genial and social, was frank of speech, and a despiser of all shams. His religious connection was with the New Jerusalem Church, of which he was a long time a leading member.

William G. Davis married, March 4, 1849, Rhoda M. Neal, of Gardiner. Children: 1. Helen, born 1849, married Joseph G. Cole, of Paris, Maine; deceased. 2. Walter E., born 1853, died in infancy. 3. Walter Goodwin, born January 5, 1857, mentioned below. 4. William Neal, born February 22, 1860, deceased. 5. Charles A., born 1862, died in infancy. 6. Edith, born 1865, married George Taylor Files, professor of German at Bowdoin College. Child, Helen Louise. 7. Florence (twin), born 1869, died in infancy. 8. Alice (twin), born 1869, died in infancy. William G. Davis (father) died April 19, 1903, and his wife survived him only four days, dying April 23, 1903.

John Neal, ancestor of Rhoda M. (Neal) Davis, said to have been a Scotch-Irish emigrant, was in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1730. He was a potter by trade. The name of his wife is unknown. He had two sons and two daughters baptized in Scituate.

John, eldest son of John Neal, was born May 5, 1728. He settled in Litchfield, Maine, a town largely settled from Plymouth county, Massachusetts, but apparently lived for a time in Topsham, for the Brunswick records show that on January 16, 1762, "Mr. John Neele and Mrs. Abigail Hall both of Topsham" were married. It has been impossible to identify her with any of the Hall families then in Maine. He died August 18, 1799. She died November 22, 1818.

Joseph, son of John Neal, was born March

24, 1769. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Adam and Polly (Hutchinson) Johnson. They lived in Litchfield.

Joseph, son of Joseph Neal, was born March 2, 1793. He married, January 30, 1817, Hannah, daughter of Annis and Sarah (Hildreth) Spear, and granddaughter of Paul Hildreth, the adventurous first settler of Lewiston. They lived in Gardiner. He died March 11, 1836, while she survived until December 20, 1881.

Rhoda M., daughter of Joseph Neal, was born September 25, 1828, in Gardiner. She married, March 4, 1849, William Goodwin Davis.

(VII) Walter Goodwin, only surviving son of William G. and Rhoda M. (Neal) Davis, was born in Portland, January 5, 1857. He attended the public schools of Portland, and graduated from the high school in 1875. In that year he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1879. He immediately entered mercantile life, taking a place with the firm of Davis & Baxter. There he served until 1882, when the founders of the firm retired. Mr. Davis's natural qualifications seconded by the able training of his father have made his career as a business man markedly successful. Mr. Davis is vice-president of the Portland Trust Company, a director of the Traders' Bank, a trustee of the Maine Savings Bank, and has interests in various smaller institutions. He has no ambition for political honors, and is never active in political campaigns. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of all the principal non-political clubs of the city, among which are the Cumberland, Portland, Portland Athletic and the Country. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist. Walter G. Davis married, December 8, 1880, Mary Howard, born October 9, 1859, daughter of Colonel Asa Waldo and Jane (Patten) Wildes, of Skowhegan. They have two children: Walter G., born May 14, 1885, a student at Yale, class of 1908; and Clinton Wildes, born June 2, 1888, also a student at Yale, class of 1911.

John Wild, immigrant ancestor of Mary Howard (Wildes) Davis, was born in England in 1618, came to America with his brother, William Wild, on the ship "Elizabetts." In 1639 he served in the Pequot war. About the year 1645 he married Priscilla, daughter of Zaccheus Gould, and moved

to Topsfield, where he entered prominently into the life of the new town, occupying political and church offices. Priscilla (Gould) Wild died April 16, 1663, having borne him three sons and five daughters. He married, November 23, 1663, Sarah, daughter of William Averill, of Ipswich. In 1692 she was arrested on the charge of witchcraft, convicted, and executed on July 19 of that year. The events leading to her arrest and the circumstances of her trial throw an interesting light on the life and customs of the times, but form a story too lengthy to narrate here. Two daughters of John Wild and a son-in-law were also arrested, but escaped execution. John Wild married Mary Jacobs, June 23, 1693. He died in Topsfield, May 14, 1705.

(II) Ephraim, only son of John and Sarah (Averill) Wild, was born in Topsfield, December, 1665. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Clark) Howlett, March 18, 1688-89. He was a prominent citizen, serving as a selectman, treasurer and constable. On the town and county records he is dignified with the titles of Mr. and quartermaster. He died April 2, 1725, his wife surviving until May 17, 1758. They had sixteen children, four of whom settled in Arundel, Maine.

(III) Captain John, eldest son of Ephraim Wildes, was born in Topsfield, June 25, 1690, died September 27, 1750. He served the town as selectman for eleven years. He was a carpenter by trade, and made the town stocks in 1720. The name of his wife was Phoebe, probably a member of the Redington family. She died September 30, 1765.

(IV) Amos, sixth son of Captain John Wildes, was born in Topsfield, January 27, 1727-28. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Porter) Perkins, February 5, 1750-51. She was descended from the Gould, Dorman and Hawthorne families. He died of small-pox on May 24, 1779, and his wife committed suicide in the following December.

(V) Dudley, third son of Amos Wildes, was born in Topsfield in January, 1759. He married Bethia, daughter of John and Bethia (Toues) Harris, of Ipswich, and a descendant of Mrs. Margaret Lake and the Bradford and Raymond families. He died January 21, 1820, and she died February 25, 1833.

(VI) Hon. Asa Waldo, third son of Dudley Wildes, was born in Topsfield in May, 1786. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1809, and for a time taught school in Newburyport and Washington. He was

admitted to the bar in 1820 and began the practice of law in Newburyport. He continued until 1826, when a commission, now known as the county commission, was created and Mr. Wildes was appointed its chairman. He continued a member of the commission, by election and appointment, until 1856, with the exception of one term, 1842 to 1845. He served on the board of selectmen of Newburyport from 1825 to 1827. He married, June 7, 1818, at Newburyport, Eliza Ann, daughter of Captain Abel and Phoebe (Tilton) Lunt, descended from the Essex county families of Appleton, Safford, March, Gilman, Batt and Allen. They lived in a large old Colonial house on High street in Newburyport. Their children were: Rev. George Dudley, Mary Howard (Mrs. Francis Chase), Colonel Asa Waldo, Colonel Henry, of San Francisco, Caroline Huntington (Mrs. Henry Stanwood), Annie Tilton (Mrs. George Stanwood), and Francis A.

(VII) Colonel Asa Waldo, second son of Hon. Asa Waldo Wildes, was born in Newburyport, August 2, 1822. At the age of sixteen he began the study of civil engineering in the office of Colonel T. M. Fessenden, then chief engineer of the Eastern railroad. Colonel Wildes was engaged in the construction of the Eastern road until its completion, when he was transferred to the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland railroad, having been engaged in the engineering department. In 1850 he was appointed resident engineer of the Maysville & Lexington railroad in Kentucky, where he remained until 1855, when he returned to Maine and took charge of the incomplete portion of the Somerset & Kennebec railroad. In 1857 he was appointed chief engineer of the Marquette Ouronagon road, Michigan. In 1859 he became chief engineer of the Grand Rapids & Indiana road extending from Fort Wayne to the Straits of Macinaw. In 1860 he returned to Maine, settled in Skowhegan, and shortly after was appointed an aide on the staff of Governor Washburn. He was appointed colonel of the Sixteenth Maine Regiment in May, 1862. He took an important part in the transportation of Maine troops to Washington, and was at the front at the first battle of Bull Run. Serious illness, caused by long exposure, rendered him unfit for field duty, and he was finally obliged to resign his command and return to his home to regain his health. In 1862 he had been appointed railroad commissioner, and from that year until his death served the state in that capacity. He married, April 10, 1842, Jane,

daughter of Johnson and Lucy (Towne) Patten, of Kennebunkport. She died May 1, 1877. He married (second) August 12, 1878, Fannie Gray. Colonel Wildes died in Augusta. Children by first wife: 1. Francis, died young. 2. George Lunt, born November 1, 1847, married Elizabeth Neal Gilman, June 26, 1877; living in Melrose, Massachusetts; three sons. 3. William Henry, born September 6, 1850, married Abigail Keene, November 26, 1874; four sons; living in Skowhegan. 4. Annie Waldo, born September 17, 1856, married Charles Douglas Whitehouse, October 17, 1876; two sons; after his death she married Henry Norman James, of Franklin, Tennessee, where she is now living. 5. Mary Howard, born October 9, 1859, married, December 8, 1880, Walter Goodwin Davis.

Robert Patten, immigrant ancestor of Jane (Patten) Wildes, came from the Scotch Protestant colony at Coleraine, Derry, Ireland, to America in 1727, accompanied by his wife, their young son and two brothers. The wife, whose maiden name was McGlenhlin, died on the voyage. He appears to have settled in Arundel, on the Saco road, about ten years later. His second wife, whom he married in Scarborough, December 26, 1743, was Florence Johnson, undoubtedly a daughter of James Johnson, of Scarborough, also a Scotch-Irishman. His will, made March 15, 1775, mentions his wife; his son Hector of Topsham to whom he bequeathes his sawmill at Topsham; sons Robert, James and John; daughters Margaret, Mary and Rachel.

(II) James, third son of Robert Patten, married Sally Stone in Arundel, December 7, 1775. It has thus far proved impossible to identify her. His second wife was Abigail Meservy. He died in the spring of 1817.

(III) Johnson, son of James and Sally (Stone) Patten, was born April 9, 1782. When a young man he was mate with his brother, Captain Robert Patten, of the schooner "President Jefferson" (1803), and of the "Paulina" (1811). He married Lucy, daughter of Lieutenant Amos and Sarah (Miller) Towne. She was born February 9, 1799, and her father, a revolutionary veteran, was descended from the Towne, Curtis, Smith and Browning families of Topsfield, Massachusetts. Johnson Patten died June 1, 1848. Mrs. Patten survived him and died in Saco, October 17, 1862.

(IV) Jane, third daughter of Johnson and Lucy (Towne) Patten, was born March 31, 1821. She married Colonel Wildes, April 10, 1842.







Very Truly Yours  
Cyrus W. Davis

The name of Davis is a very common one all over the United States, it being almost as numer-

ous as Smith, Jones and Brown. It has produced candidates for the presidency and judges of the United States supreme court. They have fought on the water and on the land, have tracked the hiding savage in the wilderness, and faced the foe in the bayonet charge on the open battle ground. They have never flinched, never shirked duty. The name comes from David, a Biblical name of Hebrew origin, meaning "the beloved."

(I) The commencement of the line with which we now have to do may be safely set at Yarmouth, Cape Cod, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There, Robert Davis came from England about 1638. In 1643 he was on the roll of those able to bear arms. He was admitted a freeman in 1659, and removed to Barnstable about 1650. He was not a wealthy man.—

"An honest good man,  
And got his living by his labor,  
And Goodman Shelly was his neighbor."

His character for honesty and industry was his legacy to future generations. His farm was on the south side of Dead Swamp, which he purchased from the Indians. The name of his wife was Ann. He died in 1693. His will was dated April 14, 1688, and admitted to probate June 29, 1693. To Josiah he gave a house lot. His widow Ann died in 1701. The fact that she refers in her will, dated May 5, 1699, only to the younger children yields ground for the belief that she was a second wife. The children of Robert were: Deborah, Mary, Andrew, John, Robert, Josiah, Ann, Hannah, Sarah, Joseph and Mercy.

(II) Josiah, sixth child and fourth son of Robert and Ann Davis, was born in Barnstable in 1656, and married Ann, daughter of Richard Taylor, of Yarmouth. Children: John, Hannah, Josiah, Seth, Ruth, Sarah, Jonathan, Stephen and Aura. He had a venture on a trading vessel and was a man of parts. His house was named in the laying out of the county road in 1686; it stood a few feet east of the present dwelling of Lot Estabrooks. His will was dated April 21, 1709, and the estates inventoried £500. He was in Captain John Gorham's company in King Philip's war. He was in the memorable battle, memorable for its brutal savagery and the stubborn valor of the colonists, fought in South Kingston, Rhode Island, in which the Narragansetts were completely routed and their power as a nation of warriors overthrown. It was the last stand of the Narra-

gansetts. No more was heard in the midnight watches of their dreadful warwhoop.

(III) Josiah (2), second son and third child of Josiah (1) and Ann (Taylor) Davis, was born in Barnstable, August, 1687, and married Mehitable, daughter of Edward Taylor, of West Barnstable. Children: Edward, Mary and Josiah.

(IV) Josiah (3), third child of Josiah (2) and Mehitable (Taylor) Davis, was born in Barnstable, August 2, 1718. He married Thankful Matthews in 1745; (second) Thankful, daughter of Ebenezer and Temperance (Haws) Gorham. He resided in the house in which his father had lived. The general court of Massachusetts rewarded the soldiers who served in the King Philip war with grants of land in the province of Maine. In this way Gorham in Cumberland county, Maine, came to be settled, and was called "Narragansett No. 7," it being the seventh town granted away for this purpose. Thither removed many families from the South Shore and Cape Cod as early as 1743, and thither removed Josiah (3) with his family in 1762.

(V) John, son of Josiah (3) and Thankful (Gorham) Davis, was born in Barnstable in 1761. He married Patience, daughter of James and Mary (Gorham-Phinney) Irish, in 1789. Her grandfather, James Irish, served under the famous Indian fighter, Colonel Wentworth, at Penobscot Bay. Her father was also a noted fighter, and served under Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts. John served in the unfortunate Penobscot expedition in Captain McMellen's company, 1779. The battle of Castine followed, from which the Americans retired without winning the prize of victory. The soldiers made their way back through the wilderness to civilization the best way they could, each one for himself. They suffered much from want of food and exposure. The family of John and Patience Davis consisted of Sally, Thankful, James, Rebecca, Temperance, Martha, Mary, Solomon and Cyrus.

(VI) Cyrus, youngest son and ninth child of John and Patience (Irish) Davis, was born in Buxton, Maine. He married (first) Martha Chase, by whom was born to him: Cyrus Augustus. He married (second) Harriet A. Pratt; children: Oscar Pratt, Edward C., Joseph B., Martha G., John C. and Cyrus W.

(VII) Hon. Cyrus W., fifth son and sixth child of John and Harriet A. (Pratt) Davis, was born in Buxton, Maine, and to its schools and Gorham Academy was indebted for his early education. He married Flora E., daugh-



ter of Joseph Phillbrook, of Lisbon Falls, December 25, 1879. Children: Harold P., born March 6, 1887, and Russell Wendell, June 13, 1892. Starting in business with Hon. E. H. Banks, a dry goods merchant of Biddeford, he was later associated with S. Smith, Jr., of Waterville, in the same business. Since he has been senior partner in the brokerage and banking company of Davis & Soule, with offices in New York, Boston, St. John and Waterville. He is a director in many corporations, giving particular attention to mining and electric railroads. He is a man of sound business judgment, successful in whatever he undertakes. Public-spirited, he is loyal to the interests of his adopted city and native state, than whom none of her sons are more deserving of recognition. A man of his stamp and character does not have to wait long without call to political duty. Accordingly in 1900 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the lower house, and given a re-election in 1903, which itself shows in what regard he was held by the community and how well he gave an account of his stewardship. He served on the committee of ways and means, insurance, and mercantile affairs. He was accorded at both sessions of which he was a member the honor of nomination for speaker by his party, though in the minority it was no less a merited compliment. Mr. Davis was the member who introduced the first resolution in regard to the resubmission of the fifth amendment, touching the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. He is a forceful speaker, and what he says carries weight. In 1903 he was mayor of Waterville, and in 1904 and 1906 was candidate for governor of Maine on the Democratic ticket. In politics he is Democratic, and in religion Baptist. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, past master of Waterville Lodge, a member of Teconnet Chapter, R. A. M., No. 52, and past commander of St. Omer Commandery, K. T.

Dolor Davis, immigrant of this DAVIS Davis family, was one of the most prominent pioneers of both colonies. His posterity is very numerous, and among them have been some very distinguished men, namely: Hon. John Davis, governor and United States senator, and Hon. John D. Long, governor, congressman, and secretary of the navy. Dolor Davis married in county Kent, England, March 29, 1624, Margery, daughter of Richard Willard, of Horsemonden, county Kent, yeoman. She was baptized there November 7, 1602, and died

before 1667. Accompanied by his wife, three children and Simon Willard, his wife's brother, Dolor Davis came to New England and settled prior to August 4, 1634, in Cambridge. Simon Willard was one of the founders of Lancaster: he was captain of foot in 1646, major in 1654, and at his death in 1673 "the colony lost one its most distinguished members."

Dolor Davis was a carpenter and master builder. He received his first grant of land in Cambridge, June 4, 1635, and others later. He removed to Duxbury, August 5, 1638-39, and was admitted a freeman and granted land there in 1640. He was a resident of Barnstable in 1643 and was admitted a freeman there June 2, 1646. He was honored in Barnstable with various public offices, including those of highway surveyor and constable. He and his wife were dismissed from the Duxbury to the Barnstable church August 27, 1648. In 1656 he left Plymouth colony and returned to Massachusetts Bay, and purchased in Concord one hundred and fifty acres with a house thereon. In 1666, however, he returned to Barnstable, and died there in June, 1673. His will was dated September 13, 1672, and proved July 2, 1673. It mentions sons Simon and Samuel as already having their portions; eldest son John; son-in-law Lewis and Mary his wife; and daughter Ruth Hall. Children: 1. John, born in England about 1626, to whom was bequeathed the Concord homestead. 2. Mary, born in England about 1631. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Lieutenant Simon, married Mary Blood. 5. Samuel, mentioned below. 6. Ruth, born in Barnstable, March 24, 1645.

(II) Samuel, son of Dolor Davis, was born in England or Cambridge about 1635. He married, at Lynn, January 11, 1665-66, Mary Meadows, who died at Concord, October 3, 1710. He married (second) October 18, 1711, Ruth Taylor, who died August 6, 1720. He was admitted a freeman March 21, 1689-90. He settled in that part of Concord that became Bedford, and his farm was on the back road from Concord to Bedford. He divided his real estate among his sons before his death by deeds. Children: 1. Mercy, born October 27, 1666, died December 18, 1667. 2. Samuel, June 21, 1669, mentioned below. 3. Daniel, March 16, 1673, married at Concord, April 27, 1699, Mary Hubbard; resided at Bedford; died February 11, 1741. 4. Mary, August 12, 1677, married, April 26, 1699, John Stearns. 5. Eleazer, July 26, 1680, married, May 7, 1705, Eunice Potter. 6. Lieutenant Simon, August 9, 1683, married, 1713, Dorothy





John A. Davis



—; removed to Rutland about 1720; died February 16, 1763; buried at Holden. 7. Stephen, March 20, 1686, married, March 26, 1713, at Concord, Elizabeth Fletcher; resided at Bedford.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Davis, was born at Concord, June 21, 1669. He resided at Bedford and Chelmsford, and was one of the early proprietors of Townsend. He married, March 2, 1697, Abigail Read, who died January 13, 1709. He married (second) about 1710, Mary Law. Children of first wife: 1. Abigail, born January 27, 1698. 2. Mary, November 18, 1700. 3. Samuel, October 3, 1703, mentioned below. 4. Jacob, July 8, 1707, settled in Lunenburg. 5. Eleazer. 6. Stephen. 7. John. Children of second wife: 8. Lydia, December 4, 1716. 9. Martha. 10. Deliverance, November 27, 1722.

(IV) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) Davis, was born at Bedford, October 3, 1703. He settled in Lunenburg, perhaps in the part that became Townsend. He was fence viewer of Lunenburg from 1731-1736, hog reeve in 1733. He seems to have been a carpenter by trade. He married (first) Sarah — and (second) January 13, 1746-47, at Lunenburg, Rebecca Larkin, of Groton. He died in 1775 at Lunenburg, leaving a widow, Margaret. Children: 1. Samuel, born March 20, 1730, died young. 2. Sarah, December 7, 1732, died February 10, 1737. 3. Samuel, June 7, 1735. 4. Joseph, May 20, 1738, mentioned below. 5. Submit, married —. 6. Hannah, mentioned in will.

(V) Joseph, son of Samuel (3) Davis, was born at Lunenburg, May 20, 1738. He was a soldier in the revolution, in Captain Samuel Stone's company of minute-men, Colonel William Prescott's regiment, at Lexington. He served in 1776 in the Ashby company, in New York. He settled in Townsend in the part set off as Ashby, and at one time owned what is now the centre of Ashby. Later in life he removed to Maine and had a farm there. He died in Maine. He married, at Lunenburg (intention dated October 22, 1757), November 8, 1757, Elizabeth Foster. Among his children were: Reuben, born at Ashby, December 23, 1783, died December 1, 1835; married Hannah Emerson Walker. Polly, married — Wheeler, and resided at Townsend. Heald, mentioned below.

(VI) Heald, son of Joseph Davis, was born at Ashby, Massachusetts, in 1792, died at Lubec in 1860. He was a farmer and mason by trade. He settled in Lubec, Maine, in 1818.

He served in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Plattsburgh, New York. He married Mary Barnes, of Bath, Maine, born in 1800, daughter of Joseph Barnes, who was a soldier in the revolution in Colonel Strout's (Eleventh Massachusetts) regiment and was a pensioner of the United States when he died in 1830. Children: Eben Adams, Mary Ann, Frances Maria, William H., Emily Fowler, Sybil, John Albion, mentioned below.

Joseph Barnes, of an old New England family, lived at Harpswell, Maine. He was a soldier in the revolution at the age of sixteen and served three years, being mustered out at West Point; was late in life a pensioner. His grandmother was of Scotch descent. He married Lydia Thompson, whose sister Susan married a Captain Kent of the British army. Barnes and Kent both settled after the war at the Three Islands, Grand Manan, Maine. Children of Captain and Susan Kent were: Jonathan, Samuel, Joseph, Polly, Hepsibah, Elizabeth, Susan and Nancy, and both of the latter married Cheneys of Grand Manan. Barnes settled finally at Lubec, Maine, and died there. He was buried in the Lubec burial ground. Children: 1. Moriah (twin), married — Thompson. 2. William (twin), died unmarried. 3. Mary, married Heald Davis. 4. John, lived in New York and followed the sea for a livelihood.

(VII) Captain John Albion, son of Heald Davis, was born at Lubec, April 10, 1832. He attended the public schools of his native town. He began as a cabin boy to follow the sea, then shipped as cook and finally as able seaman. He was second mate of a ship four years after he began to follow the sea in 1848, and in 1855 was a master mariner. For a period of forty-five years he followed the sea and he is one of the best known skippers of Lubec. He left the sea to engage in business with his son-in-law, Bion Moses Pike, of Lubec. The firm name is Davis & Pike, wholesale dealers in cured and pickled fish of all kinds and in salt. The firm has built up a flourishing trade, shipping their goods to all parts of the country. In the civil war he was appointed an ensign in the United States navy by Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, and from that time until 1865 he was in the service, mostly in the Farragut and West Gulf squadrons, in the Cape Fear district off North Carolina. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of William H. Brawn Post, No. 138, Grand Army of the Republic, and past commander and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of America, De-

partment of Maine; of Washington Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lubec. He is a member of the Christian church. He married Ann Maria Comstock, born May 21, 1832. Children: 1. Nelson Rexford, born 1857, died 1872. 2. Lizzie Comstock, February 5, 1862, married Bion Moses Pike, of Lubec. 3. Mary Davis, October 28, 1870, married Irving W. Case, of Lubec.

According to the deductions of ALLAN antiquarians and others who have investigated the origin of surnames, the names Allan and Allen appear to have come from the same remote source; but Allen generally is given an English origin, while Allan, so far at least as it relates to the particular family here considered, is distinctly Scotch, and is traced to Alan, high constable of Scotland and lord of Galloway and Cunningham, and who died A. D., 1234. In this place, however, no attempt is made to trace the Allan pedigree through the several generations anterior to that of the American ancestor, the period of whose life was three score years and ten, and the scene of which was laid chiefly in Scotland and British America; but there was at least one among his descendants whose life and deeds were intimately associated with the early history of America in general and the province and subsequent state of Maine in particular, as will appear to the reader of these pages.

(I) Major William Allan, the immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family here treated, was born in Scotland about the year 1720, and died in Nova Scotia about 1790. He was a gentleman of means, education and high social position, an officer in the British army, and tradition has it that his rank was that of major. Little indeed is known of his early life except what is learned from a family record in his own handwriting, and from which free quotation is made in these annals. He married, July 9, 1744, Isabella, daughter of Sir Eustace Maxwell, of Scotland, gentleman, and at the time of the birth of his eldest son was living temporarily in Edinburgh Castle, to which fortress his family with others had sought refuge during the troubles of the rebellion, and while England and France were engaged in warfare both at home and in their colonies on this side of the Atlantic ocean. In 1748 the treaty of Aix la Chapelle established a temporary peace between the contending powers, but it was at best armed peace and one during which both governments used every means and energy to strengthen their

colonial positions. On her own part the British power at once began to devise ways and means to provide for a large number of soldiers and sailors then recently discharged from home service, and to this end arranged for a system of colonization of the province of Nova Scotia, which although nominally a British province was inhabited by only a few neutral French and Indians. Liberal provisions were made for all who would settle there, and in 1749 under the inducements then offered Major William Allan with his wife and little son John, the latter then four years old, sailed in company with more than two thousand others for America. It has been assumed that when William Allan came to this country he was still an officer of the British army and was on half pay. He remained in Halifax about three years and in the latter part of 1752 was at Fort Lawrence, on the neck which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick, where he may have been commander, but more probably was a subordinate officer; and he remained there until 1759. It is believed that Major Allan served as an officer through the French and Indian war from 1754 to 1763, when the treaty of Paris marked the overthrow of the French dominion in America. About that time he received a large grant of fertile land, became a farmer, and in a few years acquired considerable wealth. His farm was cultivated chiefly by the labor of French Acadians, who became for a time servants to the conquerors of their own territory. He was a member of the colonial legislature and fulfilled the duties of several offices of trust and honor. His nine children received educational advantages and eventually became connected with the best families of the province. In religious preference he probably was of the Church of England, and undoubtedly a man of great determination and energy. His wife died in 1767, and he married a second time, and died a few years after the close of the revolution. In a record of his family written by himself he thus mentions the death of his first wife: "1767. Isabel Allan (wife of William Allan Senior), Departed this life about the Turn of the Night between the 30th & 31st of August, 5 minutes before 12 o'clock." His children: 1. John, born January 3, 1746. 2. Mary, August 16, 1747, died December 22, 1747. 3. Elizabeth, December 25, 1750, married, August 27, 1772, John George Pyke. 4. William, October 27, 1752, died October 4, 1806, married, in 1787, Sarah Dixson; removed from Halifax to Fort Cumberland. 5. George, September 30, 1754, died

May 19, 1804. 6. James, August 25, 1756, died November 1, 1757. 7. Jean, April 10, 1759, married, February 7, 1775, Thomas Cochran. 8. Winckworth, November 21, 1760. 9. Isabel, July 23, 1762.

(II) Colonel John, eldest son and child of Major William and Isabella (Maxwell) Allan, was born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, January 3, 1746 (O. S.), and died at Lubec Mills, Maine, February 7, 1805, aged fifty-nine years. The following narrative of his life is taken largely from "A Memoir of Col. John Allan," by Mr. Frederic Kidder, printed 1867. He came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his parents in 1749, and October 10, 1767, married Mary Patton, born February 3, 1746, died June 8, 1819. He was a representative in the provincial parliament of Nova Scotia from 1770 to 1776, when he was obliged to flee for refuge to the United States, his ideas of freedom having made him obnoxious to the British government, who offered rewards for his apprehension. He came to the states in the autumn of 1776. Proceeding to Philadelphia, he had several interviews with General Washington and also waited upon congress. He was soon after appointed colonel of infantry and superintendent of eastern Indians, and throughout the war was stationed at Machias, Maine. He remained at his post until 1783, when he commenced a mercantile business, which not succeeding well he turned his attention to agriculture and continued in that pursuit until the time of his death.

Such, then, is a very meagre glance at the career of one of the notable characters in our early national history, with none of the sidelights of his eminent services in behalf of American liberty, nor of his private life as a citizen of one of the important states of the federal union. Of his boyhood little is known, although his letters and public utterances give evidence of superior education, and it is known that he possessed a good understanding of English history, was versed in French, having acquired that knowledge from the Acadians among whom his youth was spent; and besides these he was quite familiar with several of the Indian dialects, which knowledge was of much value to him in his capacity of superintendent of the eastern Indians. It is thought that some part of his younger life was spent in Boston, where doubtless under the patriotic influences of Massachusetts public men he learned the lesson which impelled his own later action; but however this may have been the fact remains that upon his return home after a somewhat extended absence there

was an estrangement between his father and himself on account of political questions, for the former remained loyal to the mother country during the revolution, while the son gave his greatest energies in behalf of the cause for which the American colonies were contending.

About the time of the death of his mother Colonel Allan became acquainted with Mary Patton, and it is related that on one occasion she went into his father's store, with a skein of thread hanging loosely about her neck. He playfully attempted to take it off, but she resisted and a merry struggle followed. From that time they became intimate friends and were married October 10, 1767. It is supposed that after his marriage his father gave him a part of his large estate, and he began life in farming and mercantile pursuits. His farm, known as "Invermay," was one of the best in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland and included three hundred and forty-eight acres of land; and besides his own dwelling it contained several country houses occupied by French Acadian families as tenants, two large and four small barns. He also held several important public offices, among them that of justice of the peace, clerk of the sessions and clerk of the supreme court. In 1770 he was elected representative to the provincial assembly and held that office until 1776, when his seat was declared vacant because of his non-attendance. At that time his mind was made up to join the colonies in resisting the oppressions of the mother country, and his actions and utterances impelled the provincial authorities to take measures for his apprehension on the charge of treason to the king. Thus threatened he fled to the states, but not until after he had visited the Indians and secured for the colonies the co-operation of a large number of the Mic-Mac tribe. Leaving Cumberland early in October, 1776, he came to Machias, Maine, later went to Boston and on November 29 started on horseback for Philadelphia, and on Sunday, December 22, dined with Washington at headquarters. He was received by congress early in January, 1777, and gave that body a full statement of affairs in the provinces. Soon afterward he was appointed superintendent of the eastern Indians and commissioned colonel of infantry, and having received instructions from John Hancock left Baltimore for Boston, arriving in that city February 3, 1777.

After he fled to Maine the British authorities put a price on Colonel Allan's head, offering one hundred pounds for him "who has been deeply concerned in exciting the said



rebellion." In writing of Colonel Allan's alliance with the Americans, the historian Murdock says: "As he had no New England ancestors his escapade must be attributed to ambition, romance or pure zeal for what he thought was just and right. For the feelings against the crown in Nova Scotia in 1775 were confined to the Acadian French who resented their conquest, the Indians who were attached to them by habit and creed, and the settlers who were emigrants from New England." When the British sacked Cumberland Colonel Allan's house was one of the first to be destroyed, his wife was made prisoner and taken to Halifax and imprisoned for six months, separated from her children. She was subjected to many insults and indignities, her finest apparel taken and worn by the wives of soldiers and paraded before her eyes. After returning to Boston Colonel Allan remained there about three months then went back to Maine and assumed the duties of his office of superintendent of Indian affairs and entered actively into all of the military operations which were carried out in that region; and from that time until the close of the war his life was one of constant motion, full of danger and frequently subject to covert attack from bitter enemies, whites and red men alike. He was a fearless leader and very capable officer and perhaps no one man in all the province did more than he or sacrificed more than he for the American cause; and when peace was again restored and he gave an account of his stewardship it was found that his transactions were perfectly honest and his character was without blemish. After the war he returned to Boston, resigned his office and closed his accounts with the government. In 1784 he settled permanently in Maine and in the next year began mercantile business on what was named for him "Allan's Island," near Lubec. But he appears not to have prospered in business, for he was so constituted that it was a thing almost impossible for him to press a debtor for payment, hence his forbearance cost him considerable money, and at the end of about two years he closed out his mercantile establishment and went to Lubec Mills, where he died. In 1792 about twenty-two thousand acres of wild land was granted him and his associates, the tract being within what now is the town of Whiting, but the soil was hard and barren and of comparatively little real value to the grantees. In 1801 congress made him a grant of about two thousand acres of land in the then territory of Ohio, on a part of which the city of Columbus is built

up, but this yielded him but little pecuniary advantage.

During the later years of his life he was seriously afflicted with bodily ailments, largely the effects of his years of privation and exposures incident to his public service, and he died as he had lived, a courageous and honorable man, a soldier and patriot. He married, as has been mentioned, October 10, 1767, Mary Patton, who bore him nine children: 1. William, born Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 23, 1768, died March 6, 1814; married Alice Crane, born 1770, died 1841. 2. Mark, born Cumberland, Nova Scotia, March 31, 1770, died September 22, 1818; married Susan Wilder, born 1774, died 1852. 3. John, born Cumberland, December 23, 1771, died October 3, 1863; married Mehitabel Crane, born 1779, died 1846. 4. Isabel Maxwell, born Cumberland, October 23, 1773, died July 12, 1829. 5. George Washington, born Cumberland, March 13, 1776. 6. Horatio Gates, born Machias, Maine, June 13, 1779, drowned October 30, 1837; married Charlotte Crane, born West Point, New York, September 25, 1782, died December 19, 1840. 7. Anna, born Machias, April 16, 1781, died Boston, August 21, 1783. 8. Elizabeth, born Machias, April 16, 1781, died Whiting, Maine, June 22, 1863. 9. Winckworth Sargent, born Lubec, Maine, May 31, 1788, drowned October 2, 1811.

(III) George Washington, fourth son and fifth child of Colonel John and Mary (Patton) Allan, was born in Cumberland, Nova Scotia, March 13, 1776, drowned at sea August 24, 1806. He married Mary Cutts Hart, born 1779, died 1864. Children: 1. Theodore Cutts, born December 26, 1803, died 1865; married Nancy Hall and had two children, Theodore M., born February, 1844, and Mary, born April, 1847. 2. John George, born April 5, 1805, died 1824. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born March 15, 1807.

(IV) Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of George Washington and Mary Cutts (Hart) Allan, was born March 15, 1807, died at North Lubec, Maine, in 1892. She married Colonel George Comstock, born April 19, 1799, and had seven children: 1. Hiram, born February 10, 1828, died April 30, 1900; married Mary E. Brown. 2. Mary Ardelia, December 20, 1829, died August 8, 1849. 3. Ann Maria, May 21, 1832, married Captain John Albion Davis (see Davis). 4. Theodore Allan, May 3, 1834, died April 10, 1888. 5. Eurilla Elizabeth, January 8, 1838, married Alfred Small. 6. Lucia Emily, May 8, 1843, died February 16, 1878. 7. Sarah Jeannett, June 11, 1845.

Case is an ancient English surname. CASE derived it is thought from the Anglo-Norman word meaning hazard, and of the same class of surname as Hazard, but the more reasonable derivation is from the Latin Casa, meaning a house or cottage. The name is found in the Hundred Rolls in the thirteenth century.

(I) William Case, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. He came to the United States shortly after the revolution and became a school teacher. He acquired the trade of shipwright and engaged in business at Lubec, Maine, as a ship builder. He also kept a general store in that town. Children: 1. Solomon Thayer, born December 18, 1833, mentioned below. 2. William. 3. Eben. 4. Joseph. 5. George. 6. Increase, moved to Wisconsin in 1869; he had two sons in the civil war, John W. in the Sixth Maine, who was wounded in the leg, and Alonzo, who lost an eye in the service. 7. Thomas, went to Massachusetts. 8. Samuel, went to Oregon, became an Indian agent for the United States government, and died there. 9. Mary, married Dr. Frank Adams and lived in Litchfield, Maine, where he died. 10. Charles, went to Washington, where he died.

(II) Solomon Thayer, son of William Case, was born at Lubec, Maine, December 18, 1833, died in 1903. He married Lorena Leighton, born March 23, 1835, died June 16, 1908, at Lubec, daughter of Mark Leighton, born 1809 at Lubec, a farmer, descendant of the Leighton family of New Hampshire, prominent from the earliest settlement at Dover and vicinity and at Kittery, Maine, and vicinity. Children: 1. Irving Wardwell, born at Lubec, February 19, 1866, mentioned below. 2. Mary E., born January 11, 1868, married John Muholland, of Lubec; children: Gretchen, Francis, Lorine, Ivan M. 3. Charles Herman, born July 26, 1872. 4. Annie Baker, born January 20, 1876, unmarried, a teacher in the public schools of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(III) Irving Wardwell, son of Solomon Thayer Case, was born in Lubec, Maine, February 19, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Lubec, and was for a number of years clerk in a general store in his native town. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Lubec, and in 1903 and 1907 re-appointed by President Roosevelt. In the meantime the office has been raised from the fourth to the third class. Mr. Case has been a thoroughly

efficient and eminently satisfactory public officer. From the time he came of age Mr. Case has been an active Republican. He has been a member of the Lubec school board from 1887 to 1897. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lubec; of Eastern Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Eastport. He has been master of the lodge and is past district deputy grand master of the second Masonic district of Maine. He is a member of Cobscook Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; of the Modern Woodmen of America; the Golden Cross and of Lubec Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is past master. He is active in the Lubec board of trade. He is a member of the Christian church, trustee and librarian of the Lubec public library. He married, May 1, 1899, Mary Rowena, born September 26, 1872, daughter of Captain Albion and Ann Maria (Comstock) Davis. Her father was born April 10, 1832, served in the United States navy in the civil war, and was a master mariner.

The name Eaton figures largely in American history, and American biography limited to the names of notable personages give place to twenty-three of the names as follows: Amos Eaton (1776-1842), a noted botanist; Amos Beebe Eaton (1806-1887), major-general United States army; Asa Eaton (1778-1858), Episcopal clergyman; Benjamin Harrison Eaton (1833-1904), governor of Colorado; Daniel Cody Eaton (1834-1895), botanist; Daniel Cody Eaton (1837), educator and author; Dorman Bridgman Eaton (1828-1899), lawyer and author; Edward Dwight Eaton (1851), president of Beloit College; George Washington Eaton (1804-1872), president Madison University, Hamilton, New York; Horace Eaton (1804-1855), governor of Vermont; James R. Eaton (1834), educator, Liberty, Missouri; James Webster Eaton (1857-1901), lawyer; John Eaton (1829-1906), educator; John Henry Eaton (1790-1856), United States senator; Joseph Hayward Eaton (1812-1859), president Union University, Tennessee; Joseph Oriel Eaton (1829-1875), painter; Lucien Eaton (1831-1890), lawyer; Samuel J. M. Eaton, D. D. (1820-1889), representative in United States congress; Thomas T. Eaton (1845-1907), editor and clergyman; William Eaton (1764-1811), brigadier-general United States army; William Hadley Eaton (1818-1896), clergyman and author; William Wallace Eaton (1816-1898), United States

senator; Wyatt Eaton (1849-1896), painter. (For ancestry to sixth generations see Jonas Eaton (1) on another page.)

(VII) Joseph Emerson, son of Jonas (5) and Mary (Corey) Eaton, was born in Groton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 1809, died August 4, 1868. He removed from Groton to the St. Croix region, New Brunswick, where he reached manhood and engaged with other members of the family in the lumber business, in which he was succeeded by his son, Bradley L. Eaton. Joseph E. Eaton married, in 1832, Jane Wright, of St. Stephens, New Brunswick. Children: 1. Charles H., a resident of Calais, Maine; married Sarah Keith, of Portland, Maine. 2. Joseph E., a resident of Calais; married Mary Simpson, of Brooklyn, New York. 3. Elizabeth, married Albert Benton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 4. Albert C., married Ella Lovering, of Houlton, Maine. 5. Herbert W., a resident of Calais, unmarried. 6. Bradley Llewellyn, mentioned below. Joseph Emerson Eaton married (second) Elizabeth Roache; children: 7. Mary J., of Boston, Massachusetts, unmarried. 8. William, died in infancy.

(VIII) Bradley Llewellyn, son of Joseph Emerson and Jane (Wright) Eaton, was born in Milltown, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, December 5, 1850. He was a pupil in the common schools of St. Stephens and for five years in the excellent public schools of Boston and Andover, Massachusetts. When sixteen years of age his father died and he took his place in the lumber business on the St. Croix river, which he carried on from the city of Calais, Maine, 1866-87. He removed to New York City in 1887, and two years later became a partner in the lumber business conducted by Church E. Gates & Company, a leading firm in their line in New York City, with large yards at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, and Webster avenue, near Bedford Park, in the Bronx district of Greater New York. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in St. Croix Lodge, Calais, Maine, and the Hugh de Payens Commandery, also of Calais. He is a member of Harlem Social and Harlem Republican clubs, of the New York Yacht, New York Athletic and the Larchmont Yacht clubs. He was made a director of the Mount Morris Bank and of the Metropolitan Bank, both of the city of New York. With his family he attends the Congregational church. He married, October 10, 1872, Vashiti, daughter of Ephraim C. and Vashiti Gates, of Calais, Maine. Children: 1. Jane Vashiti,

born May 28, 1874. 2. Church Gates, December 18, 1876, died December 2, 1878. 3. F. Emerson, November 13, 1878, died October 31, 1881. 4. Grace Llewellyn, January 21, 1883. 5. Ruth Lois, October 20, 1884. 6. Walter Bradley, July 9, 1888.

Whatever may have been the cause of 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 of his intellectual ability and moral integrity. The various admirable characteristics so pre-eminent 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 so 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 proprietor's 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 Sr. 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 pre 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 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 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 his 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 Sr. 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.

(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. He 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 called "cooper" and at other times "planter." He married, about 1644, Martha Rowlandson, daughter of Thomas Rowlandson Sr., of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and sister of the 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.

(III) Joseph, son of John (2) and Martha (Rowlandson) Eaton, was born March 6, 1660, 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 1677, and was a freeman in 1690. He married, December 14, 1683, in Salisbury, Mary French, daughter of John and Mary (Noyes) French, and granddaughter of Edward French, the pioneer of Salisbury. 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 of Joseph and Mary (French) Eaton, was born in Salisbury, October 18, 1685, resided in that town throughout his life, and died there March 1, 1746. Administration on his estate was granted to his son Joseph, "cordwainer," May 18, 1747. He married (first) about 1710, Esther Johnson, of Kingston, New Hampshire, who died January 22, 1728. Wife Es-

ther was baptized in the First Church of Salisbury, September 8, 1723. John Eaton and wife were admitted to the First Church, November 26, 1727. He married (second) July 2, 1728, Elizabeth Hook, who survived him, and married, December 28, 1752, Abner Lowell. Hoyt's old families of Salisbury and Amesbury gives the children of John (3) as: Joseph, John, Abigail, Hannah, Mary, Moses, Esther, Elizabeth, Wyman and John; and adds "perhaps other children."

(V) Wyman, 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 (4), 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 (4) and Jemima (Green) Eaton, was born in Buxton, Maine, December 16, 1781, and died there 1875. The Buxton Centennial History says that Tristram Eaton attended teacher Barnabas Sawyer's school, which was taught in 1785, in Ebenezer Ridlon's house, which house stood where the house of Captain Lewis B. Goodwin now stands. In 1808 Tristram Eaton settled on the place he still occupied in 1872. He was present at the raising of the first mill (a sawmill) at the Bar on the Hollis side. Mr. Eaton is several times quoted by the compiler of the Centennial History of Buxton, and "though feeble in body," is said to be "sound in mind and with a remarkably clear and distinct memory." The compiler seems to have availed himself of all the assistance this ancient man could give him, which without doubt was no little, but he did not give him a single line of a biographical sketch, though he devotes page after page to other men and their families. Tristram Eaton married Betsy Woodman.

(VIII) Stephen W., son of Tristram and Betsy (Woodman) Eaton, was born in Buxton, Maine. His first work in connection with the traveling public was in employ of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Company. He was next engaged as an engineer in making the first survey of the line of the Atlantic & St.

Lawrence (now the Grand Trunk) railroad. After the road was completed he filled the office of freight agent. This office he resigned in 1853 to accept a position on the Michigan Central railroad. He remained there but a short time and then returned to Maine and became railroad superintendent at Leeds and Farmington, next filling the office of second lieutenant of the Androscoggin railroad, and later he was first superintendent of the York & Cumberland. This was the last railroad office held by him. He next engaged in commercial business in Portland, and for many years was one of the prominent merchants of that city. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party, which was then dominant in the state of Maine, and was surveyor of the port of Portland during the administration of President Taylor, serving under Collector Jewett. He was a Free Mason and prominent in the councils of the order. In 1854 he removed from Portland to Gorham, on account of ill health of his family, though still attending to his business in the city. He died in Gorham in 1876, aged seventy-one. Stephen W. Eaton married Miranda B. Knox, who was born in Portland; her father was a descendant of General Knox, having been born in Buxton. Eight children were born of this marriage: Stephen M., Samuel K., George R., Minnie, Charles P., Woodman S., Howard B. and Edward.

(VIII) Charles Coffin, seventh son of Tristram and Betsy (Woodman) Eaton, was born in Buxton, May 14, 1819, and died there March 12, 1898. He attended the district schools and Standish Academy, afterward going into business in Portland, Maine, as general agent of the International Steamship Company and remaining there about twenty years. After retiring from active business he moved to Limington and lived there about six years, where he bought and sold timber and had an interest in the tannery business. He afterward moved to Saco, where he lived about five years, and finally settled down in Buxton on a farm, where he died. He married, in the year 1851, Esther Jane Frost, of Limington, by whom he had three daughters. Ella Frost, died 1852, aged fourteen months; Harriet Rebecca, died 1870, aged sixteen years; Helen Hathaway, born 1858, is still living with her mother in Gorham, Maine.

(IX) Woodman Stephen, fifth son of Stephen W. and Miranda B. (Knox) Eaton, was born in Portland, October 16, 1846, and died in Portland, August 28, 1905. His early education was obtained in a private school in

Portland, and later he attended the well-known Gorham Academy. He was seventeen years of age in 1863, and at that time he became an office assistant in the employ of the Berlin Mills, at Berlin, New Hampshire. He afterward spent some time in Lewiston in the freight department of the Androscoggin railroad, where he acquired his first idea of railroad work, and was next called to the south and filled a position in the office of the provost marshal, New Orleans, till the close of the war. When he returned to Maine he took a position with the Androscoggin Railroad Company and worked a year as freight checker. He left this place to take a position as freight cashier of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth railroad, remaining from 1867 to 1875. In the latter year he was made freight agent of the Eastern railroad, and in 1882 assumed the greater responsibilities of freight agent of both the Eastern and the Maine Central. He was made general freight agent of the Maine Central railroad in 1885 and held that office until 1897. During the time he was general freight agent the road had a very rapid growth, and his care and responsibility increased as the years passed. The manner in which he handled the business proved him to be a man of exceptional executive ability. He attended the High Street Congregational Church and contributed liberally to its support. In politics he was a Republican, and gave his firm support to his party, but never held a political office. He was a Free Mason and attained the thirty-second degree in that ancient fraternity, belonging to Ancient Landmark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a past commander of the Portland Commandery, and grand sword-bearer of the Grand Commandery of Maine. He was also a member of Ligonía Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Eastern Star Encampment, Patriarchs Militant, and Bramhall League, the Cumberland, the Portland, and Country clubs. Woodman S. Eaton married, in Gorham, October 16, 1866, Judith Annette Colby, of Gorham, who was born in Waterford, Maine, 1849, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Almeda (Ballard) Colby. Four children were born to them: William C., mentioned below. Edward S., who died in 1895, aged twenty-four. Harry Woodman and Gertrude May, who died in infancy.

(X) William Colby, eldest son of Woodman S. and Judith Annette (Colby) Eaton, was born in Portland, January 13, 1868. After passing through the public schools of Portland, graduating from the high school in 1886, he entered Harvard College, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1891. After his return to Portland he read law in the office of Charles F. Libby, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1894. Immediately thereafter he re-established himself in what has proved to be a successful business, devoting himself to the general practice of law rather than to any special line. He is a Republican, and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party. In 1901-02 he was a member of the city council; in 1903-04 assistant county attorney; and in 1905-06 county attorney. June 9, 1908, he again received the nomination of county attorney over five other candidates. He is a member of the Cumberland Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was four years on the staff of Governor Powers, as senior aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is as thoroughly interested in Free Masonry as was his father, and is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of which he is a thirty-second degree member. He is a member of the Cumberland, Portland, Athletic, Country, Elks and Lincoln clubs. William C. Eaton married, May 16, 1894, Marion Durant Dow, daughter of Colonel Fred N. and Julia D. (Hammond) Dow, of Portland. (See Dow XI.) They have one child, Annette Hammond, born March 13, 1898.

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The name may have been GARDINER derived from two Saxon words: *gar*, signifying a weapon, dart, javelin, arms; and *dyn*, sound, alarm, noise. These two Saxon words would make the name Gardyn and with the *er*, denoting the inhabitant of a place would be Gardyn<sup>er</sup>, and by transition easily and naturally made into Gardiner. Or it may have come from the occupation of gardener, keeper of a garden.

(I) George, said to have been a son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, was admitted as an inhabitant of Aquidneck, September 1, 1638. He was born in England in 1601, and died in Kings county, Rhode Island, 1679. He left six sons: 1. Benoni (q. v.). 2. Henry,

who died in 1744, aged one hundred and one years. 3. William, who died in 1711, at sea by the hands of pirates. 4. George, who died in 1724, aged ninety-four years. 5. Nicholas, born about 1654, died 1712. 6. Joseph. The fourteen children of George Gardiner, according to Austin, were born as follows: Benoni, Henry, George, William, Nicholas, Dorcas, Rebecca, Samuel, Joseph, Lydia, Mary, Peregrine, Robert, Jeremiah.

(II) Benoni, eldest child of George Gardiner, the immigrant, was born in England about 1627, and died in Kingston, Rhode Island, 1731, aged one hundred and four years. He came to Narragansett, Rhode Island, with his parents, and took the oath of allegiance May 19, 1671, the same year his first child, William, was born of his wife Mary; their other children were: Nathaniel, Stephen, Isaac, born January 7, 1687. Bridget. His wife Mary was born in 1645, and died November 16, 1729.

(III) William, son of Benoni and Mary Gardiner, was born at Boston Neck, Rhode Island, 1671, in Narragansett. He was known as William Junior to distinguish him from his uncle, William Gardiner, who called himself "son of George Gardiner of Newport," and died in 1732. He married Abigail, born in 1681, daughter of John and Abigail (Richmond) Remington, of Newport, Kingston, Rhode Island, and granddaughter of Edward and Abigail (Davis) Richmond. They lived on Boston Neck, South Kingston, Rhode Island, where their seven children were born as follows: 1. John, born 1696, died 1770; married (first) Mary Hill, had three children; married (second) Mary Taylor, of Jamaica, Long Island, seven children. 2. William, married Elizabeth Gibbs, and had issue. 3. Thomas, who died without issue. 4. Sylvester (q. v.). 5. Abigail, married (first) Caleb Hazard and (second) Governor William Robinson. 6. Hannah, married Dr. McSparran. 7. Lydia, married Josiah Arnold, grandson of Governor Benedict Arnold. After the death of William Gardiner, of Boston Neck, December 14, 1732, his widow married Captain Job Almy.

(IV) Sylvester, fourth son of William and Abigail (Remington) Gardiner, was born in the family mansion at South Kingston, Rhode Island, 1708. He was sent to Boston, Massachusetts, to attend school and prepare for the practice of medicine. He spent eight years in England and France, and returned to Boston an accomplished physician and surgeon. He practiced in Boston, where he was considered one of the ablest physicians in America. He



also engaged in business as an importer of drugs and became very wealthy. He became proprietor of about one hundred thousand acres of land, part of the Plymouth purchase on the Kennebec river in the district of Maine. Part of this tract of land he colonized with Germans, that settlement being known as Pownalboro, afterwards Dresden. Another chief town was Gardinerstown, afterwards divided into Gardiner and Pittston. He was a warden of King's Chapel, Boston, and one of the founders of Christ Church there. He also endowed Christ Church, Gardinerstown, now Gardiner, Maine, with ten acres of land for a glebe and twenty-eight pounds sterling annually for the salary of the minister forever. He remained loyal to the mother country at the time of the Revolution. When the British evacuated Boston he was obliged to leave that city and was banished from his estate in Maine. He took refuge in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and his estates in Boston were confiscated. He removed from Halifax to England. He returned to the United States in 1785, settling in Newport, where he continued the practice of his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred in Newport, Rhode Island, August 8, 1786. He married (first) Anne, daughter of Dr. John Gibbons, of Boston, and had six children: 1. John (q. v.). 2. William, who had no issue. 3. Anne, who became the wife of Rt. Hon. Arthur Browne, son (or brother) of the Earl of Almont, and their first son, John, married a daughter of Lord Howe, and the three other children were: James, Anne Maria and Louisa. 4. Hannah (q. v.). 5. Rebecca, married Philip Dumaresque, four children. 6. Abigail, married for her first husband Oliver Whipple, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, and afterward a lawyer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. By her first marriage she had three children: Sylvester G., Hannah, who became the wife of Frederic Allen, a lawyer of Gardiner, Maine, and Anne. Dr. Sylvester Gardiner married (second) Love Eppes, of Salem, Massachusetts, and for his third wife, Catherine Goldthwaite. He had no children by his second or third marriages.

(V) John, eldest child of Sylvester and Anne (Gibbons) Gardiner, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, about the year 1731, and was drowned on his way from Pownalboro to Boston in 1793. He was sent to London to be educated in the law at the Inner Temple, and he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Glasgow in 1755. He practiced law in London and in Wales, and was

sent by the government to St. Christophers, British West Indies, as attorney general in 1765 and he held that important government position up to 1783, when he returned to his native city and practiced law there for two or three years. His father, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, was a large owner in the Plymouth purchase, and became the owner of large tracts in Maine, one hundred thousand acres of land on the Kennebec river, and he became the founder of Gardinerstown, which was afterwards divided into Pittston and Gardiner. John Gardiner located in Pownalboro and he represented that town in the general court of Massachusetts from 1788 to 1793. He accepted the Unitarian religious view and was the prime mover in changing Kings Chapel, Boston, from the use to which it had been consecrated by the authority of the church of England and making it the home of the Unitarian society, but unlike the other Unitarian churches in Boston, Kings Chapel used the book of Common Prayer with the changes necessary to make it conform to the Unitarian faith. John Gardiner received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1791. He married Margaret Harries in South Wales, of a very respectable family, and among their children was John Sylvester, born in Haverford West, Southern Wales, in June, 1765. He was brought up in the family of his grandfather, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, in Boston, 1770-75, returned to England in the latter year and was a pupil of Dr. Samuel Parr, 1776-82. He pursued a course of law in Boston, Massachusetts, 1783-85, but left the law to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. His diaconate was passed in Beaufort, South Carolina, as minister in charge of the parish of St. Helena, where he remained 1789-92. He was elevated to the priesthood in 1791, and was assistant rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Massachusetts, 1792-1805, and rector 1805-30. Harvard honored him with the degree of A. M. in 1803, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the LL. D. degree in 1813. He conducted a classical school in Boston, 1792-1805, and he organized and was the first president of the Anthology Club, Boston, his term as president extending from 1805 to 1811. He died in Harrowgate, England, July 29, 1830, while a health-seeker in that locality. His aunt, Hannah (q. v.), became the wife of Robert Hallowell, and they became the parents of Robert Hallowell Gardiner (q. v.), on whom, on account of a dislike to the religious and political principles of his eldest son John, Dr.

Sylvester Gardiner in his will settled his estate at Gardiner.

(V) Hannah, fourth child and second daughter of Sylvester and Anne (Gibbons) Gardiner, was born 1744, died February 9, 1796. She married, January 7, 1772, Robert Hallowell, for whom the town of Hallowell in the district of Maine was named. They had four daughters, all of whom died unmarried, and one son Robert, who, by the wish of his grandfather, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, as expressed in his will, applied to the general court of Massachusetts to have his name changed to Robert Hallowell Gardiner, and the legislature of 1803 passed an act to that effect and this act gives him a place in the Gardiner genealogy.

(VI) Robert Hallowell, son of Robert and Hannah (Gardiner) Hallowell, was born in Bristol, England, February 10, 1782, while his parents and maternal grandparents were residents of England. He came with them to Newport in 1785, and was prepared for matriculation at Harvard College, and was graduated A. B. in 1801, A. M. in 1804. In 1803 his name was changed by the legislature of Massachusetts, as above mentioned, to Robert Hallowell Gardiner. He devoted his business hours to the cares of the large Gardiner estate and in educational and church work. He was a trustee of Bowdoin College, 1841-60; an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a Whig in national politics and a useful and greatly respected citizen of the town of Gardiner, Maine. He was married to Emma Jane Tudor, and they lived in Gardiner, Maine, where nine children were born as follows: 1. Emma Jane, died unmarried. 2. Anne Hallowell, married Francis Richards and had five sons and one daughter. 3. Robert Hallowell, born November 3, 1809, married Sarah Fenwick Jones, of Savannah, Georgia; he graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1830; died 1886. 4. Delia Tudor, married George Jones, of Savannah, and died without issue. 5. Lucy Vaughan, died unmarried. 6. John William Tudor (q. v.). 7. Henrietta, married Richard Sullivan, of Boston, and died without issue. 8. Frederick, born September 11, 1822, graduated from Bowdoin, A. B., 1842; A. M. 1845; D. D. 1869; General Theological Seminary, New York, 1845; honorary D. D., Kenyon, 1869; Trinity, 1870; married Caroline, daughter of William Vaughan; died in Middletown, Connecticut, July 17, 1889. 9. Eleanor Harriet.

(VII) John William Tudor, second son and sixth child of Robert Hallowell and Emma

Jane (Tudor) Gardiner, was born in Gardiner, Maine, June 5, 1817, and died there September 27, 1879. He was a student at Harvard College, class of 1836, leaving college in 1835 to accept an appointment as cadet at West Point Military Academy. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1840, with a class rank of twenty-six in a class of forty-two, having as classmates: William T. Sherman, Stewart Van Vleet, George H. Thomas, Richard S. Ewell, George W. Getty, William Hays, Rushrod R. Johnson and Thomas Jordan. He was assigned to the First Dragoons, July 1, 1840, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant, and on December 31, 1840, become second lieutenant. He received promotion as follows: First lieutenant, April 21, 1846; captain, October 9, 1851; major, Second Cavalry, October 26, 1861, and he was "retired from active service November 14, 1861, for disability resulting from long and faithful service and from disease and exposure in the line of duty." He served on mustering and recruiting service in the state of Maine and as acting assistant adjutant general; as provost marshal general and chief mustering and disbursing officer at Augusta, Maine, 1861-64, and he was brevetted lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, "for meritorious service during the Rebellion." He was married at "The Woodyard," Maryland, July 5, 1854, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Patterson) Hays, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, born October 25, 1821, and their children were: 1. Robert Hallowell (q. v.). 2. Eleanor, June 3, 1857. 3. Anne, died in infancy. 4. Francis Richards, born 1861, died 1880. 5. and 6. John Hays and John Tudor (twins), born April 6, 1863.

(VIII) Robert Hallowell, eldest child of Colonel John William Tudor and Anne Elizabeth (Hays) Gardiner, was born at Fort Tejon, California, September 9, 1855. He was graduated at the Montreal high school, 1871; Roxbury Latin school, Boston, Massachusetts, 1872; Harvard College, A. B., 1876; student in the Harvard University Law School, 1878-80; admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1880, and practiced law in Boston from that time. He became a director in the Arlington Mills; in the Webster & Atlas National Bank; in the Cochrane Chemical Company; in the Falls Company; in the Shetucket Company, of which corporation he was president; and a trustee of the Gardiner Real Estate Association; the Cushing Real Estate Trust; the Nickerson Land Trust; the Perry Real Estate Trust; the William Lawrence Real Estate

Trust; the Boston Real Estate Trust and of other estates and corporations. He also became a trustee of the Wells Memorial Institute. He was one of the founders of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and served as chairman of its executive committee. He was prominent in the Protestant Episcopal church as a member of the standing committee for the dioceses first of Massachusetts and afterwards of Maine, and delegate from the latter diocese to the general convention of 1904 and 1907, and in 1904 was elected president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and in 1908 president of the National Conference of Church Clubs. In 1900 he made his home and legal residence at Gardiner, Maine, and his winter home is in Boston, his law office being at 713 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square. He was married at Trinity Church, Boston, June 23, 1881, to Alice, daughter of Edward and Anne (Outram) Bangs, of Watertown, Massachusetts. The children of Edward and Anne (Outram) Bangs were: Alice, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1857, wife of Robert H. Gardiner; Anne Outram, married Russell Sturgis; Edward Appleton, Harvard, A. B., 1884; Outram; Francis Reginald, Harvard, A. B., 1891, LL. B., 1894. The children of Robert Hallowell and Alice (Bangs) Gardiner are: 1. Robert Hallowell Jr., born November 5, 1882; Roxbury Latin school, 1900, Harvard College, A. B. and A. M., 1904, and Law School, LL. B., 1907. 2. Alice, February 24, 1885, married Livingston Davis, Harvard, A. B., 1904. 3. Sylvester, January 11, 1888, died May 15, 1889. 4. Anna Lowell, September 9, 1890. 5. William Tudor, June 12, 1892.

COUSENS The first representative of this family of whom there is any information was John Cousens, who settled in Poland, Maine, in 1798, and there lived a useful and busy life, winning the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Sarah Cushman, and among their children was William, see forward.

(II) William, son of John and Sarah (Cushman) Cousens, was born in Poland, Maine, where he spent his active years, and where his death occurred. He was a man of sterling integrity, honorable in all his transactions, and his influence was felt in the community in which he resided. He married Mary Whittam, who bore him one child, Lyman Munson, see forward.

(III) Lyman Munson, only child of Will-

iam and Mary (Whittam) Cousens, was born in Poland, January 10, 1840. He attended the public schools and Gorham Academy. In 1858 he entered the employ of S. M. Milliken at Minot, Maine, the proprietor of a general country store, and there remained four years. He then formed a partnership with his employer, the name being Milliken & Cousens, and this connection continued two years. He then formed a partnership with William H. Rounds, under the firm name of Cousens & Rounds, but after several years this connection was dissolved. Selling his interest, Mr. Cousens removed to Portland and was in 1868 a partner in the firm of Marr, True & Company, but after a few years became a partner in the firm of D. W. True & Company, wholesale grocers, and in 1880 associated himself with Edward Tomlinson under the firm name of Cousens & Tomlinson, wholesale grocers, which was merged into the present firm of Milliken Tomlinson Company. In 1890 William H. Milliken, S. M. Milliken, L. M. Cousens and J. H. Short formed the firm of Milliken, Cousens & Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods and manufacturers of pants and overalls, employing one hundred hands in the factory and with a force of one hundred in the main store as salesmen, clerks, &c., also as commission merchants in cotton goods. Mr. Cousens has been very successful in a financial way, and has interests in various enterprises. He is president of the Fitzgerald Land & Lumber Company, director in the Dalton Paper Mills, the Portland National Bank, the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, president of Dana Warp Mills, member of Portland Club and Lotus Club of New York City. Mr. Cousens is now and has always been a Republican. He is a member of various Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree; is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is connected with the Home for Friendless Boys, the Mary Brown Home, president of the Widows Wood Society, of which he is also a trustee, and the Portland Benevolent Society and Provident Association. Mr. Cousens is recognized as a liberal and public-spirited citizen, interested in whatever promises for the public good and always ready to contribute his share of either work or means to accomplish any good end. Mr. Cousens married, December 8, 1870, Mary E. True, born in Bangor, Maine, 1846, daughter of John and Mary (Abbott) True. Five children were born of this marriage: Two daughters who died in infancy. John T.,





*L M Cairns*



who died at the age of fourteen years. William T., who was a member of the firm of Milliken, Cousens & Company. Lyman A., who married Gertrude M. Cortland. William T. and Lyman A. Cousens are now of the firm of L. M. Cousens & Company, commission merchants on cotton goods. Mr. Cousens and family are members of State Street Congregational Church.

There are families in America COUSINS bearing this name descended from the French family, Cousin, and from English ancestry. The English name is found in old documents spelled Curzon, Cozzen, Cousin, Cosen, Cousens and Cousins. In New England the two last spellings prevail. Tradition makes these families descend from Geraldine de Curson, or Curzen, a man of Breton extraction who followed William the Conqueror into England in 1066. He was rewarded for his services by his chief with many estates, and lived on the principal one at Locking in Berkshire, and was known as Lord of the Manor of Locking. The most distinguished person of this name is George Nathaniel Curzon, first baron of Kedleston, late viceroy and governor-general of India, who married an American, Miss Leiter, of Chicago.

(I) John Cousins, the first settler of the name in Maine and probably in New England, was born in England in 1596. He settled at West Gustigo, now North Yarmouth, on an island near the mouth of Royal river, still known as Cousins' Island. He bought this land of Richard Vines in 1645. After living there thirty years he fled to York on account of the Indian depredations committed in King Phillip's war. G. F. Ridlon Sr., in his book "Saco Valley Settlements and Families," says of John Cousins: "He served in the assembly under Cleve in 1648, while he was deputy president of Lygonia, his name being under his mark on a decree against the Trelawny estate in favor of Robert Jordan, by which act the property of said Trelawny in this state was lost to his heirs. The date of the death of (John) Cousins has not been ascertained, but he must have survived to a great age. His descendants lived in York, Wells, Kennebunk, Lyman, Saco, Biddeford and Hollis, and are now scattered through the state." Isaac and Thomas Cousins are believed to have been sons of John.

(II) Thomas, son of John Cousins, was an inhabitant of Wells before 1670. He had a grant of land consisting of one hundred acres

on Little river. Two of his children were Hannah and Ichabod.

(III) Ichabod, son of Thomas Cousins, spent his early life in Wells, but moved to Kennebunk in 1745. He was a soldier in the old French war, and died of smallpox contracted while in the army. He had a log house surrounded by flankers during the Indian troubles on the coast. He married, July 26, 1714, Ruth Cole, of Kennebunk. Children: Catherine, Thomas, Ichabod, John, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, Ruth and Nathaniel.

(IV) Ichabod (2), son of Ichabod (1) Cousins, was born in Wells, November 10, 1719. He was evidently a man who paid strict attention to his own affairs, held no public office, and seems to have left no record.

(V) Ichabod (3) is said to have been a son of Ichabod (2) Cousins. He was born in Kennebunk, and settled in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, about 1780, being one of the seven purchasers of the Dalton Right, so called, which tract bordered on the Saco river and extended from the northwestern boundary of a "twenty-rod strip" near the brick house of "Uncle David Martin." He cleared a field and built a barn on the rear end of his lot, but afterward lived on the Bonny Eagle road, near the burying ground. He married (first) Dolly Cole and by her had six children: Ichabod (4), Sally, Mary, Priscilla, Hannah and Nathaniel. Married (second) September 15, 1808, Susanna (Deering), widow of Tobias Lord, and mother of Abigail Lord, who married Jeremiah Hobson (see Hobson V); Tobias Lord, who married Adeline Hobson, sister of Jeremiah; Mary Lord, unmarried. She bore him three children: Dolly; Fanny, born January 3, 1810, married Thomas S. Hanson, of Buxton, who died in 1837, after which she married John, son of Jabez Sawyer; Joseph, see forward.

(VI) Joseph, youngest child of Ichabod (3) Cousins, was born in Hollis, May 28, 1812, died at Steep Falls, May 5, 1893. He was a farmer and mechanic; a good citizen and a man of integrity who in his latter years became a member of the Free Baptist church. In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party was formed, of which he was a staunch adherent ever after. He married, in 1837, Deborah Sawyer (see Sawyer VI). Of this union were born six children, only two of whom lived to reach maturity: 1. Harriet N., born March 18, 1839, married, November 8, 1857, Charles J. F. Knapp, of Bridgton; of the three children born to them the first two



were twins, one of whom died in infancy, the other, James Knapp, married Harriet Chase, who bore to him a child, now deceased; Joseph Knapp, the youngest, married Florence Jones; one child, Charles. 2. Stephen Hobson, see forward.

(VII) Stephen Hobson, son of Joseph Cousins, was born in Steep Falls, December 13, 1845. He was educated at Standish Academy, the common schools of his native town and a school at Randolph, Massachusetts, where his sister, Harriet N. (Cousins) Knapp, then lived. In the early '60s he went to Portland, Maine, where he was in the employ of his cousin, John D. Lord, until he returned to Steep Falls in 1870 and built a store to deal in general merchandise. In 1871 he formed a partnership under the name of Cousins & Banks, with Samuel Banks, who came there from Island Pond, Vermont, and was the husband of Elizabeth, sister of Samuel D. Hobson and daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Sawyer, see Sawyer V) Hobson. They continued in general merchandise business—grain and lumber—until the death of Mr. Banks in 1886, when Mr. Cousins formed a partnership with Gideon M. Tucker (see Tucker VII), who was a well-known lumberman. In 1892 they built a grist mill run by a gasoline engine, and in 1904 they formed a corporation with Stephen H. Cousins as manager, a position which he still fills. He is a Republican, interested in what is for the best interests of the community, but has ever declined to accept positions of political preferment. He is prominent in the work of the Free Baptist denomination in this state, and is deacon of the church in his village. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He married, September 12, 1869, Martha Alma Hobson (see Hobson VIII). Children: 1. William L., see forward. 2. Harriette Knapp, born May 8, 1875, at Steep Falls, educated there and at Limington Academy; is unmarried; makes her home with her parents, but spends much time at the home of her brother, Dr. Cousins, in Portland.

(VIII) Dr. William Lewis Cousins, only son of Stephen Hobson Cousins, was born in Steep Falls, October 2, 1870. After attending the public schools of his native village, Fryeburg Academy, New Hampton College and Limington Academy, he spent a year at the Maine Medical School, and then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department of that institution in the class of 1894. During the remain-

der of 1894 and the year 1895 he was assistant resident surgeon of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. In 1895 he settled in Portland, Maine, where he became associated with Dr. Seth C. Gordon. In 1904 he established a private hospital, St. Barnabas, at the corner of Woodfords and Norwood streets, in the Deering district, which has become well and favorably known. He now makes the diseases of women a specialty and is meeting with gratifying success. He is also a surgeon of noteworthy attainments. For eight years he has been on the staff of the Maine General Hospital, four years as assistant and four years as surgeon. He has been for a long term of years consulting surgeon of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and is instructor in clinical surgery in the Maine Medical School, having been appointed in 1906. He is a member and has been president of the Cumberland County Medical Association; member of the Maine Medical Association, and chairman of the National Legislative Committee of that body for Maine; member of the Cumberland Club, Athletic Club, Portland Yacht Club and other clubs. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1907 was a member of the Republican city committee. In religious belief he is a Unitarian. Dr. Cousins married, January 6, 1897, Maude McKenney, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Gordon) McKenney, granddaughter of Deacon Humphrey McKenney, of Limington, and niece of Dr. Seth C. Gordon, of Portland. She was born July 10, 1870, in Limington, and has borne him two sons: Seth Chase, born in Portland, November 2, 1897, and McKenney, born November 12, 1901, died the following day. These children were the ninth generation from John Cousins, the immigrant.

The first Hobson ancestor of whom we are sure is Thomas, of Yorkshire, England, who had a son Henry, who married Jane Carr, whose home was at Neflete, near Whitgilt, in the south part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

(I) William, son of Henry and Jane (Carr) Hobson, was a "merchant adventurer" of London, who fitted out and provided for the Plymouth Colony in New England. In 1652 he settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, where were born to him by his wife Ann, daughter of Humphrey and Mary Raynor, three sons: Humphrey, John and William. William Hobson, first of the name in this country, and Ann his wife, both died in 1694.



*M. Davies*





(II) William (2), youngest son of William (1) Hobson, was born in 1659, and died in 1725. He married, in 1692, Sarah Jewett; children: William, died young; Sarah, Mary, William, Martha, Caleb and Jeremiah.

(III) Jeremiah, fourth son and youngest child of William (2) Hobson, was born 1707, and died in 1741. Although dying young, a large measure of success enabled him to possess a large estate to leave to his family. He married, 1729, Jane Dresser; children: William, Ann, Elizabeth, Joseph and Sarah.

(IV) William (3), eldest child of Jeremiah Hobson, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1730, and died in Buxton, where he was the oldest settler of the name, in 1827, aged ninety-seven years. He was a man of martial proclivities, and much engaged in war. In the French and Indian war he belonged to the First Cavalry Company of Rowley. He re-enlisted in 1759. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, was wounded and taken prisoner at King's Bridge by the British and carried into New York City, where he remained a prisoner of war eleven months. He was afterwards at the surrender of Burgoyne, and had the pleasure of marching into Saratoga at its evacuation. He married (first) Hannah Johnson, by whom he had two children: Jeremiah and Hannah. His first wife died in 1757, and he married (second) in 1759, Lydia Parsons. Their children were: William (died young), Joseph, Samuel, Andrew and Lydia. The second wife died and he married (third) Margaret, who died in Buxton, December, 1819.

(V) Joseph, second child of William (3) and Lydia (Parsons) Hobson, was born in Buxton, in 1762, and died December 11, 1830. He married (first), in Buxton, January 3, 1788, Rebecca Sawyer (see Sawyer V), born July 15, 1765, who bore him ten children, nine of whom were: 1. Joseph, married Mary Townsend. 2. Jabez, married Betsey Hancock (see Hancock). 3. Lydia, married James Marr. 4. Andrew, married (first) Adeline Marr, (second) Statia Hamblin, (third) Jane L. Heath. 5. Jeremiah, married (first) Abigail Lord, (second) Mrs. Olive Merrill. 6. Rebecca, died unmarried. 7. James, married (first) Climenia Marsh, (second) Mrs. Sarah Sanborn. 8. Joanna, married Archibald Smith. 9. Adeline, married Tobias Lord. Joseph Hobson married (second) Susanna (Deering Lord), widow of Ichabod Cousins (see Cousins V), who died in 1860.

(VI) Jabez, second son of Joseph and Rebecca (Sawyer) Hobson, was born September

4, 1790. He had much of the martial spirit of his ancestors, and was a captain in the militia. He was a prosperous lumber man in Buxton when he married, in 1815, Betsey Hancock (see Hancock V), who bore him ten children, of whom the following came to maturity: 1. Sewell, see forward. 2. Rebecca, married Dr. James M. Buzzell; when thrown upon her own resources she took up the practice of medicine, which she pursued successfully for many years. She was in every respect a remarkable woman, and deserves a large place in the history of Gorham, Maine, where she lived for many years, dying in 1899. 3. Eliza, married Samuel Bangs. 4. Almada, married Ivory Harmon. 5. Ellen, married Phineas I. Paine. 6. Jabez, married Eliza J. Smith. About the year 1834 Captain Jabez Hobson moved to Steep Falls, Maine, where he was the first independent lumber operator on the Saco river at that point, there having been previously a co-operative saw-mill there owned and operated by a number of the early settlers jointly: in fact, each man owned the privilege of operating the mill a stated number of days at a time.

(VII) Sewell, eldest child of Captain Jabez Hobson, was born in Buxton, March 26, 1816, and came to Steep Falls with his father, with whom he was associated in the lumber business, a calling which he followed until a few years before his death, which occurred at the home of his youngest son, Sewell M., at Conway, New Hampshire, June 26, 1896. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and possessed the fine physique and good looks which characterized the Hobsons as a race, combined with an intelligence which embraced world affairs as well as matters of local interest. He attended school at Parsonsfield Seminary, where he met and married (first), November 22, 1835, Martha A. Buzzell, daughter of Elder John Buzzell, who was for sixty-five years pastor of the Free Baptist church at Parsonsfield. In 1799 "a periodic ministers' training school" was established in his home with Elder Buzzell as dean. Largely through his efforts Parsonsfield Seminary was established in 1832, which was the first Free Baptist denominational school, and from which Bates College was an outgrowth. In 1811 he gave this denomination its first periodic literature, *A Religious Magazine*, and he aided Colby to arrange the manuscript for his memoirs. In 1823 he published the first denominational hymn book. In 1826 he was one of the prime movers in establishing *The Morning Star*. He edited and published "The Life of Benjamin

Randall," and was prominent in founding the Free Baptist Book Company. He also worked up the conditions which led to the organization of the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Society. His forebears came from the Isle of Jersey in 1696, and settled in New Hampshire, Elder Buzzell being the first one to settle in this state. He was the father of Dr. John Buzzell, a well-known physician of Cape Elizabeth, and of Dr. James M. Buzzell, of Gorham, who was undoubtedly one of the most skillful surgeons of his day, and the grandfather of Dr. John D. Buzzell, who was for many years a prominent practitioner in Portland.

Martha (Buzzell) Hobson was born in Parsonsfield, May 16, 1816, and died at Steep Falls, October, 1855. She bore to her husband six children, two of whom died young. Those living are:

1. Ethelinda, born at Steep Falls, January 12, 1837. She received her education in her native town and at Limerick Academy. She had an alto voice of unusual sweetness, and sang in the church choir for over forty years. She married, November 8, 1857, Gideon Marshall Tucker (see Tucker VII).

2. Anna Elizabeth, born August 5, 1838. She married (first) Jack Seward, of Wakefield, New Hampshire, in 1855, who died August 20, 1856. She married (second) December 18, 1859, Marshall Paine, of Standish, to whom she bore three children: Adelaide Olive, born December 8, 1860, is unmarried, living with her mother in Portland, Maine; Celia Mitchell, born January 3, 1862, married Walter Hamlin, August 31, 1887, and died December 8, 1891; Grace Hobson, born August 20, 1868, married (first) Wilbur F. Chase, September 14, 1887, who died December, 1892; she married (second) Hugh Eustis Potts, June 22, 1896; they have a beautiful cottage on the shore of Sebago Lake, in Standish, where they spend their summers.

3. Martha Alma, born at Steep Falls, May 31, 1848. She was educated in the schools of this town, and Gorham Seminary, and was married, September 12, 1869, at Hillside Manse, Cornish, Maine, by Parson Cole, to Stephen H. Cousins (see Cousins VII). She is a woman of great executive ability, and has been for a number of years at the head of the Maine Woman's Missionary Society of the Free Baptist denomination, of which she is a devoted member.

4. James Edward, born March 31, 1851, at Limerick, Maine. When quite young he went to Somersworth, New Hampshire, where he

entered a dry goods store. He married, October 29, 1873, Emma Swain, daughter of Moses and Emma (Gowell) Swain, of Somersworth, where he was for many years a member of the firm of Dorr & Hobson. To them were born children: 1. Harry Edward, born July 29, 1874, now an electrician in Poughkeepsie, New York. 2. Herbert Leon, born July 12, 1877; married November 4, 1904, Gertrude Abbott, of Buena Vista, Newfoundland; to them were born two children: Dorothy Emma, born August 23, 1905, and James Buzzell, born December 25, 1906. 3. Clifford Maurice, born June 21, 1880, died May 2, 1903.

Sewell Hobson married (second) Ann Thompson, widow of Levi Thompson, and daughter of Elijah and Rhoda (Parker) Emery, who lived in Windham, where she was born March, 1823, and she died in Steep Falls, March, 1895, having borne him one child: Sewell M., who married Orphie Eaton, of Brownfield, in 1884. They live in Conway, New Hampshire, and have one son, Rupert Jabez, who was born September 7, 1903.

James Sawyer, a weaver by trade, settled in Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, in January, 1669. He was probably the son of William Sawyer, who came from England in 1640. The records show that his first wife was Martha. In 1677 the Gloucester records show that a son Nathaniel was born to him and his wife Sarah, and in his will dated May 25, 1703, he mentions his wife Sarah and his children in the following order: My eldest son, Thomas Sawyer; second, John; third, Nathaniel, born 1677; fourth, Abraham, 1680; fifth, Isaac, 1684; sixth, Jacob, 1687; seventh and youngest, James, 1691, and my two daughters, Mary, wife of William Ring, and Sarah, born 1683.

(II) John, son of James Sawyer, married in 1701 Rebecca Standford, and resided at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, until 1719, when he removed to Falmouth, Maine. He settled on the Neck, opposite Portland, called Cape Elizabeth, and in 1719 the town granted him the privilege of the ferry on the cape side, which he kept many years. Children: John, Job, Jonathan, Daniel, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Bethiah.

(III) Joseph, son of John Sawyer, was born in Gloucester, 1711, and went with his parents to Falmouth in 1719. The York county records show that he was appointed special justice of the court of common pleas,

December 27, 1734, April 8, 1743, special justice of superior court in 1749, and judge of the inferior court September 11, 1765. He married Joanna Cobb; children: Ebenezer, Mary, Lemuel, James, Jabez, John, Rachel, Mercy and Rebecca. Joanna (Cobb) Sawyer was the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Cobb, of Cape Elizabeth. Ebenezer Cobb was born April 10, 1688, died October 28, 1731. He was the son of Jonathan Cobb, born April 10, 1660, married, March 1, 1682, Hope Chipman. Jonathan Cobb was the son of Elder Henry Cobb, who died in 1675, and his second wife, Sarah (Hinckley) Cobb, daughter of Samuel Hinckley. Hope (Chipman) Cobb was the daughter of Elder John Chipman, born 1621, died April 7, 1708, son of Thomas Chipman and Hope (Howland) Chipman. Hope (Howland) Chipman was the daughter of John Howland, who came in the "Mayflower" and died 1673, and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, who also came in the "Mayflower" and died in 1687. Her father, John Tilley and his wife, who is supposed to have been a daughter of Governor Carver, came over in the "Mayflower" and the records show that they died in 1621. Joseph Sawyer died March 31, 1800, aged eighty-nine years.

(IV) Jabez, son of Joseph Sawyer, was born at Cape Elizabeth, 1744. He married, March 8, 1765, Mary Pennell, whose grandmother was Sarah Sawyer, sister to Joseph Sawyer. The Rev. Paul Coffin, who was for so many years pastor of the Buxton Lower Corner church, united them. Jabez with his brother John went from Cape Elizabeth to Blue Hill, now called Sedgwick, where they resided several years on adjoining farms. When the Indians became troublesome in that locality they returned to Cape Elizabeth, and when the times became more peaceful they went to Narraganset No. 1, now Buxton, and cleared adjoining farms, where they lived and died. Jabez Sawyer was a revolutionary soldier and a pensioner. Children: 1. Jabez, see forward. 2. Thomas Pennell, married Nancy Cobb, daughter of Eben and Rachel Cobb, of Cape Elizabeth; ten children; those who lived were: i. Eben; ii. Priscilla, married Nathaniel Johnson, of Westbrook; iii. Mary, married Joseph Hanson, of Buxton; iv. Syrena, married a Deering, of Buxton. 3. Joseph, married Joanna Cobb, of Cape Elizabeth; children: i. Eliza, married Isaac Stevens; ii. John; iii. Mary; iv. Joseph Stillman; v. James; Joseph married (second) Mary Ridlon; one son, vi. Phineas. 4. James, married (first) Betsey Merrill; children: i.

Samuel; ii. Hannah, married Christopher Dyer; iii. Mary Ann, married L. Douglass; iv. Eliza, married a Douglass; James married (second) Abigail Milliken; children: i. James Thornton; ii. Eunice, married Albert Jose; iii. Ellen, married Jefferson Cole; iv. Rebecca, died unmarried. 5. William, married Betsey Knight, of Buxton; children: i. Eben; ii. William; iii. Samuel; iv. Eliza, married Jeremiah Mason, of Saco; v. and vi. died young. 6. Eben, married Betsey Knight, of Westbrook; children: Jabez, Nathaniel Knight, Thomas Pennell, Lafayette, Washington, Mary Jane, Ruth Knight and John Knight. 7. Rebecca (see Sawyer V and Hobson V). 8. Mary, married William Elwell, of Buxton; children: i. William; ii. Salome, married Peter Williams, of Gorham; iii. Jabez; iv. Joseph; v. Polly, married Nathaniel Strout, of Raymond; vi. John; vii. Sarah, married Stephen Brown, of Guilford, Maine. 9. Joanna, married Joseph Hanson, of Buxton; children: Moses, Joseph Sawyer, Thomas, Joanna, married Phineas Libby, of Buxton, and three who died young. 10. Sarah, married Isaac Deering, of Saco; children: i. Mary, married Eben Sawyer; ii. Ann; iii. Sarah, married Nathaniel Boothby; iv. Jabez; v. Joseph; vi. Thomas; vii. David; viii. Rufus; ix. Arthur. 11. Lydia, married John Lord, of Buxton; children: Abraham, Nathaniel and Mary Ann, married Elbridge Tarbox, of Salmon Falls. 12. Mercy, married John Knight, of Westbrook; children: Ruth Alden, Nathaniel, Priscilla, died young, John Adams. Jabez Sawyer died April 19, 1816; his wife died March 10, 1814.

(V) Rebecca, eldest daughter of Jabez Sawyer, was born July 15, 1765. She married Joseph Hobson (see Hobson V) and was the mother of ten children and the great-great-grandmother of Dr. Cousins through that line.

(V) Jabez (2), eldest son of Jabez (1) Sawyer, was born in 1768. Married, 1793, Elizabeth Hanson, of Buxton. Children: 1. Jabez, died young. 2. Phineas, died young. 3. Thomas, died young. 4. Enoch, married Hannah Norton; son Phineas. 5. Alvin, married Eliza Hanson, grandparents of Charles Moore, of Steep Falls. 6. John, married Elizabeth Smith, parents of Susan, married Fred Yates, of Biddeford, Almeda, married Henry Anthoine, of Biddeford, and Mary, unmarried. 7. Hannah, married Samuel Hobson, parents of Samuel D. Hobson, who married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Eben (son of Joseph) and Sarah (Haley) Sawyer, of Saco. 8. Mary, married Oliver Smith, parents of Jen-



nie (Peabody), widow of John Marshall (see Tucker V). 9. Deborah, see forward.

(VI) Deborah, youngest daughter of Jabez (2) Sawyer, and grandmother of Dr. Cousins, was born in Buxton, April 20, 1816, died at Steep Falls, March 12, 1899. She was married in Buxton in 1837 to Joseph Cousins (see Cousins VI). The Rev. C. Wellington Rogers, who was her pastor at the time of her death, said of her: "She was a mother in Israel. To her the bond of friendship was almost equal importance to the family ties, and Christian fellowship."

The first record that we have of the Hancock ancestors in this country is in a deed recorded in Salem, Massachusetts. This states that William Hancock, William Hancock Jr. and others bought land in Haverhill in 1728.

(I) William Hancock, born in Londonderry, Ireland, probably about 1670; came to this country some time previous to 1728 and settled at or near Haverhill.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Hancock, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1707, and came to this country with his father. The first record which we have of him in Maine is where he bought land in Narraganset No. 1, now Buxton, in 1749, where he is referred to in the deeds as "of Haverhill." Shortly afterward he must have removed to Buxton, as his residence, in a deed of 1750, is said to be Narraganset No. 1. He was evidently a man of ability and intelligence, as his name is mentioned in connection with all the enterprises of the town until his death in 1769. He was one of the committee who built the first meeting house at Buxton Lower Corner, and called the Rev. Paul Coffin its first pastor, January 31, 1763. In 1754 the town authorized him to build a fort or garrison, and in 1760 he was one of a committee sent to treat with the general court for the settlement of the town lines. Children of William and Sarah Hancock were: Mary, married John Boynton, of Haverhill, a direct descendant of the Boyntons who came from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. Isaac, see forward, and John.

(III) Isaac, son of William (2) Hancock, must have located in Buxton about the time that his father did, for he purchased his home lot, November 30, 1752, and is accredited at that date to Narraganset No. 1. In 1755 he was lieutenant of the company of Captain

John Lane, who became his father-in-law, as he married, December 15, 1756, his only daughter, Joanna, who bore him three children: William, see forward; Sarah, born 1763; John Lane. Joanna (Lane) Hancock was born September 18, 1738, died October 19, 1827. She was noted for great personal beauty, superior intelligence and business ability. After the death of Isaac Hancock in 1764 she married John Garland, of Buxton, to whom she bore several children. She was the daughter of Captain John (2) and Mary (Nowell) Lane, who were married about 1732, and had five children: John (3), born July 30, 1734, died July 14, 1822; Henry, August 19, 1737, died the same year; Joanna, above mentioned; Daniel, May 11, 1740, died September 11, 1811; Jabez, September 21, 1743, died April 30, 1830. John (3), Daniel and Jabez were captains in the revolutionary war and performed valiant service for their country. They had a practical military education, for their father, Captain John (2) Lane, took them with him in his expeditions against the French when they were very young, Jabez being only eleven years of age when his name first appeared on the muster roll. Captain John (2) Lane was commander at Fort Halifax on the Kennebec, 1743-44, and was appointed in 1744 to take charge of the four companies raised in Maine to join the expedition against Crown Point, where he lost his life July 14, 1756. Mary (Nowell) Lane, his wife, was the daughter of Peter Nowell, of York, who married Lydia, daughter of Daniel Jenkins. Captain John (1) Lane came from Limerick, Ireland, settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, and was appointed commander of Fort Mary, Winter Harbor, where he died about 1717. He married, in 1693, Joanna Davidson, daughter of Daniel Davidson, of Newbury, Massachusetts; children: Abigail, John (2), born at Hampton, New Hampshire, November 1, 1701, and Mary.

(IV) William (3), son of Isaac Hancock, was born February 3, 1761, died November 19, 1836. He married, August 26, 1782, Elizabeth Leavitt, born November, 1764, died May 29, 1841, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Phinney) Leavitt, who were married January, 1756. Samuel Leavitt was born 1732, died 1797; was son of Joseph Leavitt, of York, who was one of three persons who built mills in 1761 on Little river in Narraganset No. 1. Sarah (Phinney) Leavitt, his wife, was born May 18, 1734, died April, 1793; she was the daughter of Captain John Phinney,

the first settler of Gorham, who was born September 19, 1693, died December 29, 1784, and Martha (Coleman) Phinney, who was born March 4, 1698, died December, 1784. Captain John Phinney was the son of Deacon John Phinney, who was born in 1665, died in 1746, and Sarah (Lombard) Phinney. Deacon John Phinney was the son of John and Mary (Rogers) Phinney, who were married in 1664. John Phinney was the son of John and Christine Phinney. Martha (Coleman) Phinney was the daughter of James Coleman, who died in 1714; he married, 1694, Patience Cobb, born in 1668, died in 1747. James Coleman was the son of Edward Coleman, who was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Lombard) Coleman. Patience (Cobb) Coleman was the daughter of Sergeant James Cobb, born 1634, died 1695, and Sarah (Lewis) Cobb, born 1643, died 1735. Sergeant James Cobb was the son of Elder Henry Cobb, who died in 1675, and Patience (Hurst) Cobb, his first wife, whom he married in 1631, died 1648. Dr. Cousins is directly descended from Elder Henry Cobb through both his first wife, Patience (Hurst) Cobb, who was the mother of Sergeant James Cobb, who is an ancestor of the Hancocks, and his second wife, Sarah (Hinckley) Cobb, mother of Jonathan Cobb, an ancestor of the Sawyers and Hobsons.

Children of William (3) and Elizabeth (Leavett) Hancock were: 1. Isaac, married Mary Rand, daughter of Michael Rand. 2. Phineas, married Mary Bean, daughter of Stephen Bean. 3. William, married, March 30, 1805, Anna Rand, daughter of Michael Rand. 4. John, married (first) Jane Smith; (second) Mrs. Eliza Pingree. 5. Betsey, see forward. 6. Hannah, married Nicholas Ridlon. 7. Mercy, married Isaac Ridlon. 8. Ruth, married John Bean. 9. Pattie, married Thomas Haines. 10. Anna, married John Rand, son of Michael Rand. 11. Molly, married John Foster. 12. Joanna, married Eleazer Kimball. There are living at Steep Falls quite a number of the descendants of Hannah (Hancock) Ridlon and two grandsons of Molly (Hancock) Foster, John and Wilbert R. Foster, sons of John Foster, of Parsonsfield.

(V) Betsey, daughter of William (3) Hancock, was born September 12, 1792, died April 27, 1867. She married, in 1815, Jabez Hobson (see Hobson VI) and was the mother of Sewell Hobson, the grandmother of Martha Alma (Hobson) Cousins, and the great-grandmother of Dr. Cousins (see Cousins VIII on another page).

John Tucker, one of the early proprietors of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, is recorded as being married and having a son John.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Tucker, of Dartmouth, is recorded as being married and having a son Andrew.

(III) Andrew, son of John (2) Tucker, married Blanche Skinner and had a son John.

(IV) John (3), son of Andrew Tucker, was born about 1735. He married, about 1770, Lydia Jacobs, born August 24, 1743, died October 16, 1793, daughter of Daniel Jacobs, of Salem, Massachusetts, and the sister of Elizabeth, who married Captain John Endicott, of Danvers. Children: 1. John (4), born February 24, 1771. 2. and 3. Andrew and Betsey, twins, born May 2, 1773. 4. Jonathan, see forward. 5. Gideon, born March 7, 1778, married Martha Hardy, daughter of Hon. Benjamin and Frances (Richter) Goodhue. 6. Marcia, born March 11, 1780. 7. Samuel D., born January 26, 1782, married, October 19, 1815, Nancy Jenks. 8. Edward, born April 13, 1784. 9. Henry, born February 27, 1786.

(V) Jonathan, son of John (3) Tucker, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 13, 1776. He came to Saco some time prior to 1797, for in that year he formed a partnership with Samuel Cleaves, under the name of Cleaves & Tucker. They built wharves, dealt in general merchandise and lumber, and were interested in the shipping business. It seems a strange coincidence that both Portland and Saco should have among their earlier business enterprises a Cleaves and Tucker firm, with no traceable connection between the two. Mr. Tucker was prominent in all the city affairs, being one of the original stockholders in the Saco Bank in 1803, and a director from 1806 to 1813. He was president of the Manufacturers' Bank from 1825 to 1832, of which he was also a director from 1825 to 1834. He was one of the incorporators of the Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution, of which he was vice-president from 1827 to 1838. He represented Saco in the legislature in 1840-41, was a trustee of Thornton Academy from 1811 to 1861 and president of that institution from 1848 to 1859. He married, May 15, 1800, Hannah Scamman, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Jordan) Scamman. She was a descendant of Humphrey Scamman (1) through Captain Humphrey (2) and James (3), the father of Nathaniel. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker: 1. Gideon, see forward. 2. William, born August 26, 1804, died February 4, 1855. 3. Henry, born December 19,

1805, died at Fairfield, Maine, June 5, 1874; married, September 2, 1827, Miranda Murch. 4. Nathan Scamman, born December 27, 1807, married Syrena Babbitt, September 18, 1850. 5. Lydia Elizabeth, born December 26, 1809, died unmarried December 1, 1828. 6. Sarah Martha, born June 16, 1814, died December 19, 1866; married the Rev. George Packard, May 21, 1833. 7. and 8. Hannah Marcia and Ann Jenks, twins, born September 7, 1816; Ann Jenks died unmarried February 2, 1899; Hannah Marcia married Daniel Cleaves Jr. on her nineteenth birthday, September 7, 1835; she died May 4, 1886, leaving issue.

(VI) Gideon, son of Jonathan Tucker, was born in Saco, Maine, June 4, 1802. He was educated in the schools of that city and Harvard College, from which institution he was graduated in 1820, when only eighteen years of age. He represented Saco in the legislature in 1829-44-46-50, was a member of the executive council in 1854, and a member of the senate in 1862. He was a trustee of Thornton Academy from 1840 to 1863, and a director of the Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution 1853-63. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Phoebe (Milliken) Marshall, bore him a son, Gideon Marshall, see forward, and died in 1837. He married, December 30, 1847, Caroline Atchinson; children: 1. John. 2. Rebecca, married a Guilford. 3. Henry, married a Knight. 4. Sarah, married Edward Garland.

Jonathan Marshall, aforementioned, was the son of Captain Daniel Marshall, who married Ruth Andrews, November, 1774, and the grandson of Captain Daniel Marshall, who married Mary Peabody, and commanded the brig "Jeopold," which came from Nevis in 1714 with "one passenger." He was born October 27, 1780, married Phoebe Milliken, daughter of Lemuel and Phoebe (Lord) Milliken. Lemuel Milliken, who was a revolutionary soldier, was a son of "Squire" Edward and Abigail (Norman) Milliken, of Scarborough, a detailed account of whose family can be found in G. T. Ridlon's *Genealogy of the Milliken family*. Children of Jonathan and Phoebe Marshall: 1. Lemuel, born November 11, 1804, married Sarah Gowen, of Saco; moved to Steep Falls in 1849 and lived there until his death. 2. Sarah, aforementioned as the wife of Gideon Tucker. 3. Captain Daniel, born January 9, 1808, married Charlotte —; died in Salem, April 9, 1900, having followed the sea for more than half a century; the last twenty years of his life he spent on shore and watched with regret the decadence

of shipping at that port; children: i. Daniel, who resides in Michigan; ii. George; iii. Alonzo; iv. Martha, married George Glover; the three latter named reside in Salem. 4. John, born May 12, 1811, married, May 7, 1837, Elizabeth Hinton, of Bloomfield, Maine. They lived in Augusta, where were born to them three children, James Hinton, Emma Frances, George Quimby, who is the only one now living, a resident of Somerville, Massachusetts. He has one daughter Ethel. John Marshall was a unique character in the history of travel in this state, as he began driving a stage in 1829 when only eighteen years of age and before there was any railroad east of Boston or steamboat lines skirting our shores. His first long route was from Portland to Bath, after which, in 1833, he drove from Portland to Augusta. It was about this time that he carried Andrew Jackson's second inaugural message from Portland to Augusta, going on horseback and changing his mount frequently. When you consider that at that time there were none of our modern methods of transmitting news—no railroads—no telegraphs—no telephones—you can imagine with what eagerness the carrier of Jackson's message was awaited at Augusta, when the country was so agitated over the tariff and banking questions. In the writer's possession is the old leather wallet in which Mr. Marshall carried this message, as well as all the monies entrusted to him during his forty-three years of service. He was undoubtedly the founder of the express business in this state, as he was the original carrier of Carpenter's express, out of which grew the Adams Express Company. Banks, firms and individuals entrusted him with thousands of dollars, all of which was promptly delivered. He came into contact with all the prominent men of his time, many of whom were his lifelong friends. He was a Democrat, and punctual in his political life as in all else; he voted at all elections from Andrew Jackson to William McKinley. During the rebellion he drove from Bath to Rockland, and his last route, which he gave up in 1872, was from Damariscotta to Pemaquid. Soon after retiring he went to Steep Falls where he bought a farm on the banks of the Saco, on the Limington side, in 1879, and January 9, 1880, he married Jennie C. (Smith) Peabody (see Sawyer V), who survives him. He died June 3, 1903. 5. Samuel, born September 1, 1814, was lost at sea. 6. Ruth Andrews, born in Scarborough, February 22, 1818, went to the front as a nurse during the war of the rebellion; at the close of the war



she married Allan W. Hoegman and made her home in Washington where she died. 7. Martha Ann, born June 18, 1820, married John Hall, of Waterborough, and lived for many years in Merrimac, Massachusetts, where her husband was engaged in the carriage business, and where she died June 25, 1902; children: Sarah, Marshall, James, Frank and Kate. Marshall and Frank served their country in the war of the rebellion; Frank died while serving as chief of police of his home town. 8. William, born in Buxton, July 9, 1823, died in Biddeford, July 23, 1849.

(VII) Gideon Marshall, son of Gideon Tucker, was born in Buxton, May 19, 1829. In 1848-49 he made two voyages to South America; the first with his uncle, Captain Daniel Marshall, on the brig "Margarita," and the second with Captain George Upton on the barque "Oceania," going out of Salem, Massachusetts, on both trips. In 1850 he went to Steep Falls, Maine, where he spent the following eight years chiefly in the employ of the Hobsons and Lords who carried on the lumber business there. In 1858 he went into business for himself, "teaming," between Steep Falls and Portland before the railroad was built. He enlisted, August 14, 1862, in the Sixteenth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, Company F, and served until he was mustered out of service at Washington after Lee's surrender. He was at some of the principal battles of the rebellion, such as Gettysburg, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Round Mountain, Antietam and many others. He was promoted to wagon master, then to brigade wagon and forage master. In 1866 he became associated with Mark R. Coolbroth in the buying and selling of timber, a connection severed only by the death of Mr. Coolbroth in 1903. In 1874 he bought out the interest of Bradbury Merrill in the A. F. Sanborn Lumber Company, and was a member of that firm until their mill burned in 1877, after which for several years Coolbroth & Tucker manufactured shooks at "Moody's Mill" on Watchic brook. In 1886 he bought out the interest of the Samuel Banks heirs, and formed a partnership with Stephen Hobson Cousins (see Cousins VII) under the firm name of Cousins & Tucker. He also by the same transaction became again a member of the A. F. Sanborn Lumber Company. Cousins & Tucker sold out their interest in this company in 1902. They formed a corporation in 1904 and in 1905 Mr. Tucker sold out his interest in same. He conducted business with his son, William M. Tucker, under the firm

name of G. M. Tucker & Son until 1907, when he sold out to the son. Although at this date (1909) practically retired from business and nearly eighty years of age, he still has considerable timber interests, and is as active mentally and physically as many a man at fifty. He is a staunch Republican in politics, having been for many years a member of the town and county committees, and often a delegate to county and state conventions. He was one of the charter members of Crescent Lodge, No. 77, K. of P., of Steep Falls, and a member of Adoniram Lodge, F. and A. M., of Limington since 1857.

He married, November 8, 1857, Ethelinda Hobson, daughter of Sewell and Martha (Buzzell) Hobson (see Hobson VII). Children: William Marshall, see forward; Martha Hobson, see forward; James Frederick, see forward; John Lord, see forward; Annie Ethelinda, see forward.

(VIII) William Marshall, eldest son of Gideon Marshall Tucker, was born at Steep Falls, December 2, 1858. When twenty-one years of age he went in the spring of 1880 to Nebraska, from there to Dakota, and finally settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the lumber industry until 1897, when he returned to Steep Falls, where he is now engaged in the same business. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the town committee at the present time. He is also an active member of Crescent Lodge, No. 77, K. of P. He married, March 13, 1889, at Somersworth, New Hampshire, Bertha Lothrop, daughter of John and Lydia (Hanson) Lothrop. She has one sister Myra, who married J. Frank Atwood, of North Sandwich, New Hampshire, and one brother, Daniel J. Lothrop, who is a teacher in Seattle, Washington. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker: 1. Ruth Lothrop, born in Minneapolis, December 19, 1891, is now a student in her junior year at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Maine. 2. Martha Ethelinda, born Minneapolis, September 15, 1896. 3. Margaret, born Steep Falls, September 6, 1901.

(VIII) Martha Hobson, eldest daughter of Gideon Marshall Tucker, was born in Steep Falls, June 8, 1861. She was educated in the village schools, at Gorham Normal school and Limington Academy. After leaving school she taught for a number of years. She was instrumental in establishing a public library at Steep Falls, which was opened in February, 1900. She is unmarried and lives in Steep Falls with her parents.

(VIII) James Frederick, second son of Gideon Marshall Tucker, was born in Steep Falls, October 8, 1865. For twenty years he was a traveling and a local salesman for an eastern firm with his office in Chicago. He is at the present time a broker there. He is a Republican in politics, and has been assessor of Lake View district in Chicago. He married, June 23, 1892, at Janesville, Wisconsin, Fannie Belle Van Kirk, daughter of William T. and Isabelle (Bostwick) Van Kirk, of Janesville. Children: Isabelle, born August 30, 1895, in Chicago; Racine, May 26, 1900, in Chicago.

(VIII) John Lord, third son of Gideon Marshall Tucker, was born March 13, 1868. He received his early education in the schools of his home town, after which he took a business course at New Hampton College, New Hampshire. He married (first) June 23, 1891, Mabel Newman, daughter of Judge T. H. Newman, of Burlington, Iowa, by whom he had one son, Maurice Newman. Married (second) Genevieve Loud, at Annapolis, Maryland, with whom he now lives in Washington, D. C., where he is in the advertising department of the *Washington Star*.

(VIII) Annie Ethelinda, second daughter of Gideon Marshall Tucker, was born March 28, 1874, at Steep Falls. She was educated in the village schools and Limington Academy, being graduated from that institution in 1893, after which she taught music at Potter Academy, Sebago, and at home until her marriage, September 15, 1897, to Harry Fowler, son of Dr. William and Maria (Smith) Smith, of Cornish, Maine. Harry Fowler Smith was graduated from the Cornish high school, 1891, and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1895 with the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. He is now manager for the state of Maine for a large wholesale drug firm and lives at Portland, Maine. Children: Hester, born August 4, 1898, Portland; Gideon Tucker, November 15, 1902; Dorothy, December 26, 1903.

The family of Longfellow is of English origin, and its first representative in America, from whom those of the name are in most cases descended, appeared in Massachusetts the latter half of the seventeenth century. The early Longfellowes lived in times of trouble, and were farmers and soldiers; later generations were industrious farmers; then came those who received college educations and were prominent in teaching

and the law; and then came one who was the best known and best loved poet of his age and time.

(I) Ensign William Longfellow, the first of the name who came to America, was born in Horsforth, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, and was baptized at Guiseley, October 20, 1650. He came in youth to Massachusetts and settled in Newbury. He was a man of ability and education, but rather improvident in his manner of life, preferring fun and frolic to work and study. As appears from a clause in Henry Sewall's will, dated August 17, 1678, William Longfellow was at that time living at Newbury's Falls. The clause in the will is as follows: "I give & bequeath to my Soune in Law William Longfellow & my daughter Anne his wife, during their natural life, a tract of land with the house on it commonly knowne by the name of the high field, with a parcell of meadow adjoining thereunto containing about seven or eight acres, being on the east side of the falls river, bounded on the southwest side with a little brooke & the great river, & the northeast side with a small creeke & stony brooke running into it. Aliso an equal part or moyty of my great meadow formerly possessed by Launcelott Granger; And after their decease to the heires of the said Anne of her body lawfully begotten or to be begotten, & for want of said issue to my soune Samuel Sewall, to enjoy to him and his heires for ever." This will was not proved until May 24, 1700, ten years after the death of William Longfellow. Meanwhile the house and land had been conveyed by deed from Henry Sewall to his daughter to Anne Longfellow. Among the tithingmen appointed May 7, 168(7), was "Mr. Will. Longfellow." The honorary appellation of Mr. shows his social standing. In a list of the names of persons who took the oath of allegiance in Newbury, in 1678, is that of William Longfellow, aged twenty-seven. In 1687 William Longfellow returned to England to receive what was due him apparently from the estate of his brother, at which time his father is stated to be "alive and well." After his return to Newbury, William enlisted in the expedition to Quebec, under Sir William Phipps, and was drowned at Anticosti Island, in October, 1690. At that time he was an ensign. In 1739 a township of land on the westerly side of the Merrimack river "and northerly and adjoining to Contoocook," was granted and laid out to the "soldiers in the expedition to Canada, anno 1690," and the heirs of Ensign William Longfellow received

a share of it. He married, November 10, 1676, in Newbury, Anne, sister of Judge Samuel Sewall, and daughter of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall. They had six children: William Stephen (died young), Anne, Stephen, Elizabeth and Nathan. Mrs. Longfellow married (second) May 11, 1692, Henry Short and had six children. She died December 18, 1706.

(11) Lieutenant Stephen, third son of William and Anne (Sewall) Longfellow, was born in Newbury, September 22, 1685, and died at Newbury Falls (Byfield Parish) November 16, 1764, aged seventy-nine. He was a locksmith and blacksmith by trade. He owned and occupied the house and farm at Newbury Falls until his death; January 3, 1711, he bought of his sister Elizabeth all her right and interest "in land given to said Anne, by her father, Henry Sewall, in particular the farm in Newbury known as 'ye high field'"; December 17, 1712, he bought of his brother Nathan all his right and interest in the same property; January 7, 1715, he bought of John Emery and wife Mehitabel, daughter of Anne Longfellow, all her right and interest in the same property; and January 6, 1726, he bought of his half-brother Samuel Short all his interest in the same property. He had a lawsuit with Abraham and Anne (Short) Adams regarding title to the high field, and won the suit. Stephen Longfellow's account book has many interesting entries in it, and his spelling is even more picturesque and varied and less in conformity with the present day rules of orthography than that of his contemporaries. His account book now in existence, bears this inscription of ownership: "Stephen Longfellow, his book July 1710." Another similar inscription reads: "Stephen Longfellow, his book coust Sex Shillings and Sexpence." One charge is: "to Day's work my Selfe and 6 oxen and boy 15—" (15 shillings). This entry shows he was a large farmer as well as blacksmith. Another entry is: "1741 William Adams 10 Shep 5 Eues and 5 Wethers Let out fore year for hafe woll and then to return old Stock." The fact that there was slavery in the land appears from entries in various ways on the pages of the account book; one is: "Thomas Gage 1714 Bouston one day to plant." Bouston (Boston) was his Indian slave, who some years later became a fellow member in the Byfield Parish church, according to this entry in Mr. Hale's baptismal record: "Boston, an Indian servant of Lt. Longfellow, November 19, 1727." In his will dated October 13, 1760,

and proved November 26, 1764, he gave to his wife Abigail one-half of the homestead during her life, and to his sons Edward and Samuel, after the payment of certain bequests, all the rest and residue of his estate excepting land adjoining the new plantation in Contoocook, New Hampshire. Stephen Longfellow, though a very bad speller, believed in education so practically as to send a son to college. Stephen Longfellow married Abigail, a daughter of Rev. Edward Thompson, of Marshfield. She died September 10, 1778, aged eighty-five. They were the parents of nine children: William, Ann, Edward, Sarah, Stephen, Samuel, Abigail, Elizabeth and Nathan.

(III) Stephen (2), third son of Stephen (1) and Abigail (Thompson) Longfellow, was born in Byfield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1723, and died at Gorham, Maine, May 1, 1790. He was a bright boy, and was sent to Harvard College where he took his first degree in 1742, and his second in 1745. He taught a school in York, and went from there to Falmouth (now Portland), Maine. The letter from the minister of the town inviting him ran as follows:

"Falmouth, November 5, 1744.

"SIR: We need a school-master. Mr. Plaisted advises me of your being at liberty. If you will undertake the service in this place, you may depend upon our being generous and your being satisfied. I wish you'd come as soon as possible, and doubt not but you'll find things to your content.

"Your humble ser't,

"THOS. SMITH.

"P. S.—I wrote in the name and with the power of the selectmen of the town. If you can't serve us, pray advise us per first opportunity."

The salary for the first year was two hundred pounds, in depreciated currency. Mr. Longfellow arrived in Falmouth, April 11, and opened a school six days afterward; it was probably the grammar school. He continued to be the principal instructor in the town until he was appointed clerk of the court on the division of the county in 1760. He held many important and honorable offices in Portland. He was town clerk twenty-two years; clerk of the first parish twenty-three years; clerk of the proprietors of common lands for many years, and was the first to hold the offices of clerk of the judicial courts, and register of probate for the county, which offices he held for sixteen years. "His handwriting in beautiful character, symbolical of



the purity and excellence of his own moral character, is impressed on all the records of the town and county through many successive years." He lived at the beginning of the revolution, on that part of Fore street which fronted the beach, east of India street; his house was destroyed in the sack of the town by Mowatt, October 18, 1775, when he moved to Gorham, where he died, universally beloved and respected. His favorite reading was history and poetry. He married, October 19, 1749, Tabitha, daughter of Samuel Bragdon, of York, Maine, who died June 11, 1777. Their children were: Stephen, Tabitha, Samuel, William and Abigail.

(IV) Hon. Stephen (3), eldest son of Stephen (2) and Tabitha (Bragdon) Longfellow, was born August 13, 1750, in Falmouth, and died in Gorham, May 28, 1824, aged seventy-four years. He went to Gorham with his father in 1775. He was one of the leading citizens of Gorham; a man highly honored and esteemed. He held many town offices; was selectman several years; representative to the general court of Massachusetts eight years; also senator under Massachusetts; judge of the court of common pleas from 1798 to 1811. He occupied the farm which at one time included the Stephenson farm. The rows of fine elms which border the farm, and are still known as the "Longfellow Elms," were planted over one hundred years ago, under Judge Longfellow's direction and at his expense, he paying his hired men nine pence (twelve and a half cents) above their wages for every tree which they would set out outside of their working hours. Mr. Longfellow married, December 13, 1773, Patience Young, of York. She died August 12, 1830, aged eighty-four years. They had six children: Tabitha, Stephen, Abigail, Anna, Catherine, and Samuel.

(V) Hon. Stephen (4), eldest son of Stephen (3) and Patience (Young) Longfellow, was born in Gorham, March 23, 1776, and died in Portland, August 23, 1849, aged seventy-three years. He entered Harvard College at eighteen years of age, and graduated in the class of 1798. He was admitted to the bar in 1801, practiced law in Portland for many years, and attained great eminence in his profession. He was distinguished not only for his large acquirements, but for his probity and uprightness, and was often called upon to exercise important trusts. He was a member of the Hartford Convention in 1814, and later was elected to congress and served one term. By overtaking his powers in the

practice of his profession he was prostrated by disease. In 1828 he received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College, of which he was a trustee nineteen years. In 1834 he was elected president of the Maine Historical Society. He died highly respected for his integrity, public spirit, hospitality and generosity. He married, January 1, 1804, Zilpah Wadsworth, a daughter of General Peleg and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Wadsworth, of Portland. She was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 6, 1778, and died in Portland, March 12, 1851, aged seventy-three years. General Wadsworth was a descendant of Christopher Wadsworth, the emigrant, of Duxbury, through John, John Jr., and Deacon Peleg, his father. He was a major-general in the revolution, and a member of congress fourteen years, being a much respected and honored citizen of his state. He died at Hiram, Maine, November 12, 1829, aged eighty-one years.

The children of Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow were: Stephen, Henry W., Elizabeth, Anne, Alexander W., Mary, Ellen and Samuel.

(VI) Henry Wadsworth, second son of Stephen (4) and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow, was born in Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 24, 1882, aged seventy-five. His birthplace is at the north corner of Fore and Hancock streets. At the age of fourteen he gave decided indications of poetic taste, and anonymous pieces from his pen were at that time published in a Portland newspaper. In 1821 he entered Bowdoin College, though for the most part, during the first year of his college course, he pursued his studies at home. The class which he entered was noted for the intellectual brilliancy of its members. In it were sons of some of the choicest families of Northern New England; and among them were those who were to achieve a wide reputation in the field of letters—Nathaniel Hawthorne, George B. Cheever, John S. C. Abbott, and others at the bar and in political life, conspicuous among whom were Jonathan Cilley and James Ware Bradbury. Mr. Longfellow graduated second in a class of thirty-seven. His theme on commencement day was "Native Writers." During his college life he contributed to periodicals of the time, and his productions were received with favor as "early blossoms" of a spring of promise. Just at the time that he was going from Bowdoin, the trustees determined to establish a professorship of modern languages, and not hav-

ing the means to obtain the services of anyone who was already eminent in this department, they determined to offer the post conditionally to the young graduate of their own college, who had already given proof of character and abilities that would enable him after proper preparation to fill the place satisfactorily. The proposal was accordingly made to him that he should go to Europe for the purpose of fitting himself for this chair, with the understanding that on his return he should receive the appointment of professor. It was a remarkable testimony to the impression that Longfellow had made and to the confidence that he had inspired. Nothing could have been more delightful to him than the prospect it opened. It settled the question of his career in accordance with the desire of his heart, and his father gladly approved. The study of law which he had entered upon was given up, and in May, 1826, he sailed for Europe. He spent between three and four years in Spain, France, Italy and Germany. With unusual facility in acquiring language, he faithfully and successfully improved his opportunities, rare at that period, and returned to assume his duties in the college in 1829, accomplished in French, Italian and German, and subsequently added rare familiarity with more northern languages of Europe. In 1835 he accepted the professorship of French and Spanish languages and literature and belles lettres at Harvard. Subsequently he again went abroad and spent two years in Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Germany, the Tyrol, and Switzerland. His third visit to Europe was made in 1842. Mr. Longfellow was highly esteemed and much respected as an instructor during the twenty-two years he served in that capacity. In all his years of teaching, he wrote much, his articles in the *North American Review* giving him a very extended reputation. He made translations of various foreign works into English while in Bowdoin, and a still greater number while in Harvard, of which even the names cannot be mentioned in this brief article; and while at Harvard most of his many noted poems appeared. "In 1854 Mr. Longfellow resigned his professorship at Harvard" (says the "History of Bowdoin College," from which a large part of this article is extracted), but still continued his residence in Cambridge. In 1837, the historic mansion, the Craigie House, became his home, noted as the headquarters of Washington, and in later years the temporary residence of Presidents Everett and Sparks. Though re-

tired from official duties, it was not to gratify a spirit of self-indulgence. In 1855 appeared what, from its immense circulation, has seemed his most popular as it has been pronounced his most original work, "Hiawatha." It was soon translated into German. Following this came the "Courtship of Miles Standish," 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," 1863; "Flower de Luce," 1867; "The New England Tragedies," 1868; "Dante's Divine Comedy," a translation, 1867; "The Divine Tragedy," 1871; "Christus; a Mystery," 1872; "Three Books of Song," 1872; "Aftermath," 1874; "The Masque of Pandora," 1875. This last contained "Morituri Salutamus," a poem which Mr. Longfellow read at the reunion of his class on the fiftieth anniversary of graduation. This was received with great interest at home, and was regarded in England as not inferior in conception and execution to his best. "Poems of Places," thirty-one volumes appeared between 1876 and 1879; "Keramos, and Other Poems," 1878; "Ultima Thule," 1880; "In the Harbor," 1882, published after the author's death; "Michael Angelo," 1883, printed after the author's death, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and afterward in an illustrated volume. "A Complete Edition of Mr. Longfellow's Poetical and Prose Works," in eleven volumes, was published in 1866. Longfellow's works have been translated into many languages and passed through numerous editions at home and abroad. "Their popularity may be judged by the fact stated by Allibone that in 1857 the sales of them in this country alone had amounted to 325,550. Besides those collected in his volumes, many have appeared in periodicals, which have not been thus collected. His wide culture and unwearied industry are manifest from their number and variety, the rich thought which they contain, their cosmopolitan character, and the exquisite finish and the melody of versification which mark all the productions of his pen. His translations show unsurpassed facility in transfusing the ideas and spirit of the original, and extraordinary mastery over the rhythmat-ical resources of the language. In his own and other lands, and from highest sources, his productions have received most cordial and discriminating commendation." "In 1868 and 1869," says Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," "accompanied by his daughters, he visited Europe for the last time, and enjoyed a delightful stay in England, in Paris, and especially in Italy. Fame and the affection that his poems had awakened for him,

though personally unknown, in the hearts of many in the Old World not less than in the New, made his visit to Europe a series of honors and pleasures. But he returned home glad to enjoy once more its comparative tranquillity, and to renew the accustomed course of the day. His last years were the fitting close of such a life." No poet was ever more beloved than he; none was ever more worthy of love. The expressions of the feeling toward him after death were deep, affecting and innumerable. One of the most striking was the placing of his bust in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey, in March, 1884. It was the first instance of such an honor being paid to an American poet. His bust stands near the tomb of Chaucer, between the memorials to Cowley and Dryden.

Henry W. Longfellow married (first) September 14, 1831, Mary Storer Potter, daughter of Judge Barrett Potter of Portland. She was born May 12, 1812, and died at Rotterdam, Holland, November 29, 1835, aged twenty-three. He married (second) July 13, 1843, Frances Elizabeth Appleton, of Boston, born October 6, 1817, and died a tragic death by burning, July 9, 1861, aged forty-three years. She was the daughter of Nathan Appleton of Boston. Their children were: Charles Appleton, Ernest Wadsworth, Frances (died young), Alice Mary, Edith and Anne Allegra.

(VI) Alexander Wadsworth, third son of Stephen and Zilpah (Wadsworth) Longfellow, was born in Portland, May 20, 1814, and died February 14, 1901, aged eighty-six years. He was a civil engineer, and employed for years in the United States coast survey. He married, August 6, 1851, Elizabeth Clapp Porter of Portland, daughter of Richard King and Mary (Clapp) Porter, and granddaughter of Dr. Aaron Porter, whose wife Paulina was a daughter of Richard King, of Scarborough, sister of Rufus King, and half sister of Governor William King. The children of Alexander W. and Elizabeth C. (Porter) Longfellow were: Mary King, Alexander W., Elizabeth Porter, Richard K., and Lucia Wadsworth. Lucia W., married Franklin Ripley Barrett, of Portland (see Barrett VIII). She is descended through the Wadsworths from nine Mayflower Pilgrims: Elder William Brewster and his wife Mary, their son Love Brewster, William Mullins and wife and their daughter Priscilla, John Alden, Richard Warren and Henry Samson.

This name probably originated in Normandy, and has gone from that country to all parts of the world, particularly to Ireland and America.

(I) James Barrett, born in England, about 1615, was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1643, and later of Malden, and died August 16, 1672. Charlestown records show that he bought various small pieces of land. His will was probated October, 1672. His inventory dated September 18, 1672, mentions house and barn, twenty acres of woods at Spat Pond, eighteen acres upland, five acres at Stony Swamp, six acres marsh and one acre of upland at Wormwood Point. He married Hannah or Anna, daughter of Stephen Fosdyck, a carpenter who settled in Charlestown, 1635, and died May 21, 1664. She died leaving a will made April 29, 1681, and probated June 20, 1681. The children of James and Anna (Fosdyck) Barrett were: James, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, John and Stephen.

(II) James (2), eldest child of James (1) and Anna (Fosdyck) Barrett, was born April 6, 1644. He was a carpenter and lived in Malden. The records show that he was a landholder. He married, January 11, 1672, Dorcas, tenth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Green, of Malden, born May 1, 1653. Her inventory, 3 (9) 1682, was £110. The children of James and Dorcas were: James, John and Jonathan.

(III) Deacon John, second son of James (2) and Dorcas (Green) Barrett, born Malden, April 24, 1675, died October 1, 1721, aged forty-seven, and was buried on Copp's Hill. His estate was administered on in 1722, by Widow Rebecca. He was a deacon of the New North Church 1714. Deacon Barrett was married (first) by Cotton Mather, September 28, 1699, to Sarah Eustace, who died March 16, 1718, probably the youngest of ten children. Her father, William Eustace, is not mentioned earlier than the record of the birth of his child, 1659. He is named in a tax list of Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, in 1674. He died November 27, 1694. His wife died June 12, 1713, aged about seventy-four. Her gravestone is in Charlestown. He married (second), November 24 or December 24, 1719, Rebecca Wells, born 1672, died May 16, 1731, buried on Copp's Hill, Boston.

(IV) John (2), son of Deacon John (1) and Sarah (Eustace) Barrett, was born in Boston, December 17, 1707. The date of his



death is unknown. He was married by Rev. John Webb, of New North Church, February 25, 1730, to Rebecca Collins, of Boston, who was baptized March 13, 1709. She probably died in 1765, as her will dated May 15, 1765, was probated in Boston in the same year. She was descended as follows: Her immigrant ancestor, (1) Henry Collins, born 1606, died February, 1689, starchmaker, came over from London in the "Abigail," and settled in Lynn, where he was made freeman March 9, 1637. His wife was Ann, born 1605. (2) John, son of Henry Collins, was born in 1632. (3) Daniel, son of John Collins, born Boston, March 3, 1671, died October 30, 1718. He was married by Rev. John Bayley, December 13, 1693, to Rebecca Clement, born Boston, July 10, 1678. She was a granddaughter of Augustine Clement, of Dorchester, 1636, and his wife Elizabeth, and daughter of Samuel Clement, born September 29, 1635, who married (first) Hannah English, and (second) Deborah ———, and their daughter, Rebecca, married Daniel Collins, and they were the parents of Rebecca.

(V) Lieutenant Colonel John (3), son of John (2) and Rebecca (Collins) Barrett, was born in Boston, December 7, 1731. He lived in Middletown, Connecticut, from about 1756 to 1773. He removed to Springfield, Vermont, and was a partisan of New York in the New Hampshire grant troubles. He was commissioned, 1775, lieutenant-colonel of the Upper Regiment of Cumberland county. He was at Ticonderoga, under command of Colonel Seth Warner, and he took part in the siege of Quebec. He died December 3, 1806, aged seventy-five, drowned in Black river. He married, in Boston, June 19, 1755, by Rev. Andrew Eliot at the New North Church, Elizabeth Edwards, born Boston, 1733, died Springfield, Vermont, August 27, 1809, aged seventy-six. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pullen) Edwards, of Boston. The children of this marriage were: John, Elizabeth, Thomas and Mary. Mary, born October 10, 1765, married Arthur McClellan, of Portland, Maine.

(VI) John (4), son of Lieutenant-Colonel John (3) and Elizabeth (Edwards) Barrett, born Middletown, Connecticut, August 16, 1756, died Northfield, Massachusetts, December 26, 1816. He graduated from Harvard College in 1780, was a lawyer at Northfield, where he took a leading part as a professional man and as a citizen, was representative to the general court, 1798, and selectman, 1793. His office was a favorite resort for law students.

He married, October 29, 1790, Martha, daughter of Obadiah Dickinson, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, born Hatfield, October 18, 1761, died Portland, Maine, May 29, 1827. Their children were: Eliza E., Mary, Martha D., Charlotte Collins, Sarah Pullen, Louisa Warner, John and Charles. Her line of descent is traced from (1) Nathaniel Dickinson, of Wethersfield, 1637, who was town clerk and representative of Hadley, 1659, of Northampton, 1662, died in Hadley, June 16, 1676. His wife was Anna. (2) Joseph, son of Nathaniel and Anna Dickinson, was a freeman in Connecticut, 1657, resided in Northampton, 1664-74, removed to Northfield, and was killed with Captain Beers by Indians September 4, 1675. His wife, Phebe Bray, was a daughter of ——— and Phebe (Bisby) Bray, of London, who bought an estate at Wethersfield, for his daughter and her children. (3) Deacon Nathaniel, son of Joseph and Phebe (Bray) Dickinson, born May 20, 1670, died in 1745. He married Hannah White, born September 6, 1679. Her grandfather, John White, of Hartford, came in the "Lion" from London to Boston, arriving September 16, 1632. He married Mary ———, born 1606, came to New England in 1634, and died before her husband. Daniel, son of John and Mary White, was born in Hadley, 1662, and was a lieutenant in Hatfield, in 1690. He died July 27, 1713. He married, November 1, 1661, Sarah Crow, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Crow. She was born March 1, 1647, and died June 26, 1719. Hannah White was their daughter. (4) Obadiah, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (White) Dickinson, born July 28, 1704, died June 24, 1788, aged eighty-four. He married (first), May 26, 1727, Mary Belding, born July 29, 1755, daughter of John Belding, and (second), about 1756, Martha Waite, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, born October 7, 1724. She was a granddaughter of Sergeant Benjamin Waite, of Hatfield, 1663, who was killed by Indians and French in support of Deerfield to whose aid he hastened February 19, 1704. He married, June 3, 1670, Martha Leonard, of Springfield, daughter of John and Sarah (Heald) Leonard. September 19, 1677, Martha, with three children was taken by Indians and carried to Canada. She returned next year. Joseph, son of Benjamin and Martha (Leonard) Waite, was born November 11, 1688, in Hatfield. He married (first), November 19, 1713, Hamial Billings, who died July 15, 1716; and (second), September 22, 1720, Mary Warner, born August 17, 1694, died August 18, 1792.

aged ninety-eight, leaving six children, forty-five grandchildren, ninety-eight great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. She was descended from Andrew Warner, of Cambridge, 1632, afterward of Hartford, one of the first settlers of Hadley, where he died December 18, 1684. He married (second) the widow of Thomas Selden. Daniel, son of Andrew Warner, was born in Hatfield. He married (first) Mary, and (second) Martha, daughter of Robert Boltwood. She died September 22, 1710. Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) and Mary Warner, born 1666, died March 12, 1754, aged eighty-eight. He resided in Hatfield, West Hartford and Hardwick. He married, December 12, 1688, Mary Hubbard, born April 10, 1669, granddaughter of George Hubbard, who was born in England about 1595, and settled in Watertown, from which he removed to Wethersfield as early as 1636, and afterward to Milford and Guilford, Connecticut. He died January, 1683. He married Mary Bishop, who died September 14, 1676. John, son of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, and father of Mary (Hubbard) Warner, born 1630, died about 1705. He removed about 1660 from Wethersfield, Connecticut. He married Mary, perhaps Merriam, of Concord, who survived him.

(VII) Charles Edwards, son of John (4) and Martha (Dickinson) Barrett, born Northfield, Massachusetts, January 4, 1804, died Portland, Maine, January 2, 1894, aged ninety years. At the age of twelve, his parents having died, he was taken by his guardian to Portland, Maine, where he fitted for college. Graduating from Bowdoin in 1822, and subsequently reading law, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for a short time. But his forte was finance, and he gradually became known as one of the most eminent financiers of his day. He was president of the Canal National Bank for many years and treasurer of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, being one of the original corporators named in the charter and the survivor of all the others. Many of the best years of his life were devoted to the affairs of this road. He was also a director of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth road, now a part of the Boston & Maine, for many years, becoming interested in the road in 1839, when it was in process of construction. He was likewise active in the councils of the corporation which built the canal to Sebago Lake. In politics he was a Federalist, then a Whig, and lastly a Republican. Though not an aspirant to office, he served for a while on the board of aldermen of Portland. Had

he lived two days longer he would have reached the ninetyeth anniversary of his birth. He was married March 6, 1826, by Rev. Edward Payson, to Elizabeth Mary Baker, born Portland, November 11, 1804, died Portland, December 27, 1875. She was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bickford) (Hale) Baker (see Baker VI). The children of this marriage were: Charles Woodbury, Mary Elizabeth, John Henry, Franklin Ripley, George Potter and Joseph Baker. 1. Charles W., born 1826, married Hannah V. W. Westbrook and they had three children: i. Mary, who married Henry A. Mariotte and had two children, Charlotte and Gertrude; ii. Charles W., who died May 7, 1866; iii. Elizabeth, married Alexander E. Macdonald, M. D., and had two children, Charles Douglas and Evelyn Blunt. 2. Mary E., born April 29, 1829, died a spinster, May 16, 1904. 3. John H., born December 29, 1831, died October 2, 1852, a student in Yale College. 4. Franklin R., mentioned below. 5. George P., born March 24, 1837, died unmarried June 2, 1896. 6. Joseph B., born 1840, died in infancy.

(VIII) Franklin Ripley, third son of Charles E. and Elizabeth M. (Baker) Barrett, was born in Portland, January 21, 1835. After attending the public schools and the old academy of Portland, he entered Brown University, from which he graduated with the class of 1857. His first employment after graduation was in the office of the treasurer of the Grand Trunk railroad, from which he subsequently went into partnership with F. K. Swan under the firm name of Swan & Barrett. They engaged in banking and brokerage, which they carried on from 1875 to 1897, when both partners retired from business. Mr. Barrett's only employment since has been in connection with certain financial corporations as trustee and director. His position in the financial circles in Portland has been conspicuous and as successful as it has been prominent. In 1891 he was president of the Portland Savings Bank, the largest institution of its kind in the state and the eighth in rank in New England. At the present time he is a trustee of the Portland Trust Company, and a director of the Canal National Bank, each an important monetary institution. For years he was a director of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad Company, succeeding his father. He is a trustee of the Portland Public Library and a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, the Maine Historical Society, and the Maine Genealogical Society. He was also for some time

secretary and treasurer of the Maine General Hospital and treasurer of the Portland Society of Natural History. Mr. Barrett is also a member of the following organizations: The Cumberland and the Country clubs of Portland, the University of New York City, and the Union of Boston. In politics he is an Independent, in religious faith a Unitarian.

Franklin R. Barrett married (first), August 15, 1872, Mary Dwight Boyd, born April 5, 1845, died March 9, 1878, daughter of John Parker and J. S. (Dwight) Boyd; (second) Lucia Wadsworth Longfellow, born Portland, December 4, 1859, daughter of A. W. and Elizabeth (Porter) Longfellow, and niece of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow (see Longfellow).

Second to no other trade in importance to the human family is that of the baker; and from the trade which from the dawn of civilization has given employment to a multitude of laborers, continuously, comes the surname which has been the appellation of some of the most prominent and useful men among the English speaking people. The Baker family of this sketch came early and the qualities of the early Bakers are still prominent among their descendants.

(I) Edward Baker was of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was a farmer. March 14, 1638, he was made a freeman. He removed to Northampton about 1650, and subsequently to Lynn and there died, March, 1687. His will was dated October 6, 1685. He had a wife Jane, who died April 9, 1693, and certainly five sons and a daughter. They were: Joseph, Timothy, John, Edward and Thomas and Mary.

(II) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) and Jane Baker, was made a freeman 1691, and was an ensign in the militia. He married, April 7, 1685, Mary Marshall, born May 25, 1665, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Marshall, of Reading and Lynn; came probably in the "James" from London, 1635, at the age of twenty-two. He was a leading citizen and was representative in 1659-60-63-64-67-68; lieutenant, and perhaps captain. He died December 23, 1689. His wife was Rebecca, who died August, 1693. Their children were: Hannah, Samuel, Abigail, Sarah (died young), Thomas and Rebecca (twins), Elizabeth, Sarah, and perhaps Joanna, John, Ruth and Mary.

(III) Edward (3), eldest son of Edward (2) and Mary (Marshall) Baker, was of

Westborough, Massachusetts, where he was settled about the time the town was incorporated. Daniel Warren and Edward Baker were chosen the first school committee of Westboro, October 3, 1726, and instructed to procure a school master, which they did. He married Persis Brigham, who was born July 10, 1703. Her grandfather, Thomas Brigham, of Watertown and Cambridge, embarked in the "Susan and Ellen" April 18, 1625, was a freeman 1629, and selectman. His will dated 17. 10, 1654, was probated 25, 11, 1654. He married, about 1637, Mercy Hurd, who survived him. She married (second) Edmund Rice, and (third) William Hunt, and died at Marlboro, December 23, 1693. Samuel Brigham, father of Persis, removed from Sudbury to Marlborough, where he was town treasurer 1690-1703, and selectman 1723. He was born January 12, 1653, died July 24, 1713. He married Elizabeth Howe, of Marlborough. She was born April 5, 1665, died July 26, 1739, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Ward) Howe. Abraham Howe, of Marlborough, 1660, was probably first of Roxbury. He died June 30, 1695. He married, March 26, 1658, Hannah Ward, born about 1639, died November 3, 1717 or 1718. They had eleven children. The children of Edward and Persis were: Samuel, Solomon, Persis, Abigail, Hepsibah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Lavinia, Ezra and Mary.

(IV) Joseph, third son of Edward (3) and Persis (Brigham) Baker, born Westborough, Massachusetts, May 19, 1736 (?), died Limerick, Maine, November 19, 1811, aged seventy-five. He married, November 15, 1758, Martha Death, born May 27, 1738, died Limerick, Maine, May 13, 1809, aged seventy-one. The children of this marriage were: John, Sally, Martha, Hannah, Lydia (died young), Persis, Edward, Lydia, Betsey, Joseph and Samuel. Martha Death was the granddaughter of Oliver and Martha (Fairbank) Death. Martha Fairbank was the great-granddaughter of Jonathan Fairbank, who came over in 1641; granddaughter of George Fairbank, of Dedham, who came with his father from Yorkshire, England; and daughter of Eliezer and Martha (Bullard) Fairbank, of Medford. Eliezer, born June 8, 1655, died September 19, 1741. Oliver Death, of Framingham, Massachusetts, married, April 17, 1697, Martha Fairbank, born January 22, 1680, died at Sherborn. She survived Oliver, who died March 3, 1705, and married (second), 1708, Ebenezer Leland, of Sherborn. John Death, son of Oliver and Martha (Fairbank) Death,



born May 30, 1702, married, 1729, Hannah Morse. Martha, above mentioned, was their daughter.

(V) Joseph (2), third son of Joseph (1) and Martha (Death) Baker, born 1779, died July 20, 1817, aged thirty-eight. He was married February 12, 1804, by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, formerly Elizabeth Bickford, of Salem, Massachusetts. She was born about 1767, and died April 14, 1819, aged fifty-two. Bradstreet Hale, of Gloucester, and "Betsy" Bickford, of Salem, were married November 30, 1792. The children of Joseph and Elizabeth were: Elizabeth Mary and Joseph Danforth. Elizabeth Bickford was descended as follows: (1) John Bickford, of Salem, married, about May, 1699, Rebecca Pinson, and they had George, John, Rebecca, William, Bethiah, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Priscilla, Mary and Sarah. (2) John (2), son of John (1) and Rebecca (Pinson) Bickford, born September 15, 1702, married, October 6, 1724, Elizabeth Hayward. (3) John (3) Bickford, of Salem, married, July 29, 1760, at Salem, Rebecca Ruck, baptized March 2, 1740, at the First Church, Salem; died October 29, 1817, aged seventy-nine; was buried in the Eastern cemetery, Portland, Maine. Her grandfather, Samuel Ruck, of Salem, had five children: Elizabeth, Ruth, Samuel, Abigail and John. Samuel (2), third son of Samuel (1), was baptized October 14, 1705, married, November 13, 1729, Bethiah Bickford, of Salem, born February 2, 1708, daughter of John and Rebecca (Pinson) Bickford, who were married about May, 1699, at Salem, Massachusetts. The children of Samuel and Bethiah were Elizabeth (died young), Ruth, Bethiah, John, Rebecca, Abigail, Sarah, William and Elizabeth. Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Bethiah (Bickford) Ruck, was the wife of the above named John Bickford, and they were the parents of Elizabeth (Bickford) (Hale) Baker, wife of Joseph Baker, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Mary, next mentioned.

(VI) Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Bickford) (Hale) Baker, was born in Portland, November 11, 1804, and died there December 27, 1875. She married, March 6, 1826, Charles Edwards Barrett. (See Barrett VII.)

Few families in this country can trace a longer authenticated line than the Conants, for it extends two generations beyond Roger, the immigrant ancestor who landed on Ameri-

can shores in 1623. The name appears to be primarily of Celtic derivation, and in its early form of Conan, or Conon, is found among various races of Celtic origin, including the Britons, Welsh, Irish, Gaels and Bretons. Etymological research indicates that the word is the equivalent of the Welsh *cun*, Irish *cean*, Saxon *cuning*, German *konig*, Dutch *koning*, Swedish *konung* and the Oriental *khan*—all meaning head, chief, leader or king. Whether the family came from the Breton or Cornish branch of the Celtic race it is impossible to say. At all events, they were settled in Devonshire as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century. In England thirty-two ways of writing the name have been found, and there are nine others in America, making forty-one in all. Some of the American forms, which include nine also used in England, are: Conant, Cannant, Connont, Connott, Connaught, Connunght, Connaught, Conet, Connet, Connett, Conat, Cunnet, Cunnant, Conit, Connit, and Connitt. In Devonshire, the old home of the family, though the name is written Conant, the common pronunciation is Connet or Cunnet. The earliest example of the name with the final *t* yet found, occurs in the Patent Rolls of England in the year 1277 when there was litigation between Robert Couenanant and Filota, late wife of Richard Couenaunt, touching a tenement in Alveton, Staffordshire. Four years later, a Robert Conet was a tenant of the manor of Horncastle, Lincolnshire. In the year 1327 Alexander Conaunt was living in the Hundred of Exminster, Devonshire.

(I) John Conant, with whom the authentic genealogy of the family begins, lived in the parish of East Budleigh, England, but was probably born about the year 1520, at Gittisham, some ten or twelve miles northeast of Budleigh. In the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth (1571), he was assessed for goods of the yearly value of four pounds. In 1577 John Conant and Edmond ffowler held the office of church-warden at East Budleigh, a post of considerable importance in those days. John Conant was buried at East Budleigh, March 30, 1596. The marriage registers of this parish lack the names of women down to 1605, so it is not possible to tell whom John Conant married, and the only child recorded is Richard, next mentioned.

(II) Richard, son of John and ——— Conant, was probably born in the parish of East Budleigh about the year 1548. In 1606 Richard Conant and Henry Cowden were church-wardens of the parish, and in 1616 Richard Conant again filled the office. In 1630 he was

rated at two shillings sixpence, next to the highest rating in the parish. It is interesting to remember that Sir Walter Raleigh was born at Hays House in East Budleigh, and his father was one of the church-wardens in 1561. Sir Francis Drake was also connected with the parish, and the tales of these two explorers must have had an important influence in leading two of the sons of Richard Conant to embark for the new world. The marriage of Richard Conant took place at Colyton, a market town of Devonshire, eight miles from East Budleigh. The quaint record reads: "Rychard Counnett, the sonne of John Counnett, of Easte Budleye, was wedded unto Agnes Clarke, the daughter of John Clarke, senior, of Collyton, the iiii daye of february, 1578." Agnes Clarke was born May 16, 1548, and her mother was Anne, daughter of William Mace, of Colyton. After a married life of nearly fifty years, Richard and Agnes Conant were buried the same day, September 22, 1630, and both are spoken of as persons of "exemplary piety."

The inventory of the estate, which amounted to one hundred and twenty-nine pounds fourteen shillings and four pence, contains some interesting items as showing how an English cottage was arranged in those days. In the Hall, among other things, were "one long tableborde, 1 square tableborde, 2 formes, 3 chairs and 6 joynt stools." The "new parlour" contained a feather bed, "2 feather bouldsters, 1 yard of Blankett and coverlett," while the "old parlour" was rich in "1 standing bedsted and 1 trundle bedsted." In the Buttery were "3 dozzen of Tranchers, 6 brasse Candlesticks, 1 pessel and mortar," beside sundry other house-keeping furnishings. In the "Shoppe next to the Hall" were "2 beames and skales with some brass and leadden waightes" beside a counter and a chest; but the only item "in the longe Entery and in the Kitchen" reads "2 cubbords." The "brewinge House" had "3 brasse pots, 3 brasse Caldrons, skilletts and a brasse ladle" besides divers other utensils; and the Milk house had "10 brass milk pannes" and other items. The "Weaving Shopp" had "2 old Coffers with some boards and other small triffells," and was evidently a place of storage for bedding not in use. The new parlour is referred to again as containing "one silver bowle and 5 silver spoones" and no other silver is mentioned. There is no statement regarding knives or table utensils of any kind except in the brewing-house, where "1 dozen wooden dishes and one dozen of spoones," probably wooden, are enumer-

ated. Forks were scarcely known then. The Conants must have been people of some education, because the new parlour had a "liberry table, 2 great deskes and one lesser one, one greate byble and a deske and other bookes." The contents of four chambers are disclosed. Some of the unusual items are "2 dozen of Table napkins," evidently kept for occasions of great ceremony, "2 pare verginalls," a musical instrument of primitive construction, "a Skaymer and cheese Racke," which might more properly belong in the buttery, and "a crosbowe and bender." The parlors were evidently furnished with beds—a custom which obtained in many New England farmhouses well into the nineteenth century.

Eight children of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant are recorded: Joan, Richard, Robert, Jane, John, Thomas, Christopher, and Roger, whose sketch follows. The two younger brothers migrated to America; but the last record of Christopher Conant occurs in November, 1630, when he was a member of the first jury for criminal trial in this country, impanelled for the trial of Walter Palmer, for manslaughter. It is possible that he may have returned to England, because if he had died in Massachusetts some record of the fact would probably have been preserved. Of the sons of Richard Conant who remained in England, John became a fellow of Oxford University and rector of St. Thomas Church, in Salisbury. On July 20, 1643, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, which was printed by order of that body. From a rare copy which has been preserved we know that the title page gave the theme as "The Weal and Woe of God's People," and the discourse, which contains fifty-six printed pages, was delivered on a fast day, or day of "publike humiliation." Two of Richard Conant's grandsons also entered the church. Richard (3), son of Richard (2) Conant, was graduated from Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1645, and afterwards became vicar of the church at East Budleigh; but the most noted of the family was Rev. Dr. John Conant, vice chancellor of Oxford University. He was the son of Robert Conant, and grandson of Richard, and was made fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, July 3, 1633. He became an eminent Oriental scholar, and was noted for being a sound and solid expositor, and "for clearing the true sense of such texts as were misinterpreted by the Socinians and other heretics." Dr. Conant became rector of Exeter College, vicar of Kidlington, regius professor of Divinity, and on October 5, 1657, was appointed

by Richard Cromwell to be vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. After the Restoration he was installed archdeacon of Norwich, and finally made prebendary of Worcester. His biography indicates that he was a man of unusual character, wisdom and influence.

(III) Roger, sixth son and youngest of the eight children of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant, was baptized at All Saints Church, in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, April 9, 1592. It is probable that he received a good education for his day, as his parents were people of substance and intelligence as well as of exemplary piety. Roger Conant was frequently called upon to survey lands, lay out boundaries and transact public business. On January 20, 1619-20, Christopher Conant, grocer, and Roger Conant, salter, signed a bond for their brother John. The two signers register themselves as both of the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London. Various circumstances indicate that Roger was a freeman of the Salter's Guild, the ninth of the twelve great livery companies, which would require an apprenticeship of seven years. It is probable that he remained in London about fourteen years, or until the time of his migration to America. Roger Conant reached this country in 1623, and the supposition is that he came over with his brother Christopher, who sailed on the ship "Ann," which arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in July that year. Roger did not long remain at the Pilgrims' town, owing to a difference in religious belief between the original proprietors and himself. They were separatists, and he a non-conformist, or Puritan, and in 1624 he found it desirable to join some newly arrived immigrants at Nantasket, or Hull. It was probably while here that he made use of what is now known as Governor's Island, in Boston Harbor, but which at that time and for some years after, bore the name of Conant's Island. During the next winter, Rev. John White, of Dorchester, hearing of the settlement at Nantasket, and of Roger Conant, "a pious, sober and prudent Gentleman," chose him to manage the affairs of the Dorchester Company at Cape Ann. It was soon found that this region was a poor place for planting, and many of the settlers returned to England; but Roger Conant and a few sturdy followers decided to remain and fix their habitation at Naumkeag, now Salem. His was the first house built in that now historic town. Let us read Hawthorne's beautiful description of the scene:

"You perceive, at a glance, that this is the

ancient and primitive wood—the ever-youthful and venerably old—verdant with new twigs, yet hoary, as it were, with the snow-fall of innumerable years, that have accumulated upon its intermingled branches . . . Roger Conant, the first settler in Naumkeag, has built his dwelling, months ago, on the border of the forest-path; and at this moment he comes eastward, through the vista of the woods, with a gun over his shoulder, bringing home the choice portions of a deer. His stalwart figure, clad in a leathern jerkin and breeches of the same, strides sturdily onward, with such an air of physical force and energy that we might almost expect the very trees to stand aside and give him room to pass. And so, indeed, they must; for, humble as is his name in history, Roger Conant still is of that class of men who do not merely find, but make, their place in the system of human affairs; a man of thoughtful strength, he has planted the germ of a city. There stands his habitation, showing in its rough architecture some features of the Indian wigwam, and some of the log cabin, and somewhat too, of the straw-thatched cottage in Old England, where this good yeoman had his birth and breeding. The dwelling is surrounded by a cleared space of a few acres, where Indian corn grows thrivingly among the stumps of the trees; while the dark forest hems it in, and seems to gaze silently and solemnly, as if wondering at the breadth of sunshine which the white man spreads around him."

Perhaps further mention should be made of Conant's connection with Cape Ann. Although he remained there only about four years (1624-28), he was the head of the settlement, the first permanent one in Massachusetts territory, and the germ from which the Massachusetts Bay Colony sprung. John Wingate Thornton, in his valuable historical investigation, contends that Conant was the first and only governor under the Sheffield, or Cape Ann Charter, as Endicott was the first under the second and Massachusetts Charter. Contrasting the characters of Conant and Endicott, Thornton says: "Beside strict integrity, there was little common to them. Each was particularly fitted for the duties and periods assigned to him, and had the order been reversed the result would have been fatal. Conant was moderate in his views, tolerant, mild and conciliatory, quiet and unobtrusive, ingenuous and unambitious, preferring the public good to his private interests; with the passive virtues he combined great courage and an indomitable will. \* \* Governor Conant's



true courage and simplicity of heart and strength of principle eminently qualified him for the conflicts of those rude days of perils, deprivation and trial. \* Endicott was the opposite of Conant, arbitrary and sometimes violent, he ruled with a determined hand, and carried the sword unsheathed, quick to assert and ready to maintain his rights; firm and unyielding; \* \* a man of theological asperity, and bigoted."

That Conant was a man of dignity and influence in the Salem and Cape Ann region we have ample official evidence. During the year 1634 the freemen elected twenty-four of their own number as deputies 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. Roger Conant was one of the deputies from Salem, and thus assisted in laying the foundation stones of our government. His name constantly appears as a member of the jury, as one of the committee to determine bounds, or in some relation to the meeting-house. He was one of the selectmen in 1637-38-39, 1640-41, 1651-52-53-54-57. Both Roger Conant and his wife were among the original members of the First Church at Salem, and in 1637 both signed the renewed covenant. In 1667 the residents of what is now known as Beverly were dismissed from the church at Salem and organized into a separate congregation. The name of Roger Conant is first on the list of members, and he was on the committee to fix the salary of Rev. John Hale. The next year the part of Salem known as Bass river, on Cape Ann side, was incorporated under the name of Beverly. The latter name was not acceptable to Conant, and on March 28, 1671, he drew up a petition to the "honorabel Generall Court" concerning the matter. This petition, which was signed by thirty-four others besides himself, is so quaint that a few sentences may be worth quoting:

"Now my umble sute and request is vnto this honorabel Court onlie that the name of our towne or plantation may be altdred or changed from Beuerly and called Budleigh. I have two reasons that haue mowed me to this request. The first is the great dislike and discontent of many of our people for this name of Beuerly, because (wee being but a small place) it hath caused on us a constant nickname of beggarly. . . . Secondly: I being the first that had house in Salem (and neuer had any hand in naming either that or any other towne) and myself with those that were then with me, being all from the western part

of England, desire this western name of Budleigh, a market towne of Deuonsheer and neere vnto the sea as we are heere in this place and where myself was borne. Now in regard of our firstnesse and antiquity in this soe famous a colony, we should umblie request this littell princelidg with your fauors and consent, to giue this name abouesaid vnto our town."

This petition was not granted, but it is worth recording as showing the sentiment of Roger Conant for his childhood's home, which he had left nearly fifty years before. Roger Conant died November 19, 1679, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, but the place of his burial is not known. He left a will, and an estate whose inventory amounted to two hundred and fifty-eight pounds, ten shillings.

On November 11, 1618, Roger Conant married Sarah Horton, in the parish of Saint Ann's, Blackfriars, London. She was living in 1666, but probably died before her husband, as she is not mentioned in the will. There were nine children by this marriage, all of whom but the two elder were born in this country. The children were: Sarah, christened in London, September 19, 1619, died next year; Caleb, christened May 27, 1622, in London, died young; Lot, whose sketch follows; Roger, 1626, the first white child born in Salem, Massachusetts; Sarah, 1628; Joshua; Mary; Elizabeth; and Exercise, baptized December 24, 1637.

(IV) Lot, eldest of the seven surviving children of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant, was born about 1624, at Nantasket, or Cape Ann, Massachusetts. He seems to have lived at Marblehead as early as 1657. He was selectman there in 1662, had one cow's commonage in 1667, and in 1674 is recorded as one of the hundred and fourteen householders. About 1666 he probably moved to Beverly, because his father gave him a hundred acres of land there, and July 4, 1667, Lot Conant was one of those dismissed from the First church at Salem to form the church at Bass River, or Beverly. He appears to have been a man of substance; but he did not fill so large a place in public affairs as did his father. Possibly this may be accounted for by his early death, which took place September 29, 1674, when he was but fifty years of age. He left a will, and an estate whose "sum totall" amounted to seven hundred and eighty pounds, more than three times as much as his father had, who died five years later. Seven hundred and eighty pounds was a large sum to be accumulated in those days by a man who

had reared ten children and died in middle life.

About 1649 Lot Conant married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Walton, who took his degrees at Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1621 and 1625. This clergyman was settled over the parish of Seaton in Devonshire, where his daughter was baptized October 27, 1629. It is thought that he came to America about 1635, as he was made a freeman at Hingham, Massachusetts, March 3, 1636. He settled at Marblehead as early as 1639, and was pastor there till his death in 1668. Ten children were born to Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant: Nathaniel, July 28, 1650; John, December 15, 1652; Lot (2), mentioned below; Elizabeth, May 13, 1660; Mary, July 14, 1662; Martha, August 15, 1664; Sarah and William (twins), February 19, 1666-67; Roger, March 10, 1668-69; and Rebecca, January 31, 1670-71. Mrs. Elizabeth Conant married again after her first husband's death. On January 10, 1681-82, she became the third wife of Andrew Mansfield, of Lynn, whose will was proved November 25, 1683; so that her second wedded life must have been very short.

(V) Lot (2), third son and child of Lot (1) and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born February 16, 1657-58, at Beverly, Massachusetts, where he lived till 1717, when he moved to Ipswich. He was in Captain Joseph Gardiner's company during King Philip's war, and took part in the attack on Fort Narragansett, December 19, 1675. He was admitted to the First Church of Beverly, March 1, 1701-02, and to full communion on July 19 of that year. The date of the death of Lot Conant is not known, but his will was proved January 19, 1744-45, making it probable that he lived to be at least eighty-six, or nearly as old as his grandfather, the original Roger Conant. His will indicates him to have been a large owner of lands in Ipswich, Topsfield and Marblehead, and beside the real estate, live stock, household goods and other things whose value is not stated, he bequeaths sums of money amounting to three hundred and ninety pounds, old Tenor. The will is signed Lott Conant and dated January 13, 1743-44; it was proved almost exactly one year from that date. The first wife of Lot Conant was Abigail ———, and there were five children: Samuel, born March 30, 1687; Abigail; Jonathan; Sarah and Roger. Of these five children Abigail and Jonathan were the only ones who lived to maturity. Lot Conant married (second) Abigail Pride, daughter of John

and Mary Pride, who was baptized December 12, 1686, and was admitted to the church February 23, 1706-07. There were ten children by this marriage: Joseph, whose sketch follows; Ruth, November 18, 1702; Joshua, December 2, 1704; Elizabeth, April 28, 1706; Joshua, October 12, 1707; Joanna, November 15, 1709; Bartholomew, February 4, 1711-12; Elizabeth, March 27, 1715; Samuel, November 18, 1717; and William, March 8, 1720. Of these ten children four, Joshua, Elizabeth, Bartholomew and Elizabeth, died young.

(VI) Joseph, eldest child of Lot (2) Conant and his second wife, Elizabeth (Pride) Conant, was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, November 9, 1701. He was the first one of his family to move to Maine, where his descendants have lived ever since. He was admitted an inhabitant of Falmouth, Maine, April 22, 1728, upon the payment of ten pounds. During the next three years the proprietors assigned him forty-three acres of land in three different lots; and on August 10, 1734, they laid out for him forty-three acres of land on the Presumpscot river in exchange for the same amount previously assigned him at Falmouth. They also gave him sixty acres on the southerly side of the Presumpscot river. He is said to have been the first settler of Saccarappa village, which he reached by going up the river in a canoe. He built his house on the north side of the river near the falls where he owned the mill privilege in common with his younger brother Samuel. From deeds still extant, it appears that he owned both saw and grist mills. The funeral of Joseph Conant is recorded as occurring on January 2, 1765, and his death probably took place three days earlier. Mr. Conant's death was without doubt the direct result of the amputation of a leg, which occurred on November 27, 1764. Few constitutions could survive the primitive surgery of those times. On December 9, 1725, Joseph Conant married Sarah Jewett, at Boxford, Massachusetts; she was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Jewett, and was baptized July 12, 1702. The seven children of Joseph and Sarah (Jewett) Conant were: Hannah, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, December 27, 1726; Lot, November 7, 1728, at Falmouth, Maine, died young; Thomas, December 2, 1731, died young; Elizabeth and Sarah (twins), October 3, 1733; Bartholomew and Joseph.

(VII) Joseph (2), youngest child of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Jewett) Conant, was born in Falmouth, Maine, about 1738. He lived at Duck Pond in Falmouth, now West-







*F A Corvart*

brook, till about 1810, when he moved to Lisbon in Androscoggin county, where he engaged in the lumber business. He died June 27, 1816, at Portland, Maine, while there as witness at a trial. On June 10, 1762, Joseph Conant married Anna Shackford; and five children were born of this marriage: Hannah, married Joseph Elder; Anne, married Nathan Partridge; Bartholomew; Thomas, mentioned below; and George, who died young.

(VIII) Thomas, younger of the two surviving sons of Joseph (2) and Anna (Shackford) Conant, was born in Westbrook, Maine, in 1773, and died at Lisbon in the same state in 1854. He was a millwright, lumberman and farmer, and lived for a time in Bowdoin before going to Lisbon. He served as corporal in the war of 1812. On October 5, 1795, Thomas Conant married Rachael McCaslin, daughter of Oliver and ——— McCaslin, who was born at Westbrook in 1770, died in 1847. Eight children were born of this union: Oliver, whose sketch follows; Lot, July 20, 1797; Lydia, February 25, —; Ann, Windham, October 23, 1800; Daniel, Lewiston, September 1, 1803, died September 18, 1804; Daniel, Lewiston, October 16, 1805; Louise, January 6, 1808, married James Maxwell; and Elizabeth, February 18, 1812, in Bowdoin.

(IX) Oliver, eldest child of Thomas and Rachel (McCaslin) Conant, was born at Falmouth, Maine, February 20, 1796. At the age of seventeen he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Most of his life was spent in Topsham, where he was interested in the lumber industry, which he continued till his death, which occurred at Durham, Maine, June 11, 1867. On December 10, 1819, Oliver Conant married Abigail Field, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Nock) Field. Eleven children were born of this union, all at Topsham, Maine: Sarah W., September 19, 1820, married William Bridge, of Mechanic Falls; Lot C., October 25, 1822, married Priscilla Harmon; Mark P., October 19, 1824; Samuel Field, October 5, 1827; James McKeen, February 25, 1830; Philena F., August 10, 1832, died January 20, 1833; Anna M., July 3, 1834, married Henry Penny; Francis A., whose sketch follows; Charles Bean, October 15, 1839; Hannah R., May 3, 1842, married George Stevens; Mary E., January 8, 1846, died March 2, 1875.

(X) Francis A., fifth son of Oliver and Abigail (Field) Conant, was born at Topsham, Maine, April 7, 1837, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. At the age of twenty-five he enlisted in the civil

war, being mustered into Company A, Twenty-third Maine Volunteers, September 29, 1862. After his return in 1864 he engaged in the shoe business, in which he continued nearly twenty years. In 1883 he entered into the insurance business at Lewiston, which under his excellent management has steadily increased in volume and prosperity. He is a man of high business integrity, who commands the respect and esteem of all. Mr. Conant is a member of Rabboni Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 63; of Industry Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 2; and of Custer Post, G. A. R., No. 7. Politically Mr. Conant is a firm believer in Socialistic principles, and in religion he is a Free Baptist. On November 12, 1864, Francis A. Conant married (first) Anna Barker, daughter of Caleb and Statira (Hight) Barker, who was born July 22, 1838, at Athens, died January 3, 1903. Three children were born of this union: Edgar Francis, June 26, 1867; Maude L., died in infancy; and Alice B., February 18, 1878. On January 12, 1905, Francis A. Conant married (second) Annie B. (Elliott) Goodwin, daughter of David N. Elliott, of Mercer, Maine.

(XI) Edgar Francis, eldest child of Francis A. and Anna (Barker) Conant, was born June 26, 1867. He was educated in the schools of Lewiston, studied at Bowdoin College and took a medical degree at Columbia University, Washington, D. C. After graduating from the latter institution Dr. Conant engaged in general practice in Lewiston for five years, after which he spent twelve months in Austria, taking up the study of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Upon his return to this country he made his abode in Denver, Colorado, where he is enjoying an extensive practice as a specialist. On September —, 1899, Dr. Edgar Francis Conant married Rose Little, daughter of Horace C. and Rose (Roak) Little, of Auburn, Maine. They have two children: Frances, born April 9, 1903, and Edward, March 6, 1907.

(XII) Alice B., only surviving daughter of Francis A. and Anna (Barker) Conant, was married January, 1905, to Selden T. Crafts, of Auburn, Maine. They have one child, Elizabeth Anna, born July 13, 1906.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(V) John (2), second son and CONANT child of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born December 15, 1652, in Beverly. He was a farmer and weaver. He settled in Beverly

on the "60 acres of upland lying near Richard Dodge's farm," given by Roger to Lot, his father, in 1666, and built a house there. During King Philip's war he served in Captain Samuel Appleton's company, and on December 10, 1675, £4 16s 10d is allowed him as wages. It is not probable that he took part in the attack on the Narragansett fort, as the men under Appleton were mostly employed in garrison duty at Hadley and Springfield. He was admitted to the First Church of Beverly, August 23, 1691. In 1692 he purchased part of the farm of his brother Nathaniel, who had moved to Bridgewater. September 6, 1715, John Conant, of Beverly, yeoman, in consideration of £197, sells John Chipman, of Beverley, one messuage or tenement containing twelve acres. He died September 30, 1724, leaving a will dated September 21, 1724, and probated October 26, 1724. John Conant married, May 7, 1678, Bethiah Mansfield, born April 7, 1658, admitted to the First Church of Beverly November 6, 1681, and died July 27, 1720. She was the daughter of Andrew and Bethiah Mansfield, of Lynn. Children: Lot, Elizabeth, Bethiah, John, Deborah, Mary, Daniel, Rebecca, Benjamin and Jenima.

(VI) Daniel, seventh child and third son of John (2) and Bethiah (Mansfield) Conant, was born in Beverly, November 19, 1694, and died in 1751. He was a farmer and a mason, and lived in Beverly on Dodge street. At the time of his father's death he and his brother Benjamin seem to have occupied a house near their father's. Daniel Conant bought, June 29, 1717, fourteen acres of land in Beverly; and October 1, 1719, for £170, a lot of land containing twelve acres, with a dwelling house, barn and orchard. May 17, 1730, Daniel Conant, mason, of Beverly, buys six and one-half acres of land of Daniel Raymond. April 12, 1750, Daniel Conant, senior, of Beverly, sells Daniel Conant Jr. "one third of a grist mill on Elwive brook." He was representative from Beverly to the general court two years. He died intestate, and his sons Daniel and Nathaniel were appointed administrators, May 13, 1751. He left a good estate. The intentions of marriage of Daniel Conant, of Beverly, and Lucy Dodge, of Ipswich, was published December 16, 1716, at Beverly. They were married by the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth, at Hamilton, January 23, 1717. She was the daughter of Richard and Martha (Low) Dodge. Richard Dodge was born in Salem, 1643, married Mary Eaton, and died about 1734. He was the son of Richard Dodge, the immigrant, who died at Beverly,

January 15, 1672, and Edith, his wife, who died January 27, 1678. Children: Lucy, Daniel, Mary, Margaret, Nathaniel, Hepzibah, Josiah, Elizabeth and Martha.

(VII) Nathaniel, fifth child and second son of Daniel and Lucy (Dodge) Conant, was born in Beverly, July 23, 1726, and baptized on the 31st of the same month. On May 13, 1751, he was appointed one of the administrators of his father's estate. Between 1753 and 1768 Nathaniel Conant frequently appears as a grantor or grantee in land transfers, and in those he is sometimes styled tanner, sometimes gentleman. November 22, 1755, the name of Nathaniel Conant appears in a list of soldiers stationed at Lake George; this was in the time of the French and Indian war. About 1766, probably, he went to the province of Maine, where he became one of the pioneer settlers of the North Parish of Sanford, in York county, now Alfred. Very likely his family remained in Beverly until he had cleared land and built a home in Alfred. He purchased land freely, and soon became the largest land owner in the town. He lived in a wooden house near the mill, which he purchased of one Ellenwood. This mill was situated on the stream running from Shaker pond, and was both a saw and grist mill. Mr. Conant was also the first trader of Alfred. The town of Sanford was divided into two parishes, July 5, 1782; the first meeting of the North or Alfred parish was held on Tuesday, August 27, 1782, at the house of Nathaniel Conant, who, with eight others, signed the covenant. "Sanford North Parish, September 29, 1783, voted to postpone erecting a meeting-house till next spring. Mr. Nathaniel Conant then and there gave an acre of land to set the meeting-house and school house." "May 29, 1788, Chose Mr. Nathaniel Conant, Dan'l Gile, and Thomas Williams a committee to Look out a man To preach amongst us in order for a settlement." "Apr. 2, 1792, at a sale of the pews Mr. Nath'l Conant bought No. 2 for £4. No. 5 for £4 and No. 18 for £4 2sh." He died January 6, 1808, and was buried in the churchyard at Alfred, where his gravestone remains. He married, December 16, 1756, Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Raymond) Dodge, born in Beverly, July 3, 1732. She died in Alfred, September 30, 1813. Joshua Dodge was son of Joshua and Joanna (Larkin) Dodge, and grandson of William and Mary (Conant) Dodge. Hannah Raymond was daughter of George and Jerusha (Woodbury) Raymond, and granddaughter of William and Hannah (Bishop)



Raymond. Jerusha Woodbury was daughter of Peter and Sarah (Dodge) Woodbury, and granddaughter of John Woodbury, the immigrant. The children of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dodge) Conant were: Lucy, Hephzibah, Nathaniel (died young), Joshua, Nathaniel, Daniel, John and Andrew.

(VIII) John (3), seventh child and fifth son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dodge) Conant, was born in Alfred, Maine, September 10, 1771, and died there February 27, 1850. About 1795 he moved to Kennebunk, where he engaged in trade for a short time, then returned to Alfred. He succeeded to the mill and store of his father, at Conant's Mills (now called Littlefield Mills), and afterwards occupied the brick store near the meeting house. He was the second postmaster of Alfred, and active and enterprising in commercial pursuits. He married Lydia Farnum, born December 25, 1776, died May 28, 1842, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Merrill) Farnum, of Concord, New Hampshire. Benjamin Farnum was the son of Ephraim and Molly (Ingalls) Farnum, grandson of Ephraim, son of Ralph, who was son of Ralph Farnum (or Farnham), the immigrant. Anna Merrill was born at Concord, December 20, 1743, daughter of Deacon John and Lydia (Haynes) Merrill, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Concord, New Hampshire; her grandfather, John Merrill, was son of Nathaniel and grandson of Nathaniel Merrill, the immigrant, one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts. Molly Ingalls was the daughter of Henry and Abigail (Emery) Ingalls, granddaughter of Henry and Mary (Osgood) Ingalls, great-granddaughter of Edmund Ingalls, of Andover, the immigrant. Lydia, wife of John Conant, was admitted to the church about the first of October, 1807. The children of John and Lydia (Farnum) Conant were: Nancy Merrill, Cyrus (died young), Alvah, Cyrus King, Lucinda, Caroline, George Dow, Lucy Maria and Lydia Haynes.

(IX) Alvah, third child and second son of John (3) and Lydia (Farnum) Conant, was born in Kennebunk, December 17, 1800, baptized January 24, 1808, in Alfred, and died at his residence on Gray street, Portland, April 2, 1876. He was taken to Alfred by his parents when quite young. He attended the common schools of Alfred, and Wakefield, New Hampshire, and Fryeburg, Maine, academies. He then engaged as a clerk with George and Ivory Lord, at Kennebunk, but soon returned to Alfred and went into business with his father; this was as early as 1826.

His father retired from business soon after, and Mr. Conant formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, David Hall, and later with his brother George D. In the autumn of 1838 he moved to Portland, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Hall, under the firm name of Hall & Conant. In 1849 his son, Richard O., was admitted to the firm, the style of which was changed to Hall, Conant & Company. Their store was at first on the northeast corner of Fore and Central (now Dana) streets, but when Commercial street was built, in 1851, they moved to the store since occupied by the firm. In 1856 Mr. Conant's son, Richard O., bought out Mr. Hall, and has continued the business to the present time. When he first moved to Portland he lived with his father-in-law, Richard Odell, on India street, but soon moved to State street, thence, in 1845, to Gray street, where he resided till his death. Mr. Conant never sought public office, but in the old militia days he was commissioned captain in the second brigade of state militia by Governor Parris, in 1822; in 1842 and 1844 he was a member of the common council of Portland, and in 1849 and 1850 was a member of the board of aldermen from the sixth ward. In 1859 he retired from business and devoted his time to the management of his private affairs. He was a director of the Cumberland National Bank for many years, and its president at the time of his death. He was also one of the first board of directors of the York and Cumberland railroad. He bore a character of strict integrity, was a consistent Christian, and a member of the State Street Congregational church. In person he was of about the medium height, rather sparsely built, and very erect. He married (first), in Conway, New Hampshire, October 30, 1826, Almira, of Conway, born in Conway, April 8, 1803, died in Portland, January 23, 1841, daughter of Hon. Richard and Molly (Eastman) Odell. Richard Odell was frequently representative from Conway to the New Hampshire legislature, and a member of the governor's council. He moved to Portland in 1837, where he died in 1850. He was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Ingalls) Odell; grandson of William and Martha (Collins) Odell, of Andover, Massachusetts; great-grandson of Reginald and Priscilla Odell (also written Wodell and Wodhull), of Boston. Molly Eastman was daughter of Richard and Hannah (Merrill) Eastman, granddaughter of John and Martha (Fitts) Eastman, great-granddaughter of

John and Huldah (Kingsbury) Eastman, great-great-granddaughter of John and Mary (Boynton) Eastman; and one generation further removed in line of descent from Roger and Sarah Eastman, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Conant married (second) April 27, 1843, Judith, born October 21, 1804, daughter of Joseph Osborn, of Danvers, Massachusetts. She died February 3, 1857. He married (third) in Portland, July 8, 1858, Rebecca P., born February 29, 1815, died January 17, 1863, daughter of Samuel Cook, of Taunton, Massachusetts. Married (fourth) in Manchester, Connecticut, September 5, 1866, Mary (Sumner) Woodbridge, who survived him and died in Portland; she was the daughter of Reuben Sumner, of Hebron, Connecticut, born September 20, 1816, died March 20, 1883. The children of Alvah and Almira (Odell) Conant were: Richard Odell and Emma Dow.

(X) Richard Odell, only son of Alvah and Almira (Odell) Conant, was born in Alfred, April 1, 1828, died at his residence in Cumberland, Maine, July 1, 1894. He removed to Portland with his parents in 1829, and resided in Portland and Cumberland. He was educated in the public schools and at North Yarmouth Academy. When sixteen years of age he entered his father's store as a clerk, and in 1849 was admitted to the firm of Hall & Conant, then doing the largest grocery business in Portland. In 1856 he bought out Mr. Hall, and in 1859 his father retired from the business. In 1862 he admitted Mr. Sumner C. Rand to partnership, under the firm name of R. O. Conant & Company; in 1866 the style was changed to Conant & Rand. The business was conducted by them till 1882, when Mr. Rand retired and Mr. Conant admitted his son, Frederick O., and Mr. Daniel H. Patrick to the firm under the style of Conant, Patrick & Company. Mr. Conant was a member of the common council of Portland in 1869 and 1870, which was the only public office he ever held. He was a director of the Ocean Insurance Company for ten years, and its secretary three years; was a director of the Portland & Rochester railroad two years. He was a director of the National Traders Bank from 1867 till his death, and its vice-president fourteen years; and was director and trustee of several other commercial corporations. He always took a great interest in agricultural matters, and was a director and president of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society and the Maine Poultry Association. He married, in Cumberland, Jan-

uary 8, 1857, Mrs. Emma (Loring) Manly, born May 6, 1829, died April 16, 1904, widow of Charles Manly, and daughter of Captain Solomon and Alethea (Drinkwater) Loring. Captain Solomon Loring was son of Solomon and Hannah (Davis) Loring, grandson of Solomon and Alice (Cushing) Loring, and great-grandson of John Loring, who was the son of John, son of Thomas Loring, who came from Axminster, Devon, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1630. Hannah Davis was daughter of Timothy and Margaret (Davis) Davis, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Biddeford and North Yarmouth, Maine. Timothy Davis was son of Thomas and Deborah (Martin) Davis. Deborah Martin was granddaughter of George Martin, an early and prominent settler of Amesbury, whose widow, Susanna (North) was hanged at Salem, July 19, 1692, as a witch. Alethea Drinkwater was daughter of Sylvanus and Rachel (Sweetser) Drinkwater, granddaughter of Joseph and Jane (Latham) Drinkwater, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Haskell) Drinkwater. Elizabeth Haskell was daughter of John Haskell, whose wife, Patience Soule, was daughter of George Soule, who came in the "Mayflower," 1620. Jane Latham was daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Harden) Latham, granddaughter of James Latham, great-granddaughter of Robert Latham, whose wife Susanna was daughter of John Winslow (brother of Governor Edward Winslow) and Mary (Chilton), his wife, said to have been the first woman to land from the "Mayflower." Richard O. and Emma (Loring) Conant had one son Frederick O.

(XI) Frederick Odell, only child of Richard Odell and Emma (Loring) Conant, was born in Portland, October 1, 1857. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Portland, and graduated at Bowdoin College, taking the degree of B. S. in 1880, and that of M. A. in 1883. In 1874 he went to California by way of Panama, stopping at Kingston, Jamaica, and various Mexican and Central American ports, and returning overland from San Francisco. In 1879 he went to Cuba, visited the important cities, and returned home by way of Key West, Cedar Keys, Jacksonville, Florida, Savannah, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina, and Washington, D. C. In 1880 he entered his father's store as a clerk, and January 1, 1882, was admitted to partnership. He is a member of Casco Lodge, No. 36. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Cumberland Chapter, No. 35.

of Yarmouth, and of Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He compiled "A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family in England and America," a work of six hundred and forty pages. He was elected president of the Maine Genealogical Society in 1904, and has since filled that office. He has also served in all the other offices of this society except that of librarian. He married, in Yarmouth, October 31, 1883, Eva Merrill, daughter of Captain Reuben and Hannah Elizabeth (Blanchard) Merrill, of Yarmouth. Reuben Merrill was son of William and Lydia (Sturdevant) Merrill, grandson of Adams and Elizabeth (Titcomb) Merrill, great-grandson of James and Mary (Adams) Merrill, who were early settlers of Falmouth. James Merrill was son of Abel, who was son of Nathaniel Merrill, of Newbury, Massachusetts, the immigrant. Hannah Elizabeth Blanchard was daughter of Captain Reuben and Christiana (Loring) Blanchard, granddaughter of Beza and Prudence (Rideout) Blanchard, great-granddaughter of Nathaniel and Bethiah (Mitchell) Blanchard. Nathaniel Blanchard was fifth in descent from Thomas Blanchard, the immigrant; his wife, Bethiah Mitchell, was daughter of Seth Mitchell, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Cushman) Mitchell. Jacob Mitchell was grandson of Experience Mitchell, one of the Leyden Pilgrims, whose wife Jane was daughter of Francis Cook, who came in the "Mayflower." Rebecca (Cushman) Mitchell was daughter of Rev. Isaac Cushman, son of Thomas and Mary (Allerton) Cushman, grandson of Robert Cushman. Robert Cushman was one of the most active promoters of the migration from Holland, in 1620, and came over in the "Fortune," the second vessel. His son Thomas married Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton; she died 1669, the last survivor of the "Mayflower's" passengers. Frederick O. and Eva (Merrill) Conant have four children: Elizabeth Merrill, born January 11, 1886; Persis Loring, May 29, 1887; Richard Odell, May 31, 1888; Reginald Odell, October 1, 1889.

(For preceding generations see John Conant 1.)

(VI) Lot (2), eldest child of CONANT John (2) and Bethiah (Mansfield) Conant, was born in Beverly, June 1, 1679, died September 20, 1767. About 1716 he removed to Concord, Middlesex county. Lot Conant, of Beverly, bought of Benjamin Edmonds, of Wenham, fifteen acres of land in Manchester, February 4, 1717. Lot Conant of Concord, yeoman, sells "to my

father John Conant and brother Daniel Conant, both of Beverly" fifteen acres of land in Manchester. Other land transactions of his are on record. He married (first) May 15, 1698, Martha Cleaves. She was admitted to the First Church of Beverly, May 31, 1701, and died February 15, 1725, in Concord. He married (second) Susannah Clark, born April 29, 1689, probably daughter of Samuel and Rachel Clark. He married a third wife Mary. The children by first wife were: Robert, Andrew, William, Dinah, Ezra, John, Elizabeth, Martha and Bethia. Those of the second wife were: Ezra and Sarah.

(VII) Robert, eldest son and child of Lot and Martha (Cleaves) Conant, was born in Beverly, April 26, and baptized May 7, 1699. He moved to Concord with his parents, and as early as 1726 settled in Chelmsford. About 1754 he removed to Stow, where he died March 27, 1773. He was a farmer and carpenter. His will was made March 25, 1773. He married (first) Esther ———, and (second) Sarah ———. His children by first wife were: Samuel, Josiah, Peter, Esther, Martha, Rebecca, Lydia and Daniel.

(VIII) Samuel, eldest child of Robert and Esther Conant, was born in that part of Concord now Acton, about 1722, and died in Stow, May 19, 1785. He lived in Chelmsford and Stow with his parents, and later settled in Stow, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Sarah Holman, who died February 1, 1804. Their children were: Silas, Oliver, Samuel, John Levi and a daughter.

(IX) Oliver, second son and child of Samuel and Sarah (Holman) Conant, was born in Stow, about 1750. He settled first in Sudbury, and later in Weston. In 1777 Oliver Conant, of Sudbury, was in Captain Johnson Rice's company of Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, in the Continental army, in service three months twenty-four days in New York. January 15, 1776, Oliver Conant, of Concord, was corporal in Captain David Wheeler's company, Colonel Nixon's regiment, and was allowed pay for travel to and from camp at Winter Hill. He married Thankful W. Walker, and they had: Abraham, Polly, Isaac, Thankful, Oliver, Sally, Louisa, Asa W., Josiah and Betsy.

(X) Abraham, eldest child of Oliver and Thankful W. (Walker) Conant, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, September 2, 1778, and died in 1849. He moved to Frankfort, now Winterport, Maine, about 1804, and was engaged in farming. In 1803 he married



Thankful C. Lombard, of Truro, Massachusetts, who died about 1860. Their children were: Lydia, Isaac, Amasa S., Jacob, Charles, Sarah (died young), Sarah Snow, Abraham, Thankful L. and Artemus Henry.

(XI) Charles, fifth child and fourth son of Abraham and Thankful C. (Lombard) Conant, was born in Frankfort, now Winterport, Maine, December 24, 1812. He spent his life in his native town, where he was engaged in farming. He filled some town offices. He was a member of the Congregational church in early life, but subsequently became a spiritualist. He married Hannah Weston, born in Frankfort, now Winterport, September 25, 1814, and died in Frankfort, now Winterport, September 12, 1897. She was the daughter of Amos and Mercy Weston, of Frankfort, now Winterport. Children: 1. Lydia W., born October 6, 1838, married Nathan T. Woodman, October 8, 1866; no children. 2. Wealtha P., August, 1840, died February 21, 1863. 3. Artemus Henry, December 5, 1842, married Maria S. McDonald, December 5, 1863; their only child, Fred P., died in childhood. 4. Frederick Augustus, March 29, 1845, married Minnie Heslef, of San Francisco, October 7, 1874; their children were: Charles M., Katherine and Miriam. 5. Clara D., September 20, 1848, married George H. Clements, February 24, 1870; children: Nathan P., Fred A., died young, Charles C., Lillie W., Elmer H. and Harold W. 6. Ellen Maria, August 1, 1852, died April 4, 1853. 7. Charles M., of the next paragraph.

(XII) Charles Melvin, seventh child and third son of Charles and Hannah (Weston) Conant, was born in Winterport, June 23, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was a farmer until 1883, and then established an agricultural implement and seed store in Bangor. The business was remarkably successful, and in 1906 it was incorporated as the C. M. Conant Company, Mr. Conant being made president and treasurer. The company carries a full line of everything in the way of implements required on a farm. The store is located at 194-196 Broad street; was established over a quarter of a century ago, and the products of the house are known to the farmers and general merchandise dealers of the state for their reliability and high quality. Mr. Conant still cultivates and resides on his farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Winterport. He is a member of Penobscot Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bangor, and of Morning Light Grange, No. 19, Pat-

rons of Husbandry. He is a Republican and has held town offices. He married, May 1, 1886, Annie C. Nealey, born in Winterport, October 24, 1865, daughter of Jefferson and Lydia A. Nealey, of Winterport. Children: Gertrude M., born August 1, 1888; Viola E., July 11, 1890; Barbara O., September 9, 1895; Amos N., July 27, 1897; Edna, January 18, 1900; Charles Tyler, April 10, 1902; Mildred A., November 22, 1907.

(For preceding generations see John Conant 1.)

(VIII) Joshua, fourth child CONANT and second son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dodge) Conant, was born in Beverly, April 7, 1764. He moved to Alfred, Maine, with his parents, and later lived in Shapleigh and Lyman, where he died October 4, 1842. He married Adelia Gile, of Alfred, who died in Lyman, September 30, 1842. She was the daughter of Deacon Gile, of Alfred. Their children were: Ruth, Nathaniel, Hepsibah, Theodate, Joshua, Daniel, Abigail, William Green and Thomas Gile.

(IX) William Green, eighth child and fourth son of Joshua and Adelia (Gile) Conant, was born in Alfred, December 25, 1806, where he always resided. He was educated in the public schools, and while yet a boy became a clerk in Deacon Kendall's store at Alfred, and after a few years went into business for himself. He was a merchant for upwards of forty years, and on retiring some years before his death he was possessed of a competency including a farm upon which he lived after giving up business. He was a member of the Congregational church. He died April, 1888, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Portland. He married Hannah Jones Herrick, of Beverly, Massachusetts. One child, William H., was born to them. His sketch follows.

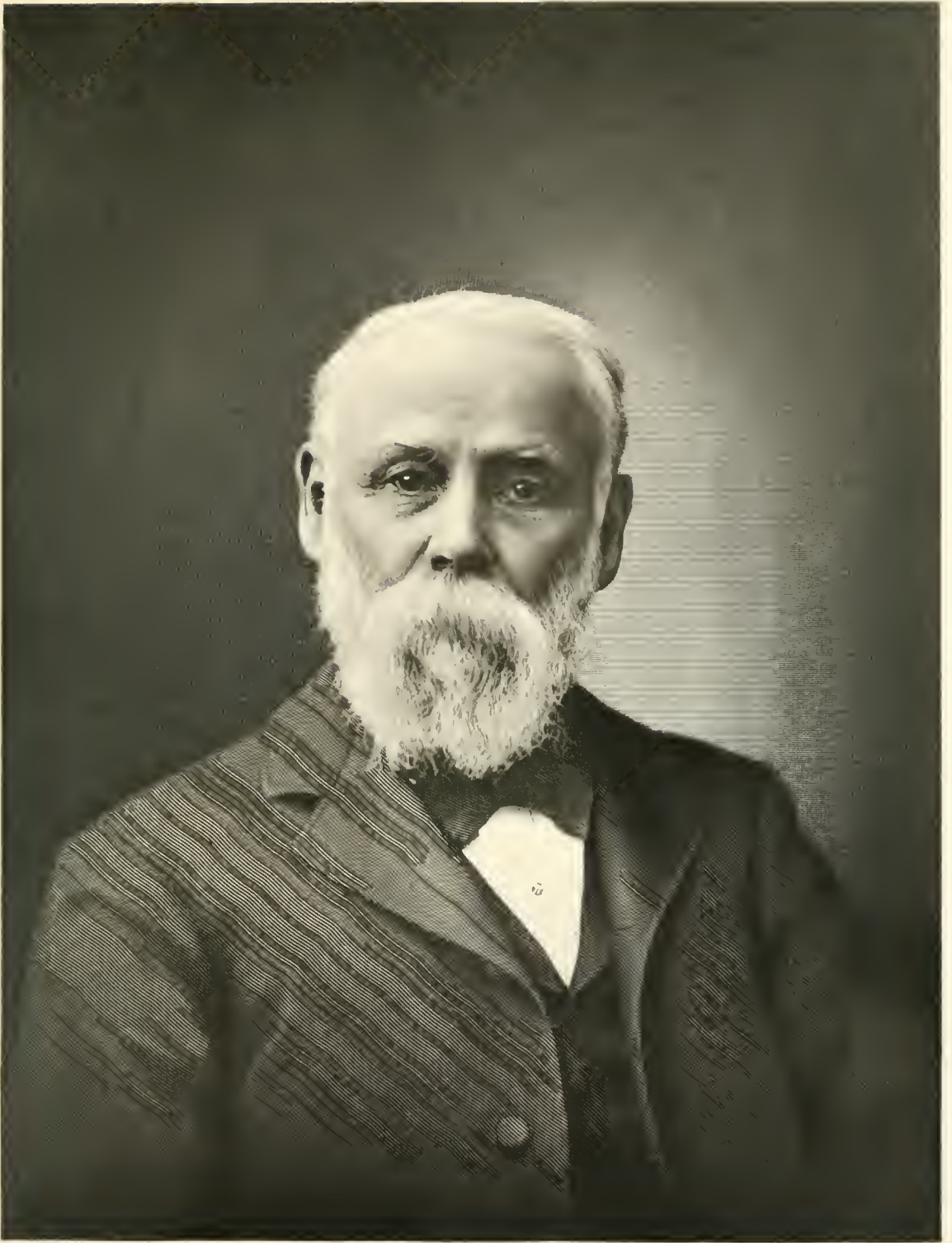
(X) William Henry, only child of William Green and Hannah J. (Herrick) Conant, was born in Alfred, May 20, 1830, and educated in the public schools. He was a clerk in his father's store for some time and later went to Portland, where for some years he was a clerk in the office of the *Portland Press*. In 1875 he was made treasurer of the Portland and Rochester railroad and served in that place faithfully for twenty-five years. He was an attendant of the Congregational church, and did many acts of charity in a quiet way. In political matters he took but little interest. He married, in Middletown, Connecticut, December 12, 1856, Mary Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, May 2,



*Charles M. Corvaut,*







*Wm. C. Conant.*



1830, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cogswell (Bickford) Davis, the former of Salem, Massachusetts, and the latter a daughter of Captain John Bickford, a master mariner. Captain Bickford's wife was in maidenhood Mary Ramsden. Mrs. Conant resides in Portland, where she has a handsome and finely furnished residence. She also owns and uses as a summer home the residence erected in Alfred years ago by Senator John Holmes. This house was occupied some years by Mr. and Mrs. Conant before removing to Portland. It is furnished with much antique furniture, and the interior has much the appearance of a high class residence of Colonial times. To William Henry and Mary E. (Davis) Conant were born three children: 1. Emma L., who resides with her mother. 2. Willie Green, who died at the age of fourteen. 3. Ellen Minerva, who lived to be almost twenty years of age. Mr. Conant died February 11, 1901, and is buried at Evergreen cemetery, Portland, Maine.

This name is of Norman origin, and first appears on the Battle Roll of William the Conqueror, where it is spelled Louel; when the family emigrated to America, and for two generations thereafter, they spelled it Lowle, and it is the same as Lovell and Lowell. The word is derived from the Latin *Lupus*, meaning wolf. The family were of good position in England, and had a coat-of-arms, as well as other evidences of their high position.

(I) Percival Lowell, the emigrant, was born in 1571, in England, and died January 8, 1664, at Newbury, Massachusetts. He was a resident in England of Kingston, Seymour, Clevedon, Portbury, Weston-in-Gardano, all of Somersetshire, also Bristol of Gloucestershire, and in 1597 was assessor at Kingston. He did not come to America until he was sixty-eight years of age, embarking from Bristol in 1639 on the ship "Jonathan," and settling at Newbury, Massachusetts. He was a man of unusual attainments for his day, and wrote a poem on the death of Governor Winthrop, which would not meet the standards of the present day, but shows the spark of genius which appeared later in his descendant, James Russell Lowell, and proves its author to have been well versed in ancient literature. The Lowell family came to Newbury later than some others, and had no grant at that time; being men of wealth, they purchased land at first, but later shared in a division of land made by the town. Percival Lowell married,

in England, his wife, Rebecca, who died December 28, 1645, at Newbury. Their children were: John, Richard and Joan.

(II) John, the older son of Percival and Rebecca Lowell, was born in 1595, in England, and died at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1647. He came to New England at the same time as his father, bringing his wife and four children. He was a man of influence in the community, and had a very good education for the time. In 1640 he was made a freeman, and he served as constable, as deputy to the general court and as town clerk. When he was twenty-four years of age he apprenticed himself, in England, to Richard Baugh, of Bristol, a "glover." He married, in England, his first wife, Margaret, who died shortly after her arrival in New England, soon after the birth of her fifth child. He married (second) in 1639, at Newbury, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Goodale, who was born at Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, and died in 1651, at Newbury. Children of John Lowell, by his first marriage, were: 1. John, born 1629, in England, died 1694, at Boston, Massachusetts; married Hannah Proctor, sister of Abigail, who married his brother Joseph. 2. Mary, 1633, in England, married Thomas Wyburn. 3. Peter, 1635, in England. 4. James, 1637, in England. 5. Joseph, November 28, 1639, at Newbury, Massachusetts. By his second marriage he had: 6. Benjamin, September 12, 1642, Newbury, Massachusetts; married Ruth Woodman. 7. Thomas, June 4, 1644. 8. Elizabeth, February 16, 1646, married Captain Philip Nelson.

(III) Joseph, son of John and Margaret Lowell, was born November 28, 1639, at Newbury, and died August 19, 1705, at Boston, Massachusetts. He removed to Boston with his brother John previous to 1661, and was a cooper. He married, March 8, 1660, Abigail, daughter of George P. and Edith Proctor, of Dorchester, born in 1635, died June 27, 1707. Their children were: 1. Joseph, born August 1, 1661, at Boston, died young. 2. Hannah, January 31, 1662-63. 3. Joseph. 4. Abigail, February 4, 1667, died young. 5. James, March 27, 1668, married Elizabeth Gusten. 6. Abigail, March 9, 1671. 7. Samuel, July 13, 1678. 8. Benjamin, November 5, 1679.

(IV) Joseph (2), second son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Proctor) Lowell, was called a "mariner." About 1726 he removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. Joseph and his brother James were members of "Ye Second Foot Company," of Newbury, Massachusetts, under



command of Captain Hugh March. He married (first) Patience ———, who died January 3, 1714. He married (second) March 9, 1720, Sarah, daughter of Deacon James Prescott Jr., by his wife Maria, daughter of William and Rebecca (Page) Marston. Sarah Prescott was born January 20, 1701, died June 12, 1746. Joseph had children by his first marriage as follows: 1. Joseph Jr., born January 3, 1696, died July 10, 1697. 2. Abigail, who died August 26, 1703, at Boston. By his second marriage he had: 3. Jeremiah, born April 15, 1722, at Hampton, New Hampshire. 4. David, November 19, 1723, married Abigail Perkins. 5. James. 6. Lucy, 1727, died April 21, 1711; married Deacon Abner Sanborn Jr. 7. Mary, baptized May 10, 1730.

(V) James, son of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Prescott) Lowell, was born October 12 or 22, 1725, and died about 1830. In 1747 he took part in the campaign against Louisburg, served twenty-nine days as private in the continental army, in Captain David Quimby's company, Colonel Joseph Gale's regiment, in the Rhode Island campaign, and in 1756 took part as soldier in the siege at Crown Point, New York. He married, in 1747, Mary Clark, of Falmouth, Maine, and their children were: Oliver, Sarah, Mary and Joseph.

(VI) Sarah, the elder daughter of James and Mary (Clark) Lowell, was born August 22, 1750, and died at Seabrook, New Hampshire, December 29, 1824. She married John Brown, of Seabrook, New Hampshire. (See Brown IV.)

The large number bearing this BROWN name among the pioneer settlers of New England have left a very numerous progeny. The frequent recurrence of the same christian names has rendered it extremely difficult to trace the descent of many. Happily the line herein covered is fairly complete and includes some prominent natives of Maine who have earned distinction by their own merit and ability.

(I) John Brown, born in England in 1588-89, came to Massachusetts as early as 1635, and settled permanently at Hampton, in what is now New Hampshire, in 1639. He was granted a house lot of four acres, but soon after purchased ten acres from John Sanders, upon which he took up his residence. This property continued in the hands of his lineal descendants through seven generations. He must have been a man of much industry, for he made several additions to this tract by purchase, and also acquired other tracts in vari-

ous parts of the town. He died February 28, 1687. The records show that his wife's christian name was Sarah. Their children were: Sarah, John, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Jacob, Mary, Thomas and Stephen.

(II) Benjamin, second son and third child of John and Sarah Brown, was born about 1647, in Hampton, and was a farmer residing in the southeastern part of the town, in what is now Seabrook, on land received from his father. He was married in 1679 to Sarah Brown, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Murford) Brown, pioneer settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts. She was born April 12, 1658, in Salisbury. Their children were: William, Sarah, Benjamin, Elizabeth, John, Jacob, Stephen, Mary, Thomas and Jeremiah.

(III) Thomas, ninth child and sixth son of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Brown, was born May 21, 1699, in Hampton, and resided in that part of the town now Seabrook, where he died in November, 1765. He was married May 2, 1729, to Mehitable, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Hobbs) Towle, of Hampton. Their sons were: Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas and John.

(IV) John (2), son of Thomas and Mehitable (Towle) Brown, was born January 3, 1747, at Seabrook, New Hampshire, and died August 12, 1839. In 1769 he married Sarah, daughter of James and Mary (Clark) Lowell, born August 22, 1750, died December 29, 1824, at Seabrook. (See Lowell VI.) Their children were: 1. Molly, born December 14, 1771, died June 15, 1860. 2. John Jr., December 2, 1775, died August 8, 1843. 3. Lowell, May 13, 1778, died August 20, 1863. 4. Sarah, September 21, 1780, died May 10, 1806. 5. Mehitable, July 31, 1783, died October 31, 1849. 6. Betsy, August 12, 1786, died May 15, 1865. 7. Nancy, April 29, 1789, died March 6, 1843. 8. Benjamin, September 25, 1791, died August 5, 1864. 9. Newell.

(V) Newell, youngest son of John (2) and Sarah (Lowell) Brown, was born November 17, 1794, and died February 10, 1875. He was a farmer and large stockdealer, and lived at his birthplace, Seabrook, New Hampshire. In 1823 he married Abigail Perkins, daughter of Jonathan Leavitt, born in 1794, died in 1880. Jonathan Leavitt was a captain of artillery in the revolutionary war, and his son, Hon. B. B. Leavitt, won a distinguished place in political affairs of Maine. The family lived at Eastport, Maine, and were people of education and refinement. The children of Newell and Abigail Perkins (Leavitt) Brown were: 1. John Newell, married Abby Ann

Dearborn, and had two children, both of whom are dead. 2. Sarah A., unmarried. 3. Frank, married Nancy Brown and has four children: i. Abby N., married George Pike, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. ii. Ida, married Edward Blood, of Mendon, Massachusetts. iii. John, married May Batchelder and has three children. iv. Ellsworth, married Emma Morrell and has no children. 4. Sylvester, married Martha Clough and has two children: i. Grace, married William Evans and has one daughter, Amy. ii. Lincoln, married Mary Butler and has one child, Martha. 5. Calvin Smith.

(VI) Hon. Calvin Smith, youngest son of Newell and Abigail P. (Leavitt) Brown, was born January 4, 1837, at Seabrook, New Hampshire, and after attending the public schools of his native town worked on his father's farm, and taught school to secure his further education, which was largely attained through his own effort. He attended Rockingham Academy at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, Hampton Academy of the same place, Dearborn Academy of Seabrook, New Hampshire, New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Northfield, New Hampshire, Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire, and in 1858 entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1862 with degree A. B. On his graduation he enlisted for three months as private in the Seventh Squadron of the Rhode Island Cavalry, a company raised among the students of Dartmouth College and Norwich University, and with them he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry in September, 1862, also in the battle of Antietam. His term of service ended, he re-enlisted as captain of Company C, of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, where he served until the disbanding of that regiment. Upon the call for three hundred thousand men in 1864, he enlisted as a captain of infantry in the state of Maine, and soon was promoted to rank of major, subsequently being appointed lieutenant colonel in command of the First Battalion of Maine Infantry Volunteers, where he served until April, 1866. After the assassination of President Lincoln, he was ordered from the Shenandoah Valley to Washington, and after the "Grand Review" to Georgia and thence to South Carolina, where he commanded Anderson, Abbeville, Greenville, Pickens and Union districts, as sub-commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, until his discharge, and while guarding Confederate cotton at Brown's Ferry on the Savannah river, three of his men were killed. On re-

tiring from the army he resumed the study of law, which he had begun during the war, and in October, 1866, was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine, at the Washington county bar. In December of that year he opened an office for the practice of law at St. Louis, Missouri, remaining there until 1870, then spent nearly two years in mercantile business with the house of Packer, York & Company, Montgomery county, Kansas, after which he spent two years as bookkeeper in the banking house of Eby & Company, Coffeyville, Kansas. In 1873 he represented Montgomery county in the state legislature; in 1876-77-78 he served as mayor of Parker, and in 1878 mayor of Coffeyville, Kansas. When he came to Washington his first appointment was clerk in the pension office, and after a short service there he took examination for interior department of the land office and received an appointment in the railroad division, which position he now fills. Mr. Brown has been a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons since 1864, when he joined Eastern Lodge, No. 7, of Eastport, Maine. He is Independent in Religion, and a staunch Republican. He belongs to Lincoln Post, No. 3, Grand Army of Republic, of Washington, and to the Maine Society of Washington. Mr. Brown is a useful and patriotic citizen, and has served his country in war and in peace the greater part of his life. He married, November 15, 1871, Caroline Noyes, daughter of Samuel Witherell, of Eastport, Maine, born in 1842, and their children are: 1. Annie Witherell, born July 30, 1874, died in infancy. 2. Sarah Witherell, September 2, 1877. 3. Edith Lilian, March 29, 1881.

The ancestors of this family BROWN lived in Brownfield, Oxford county, were probably pioneers there, and the town may have been named for the family.

(I) Asaph Brown, son of Silas and Judith Brown, was born January 7, 1759, in Stowe, Massachusetts, and resided there before the time of his marriage. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and in the Massachusetts Records is credited to the town of Templeton. His record follows: Asaph Brown, of Templeton, was a private in Captain Ezekiel Knowlton's company, Colonel Dike's regiment; pay abstract for travel allowance from Dorchester home dated Dorchester, November 20, 1776; also pay abstract for gun and blanket money, etc., dated Dorchester, November 30, 1776; also same company and regiment;

service from December 14, 1776, to March 1, 1777; also pay abstract for gun and blanket money dated Dorchester Heights, March 31, 1777. He settled on a farm in Waterford, Maine, and married Hannah Shaw, born in Waterford, December 22, 1763, died in Bethel, February 11, 1841, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Lamprey) Shaw, of Waterford. Their children were: Abigail, Robbins, Josiah, Catherine, Asaph, Susan, Nancy and four others who died young.

Josiah Shaw, father of Mary (Shaw) Brown, was a son of Ebenezer and Anna (Philbrick) Shaw (see Shaw), and was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, January 31, 1740, and died August 7, 1810. In 1763 he removed with his family to the township of Pearsontown, now Standish, and bought lot 43. There he settled and kept the first tavern ever opened to the public in that town. He was first town treasurer of that municipality, as well as selectman; he was a cooper and farmer. He married Mary Lamprey, of Hampton, who died January 9, 1826. They had six children: Mary, Hannah (wife of Asaph Brown), Anna, Jonathan, Josiah and Eli.

(II) Robbins Brown, and his brother Josiah Brown, removed from Brownfield and settled in Bethel. Josiah lived in the Chandler neighborhood, and married Mehitable, a daughter of Asa Lovejoy. Robbins Brown, born April 29, 1776, died May 31, 1848, was a tanner and lived on Bethel Hill. He married Hannah, a sister of his brother's wife. Their children were: David F., born September 28, 1812, married Nancy Richardson; Hannah, born March 10, 1814, died August 17, 1823; Josiah, born June 21, 1815, married Mary A. Stevens; mentioned below; Mehitable, born April 13, 1819, married Eli Grover.

(III) Robbins (2), third son of Robbins (1) and Hannah (Lovejoy) Brown, was born October 26, 1818, and died January 8, 1879. He and his brother David F. engaged in the tannery business. He was an industrious, respectable citizen, a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a Republican. He married (first), July 12, 1847, Mary R. Ayer, who died December 21, 1853, leaving no child. He married (second), February 10, 1855, Ausina Barker, who was born November 14, 1829, and died May 23, 1882, daughter of Francis and Nancy H. (Ingalls) Barker, of Bethel. She descended from the immigrant as follows: James and Grace of Rowley, Massachusetts; Nathaniel and Mary; James and Sarah; James and Elizabeth; Jedediah

and Sarah; Samuel and Betsey (Roger) Barker, who settled in Bethel in 1803, and had Francis, who married Nancy H. Ingalls. Samuel Barker was a Revolutionary soldier. Three children were born to Robbins and Ausina (Barker) Brown: 1. Fred Ingalls, born January 2, 1857, lives in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; married, September 16, 1880, Agnes Izella Brown. 2. Frank I., mentioned below. 3. William, born October 13, 1863.

(IV) Dr. Frank Irving, second son of Robbins and Ausina (Barker) Brown, was born in Bethel, October 27, 1860. After being schooled in the public schools and Gould's Academy, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1885. He taught school in Norway, Maine, and in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. He began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Maine Medical College in 1891. In 1891-92 he was an interne in the Maine General Hospital, and went thence in 1893 to Cape Elizabeth, and settled and engaged in the general practice of his profession, in which he has attained success in South Portland. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, the Portland Medical Club, and the Athletic Club. In Free Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the following organizations of that order: Hiram Lodge, No. 180; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; of Norway Lodge, No. 16, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Lodge Bayard, No. 44, Knights of Pythias. He worships with the Congregationalists, of which denomination he has always been a member.

Dr. Brown married, in Bethel, February 19, 1896, Edith A. Philbrick, of Bethel, who was born November 27, 1863, daughter of John M. and Paulina (Eames) Philbrick of Bethel. Two children have been born of this marriage: The first child died young; Dwight Francis, the second child, was born September 3, 1905.

James Brown was the emigrant ancestor of Euthalius Irving Brown, of Portland, Maine. He was born in Scotland about 1720-30. There is a tradition in the family that he was wealthy, having with him a chest of gold. Owing to a storm or shipwreck the gold was lost. Be-



sides the gold it is said that he had twenty fine linen shirts that were also lost on the journey over. He was a tailor by trade. He married Hannah Blanchard, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, and their descendants have been numerous in the vicinity. Dunstable is now Nashua, New Hampshire. The Blanchards were among the pioneers there. Thomas Blanchard, her emigrant ancestor, came to America from the vicinity of Andover, England, in the ship "Jonathan," in 1639. He settled first at Braintree. His son George was with him. He bought of Rev. John Wilson, February 12, 1650-51, house and land in the south part of Malden, Massachusetts. (Pope says he came from Penton, Hants, England.) He married (first) in England. His wife died there. He married (second) Agnes (Bent) Barnes, widow, a sister of John Bent. She died on the passage over. He married (third) Mary ———. He died May 21, 1654. His will is dated May 16, and was proved June 20, 1654. He made bequests to his wife Mary; to children George, Thomas, Samuel, Nathaniel; to grandson Joseph, and to the church at Malden. He provided that Benjamin Thompson should be fitted for the University (Harvard) if his parents consent. Benjamin was son of Deacon John Blanchard. Benjamin does not appear in the list of Harvard graduates, however. His estate was administered by his widow, appointed June 3, 1656.

Deacon John Blanchard, son of Thomas Blanchard, the emigrant, was one of the pioneers at Dunstable, Massachusetts, now Nashua, New Hampshire. He was admitted a freeman in 1649. He was one of the founders of the Dunstable Church in 1685. Children were: Joseph, Thomas, Hannah, born January 6, 1659; Benjamin, James, Sarah, Mary, Nathaniel.

Thomas Blanchard, son of Deacon John Blanchard, and grandson of Thomas Blanchard, the emigrant, was born about 1670 and must have been a young child when his father went to Dunstable. He married Tabitha ———. She died November 29, 1696. He married (second) Ruth Adams, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, October 4, 1698. He died March 9, 1727. In the possession of Mrs. Charles E. Wheelock, 8 Cottage street, Worcester, is a deed from Thomas to his son Thomas, dated 1721, of land in Dunstable. Children of Thomas and Tabitha Blanchard were: Abigail, born May 5, 1694; John, May 20, 1696. Children of Thomas and Ruth (Adams) Blanchard were: Thomas (see for-

ward); William, born 1701; Ruth, April 1, 1703.

Thomas Blanchard, son of Thomas Blanchard, and grandson of Deacon John Blanchard, of Dunstable, was born August 12, 1699. He served in the Indian wars and was taken prisoner in September, 1724. He was a prominent man in Dunstable, and held various town offices. Mrs. Wheelock has the original tax warrant for the year 1738, for the old town of Dunstable, issued to Thomas Blanchard as collector of taxes. It shows the results of his work. It contains a full list of the taxpayers of the town. Joseph Blanchard, son of Captain Joseph Blanchard, who was uncle of Thomas Blanchard, heads the list.

Hannah Blanchard, born about 1740, daughter of Thomas, married James Brown, the emigrant. He died in 1778. A copy of his will dated October 10, 1778, is owned by Mrs. Wheelock. It is a certified copy made soon after the will was proved in the Nashua court. It should be noted that James Brown, of Dunstable, was a lieutenant in the battle of Bunker Hill, according to the history of Dunstable, and no other James Brown of the right age and description is to be found.

The children of James and Hannah (Blanchard) Brown were: John; James, settled in Waterford, Ohio (Mrs. Wheelock has a letter written by him in which he mentions the death of his first wife in 1798 and his second marriage); Phebe; Hannah; Isaac; Daniel; Samuel; Aaron (see forward). The will indicates that all but Samuel and Aaron were of age, as it specifies that the others receive their bequests, and the two youngest receive theirs when they become of age.

(II) Aaron, son of James Brown, was born in Dunstable or Nashua, New Hampshire, November 17, 1773. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandson, Euthalius I. Brown, of Portland, has the drum and drum stick he carried as a drummer in the war. He married, September 5, 1797, Hannah Proctor, daughter of Reuben Proctor, of Merrimac, New Hampshire. She was born July 13, 1778. He lived in Nashua and died April 24, 1844, in Canton, Maine, where he removed about 1815. He was a charter member of the Livermore Falls (Maine) Lodge of Free Masons, and was a prominent man in the order. The children of Aaron and Hannah (Proctor) Brown were: 1. James (see forward). 2. Nancy, born at Dunstable, December 28, 1799, married the Rev. ——— Bartlett. 3. Larned Small, born in Dunstable, March 18, 1801. 4. John, born in Wilton, Maine, December 29,





*E J Brown*





lumbermen in the country, without doubt having explored more timber lands than any other man in the state of Maine. His explorations covered much of Oxford, Kennebec, Franklin and other counties in Maine, Coos county and many others in New Hampshire, Cape Breton Island, where in 1896 he covered over seven hundred thousand acres of timber land, and one hundred and fifty miles of a chain of lakes in the province of Nova Scotia. In 1876 Mr. Brown purchased stumpage in Grafton, Maine, and sold it in the log in the open market at Umbagog lake and Androscoggin river. In 1886 he went into the Bear and Cambridge river districts of Maine, where he cut much lumber which he floated down the river to market, and in addition to this bought cattle of the farmers and sold them in the markets. He remained on the old home place until 1893, owning the same until a few years ago, and then removed to Rumford Falls where he built a house, being one of the first to build on the opposite side of the river; he resided there about seven years. In 1894 he explored the northern woods for the purpose of discovering timber fit for the use of the Rumford Falls Paper Company's mills, with which he was connected for five years, serving in 1899 in the capacity of general manager. In the same year he purchased thirty-five million feet of timber on the stump on the Dartmouth College grant in New Hampshire, which he cut during the following five years and sold to the Burling Mill Company and the Diamond Match Company. In 1898 he purchased Mount Abram in company with R. L. Melcher, and this they sold to Boston parties who failed to cut off the timber and thus forfeited their contract, and later the tract was sold to L. L. Mason, of Portland. For the past six years Mr. Brown has dealt heavily in timber land in Maine and New Hampshire, manufacturing dimension lumber and spool wood at various points in Maine. His success in business has been marked, and his profits have been invested to some extent in agricultural lands. He is the owner of the Robinson farm in Sumner—five hundred acres—on which he raises hay, grain and potatoes; a tract of seven hundred acres of timber in Dixfield; a tract of five thousand acres in Oxford county, and for many years was the proprietor of a tavern. In politics Mr. Brown is independent, casting his vote for the candidate who in his opinion is best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bethel, and of Mount Abram Lodge, No. 31,

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bethel. Euthalius I. Brown married, at Norway, Maine, October 13, 1885, Alfreda W. Small, born at Danville, 1854, daughter of John and Mary (Eveleth) Small. Children: 1. Mary Euthalia, married Samuel Annis and they are the parents of one child, Alfreda Evangeline Annis. 2. Claude Irving. Mr. Brown married (second) Elizabeth Margaret Dagneau, born in Lewiston, June 20, 1881, daughter of Edward A. and Lucy (Hunnell) Dagneau.

Among the many different families by the name of Brown living in his country, few have a longer or better record than the line originating in Concord, Massachusetts, where several generations, most of them including a Thomas Brown, have fulfilled their duties as citizens of that ancient and famous town. One of the modern and most distinguished representatives of the family is Miss Helen Dawes Brown, born at Concord in 1857, graduated from Vassar College in 1878, subsequently a teacher there, and now a noted lecturer in New York City. She is the author of several books, among them, "Two College Girls," "Little Miss Phebe Gay," "The Petrie Estate" and "A Civilian Attaché."

(I) Thomas Browne, the ancestor of the following line, was one of the earliest immigrants of the name to the New World. He lived at Concord, Massachusetts, but where he was born or when he died we have no means of knowing. Such information as we have been able to gather has been gleaned, bit by bit, from the scattered references in the town histories and from the vital statistics. The first clue obtainable consists in the reference to the birth of his son, Boaz, whose sketch follows in the next paragraph. From this date we infer that Thomas Browne was born in England about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The historic and famous town of Concord was founded in 1635. As was natural in a primitive settlement, no vital records were kept during the first year or two, but in September, 1639, the general court ordered that every birth, marriage and death should be recorded in the jurisdiction, and placed on file in Boston. In the office of the city registrar of that metropolis, there is now preserved a register "of the berths & burials in Concord from the year 1639 until the first month 1644 according to or account," the same being returned by Simon Willard in 1644. Consulting this ancient volume, we find on the first page: "Boaz the sonne of Thomas

Browne was borne the 14<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1641." This entry is the eighth in the book, though several records of 1640 are subsequently given, showing that Mr. Thomas Browne was evidently proud of the birth of his son, and anxious to comply with the new law. There is no further record of the progeny of Thomas Browne in this volume; but in the Middlesex county registers preserved in the office of the clerk of the courts at East Cambridge, we find "Concord Births: Delivered in, 1650." The thirteenth and fourteenth entries in this volume evidently refer to later children of our Thomas Browne. "Mary the daughter of Tho: and Bridget Browne, the (26) 1 mo: 1645. Eliezer the sonne of Tho: and Bridget Browne, the (5) mo 1649." Among other records we find that in 1655, Thomas Browne, one of the proprietors of Concord, owned fourteen lots, containing one hundred and eighty-six acres. He was evidently a man of good judgment, for on May 21, 1660, he was one of the committee to decide the boundaries of the thousand acre tract belonging to Major Willard. He took part in the Narragansett campaign in King Philip's war, and in the famous swamp fight, which culminated in the attack on the Indian fort at Kingston, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675. Thomas Browne was one of the eleven men marching from Concord, Massachusetts, and he was one of the two from that town who were wounded. The battle resulted in the loss of eighty white men, and three hundred Indians.

(II) Boaz, eldest child of Thomas and Bridget Browne, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, the fourteenth day of the twelfth month (which probably meant February), 1641. On November 8, 1664, he married Mary Winchat, and among their children was Thomas (2), whose sketch follows. Boaz Browne must have married a second time, for in book II of the Concord register we find this entry: "mr Boaz Brown husband to Abigail his wife Died April ye 7th: 1724." This record is supplemented by a statement on the gravestone, saying that he died in his eighty-third year, which establishes his identity with the husband of Mary Winchat. In the assignment of the proprietors' lots Boaz Browne is credited with the ownership of six lots or eighty-six acres.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Boaz and Mary (Winchat) Browne, was born May 12, 1667, at Concord, Massachusetts, and died there May 13, 1739. In the death record he is written as the husband of Rachel, but her maiden name is not given. This Thomas seems the

most prominent of the early generations. He must have been a man of education, for he served as town clerk of Concord from 1689 to 1701 and again from 1704 till 1710; and he began book II of the Concord registers. On February 11, 1699-1700, he was one of the committee to decide the bounds between Concord and Billerica. He probably saw some military service, for we find that on May 9, 1710, Ensign Thomas (2) Browne was one of the committee to decide about some matters connected with the burying-ground, probably the ancient one fronting the old meeting-house on the square. On June 24, 1735, Ephraim Browne drew Lot 8 in Narragansett township for his father, Thomas Browne. This land is in what is now the township of Templeton, Massachusetts, and may have been a grant for some military service. Among the other children of Thomas (2) and Rachel Browne was Thomas (3), whose sketch follows.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Rachel Browne, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, December 24, 1707, but his death is not recorded. On May 26, 1748, he married Mary Flint, of Concord, Rev. Daniel Bliss of that town officiating. Five children are recorded: Hannah, born November 15, 1750; Jonas, whose sketch follows; John, July 28, 1755; Ephraim, March 27, 1758; and Charles, October 13, 1760.

(V) Ensign Jonas, eldest son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Flint) Brown, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, December 15, 1752, and died at Temple, New Hampshire, July 31, 1834. He had a notable revolutionary record that is so interesting that we give it in his own words. The statement was made August 17, 1832, before the court of probate, then sitting at Amherst, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Mr. Brown was seventy-nine years of age at the time, and the statement was made to enable him to secure a pension, according to the act of congress, passed on June 7 of that year. Mr. Brown stated that he entered the service of the United States: "That is to say, from the 1st of January, 1775, to the 1st of May. I was enlisted as a minute-man (being a native and resident of Concord, Mass.), under Capt. Buttrick, of the Militia, and trained twice a week, and with the rest of the company, kept guard most of the time over the public stores, roads and bridges in Concord. Early on the 19th of April, an alarm was given that the enemy were coming from Boston to Concord, and our company was paraded about daylight, and



kept under arms most of the time, until the enemy arrived, and destroyed military stores and provisions, and set a guard at the Bridge, and I was ordered with others, to rout them, which we did, when several were killed on both sides, and the enemy retreated, and we pursued to Menotomy (West Cambridge), had various skirmishing on the road, and I returned to Concord. Capt. Buttrick went to Cambridge, and several times sent for his company. I went twice or three times and returned next day. On the 1st of May, 1775, I entered the service as a corporal, under Capt. Abisha Brown, in the regiment commanded by Col. Jno. Nickson, Lt. Col. Thomas Nickson, and Maj. Jno. Buttrick in the Massachusetts Line, and served eight months at Cambridge, Charlestown, &c; was in the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, and was dismissed 1st of January, 1776. Again the militia was called for, and on the 1st of Feb., 1776, I enlisted a volunteer for two months, under Capt. Asel Wheeler, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Jonathan Reed, in the Mass. Line, in the Brigade destined for Canada, in which Regt was Lt. Col. Brown, and Major Fletcher. I marched from Concord to Keene, N. H., thence by way of Charlestown, N. H., Otter Creek, and Shrewsbury, Vt., where we took boats and went down Lake Champlain, to Ticonderoga, and joined the army under Gen'ls Gates, Arnold, and Waterbury, and Gen. Brickett of Mass. was there. I was at Ticonderoga when Arnold and Waterbury went down the Lake with a fleet of gondolas (flat-boats) which were mostly destroyed. I remained at Ticonderoga until about the middle of Dec., 1776, when I entered my name to serve during the war, as a Lt. under Capt. Monroe, of Lexington, Mass., and had leave to return to Concord, until called for. I did so, and about the middle of March, I was called upon to take my appointment as Lt. I obeyed the call, and went to the Capt., who told me there were others who would like to take my chance, and I resigned it, and was excused from any further service, making eight months in which I was under orders as an Ensign."

It is gratifying to know that the old veteran received an annual pension of \$117.33, rated from March 4, 1831, though he lived only three years to enjoy it. Ensign Jonas Brown moved from Concord, Massachusetts, to Temple, New Hampshire, in 1780, and the latter town was his home for more than half a century. August 10, 1784, Jonas Brown married Hannah, second daughter of Major Eph-

raim and Sarah (Conant) Heald, who was the first female child born in Temple, New Hampshire. Her birth occurred December 2, 1761, not long after that of her cousin, Peter Heald, son of Deacon Peter, who was the first male child born in Temple. The Healds were long time residents of Concord, Massachusetts, being descended from John Heald, who came from Berwick, England, and settled in Concord as early as 1635. Ephraim Heald was a noted scout, hunter and explorer of the wilderness in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Eight children were born to Ensign Jonas and Hannah (Heald) Brown: 1. Jonas, July 18, 1785, removed to Oppenheim, New York, in 1838. 2. Charles, August 16, 1787, married Lydia Woods, and removed to Batavia, New York. 3. Ephraim, July 13, 1790, married Sarah King, of Wilton, New Hampshire, where he died in 1840. 4. Lucas, September 17, 1792, moved to Norridgewock, Maine. 5. John, whose sketch follows. 6. Polly, February 17, 1798, married Jeremiah Cutter, of Sebec, Maine. 7. Cyrus, December 21, 1800, married Harriet Weston, and moved to Bangor, Maine. 8. Thomas Buckley, March 16, 1803, married Martha Farnham, and moved to Bangor, Maine.

(VI) John, fifth son of Ensign Jonas and Hannah (Heald) Brown, was born at Temple, New Hampshire, August 13, 1795, died at Exeter, Maine, July 29, 1839. About the time of his first marriage, in 1820, Mr. Brown moved to Bangor, Maine, where he was a contractor and builder, and also a dealer in lumber. He was also city marshal of Bangor for a few years. In the spring of 1839, a few months before his early death, he moved to a farm in Exeter, Maine. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Universalist church. In 1820 John Brown married Cynthia Barker, born 1800, died August 17, 1831. Children: Nancy, Cynthia, Amanda and John. John Brown married (second) January 11, 1832, Sarah Crosby, born March 2, 1813, died 1865, daughter of John Wheeler, of Hampden, Maine. Children: 1. Charles B., see forward. 2. Hiram, January 17, 1834, went to California with the Argonauts of '49, and from there to Mexico where he owned valuable mines; it is thought that he was killed by the Indians. 3. George I., December 8, 1836, enlisted in Company B, Second Maine Regiment, having the rank of lieutenant; he was wounded in the leg in the Seven Days' fight and taken prisoner; he was afterwards released and given crutches by the Confederates, perhaps because he was a Mason; he now lives

near Katahdin Iron Works, Maine. 4. Henry L., 1838, lived in Louisiana until 1861, when he moved to Wisconsin where he died; he was an editor of a paper in Darlington, Wisconsin. 5. Wesley, August 12, 1839, enlisted in Company B, Second Maine Regiment, in 1861, and was shot at the second battle of Bull Run; he lay on the field twenty-four hours before being removed, and died from exhaustion soon afterward.

(VII) Charles Buckley, eldest of the five sons of John and Sarah C. (Wheeler) Brown, was born at Bangor, Maine, October 4, 1832, died January 19, 1909. He was educated in the local schools of that place and taught in the winter schools. After his father's death he was made an apprentice to a carpenter, where he served for three years. In 1856, being twenty-four years of age, he went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. He soon acquired a reputation, and was entrusted with large undertakings. Some of his more important contracts include the Morse-Oliver building (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars), the Pickering, Treat and Dale buildings (one hundred thousand dollars), the Granite Block, all of Bangor; the Fogg Memorial at South Berwick, Maine; the famous Kineo House at Moosehead Lake, Maine; several of the state college buildings at Orono; Bangor Opera House; Islesboro Inn at Islesboro, and Stewart Memorial Library at Corinna, Maine. In 1903, after nearly half a century of active life, Mr. Brown retired from business. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the First Baptist Church. He belonged to Rising Virtue Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and also to the Odd Fellows. On June 8, 1855, Mr. Brown married Araminta, born July 5, 1830, daughter of Colonel Isaac and Mary Allen, of Auburn, Maine; she was a teacher. Children: 1. Ida J., born November 12, 1856, graduated from Wellesley College in 1879; retained as teacher one year, but relinquished same when called home by death of sister; taught one year in Bangor high school; for last twelve years professor in Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina. 2. Effie May, January 24, 1859, died May 23, 1880. 3. Alice Belle, July 31, 1861, for several years a highly successful teacher in Bangor high schools; in 1891 taught in Georgetown, Colorado; for last twelve years in charge of intermediate department and assistant in higher grades in Miss Newman's private school, Bangor, Maine. 4. Sarah Nourse, January 6, 1864, graduated from Emerson College of Oratory, Boston,

also postgraduate year; taught oratory in Columbia Female Institute, Tennessee; Denver University, Denver, Colorado; in Willamette University, Salem, Oregon; is dean of college of Oratory in Willamette University; married, June 25, 1896, Mark H. Savage; child, Dorothy Odell Brown Savage, born November 16, 1899. 5. Bertha Louise, August 12, 1868, A. M., graduated from Colby College, 1888, with Phi Beta Kappa honors; 1889-90-91 taught in high school, Georgetown, Colorado; 1892-93-94 in high school, Somerville, Massachusetts; 1896-1908 assistant in Miss Newman's private school, Bangor, Maine.

The following, taken from the *Bangor Daily Commercial*, was written by one of the most honored citizens of Bangor: "It is fitting that the passing from the activities of life of such a man as Charles B. Brown should receive more than formal recognition because his life and character deserve prominence as an inspiration to the younger class of his fellowmen who have yet to make a record in civic virtue and professional uprightness reinforced by intelligent kindness and courtesy of demeanor. As a mechanic Mr. Brown was resourceful, progressive; he felt equal to taking in hand the largest building problems and he never failed to make good his contracts, whether he made money or not. His rare good judgment was frequently sought in all matters relating to construction, both by investors and contractors. And yet Mr. Brown was withal the most modest of men, never asking office. He exercised his calling in the most remote parts of the country and no blemish came to smirch his character, which is now a most precious legacy to his surviving family. In his home, his church, his city, in the circle of hosts of friends, the memory of this man, 'faithful to every trust,' shall long remain an example and an inspiration. He was my friend. W."

The genealogical records sometimes refer to the family below treated of as the Lynn Browns, as the ancestor first appears in Lynn, Massachusetts, to distinguish them from the many other families bearing the same cognomen, but of different origin. Members of the Portland, Maine, branch of the family have taken a very prominent part in the financial, commercial, military and social history of the state.

(1) Thomas Brown was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1628, but who his parents were is not clear. He married Mary, daugh-



*Charles B. Brown.*





ter of Thomas Newhall, who was born in 1637, and they had a large family. Three of the sons—John, Thomas and Eleazer—moved to Connecticut and settled at Stonington. The children of Thomas and Mary were: Thomas, Mary, Sarah (died young), Joseph, Sarah, Jonathan (died young), John, Mary, Jonathan, Eleazer, Ebenezer, Daniel, Ann and Grace (twins) and Daniel.

(II) John, fourth son of Thomas and Mary (Newhall) Brown, date of birth unknown, with his two brothers, Thomas and Eleazer, sold their interests in the paternal estate to their brother Daniel, and removed while still in young manhood to Stonington, Connecticut, where they settled, and from them have descended a very large progeny. John married, in 1692, Elizabeth Miner, who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, April, 1674, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah (Avery) Miner. Their children were: John, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Hepsibah, a son, Ichabod, Prudence, Jedediah, Mehitable and Mary.

(III) Ichabod, fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Miner) Brown, was born in Stonington, March 12, 1704. He married, May 30, 1731, Sarah Chapman, who was born in Stonington, November 25, 1710, daughter of John and Sarah (Brown) Chapman. Nine children were born to them: Ichabod Elias, Stephen, Sarah, Asa, Jonas, Micah, Andrew, Keturah.

(IV) Elias, second son of Ichabod and Sarah (Chapman) Brown, was born in Stonington, February 1, 1734. He moved to Tolland, Connecticut, and to Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1773. He married, June 16, 1757, Abigail Olcott, of Bolton. Children: Elias (2), Titus Olcott and Hope, all of whom moved from town except Elias (2), who occupied the first framed house in Alstead, about half a mile west of the old meeting house, and he lived in Alstead till his death in 1813. Elias (2) Brown married Rebecca Keyes, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. The names of the sons were Titus and Peter Olcott.

(V) Titus Olcott, son of Elias and Abigail (Olcott) Brown, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, August 25, 1764, and died in Norway, Maine, February 23, 1855. In 1786, or soon after, Mr. Brown settled in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and seems to have been one of the wealthier class. He lived first on what he called "Great Brook Farm," on what is now known as Otter brook. There he raised the

tobacco that formed the first article of commerce shipped through the White Mountain Notch road toward the seacoast from Lancaster. This tobacco reached the ocean at Portland. An elm tree planted by Titus O. Brown in 1795 stands on Maine street, Lancaster, to-day. For some years Mr. Brown was one of the leading business men of Lancaster, kept a stock of goods at the south end of Main street, near the south end of the bridge on the west side of the street. The building still remains. Mr. Brown built a sawmill, a gristmill and a fulling mill in Lancaster. By the terms of the lease of the water power, he undertook to build a sawmill, December 1, 1792, and a grist mill "with a good bolt" key December 1, 1793, and a fulling mill, December 1, 1794. He erected the sawmill and had R. C. Everett build a grist mill one hundred feet long and three stories high, in which was a carding and fulling mill. This mill was burned some time previous to 1800 and rebuilt on the same site by Mr. Brown. He is said to have been engaged also in the hotel and transportation business. He accumulated property and was able to give his children a substantial education, but meeting with some reverses, he accepted an agency of parties engaged in the land and lumber business, and removed with his family through the notch into the town of Bartlett. After a few years there he removed to Gray Corner and kept the hotel at that place. His hotel was the favorite stopping place of travelers and teamsters, and his extensive acquaintance in northern New Hampshire, a large share of whose trade and travel then came down the Androscoggin to Bethel and thence through Greenwood, Norway and Poland by way of Gray to Portland, insured him a large share of patronage. About the year 1833, with his son-in-law, Amos Purington, he removed to Norway and there bought out the hotel which they carried on until about the year 1842. Mr. Brown continued to reside in Norway till his death. Titus O. Brown married Susannah, daughter of Isaac and Susannah (Johnson) Bundy, of Walpole, New Hampshire. She was born December 19, 1771, and was a descendant of John Bundy, who came to Plymouth in 1643, and later resided at Boston. The children of this marriage were: Frances, Susannah, Abigail Hatch, Titus Olcott, Persis Hatch, John Bundy, Susan Johnson, Mary Ann, Elizabeth Fox and Sarah Adeline.

(VI) Hon. John Bundy, son of Titus Olcott and Susannah (Bundy) Brown, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, May 31, 1805,

and died in Portland, Maine, January 10, 1881. When a mere lad he was taken by his father to Gray, Maine, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age. Alpheus Shaw, the father of Thomas Shaw, of the firm of Shaw, Hammond & Carney, was then doing a large West India business in Portland. He stopped occasionally at the hotel kept by Titus O. Brown, and to him young Brown made known his desire to obtain a situation in the city. Mr. Shaw promised him a place in his store as soon as a chance came, and when it came he wrote announcing the fact. The letter carrying this intelligence was always carefully preserved by Mr. Brown and was among his papers at his death. Mr. Brown became a clerk for Mr. Shaw and not long afterward St. John Smith also entered the same store to learn the business, and although somewhat older than Mr. Brown, a strong friendship sprang up between them, which continued till the death of Mr. Smith, some three years preceding Mr. Brown's demise. About 1828 Messrs. Brown and Smith engaged in the grocery business on their own account under the name of Smith & Brown, on the site on Congress street where Morton block was years later erected. This partnership continued until 1840. The financial success of this firm was almost phenomenal. From the West Indies they imported immense quantities of sugar, molasses and rum; the sale of the latter article was recognized in those days as a legitimate branch of the grocery business. On the dissolution of this firm, 1840, Mr. Brown went into business at the head of Merrill's wharf, in the store which in 1881, at the time of Mr. Brown's death, stood under the name of J. B. Brown & Company. While there he began to build his sugar house on the corner of York and Maple streets. Mr. Brown was induced to undertake the manufacture of sugar by the favorable representations of a Scotchman who came from Cuba and who claimed to have a thorough understanding of the business, but it proved otherwise, for after the building had been erected it was found that the Scotchman had no practical knowledge of the matter and Mr. Brown was compelled to go to New York to get a man to operate the works. It proved a success, however, and for some time Mr. Brown realized handsomely on his venture. At one time he employed over two hundred hands in the sugar house. At the time he went into this enterprise there were only two other sugar houses in the country. The great fire of 1866 destroyed the sugar house, which during the year had been greatly enlarged from the orig-

inal building, ruining in stock, machinery and building over five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. Fortunately for him, Mr. Brown, with his customary shrewdness, had insured his sugar works in English and Scotch companies, and consequently received in gold his insurance money. This he immediately invested in rebuilding his works on the same site. In declining to avail himself of the improvements in machinery in fitting his new sugar house, Mr. Brown made, as events proved, a financial mistake. He soon found that with the old methods he could not compete with the new sugar-refining companies which had been started in the city, and after a determined and useless struggle he closed the manufacture of sugar entirely. In 1871 he established a private banking house under the firm name of J. B. Brown & Sons, the sons being Philip Henry and John Marshall. This banking house was first located on Exchange street and later removed into the Falmouth Hotel building. This magnificent hotel was completed by Mr. Brown in 1868, and on July 15th of that year, on the occasion of its opening, Mr. Brown was tendered by prominent citizens a testimonial dinner. For a time Mr. Brown lived in a house on the corner of Oak and Spring streets, opposite the residence of his former partner, St. John Smith, but in 1860 he built a fine residence on the Western promenade, overlooking Bramhall Hill, which he named Bramhall, in honor of one of the original settlers bearing that name, and there he lived the remainder of his life. To specify the number of buildings in Portland which owe their existence to Mr. Brown would not only require much space, but would be almost impossible. His reputation as a builder was early established and increased as the year passed. He was undoubtedly the largest real estate owner in the city or state. At the time of his death he was contemplating the erection of three new blocks. His tax for the year 1880, as shown by the books of the city treasurer, was more than one-thirtieth of the whole tax of the city, so that when it is remembered that Mr. Brown went to Portland a poor boy, in possession of no special educational advantages, his remarkable and untiring energy becomes apparent. He was every ready to aid in the promotion of any meritorious local enterprises and his sagacity and foresight were invaluable to them. He was once president of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, was a director of the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad, and of the Maine Central, as well as a stockholder in both roads.







W. H. Brown & Co. Boston

Guernsey Brown

At one time he had a large interest in the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company, of New York, and was a director of the Erie railroad. He was also interested in the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth railroad. For years he had been a director in the First National Bank of Portland. He was for a long time one of the trustees of Bowdoin College and established there the Brown memorial scholarship, which is eligible only to graduates of the Portland high school. He was president of the Maine General Hospital. In 1843 he became a member of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was too much engaged in business to seek political honors to which his remarkable talents warranted his aspiration, but was elected to the state senate for one term. Though not a professor of religion, Mr. Brown inclined toward the Congregational faith, and was a regular attendant at High Street Church, toward the support of which he was a liberal contributor. Mr. Brown was in every sense a thorough business man. His naturally keen intellect enabled him to see the end of a business enterprise from the beginning. In his death Portland lost one of the most successful business men that ever lived in that city. He died from a fall while passing from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Clifford, to his own home just across the street. The concussion caused the rupture of a blood vessel in his head and he died a few hours later. John Brown married, in 1830, Ann Matilda Greely, daughter of Philip Greely, of Portland. Of this union were born four children: James Olcott, Philip Henry, John Marshall, Ellen Greely, who married William Henry Clifford.

(VII) General John Marshall, third son of John Bundy and Ann Matilda (Greely) Brown, was born in Portland, December 14, 1838, and died at his summer residence in Falmouth, July 20, 1907. He attended the public schools, Gould's Academy, at Bethel, and Phillips Andover Academy. He entered Bowdoin in 1858 and graduated in the famous class of 1860, with Judge Symonds, Hon. Amos L. Allen, Colonel Thomas Hubbard, of New York, Judge Burbank, Saco, Ex-speaker Thomas B. Reed, and others. He was class orator of Phillips Exeter and winner of the declamation prizes of the sophomore and junior years, and elected class orator on graduation at Bowdoin. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. John Rand, but the outbreak of the civil war interfered with his plans and he left his studies to go to the front. He enlisted in 1862 and was appointed first

lieutenant, assistant adjutant general, June 29, and adjutant, September 1, 1862, to the Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served under Colonel Adelbert Ames and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Chamberlain, plunging into real service at once. He took active part in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. When Colonel Ames was promoted, Lieutenant Brown was made captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers by the president to serve in General Ames' staff. While on the duty he served in several severe battles, including Gettysburg. In his report of his troops at Gettysburg, General Ames thus speaks of Captain Brown: "Captain J. M. Brown, my assistant adjutant general, rendered most valuable services during the three days' fighting; with great coolness and energy he ably seconded my efforts in repelling the assault made by the enemy on the evening of the second." Later Captain Brown served in the far south, when General Ames was sent to that section in command of the department, taking part in the siege of Fort Wagner and the movement on Johnson's Island, and subsequently in the movements about Jacksonville. When the thirty-second Maine regiment was organized, the late Dr. Mark E. Wentworth, of Kittery, was commissioned colonel and he accepted with the condition that Captain Brown should serve as his lieutenant-colonel. Dr. Wentworth's courage was without blemish, but his physical condition was such that he felt it would be an impossibility for him to be sure of holding active command, and he wanted a good officer for the position to fall to if he was obliged to leave it. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was emphatically the right man in the right place. The Thirty-second Maine Regiment was mustered in April 20, 1864, under the last call of President Lincoln, that of February 1, 1864. It was largely made up of men who had seen service in other regiments, so that it was in a measure prepared for the duty that was thrust upon it, that of the tremendous fighting of the latter days of the rebellion when Grant was gradually hammering the life out of the confederacy. Colonel Brown found himself in command of the regiment through the sickness of Colonel Wentworth, and he fought the regiment in the battles of Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor and the preliminary movements at Petersburg. He was severely wounded in the action. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious service in the field. On his return, by care, he recovered his health to such



an extent that those who knew him only late in life regarded him as a stalwart man of great physical powers, and knew nothing of the serious condition in which he returned from the army. He retained his interest in military matters to the end of his life, and was prominent in everything of a local character for the good of the service. He was a firm believer in a strong national guard as one of the main steps of the nation. After his return from the army he joined the militia and served as colonel of the First Regiment for a number of years. He was also appointed brigadier-general, but did not exercise the command because in his opinion there was no brigade to command. He labored long and patiently to bring about reforms in the national guard system of the country which are only now beginning to become apparent. He was of the opinion gained from his foreign tours of observation that the national guard system of the country must be uniform and based on the systems in vogue in Europe which link whole nations together for the common defence by a regular system of organizations.

General Brown entered the business firm of which his father and his elder brother, the late Philip Henry Brown, were members, in the sugar business, and later in the real estate and banking business. Subsequent to the death of his father, the firm changed into a corporation called the P. H. & J. M. Brown Company, which still continues in business. He lived in Portland a short time after his return from the war and he served in the common council from ward six in 1865. Later he became impressed with the future value of Falmouth Foreside and bought the large tract near Waite's Landing, where his home was and where he maintained his legal residence for nearly forty years. He was a great lover of agriculture and for years conducted large farming operations on a scale that marked him as a successful gentleman farmer. General Brown had traveled extensively in England and he was imbued somewhat with the value of the English idea of large landed estates, and his place at Falmouth was conducted much on the same basis as one of the large English establishments. At different times he sustained large losses from fire, having his barns burned and in other ways suffering severely, so that in his later years he confined his operations within a much narrower limit. General Brown was one of the commissioners to the Paris exposition by appointment of General Grant. He was for more than twenty-five years a member of the

board of overseers of Bowdoin College, and for twelve years before his death was member and president of the board of trustees. He was one of the most loyal sons of old Bowdoin and was ever ready to go to her aid in time of need. He served as a member of the legislature from the towns of Falmouth and Cumberland in 1899, and won distinction on the committee on military affairs, being really the father of the present militia law which governs the militia of the state. He also introduced and was sponsor for the law which forbids the placing of any advertisement on the national flag, thus preserving it from desecration by enterprising tradesmen who seek to use it to push their business. He was appointed in 1898 a member of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Veterans and he had general charge of the Togus Home until his resignation a short time before his death. Early in life he became interested in historical matters and was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society more than thirty years ago. He was an earnest student of history, and although his writings were few they are of great value and his services to the society were extremely valuable. He was one of the building committee of the Historical Library, and although in great measure restricted by his illness, he was able to do a great deal of valuable work toward making this building the great success that it is. He was a vice-president of the Maine Historical Society for a number of years, and was also corresponding member of some other twenty historical societies in this and other countries, and rendered valuable service to the cause of history in many lands. He was one of the original members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and served as commander of the Maine Commandery. He was also a member of the Sons of American Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, although he did not take a prominent part in the work of this order for many years before his death. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Portland Army and Navy Union. He was the president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association and delivered the address on the occasion of the completion and surrender of the monument to the city. General Brown received the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College at commencement in 1863. Aside from his business relations, his connection with the Protestant Episcopal church

made him better known than any other thing with which he was connected. He became an Episcopalian early in life and was chosen one of the vestry of St. Luke's Cathedral many years ago. He served as a vestryman for a long time, was advanced to the position of warden, and then for a long time served as senior warden of the corporation and treasurer of the Cathedral Chapter. He was elected delegate to the diocesan convention for the first time in 1887, and after that time missed only four conventions till the close of his life, and these at times when he was either out of the country or incapacitated by illness. He served on the standing committees for years and in the intervals between the death of one bishop and the election and consecration of another, this body acting as the ecclesiastical authority, took a prominent part in the direction of affairs in the diocese. General Brown was first elected a lay deputy to the first convention in 1878, and was re-elected every three years from that time. He was re-elected at the convention in May to the general convention to be held at Richmond, Virginia, in October, and his death caused a vacancy in the body. He was a working member of the general convention for years. He served on many important committees, including that on the state of the church and on canons and the prayer book. He was what is known as a high church man and was liberal in his support of the tenets of the faith once committed to the saints. Many of the movements that have attained a great prominence in the church were due to him, including the creation of the Episcopate fund and other important features. General Brown was a genial man to meet, and a charming conversationalist, although for all his social prominence he was a diffident man and extremely loath to put himself forward. His range of information was wide, his knowledge deep and accurate, and he was master of vigorous English. About a year previous to his death, while traveling in Mexico, General Brown was stricken with what was proved to be a first shock of paralysis, and for a time his condition was considered critical. He returned to Portland, however, and the following year went to Falmouth Foreside, where he died of the shock caused by an operation for appendicitis he was compelled to undergo.

John Marshall Brown married, December 18, 1866, Alida Catherine Carroll, of Washington, a direct descendant of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, one of the signers of the Constitution. She was born in Washington, April

5, 1844, and is the daughter of William Thomas and Sally (Sprigg) Carroll, of Washington. Children of John Marshall and Alida Catherine (Carroll) Brown: i. Sally Carroll, born October 26, 1867, married, April 5, 1893, Herbert Payson, son of Charles and Ann Maria (Robinson) Payson and grandson of Rev. Edward Payson; children: i. Alida, born January 27, 1895; ii. Anne Carroll, October 14, 1896; iii. John Brown, October 1, 1897; iv. Charles Shipman, October 16, 1898; v. Herbert Jr., March 23, 1902; vi. Olcott Sprigg, June 30, 1907. 2. Alida Greely, born May 9, 1870, died April 25, 1889, at Montreux, Switzerland. 3. Mary Brewster, born February 16, 1876, married, August 5, 1901, George Strong Derby of Boston, son of Dr. Hasket and Sarah (Mason) Derby. 4. Carroll, born March 19, 1881; see forward. Daniel Carroll, of Litterlonna, was father of Charles Carroll, "Barrister," of Inner Temple, London, common ancestor of both the "Carrollton" and "Duddington" Carrolls. The latter were cousins. 5. Violetta Lansdale, born May 14, 1883, married, August 28, 1906, Harold Lee Berry, son of Alfred H. and Frances F. (Crosby) Berry, of Portland.

(VIII) Carroll, only son of General John Marshall and Alida Catherine (Carroll) Brown, was born in Portland, March 19, 1881. After leaving the common schools he attended the Fay School, Southborough, Massachusetts, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and Harvard College for two years. Since that time he has been largely engaged in real estate and mining transactions in New England and the West. In 1907 the Northeastern Paving & Contracting Company was organized, for the purpose of laying Hassam concrete paving in northeastern New England, and Mr. Brown was made treasurer of the concern which from the start has done a successful and constantly increasing business. Mr. Brown is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 188, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Portland Country Club, the Portland Yacht Club and the Harvard Yacht Club, in all of which he is a well-known figure. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, September 26, 1906, in New York City, Amanda Juneman, who was born in Boulder, Colorado, 1877, daughter of Frederick William and Pattie (Field) Juneman. Mr. and Mrs. Juneman have three children: Irene, married Fay Malone; Amanda, above mentioned; Field, married Marguerite Klein. Carroll and Amanda (Juneman) Brown have one child, Pattie Field, born August 11, 1907.

There were numerous Brown BROWN families among the pioneer settlers of Massachusetts. There were three distinguished families located in one town in Essex county, and their descendants are scattered throughout the commonwealth and other states of the United States, rendering it difficult to trace distinct lines. There were, in the early days of New Hampshire, two John Browns in Thornton, belonging to entirely distinct ancestral lines. Some representatives of the name now use the final "e" in its spelling, which arose, without doubt, from the peculiar habit of the early New England settlers of adding that letter to any name. The name has furnished many men of prominence in the business, political, religious and social circles of the various states.

(I) Thomas Brown, born about 1607, came from Malford, England, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died there January 8, 1687, aged eighty years. His wife Mary died June 2, 1655. Record is found of three children: 1. Francis, mentioned below. 2. Isaac, married Rebecca Barley, and lived in Newbury. 3. Mary, born 1635.

(II) Francis, son of Thomas and Mary Brown, was born 1632, in England, and resided in Newbury, where he was married, November 21, 1653, to Mary Johnson, and both were members of the church in Newbury. The date of the death of his wife Mary is not of record, and he had a second wife of whom little knowledge is obtainable. He died in Newbury in 1691. Six children of the first marriage are recorded: Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, John and Thomas.

(III) John, elder son of Francis and Mary (Johnson) Brown, was born May 13, 1665, and undoubtedly passed his life in Newbury, where he was married, August 20, 1683, to Ruth Hense, born February 25, 1664, daughter of Abel and Mary (Sears) Hense, of Newbury.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Ruth (Heuse) Brown, was born about 1685, in Newbury, and made his home in that town, where he was married, January 20, 1713, to Elizabeth Dole, born August 16, 1692, daughter of John and Mary (Gerrish) Dole.

(V) Moses, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Dole) Brown, was born October 20, 1723, and removed from Newbury to Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1768 or '69, and soon thereafter died. He was married in 1748 (intention published October 15, 1748), to Elizabeth Brown, born November 8, 1728, in Newbury, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Brown. She married (second) Novem-

ber 4, 1771, Deacon Francis Worcester, of Plymouth, born March 30, 1721, in Bradford, Massachusetts, son of Rev. Francis and Abigail (Carleton) Worcester. Deacon Worcester was one of the foremost citizens of Grafton county, and served as representative, councillor and delegate to the constitutional convention. He was a sagacious leader in town, county and state affairs, and died October 19, 1800, in Plymouth. Children of Moses and Elizabeth Brown: 1. Elizabeth, married David Perkins, of Campton, New Hampshire. 2. Mary, married Joseph Pulsifer, of the same town. 3. Sarah, married Ezekiel Harding. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. Hannah, married Rev. Noah Worcester, son of Captain Noah Worcester, of Hollis, New Hampshire. He was the able minister of Thornton. She died November 16, 1697.

(VI) John (3), only son of Moses and Elizabeth (Brown) Brown, was born September 4, 1755, in Plymouth, and resided in Thornton, New Hampshire, where he married, March 3, 1785, Susanna (or Hannah) Ingalls, probably a daughter of Timothy Ingalls, of Chester, Plymouth and Thornton, New Hampshire. Before the close of the eighteenth century he removed to Montville, Waldo county, Maine, where he died, and he married (second) in Belfast, Maine, a widow Nesme, who bore him three sons: George, Edward and Frank. These settled at Elizabethport, New Jersey, and were extensively interested in real estate and building in that town. The children of the first marriage were: Charles, Moses, Sarah, Hannah and John Ingalls.

(VII) John Ingalls, son of John (3) and Susanna (Ingalls) Brown, was born October 27, 1789, in Thornton, and was a child when he removed with his parents to Maine. He enlisted from Maine in the Hampton Infantry for the war of 1812, participating in the engagement at Dixmont Hills and elsewhere. He married, at Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, in April, 1811, to Mary Warren. A daughter named Elizabeth and a son John, born of this marriage, died in infancy. Charles, the third child, was born December 10, 1818. 4. Elizabeth, December 19, 1821, married Thomas Grotton. 5. Noah Worcester, June 18, 1823. 6. William Penn, June 19, 1825. 7. John W., mentioned below. 8. Benjamin, November 27, 1831. 9. Mary Frances, June, 1835. The last named married Abel Smiley, at Bangor, Maine, and lived in Clinton, Iowa.

(VIII) John Warren, fifth son of John In-



galls and Mary (Warren) Brown, was born May 7, 1828, in Montville, and resided for some time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he returned to Maine, and settled in Bangor. He married Frances Hopkins, born in 1830, at Orrington, Penobscot county, Maine. Children: 1. John Ingalls, mentioned below. 2. Charles W. H., a graduate of Maine State College.

(IX) John Ingalls, son of John Warren Brown, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1852. He returned with his parents from Philadelphia, where they had lived a few years, to their former home in Bangor, Maine, where he spent his childhood and attended the public schools. He also attended Hampden Academy and the Eastern Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine, for several terms, and Kent's Hill Academy. He passed the entrance examinations to Bowdoin College, but did not enter. He became private secretary to (Congressman later) Governor Plaisted, of Maine. Afterward he taught school in Hampden, Maine, for three winter terms, and in the meanwhile read law in the office of Governor Plaisted. In 1881 he was appointed to a responsible position in the census office, and detailed for special work in various sections of the country. He continued the study of law in the National University of Washington, D. C., and graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the class of 1884, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia the same year. He took the civil service examinations for the patent office in 1885, and was appointed assistant examiner that year and made a principal examiner in July, 1908, in charge of Division No. 41. He is president of the Beneficial Association of the Department of the Interior at Washington. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Unitarian. He is a member of every branch of Odd Fellowship, and one of the most distinguished men of that order. He is a grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., District of Columbia; was grand master in 1898. He belongs to Easton Lodge No. 7, of Washington, Fred. D. Stewart Encampment No. 7, Canton Washington No. 1, and Naomi Rebekah No. 1. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of District of Columbia Rathbone Superior Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the board of trustees of I. O. O. F. Hall, and a director of the Odd Fellows Home Association. He married, February 14, 1883, Nettie Aldea West, of Bath, Maine, born

May 20, 1859, daughter of Nathan West and Jeanette (Stetson) West, of Lewiston, Maine. They had one child, who died in infancy.

Among the finest families that first trod the soil of New England and bore a conspicuous part in subduing the savage and the establishment of the civilization of its time was that of Denison. Its representatives are now found in every part of the United States, and noted for fine minds and fine characters. The ancestor of most of those bearing the name had a romantic career, and left an indelible impress upon the formative history of New England. He was of vigorous physical as well as mental makeup, and his posterity is numerous and of credit to its noble origin.

(I) John Denyson was living in Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, in 1567, and died there of the plague, in 1582.

(II) William, son of John Denyson, was baptized at Stortford, February 3, 1571, and married November 7, 1603, Margaret (Chandler) Monck. He was well seated at Stortford, but hearing of the promise of the New England colonies, decided to cast his lot with the Puritans there. His eldest son, James Denyson, was a clergyman, and remained in England. The parents, with three sons—Daniel, Edward and George—crossed the ocean in 1631 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. They bore a prominent part in social and religious life there. John Eliot, the apostle, was a tutor in their family. William Denison died at Roxbury, January 25, 1653, and his wife, February 23, 1645.

(III) Captain George, fourth son of William and Margaret C. (Monck) Denison, was born in Stortford, in 1618, and was baptized there December 10, 1620. He married, about 1640, Bridget Thompson, born September 11, 1622, daughter of John and Alice Thompson, of Preston, Northamptonshire, England. Bridget died in 1643, leaving daughters Sarah and Hannah, born 1641 and 1643, respectively. After the death of his wife, Captain Denison went to England and joined Cromwell's army. He was severely wounded in the battle of Naseby, and was nursed back to health by Lady Ann Borodel, at the home of her father, John Borodel. As soon as his strength was restored he married her, and in 1645 they came to New England and lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, continuing their residence there until 1651, when they located with their family in New London, Connecticut. Captain

Denison distinguished himself as a soldier in the Pequot war, and again rendered valuable service to the colony after his return from England, rising to the rank of colonel. He was also prominent in civil life. His children, born of the second marriage, were: John, Ann, Borodel, George William, Margaret and Mary.

(IV) Captain William (2) fourth son of Captain George and Ann (Borodel) Denison, was born in 1655, and married Mrs. Sarah (Stanton) Prentice, widow of Thomas Prentice (2) and daughter of Thomas Stanton. Captain Denison served in King Philip's war, and died March 2, 1715, and his wife died August 7, 1713. Children: William, Sarah, George and others.

(V) George (2), son of Captain William (2) and Sarah (Stanton) Dennison, was born in 1699, and died March 14, 1748, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he settled early in life. He first appears of record in that town at his marriage, January 14, 1725, to Abigail, daughter of Edward and Hannah (York) Haraden. She was born in 1706, and died May 1, 1753. George Dennison was one of the original proprietors of the township of New Gloucester, in what is now Maine, and also owned wild land in the present town of Freeport, where his sons, Abner and David, settled about 1757. He was a man of energy and influence and accumulated much property. He sent vessels to the banks and was very successful in business, leaving an estate valued at 1,532 pounds. Children: George, Abner, Isaac, David, Jonathan, Abigail and Susanna.

(VI) David, fourth son of George (2) and Abigail (Haraden) Dennison, was born August 6, 1734, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and died March 5, 1799, in Freeport, Maine, where he settled about 1757. He and his brother were men of much enterprise. They built a sawmill and vessel and did a large trade in lumber, along the coast. He married, about 1757, Jenny, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Emerson) Haraden, born October 18, 1742, died October, 1813. Children: David (died young), David, George, Jenny, Joanna, Esther, Timothy, Lucretia, John, Abigail, Joseph, Jonathan and Priscilla.

(VII) George (3), third son of David and Joanna (Haraden) Dennison, was born May 19, 1762, in Freeport, and resided in that town. He married, August 21, 1783, Dorcas Soule, born March 11, 1766, and was of the sixth generation in descent from George Soule, passenger on the "Mayflower," in 1620. Chil-

dren: Emerson, Betsey, George Washington, Timothy, Dorcas (died young), Bradbury, Jonathan and Dorcas.

(VIII) Betsey, eldest daughter of George (3) and Dorcas (Soule) Dennison, was born December 2, 1785, in Freeport, and was married August 13, 1813, to Stephen Stetson, of Durham, Maine. (See Stetson VII.)

Stephen Stetson (see preceding sketch) was descended from Robert Stetson, the immigrant (q. v.), through Joseph (II), Robert (III) and

(IV) Anthony, eldest child of Robert (2) and Mary (Collamore) Stetson, was born September 12, 1693, probably in Scituate, and lived in that town, where he was a cordwainer, and died in 1747. He was married March 28, 1717, to Anna Smith. Children: Mary, Isaac, Joseph, Ann, Charles, Ezra, Elisha, Thomas, Benjamin, Abiel and Martha.

(V) Isaac, eldest son of Anthony and Anna (Smith) Stetson, was born October 19, 1719, in Scituate, and resided south of George Moore's Pond in that town, where he died June 8, 1811. He was very much respected and beloved. He was married November 16, 1749, to Ruth Prouty, of Scituate, who died September 18, 1805. Children: Isaac, Ruth, Elizabeth, Anne, Eunice (died young) Elisha, Eunice, Abigail, Mary, Chloe and David.

(VI) Elisha, second son of Isaac and Ruth Prouty Stetson, was born April 8, 1759, in Scituate, and settled in Durham, Maine, in 1784. He was married in the last-named year to Rebecca Curtis, of Scituate. Children: Ruth, Sally, Elisha, Stephen, Isaac, Clarissa and Abigail (twins), David, Mary, Charles and Anthony.

(VII) Stephen, second son of Elisha and Rebecca (Curtis) Stetson, was born May 28, 1791, in Durham, Maine, where he resided. He was married August 13, 1813, to Betsey Dennison, daughter of George (3) and Dorcas Soule. (See Dennison VII.) Children: Jennet Betsey, George D., Pamela H., Elisha and Andrew J.

(VIII) Jeanette, eldest child of Stephen and Betsey (Dennison) Stetson, was born September 22, 1815, and became the wife of Nathan A. West, of Lewiston, later of Bath, Maine.

(IX) Nettie Aldea, daughter of Nathan and Jeanette (Stetson) West, was born May 20, 1859, in Bath, and became the wife of John I. Brown. (See Brown IX.)

Among the earliest settlers in New England were persons named SNOW. Nicholas Snow was a passenger in the "Ann," 1623, and settled in Plymouth; Thomas was of Boston, 1636; Anthony was of Plymouth, 1638; William was of Plymouth, 1643; and various others of the name were in Eastham and Woburn. The Massachusetts Revolutionary War Rolls show over two hundred and fifty enlistments under this name.

(I) Richard Snow was the earliest inhabitant bearing his name in Woburn. He was taxed there in the rate for the county, assessed September 8, 1645, which was the first tax in Woburn upon record. In 1648 land was granted him by the town. November 19, 1656, he bought a house and twenty acres of land of George Farley, one of the original inhabitants of Woburn, then recently removed to Billerica; and in general distribution of common lands and timber, made in 1668, he had a due proportion assigned him in the "fifth Eighth." He seems to have been an industrious, thriving husbandman, and to have maintained a respectable rank in society; but not being ambitious of honor and distinction, he never attained any considerable office either in the church or the town. In 1659 Richard Snow was dismissed from ordinary training in consideration of his inefficiency to bear arms. The History of Woburn says he died November 9, 1711, but that must be a mistake, as the Middlesex county court records state that the will of Richard Snow was proved in 1677. Besides John and James Snow, sons apparently his, born before he removed to Woburn to reside, he had born to him afterwards Daniel (died young), Samuel and Zechariah.

(II) John Snow, referred to above as being probably a son of Richard Snow, born before his father took up his residence in Woburn, died November 25, 1706. He had John, Zerubbabel, Timothy, Hannah, Mary, Ebenezer and Nathaniel.

(III) Zerubbabel, son of John Snow, was born May 14, 1672, died November 20, 1733. He married, September 22, 1697, Jemima Cutler, and they had Zerubbabel, Josiah, Jabez (died young), Jemima, Ebenezer, John, William, Abigail and Jabez.

(IV) John (2), fifth son of Zerubbabel and Jemima (Cutler) Snow, was born March 30, 1706. The supposition is that he moved from Woburn to the town of Rutland, Massachusetts, a small town about half-way between Northampton and Worcester, where he resided (probably) from about 1735 to 1766.

Subsequently he settled in Chesterfield, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, where he and Moses Smith built the first sawmill erected in the town. He was selectman in 1767. The following is taken from the Vital Records of Rutland, Massachusetts, page 91: "John Snow was living in Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1763, being one of the petitioners to have the town of Paxton set off from Rutland." The following is taken from the History of Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts, by Jonas Reel, pages 14-15: "John's oldest son Warren was evidently born before John moved to Rutland." John Snow died May 12, 1777, in his seventy-second year. His wife, Abigail Snow, died March 6, 1790, in her eighty-fourth year. Their children were Warren, mentioned above; Zerubbabel, mentioned below; Phebe, born Rutland, about 1746.

(V) Zerubbabel (2), second son of John (2) and Abigail Snow, was born in Rutland, August 12, 1741. He settled in Chesterfield, April, 1770, where he was selectman, 1773-74. He died April 12, 1795, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He married Mary Trowbridge, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died June 24, 1818, in her seventy-fourth year. Their children were: Molly, James, Lydia, Abigail, Sally, John, Jerusha and Levi.

(VI) James, eldest son of Zerubbabel (2) and Mary (Trowbridge) Snow, married, 1787, Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Farr, by whom he had Eli A., Kimball, Alpheus, Gardner, Elijah J., Polly, Jerusha, Selina, Sally, Mary and Thirza C.

(VII) Alpheus, third son of James and Abigail (Farr) Snow, was born May 10, 1791, died May 28, 1869. In his youth he attended school only three weeks; nevertheless, by private study he afterward succeeded in acquiring an ordinary education. He had a special aptitude for arithmetic, and it is said that even persons who ought to have been his superiors in this branch of mathematics sought his aid in the solution of difficult problems. When a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for many years at the West Village. He was also engaged in farming. He was selectman 1837-39-45-49-53, and represented the town in the general court in 1849. He married, 1815, Salome Harris, born November 5, 1796, daughter of Perley Harris, who married, 1783, Abigail, daughter of Warren Snow, brother of Zerubbabel Snow. Their children were: Minerva, Alpheus Franklin, Jude, Lucien and Bernard.

(VIII) Jude, third son of Alpheus and



Salome (Harris) Snow, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, September 23, 1820, died in Portland, Maine, January 6, 1867. He was a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine. He married, October 31, 1849, Lydia Augusta Hall, born January 2, 1828, died December 13, 1885, daughter of David and Nancy M. (Conant) Hall. They had four children: 1. David William, see forward. 2. Lucien, see forward. 3. Edward H., born October 28, 1859, is connected with the drygoods firm of Eastman Bros. & Bancroft, of Portland; resides in Portland; married, September 10, 1884, Alice G., daughter of William Trott and Henrietta (Baker) King, for his first wife, and Mary H., daughter of John P. and Abigail (Swan) Hobbs, for his second wife. 4. Ella Conant, born January 8, 1867, married the Rev. William James Denzilow Thomas; children: Denzilow and Augusta, of Washington, D. C. David Hall, father of Lydia Augusta (Hall) Snow, was born October 8, 1791, died April 22, 1863. He was a merchant, conducting business in company with his brother-in-law, Alvah Conant, at Alfred and Portland. He was a son of Dr. Abiel and Mary (Farnum) Hall, of Alfred. He married, December 10, 1818, in Alfred, Nancy Merrill, born in Alfred, December 27, 1796, baptized January 24, 1803 and died in Portland, November, 1865, daughter of John and Lydia (Farnum) Conant. Children of David and Nancy M. (Conant) Hall: Augustus, died young. Lucy Maria, died young. Marianna. Charles Conant. Lydia Augusta, aforementioned as the wife of Jude Snow.

(IX) David William, eldest child of Jude and Lydia Augusta (Hall) Snow, was born in Boston, November 10, 1851. He was brought in his childhood to Portland, Maine, on the removal of his parents to that city. He prepared for college in the public schools of Portland, entered Bowdoin College in 1869, graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Returning to Portland, he engaged in mercantile pursuits for about three years and then entered the law office of Hon. William L. Putnam of that city, where he read law for two years and then entered Harvard Law School for a course in special subjects. He was admitted to the Cumberland bar at the October term, 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession, at first in a partnership with Franklin C. Payson, under the firm name of Snow & Payson, and later returned to Judge Putnam's office,

where, after the dissolution of the firm of Snow & Payson, he continued his practice until Mr. Putnam was elevated to the bench of the United States circuit court. The firm of Symonds, Snow, Cook & Hutchinson was then formed, the other members being Hon. Joseph W. Symonds, Charles Sumner Cook and Charles L. Hutchinson. Since its formation, the firm has been engaged in much of the important litigation in the state of Maine. Mr. Snow, naturally adapted to his chosen profession, studious and energetic, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a corporation and real estate lawyer. He is a trustee of the Portland Trust Company, a member of the Cumberland County, Maine State, American and International Bar associations. Mr. Snow is well known and highly respected in his adopted city, and by his sterling integrity has won the confidence and esteem of his numerous clientage, professional associates and fellow citizens. Mr. Snow married, in Portland, June 18, 1885, Martha V., born in Atkinson, New Hampshire, January 9, 1855, daughter of William H. and Caroline (Vinton) Hemenway. They have one son, Roger Vinton, born August 11, 1890, a graduate of Portland high school, now a student at Williams College, class of 1912.

(IX) Lucien, second son of Jude and Lydia Augusta (Hall) Snow, was born in Boston, October 21, 1854. He was brought to Portland, Maine, by his parents when two years old, and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1873. At the age of nineteen he entered mercantile life, and was with A. Little & Company, drygoods merchants, two years; Lock, Twitchell & Company, five years; and Storer Brothers, two years. In 1882 he became a partner in the firm of H. E. Stevens & Company, iron and steel merchants. Four years later he retired from this firm and became president of the American Cotton Company, of Westbrook, where he served a year. In 1887, in company with M. E. Bolster, E. P. Staples, F. W. Roberts and N. D. Smith, the firm of Bolster, Snow & Company was organized, which for twenty years carried on a wholesale trade in drygoods and men's furnishings. This business was sold July 1, 1907, to Parker, Thomas & Company, who have since carried it on. Mr. Snow always manifested a decided aptitude for financial affairs; while in the employ of others he had much more to do with the financial than the sales departments, and after becoming a partner in trade the administration of the finances of the

firm with which he was connected generally fell to him. He was president of the Portland Street Sprinkling Company, treasurer of the Baker Manifold Company, trustee of the Portland Savings Bank, of which he was also one of the incorporators, and a director in the Casco National Bank. He was a member of the Portland Athletic and Country clubs. In politics he was a Republican, one who could be relied on to vote the ticket. He was a Congregationalist in religion. Mr. Snow married, in Portland, February 9, 1882, Nellie Wadsworth, born in Portland, August 29, 1861, daughter of Hon. Samuel E. and Zilpah (Barker) Spring. Child, Lucien, born December 4, 1885, graduated from Harvard College in 1907. Mr. Snow, who was one of Portland's most prominent merchants for many years, died very suddenly at his home on Neal street, October 30, 1908, after a brief illness of only three weeks, from heart failure.

Several immigrants of this name arrived very early in Massachusetts. The first seems to have been Charles Chadwick, born 1596, who made application to the general court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay to be admitted a freeman to the town of Watertown, where he had settled, October 19, 1630. He was thirty-four years of age at the time, and at the session of the general court held on May 18, 1631, he was duly admitted to the privileges in the government of the town and of the church of a freeman, on taking the oath prescribed by the law of the colony. He was elected selectman of the town in 1637, and many times thereafter up to 1672. He was a deputy for the town in the general court in 1657-59. He died April 10, 1682, and his will dated June 30, 1681, mentions his wife, Elizabeth (who died February 22, 1684) and his kinsmen Thomas and John Chadwick and Charles, eldest son of John. When he came from England, his wife Elizabeth, and sons John and Thomas and possibly other children came with him. Evidently his children all died before 1681, as he gave his property to kinsmen.

(I) Sergeant John Chadwick, born about 1650, may have been a son of Charles Chadwick, of Watertown. He was an active and prominent citizen of Boxford, Massachusetts, where he served as selectman, and died September 2, 1707. He was buried in Bradford, where his gravestone is still found. There is no record of his children in Boxford, but some of them are known to have lived in that town

or Bradford, namely: John, Abigail, Eunice, Sarah, Edmund and Jonathan.

(II) Edmund, son of Sergeant John Chadwick, was born about 1695 and resided in Bradford. He was married there December 11, 1718, to Mary Kimball, of that town, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Green) Kimball. She was born December 30, 1700, in Bradford, and their children were: Mary, Abigail, James, Samuel, Sarah, William, Ebenezer, Dorothy and Elizabeth.

(III) James, eldest son of Edmund and Mary (Kimball) Chadwick, was born December 14, 1724, in Bradford, and died in that town February 2, 1755. He married, March 5, 1752, Mary Thurston, born March 4, 1725, in Bradford, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Gage) Thurston. He left two children: Hannah, who became the wife of Jonathan Blanchard, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, and Edmund.

(IV) Edmund (2), only son of James and Mary (Thurston) Chadwick, was born April 1, 1754, in Bradford, and settled in Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he was a deacon and prominent in civil affairs, and died August 20, 1819. He married, June 27, 1778, Susanna Atkinson, born June 15, 1758, in Newbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Hale) Atkinson. Their children were: Samuel, James W., Hannah, Joseph, Mary and Cyrus.

(V) James W., second son of Edmund (2) and Susanna (Atkinson) Chadwick, was born December 1, 1787, in Boscawen, New Hampshire, and settled in Hopkinton, same state. The records of the last-named town are very meager and contain little information of him. His wife Mary, surname unknown, was born June 16, 1784. They settled in Friendship, Knox county, Maine, where Mr. Chadwick died February 11, 1864, and was survived nearly seven years by his wife, who passed away, December 20, 1870. Children: Isaac, born November 25, 1811; William, October 26, 1813; Oliver P., February 9, 1817; Mary Ann, July 13, 1819; Cyrus Hill, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Cyrus Hill, son of James W. and Mary Chadwick, was born November 28, 1823, in Friendship, Knox county, Maine. He became a master mariner and owner of sailing vessels with which he had considerable trade along the Atlantic coast and Gulf coast ports, in lumber. Having retired from the sea, he became the owner of Burnt Island, containing two hundred and ninety-three acres of land, on which he engaged in farming, and

kept three hundred sheep. He died there August 7, 1899. He married Nancy, daughter of Captain James Stone, a shipmaster and subsequently a merchant in Cushing, Maine, and his wife, Elizabeth (Seavey) Stone. Children: Cyrus Warren, Thomas Hiram, James Oliver and Alton Delano. The second was master of the schooner, "Jessie Starr," and was lost at sea off Cape Henry, March 8, 1907. The mother of these children survived her husband more than six years, and died October 3, 1905.

(VII) Cyrus Warren, eldest son of Cyrus Hill and Nancy (Stone) Chadwick, of Cushing, Maine, was born in Friendship, Knox county, Maine, September 30, 1846. He attended school at Cushing, Maine, from his sixth to his eleventh year, and then went to sea with his father and became a master mariner when he was sixteen years old. He continued in command of a coastwise vessel of which he was part owner, his being the schooner "Lizzie Chadwick," named for his only child. His trips were uniformly successful and his record trip from Thomaston, Maine, to New York was made in forty-two hours and fifteen minutes. His cargoes brought into different United States ports have been estimated to aggregate thirty million feet of yellow pine and spruce lumber. He retired from the sea, and in April, 1891, established himself at No. 30 South street in the city of New York as ship broker, in which business he became associated with Charles H. Potter, of Brooklyn, New York, the firm being C. W. Chadwick & Company. Captain Chadwick, during his active life as a master mariner, traded largely with the West Indies and Southern Atlantic and Gulf states, and owned numerous vessels which he continues to control even after retiring from active master-ship. In 1908 he was the owner of twenty or more vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity from the time he was initiated into the mysteries of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons through Oriental Lodge, No. 126, of Thomaston, Maine. He is a charter member of Elizabeth City Lodge, No. 114, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and a member of Ocean View Commandery, No. 233, United Order of the Golden Cross, South Portland, Maine. He became a member of the Maritime Exchange of New York City in 1894, and became a stockholder of the New York Commercial Underwriters Insurance Company in 1908. He married, July 4, 1870, Helen, daughter of

Captain James and Jane M. (Sterling) Trefethen, of Friendship, Maine, and their only living child is Lizzie Florence, born in Cushing, Maine, June 8, 1887.

The name first appears in the HANSCOM "Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," under date of March 12, 1628, when Richard Clayton, aged thirty-four years or thereabouts, carpenter, desirous to transport himself, his wife, one daughter, his sister of fourteen years old, his brother Barnaby Clayton, aged twenty-three years, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Hanscombe, for New England in the company's ships, under the usual proposition, to wit: He being able to furnish forty pounds toward the charge of him and his, what shall be wanting to company will upon this condition, that upon their arrival (in New England) that he shall be indebted to the company shall be (paid) by the labor of himself and his two servants, or brothers aforesaid, allowing them all three shillings the day for so long time (until) they have paid this debt and in that time finding (then) 3 persons dyet at the company's charge and while earning out this debt to instruct any of the company in the trade of a plow wright and there is land to be (allotted) to him and his, as is usual by the company orders that transport themselves: Written this 12th March, 1628. As Richard Clayton is credited to the parish of Sutton, Bedfordshire, England, it is reasonable to suppose that the entire party were of that parish.

(I) Thomas Hanscom, the immigrant, was born in the parish of Sutton, Bedfordshire, England, about 1623, according to a deposition made by him. Savage says he came to New England in 1629. He married, May 16, 1664, Ann, her surname not being on record. Ann Hanscom survived her husband and as his widow married James Tobey, who went to Kittery, Maine, in 1657, and she was living there in 1720. The children of Thomas and Ann Hanscom were probably all born in Kittery, Maine, as follows: Thomas, October 17, 1666; John, September 15, 1668; Olive, March 12, 1671; Samuel, April 10, 1675; Moses, who married Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah (Nelson) Rockliff and was in Scarborough, Maine, in 1738; Job, who married Mary Gowell.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and Ann Hanscom, was born in Kittery, Maine, October 17, 1666. He married as his



first wife Alice, daughter of Richard Rogers, at whose house, known as No. 23, nine other families were assigned for protection in case of Indian attacks threatened in 1720. She died between 1696 and 1698, and he married as his second wife, Tamsen, daughter of Richard Gowell, who administered her husband's estate November 11, 1713. In the threatened Indian attacks of 1720, the family of Widow Hanscom were assigned to the house No. 12, owned by David Libby Jr., where the family of James Staples was also ordered to take refuge. Thomas Hanscom died intestate about 1712. His first five children by his first wife were: Thomas, born in December, 1690; Hester, November 20, 1692, married David Libby Jr.; Ann, August 16, 1694, married Daniel Fogg Jr.; June 30, 1715; John, October 26, 1696, died November 1, 1697; Pricilla, October 26, 1706, died January, 1697. His children by his second wife were six in number, as follows: Samuel, born July 25, 1698; Mary, July 28, 1700, married John Merrill Jr.; December 16, 1721; Martha, September 27, 1702, married Solomon Libby, March 4, 1724-25; John, April 15, 1705, married Mary Brooks; Joseph, July 13, 1708, married Lydia Spinney, March 18, 1723-24; Moses, see forward.

(III) Moses, youngest child of Thomas (2) and Tamsen (Gowell) Hanscom, was born March 2, 1713, in Kittery, and resided in that part of the town which is now Eliot, where he died February 26, 1793, in his eightieth year. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Stephen and Mary (King) Bailey, of Kittery. She was born September 14, 1720, in that town and died about 1739. The intention of his second marriage was published August 2, 1740, the bride being Abigail, widow of John Shapleigh, a daughter of Nathan and Shuah (Heard) Bartlett. She was the mother of his children, namely: Susanna, Abigail, Anne, Nathaniel, Moses and Molly.

(IV) Nathaniel, elder son of Moses and Abigail (Bartlett) (Shapleigh) Hanscom, was born October 19, 1756, in Kittery, and resided on the paternal homestead in Eliot, where his life was spent in agriculture, and he died February 29, 1812. He married (first) 1785, Molly Moody, of York, and (second) January 12, 1791, Sally, daughter of Timothy and Miriam (Furnald) Furnald, born December 13, 1764. Children of first marriage were: Moses, Mary and Abigail; of the second: Nathaniel, Timothy, Benning, John, Roger, Oliver and Susannah.

(V) Moses (2), eldest child of Nathaniel

and Mary (Molly) (Moody) Hanscom, was born about 1786 in Eliot, and settled in Danville, Maine, where he had a wife, Mary, and reared a family.

(VI) Rev. Moses (3), son of Moses (2) and Mary Hanscom, was born May 10, 1808, in Danville, and early decided on preparation for the ministry. He was ordained at Danville, April 12, 1842, and was settled as a pastor at Durham in the same year. He built a house there in 1843, and continued as pastor of the church until 1847, when he removed to Bowdoinham. He also preached at Brooklyn, Nobleboro and Friendship, and was a very successful pastor, much beloved by his people and was elevated to the position of elder in the Baptist church. He was very active in temperance work. He married (first) Mary Vickery, who was the mother of: William Allen, Ruel W., Moses C. and Sarah. He married (second) Alina Snow, of Brunswick, whose children were: Rebecca S., Ella, Mary Louise, Edwin W., Frank B., Elvira D. and Eliza G. Some of these died in infancy. The third daughter is the wife of Fred Eveleth, a school principal in Jersey City. Edwin W. is an organist and composer of music, living in Auburn, Maine. Frank B. is in business in Los Angeles, California. The youngest daughter is the wife of Hon. George L. Record (q. v.), a prominent attorney of Jersey City.

(VII) Ruel Williams, second son of Rev. Moses (3) and Mary (Vickery) Hanscom, was born January 22, 1837, in Durham, and died in New York City, September 17, 1905. He was reared of a family in Durham and attended the public schools of his native town. When a young man he went to Abington, Massachusetts, and thence to Boston, where he was engaged in the drygoods business. He enlisted as a soldier in 1863 and went out as a corporal in the Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteers. He was with General Foster in North Carolina, where he received an injury in his knee and after several months' service was brought home to Bowdoinham, where his father was then living. After his recovery he went into business in Lewiston, Maine, which he conducted for two years from a sick bed, with the able aid of his wife. He continued actively in the wholesale fancy goods business in Lewiston and Auburn till failing health compelled him to retire in 1891, as the result of the injury received in the military service. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a consistent Republican in poli-

tics. He married Charlotte Moulton, daughter of John Henry Jackson, of Lee, Maine, where she was born May 6, 1836. She was also an active worker in the Baptist church and died June 17, 1905. They were the parents of three sons: Warren Whitmore, who is in the home office of the Equitable Assurance Society of New York. Walter Allen, a contractor in the same city. Howard C., mentioned below.

(VIII) Howard Chapin, youngest son of Ruel Williams and Charlotte Moulton (Jackson) Hanscom, was born June 12, 1875, in Auburn, Maine, where he attended the public schools and was prepared for college. He matriculated from Colby College in 1892 and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1896. Subsequently he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and affiliated with the Columbia University, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1900. After the experience gained in the hospitals of New York, he began the active practice of his profession in that city, with an office at 231 West Ninety-sixth street, where he has ever since continued. While in college he affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and is now a member of the New York State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is a medical officer of the National Guard of New York, and is assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, with the grade of captain, and a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York. He keeps in close touch with the affairs of his native city and state, and with the fortunes of the Republican party in that state, in which he gained his early political experience.

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(For early generations see Thomas Hanscom 1.)

(IV) Aaron Hanscom was HANSCOM at least a great-grandson of the immigrant Thomas, and might have been a brother of John Hanscom, born in Elliott in 1748, who married Sarah Stacy, and whose son William was the famous shipwright and the progenitor of a numerous family of ship builders. Aaron was among the first pioneers in Machias, Washington county, Maine, which was settled from Kittery, Scarboro and Elliott. In 1769 he was among the petitioners to the general court of Massachusetts to have Machias set off as an independent township. He married Sally, daughter of Joseph Seavery; children: Nathan, Aaron, Abigail, Sally, Isaac, Joseph, Lois, Sylvanus, Daniel, Thomas and Moses.

(V) Sylvanus, fifth son of Aaron and Sally (Seavery) Hanscom, married Eda Averill; children: James, Luther Pike, Phebe, Eliza, Alfred and Mary Ann.

(VI) Luther Pike, second son of Sylvanus and Eda (Averill) Hanscom, was born in Machias, Maine, March 5, 1808. He was a lumberman and an old Hickory Democrat. He married Mary A. Bedell; children: Lucinda F., Elizabeth E., Elsie E., Loring Louis, Mary A., Sylvanus L., Albara H., James A., Frank P. and Sarah E.

(VII) The Rev. Loring Louis, eldest son of Luther Pike and Mary A. (Bedell) Hanscom, was born in Crawford, Washington county, Maine, September 19, 1839, died September 19, 1904. He received a classical education at Washington Academy, and was ordained to the Methodist ministry. Elder Hanscom was stationed at Robbinston, Pembroke, Dexter, Bath, Rockland, Thomaston, all within the state of Maine, and in Minnesota. He was a devoted worker in the Master's vineyard, bringing many souls into the fold during a lifetime of Christian endeavor. He married Sarah Brigham, of Plantation No. 14, Maine. Children: 1. The Rev. Dr. George L., pastor of the Congregational church in Jacksonville, Florida, a man of great pulpit eloquence, who has had pastorates in Rochester, New York, and Newark, New Jersey. 2. William H. 3. Dr. Walter Vose. 4. Rev. Fred L., of Pittsfield, Illinois.

(VIII) Dr. Walter Vose, third son of Rev. Loring L. and Sarah (Brigham) Hanscom, was born in Orlington, Penobscot county, Maine, April 25, 1868. Walter obtained such schooling as the local schools permitted, and at the high school at Orono, Bucksport Seminary, and the University of Maine completed his education. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1890, coming directly to Rockland, Maine, to practice. He has achieved a remarkable success in his specialty of surgery, performing perhaps more surgical operations than any other surgeon in the county. He conducts a private hospital in connection with his practice. Dr. Hanscom has read papers on surgical subjects before learned medical societies. He belongs to the National Homoeopathic Society, and the Maine State Homoeopathic Society. Of fraternal organization he is of membership in Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Solomon's Temple, No. 8, Royal Arch Chapter; King Hiram Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Claremont Commandery of Knights Templar; the

Consistory at Portland, of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Lewiston, and of Rockland Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 1008. Dr. Han-com married Abbie Fessenden, daughter of Dr. Nathan Wiggin, of Rockland, in 1888; one child, Harold N.

The word Blanchard was applied to an order of Friars who used to go about ordinarily clothed in white sheets (French word *blanche*, meaning white), but a wider application of the word followed, and any person affecting white raiment was called a blanchard. The surname was derived doubtless from the application of the name to distinguish the progenitor from others of the same personal name. The family in England is ancient but not extensive. The only coat-of-arms is borne by the family in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and slightly varied by the family at Grimmsargh Hall, Lancaster, England. Arms: Gules a chevron or in chief two bezants in base a griffin's head erased of the second. Crest: On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.

(I) Thomas Blanchard, immigrant ancestor, said to have come from Hampshire, England, sailed from London in 1639, in the ship "Jonathan," with several children. There is good authority for the statement that he lived at Penton, Hampshire, during his youth. He settled first in Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was living from 1646 to 1650. He bought of Rev. John Wilson and his son John Wilson Jr. two hundred acres of land with buildings on the south and west sides of the Mystic river, in February, 1651, and removed to Charlestown in 1651. His first wife died in England. He married (second) in England, Agnes (Bent) Barnes, died in 1639, on the passage, sister of John Bent, who settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts. He married (third) Mary ———, of Noddle's Island, in 1663. She died in Charlestown. During the religious controversy in Malden she sided with the orthodox Mr. Marmaduke Mathews. The Blanchards lived at what is now Malden. He died May 21, 1654. His will, dated May 16, proved June 20, 1654, bequeathed to wife Mary and children George, Thomas, Samuel, Nathaniel; grandchild Joseph, and to the church at Malden, and provided that Benjamin Thompson should be fitted for the university (Harvard) if his parents should consent. His widow died in 1656 and her administrator was appointed June 3, 1656. Children: 1. Joseph, married Mary ———. 2. George, born 1622; married

a Hills; (second) Mary ———; died at Medford, March 18, 1700 (grave-stone), aged eighty-four years. 3. Thomas Jr., born 1625; married Ann ———; died February, 1651, and his widow married Richard Gardner. 4. Samuel, mentioned below. 5. Nathaniel, born 1636; married December 16, 1658, Susanna Bates; removed to Weymouth, Massachusetts. 6. Mary, born 1639, mentioned in will.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas Blanchard, was born in Hampshire, England, August 6, 1629, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 22, 1707. He came to New England at the age of ten, with his parents in the ship "Jonathan." He was a prominent citizen of Charlestown and Malden, and of Andover, Massachusetts, whither he removed June 10, 1686. He was collector of taxes and constable of Andover, and owned large tracts of land. He married, January 3, 1654-55, Mary Sweetser, who died February 20, 1668, daughter of Seth Sweetser, of Charlestown. He married (second) June 24, 1673, Hannah Doggett, who died July 10, 1725, daughter of Thomas Doggett, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. Children of first wife: 1. Jonathan, born May 25, 1764; resided in Andover; married May 26, 1685, Anna, daughter of John Lovejoy, of Andover; sons Jonathan, David, Jacob and Benjamin. 2. Joseph, resided in Andover. Children of second wife: 3. Thomas (q. v.), born April 28, 1674. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. Hannah, married May 24, 1699, Stephen Osgood.

(III) John, son of Samuel Blanchard, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, July 3, 1677, and died April 10, 1750. He resided in Andover, probably near the Dr. Noyes place. He married, August 7, 1701, Mary, daughter of Simon Crosby. She died in 1748. Children: 1. Mary, born August 18, 1702. 2. Hannah, October 24, 1704. 3. Rachel, February 2, 1706-07. 4. Abigail, January 23, 1708-09. 5. Sarah, June 5, 1711; died June 8, 1711. 6. Sarah, May 23, 1712; died April 16, 1713. 7. John, March 15, 1713-14, died March 18, 1713-14. 8. John, February 15, 1714-15; married November 29, 1739, Elizabeth Richardson; died July 27, 1756. 9. Samuel, August 17, 1717; mentioned below. 10. David, March 20, 1719-20. 11. Benjamin, July 5, 1722. 12. Simon, March 16, 1725-26.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of John Blanchard, was born August 17, 1717, and died March 26, 1807. He married, July 14, 1747, Mary, daughter of William Brown. She died March 5, 1811. Children: 1. Mary, born January 26, 1747-48. 2. Samuel, March 6, 1748-49.



3. William, March 21, 1750. 4. Sarah, January 31, 1754; married Benjamin Lewis. 5. Timothy, October 16, 1755; mentioned below. 6. Martha (record of baptism says Nathan), August 2, 1757; married Benjamin Blanchard, of Wilton. 7. Rhoda, November 17, 1762; married January 26, 1786, Samuel Abbott. 8. Jeremiah, July 10, 1764; married June 17, 1795, Mary Going; died May 22, 1819. 9. Ahimaaz, April 26, 1767. 10. Jonathan, February 20, 1769.

(V) Timothy, son of Samuel (2) Blanchard, was born October 16, 1755. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Jonathan Stickney's company, Colonel Ebenezer Bridge's regiment, and was wounded in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Later in the same year he was in Captain John Harnden's company, Colonel Bridge's 27th regiment. In 1780 he enlisted in the Continental army, and gave his age as twenty-four years, light complexion, residence, Billerica. He was assigned to Lieutenant Taylor's company, Second Massachusetts Line, and was honorably discharged December 11, 1780. He removed from Billerica to Litchfield, New Hampshire, and from there to Wilton, Maine, where he died, and was buried at East Wilton. He married Mercy Kidder. Children: 1. Cyrus B., born in Billerica, mentioned below, and others.

(VI) Cyrus, son of Timothy Blanchard, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, April 29, 1783, and died July 4, 1847. He removed to Wilton, Maine, and bought what has since been known as the Blanchard farm, where he died. He married (first) Chloe Felch, of Wilton; (second) Elizabeth Floyd, of Augusta, Maine. Children of first wife: 1. Rhoda, born June 8, 1812. 2. Cyrus, March 11, 1814. Three children died young. Children of second wife: 6. Child, died young. 7. Jesse, born April 12, 1819; mentioned below. 8. James, January 21, 1825. 9. John, August 1, 1826.

(VII) Jesse, son of Cyrus Blanchard, was born in Wilton, Maine, April 12, 1819, and died August 25, 1894, on the farm where he was born and always lived. He was educated in the public schools. He was a man of strong character and great influence in the community. He was a Republican in politics, and an active and useful member of the Free Baptist Church of East Wilton. He married, November 17, 1853, Phebe Holt, born in Weld, Maine, January 26, 1829, died May 7, 1896, daughter of Nathan and Phoebe (Severy) Holt. Children: 1. Twin child, born December 20, 1856; died in infancy. 2. Luetta (twin with former), married C. R. Pease, dealer in

house furnishings, Nashua, New Hampshire. 3. Edgar F., born May 19, 1862; Congregational minister, settled at Hudson, New Hampshire; graduate of Bates College and Yale Divinity School. 4. Albert E., born August 16, 1864; graduate of Bates College, now a professor at the National College in Buenos Ayres, South America; married Mary L. Harding, of New Sharon; children: i. Euser E., born July 4, 1893; ii. Everard E., born December 16, 1896, both born at Buenos Ayres. 5. Cyrus Nathan, mentioned below.

(VIII) Cyrus Nathan, son of Jesse Blanchard, was born in Wilton, Maine, October 6, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the Farmington (Maine) Normal School, the North Anson Academy and Bates College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. He taught for two years in the Dexter (Maine) high school, and immediately thereafter began to read law with Hon. J. C. Holman, of Farmington, and after two years study was admitted to the bar, in September, 1896. He opened an office in Wilton in November following, and began to practice his profession. He has achieved a leading position in public life, as well as in his profession. He was elected representative to the state legislature for 1897-98, and was state senator in 1899-1900. From 1903 to 1907 inclusive he served on the Republican state committee. In 1906 and 1907 he was a member of the governor's council. He is at present county attorney. He has also held various town offices in Wilton. As a lawyer Mr. Blanchard has been entrusted with many important cases and he has shown signal ability as prosecuting attorney. He is a member of Wilton Lodge of Free Masons; of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Jephtha Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Farmington; of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 94, of North Jay, and of Farmington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of the Congregational church. He married, September 19, 1901, Florence E. Noyes, born December 14, 1870, daughter of Philander and Elvira (Small) Noyes, of Wilton. They have no children.

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(For preceding generations see Thomas Blanchard I.)

(III) Thomas (2), son of BLANCHARD Samuel and Hannah (Doggett) Blanchard, was born April 28, 1674, in Charlestown, and lived



*C. A. Blanchard*









*James H. Blanchard.*

in Andover, where he died March 17, 1759. His estate was inventoried at two hundred and ninety-nine pounds, fifteen shillings and two pence. He married, March 12, 1699, Rose Holmes, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Arnold) Holmes, of Marshfield. She died in Andover, August 27, 1714, and he married (second) September 21, 1715, Hannah Going, a widow, of Lynn, who died June 25, 1724. He married (third) February 21, 1726, Judith (Bulckman) Hills, widow of Zachary Hills, of Malden. He died December 1, 1767.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Rose (Holmes) Blanchard, was born February 15, 1701, in Andover, and was a farmer in that town. He married, October 7, 1731, Elizabeth Johnson, probably a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Hawks) Johnson. He died November 25, 1779; she died April 22, 1783.

(V) Thomas (4), son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth (Johnson) Blanchard, was probably born about 1770 in Andover, and died (according to a family letter) when eighty years of age. The name of his wife is not learned, and the only child mentioned in the family records available is Thomas Shute Blanchard, born in 1800, which is the only clue to the approximate birth date of the father.

(VI) Thomas Shute, son of Thomas (4) Blanchard, was born at Stockton (Prospect), Maine, August, 1800, and died September 21, 1841. He was a merchant mariner of Stockton. He married, December 22, 1825, Harriett, daughter of James and Lydia (Parker) Treat, who was born at Prospect, June 28, 1807, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 10, 1889. She was the great-great-granddaughter of Governor Robert Treat, of Connecticut. Her mother, the daughter of Oliver and Lydia (Bicknell) Parker, died at Searsport at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Her father was the son of Lieutenant Joshua Treat, who moved from St. George to Prospect. He served as armourer 1759-74, and probably after the revolution, as he was so mentioned in important documents. He was the first permanent white settler on the Penobscot in 1759, paddling up the river in a canoe with Governor Pownall and acting as interpreter with Indians. The children of Thomas S. and Harriett Blanchard were: 1. Orella, born December 8, 1826, died February 3, 1852; married Rev. Jerome Harris. 2. Maria Treat, December 22, 1828, married, November 5, 1855, Josiah French Hitchborn. 3. James Treat, January 28, 1831, died July 18, 1857, at Havanna, Cuba; was a sea captain. 4. Lydia

Levena, March 8, 1833, died January 10, 1852. 5. Alvah Parker, mentioned below. 6. Susan J., July 23, 1837. 7. Sarah A., October 23, 1839.

(VII) Alvah Parker, second son of Thomas Shute and Harriett (Treat) Blanchard, was born in Stockton, Maine, April 12, 1835. He married, October 9, 1859, Elizabeth D., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dickey) Griffin, who was born July 3, 1836. He was a sea captain and ship owner. Was active in Republican politics and served a term in the state legislature. He was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, New York, and a member of the Grand Army, Grant Post, Brooklyn, an honorary membership. Children of Captain Alvah P. and Elizabeth D. Blanchard were: 1. James Alvah, born November 13, 1862. 2. Mildred, September 14, 1866, married, February 5, 1896, John William Mitchell, of Port Washington, Long Island, of the Sir Humphrey Mitchell family of England, to whose descendants King George made a grant of lands on Long Island, the homestead being built about 1679. 3. Thomas, July 24, 1870, died March 4, 1878.

(VIII) James Alvah, son of Captain Alvah P. and Elizabeth D. (Griffin) Blanchard, was born in Stockton, November 13, 1862. He was educated at the public schools and at times went to sea with his father. After removal to Brooklyn, New York, he attended the schools there and later was a student at Bryant and Stratton's Business College. He entered business life as a clerk in a ship broker's office. He was next employed by Leggett & Brother, 301 Pearl street, New York, paint manufacturers, etc., where he remained several years, until 1889, when he established himself in business. In 1904 the business was incorporated under the name of "The James A. Blanchard Company, manufacturers of Insecticides, Drugs and Grocers' Specialties," at the Cortland Terminal building, 30 Church street, New York City. Mr. Blanchard is active in Republican politics in Mount Vernon, where he resides, and has been a member of the city committee for twelve years. He has served as delegate to conventions and police commissions for two and a half years. He is also president of the Mount Vernon Public Park Association; vice-president of the East Side Improvement Association; chairman of the board of trustees of the Universalist church and of the building committee. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Maine Society, and with his father was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of



Brooklyn. Mr. Blanchard married, June 16, 1886, Mary E., daughter of Captain Melbourne P. and Clara (Lambert) Smith, of Orrington, Maine, who was born September 25, 1866. They have two children living: Maurice Alvah, born July 26, 1887, and Edna, May 5, 1893; a daughter Agnes, born August 13, 1889, died December 11, 1889.

(For first generation see Thomas Blanchard I.)

(II) Nathaniel, son of BLANCHARD Thomas and Mary Blanchard, was born in 1636, probably in Andover, England, and died before 1680, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he resided most of his life. He married, December 16, 1658, Susanna Bates, who survived him. She married (second) in 1680, Thomas Bass. Children of Nathaniel Blanchard: John, Mary, Nathaniel, Edward, Mercy and Susanna.

(III) John, eldest child of Nathaniel and Susanna (Bates) Blanchard, was born March 27, 1660, in Weymouth, and is supposed to have passed his life in that town. He was married there in 1685. The baptismal name of his wife was Abigail, but further particulars concerning them are not ascertainable, beyond the fact that they were the parents of the next mentioned.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), son of John and Abigail Blanchard, was born May 19, 1701, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and removed to North Yarmouth, Maine, in 1743. In 1745 he was admitted by letter from the Weymouth church to that at North Yarmouth, and died in that town, August 15, 1773. He was married to Hannah Shaw, who died about 1770, and they were the parents of Nathaniel, Mary, Josiah, Abigail, Ozias and others whose names are unknown.

(V) Ozias, third son and ninth child of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Shaw) Blanchard, was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, July 31, 1742. He was a resident of North Yarmouth, Maine, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary army. He was a sergeant in Captain George Rogers' company, in the Second Cumberland Regiment, and served six days in November, 1775. This company was detached by order of Colonel Jonathan Mitchell to work on the fort at Falmouth. He was a second lieutenant in Captain John Winthrop's North Yarmouth company, of Colonel Fogg's Cumberland county regiment, as shown by list of May 9, 1776. He was also a second lieutenant in Captain John Gray's company of North Yarmouth, commissioned Jan-

uary 14, 1777. He again enlisted for service July 7, 1779, under Captain Gray and Colonel Jonathan Richards, and was discharged September 12, 1779. He also served two months and six days in the expedition to the Penobscot. He married, in 1769, Mercy Soule, born November 27, 1749, in North Yarmouth, daughter of Barnabas and Jane (Bradbury) Soule. They were the parents of Samuel, Jeremiah, David, Reuben, Daniel and Olive.

The descendants of Ozias Blanchard are entitled to membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Sons or Daughters of the Revolution. Mercy Soule, wife of Ozias Blanchard, being a direct descendant on the one side of George Soule and on the other side of John and Priscilla Alden, and the father and mother of the latter, Mr. and Mrs. Mullins, all of whom were "Mayflower" pilgrims. The line of descent is: I. John Alden, of the "Mayflower," born in England, 1599, died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1687; married at Plymouth, probably in 1621, Priscilla Mullins, born in England. Their daughter Elizabeth (2), born 1623, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 31, 1717, married, December 26, 1644, William Peabodie, born 1620, died at Little Compton, December 13, 1707. Their daughter Mary (3), born August 7, 1648, married, November 16, 1669, Edward Southworth. Their daughter Mercy (4), born 1670, died 1728, married, about 1701, Moses Soule, who died 1751. Their son Barnabas (5), born 1705, died at North Yarmouth, Maine, April 8, 1780, married, 1737, Jane Bradbury, born 1718. Their daughter Mercy (6), born November 27, 1749, died at North Yarmouth, Maine, married Ozias Blanchard. (See ante.)

(VI) Jeremiah, second son of Ozias and Mercy (Soule) Blanchard, was baptized May 16, 1771, in North Yarmouth, and was one of the original members of the Second Church of that town, now the Cumberland Church, of which he was the third deacon. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature when the state was divided and Maine became an independent state, and worked and voted for that measure. He married Dorcas Bucknam. Their children were Dorcas, Ozias, William and Ann Aurora.

(VII) Ozias (2), son of Jeremiah and Dorcas (Bucknam) Blanchard, was born May 24, 1804, in North Yarmouth, Maine. He married, November 13, 1828, at Cumberland, Martha Sweetser, born January 17, 1809, in Cumberland, daughter of Benjamin and Olive Sweetser, and they were the parents of Ara-

bella J., Jeremiah, Henry C., Edwin B., Ann A., O. Alonzo, Martha A., William G., Mary E. and Howard W. After his marriage he moved to Blanchard, Maine, where he bought a farm, held many local offices, was a member of the house of representatives and the senate, where he was largely instrumental in the election of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin to the United States senate. He was too old to enlist in the military service in the civil war, but on February 28, 1864, on the recommendation of Vice-President Hamlin, was commissioned by President Lincoln captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and served until August 10, 1865, when he returned to Maine and located in Dexter. He moved to Herndon, Virginia, in 1870. In 1876 he was a delegate from that state to the Republican national convention, where he voted for the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine for the presidency. A great admirer of Mr. Blaine, he was bitterly disappointed at the unlooked-for defeat of that eminent statesman.

(VIII) Howard W., tenth child and sixth son of Ozias (2) and Martha (Sweetser) Blanchard, was born January 18, 1852, in Blanchard, Maine, where his boyhood was passed on a farm. He attended the public schools at Blanchard and Dexter, Maine, and Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, and graduated from George Washington University, District of Columbia with the degree of LL.B. in 1889. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia, and also in Virginia. He was twelve years old when he left the state of Maine for Kentucky, where his father was in the military service, and returned there in 1866, locating at Dexter, where he continued until 1869. In 1870 he located at Herndon, Virginia, and has ever since made his home in that town. He is a principal examiner in the United States pension office at Washington, and for four years, from 1896 to 1900, was detailed to assist the house committee on invalid pensions. He is a member of the Congregational church, and a Republican in politics. He is a member of the District of Columbia Society of Mayflower Descendants. Mr. Blanchard married, August 1, 1874, Susan Killam, daughter of Stephen and Jemima (Bovee) Killam, of Monroe county, New York. Their children were born as follows: 1. Howard Ray, July 2, 1876, died January 4, 1902. 2. William St. John, May 5, 1878. 3. Martha Louise, May 28, 1880. 4. Marion Jamison, April 3, 1885, died July 5, 1899. 5. Edwin C., March 3, 1887. 6. Mabel Elizabeth, October 30, 1893.

The many branches of the BLANCHARD Blanchard family in Maine trace their line by clear records or strong traditions to the sturdy Thomas Blanchard, who came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1639, "where he might have clear views of ye pleasant piece of salt water." Wherever the Blanchards have settled they have had the ancestor's longing for the ocean. The Blanchard farms, if removed from the coast line, have bordered on some pond, or had a brook babbling across them, and the owners have made trips to the bays now and then, with the excuse, "I must get a taste of fish right from the water," but with the full purpose of seeing the waves toss and foam, and sailing out as far as possible from the shore. The love of the sea is just as strong in the descendants of the old family that remained in France. Francoise Blanchard, whose father thought he had trained the love of sailing out of him, made a balloon so he could navigate the air. The members of the Blanchard family could never have assisted in Dresden, Litchfield, Cumberland, Falmouth, Yarmouth, and a score of other places, if they had not loved the ocean and learned its great lessons of strength and victory.

(I) Captain Sylvanus Blanchard, born about 1782, died in Yarmouth, Maine, 1859. He followed the sea for many years, and was one of the most successful captains of the state of Maine. Subsequently, desiring to follow other pursuits, he turned his attention to the building of ships of the most seaworthy type, his place of business being in Yarmouth, Maine, and the firm of Blanchard Brothers, shipbuilders, continued until 1893, conducting a most successful business. He devoted his time and energy so thoroughly to this work that he saw many a noble ship launched from his yard, and with pleasure followed them in thought as they flitted to many far-away ports to return in safety with rich cargoes. Among the noted ships built and launched at their shipyard were the following: "Admiral," "Commodore," "S. C. Blanchard," "P. N. Blanchard," "Pacific," "Peru," "P. G. Blanchard," "Star," "Detroit" and the "Sylvanus Blanchard," the latter being lost. Captain Blanchard became one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the town of Yarmouth, and was an active member of the Congregational church, working for its benefit with all the zeal which characterized his forefathers.

He married Miss Dorcas J. Prince, a most estimable woman, a member of an old Port-

land family. Children: 1. David P., born January 8, 1806, died June 16, 1828, while at sea on his second voyage. 2. Paul G., October 24, 1808, died November, 1885, Thanksgiving day. 3. Sylvanus C., September 4, 1811, resided in Boston, Massachusetts, many years, died in Richmond, Virginia, 1887. 4. Perez N., May 6, 1815, see forward. 5. Samuel Woodbury, April 15, 1818, died December 23, 1857; he was a skilful physician. 6. Dorcas J., September 23, 1822, died March 7, 1862. 7. Oliver Elizabeth, August 22, 1826, died April 27, 1861.

(II) Perez Nathaniel, son of Captain Sylvanus and Dorcas J. (Prince) Blanchard, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, May 6, 1815, died April 3, 1883. He received a thorough education in the common schools of his native town. He decided to follow agriculture as a means of livelihood, but the sea so strongly appealed to him, and his inherited tendencies being all in that direction, he abandoned his former project and embarked on a staunch ship carrying cotton from southern ports to Europe, and he continued thus until 1857, when he made his last voyage in the "Sylvanus Blanchard," taking his wife and son with him, aforementioned as the ship which was lost, he being the commander thereof. He then engaged in the shipbuilding business, under the firm name of Blanchard Brothers, referred to in the preceding paragraph. He took an active part in political affairs, casting his vote for the candidates of the Democratic party, and served in the capacity of chairman of the board of selectmen of Yarmouth for a long term of years, and was a member of the state legislature twice, his last term being in the years 1875-76. He continued active in the ranks of his party until a short time prior to his death. He was a very helpful member of the Congregational church, aiding all in his power to the advancement of its various interests. He married Cynthia S. Blanchard, of Cumberland. Children: 1. Frances E., born November 26, 1849, married Frank E. Oakes; they now reside in Newton, Massachusetts. 2. Cynthia E., twin of Frances E. 3. Nathaniel Willis, see forward.

(III) Nathaniel Willis, son of Perez Nathaniel and Cynthia Stone (Blanchard) Blanchard, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, April 29, 1852. He graduated from North Yarmouth Academy. Early in life he shipped before the mast, and at the expiration of six months, an officer on the ship having died, and the great ability of young Blanchard being appreciated, he was appointed a third mate.

On his second voyage he was appointed second mate, on his third voyage promoted to mate, and on his fourth voyage was promoted to the rank of master, receiving high praise from officers, ship owners and other interested parties. He carried a cargo of lumber to Europe, which realized a good profit, and then carried a cargo of coal to the ports of Peru, South America. In 1879 he conveyed a cargo of coal to China, around the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1886 carried a cargo of case oil to China and brought back a load of manilla. On his last voyage he sailed from New York City to China with a cargo of oil, bringing back from Hong Kong to Baltimore, Maryland, a fine supply of matting. Mr. Blanchard was accompanied on a number of voyages by his wife and children, and while in China they were bereaved of two of their children—Leila Willis and Perez Nathaniel—who died within a few days of one another from an epidemic. Mr. Blanchard followed the sea in this successful manner from 1872 until 1900, a period of twenty-eight years. Being a man of fine executive ability and sterling integrity, he has taken a leading part in the affairs of Yarmouth, and is serving in the capacity of trustee of North Yarmouth Academy, and one of the overseers and treasurer of the Morrill Memorial Library of Yarmouth. He is a Democrat in his political views, and was a candidate for representative to the Maine legislature in 1905. He is an attendant of the Unitarian church, a member of the Blue Lodge and chapter of the Free Masons. Mr. Blanchard married, in 1874, Grace S., born in Chicago, Illinois, March 24, 1859, daughter of Henry C. Greenleaf, of Yarmouth, who resided in Chicago at the time of his daughter's birth, being commander of a tugboat on Lake Michigan; later they resided in Milwaukee, from whence they removed to Yarmouth. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard: 1. Leila Willis, born July 30, 1886, died in Hong Kong, China, July 12, 1901, aged fifteen years. 2. Perez Nathaniel, January 14, 1890, died July 6, 1901, aged eleven years, at Hong Kong, China. 3. Reina May, May 14, 1898, at Yarmouth.

There is ample record that THOMPSON 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





*P N Blanchard*



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 1606, and left at his death eight children and twenty-eight grandchildren.

(1) 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, Simeon, Olive, Jonathan, and possibly another daughter.

(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 streets, 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 tech bigger children, and she to tech 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.

(III) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Jonathan (1) Thompson, was born September 28, 1663, and it is believed that he 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. He married Ruth, 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) Daniel, second son of Samuel and Ruth (Wright) Thompson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, March 9, 1734. He was a man of warm temperament, active and enterprising. He was one of the guards to the royal governors, but when the trouble began between the mother country and his own, he quickly espoused the side of the colonies. Upon hearing of the march of the British toward Concord, April 19, 1775, he jumped into a saddle and hurried to the North village for the purpose of arousing his neighbors. He met but one man that hesitated to follow him in the defense, and this timid fellow asked Daniel if he wasn't too hasty, and likely to get into trouble. The famous reply of Daniel as given is: "No! I tell you the tyrants are on the march to destroy our stores, and if no one else opposes them to-day, I will!" Going at once to Concord, he poured his steady and telling fire into the faces of the British. When the enemy retreated, he took a stand near the road, behind an old barn, and fired diagonally through the platoons of the enemy, and his shot raked the line of the hated English terribly. Enraged at his deadly work, a grenadier who had watched his movements ran behind the barn and fatally shot him. The place where Daniel fell is still pointed out, and is on that part of the road from Lexington to Concord, and is in a protruding corner of Lincoln. A double funeral was held in the church, the other being Asahel Porter, who was killed the same day, the Rev. Josiah Sherman delivering an able and patriotic discourse. Daniel was one of the first victims to fall in the cause of the revolution. A monument has been erected to his memory on his grave in Woburn, and bears this inscription: "Here lies buried the Body of Mr. Daniel Thompson, who was slain in Concord Battle on ye 19th. of April, 1775. Aged 40 years.

"Here Passenger. Confined. Reduced to dust  
lies what was once Religious, wise & just.  
The cause he engaged did animate him high,

Namely, Religion & dear Liberty.  
Steady & warm in Liberties defence,  
True to his Country, Loyal to his Prince,  
Though in his Breast a Thirst for glory ar'd,  
Although he's gone his name Embalm'd shall be  
And had in Everlasting Memory."

Daniel Thompson was a member of the church in Woburn, and married Phoebe Snow, who after surviving him for thirty-six years died in Baldwin, Maine, where she was residing with her daughter. Their children were: Isaac Snow, Phoebe and Daniel.

(VI) Dr. Isaac Snow, eldest son of Daniel and Phoebe (Snow) Thompson, was born in Woburn, June 28, 1761. He was thirteen years old when his brave father was slain, but he was imbued with the spirit of his sire, and young as he was he determined to have a hand in revenging the act and upholding his country. When fifteen he went to sea in an American privateer, and being captured by a British cruiser was imprisoned at Barbadoes, but escaped by swimming three miles to a French vessel. He finally reached home and read medicine with Dr. John Hay, of Reading, and settled in practice at Pearsontown, now Standish, Maine. He was a man of small stature, dark complexioned, and pleasing manners. Like his father, he was a person of great activity and energy, with a somewhat poetic temperament as well as a fighter. Full of kindness and generosity, he was always sunny and cheerful with his patients. In infancy he was so small he was put into a quart measure, and wore his mother's ring above his elbow when three years old. One of his first shoes was exhibited in the Boston Museum as a curiosity. Dr. Thompson married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. John Hay, his old preceptor, in 1785. Their children were: Charlotte, Daniel, Sarah Hay Bowers, who was the mother of Alphonso Bowers, of California, inventor of a hydraulic dredger, and Roscoe Bowers; Frances, married Abner Dow, elsewhere mentioned, and was grandmother of Fred T. Dow (see sketch), and John Hay. The strains of Frances Thompson, and Benjamin Thompson, who was the celebrated Count Rumford, were collaterally connected and diverge in the fourth generation from James Thompson, of England and Woburn, Massachusetts. They had a common great-great-grandfather. Mr. Dow has a letter written by Dr. Isaac S. Thompson to Charlotte Hay just before their marriage in 1785.

Abner Dow was a first settler in  
DOW Flintstown, now Baldwin, Maine,  
about 1800, which was founded by  
the survivors of Captain Flint's company from

Concord, Massachusetts. He cleared a farm and was prominent in town affairs. He married Frances, daughter of Dr. Isaac S. and Charlotte (Hay) Thompson, of Standish, Maine. She was born March 17, 1795, and was the mother of Franklin. Frances, who married Frederick Todd, Deborah, Alonzo A., married Ophelia Cram; children: i. Clinton, married a Miss Getzel; two children; resides in California; ii. Alfred V., resides in Hiram; married Cassie Gray; one son, Owen Dow, graduate of University of Maine, 1908, now teaching in Porto Rico; iii. Franklin, died young; iv. Joseph, a practicing physician in Vermont. Leander A., see forward. Deborah (Mrs. Sylvanus Yates), who died 1908, the last survivor; she was the mother of four children: i. Frank E., married a Miss Noble; one child, Howard Yates; ii. William, resides in Windham, Maine; engineer on Maine Central railroad; iii. Charles, married a Miss Shaw, of Standish; iv. Fanny, married Clayton Spring, of Brownfield, Maine; three children. Mrs. Dow was a member of the Congregational church; she died September 30, 1873.

(II) Leander Abner, youngest son of Abner and Frances (Thompson) Dow, was born in Baldwin in 1832, and died in May, 1895. He was a farmer for a number of years, and then moved to Gorham, Maine, where he conducted a meat market. He married Mary Ella Haven, of Hiram, Maine, daughter of Captain Haven, who was the father of three other children, namely: Abbie, married James Foss and had children: Clara, deceased; Eva, deceased; Herbert, married Nettie Clark, of Hiram, Maine; Noah, married Nellie Lord, of Cornish, Maine. Annie, the only survivor, married Richard Haley; now living in Sebago, Maine; no children. Octavus, the only son, served in the civil war, was captured at Port Royal and died in Libby prison. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Dow: 1. Phoebe, died in youth. 2. Hattie, married William A. Foss, of Raleigh, Massachusetts. 3. Nellie, married Fred C. Googins, manager of the Stockholm Lumber Company, of Stockholm, Maine. 4. Fred T., see forward. 5. Laura, married Lyman Perley, of Rowley, Massachusetts.

(III) Fred T., the only son of Leander A. and Mary Ella (Haven) Dow, was born in Baldwin, July 23, 1867. He was instructed in the rudimentary branches in the local schools of Gorham, and graduated in the engineering department of the University of Maine in 1890. After graduation, he went with the

Orono Pulp and Paper Company to install their plant, subsequently going into a machine shop in Old Town, Maine. In 1891 he went to the West Indies to conduct a school for colored people after the plan of the Hampton Institute in Virginia, founded by philanthropic Englishmen of Birmingham. In 1892 he went with the General Electric Company of Lynn as a draughtsman. From here he went to the state of Washington as instructor in the Agricultural College and School of Science at Pullman. In 1896 he re-engaged with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, and was soon promoted to be foreman of the switchboard department, and managed the standardization of switchboards in the draughting department. While here he aided in designing about three thousand new panels and switchboards. He worked on the plan for an electro hydraulic and steam plant, the largest ever built, and numerous steam and electric plants. On account of poor health, he came to Bangor, Maine, in 1901, as a consulting, and designing engineer. He designed and installed for F. W. Aver, of Bangor, a log carrier three thousand feet long, between Chamberlain and Eagle lakes. This carrier has a capacity of a million feet of logs daily. In 1904 he made a survey of the Moosehead lake region for the Kennebec Water Power Company. He prepared and originated plans for the better utilization of the water power of the Penobscot river, between Bangor and Old Town. He is a Republican. He married Marion Antoinette, daughter of Captain George W. and Sarah (Treat) Reed, of North Bucksport, Maine, September 4, 1903, and they have: Ruth Haven, William Reed, James Treat and Isabelle Marion. Captain George W. Reed was killed by the British when they came up the Penobscot in 1812. The Reeds came from Maryland, and were a seafaring family.

The following sketch deals with  
**DOW** Henry Dow, of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1637, the earliest settler of the name in the New World, and a line of his descendants. The Dows from the earliest times have borne an enviable reputation for energy, probity, industry and patriotism, and have contributed much to the prosperity of the nation. Fifty-five enlistments in Massachusetts regiments during the revolution are credited to Dows. On account of the Dows of this line being Quakers in revolutionary times, none of them were then soldiers.

(I) John Dow, the earliest known progeni-

tor of the family of Dow of which this article treats, born in Tylner, Norfolk county, England, in 1520, died in July, 1561, between the seventh of the month, the date of his will, and the twenty-third, when it was presented for probate. From that document it is inferred that he left three children: Thomas, John and Edith; and two brothers, William and Thomas.

(II) Thomas, eldest child of John Dow, of Tylner, was afterward of Runham in the same county. The name of his wife was Margaret. To Thomas and Margaret were born two sons, Henry and Christopher; and two daughters, one of whom married Stephen Farrar, and the other a man named March Christopher, and had nine children.

(III) Henry, eldest child of Thomas and Margaret Dow, lived at Runham, where he died in December, 1612, or January, 1613. He married Elizabeth ———, by whom he had Thomas, Henry, Edward, Mary, Frances, and William, all of whom must have been young when the father died.

(IV) Henry (2), second child of Henry (1) and Elizabeth Dow, was born in Runham, about 1608. He married, February 11, 1631, Joan, widow of Roger Nudd, of Ormsby, in the same county. Six years later he applied for permission to emigrate to America, was examined April 11, 1637, and was granted license to depart to these shores, the document being entitled: "The examination of Henry Dowe, of Ormsby, in Noff, husbandman, aged 29 years, and Joane, his wife, aged 30 years, with four children, and one servant, Ann Maning, aged 17 years, are desirous to pass into New England, to inhabitt." They settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where Henry Dow was admitted freeman, May 2, 1638. He removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, in the latter part of 1643 or early in 1644, having previously bought of John Saunders a dwelling house, and several tracts of land for a farm. This homestead remained in the possession of his lineal descendants till after the death of Olive Dow, of the sixth generation, daughter of John, in 1854, when it was sold and passed into other hands. Henry Dow was a man who possessed the qualities of leadership, as is shown by his official record. He was selectman in 1651; deputy from Hampton to the general court of Massachusetts in 1655-56; and appointed with two others in 1658 to examine and record all land grants and highways. This last work was interrupted by his death, April 21, 1659. Joane, or Jane, Dow died and was buried in Water-

town, June 20, 1640. Henry married (second) in 1641, Margaret Cole, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who was dismissed thence to Watertown church in 1643. She survived him and married (second) October 23, 1661, Richard Kimball, of Ipswich. The children of Henry Dow by his first wife were: Thomas, Henry, an infant and Joseph; by the second wife: Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Thomas and Jeremiah.

(V) Sergeant Joseph, third son of Henry (2) and Joane or Jane Dow, was the first of the family born in this country, the place of his birth being Watertown, and the date March 20, 1639. He settled in that part of Hampton now known as Seabrook. He seems to have been active in the controversies growing out of land claims under conflicting charters, having been appointed in behalf of the town to represent the inhabitants of Hampton upon that subject before the royal council. He was also otherwise concerned in the public affairs of the little community in which he lived. Although like his older brother, "Captain" Henry Dow, Joseph was at one time connected with the military service of the colony. He later associated himself with the Friends or Quakers. He was then about thirty-four years old, and was among the earlier converts of the mission to this country of George Fox, the founder of the sect. With that society this line of the family retained its connection through several generations, or until it was severed by the withdrawal of General Neal Dow. Joseph was one of those who suffered from the persecutions to which the Quakers of his day were subjected, but his persistency in demanding his rights not only led to his receiving some recompense for his injuries, but to the discomfiture of the governor of the province and the better treatment thereafter of the Quakers of the vicinity. In 1701 he was one of the trustees to whom the land was conveyed in behalf of "all those Christian people, called Quakers, living in Hampton, to seat a meeting-house thereon." Two years later, April 7, 1703, he died at the age of sixty-four years. He married, December 17, 1662, Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Moulton) Sanborne, of Hampton, and they had twelve children: Joseph, John, Mary, James, Hannah, Henry, Jeremiah, Josiah, Thomas, Charity, Samuel and Aaron.

(VI) Josiah, eighth child and sixth son of Sergeant Joseph and Mary (Sanborne) Dow, born in Hampton (Seabrook), July 2, 1679, died April 18, 1718, when only thirty-nine years old. He lived in that part of Seabrook



called "New Boston." September 22, 1710, were published the intentions of marriage of Josiah Dow and Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth Purington, of Salisbury, who were married November 7, 1710. She was a descendant of the third generation from Robert Purington, who was a landholder in Portsmouth in 1640 and 1657. The children of this union were: Winthrop, Abraham (died young), Abraham, Elizabeth and Anna.

(VII) Abraham, third son and child of Josiah and Mary (Purington) Dow, was born May 2, 1715, and was left fatherless before he was three years old. He, like his progenitors, was a farmer, but became quite prominent among the Friends as a preacher, and lived to be sixty-nine years old, dying in 1784. His will was proved February 18, 1784. He married Phebe, born June 19, 1715, daughter of John and Abial (Marston) Green, of Hampton.

(VIII) Jedediah, second son of Abraham and Phebe (Green) Dow, born October 30, 1740, or 1741, died in Weare, New Hampshire, May 10, 1826, aged eighty-five. About 1772 he moved to Weare and settled on lot 35, range 5. There he built a log house in what was then a wilderness, where he cleared a farm. To the family vocation of farming, Jedediah added that of blacksmithing. He was in the vigor of manhood when the revolutionary war broke out. His life, with that of his father, who at the inception of that struggle was sixty years of age, covered more than a century of New England history, many incidents of which he related to his grandson, Neal Dow, and which the latter relates in his book, "Reminiscences of Neal Dow." One day Jedediah Dow was walking across a field when his dog seized his coat and began pulling him back in so strange and unaccountable a way that he yielded his will to that of his dog and returned to his home. In making that retreat he turned and saw an Indian with a gun, move from behind a rock by which he would have passed but for the strange conduct of his dog. He always afterward believed that the animal saved his life. One evening, when the shades of night were first closing around him, he was returning from the woods, walking with his head down, his ax under one arm, and his hands in the pockets of his coat. Suddenly his hat was snatched from his head, and he saw confronting him in the narrow path a huge bear, standing on his hind feet, displaying a wicked row of glittering teeth. Retreat was impossible, had he wished it, and there was nothing for it but to fight it out

with no quarter to either combatant. Mr. Dow was a powerful man, and an experienced woodman, skilled in the use of an ax, but his quick and powerful blows delivered by that formidable weapon were for a time parried by the bear. At last the edge of the axe disabled one of the brute's paws, and instantly another blow on the head brought him down. Afterwards the end was easy. The log cabin of Mr. Dow was succeeded by a large and excellent farm house where he spent the evening of his days in the family of his daughter Mary. This house was not far from the Quaker church where he worshiped. Near the site of the old church repose the remains of Mr. Dow and his wife, their graves marked only, as was customary with the early Friends, by simple mounds of unhewn stones. Mr. Dow was an industrious, prudent, God-fearing man, and a good citizen. He possessed the respect and confidence of his townsmen, who elected him to the office of selectman. The name of his first wife is not known; she was killed by lightning a few days after her marriage. He married (second) Dorcas Neal, born June 1, 1740, died May 18, 1810. Their children were: Mary, Josiah, Ruth, Dorcas, Abraham, Jedediah and Jonathan.

(IX) Josiah (2), eldest son and second child of Jedediah and Dorcas (Neal) Dow, was born in Seabrook, September 27, 1766, and was taken by his parents to Weare when he was about six years old. "There, surrounded by such influences as may be inferred from what has been written," writes his son, "he lived until he was twenty-four. He was about nine years old at the outbreak of the revolution, and to his last day remembered well the excitement attending many of the events of that war. A company of militia on its way to Boston, and which afterwards participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, camped near his father's house. Some of his relatives were among them, and they took from him the bullets he had been casting, together with the bullet-mold and what uncast lead he had. He never admitted to his son that he was intentionally furnishing ammunition for 'carnal warfare,' but Quaker and son of a Quaker, though he was, as a boy he regretted that he had not lost by the militia a sufficient number of bullets to serve his patriotic neighbors through the battle." In his earlier days game of many kinds abounded in the forests, among such being the wild turkey, to hunt which was his chief recreation. The son of a farmer on a backwoods farm, his early life was rude and laborious, but he had the requi-

site courage and determination to improve his condition, and the opportunity offering, being fond of reading, he qualified himself to discharge all the duties of a good citizen with advantage to society and credit to himself. In summer he was an industrious worker on the farm of his father; in winter he taught a school, in which, however, were imparted only those branches that country boys and girls of that day were expected to acquire. In 1790, soon after attaining his majority, becoming satisfied that it would be wise for him to seek another field of employment, he left Weare and moved to Falmouth, Maine, a town then adjoining Portland, and of which the latter had been a part until set off in 1786. Here he lived for about five years in a house still standing on the banks of the Presumpscot river, about five miles from Portland, just beyond the covered bridge on the Blackstrap road. He brought with him to his new home but little more than good health, a strong constitution, and those industrious habits and simple, frugal tastes which were the natural outgrowth of parental and other influences which surrounded him in the home of his boyhood. But with what he had he engaged in carrying on in a small way, with a brother-in-law who had preceded him to Falmouth, the tanning business, his leisure time in winter being employed in teaching school. After living at Falmouth six years he married and moved to Portland, where he and his wife began housekeeping. He continued the tanning business and succeeded so well at it that four years after settling in Portland he built a more comfortable house than he had formerly occupied, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He retained his interest in the tanning business as long as he lived. In it he accumulated a competence sufficient for all his wants and tastes. His judgment in matters of business was sound, and often sought by his townsmen. He was for many years, from its incorporation in 1824, a director in the Merchants' Bank of Portland, resigning the position when the infirmities of age made it impracticable for him to attend to its duties. He was also in the directorate of other business corporations. Necessarily somewhat isolated during the latter part of his life, because of his age, he nevertheless retained his interest in current events until within a few weeks of his death. Put in possession of the facts bearing on any given business problem, he drew his conclusions from them clearly and with sound judgment almost to the last. He held some of-

fices, accepted from a sense of duty as burdens of which he should bear his part rather than from any desire for place or notoriety, to which he was always averse. He always took interest in political matters, voted at every presidential election, and, probably, at all others down to the first election of Lincoln. In his party affiliations he was in turn a Federalist, National Republican, Whig, Free Soiler and Republican. He was an earnest anti-slavery man and was actively interested in the "underground railroad," by means of which fugitive slaves, not a few of whom reached Portland in vessels from southern ports and otherwise, were taken to points where they were not likely to be captured. His home was always an asylum for such of them as needed food and temporary shelter while waiting to be escorted farther toward the north star of freedom. He was a well-read man, his favorite works being the Bible, Shakespeare, and Pope's Essay on Man. With these he was thoroughly familiar and always ready with apt quotations from either. He was clear, concise, and strong in conversation, and quick at repartee. He was a remarkably vigorous, active, and athletic man; and with his physical strength possessed also a strong will and great self-control. He died June 1, 1861, at the age of ninety-four years and nine months. In all his life neither his personal character nor his business integrity was ever questioned by so much as a breath of suspicion. He has always possessed sound health, having scarcely a sick day in his whole life, but after he was eighty years of age he fell on the ice and broke his hip, and was confined for several months to his bed, and never so far recovered as to be able to walk without lameness, though long after this he was about, attending to ordinary affairs. No more loving father, no more upright and honorable man, or truer Christian and patriot ever lived. A Friend, descended from a long line of Friends, his life always conformed to their rules, which treat this world as a vestibule to a future life. He never for a moment wavered in his fidelity to truth, and the consistency of his life and conversation was entirely without stain.

He married, February 3, 1796, Dorcas Allen, born in Falmouth, August 28, 1773, died in Portland, July 8, 1851, aged seventy-eight years. She was the sixth of the seven children of Isaac and Abigail (Hall) Allen, of Falmouth. (See Hall V.) Hatevil Hall, the bride's grandfather, then ninety-six years of age, was one of the signers of the marriage







N. H. A. D. W.  
—HP

certificate. She was of slight frame, and apparently not strong, but was blessed with good health until her last sickness. A few years before her death she met with an accident, resulting in a broken hip and other injuries, and she was thereafter a great sufferer, but she bore all with heroic fortitude and christian patience. She was for her time well educated, fond of reading, possessed of strong common sense and sound judgment. She was a trusting christian woman, self-reliant and determined in all that she believed to be right, impressing her character upon those with whom she came in contact. For more than a half century she proved to her husband a faithful wife and helpmeet, a wise counsellor and trusted friend. Three children were born of this marriage: Emma, Neal, who receives extended mention below, and Harriet. Emma, born in 1800, married Neal D. Shaw, of Barre, Maine, and died in 1851. Harriet, 1806, was an invalid from early life, and died in 1869.

(X) Neal, second child and only son of Josiah and Dorcas (Allen) Dow, was born in Portland, March 20, 1804. As soon as he was old enough he was sent to a "dame's" school, as a school taught by a woman was then called, and after attending three terms at schools of this class, he was promoted to a "master's" school. Subsequently he was taught in Master Taylor's private school, from which he was transferred to Portland Academy, where among his fellow students were Henry W. Longfellow and his brother Stephen, Edward Preble, son of the famous commodore, and William Brown, who became prominent in the south. At thirteen years of age, after being some time at the academy, he was sent to the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he attended some time, and then returned to Portland and again entered the academy, and after a year there, terminated his school life in 1820, when he was sixteen years of age. He much desired to go to college, for which he had fitted, but his parents so strongly opposed this idea on account of the bad influences he would be subjected to, and because they thought that a college education was a device of the adversary, that he had to abandon the project. Their objection, based probably on the latter reason, also prevented the gratification of his desire to study law. And so after a month or so of vacation, he went into his father's tannery to make himself generally useful in the business. At the same time, however, he determined to supplement his school acquire-

ments by a regular course of reading. This he was able to do and thus gratify his great fondness for books. He read the books in his father's library, borrowed from friends and spent his spare pocket money for books. Those he thus purchased were the foundation of a library which in his age compared favorably in number, variety, and quality of contents with any of the private collections in Maine. The habit of reading thus begun continued with him through life, and made him one of the best informed men in New England. Mr. Dow's earliest business venture upon his own account was in 1821, when at seventeen years of age, accompanied by his cousin, John Hodgdon, then twenty-one years old, he went to Oldtown over the established stage routes and then up the Penobscot and Mattawamkeag rivers by bateau into the wilds of Aroostook county, where they surveyed land that had been bought by members of the family in which Mr. Dow had a one-third interest purchased by his father for him. This was the first of numerous land transactions in which he was interested, many of them of considerable magnitude and profit. These lands, in the survey of which he spent some months, included, it seems, the present towns of Hodgdon and Linneus, in Aroostook county. After completing this work he traveled to Buffalo, then in the great "West," and to Montreal, New York city, and Philadelphia, making what at that time was considered a "grand tour," at the completion of which he returned to Portland, and was taken into the tanning business as a partner by his father. This co-partnership lasted until the death of the senior Dow in 1861. The style of the firm was Josiah Dow & Son, and in 1861, when Fred N. Dow, the grandson of the original proprietor of the business, was admitted as a partner, the firm name remained the same. In 1874, owing to the illness of Fred N. Dow, upon whom the general care of the business had devolved for years, the business was closed, which by the use of integrity, industry, economy, thrift and good judgment had been a paying one. At the time the business closed the firm name was the oldest in the city, the industry which it represented having been carried on by some member of the family for more than seventy-five years, during which period it had successfully weathered every financial crisis, always paying dollar for dollar. Besides the business of tanning Neal Dow had time, means and credit for outside matters of more or less local importance, and some of them proved profitable.

When twenty-nine years of age he was made a bank director, and filled that position by successive elections for over forty years. For years he was trustee of a savings bank, and for a while president of the Portland Gas-light Company. He served also in the directorate of a railroad, manufacturing and other corporations. In the early days of the Maine Central Railroad Company, of which he was a director, he was actively interested in its promotion, pledging to the success of the enterprise a large portion of the means and credit at his command. At its inception he was solicited to accept its superintendency, but did not feel inclined to tie himself so closely to business as such a position would demand, and declined the offer pressed upon him by his associate directors. He gradually relinquished interest in business affairs, and retired from active connection with corporate management as his time and thought became more and more engaged in the subject with which his name was so closely connected and to which he gave so much of time and strength. Indeed, after 1851, his attention was largely diverted from business, as he was absent from home much of the time subsequent to that date, including more than three years at different times in Europe, and during the war for the Union. Hence his connection with general business was never after 1857 much more than nominal.

After attaining his majority Mr. Dow began to take that interest in town affairs which he retained till his death. Three years earlier, at the age of eighteen, he joined the volunteer fire department of Portland, and retained connection with it more than twenty-five years. At that time, 1822, the department was a purely voluntary and largely a social and mutual protection organization. That old fire department did not last long after he became connected with it. Shortly after he became of age he prepared a bill which was enacted by the legislature, then in session in Portland, under which it was remodeled. The number of men connected with the department when at its best was about seven hundred. April 3, 1827, Mr. Dow was elected clerk at the first meeting of the "Deluge company," then having among its members many of the best men of the town. He served as clerk of the company four years, when he was chosen first director, or captain, acting in that capacity until April, 1837. In that year he was made chief of the department. He took great pride in making it thoroughly efficient, and was so far successful that in after years he wrote

that he thought there was none in the country in proportion to numbers and extent and quality of apparatus superior to it. Its members were picked men, rigidly disciplined and finely drilled. His connection with the department, and especially his serving as chief engineer, had something to do with his acquiring a measure of local influence and a personal following of young, reliable men, then and afterwards made to serve the promotion of temperance, in which subject he was already taking an interest. It was then the custom to celebrate anniversaries and other events with dinners, more or less formal. Liquors were always used at these celebrations. Mr. Dow's first speech upon temperance was made while he was a clerk in the Deluge company, in opposition to a motion to instruct the committee in charge of the proposed celebration to provide liquors. The company adopted his views, "so far as I am aware," he writes, "it was the first affair of the kind in Portland from which liquors were excluded, and naturally attracted attention and excited a great deal of comment, favorable and otherwise—at first largely otherwise—among the firemen." Through his influence, and that of others, it became the rule to exclude liquors from the entertainments of the various companies, many firemen becoming total abstainers. Mr. Dow was "fire-chief" for a number of years, and in every way the peer of any man who ever filled that office in Portland. His temperance views antagonized the liquor element, which made strenuous efforts to oust him from office on various charges, but he always came out victor in these contests and was sustained by the elder men when charges were brought before them. In the campaign of 1828 Mr. Dow made his first political speech, as in that election he cast his first presidential vote. Speech and vote were both for Adams. His subsequent course through life in politics shows how strongly his desire to support the right obtained, and how little he could be controlled by party policies which he did not favor. In the campaign of 1832, though heartily opposed to Jackson, he could not favor Clay, who was a pro-slavery man; he therefore voted for the Antimasonic candidate. In 1836 he continued his general relations with the Whig party and was a supporter of Harrison. In 1837 he supported the Whig candidate, Edward Kent, who was elected governor of Maine. In the memorable campaign of 1840 he entered the contest with great earnestness and enthusiasm as a supporter of General Harrison for presi-



dent and Edward Kent for governor. Both were elected, and Mr. Dow was appointed colonel on the staff of the latter, though he had never trained in the militia. In 1844, Whig as he was on all economic and administrative questions, he would not give his vote to Clay. Dueling, slavery, the annexation of Texas, were the disturbing points, and he acted with the Abolitionists, with whose horror of slavery he was in full sympathy. In 1848 he favored Van Buren as the Free-Soil candidate for president. In 1852 he did what he could in Maine for the Whig candidate, General Scott, the friend of prohibition being under peculiar obligations to temperance Whigs who had supported at the polls the Democratic candidate for governor, because he had approved the Maine law. In 1856 the Republican party, of which Neal Dow was a charter member, had been formed, and he favored its candidate for president, Fremont. It was during this campaign that he first met, as a Republican, his friend, Hannibal Hamlin, who had recently abandoned the Democratic party. They addressed an immense meeting from the same platform. Their presence there had more than ordinary significance, and the great ovation accorded to each by the thousands that thronged the square was not altogether personal to either. Mr. Dow was in full sympathy with the Republican party in 1860, and participated with voice and pen in the campaign resulting in the election of Lincoln. In 1864 he favored Lincoln as a matter of course, making particularly prominent the fact that if the north re-elected Lincoln it would greatly discourage the south. From 1864 up to and including the election of President Hayes in 1876, he retained his connection with the Republican party and supported its tickets, state and national, rendering from time to time such assistance as he could upon the platform and through the public press, his services by no means being confined to the state of Maine. In 1880 he was nominee for president of the Prohibition party. Before the assembling of its national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, it had been intimated to him that there was a disposition to make him the nominee of that organization for president. Where it was proper for him to do so, he expressed a hope that such action would not be taken. There were several reasons for his wish that some other choice might be made, one of which was that in his entire political life his name had been used in connection with his candidacy for official position, whether with or without expectation of attaining to such, only as it was

supposed by friends of temperance that the cause in which they and he were alike interested might thus be served. In this instance he believed that any other name would answer as well as his around which to rally the few who had come to regard prohibition of the liquor traffic a national issue of paramount importance, and he was inclined to the opinion that he could better serve the general cause if unembarrassed by even a national candidacy for office. He was, however, persuaded that others should be permitted to finally pass upon that question. His name was presented to the convention by Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania, and he was unanimously nominated. Mr. Dow did not feel at liberty to decline the nomination, and accordingly accepted. Until 1880 Mr. Dow had uniformly acted with the Republican party, supporting its nominations and advocating its principles from platform and through the press in his own and other states. He had, however, been dissatisfied with the action of the party in Maine at times with reference to prohibition, and had become so much so that, with other temperance men who, up to that time, had been stalwart Republicans, he refused to support his nominee for governor in 1880. By 1884 he had reached an age long past that at which most men interest themselves in public affairs. His views of what was wise and expedient, under all the circumstances, led him to devote himself wholly to securing as large a majority as possible for the prohibitory constitutional amendment which was then pending before the people of Maine. He sincerely desired the election of his long time friend, James G. Blaine, who was then the Republican candidate for president, but was unable, had he been disposed, to lend active assistance in the canvass. That was the last presidential election in which he took more than a passing interest. By 1888 his old time relations with the Republican party had been completely severed. He voted that year, as in 1892, the national ticket of the Prohibition party.

Neal Dow was brought up in a family where he learned to do right because it is right. He early saw the evils of intemperance, and joined the ranks of those who sought to promote moderate drinking; but it soon became apparent to him that total abstinence was the only cure for the conditions that then cursed the country. Almost immediately after his majority he joined the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, and did all he could in that body in connection with others to remove the evils of intemperance. March

31, 1833, he assisted in the organization of "The Portland Young Men's Temperance Society." During the first three years of the life of this society over thirteen hundred signed the pledge, among whom was the poet, Henry W. Longfellow. Mr. Dow later became secretary of this society. In 1834, as a delegate from this society, he took part in the first state gathering in behalf of temperance ever held in Maine. "By this time," he writes, "almost unconsciously, I had become so fully identified with the reform as to be in the way of knowing most of what was being done if not actually taking part in it. To the best of my recollection, however, my purpose at that time did not extend beyond my desire to assist in correcting the evils apparent in the city of Portland." About 1835 he began to feel that he had a special duty to perform in this line, that his field of labor ought to include the state, and the idea of prohibition was developed. February 2, 1837, Mr. Dow was one of those who formed at Augusta "The Maine Temperance Union," "upon the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates." The organization of the Union may fairly be regarded as the first in the series of progressive movements resulting in the enactment, in 1851, of what has since been known as "The Maine Law." For fourteen years it maintained its existence, the recognized head of all public temperance effort in the state. Its last annual meeting was held in 1850, at which time Mr. Dow was elected its president. In the years of its existence Mr. Dow and those associated with him carried on a campaign of education and waged a ceaseless war against the liquor traffic. Its results are known to the present generation, but for an understanding of the early conditions, the methods of that warfare and the work necessary to accomplish the results that finally accrued, they can best know by reading that great record of the temperance movement in Maine, entitled "The Reminiscences of Neal Dow." In the spring of 1841 the Washingtonian reform, which had been started in Baltimore in 1840, reached Portland. In May some working men, friendly to temperance, invited many men of their acquaintance to meet at a specified time in a room occupied by Mr. Dow as chief engineer of the fire department. The meeting was a success, and in a short time from Portland Washingtonianism spread throughout the state and did much good. In 1841, following the inauguration of the Washingtonian Movement in Portland, a "Young Men's Total Abstinence Society" was organ-

ized. Like the Washingtonian movement, this society had its inception in the fire department, and it included many of the members of that body. Mr. Dow did not join this society, but took an interest in inducing young men to become connected with it. In 1849 the legislature passed a bill which would enable the authorities to "ferret out and suppress the grog shops," as Mr. Dow expressed it. Governor Dana vetoed this bill. Subsequently Mr. Dow wrote a series of articles, analyzing and explaining its features. His nomination for the mayoralty of Portland followed in 1851, on the theory of the temperance people that his nomination and election, because of his thorough identification with the policy of prohibition, would be of great advantage to the movement. The campaign was spirited, and at the election which followed Mr. Dow lacked eleven votes of an election. There was no choice of a candidate. Another election was held, and Mr. Dow was made mayor by a larger vote than had ever before been given to a candidate for mayor of Portland, and by a majority which had been exceeded but twice in its history. His election was naturally regarded as a district triumph of the temperance element of the city. He was inaugurated April 24, 1851. After redrawing the prohibitory bill which he had advocated before the last legislature, Mr. Dow had it introduced in the legislature, where it was passed by the two houses and received the governor's signature early in June, and thus the "Maine Liquor Law" began its existence. This legislation was far in advance of anything of the kind previously enacted in this country, and its beneficent effects are to-day apparent in the prosperous condition of Maine people. This was a proud day for Mayor Dow, and his successful efforts for prohibitive legislation were hailed with delight by temperance people the world over. In closing his explanation of the features of his bill to the joint special committee of the house and senate, Mayor Dow had closed with the pledge: "If you will enact this bill, the sun shall not rise on Portland, January, 1852, and find there a single open grog-shop." And he kept his word; long before the time then specified every dealer, wholesale or retail, had gone out of business, and no liquor selling was carried on except in a petty, surreptitious way. Over three hundred retail liquor shops and several wholesale establishments were simultaneously put out of business. Within a comparatively few months after the enactment of the Maine Law a considerable portion of the state, in-

cluding most of the larger towns, was practically free from the liquor traffic. The change for the better, substantially throughout Maine, was marvelous, apparent not only in a decrease of drunkenness and of the long and varied list of disturbance, which radiate from the saloon, but in evidences of industry, thrift and material prosperity rewarding well directed labor. Mr. Dow was renominated for the mayoralty, his opponent claiming that the prohibitory law had been too strictly enforced. The Democratic vote was abnormally large, and Mr. Dow was defeated. It was claimed by many, among them the Hon. W. W. Thomas, that hundreds of illegal votes were cast in opposition to Mr. Dow and caused his defeat. Neal Dow was known now throughout the land and in foreign countries as the apostle of temperance. Immediately after his defeat he accepted invitations to speak, and filled appointments for three months in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Michigan, where he received ovations from the temperance people. Early in January, 1853, he again left Maine and made a speaking tour, during which he addressed a committee of the legislature of New York in Representatives' Hall at Albany, which was crowded. He also spoke at other points in New York, in New Jersey, and in Maryland and Pennsylvania, addressing the legislature of the last two states. Later he spoke in Rhode Island, Ohio and Michigan. His reception in Michigan was peculiarly enthusiastic. He also made a tour in Canada which included Montreal and Quebec. In September, 1853, he was a delegate to the World's Temperance Convention in the city of New York, a large and influential gathering, including delegates not only from many of the states of the Union and British Provinces, but from Great Britain as well. He was made president of that body. Subsequently he went to Pennsylvania, where he spent a month, constantly speaking, often twice a day, and later yet spoke for some time in Massachusetts. In January, 1854, Mr. Dow again went forth to discuss temperance and did not return to Portland till the day of election of mayor. In the meantime he had been nominated for the mayoralty, and in the spirited contest that followed his opponent won by one hundred and three votes. In 1855 Mr. Dow was nominated as the candidate of the Republicans of Portland for mayor, and his election followed. Out of a total of 3,742 votes, his majority was forty-six. His administration of the prohibition law was no less strict than formerly. The opposition started

an agitation which ended in a riot, bloodshed, and the death of one or more persons. Out of this grew opposition to the temperance cause in the state, and the Maine Law was repealed, then re-enacted two years later, and stands to-day as a monument to Mr. Dow and his co-laborers who never remitted their efforts to again place it on the statute books and elect men to insure its support. Mayor Dow passed nearly four years in Great Britain. He was there from April to November in 1857; from May, 1866, to November, 1867, and again from April, 1873, to May, 1875, a few weeks only out of each of these periods being deducted for continental sight-seeing. Each of those visits was made at the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance. That great and influential society was formed in 1853 in consequence of the adoption of the Maine Law, to aid in obtaining similar legislation in Great Britain. Mr. Dow was informed that letters written by him, in 1852 and 1853, to prominent and philanthropic Englishmen in their own country were useful in promoting its organization. The object of his visits was to explain to the English people the principles on which the policy of prohibition was founded and show its results. Its labors were very successful, and he was everywhere received as the world's temperance leader. Want of space forbids further mention in this article of his work in Britain.

The services of Neal Dow to his countrymen have been very justly said to be second only to those of Washington and Lincoln. He early became imbued with a desire to promote the right. The restriction of the liquor traffic seemed to him to be necessary. He began to agitate for it, and in a few years he found himself giving almost his entire attention to it. His field widened, and his combative nature being now fully aroused, he made prohibition the mission of his life, and achieved the splendid success which is attested in the mighty temperance movement of to-day, the immediate origin of which can be traced back to the works of Neal Dow and his temperance workers in Portland. He was an earnest, active and radical anti-slavery man, enjoyed the friendship and acquaintance of the leaders in that movement, and gave the abolition cause his best support. It was no more than was to be expected that he, with his well known moral and physical courage, would take an active part in the war for the Union. He wrote extensively for the press of Great Britain, explaining the causes and object of the war, and his communications were extensively circu-



lated throughout that country, being published in many of the leading journals of the United Kingdom, and had much to do in arousing that Union sentiment among the middle classes of the country that prevented the British government from recognizing the independence of the south. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel and raised the Thirteenth Maine Regiment and a battery of artillery for the service of the United States. He took command of the regiment, which was one of the best drilled that Maine sent to the front, and composed of as fine a lot of young men as there was in the state. There was no drunkenness in that regiment, swearing was prohibited, and every evening at dress parade, so long as Colonel Dow remained with it, there were religious exercises, singing and prayers before the parade was dismissed. He took his regiment to Ship Island, where he remained until May 19, 1862, when he received his commission as brigadier-general. He was in command at Ship Island for a time, and was then transferred to Fort St. Philip, and from thence was sent to Pensacola, where he was in command for some time. In the latter part of January, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the defences of New Orleans at Carrollton, and remained there in the discharge of the ordinary duties pertaining to such a position until the 21st of next May. On that date, in pursuance of orders, he moved his brigade to Port Hudson, in the assault upon which a few days later he led his troops. While thus engaged he was struck by a spent ball upon the arm, which was rendered useless by the blow, causing him to lose control of his horse. Dismounting, he proceeded on foot until he was disabled by a rifle ball, which passed through his left thigh, two-thirds above the knee. This completely disabled him, and he was helped to the rear. In this assault, in the expediency of which General Dow had no faith, the troops under his command behaved like veterans, but the attack was a failure, as it was foredoomed to be. While recovering from his wounds at a house about three-quarters of a mile from his brigade encampment, General Dow was captured by a small squad of daring Confederates, June 30, 1863. He was imprisoned in Richmond and in Mobile a little over eight months, and was exchanged for General Fitzlugh Lee, March 14, 1864. While being taken through the south he learned much of value to the Union cause which he communicated to the National government by means of letters written to friends in invisible ink. On his return to Portland General Dow

was escorted to his home by a body of soldiers and a great throng of citizens. On the next evening he was tendered a formal welcome at the City Hall, and responded in a speech which occupied about five columns in the papers. The crowd at the hall was of unprecedented size in Portland. The general's speech was published far and wide, and he was overwhelmed with invitations to speak in all parts of the north. These he was obliged to decline on account of the run-down condition of his health from the effects of exposure and hardships. After the close of the war, during which General Dow's activity for temperance and prohibition were suspended, he resumed his labor in their behalf as soon as the attention of the people could be drawn from wholesale slaughter to their own moral welfare. Two of his visits to Great Britain were made after the war, and occupied substantially three years and a half. "With the exception of the time thus spent abroad, General Dow gave himself unreservedly to his chosen life work in the country until he reached the age of ninety. In the prosecution of his labors he traveled east as far as Newfoundland, and west to San Francisco, and his presence was a familiar one upon platforms in many cities between those extremes, and through his constant and voluminous correspondence for the public press, his views upon his favorite topic and other subjects of general interest were made known to the English-speaking world. To the work of this description he added that necessary to keep himself thoroughly informed upon all important current events in every part of the globe. He knew no idle moments, and until the last year of his life, when he was compelled to spare his eyes in the evening, he was constantly busy with book or pen, when not otherwise employed, while his varied daily employments were such as would have exhausted a man of average strength, his junior by a score of years. The ninetieth anniversary of General Dow's birth, March 20, 1894, at the suggestion of Miss Frances E. Willard, and through the co-operation with her of the temperance organizations generally, was made the occasion for congratulations upon his distinguished services, his long life and his remarkably preserved health and strength. His home was thronged throughout the day with his fellow townsmen, and with those from distant towns and other states, who called to pay their respects. It is questionable if any other citizen in private life, who had never held high official position, has been the recipient upon

such an occasion of so many congratulatory letters, telegrams, and cable messages as then poured in upon General Dow from every quarter of the globe. In the evening a great meeting presided over by the mayor was held in the City Hall, which was crowded in every part. Congratulatory speeches were made by distinguished persons and an admirer of General Dow presented an oil painting of him to the state.

At this time General Dow, though wonderfully preserved in mind and body, recognized that his working days were nearly over. He continued to appear occasionally in public, making several speeches, in one or two instances traveling many miles for the purpose, and speaking at some length. His last address was made about a year before his ninety-second birthday. Great physical weakness finally forced him into complete retirement at his home, where he kept informed on current events until the last week of his life. When nearly seventy-five years of age General Dow began the preparation of an account of the growth of the cause of temperance and prohibition with which he had been identified. He worked on this as he was able in the brief and infrequent intervals of leisure which he found, until the closing months of the last year of his life. From the amount of matter he thus prepared the book entitled "The Reminiscences of Neal Dow, Recollections of Eighty Years," was compiled, and published in 1898. This volume gives a vivid account of the life and experiences of its author and of the men and measures which finally established the prohibitory law.

General Dow died October 2, 1897, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His funeral was the occasion of another great gathering of those who wished to manifest their respect for the great prohibition leader. With imposing ceremonies his body was placed to rest in Evergreen cemetery. A morning paper on the day following his funeral said: "Many distinguished men and women were present to do honor to General Dow's memory, but the most noticeable feature of the occasion was the very large attendance of people in all walks of life who came to show heartfelt respect to the memory of the man who was dear to them because of the cause he championed."

Neal Dow married, January 20, 1830, Maria Cornelia Durant, born in Boston, June 18, 1808, daughter of John and Mary (Durant) Maynard. (See Maynard VII.) She died in Portland, January 13, 1883. She became a member of the Old South Congregational

Church in Boston at sixteen years of age, was later a member of the High Street Church in Portland, and finally of State Street Church, of which she was a member at the time of her death. She was a devout Christian and well known for her works of charity. Suffering and sickness among the poor within the range of her observation were never left unnoticed or unrelieved by her when her assistance would avail. She was a true wife and noble woman, a faithful temperance worker, and enlisted the aid of many other women in the cause of temperance. Nine children were born of this union. Of these Edward, Henry, Josiah, and Russell Congdon died when about two years of age, and Frank Allen died in 1865, when eighteen years of age. Louisa Dwight, the eldest child, born March 23, 1831, married the late Hon. Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, where she resided till her death, December 7, 1895. The third child and second daughter, Emma Maynard, married William E. Gould, of Portland, and resides in Boston. The only surviving son, Frederick N., is the subject of the next paragraph. The youngest daughter, Cornelia Maria, died unmarried in Portland, October 12, 1905.

(XI) Frederick Neal, son of Neal and Maria Cornelia Durant (Maynard) Dow, was born in Portland, December 23, 1840. He was educated in the Portland Academy, the Portland high school, and the Friends' school in Providence, Rhode Island. He inherited from his father and grandfather a love for books and study, and supplemented his school course with systematic and extensive reading. At sixteen years of age he left school and took a place in the tannery established by his grandfather. In this occupation he served in every capacity from apprentice to managing partner. In 1861, on the death of his grandfather, Josiah Dow, he became his father's partner, and soon afterward manager of the business, retaining that place until it was closed in 1874, on account of his failing health. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he volunteered in the first company of militia which offered its services in the state of Maine, but, as already stated in this sketch, his father's entrance into the army necessitated the son's remaining at home. Mr. Dow's interest in politics, brought up as he was in the family of one of the most active of political characters, began at an early age; and in debates in the Lyceum and in contributions to the press, his opinions found their way to the public ear and eye. His participation in actual

political campaigning began when he attained his majority, and has ever since continued. In 1867 he was chosen a member of the city government of Portland, and was re-elected in 1868. In the same year he was elected a member of the superintending school committee, and served thereon until 1873, when he declined re-election on account of the amount of his private business. In 1871 he was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Perham. The following year he was elected a member of the executive council of Maine. He was re-elected in 1873-74, being chairman of that body in the latter year. During his service as a member of the council he was particularly interested in the Reform School, and to his efforts, as much as to any other agency, is to be attributed the substitution of the reformatory for the cell and penal system, which until that time had been features of that institution. In 1874 the Republicans of Cumberland county unanimously nominated him for the state senate, but factional differences in the party prevented his election. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Dingley as one of the commissioners from Maine to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In the same year he was made a member of the Republican state committee. To this place he was annually re-elected up to and including the year 1892. In 1880 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National convention at Chicago. On the retirement of James G. Blaine from the chairmanship of the Republican state committee, Mr. Dow was chosen chairman of its executive committee, and on the retirement of Senator Frye he became chairman of the general committee. On the death of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, collector of the port of Portland, Mr. Dow was warmly recommended by the people of Portland and the state generally, without regard to party affiliations, to fill the vacancy, and receiving the appointment from President Arthur, February 9, 1883, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office and served until 1885, when he was removed by President Cleveland on the ground of "offensive partisanship." Mr. Dow was one of the principal promoters of the measures in 1886, which resulted in the general organization of permanent political clubs through the country. He became the first president of the Portland Club, which was the first of its kind in the state and the second in the country. He was also the first president of the Maine State League of Republican Clubs. In the autumn of 1886 he was unanimously nominated for

the legislature by the Republicans of Portland, and was elected by a larger majority than any of his associates on the ticket. He served during the session as a member of the judiciary, and chairman of the library committee. Two years later he was re-elected, was unanimously nominated speaker by his fellow Republicans, and elected. In 1889, when Benjamin Harrison became president, the friends of Mr. Dow began to agitate the question of his restoration to the collectorship from which he had been removed, but Mr. Dow refused to indorse any movement of that kind until the expiration of the term for which his successor had been appointed. In October, 1890, he received his nomination from President Harrison, and was at once confirmed by the senate without the usual formality of a reference to the committee. This position he held until 1895. In 1874 Mr. Dow read law in the office of Generals James D. and Frank Fessenden, and was later admitted to the bar, but the amount of other business he had on his hands left him no time to attend to a law practice, and he gave it up. About 1886, with James G. Blaine and others, Mr. Dow became interested in the *Evening Express*, making it an earnest Republican organ and widely extending its circulation and influence. He is now president of the Evening Express Publishing Company, a director of the Casco Loan and Building Association, president of the Portland Loan and Building Association, president of the Portland Gas Light Company, president of the Casco National Bank, president of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and was formerly a director of the Portland & Ogdensbury Railroad Company and of the Commercial Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Dow's many enterprises compel him to be one of Portland's busiest of business men, and few men are more constantly employed or make longer days than he. From his youth Mr. Dow has showed great energy of character, and as soon as he had opportunity it became apparent that he had executive ability of a high order. These qualifications, associated with that somewhat rare quality called common sense, made him successful. In politics his ability was early recognized, and he became one of the foremost leaders of the Republican party in Maine. In his conduct of political campaigns in the state, especially in that of 1882, his aptitude for organization and management of details commanded the attention of all the public men of the state. As speaker of the house he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his associates who,



without regard to party, testified of his ability and impartiality as a presiding officer. Naturally retiring in disposition, his prominence and official positions have resulted rather from force of circumstances than from self seeking. He has always refused to be a candidate for office until his friends could convince him that there were sound reasons for the ineffectiveness of any personal wish of himself. His loyalty to his friends would never permit any fancy of his own to interfere with their aspirations. These considerations have led him to refuse influential tenders of support for mayoralty, congressional and gubernatorial nominations, repeatedly urged upon him. He is a man of strong convictions and progressive ideas on all public questions, and one whose integrity of character in all the relations of life have won the confidence of this community. But with all his political activity he has never allowed political differences to disturb personal relations, and it has often been said that he has at once more earnest political opponents and friends than any other man in Portland. He has a pleasing personality, is dignified in manner, but always affable and courteous. His tenacious memory is well stored with historical facts, and has made him a man of wide and accurate information in regard to public men and affairs. He has a lively sense of humor and a ready wit which render him an agreeable conversationalist and companion. As a public speaker he commands a copious fund of forcible and polished language, but depends more upon a logical statement of facts for effect than upon oratorical flights. In religious faith he is an Orthodox Congregationalist of broad and liberal views. At Dunstan, eight miles from Portland, Mr. Dow has a commodious and handsomely furnished summer residence, where he obtains recreation. Nearby is his large farm, conducted in a systematic business-like way.

Colonel Dow married, October 22, 1864, Julia D., born July 18, 1839, daughter of William and Abigail (Brown) Hammond, of Portland. They have two children: William H., who is next mentioned, and Marion Durant, born August 24, 1870, who married William Colby Eaton, of Portland.

(XII) William Hammond, only son of Colonel Frederick N. and Julia Dana (Hammond) Dow, was born in Portland, December 25, 1866, and was educated in the Portland public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter school. The two following years he

spent in the employ of William Engel & Company, lumber manufacturers, at Bangor. In 1893 he became circulation manager of the Evening Express Publishing Company, of Portland, and filled that position until he became business manager, a place he still holds. He has a live interest in politics and the municipal affairs of the city, and has served three years as a Republican in the common council, 1895-98, one year of which time he was president of the council. He was a member of the board of aldermen two years, being chairman of the board one year. He has taken a leading part in affairs of common interest to the newspaper publishers of the state, and is secretary of the Maine Newspaper Publishers' Association, 1906-07. He is a member of the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, the Portland Society of Natural History, the Portland Society of Art, the Young Men's Christian Association, Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Portland Club, the Portland Economic Club, and the Portland Country Club. Mr. Dow married, June 16, 1897, Kate Turner, born in Portland, January 19, 1871, daughter of Leander A. and Mary Frances (Turner) Wade, of Portland. They have two children: Katherine Maynard, March 1, 1900; and Neal, May 11, 1907, both natives of Portland.

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(For preceding generations see John Dow I.)

(IV) Thomas Dow, eldest son of DOW Henry and Elizabeth Dow, was an early settler of Newbury, Massachusetts, and one of the original grantees, a farmer, and removed thence to Haverhill, where he died May 31, 1654, at the age of about thirty-nine years. His will was made two days before his death and was proved April 8, 1656. He left a widow, Phebe, and children John, Thomas, Stephen, Mary and Martha. The widow was married November 20, 1661, in Haverhill, to John Eaton, of Haverhill.

(V) Stephen, third son and child of Thomas and Phebe Dow, was born March 29, 1642, in Newbury, and subscribed to the freeman's oath in Haverhill in 1688. He died in that town July 3, 1717. His will was made on the first day of that month and was proved on the seventeenth. He married (first) September 16, 1663, in Haverhill, Anne Storie, of Salem, and she died February, 1715. He married (second) February 7, 1716, Joanna Hutchins. She survived him more than seventeen years, and died October 29, 1734. His children, all by first wife, were: Ruhamah,

Samuel, Hannah, Stephen, Martha and John.

(VI) Stephen (2), second son and fourth child of Stephen (1) and Anne (Storie) Dow, was born September 10, 1670, in Haverhill, died June, 1743, at Haverhill. He married, December 14, 1697, Mary Hutchins. Children: Timothy, Nathaniel, April, Elizabeth, Richard, Joanna, David, Jonathan and Stephen.

(VII) Richard, son of Stephen (2) and Mary (Hutchins) Dow, was born February 15, 1706, in Haverhill, died 1786. He was there married, February 28, 1728, to Phoebe Heath. She was born June 25, 1705, in Haverhill, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Bradley) Heath. Richard Dow lived in that part of Haverhill which was cut off in 1741 from Massachusetts, and became a part of New Hampshire. The records of Salem, New Hampshire, show the births of the following children of Richard and Phoebe (Heath) Dow: Reuben, Oliver, Richard and Asa.

(VIII) Oliver, second son and child of Richard and Phoebe (Heath) Dow, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, July 28, 1736, died at Waterville, Maine, December 18, 1824. He resided in Salem, New Hampshire, from whence he removed to Hopkinton in 1773; in 1790 he returned to Salem, and in 1820 removed to Waterville. Enlisting in 1756, he served during the colonial wars at Crown Point and elsewhere, also during the revolution, and was lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment in 1776; was at Ticonderoga in 1777, in Rhode Island the same year, and in 1781 was in Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond's regiment of New Hampshire troops. He held offices in Salem and Hopkinton, and joined the Congregational church in 1758. In 1766 he signed the remonstrance against the Anabaptists. He married Hannah Pattee, born December 7, 1737, died March 17, 1820. Children: Phoebe, Hannah, Oliver, Ellice, Levi, Simeon, Phenie and Lavinia.

(IX) Levi, son of Oliver (2) and Hannah (Pattee) Dow, was born March 25, 1771, died March 27, 1849. He married, June 19, 1801, Catherine Whipple, of Boston, who died June 8, 1818. Married (second) July 18, 1819, Elizabeth McC. Horton, of Milton, Massachusetts, who was born April 7, 1791, died October 11, 1864. Mr. Dow resided in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts, where he owned a coal and wood wharf on South street, moving to Waterville, Maine, in August, 1820. In religious belief he was a Universalist. Children by first wife: Levi, Charles, William H., Thomas A., Elizabeth,

Catherine, Charlotte, Charlotte Augusta. By the second wife: Mary, George Sylvanus Cobb, John Randolph, Albert Marshall and Marshall Adams.

(X) George Sylvanus Cobb, son of Levi and Elizabeth McC. (Horton) Dow, was born October 24, 1821, at Waterville, Maine, and died June 23, 1888, at Delaware Water Gap. He resided in Maine, Boston, Massachusetts, Davenport, Iowa, New York City, removing to Bangor, Maine, in 1879. He was engaged in the dry goods business, firm of Dow & Lyon, Bangor, until 1852; then read law in Poughkeepsie Law School, New York; practiced in Davenport, Iowa, the firm being Corbin & Dow, which was also engaged in banking and real estate business. Together with the late Austin Corbin, of New York, and the late Dr. Burtis, of Iowa, founded the First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, the first bank opened under the national banking act in 1863. He was later associated with Austin Corbin in New York from 1874 to 1879, during which the Manhattan Beach hotel properties, the Long Island railroad, were developed by the Corbin Banking Company, which also first established the western real estate-mortgage-loan business. Mr. Dow was a Unitarian, and a Jacksonian Democrat. He married, December 5, 1843, at Bangor, Maine, Elizabeth Charlotte, born August 29, 1825, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Heald) Sylvester. Children: 1. Ada Horton, born March 6, 1846, at Bangor, Maine, where she resides. Educated at private schools, including Dr. Gannett's at Boston. 2. Herbert George, born August 22, 1854, at Davenport, Iowa, died at Brooklyn, New York, March 13, 1878. He was valedictorian at Swarthmore College, in 1875, from which institution he received the degree of A. B., and was also a graduate of Harvard University in 1877, prominent in athletics, president of the Pi Eta Club, and class-day marshal at Harvard. 3. Richard Sylvester.

(XI) Richard Sylvester, youngest son and child of George Sylvanus Cobb and Elizabeth Charlotte (Sylvester) Dow, was born May 2, 1864, in Davenport, Iowa. Educated in private schools and at Swarthmore Preparatory; he spent two years at Harvard Law School, received the degree of LL. B. from Boston University Law School in 1894, and is a member of the Suffolk (Massachusetts) bar. He votes with the Republican party, and attends the Unitarian church. He married, October 12, 1886, at Bangor, Maine, Abbie Jenness, daughter of James Freeland Rawson (see



*Geo. S. C. Dowd*





Rawson), a lawyer who received the degree of A. M. from Union College in 1884. Children: 1. and 2. George Herbert and Rawson (twins), born August 7, 1887, died August 21, 1887. 3. Marion, born July 17, 1888, at Bangor, Maine. 4. Dorothy, born December 22, 1890, at Brookline, Massachusetts. 5. Elsie, born January 26, 1898, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Richard Silvester, who was the first American ancestor of Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Dow, came from England to Weymouth and Scituate, Massachusetts, and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, September, 1663. He left Weymouth because of religious views, which were considered too broad. The name of his wife was Emeline, and secondly, Naomi Torrey, of Weymouth.

John, son of Richard and Emeline Silvester, was born March 14, 1634, and died between September 12 and 20, 1706, at Marblehead, Massachusetts. His wife's name was Sarah.

Samuel, son of John and Sarah Silvester, was born in 1676, and died in 1834, being baptized October 3, 1676. His wife was Lucretia, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth Joyce, whom he married October 19, 1700, and died at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Joshua, son of Samuel and Lucretia (Joyce) Silvester, was born April 5, 1708, in Marshfield, baptized June 27, 1708, and the name of his wife was Mary. The first child was born at Pownalborough, now Wiscasset, Maine, in 1739.

Samuel (2), son of Joshua and Mary Silvester, was born December 20, 1743, at Pownalborough, died in 1791; married, April 24, 1766, Mary Horner. He was a cordwainer, and resided at Wiscasset, Maine.

William, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Horner) Silvester, was born October 5, 1766, and died September 27, 1826. He married, in 1788, Mary, daughter of Ephraim Brown, of Stowe, Massachusetts, who was born in 1771, and died in 1847. Ephraim Brown was a great-great-grandson, on his mother's side, of Jonathan Fairbanks, of Dedham, Massachusetts, whose house, the oldest in the country, still stands there. William resided at Norridgewock, Maine, where he held offices, being for many years a justice of the peace, was representative to the general court of Massachusetts in 1813-14-15; was selectman and assessor of Norridgewock in 1791-1802-13. He laid out the first road to Canada through Maine; built the first bridge over the Kennebec, October 31, 1810; joined the church in 1797; his wife in 1801.

Samuel (3) Silvester, son of William and Mary (Brown) Silvester, was born December 7, 1792, and died February 20, 1809. He married, December 20, 1817, Charlotte, daughter of Timothy Heald, of Winslow, Maine, who was born June 18, 1797, and died June 29, 1875.

He was stationed at Fort Edgcomb, near Wiscasset, in the war of 1812, and held the rank of major. He was a merchant and a Congregationalist. Children of Samuel and Charlotte (Heald) Silvester: 1. and 2. Albert Gallatin and Alfred Goldburn (twins), born April 20, 1820. 3. Benjamin Franklin, December 24, 1821. 4. Eliza Charlotte, (Mrs. George S. C. Dow), August 29, 1825. 5. Harriet Stodder, May 8, 1831, married John W. Tufts. 6. Anna Maria, June 13, 1833, married N. H. Dillingham. 7. William Gustavus, August 25, 1835. 8. Carolyn Sawtelle, October 13, 1839, married P. R. Sabin, of Camden, Maine. 9. Frances Louise, August 23, 1843, widow of Parker Erskine; resides in Wiscasset Maine. Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Sabin and Mrs. Erskine are the only living members of the family of nine (1908).

The Rawson genealogy shows among its members Edward Rawson, last secretary of the old Bay State, and first secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and other men of prominence in Massachusetts, including Dr. Freeland, serving in the American army during the revolution. Among the English ancestors was the sister of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Grindall, who was the tutor of Queen Elizabeth. James Freeland Rawson married, at Bangor, March 9, 1858, Sarah Deborah, born February 9, 1831, daughter of Thomas Jenness, of New Hampshire, and Mary (True) Jenness, also of New Hampshire. They had two children: Mary Jenness Rawson, born October 16, 1859, at Bangor, and died at Boston, November 26, 1903; and Abbie Jenness Rawson. Thomas Jenness and Mary True were married February 4, 1830, and moved to Bangor before 1831, where he engaged in the hardware business, and resided there till his death, August 5, 1864. His widow died March 16, 1892, and they had two children: Mrs. James Freeland Rawson, and John S. Jenness, born October 21, 1836, at Bangor, who, after graduating at the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge in 1858, with the degree of S. B., entered the business with his father, the firm name being Thomas Jenness & Son. He continued to reside in Bangor, unmarried, until his death, November 15, 1896.

Mr. Ellery Bicknell Crane, in RAWSON his excellent genealogy of the Rawson family in America, states that this surname was, in all probability, originally spelled Raufeson (Ralph's son). The present form of spelling was in use during the reign of Richard II. The Rawson coat-of-arms, the existence of which attests the fact that the family is descended from distinguished ancestors, is composed of "an escutcheon, representing the old knightly shield, the lower half (sable) black, the upper half (azure) blue; in the centre of the shield is a castle, with four towers in gold; crest (placed over), a raven's head, black; bearing on the neck drops of gold, one and two; erased, on a wreath; in the beak a ring of gold. The motto underneath, 'Laus virtutis actio', may be freely rendered, 'The deed of bravery is its own praise.'"

(I) Edward Rawson, of Gillingham, county of Dorset, England, born April 16, 1616, came to New England in 1636, and became one of the grantees of Newbury, Massachusetts, where he settled. His parents were people of intelligence and high standing, and his mother, who was before marriage Margaret Wilson, was a sister of the distinguished Rev. John Wilson, the first minister in Boston. In addition to serving as a selectman in Newbury he was chosen town clerk, being the second to hold that office; acted as public notary and register, also as commissioner and attorney for the trial of small causes, and was a member of several important town committees. In 1638, when but twenty-three years old, he was elected a deputy to the general court, and was several times re-elected to serve in that capacity. In 1645 he was chosen clerk of the house of deputies, and from 1650 to 1686 he served with marked ability as secretary of the colony. His official duties having necessitated his removal to Boston, he established his residence in what was for at least one hundred and fifty years afterwards known as Rawson's Lane (now Bromfield street), and he died there August 27, 1693. He was actively interested in promoting the manufacture of gunpowder in New England, and as a reward for his various public services received large grants of land from the general court. Edward Rawson and his wife were among the original members of the Old South Church, organized in 1669. The maiden name of his wife, whom he married in England, was Rachel Perne, and she bore him twelve children. 1. A daughter, left in England. 2. Edward, graduated from Harvard College,

1653; entered the ministry, and was settled in Horsmonden, county of Kent, England, in 1655. 3. Rachel, married William Aubrey, a merchant of Boston, January 18, 1653. 4. David, born May 6, 1644; went to England. 5. Mary Perne, born May 14 or 16, 1646; married Rev. Samuel Torrey, May, 1657; she died September 10, 1692; he died April 21, 1707. 6. Susan, died in Roxbury, in 1654. 7. William. 8. Rebecca, born October 19, 1654, died young. 9. Rebecca, born May 23, 1656; married Thomas Rumsey, July 1, 1679; died at Port Royal, 1692. 10. Elizabeth, born November 12, 1657; married Thomas Broughton, of Boston. 11. John, went to England, and did not return. 12. Grindal, born January 23, 1658; married Susanna Wilson; died February 6, 1715.

(II) William, third son and seventh child of Edward and Rachel (Perne) Rawson, was born in Boston, May 21, 1651. He became a prominent Boston merchant, dealing chiefly in dry goods which he imported from the mother country, and on July 11, 1673, he married Anne Glover, only daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Glover, of Dorchester. She was a niece of John Glover, one of the original settlers in Dorchester, and a man of prominence in the early history of the colony. In 1689 he moved to Dorchester, locating upon a portion of the "Newbury farm," inherited by his wife, and he subsequently removed to an estate in Braintree, which he purchased of the heirs of his great-uncle, the Rev. John Wilson. This estate, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Neponset bridge, adjoining the homestead of the late Hon. Josiah Quincy, he occupied for nearly forty years, or until his death, and it descended from father to son unto the fifth generation. William Rawson died September 20, 1726, and his wife died about 1730, aged seventy-four years. They were the parents of twenty children: 1. Ann, born April 11, 1674; died in infancy. 2. Wilson, born 1675; died in infancy. 3. Margaret, born August 1, 1676; died in infancy. 4. Edward, born September 6, 1677; died in infancy. 5. Edward, born August 29, 1678; died in infancy. 6. Rachel, born October 16, 1679; died in infancy. 7. Dorothy, born August 8, 1681; died September 20, 1689. 8. William, born December 8, 1682; married Sarah Crosby. 9. David. 10. Dorothy, born June 19, 1686; died young. 11. Ebenezer, born December 1, 1687; died August 28, 1696. 12. Thankful, born August 6, 1688; died August 21, 1688. 13. Nathaniel, born December 3, 1689; married Hannah



Thompson. 14. Ebenezer, born July 25, 1691; died young. 15. Ann, born August 28, 1693; died in infancy. 16. Patience, born November 8, 1694; died November 14, 1694. 17. Peletiah, born July 2, 1696; married Hannah Hall. 18. Grindal, born August 24, 1697; died in infancy. 19. Mary, born December 10, 1698; died in infancy. One not named.

(III) David, fifth son and ninth child of William and Anne (Glover) Rawson, was born in Boston, December 13, 1683. He inherited and occupied the homestead, situated in that part of Braintree which is now Quincy, and was an energetic, persevering business man. His death occurred April 20, 1752, and his gravestone is but a few yards from the Adams tomb in the Quincy cemetery. He married Mary, daughter of John Gulliver, of Milton, and she survived him. Their children were: 1. David, born September 14, 1714; married Mary Dyer. 2. Jonathan, born December 26, 1715; married Susanna Stone. 3. Elijah, born February 5, 1717; married Mary Paddock. 4. Mary, born May 20, 1718; married Captain Joseph Winchester, in 1745; settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and had two children: Mary and William. 5. Hannah, born April 2, 1720, died July 24, 1726. 6. Silence, born June 12, 1721, died August 17, 1721. 7. Anne, born July 30, 1722; married Samuel Bass. 8. Elizabeth, born November 30, 1723; married Peter Adams. 9. Josiah, born January 31, 1727; married Hannah Bass. 10. Jerusha, born December 21, 1729; married Israel Eaton. 11. Lydia, born January 17, 1731; married Samuel Baxter. 12. Ebenezer.

(IV) Ebenezer, youngest child of David and Mary (Gulliver) Rawson, was born in that part of Braintree which is now Quincy, May 31, 1734. When a young man he settled in Sutton, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming, and his death occurred in that town June 11, 1814. He was a vigorous historical writer, possessing superior mental attainments, which were fully developed by his studious habits and profound erudition, and it was said of him that "his memory was a vast storehouse of facts always at his command." In his latter years he favored the Quakers, adopting their dress and form of worship, and he named one of his sons for Marmaduke Stephenson, a persecuted Salem Quaker, who was released from prison on a warrant signed by his distinguished ancestor, Secretary Edward Rawson. In 1756 he married Sarah Chase, daughter of Hon. Samuel Chase, of Cheshire, New Hampshire. She died Novem-

ber 14, 1814. Children: 1. Prudence, born December 24, 1758; married Stephen March. 2. Lydia, born April 23, 1760; married Daniel Bullen. 3. Ebenezer, born December 22, 1761; married Elizabeth Tailor. 4. Sally, born March 16, 1763; married Samuel Robinson. 5. Abner, born March 2, 1765; married Abigail Fuller. 6. John, born June 1, 1767, died young. 7. Jerusha, born October 13, 1769; married James Holmes. 8. Samuel. 9. Elizabeth, born June 5, 1774; married Jacob Dodge. 10-11. Marmaduke and Niza-aula, twins, born April 18, 1777; Niza-aula married Timothy Hutchinson. 12. Mary, born July 5, 1779; married (first) Sullivan Bridg-ham; (second), Thomas Brown. 13. Clarissa, born February 26, 1782. 14. Abigail, born May 11, 1786; married Daniel Adams.

(V) Captain Samuel, fourth son and eighth child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Chase) Rawson, was born in Sutton, September 4, 1771, and died January 29, 1829. Learning the saddlery and upholstering business, he established himself at Grafton, Massachusetts, but in 1804 came to Maine, and settling in Paris he resided there for the rest of his life, which terminated January 29, 1829. During the war of 1812-15 he served as a lieutenant of an artillery company engaged in the defense of Portland, and he afterwards acquired the title of captain. He was highly esteemed for his genial disposition, was of an investigating turn of mind and fond of argument. In May, 1802, he married Polla Freeland, born in Sutton, Massachusetts, September 17, 1778, died August 29, 1875, aged ninety-seven years, daughter of Dr. James Freeland, of that town. Children: 1. Mary Ann, born in Crafton, Massachusetts, May 20, 1803, died July 29, 1874; married (first) Simeon Fuller, M. D., (second) James Bullock, M. D.; settled in Rumford, Maine. 2. Arabella, born February 22, 1807, in Paris, Maine; married T. J. Carter; settled in Paris, Maine; died April 12, 1897, aged ninety years. 3. Abigail Adams, born in Paris, Maine, February 5, 1811; married Henry E. Prentiss; settled in Bangor, Maine; died December 30, 1898. 4. Columbia, born February 27, 1814, now living, aged ninety-five years; married Virgil D. Parris; settled in Paris, Maine. 5. Frances Freeland, born August 28, 1819, died September, 1890; married William K. Kimball; settled in Paris, Maine. 6. James Freeland; see forward.

(VI) James Freeland, youngest child and only son of Captain Samuel and Polla (Free-lander) Rawson, was born in Paris, Maine, October 2, 1821. He was for some time a stu-

dent at Waterville (now Colby) College, and after graduating from Union College in 1844 he entered the legal profession, settling in Bangor, and becoming the law partner of the late Hon. Henry E. Prentiss. He was subsequently chosen register of probate, and still later was appointed collector of customs for the port of Bangor. For many years he practiced his profession successfully in Bangor, and was noted for his ability, integrity and other sterling characteristics. For a number of years he was a member of the board of aldermen, and in 1877 represented his district in the Maine legislature. March 9, 1858, he married Sarah Deborah, born February 9, 1831, daughter of Thomas and Mary (True) Jenness, of Bangor. Their children are: 1. Mary Jenness, born October 16, 1859. 2. Abbie Jenness, February 16, 1865.

The immigrants of this cognomen, evidently of French extraction, came from England to Massachusetts in the pioneer days of the colony. More than one of the name were pioneers, but from John, the progenitor of the line sketched below, descended the greater number of those now bearing the name in New England.

(I) John Maynard, a native of England, came to Massachusetts and was an inhabitant of Sudbury in 1639. He probably brought with him a wife and one child or more. He had a house lot of four acres on the North street near Edmund and Henry Rice. He was a petitioner for Marlborough in 1656. He died in Sudbury, December 10, 1672. He married (second) June 14, 1646, Mary Axdell, probably a daughter of Comfort Starr. By the first wife he had one child John, born in England in 1630. The children by the second wife were: Zachery, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah and Mary.

(II) Zachery, eldest son of John and Mary (Axdell) Maynard, born in Sudbury, June 7, 1617, lived and died there in 1724. He married, in 1678, Hannah Goodrich, who died in 1719. She was the daughter of John Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Their children were: Zachariah, John, Hannah, Jonathan, David, Elizabeth, Joseph, Moses and Abigail.

(III) Jonathan, fourth child and third son of Zachery and Hannah (Goodrich) Maynard, born in Sudbury, April 8, 1685, died July, 1763. He was a weaver by trade, but followed the usual custom of the day and cultivated the soil. May 29, 1713, he bought of

John Town a farm of one hundred and ninety acres on "the plain." He also bought land up as far as Ball's bridge and became an inn-keeper. He married, December 10, 1714, Mehitable Needom (or Needham), of Cambridge, who died October 19, 1767. Their children were: Mehitable, Jonathan, Zachariah, John, Joseph and William.

(IV) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Jonathan (1) and Mehitable (Needham) Maynard, born in Framingham, January 1, 1718, died in 1782. He took the west part of his father's farm, and there erected buildings. He married (first) November 11, 1742, Martha, daughter of John Gleason; (second) Widow Sarah (Muzzey) Hill, of Sherburne. His children, probably by the first wife, were: William and Jonathan.

(V) William, son of Jonathan (2) and Martha (Gleason) Maynard, born March 29, 1745, lived on his father's farm. He was a minute-man in 1775; was a lieutenant in Captain Drury's company of Colonel Nickerson's regiment of eight months' men; was at the battle of Bunker Hill, was wounded there, and carried to his grave the bullet he received in the hip. He was afterwards made a captain and served through the revolution. He was a school teacher, and about 1788 went to South Carolina, where he "kept school," and died there. He married Mary, a daughter of Benjamin Pepper. She died March 12, 1780. Their children were: John, Martha, Mary, Benjamin, William and Thomas.

(VI) John, eldest child of William and Mary (Pepper) Maynard, born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 3, 1766, died in Scarborough, Maine, September 6, 1818. When a youth he went to St. Croix, West Indies, and there met and married Mary Durant, who was born in the Island of St. Croix in 1771. She was the daughter of Thomas Durant, then in business in St. Croix. He was a lineal descendant of George Durant, who came to this country from England and settled in Connecticut in 1633. He was of Huguenot extraction, the family having originally gone to England from France. After his marriage Mr. Maynard remained in St. Croix until 1800, and accumulated a fortune. Returning to this country with his wife and several children, he took up his residence in Bulfinch street, Boston, where his wife died in 1812. In Boston Mr. Maynard met with financial reverses, and was obliged to break up his home there. In 1806 he sold to William Henderson the store property by Warren's bridge, and removed to Scarboro with his family, where

he resided on a farm which had been the property of his wife.

(VII) Maria Cornelia Durant, child of John and Mary (Durant) Maynard, born in Boston, June 18, 1808, married Neal Dow, of Portland (see Dow X).

The name of Libby seems to have LIBBY come to America from the west of England, probably Cornwall or Devon, and in the ancient records and in present use has about the same number of variations in its orthography as most other surnames. The family has been distinguished rather for those substantial virtues that make their possessor happy in himself and helpful to mankind, rather than by the possession of wealth and those more showy and less laudable characteristics not unfrequently in evidence to every observer of men. As a family the Libbys have been respected by their neighbors as men of sterling worth, and uprightness and honesty of character. They have generally belonged to that law abiding class which forms the bone and muscle of the nation, content to render the wise efforts of others effective by a hearty support, and willing to concede all the glory to the leader. The family numbers its revolutionary soldiers by scores, and many hundreds risked their lives for their country in the war of the rebellion. In Maine alone there were two hundred and fifty-six enlistments. They are, as a family, very devout, and have figured much more largely in the religious than in the civil institutions of the communities in which they have lived. The family has abounded in christian ministers, elders and deacons, while generation after generation has died in the faith. Very few have been guilty of bringing any reproach upon the name, and even in Maine, where the family is so numerous as to rank with the Smiths and Browns, it has been remarked by many that they never knew of a criminal or a pauper named Libby.

(I) John Libby, born in England about the year 1602, came to New England and was employed in the fisheries by Robert Trelawney, who has a grant of land embracing Richmond's Island and other land about Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The records of this industry show that John Libby was in the employ of Trelawney four years from the summer of 1635 to the summer of 1639. He had a grant of land in Scarborough, on the bank of a stream since called Libby river, and there built a house. Here he is supposed to have divided his time between fishing and agricul-

ture. In 1663 he is described in a document as a "planter," and in the history of Scarborough he is said to have been "for many years one of the town's principal planters." He was constable in 1664, and his name stands first of the four selectmen in a town grant bearing date 1669. In King Philip's war (1675) he lost everything he had except his plantation. Captain Joshua Scattow's diary says: "Eight or nine deserted houses belonging to Libby and his children" were burned by the Indians September 7, 1675. John Libby and his wife and younger children were in Boston, July 10, 1677, and on his petition at that time his two sons, Henry and Anthony, were discharged from Black Point garrison. He probably soon after returned to Black Point, his old home in Maine, where he acquired a comfortable property, and died at the age of eighty years. He had two wives. Of the first nothing is known except that she was the mother of all of his sons except Matthew and Daniel, and probably all his daughters. Of the second nothing is known but her christian name, which was Mary. The children of John Libby, probably all born in this country except the eldest, were: John, James, Samuel, Joanna, Henry, Anthony, Rebecca, Sarah, Hannah, David, Matthew and Daniel.

(II) Henry, fourth son and fifth child of John Libby, the immigrant, born in Scarborough in 1647, died October 2, 1732, aged eighty-five years. He was a man of energy and good business qualifications, and was one of the board of selectmen of Scarborough in 1686. In 1690, with Peter Hinkson and their families, he made his escape to Lynn, Massachusetts, at the time of the Indian hostilities. He was one of the company which first attempted to re-settle their possessions. Tradition says that this company made their way in a sloop from Lynn, and built a garrison on Prout's Neck, which was successfully defended against a force of five hundred French and Indians. Henry Libby and his sons were all present at the first town meeting in 1720. He and John Boden were selected to show the old highways to the selectman. In September, 1728, at the age of eighty-one, he became a member of the Congregational church at Black Point, which had just been organized by Rev. William Thompson. Henry Libby married Honor Hinkson, daughter of Peter Hinkson, whose plantation joined his father's. She died August 24, 1724, aged sixty. Their children were: Mary, Samuel, Sarah, James, Hannah, Elizabeth, and John, who is the subject of the next sketch.



(III) Captain John (2), youngest child of Henry and Honor (Hinkson) Libby, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, probably soon after the year 1700. He removed with his father from Lynn to Scarborough, and settled on a farm on Oak Hill. He was unusually able and energetic, and repeatedly filled the most important offices in town. He was appointed "to locate Black Point School," and "to inspect the law relative to the killing of Deer." He was also a surveyor of land, and succeeded in a measure to the position which his brother, Lieutenant Samuel, had filled. The Massachusetts archives show that John Libby or Libbee was lieutenant of the Ninth Company of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, whereof the Hon. Samuel Waldo, Esquire, was colonel in the army under the command of the Hon. William Pepperell, Esquire, for an expedition against the French settlement on Cape Breton, and commissioned February 16, 1744. Also, that John Libby or Libbee was captain in Colonel Jedediah Bibb's regiment in 1758 in the Crown Point expedition, serving nine months and twenty-six days. A roll dated Boston, January 10, 1759, shows "Captain John Libbee, eleven days travel from Scarborough to Boston and return, and for fifteen days expense, while making up the roll, amounting to £3, 6s 6d." His death was the result of an accident. While fishing with two others in a small boat near the mouth of the Nonesuch river, the boat was upset and all were precipitated into the water. Captain Libby, though an expert swimmer, never rose. The two others escaped, and the manner of his death gave rise to suspicion of foul play. He married (first) June 15, 1728, Mary, daughter of William and Deliverance (Taylor) Goodwin, of Berwick. After her death he married (second) August 24, 1738, Anna, daughter of Captain Daniel and Anna (Hanscom) Fogg, of Scarborough. His children by Mary his first wife were: Henry, Hannah, Lucy and Edward; those by his second wife were: Rhoda and Abner (twins), Olive, Stephen, Moses and Aaron (twins), Jesse, Philemon, Eunice and Seth.

(IV) Stephen, fourth child and second son of Captain John (2) and Anna (Fogg) Libby, was born in Scarborough, January 13, 1743, and received a part of his father's homestead, on which he settled and was a farmer. About 1814 he went with his son John A. to Limington, and died there August 24, 1820. He married, October 17, 1765, Margaret, born 1744, daughter of Moses Miller, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She died December 31,

1794. Their children were: Abner, Moses, Stephen, Henry, Elias, Mary, Margaret, Nicholas, and George Washington, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin (triplets).

(V) Abner, eldest child of Stephen and Margaret (Miller) Libby, born in Scarborough, December 27, 1766, died there May 5, 1843. He was what would now be termed an "all-around" man; turned his hand to anything that required his attention, and "for many years he filled a larger place in the community in which he lived than probably any other of the townsmen." In his younger days he made several voyages to the West Indies, and then took up the blacksmith's trade. In 1792 or the following year he settled at Limington Corner, on a farm, and built a shop and for years worked at blacksmithing. Subsequently he carried on a general store and kept a tavern. The first school in Limington was taught by him. From 1793 to 1800 he was town clerk; 1794 to 1802 selectman; 1804 to 1809 town treasurer. For about forty years he was a justice of the peace, and as there was no lawyer at that place for many years, he did much business of a legal nature. Abner Libby married, November 15, 1789, Anna Harding, born August 30, 1767, daughter of a Cape Cod coaster who settled at Mt. Desert. She died December 30, 1857, aged ninety years. Their children were: Elias, Parmenio, Stephen, Abner, Margaret, John, Betsey, Pettingill, Charlotte Neal and Isaac Harding.

(VI) Rev. Elias, eldest child of Abner and Anna (Harding) Libby, was born in Scarborough, March 12, 1790, and attained manhood in Limington, where he learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. Soon after his marriage he removed to Limington, where he carried on blacksmithing and carriage-making, and also kept a large general store. "In 1821 the Free Will Baptists held their first meetings in the central part of Limerick, and Elias Libby soon became the leader of the movement. The next year a church of thirty members was formed, and he, having been ordained a preacher, first took charge of it. He continued to be an active elder of that denomination throughout his life. He was instrumental in establishing a paper called *The Morning Star*, which was published by him and others for many years in Limerick, in the interest of the Free Will Baptists, and is still continued in Dover, New Hampshire." In energy, business capacity and public spiritedness he much resembled his father, and like him took the lead in public affairs, but never as-





*Amos B. Libby*







Chibby.





pired to office. His long life of usefulness closed at Limerick, April 2, 1871, when he was in his eighty-second year. Elias Libby married (first) November 28, 1809, Jane Jewell, born on Fox Island, August 27, 1789, died December 27, 1852. Married (second) Hannah McGraw. The children by his first wife were: Harrison Jewell, Francis Orville, James Brackett, Jane F., Susan Ann, Elizabeth C., Roxanna and Elias Osgood. He had by his second wife: Georgina, now deceased.

(VII) James Brackett, third son and child of Rev. Elias and Jane (Jewell) Libby, born in Limerick, August 1, 1816, died in Portland, March 26, 1880, aged seventy-three years. He was a clerk in his father's store for many years. Later he started in business for himself in Limerick, where he remained until 1846, when he became a member of the firm of H. J. Libby & Company of Portland, wool commission merchants, and settled in that city. For many years he was in charge of the branch house in New York, where since 1862 most of the business of the firm has been done. He was identified with many business corporations, in several of which he was a member of the directorate, two of which were the International Steamship Company, and the Harper Manufacturing Company. He was president of the latter. In politics he was a Republican. For nearly forty years he was a member of the High Street Congregational Church of Portland, and was one of its most representative communicants and most liberal supporters. He married, April 19, 1839, at Limerick, Maine, Hannah Catherine, born in Kennebunk, August 12, 1819, daughter of Moses and Mary (Wise) Morrill (see Morrill and Wise). She died May 2, 1879. The children of this union were: 1. Mary Catherine, born June 1, 1840, married, June 5, 1866, Clarence Hamilton Corning, iron merchant, Albany, New York; he died July 12, 1879. One child, Howard, was born of this marriage. 2. Augustus Frost, born November 16, 1841, see forward. 3. Charles Freeman, born January 31, 1844, see forward.

(VIII) Augustus Frost, eldest son of James B. and Hannah C. (Morrill) Libby, was born November 16, 1841. He prepared for college in Portland high school, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1864. In the same year he went to New York City and entered the employ of the firm of H. J. Libby & Company, becoming a member of the concern in 1869, and in 1891, upon the death of H. J. Libby, became senior partner of the firm. The firm of H. J. Libby & Company was established in 1844 by

Harrison Jewell, Frances O. and James B. Libby, and they carried on for many years the dry goods jobbing business in Free street block, Portland, where they were burned out in the great fire of 1866. About 1860 they established a house in the city of New York and became selling agents for a large number of woolen mills in Maine and elsewhere, handling for almost half a century the product of the Robinson Manufacturing Company, the Linn Woolen Company, the Madison Woolen Mills and others. The firm, which was once the oldest of its kind in the city of New York, discontinued business in December, 1906. Mr. Libby, being a man of clear judgment, keen discernment and business sagacity, has become prominent and well known in business circles. He has been actively identified as a director with the Citizens Central National Bank of New York. For a number of years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and also of the Union League Club. He is a Republican in politics. Up to 1875 Mr. Libby made his home in Brooklyn, and during that time was an officer of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of that city. Since that year he has been a resident of Summit, New Jersey, and is an elder in the Central Presbyterian Church of that place. Mr. Libby married, December 18, 1866, Harriet M., daughter of Augustus C. and Maria T. (Curtis) Robbins, of Brunswick, Maine. Children: 1. Gertrude Morrill, born November 3, 1868, died in New York City, April 10, 1872. 2. James Robbins, born April 1, 1871, in Brooklyn, died April 14, 1872. 3. Walter Gillette, born March 26, 1874, is engaged in commission business in New York City under the name of Libby & Company. He married Mary Elizabeth Stokes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. Stokes, M. D., of that city; children: Elizabeth, Catherine and Walter Stokes Libby. 4. Marie Curtis, born February 26, 1878.

(VIII) Charles Freeman, youngest child of James B. and Hannah C. (Morrill) Libby, was born in Limerick, January 31, 1844. After completing the course in the Portland high school he entered Bowdoin College with his brother, in 1860, and graduated with honors from that institution in 1864. He read law in the office of Fessenden & Butler in Portland, and then attended Columbia Law School in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. The two years next following he spent in study and travel in Europe, pursuing his studies at Paris and Heidelberg. Returning to Portland in 1869, with greatly

enlarged experience and a store of useful knowledge, he became junior partner in the firm of Symonds & Libby, Hon. Joseph W. Symonds being the senior member, and began the practice of law. That firm was dissolved in 1872 by the appointment of Judge Symonds to the bench of the superior court, and the following year the firm of Butler & Libby was formed, with Moses M. Butler as senior partner. This partnership continued till the death of Mr. Butler in 1879. Then Mr. Libby again became associated with Judge Symonds and they practiced together till 1891. Mr. Libby is now senior partner of the firm of Libby, Robinson & Ives, which was formed in 1896. Mr. Libby has been in the active practice of law in Portland for forty years, and in that time has built up a large business, having for his clients many of the foremost and wealthiest citizens and firms in the city and state. As a lawyer he has been unusually successful and takes high rank among his professional brethren. The *Judiciary and Bar of New England* thus alludes to his political career: "Mr. Libby is an earnest Republican and his personal popularity and oratorical gifts long ago led to his recognition as a political leader. He began his public career as city solicitor, holding that office in 1871 and 1872. In the last named year he was elected county attorney, an office he voluntarily resigned in 1878, leaving an enviable record of duty well and fearlessly performed. In 1882 he was elected mayor of the city of Portland, and the varied and important interests of the community were never more carefully and efficiently guarded than during his administration. While Mr. Libby at this time would cheerfully have retired from public life to follow the more congenial paths of his profession, his friends in the Republican party gave him the nomination for the state senate in 1888, and he was, of course, elected. His election for another term followed in 1891, in which year he was honored by his fellow legislators with the presidency of the senate, a position which he filled with dignity and courtesy. In his choice for the presidency no nomination was made against him by the opposite party, a fact for which there was no precedent."

His probity of character and executive ability have been recognized in business circles, and he has been put in various positions of responsibility and trust. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Portland, for the Portland Trust Company, for the international and Portland and Maine Steamship companies, and president of the Portland Street rail-

road. He was active in organizing the Maine State Bar Association, and was its first president, serving from 1891 to 1895. He is president of the Cumberland Bar Association, and a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association. His interest in educational affairs has always been of an intelligent and earnest character, and its appreciation by his fellow citizens is shown in his long period of service from 1869 to 1882 on the Portland school committee. He is now and for years has been president of the overseers of Bowdoin College. He was also a member of the Maine State Agricultural Society. He was made "officer d'Academie" by the French Government by decree dated April 20, 1907. Personally Mr. Libby is a man of genial temperament and courteous demeanor. His character is above reproach, and sterling integrity and comprehensive ability are two noticeable features in his composition.

Charles F. Libby married, December 9, 1869, Alice Williams, born January 25, 1849, daughter of Hon. Bion and Alice H. (Williams) Bradbury, of Portland. (See Bradbury.) Four children have been born to them, two of whom (twins), Hilda, wife of Howard R. Ives, and Bion Bradbury Libby, now survive. They were born July 26, 1886. Howard R. and Hilda Ives were married April 25, 1906, and have one child, Elizabeth, born in Portland, Maine, February 15, 1907.

(For first generation see John Libby 1.)

(II) Matthew, eleventh child and LIBBY seventh son of John Libby, the planter, was born in Scarborough, in 1663, and died in Kittery in March, 1741. In the times of the Indian troubles of 1690 he went to Portsmouth, and in the winter of 1699-1700 to Kittery. He built his house of hewed timber with a projecting upper story, so that in case of an attack by Indians the occupants of the house could shoot or scald the savages by pouring hot water on them or otherwise protect themselves from above when the enemy attempted to make their way into the lower story. In that house he lived until his death. Some time before the second organization of the town of Scarborough, Matthew Libby, Roger Deeming, John Libby, and Roger Hunnewell went down to Black Point and built a saw mill on Nonesuch river. Matthew Libby afterward gave his interest in that mill to his three sons, William, John and Andrew. In the family burying ground lie Matthew Libby and his wife and five generations of their descendants, with nothing to

mark their graves but rough stones. He married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Andrew Brown, a prominent citizen of Black Point. She died two or three years later than her husband. Their fourteen children were: William, Matthew, Mary, Rebecca, Hannah, John, Andrew, Sarah, Nathaniel, Dorcas, Samuel, Melitable, Lydia and Elizabeth, each of whom grew up and married.

(III) Lieutenant Andrew, seventh child and fourth son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Brown) Libby, born in Kittery, now Eliot, December 1, 1700, died January 5, 1773, in the seventy-third year of his age. He returned to Scarborough and became one of the largest and most successful farmers in the town, and left a handsome property. He was attentive to his own business and took no part in public affairs, the only place where he appeared in public capacity is in 1743, when he was one of the committee of three selected "to get a schoolmaster." Whether he was in actual service in the French war is not known, but from 1745 until his death he was known as Lieutenant Andrew Libby. He and his first wife were members of the Congregational church. He married first Esther Furber, daughter of Jethro Furber, of Newington, New Hampshire. She died October 1, 1756, and he married second, in 1757, Eleanor (Libby) Trickey, who survived him, and died September 27, 1781. The children of Lieutenant Libby, all by his first wife, were: Andrew, Joshua, Elizabeth, Henry, Abigail, Joseph, Daniel, Edward, Sarah, Esther and Simon.

(IV) Deacon Joshua, second son and child of Lieutenant Andrew and Esther (Furber) Libby, born in Scarborough, March 17, 1734, died January 13, 1814, aged seventy-nine years. He learned the shoemaker's trade, but never followed that occupation. He settled on the Nonesuch river, about three miles north of Oak Hill and became an extensive and successful farmer. He built two houses, the first of which was standing a few years ago. He was not only a farmer but a ship-builder and a West India trader, and became one of the richest and most influential men in the town. He was chairman of the board of selectmen 1792-93-94, and town treasurer from 1800 to 1813. He and his wife joined the Congregational church, February 9, 1783, and July 1, 1792, he was made deacon and filled that position the remainder of his life—twenty-one years. He married, November 2, 1755, Hannah Larrabee, born May 18, 1832, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Johnson) Larrabee, great-granddaughter of William

Larrabee, the immigrant. She died December 13, 1818, aged eighty-two. They had nine children: An infant, Esther, Sarah, Matthias, Lydia, Joshua, Theodore, Hannah and Salome.

(V) Captain Joshua (2), sixth child of Deacon Joshua (1) and Hannah (Larrabee) Libby, was born in Scarborough, August 31, 1768, succeeded to his father's homestead, upon which he resided and lived the life of a contented and prosperous farmer, dying at the age of sixty-six years, October 23, 1834. He was a conservative man in whom his fellow-citizens reposed great confidence, and was selectman 1822-26-27, and was town treasurer 1817-27. He married, February 16, 1791, Ruth Libby, born October 16, 1773, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Thompson) Libby, of Scarborough. She died November 24, 1831. They had thirteen children: Sherborn, Joshua, Simon, Johnson, Addison, died young, Addison and Hannah (twins), Woodbury, Francis, Matthias, Ruth, George and Esther.

(VI) Joshua (3), second son and child of Joshua (2) and Ruth (Libby) Libby, born in Scarborough, July 10, 1793, died March 5, 1848. He was methodical in his habits, cautious and economical, though living well, and passed his life on the ancestral homestead, a prosperous farmer and good neighbor, typifying in a marked manner many of the most observable of the characteristics of the Libby family. He married, in 1816, Mary Small, born April 30, 1793, daughter of Captain James and Mary (Fogg) Small, of Scarborough, and descendant of Francis Small, who was of Dover in 1648. She died November 15, 1849. To them were born eleven children: Elizabeth M., Johnson, died young, James Small, Benjamin, Johnson, Sarah Maria, Emily Francis, Washington, Joshua, Mary Frances, and Reuben Crosby.

(VII) Washington, eighth child and fifth son of Joshua (3) and Mary (Small) Libby, was born in Scarborough, March 10, 1829. He learned the carpenter's trade with his uncle, Matthias Libby, and immediately after completing his apprenticeship he removed to Portland, where he engaged in the same business, which he carried on for the remainder of his life. His death occurred December 6, 1902. He married, February 22, 1854, Mary A. Dunning, born in Harpswell, December 11, 1829, died April 10, 1900, daughter of James and Abbie B. (Merryman) Dunning, of Harpswell. To them were born seven children: Abbie Helen, Maria Frances, Eliza May, Joshua Clement, Hattie Bishop, George







Joshua C. Libby.







*F. J. Libbey*



ing conclusions. While firm in his opinion he was tolerant of the opinions of others, and his whole life was an illustration of the refined amenities which large experience and a wise philosophy of living may produce in a bright and kindly nature. He never grew old in spirit and his years sat lightly upon him. He died as he would have wished, in the harness. Till within a few weeks of his decease he filled the full round of his duties, never relinquishing even the details which often become irksome to younger men. In all the various experiences of life, with its mingled bitter and sweet, no murmur or complaint ever escaped him—he met all with a quiet, manly courage, with no outward expression of perturbation or discontent. One who knew Mr. Libby only in business circles knew but part of the man. To have known him well one must have known him in his own home and in the intricacies of private life. Those who knew him there can never forget the sunny, even temperament, the kindly nature and the warm and generous instincts of the man. Of him it may truly be said that those who knew him best mourn him most. In politics Mr. Libby was a Republican, but never sought or held office. He was not, however, indifferent to political issues or the course of political events. He had decided opinions on public affairs as in other matters, and believed in the full performance of political duties. Vacillation and unrest were not characteristics of the man. He exercised his influence in his party from the inside rather than from the outside. In religious matters he was a staunch Congregationalist of the earlier type, but neither narrow nor intolerant. His religion was a part of his life, not a matter to be talked about. He died in the faith which he had early professed and which had been to him a source of comfort and strength during a long and active life.

Harrison J. Libby married, in Scarboro, July 17, 1832, Margaret Agnes, born in Scarboro, November 6, 1806, died in Portland, December 23, 1884, daughter of Captain Stephen and Agnes (Hasty) Libby, of Scarboro. (See Libby, VI.) To them were born five daughters: Harriet Anna, Ernestine Lord, Margaretta Agnes, Ellen Harrison and Julia Austin. Ernestine L. died single. Julia Austin married William T. Holt and resided in Portland. She died December 28, 1878, in Colorado Springs. Of this marriage were born four children: Eleanor, deceased, who married Elias Thomas Jr.; Harrison Jewell; Julia Agnes, who died young; and William Leland,

who married Polly E. Dawson, and has one child, William Leland Jr. Harriet A., Margaretta A. and Ellen H., all unmarried, reside in the handsome property left by their father on Congress street, Portland.

(For preceding generations: See John Libby I.)

(II) David, sixth son of John LIBBY Libby, was born in Scarborough in 1657, and died probably in 1736. From the town records it appears that February 11, 1681, he and four others were chosen to renew the bounds between Casco (afterward Falmouth, and now Cape Elizabeth) and Scarborough, and that he received several town grants. When the town was deserted in 1690, he went to Portsmouth, where he lived about ten years. In December, 1699, he, his brother Matthew, his brother-in-law, Daniel Fogg, Joseph Hammond and Stephen Tobey, the first three being then of Portsmouth and the others of Kittery, bought what was known as the Knowles purchase in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. It fronted on the Piscataqua river, at the "Long Reach," about three-fourths of a mile, and stretched back into the town a long distance. The following spring they divided it lengthwise, so that each had a fronting on the river. The division line between the lands of David Libby and his brother passed over what is now known as Libby Hill. On this hill, within a few rods of each other, they built their houses. They had a lane between their lands, reaching from the river to their northeast boundary; parts of this lane are still open. David Libby lived there the remainder of his life, a farmer in comfortable circumstances. He made his will May 6, 1725. The amount of his inventory was £1,329. 5s. He was buried on the farm, where now lie near him five generations of his descendants. His wife's baptismal name was Eleanor. Their children were: David, Samuel, Margaret, Solomon, John, Elizabeth, Ephraim, Eleanor and Abigail.

(III) John, fourth son of David and Eleanor Libby, was born probably in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1697, and died in Scarborough, Maine, July 1, 1764. He received from his father by deed of gift dated March, 1719, all his lands in Scarborough, and doubtless moved at once to his father's old home, as he was present at the first town meeting in Scarborough. Three of his sons, Matthew, Nathaniel and Luke, he settled on parts of his homestead, and Elisha and Allison, he gave lands in the interior of the town.



He had an extra finger on each hand, below the little finger, and from this was called, to distinguish him from the other John Libbys in Scarborough at that time, "Five Fingered John Libby." He married (first) November 14, 1724, Sarah Libby, who was born in Kittery, September 7, 1702, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Brown) Libby. (See Libby II.) After her death he married (second) January 9, 1755, Deborah Dunnivan, of Falmouth, who probably died before him. His children, all by the first wife and born in Scarborough, were: Elisha, Matthew, Mark, Allison, Nathaniel, Luke and John.

(IV) Elisha, eldest child of John and Sarah (Libby) Libby, was born in Scarborough in 1725, and died March 18, 1791. He grew up in his native town and settled on land which his father gave him. He cleared up a farm, recently and perhaps now owned by Osgood Libby. He married (first) February 9, 1748, Esther Fogg; (second) November 28, 1753, Abigail Meserve, daughter of John and Jemima (Hubbard) Meserve, of Scarborough. She died June 5, 1817. His children, all by the second wife, were: Elisha, Moses, Esther, Benjamin, Abigail, Dorothy, Anna, Jane, Lucy, Rufus and Martha.

(V) Rufus, fourth son of Elisha and Abigail (Meserve) Libby, was born in Scarborough, April 23, 1777, and died in 1854. He succeeded to the paternal acres and spent his life cultivating them. He married (first) December 13, 1798, Charlotte Plummer, daughter of Jesse Plummer. She died January 26, 1825. He married (second) December 27, 1825, Esther Libby, who was born July 9, 1781, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Thompson) Libby. (See Libby IV.) She died January 27, 1841. He married (third) 1841, Mrs. Ann Lord, daughter of Abraham Bickford, who survived him. His children, all by wife Charlotte, were: Mary, Hannah, Charlotte, Lydia, Eliza Osgood, Cornelius and Ellen.

(VI) Lydia, fourth child of Rufus and Charlotte (Plummer) Libby, was born in Scarborough, January 28, 1805, and married, October 3, 1824, George Libby. (See Libby V.)

(IV) Andrew (2), eldest child of Lieutenant Andrew (1) and Esther (Furber) Libby, was born in Scarborough, February 13, 1732, and first settled in the interior of the town on land adjacent to that of his brother Joshua. There he lived until 1789 when, with his four youngest sons, who were all that then remained in his family, he moved to Gray "to

settle his boys," and located on Dutton Hill, where he died February 21, 1801. He married, November 16, 1755, Miriam Burns, born on the passage of her parents from Ireland to this country. She died March 13, 1827, aged ninety years. Their children were: Elizabeth, Anna, Esther, William, Jane, Rebecca, Mary, Andrew, Joseph, David and Simon.

(V) Andrew (3), eighth child of Andrew (2) and Miriam (Burns) Libby, was born in Scarborough, May 27, 1771. As stated above he went with his father and brothers to Gray, where he was a farmer. He owned and occupied four different places in that town. In his old age he and his wife went to live with their son Elias in Windham, where they both died; she February 21, and he March 31, 1855. He was then eighty-four years old. He married Sarah Cummings, of Gray, by whom he had eight children: Christina, Elias, Ebenezer, Joseph, Esther, Lucinda, Charlotte and Lucy.

(VI) Elias, eldest son of Andrew (3) and Sarah (Cummings) Libby, was born in Gray, November 4, 1796. He removed to Windham when a young man, and a year after his marriage settled on the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He lived some time in what is now the porch (a little house which he hauled from a neighboring farm), and afterward built on the brick house now standing. He married, April 8, 1821, Elizabeth Hawkes, of Windham. They were the parents of nine children: Ebenezer H., Andrew, Elihu, Sarah P., Albert Mitchell, Lydia L., Daniel C., Rebecca H., and Hannah A., next mentioned.

(VII) Hannah Allen, youngest child of Elias and Elizabeth (Hawkes) Libby, was born in Windham, March 29, 1838, and married, April 14, 1863, Charles H. Haskell (see Haskell IV), and resides on the homestead where she was born.

(IV) Simon, eleventh and youngest child of Lieutenant Andrew and Esther (Furber) Libby, was born in Scarborough, June 7, 1752, and died October 12, 1826. He was a well-to-do farmer and always lived on his father's homestead. He married, December 1, 1772, Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of George and Ruth Thompson, of Scarborough, from old York. She died January 10, 1825. Their children were: Ruth, Sarah, Elizabeth, Frances, Esther, Abigail, Simon and George.

(V) George, eighth and youngest child of Simon and Elizabeth (Thompson) Libby, was born in Scarborough, February 4, 1791, and

died November 2, 1840. He succeeded to the ancestral homestead, and he and his brother tore down the house which had been his grandfather's and built, on the opposite side of the road, the one now standing. He married, October 3, 1824, Lydia Libby, who was born January 28, 1805, and died September 5, 1839. She was the daughter of Rufus and Charlotte (Plummer) Libby. (See Libby VI.) The children of this union were: George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Mary Elizabeth, Esther Frances, John Adams, Simon, Esther Allen and Lydia Frances.

(VI) Mary Elizabeth, fourth child of George and Lydia (Libby) Libby, was born in Scarborough, March 22, 1830, and married May 2, 1852, John A. Tompson. (See Tompson VIII.)

(IV) Seth, ninth son and fourteenth child of Captain John and Anna (Fogg) Libby, was born on Oak Hill, Scarborough, May 1, 1755, and died December 9, 1836. He lived and died on the farm where he was born. His house was on the post road between Portland and Boston, and in addition to carrying on his farm he kept a tavern. He married, May 12, 1779, Lydia Jordan, who was born March 22, 1763, daughter of Dominicus Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, the same known as "Old Stuff." She lived to the age of ninety-two and died October 17, 1852. Their children were: Aaron, Lois, Susannah, Lydia, Anna, Phebe, Rhoda, Hannah, Jordan, Aaron, Hannah, Eunice and John.

(V) Rhoda, seventh child of Seth and Lydia (Jordan) Libby, was born June 13, 1792, and married, September 23, 1819, Captain William Tompson. (See Tompson VII.)

(V) Captain Stephen, third son of Stephen and Margaret (Miller) Libby, born in Scarborough, November 4, 1771, died November 20, 1859, aged eighty-eight years. He was a mariner for several years, but soon after his marriage settled on a farm on Oak Hill, where he was an industrious and prosperous farmer. He married, January 13, 1798, Agnes Hasty, who died November 5, 1858. Their children were: Harriet A., Lucinda, Benjamin Franklin, Margaret Agnes, Ernestine, Frances (died young), Harriet, Sally Maynard, and Francis Libby.

(VI) Margaret Agnes, fourth child of Captain Stephen and Agnes (Hasty) Libby, born on Oak Hill, November 6, 1806, married, July 17, 1832, Harrison Jewell Libby. (See Libby VII.)

The ancient name Bradbury is of Saxon origin, and is composed of the two elements *brad*, signifying broad, and *bury*, town, and was probably assumed by some one who had dwelt in the town of Bradbury. The name was restricted in England to narrow limits, and at the time of the settlement of the first emigrants in New England seems to have been confined to one parish in Derbyshire. The radiating point seems to have been Ollersset in the parish of Glossop, in the northerly part of Derby. The first mention of the name is in 1433, when there were living in Ollersset Roger de Bradbury and Rodolphus de Bradbury. Neither one of these two gentlemen is claimed as an ancestor by the American Bradburies.

(I) Robert Bradbury, the earliest known ancestor of this line, must have been born as early as 1400. He resided at Ollersset in Derbyshire, and married a daughter of Robert Davenport (copied also Dampont), of Bramhall, county of Chester. She was buried at Stansted, Mount Fitchet, county of Essex. They had two children, William and Thomas.

(II) William, son of Robert Bradbury, was of Braugling, in Hertfordshire, patron of the church of Westmill in Hertfordshire, in 1462. He married Martha, daughter and co-heir of Geoffry Rockhill, of Wormingford, county Essex. Their children were: Robert, Thomas, George, Henry and Philippa.

(III) Robert (2), eldest child of William and Martha (Rockhill) Bradbury, named in the inquisition of his brother, Sir Thomas, then dead, supposed justice of the assize, Isle of Ely, February 4, 1486, witness to the will of George Nichall, of Littlebury, December 2, 1484, died 1489, and was buried in the church of Grey Friars, London, is said to have married Anne, daughter of Infans Wyant. They had a son William, next mentioned.

(IV) William (2), son of Robert (2) and Anne (Wyant) Bradbury, was born in 1480. He is named in the inquisition post mortem on the estate of his uncle, Sir Thomas, in 1510, then aged thirty-five years, to whose estate he succeeded, Lord of the Manor of Mancendem, acquired the manor of Catmere Hall in Littlebury, county Essex, 1543, and was buried at Littlebury, June 15, 1546. He is incorrectly said to have married Joan, daughter of Sir John Fitzwilliams, Lord of Elmyrn and Spotsbury, and widow of Thomas Bendish, of Bowre Hall, in Steeple Bumstead, Esq., who died in 1477, leaving issue: Richard Bendish,

Esq. His children were: William, Phillippa, and Matthew, whose sketch follows.

(V) Matthew, youngest of the three children of William (2) Bradbury, was Lord of the Manor of Wicken Hall, in the parish of Wicken Bonant, which manor he acquired by purchase in 1557. He purchased the manor of Grange in Thaxted, county of Essex, and sold it the next year. He is mentioned in the wills of his brother William and nephew Robert. He died June 19, 1585, and an inquisition post mortem was held October 26, 1587. He married Margaret Rowse, of the city of Cambridge. Their children were: William, Thomas and Barbara.

(VI) William (3), eldest child of Matthew and Margaret (Rowse) Bradbury, of Wicken Bonant, Esq., aged forty-one in 1585, is named in the wills of his cousin Robert and brother Thomas. His own will is dated April 19, 1622, and was proved May 6, 1623. He died November 30, 1622, and was buried at Wicken. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Eden, Esq., LL. D., of Bury St. Edmunds, county of Suffolk, who died and was buried at Wicken, February 8, 1612. Their children were: Matthew, Wymond, Henry, Thomas (died young), Bridget, Anne and Alice.

(VII) Wymond, second son and child of William (3) and Anne (Eden) Bradbury, was of Wicken Bonant, afterward of the parish of Whitechapel, county Middlesex, and died in 1650. He was baptized at Newport Pond, May 16, 1574, and was of London, October 17, 1628. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Whitgift, and sister of the wife of his brother Matthew. She died June 26, 1612, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, and was buried at Croydon, county Surrey. Her first husband was Richard Coles, of Leigh, Worcestershire, who died November, 1600. She married (second) Francis Gill, of London, who died in 1605; and (third) Wymond Bradbury. Their children were: William, Thomas, Jane and Anne.

(VIII) Thomas, second son and child of Wymond and Elizabeth (Whitgift) (Gill) Bradbury, was baptized at Wicken Bonant, Essex county, England, February 28, 1611, as appears by the parish register. Early in 1634, says the Bradbury memorial from which this sketch is taken, he appeared at Agamonticus, now York, Maine, as the agent or steward of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of the province of Maine. He was one of the original proprietors of the ancient town of Salisbury, Massachusetts, one of the earliest

settlers in that place, and was one of the foremost citizens there for a period of more than half a century. In 1640 he was made freeman, held at various times the offices of schoolmaster of the town, town clerk, justice of the peace, deputy to the general court, county recorder, associate judge and captain of the military company, and always filled these important positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He wrote an easy, graceful and legible hand, and had a clear and concise style of expression. In 1636 he became a grantee of Salisbury, and the following year was appointed first clerk of the writs in that town. He was chosen deputy to the general court in 1651-52-56-57-60-61 and 1666. In 1654-56-58-59 he was a member of various committees to settle differences concerning lands, to fix boundaries and locate grants. As agent for Gorges, he executed some of the earliest deeds contained in the York county records. He died March 16, 1695, aged eighty-four years or more. Thomas Bradbury was married to Mary, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich, in 1636. When about eighty years old (1692) Mrs. Bradbury was arrested for the crime of bewitching John Carr, so that he became crazed and prematurely died. She was ably and courageously defended by Major Robert Pike, but she with four others was convicted. By some means she escaped punishment, but the others were executed. Her pastor, Rev. James Allen, testified of her as follows: "I, having lived nine years at Salisbury in the work of the ministry, and now four years in the office of pastor, to my best notice and observance of Mrs. Bradbury, she hath lived according to the rules of the gospel amongst us; was a constant attender upon the ministry of the word, and all the ordinances of the gospel; full of works of charity and mercy to the sick and poor; neither have I seen or heard anything of her unbecoming the profession of the gospel." One hundred and eighteen of Mrs. Bradbury's acquaintances, consisting of both men and women, gave very strong testimony of the goodness of her character. She survived until 1700, and died December 20th of that year. The children of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury were: Wymond, Judith, Thomas, Mary, Jane, Jacob and William.

(IX) Wymond (2), eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, born April 1, 1637, died April 7, 1669, on the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies, as is stated on a record made by his father and now in Essex



county archives in Salem, Massachusetts. He married, May 7, 1661, Sarah Pike, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Saunders) Pike. She married (second) John Stockman, who died December 10, 1686, and by him she had five children. The children of Wymond and Sarah Bradbury were: Sarah, Ann, and Wymond, whose sketch follows.

(X) Wymond (3), youngest child and only son of Wymond (2) and Sarah (Pike) Bradbury, born May 13, 1669, died in York, Maine, April 17, 1734. He married Maria Cotton, born January 14, 1672, daughter of Rev. John Jr. and Joanna (Rosseter) Cotton. Her father was the son of Rev. John and Sarah (Story) Cotton, and her mother the daughter of Dr. Bryan Rosseter, of Guilford, Connecticut. She married (second) John Heard, of Kittery, and died in that town January 30, 1736. The children of Wymond and Maria Bradbury were: Jabez, Wymond, John, Rowland, Ann, Josiah, Theophilus, Maria and Jerusha.

(XI) Elder John, third son and child of Wymond (3) and Maria (Cotton) Bradbury, born September 9, 1697, died December 3, 1778, aged eighty-one years. He was the founder of the York family of Bradbury. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, a man of much energy, prominent in town affairs, several times a member of the provincial legislature, ten years a member of the executive council, and also judge of the probate court. He was an ardent patriot in the time of the revolution, and it is said that on one occasion he rebuked his minister in open meeting for disloyal sentiments expressed in his sermon. He married Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Abigail (Donnell) Young, of York. They had children: Cotton, Lucy, Bethulah, Maria, Abigail, Elizabeth, John, Joseph and Anne.

(XII) Joseph, eighth child and third son of Elder John and Abigail (Young) Bradbury, born October 23, 1740, died in Saco, December 23, 1821. Joseph Bradbury, of Pepperellborough (now Saco), was first lieutenant in Captain Humphrey Pike's first (Pepperellborough) company, Third York County Regiment, and his name is in the list of Massachusetts militia officers, commissioned March 27, 1776. He was also in Captain Thomas Rumney's company of the Third York County Regiment, and his name is on the list of officers of Massachusetts militia chosen to command a battalion drafted from York county brigade, agreeable to order of court of August 9, 1777. This regiment was raised in

Biddeford, Pepperellborough, Buxton, and Little Falls to re-enforce the Northern army. He was also captain of the first company of Colonel Cutts's (Third York County) regiment, and his name is on the list of officers of Massachusetts militia. He was commissioned December 14, 1779. He was a resident of Saco fifty-three years. He married Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Clark Esq. She was born in York in 1748, and died June 7, 1831, aged eighty-three years. Their children were: Jeremiah, Anna, Dorothy and Narcissa.

(XIII) Jeremiah, eldest child of Captain Joseph and Dorothy (Clark) Bradbury, born at Saco, October 22, 1779, died in Calais, November, 1848. He read law in the office of Cyrus King Esq., of Saco, and subsequently in the office of Nicholas Emery, of Parsonsfield. He was admitted to the York county bar in 1805, and began practice in Saco. He moved to Biddeford in 1810, and two years later to South Berwick. In 1813 he was appointed collector of customs for the district of York, and in May, 1815, moved to York. In 1820 he was appointed by Governor King clerk of the judicial courts of York county, and then he resigned his collectorship and moved to Alfred. He was clerk twenty years, filling the position continuously until 1841, with the exception of one year. In 1841 he moved to Calais, where he continued the practice of law, a part of the time as partner of George Walker Esq., until his death in November, 1848. He married, October 28, 1810, Mary Langdon, born in Saco, December 5, 1789. Her father was Seth Storer, of Wells and Saco. Mrs. Bradbury's mother was Olive, daughter of Colonel Tristram Jordan, who died in Saco, August 4, 1842, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: Bion, Lucius, Mary Langdon, Ann Eliza, Emily, Frederick Storer (died young), Marcia and Frederick Storer.

(XIV) Hon. Bion, eldest child of Jeremiah and Mary Langdon (Storer) Bradbury, born in Biddeford, December 6, 1811, died in Portland, July 1, 1887. He prepared for college in South Berwick and Gorham academies, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1830. The following year he was preceptor of Alfred Academy, and in 1832 entered upon the study of law in the office of Daniel Goodenow, of Alfred. Before the completion of his studies he went to Portland and finished them with Hon. William P. Preble, and was admitted to the York county bar in May, 1834. He began practice in Calais, and soon formed a partnership with Hon. Anson G. Chandler, which

continued until Mr. Chandler's appointment to a place on the bench of the supreme court. Mr. Bradbury remained in the practice of law in Calais ten years, and in 1844 was appointed collector of customs for Passamaquoddy district, and moved to Eastport; he was twice reappointed. He was a member of the Maine legislature in 1849-50-62. The last time he was returned he had the unusual honor of being elected by the unanimous vote of both parties. He was a candidate for congress in 1858 and 1874, and for governor in 1863, but his party being in the minority, he was defeated. In 1856-60-80 he was a member of the National Democratic conventions. During all these years Mr. Bradbury continued in the practice of law, and always with marked success. He was a good counsellor and a brilliant advocate. In 1864 he removed to Portland, and in 1885 was appointed surveyor of the port of Portland, and held that office until his death. The *Portland Argus* contained the following editorial on Mr. Bradbury the day following his death: "The intelligence of the death of Bion Bradbury will be received with profound regret by men of all parties and sects. It will occasion a feeling of personal loss to more people in this state, unrelated to him by kinship or political ties, than the announcement of the death of any other citizen of Maine. The public service of which he was an officer, the old party in which he was born and to which he gave the best days of his life, miss a faithful servant and a brilliant chief. The State of Maine mourns the loss of a patriotic and devoted son. But beyond this and deeper than this is the sense of bereavement felt by those who had no sympathy with his political tenets, no particular knowledge of his striking ability in the legal profession, no especial sympathy with his love for books and his thirst for knowledge. They loved him for himself; for those rare personal qualities that endeared him to all whom he met and attached them to him with hooks of steel. His exquisite courtesy, his manners as polished as those of a noble of the old regime, his wide and democratic sympathy for his fellows of all classes, his willingness to lend a helping hand to those in need, and the entire absence of ostentation which marked his life and bearing—all these combined to make him a universal favorite. No one ever met him that was not touched by the grace of his greetings. While his memory will be honored as a statesman by men of all political parties, as a brilliant jurist by the legal profession he adorned, as a man of culture by

scholars, it will be held in affection by other hundreds who care little for those things, but who will long cherish the remembrance of the kindness of Bion Bradbury and the courtly grace of his manner. No man ever conferred a favor that so well conveyed the impression that he was asking for it."

Mr. Bradbury married, October 25, 1837, Alice H., born in Waterville, Maine, September 9, 1816, died in Portland, Maine, April 27, 1885. She was the daughter of Colonel Johnson and ——— Williams, of Brooklyn, New York, and afterward of Waterville, Maine. The children of this union were: Mary Langdon Storer, Albert Williams, William Dow, Bion Lucius (died young), Alice Williams, Bion and Marcia Dow.

(XV) Alice Williams, fifth child and second daughter of Hon. Bion and Alice H. (Williams) Bradbury, born January 25, 1849, married, December 9, 1869, Charles F. Libby, of Portland (see Libby VIII).

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This name, with its various orthography: Philbrick, Philbrook, Philbrucke, Philbrok, etc., appears in the past generations generally spelled Philbrick, yet for two hundred years many families spelled it Philbrook, as do the families of the sixth generation, the way it is generally pronounced. In the Colonial times the spelling is indiscriminate, and apparently taken as pronounced, using the letters best calculated to represent the pronunciation used. We can find no positive connection of the first of this name in New England with the families of the same name in England.

(1) Thomas Philbrick, apparently a mariner in England and at all events a shipbuilder, was the first of the name in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, and was born in England, the approximate date of his birth being 1583, and that of his death 1667. He came to New England from Lincolnshire with his wife Elizabeth and several children, and they appear on the records of the town of Watertown as early as 1636, and it is probable that members of the family, especially his sons, came at various times between 1630 and 1636, and one or more may have been with the original party that made the first settlement in 1630. Bird, the historian of Watertown, locates the Philbrick homestead on the northwest corner of Belmont and Lexington streets as the town is now laid out. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrick, according to the early church and family records, were: 1. James,

born in England, about 1622, married (first) Jane, and (second) Ann Roberts, sisters, and had ten children by the second marriage. He was drowned in the Hampton river, November 16, 1674. 2. John, born in England, was a proprietor in the town of Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and removed to Hampton in 1630. He married Ann Palmer, and had seven children by the marriage; he was drowned at sea with his wife and daughter, November 20, 1657. 3. Thomas, see forward. 4. Elizabeth, married Thomas, son of Aquila Chase, and they had five children. 5. Hannah, who was named in her father's will, made in March, 1664, but of whom there appears to be no other record. 6. Mary, married Edward, son of Robert Tuck, of Hampton, about 1648, and he had by this marriage two children; some time after his first wife's death he married a second time and he died in 1699. 7. Martha, born in Watertown, 1633, married John Cass, and her grandson was the Hon. Lewis Cass, the American statesman and soldier. Thomas Philbrick, the senior, father of these children, removed from Watertown to Hampton in 1650-51, to which place his elder sons had preceded him, and in 1661 he bought land adjoining the farms then owned by his son James and his son-in-law, John Cass, having sold his estate in Watertown to Isaac Stearns. His wife died March 19, 1663, and he made his will in March, 1664, at which time he speaks of himself as "very aged," and the veteran immigrant settler died in Hampton in 1667.

(II) Thomas (2), third son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Philbrick, was born in England in 1624, settled with his father in Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in 1647 married Anne, daughter of Deacon William Knapp, who settled in Watertown in 1630, and about 1651 they settled on land in that part of Hampton now known as Seabrook, New Hampshire, and most of the estate then purchased remained in the Philbrook family, his descendants, for two hundred and forty years. He was made deacon of the church in Hampton, in November, 1669, was selectman of the town for five years, was a representative in the general court and was sergeant in the militia company of Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1693. He had four children by his wife, Anne (Knapp) Philbrick, and she died May 17, 1667. He married (second) October 22, 1669, Hannah, widow of John White, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and daughter of Edward and Ann French, of Hampton, and by her had three children. He died in Hamp-

ton, November 24, 1700, aged seventy-six. The children of Sergeant Thomas and Anne (Knapp) Philbrick, all born in Hampton, were: 1. Mary, born September 11, 1651. 2. Bethia, born January 16, 1654 (there is some doubt as to this being his daughter). 3. Jonathan, born July 19, 1660, and by his wife Jane had three children, and died at Salisbury, Massachusetts, April 22, 1694. 4. Elizabeth, born 1667, died an infant the same year, probably at the time of her mother's death. The children of Sergeant Thomas and Hannah (French) (White) Philbrick were: 5. William, see forward. 6. Jane, married, August 17, 1700, Joseph Cram. 7. Hannah, with no dates of birth or death given.

(III) William, eldest son of Sergeant Thomas (2) and Hannah (French) (White) Philbrick, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, July 27, 1670, was brought up on the farm of his father and continued to follow his vocation. He married, October 10, 1689, Mary, daughter of Walter Neal, of Greenland parish, town of Portsmouth, and he settled on a farm in that parish before 1694. He was made constable of the town in 1695, and with his wife joined the first church organized in Greenland in July, 1706, at the time of the establishment of the town government. They had children, namely: 1. Walter, born in Hampton, November 10, 1690, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tufton, afterward known as Mason, and had six children, and his widow married as her second husband, Rev. William Allen, of Greenland, Walter Philbrick having died in 1732. 2. Jonathan, see forward. 3. Mary, born May 20, 1702. 4. Samuel, married and lived in Greenland. 5. Olive. 6. Abigail. 7. Sarah.

(IV) Jonathan, second son of William and Mary (Neal) Philbrick, of Hampton and Greenland, was born in Greenland parish, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1694. He joined the church in Greenland in 1721, was both a farmer and shipwright, and a man of remarkable enterprise. He married Elizabeth ——— and they had seven children. In 1728 he sold his property in Greenland, New Hampshire, and removed to Arundel, York county, Maine, and thence to Saco, Maine. In 1743 he removed to "Long Ranch," on the Kennebec river, and built a garrison house which afforded shelter and protection for four neighboring families in the Indian wars, and he and his sons launched several ships at their yards, located where the custom house in Bath now stands. He married, probably in Maine, his second wife, Mary Springer. The



children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Philbrick were: 1. Elinor, baptized 1722 in Greenwood, New Hampshire. 2. William, 1724. 3. Captain Jonathan, died in Clinton, Maine, 1801. 4. Priscilla, baptized in Greenwood, married John Barnes, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and had twelve children. 5. David, baptized in 1724. 6. Abigail, baptized in 1725. 7. Deacon Joshua, born October 10, 1727. 8. Job, see forward. 9. Sarah, baptized 1731. 10. Joseph, born about 1733.

(V) Job, fifth son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Philbrick, was baptized in 1729, in the church in Greenland, New Hampshire, and when fifteen years of age was working on his father's farm in Greenland, having a companion and helper, an Irish boy by the name of Malony. They were plowing in a field some distance from the house and hidden from it by an intervening woods, and while there employed they were surprised by a party of Indians who cut off their retreat to the house by taking a position on the direct path, and they were quickly taken prisoners and carried beyond house call and thence to Canada, where Job was held a prisoner of the tribe for some years, and on returning home he continued to work upon the farm. He was married to Mary Trufant, of Georgetown, Maine, the marriage taking place about 1752. He settled first at "Long Reach," in Georgetown (afterwards Bath, Maine) and then at Vinal Harbor, where he was a farmer, carpenter and shipbuilder and lumberman. He also was scrivener, writing deeds, bonds and other legal papers for the early settlers of his neighborhood. By his wife, Mary (Trufant) Philbrick, he had five children, as follows: 1. Jeremiah, born in Georgetown (Bath), Maine, December 8, 1752, resided on part of the homestead and helped work the farm, and when twenty-one years of age married Sarah, daughter of Increase Leadbetter, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, where she was born July 9, 1754. He died in Bath, September 16, 1819, and his widow survived him till February 2, 1847, when she had reached her eighty-eighth year, after having brought up ten of her eleven children and seeing them happily married and blessing her with numerous grandchildren. 2. Mary (Molly), married William Radcliff, of Thomaston, Maine, and had eight children. 3. Lydia, married John Smith, of Vinal Harbor, and had one child. 4. Joel, born August 14, 1759, married, in January, 1775, Mary, daughter of Increase Leadbetter, born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, December 12, 1761, had fifteen children, and with the

mother and five younger removed to Licking county, Ohio, during the war of 1812, and he died at St. Albans, Ohio, September 15, 1820, and his widow near Etna, Ohio, September 24, 1850. 5. Jane, married Isaac Tolman, she being his third wife, and she had one child, Lydia Tolman, who was the twentieth child of Isaac Tolman, and she married Samuel Haskell, of Gorham, Maine. Mary (Trufant) Philbrick died in Vinal Harbor about 1774. After his older children were settled Job Philbrick married Dolly Hinckley, of Castine, Maine, and removed from Vinal Harbor, Maine, and settled on one of the Islesboro group called Job's Island and his sixth child, Job Jr., was born in Castine, Maine; his seventh child, and second by second wife, was Jonathan, mentioned below. The eighth child Hannah was by his third wife, Hannah (Coombes) Philbrick. He died at Vinal Harbor about 1802. There is an incident recorded of this early settler that describes a phase of life on the frontier at that time. After he had a large family to provide for, from a scant income, he was called from home on business and was detained much longer than he intended, and in his absence provisions in the household, made up of many children, fell short. The heroic mother determined not to allow her children to starve, and not knowing how long her husband might be detained, she, taking with her the oldest child, Jeremiah, then fourteen years of age, and a hand sled and a good supply of ammunition for their two guns, determined to go and hunt food. Their path was through the woods filled with snow and ice, and after following the trail four miles, they met up with a moose and she shot it, and after cutting its throat to let out the blood, the weight of the animal prevented its removal entire, she cut off sufficient to feed the children for several days and returned with it to the home she had left in the morning, four miles distant, and the father getting there the next day, easily brought home the remainder of the carcass of the moose.

(VI) Jonathan (2) Philbrook, fourth son and seventh child of Job and Dolly Philbrick, was born, probably in Castine, Maine, and was a seafaring man. His wife was an Abbot, but her christian name is not recorded. The only child of Jonathan and ——— (Abbot) Philbrick was John, mentioned below. Jonathan Philbrook died probably the same year from a fall from the deck into the hold of a vessel on which he had shipped.

(VII) John, only son of Jonathan (2) and ——— (Abbot) Philbrook, was born in Pros-





*Warrin C. Philbrook*



pect, Maine, December 10, 1796. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Daniel Morgan, of Sedgwick, Maine, and he followed the sea as had his father. Three children were born to them, as follows: 1. John, born in Sedgwick, July 2, 1818, and was lost at sea February 14, —, when eighteen years of age. 2. Luther Groves, mentioned below. 3. Harriet E., born April 21, 1822, died July 15, 1872. John Philbrook died at Edenton, North Carolina, February 23, 1823, when twenty-six years of age, and his widow at Sedgwick, Maine, August 25, 1876.

(VIII) Luther Groves, second son of John and Elizabeth (Morgan) Philbrook, was born in Sedgwick, Maine, March 21, 1820. He was bound out to a cabinetmaker in Castine, and after serving his time returned to Sedgwick, where he worked at his trade up to about 1854, when he went to Portland and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1856 he returned to Sedgwick and worked in that town up to 1861, when he was appointed deputy collector of customs and served in President Lincoln's administration and that of President Johnson in 1861-69, and in 1869 was transferred to Castine, the port of entry, where he served as special deputy to the collector of the port, and he was displaced by President Cleveland at the beginning of his first administration in 1881. He continued to live a retired life in Castine, where he was a trustee of the State Normal school up to the time of his death, September 10, 1892. He had served the town of Sedgwick as selectman during his residence there, and on removing to Castine was on the board of selectmen and served as president of the board. He was married July 3, 1843, to Angelia, daughter of Naphthali and Abigail Coffin, of Livermore, Maine. She was born March 8, 1823, and died in Castine, November 2, 1891. The children of Luther Groves and Angelia (Coffin) Philbrook were: 1. Eudora G., born in Sedgwick, Maine, April 28, 1844, married Henry W. Sargent, of Sedgwick. 2. Edward Everett, born in Portland, Maine, September 21, 1854, became a physician and surgeon. 3. Warren Coffin, mentioned below.

(IX) Warren Coffin, son of Luther Groves and Angelia (Coffin) Philbrook, was born in Sedgwick, Maine, November 30, 1857. He attended the public schools of Castine, and the state normal school, also located in that town, and was fitted for college at the Coburn Classical Institute, matriculating at Colby University in 1878, and graduating A. B., 1882. He taught one year in Farmington

State Normal school, then served as principal of Waterville high school until June, 1887. He studied law with Hon. Edmund Fuller Webb and Hon. Reuben Foster, of Waterville, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He opened an office for the practice of law in Waterville, and was made judge of the Waterville municipal court. He represented the city in the state legislature for two terms, and was a member of the judiciary committee of the house. He also served as mayor of Waterville for two years, and for several years as member of the board of education of the city. He became an effective political speaker, and was sought and held in high esteem as an orator, both on the stump and on notable public occasions. On the occasion of the centennial of the settlement of Waterville held in June, 1902, the choice of orator fell to him, and his oration then pronounced was widely read and gave universal pleasure and was highly praised as an oratorical effort and prized on account of its historical values. He is a member of Waterville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past master of the lodge, and a member of the Tacconet Chapter and its past high priest; and has served as commander of the St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, and is Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Maine. He was given the thirty-second degree in Masonry and made a member of the Maine Consistory at Portland. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, and for the years 1901-02 was grand chancellor of the order in the state. He is a member of the American Order of United Workmen, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Independent Order of Foresters of America. In 1905, when the legislature created the office of assistant attorney-general of the state, he was honored by appointment as the first lawyer in Maine to fill the honorable position. In January, 1909, he was elected attorney general of Maine, a position which he now continues to hold. He was married August 22, 1882, to Ada, daughter of Moses C. and Francina (Smith) Foster. Mrs. Philbrook was born in Bethel, Maine, June 17, 1854.

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ABBOTT The name Abbott is derived through the Syriac, abba, from the Hebrew, ab, meaning father.

It has been applied to the head of a religious order by various races from early times and finally became an English surname. There has been considerable controversy about the spelling of the patronymic whether with one

or two t's. Many have held that the single letter indicates the ancient and correct form. Historical investigation would seem to indicate otherwise. Of the two hundred and eleven Abbots, whose wills were filed in the courts in and about London during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, one hundred and ninety-five have signed their names with two t's. Major Lemuel Abijah Abbott, United States army, who has recently written the valuable work in two volumes on the Descendants of George Abbott, of Rowley, finds the same proportion among the signatures of the early American Abbots, though he frankly says that he personally would prefer the single t, and always supposed that it was the original form. To come still nearer home, the pioneer Abbots of Concord, New Hampshire, frequently used the double letter, as can be seen by their signatures (they never were obliged to make their marks) to the early provincial papers.

The ancient English branch of the Abbott family lived in Yorkshire and their arms were a shield ermine, with a pale gules on which are three pears, or. Above the shield is a closed helmet, and the crest is a dove bearing an olive branch in its mouth. The Guilford branch in Surrey, which contains the most distinguished members of the family, have arms in which the three pears are prominent, but they are varied by the insignia of the bishop's office. The Guilford Abbots present a remarkable record. Maurice Abbott was a cloth worker in the town during the sixteenth century and his wife was Alice March or Marsh. They were staunch Protestants and people of undoubted respectability, but their own condition gave little indication of the eminence to which three of their sons would attain. They were all contemporaries of Shakespeare, and their talents were of the kind brought out by "the spacious times of great Elizabeth." Robert Abbott, the eldest of the six sons, became bishop of Salisbury; George, the second (1562-1633), became lord archbishop of Canterbury, which gave him the rank of the first citizen of England; and Morris, the youngest, became a knight, governor of the East India Company and lord mayor of London. Of English Abbots in more recent times mention may be made of Charles Abbott, son of John Abbott, of Canterbury, who was made lord chief justice of England in 1818, and Baron Tenterden in 1827. Another Charles Abbott, son of Rev. John Abbot, of Colchester (name with one t), was speaker of the house of commons from 1802 to 1817,

when he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Colchester. The Abbott family in this country has produced few people of world-wide fame, but according to Major Lemuel A. Abbott, previously quoted, the name has stood for "quiet dignity, consideration, kindness of heart and great suavity of manner." Many of the family have been farmers who lived for generations on their ancestral lands, a home-loving, law-abiding, peaceful folk; but there are many writers, clergymen and college professors on the list. The writers number men like the brothers, Jacob and John S. C.; and the clergy such names as Dr. Lyman Abbott, son of Jacob. Mrs. Sarah (Abbott) Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts, became the founder of Abbott Academy, February 26, 1829, the first school exclusively endowed for girls in the country. She was the great-great-granddaughter of George Abbott, whose line follows. Among other Americans who have the Abbott blood, but not the name, are President Hayes, Abbott Lawrence, minister of the Court of St. James, and Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

(I) George Abbott, the venerable ancestor of a numerous progeny, emigrated, as tradition reports, from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, was among the first settlers in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643, and a proprietor of that town. He lived and died on the farm owned (1847) by John Abbott, the seventh in line of descent. His house was a garrison and was used as such many years after his death. In 1647 he married Hannah Chandler, daughter of William and Annie Chandler. They were industrious, economical, sober, pious and respected. With christian fortitude and submission they endured their trials, privations and dangers, of which they had a large share. They brought up a large family well and trained them in the way they should go, from which they did not depart. George Abbott died December 24, 1681, aged sixty-six. His widow married (second) Rev. Francis Dane, minister of Andover, who died February, 1697, aged eighty-one. She died June 11, 1711, aged eighty-two. The thirteen children of George and Hannah Abbott were: John, Joseph (died young), Hannah, Joseph, George, William, Sarah, Benjamin, Timothy, Thomas, Edward, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. Joseph Abbott, born March, 1648, died June 24, 1650, and his death was the first on the town records. Joseph, born March 30, 1652, died April 8, 1676, the first in Andover who fell victim to Indian warfare.

(II) John, eldest child of George and Han-

nah (Chandler) Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 2, 1648, died March 19, 1721. He resided with his father in the garrison house. He was a man of good judgment and executive ability, and was employed in town business, often as selectman, and was deputy to the general court. When the church was organized in the South Parish, in 1711, he was chosen deacon, and Mr. Phillips states that "he used the office well." He and his wife were respected for their uprightness and piety. He married, November 17, 1673, Sarah Barker, daughter of Richard Barker, one of the first settlers of Andover. She was born in 1647, died February 10, 1720. Their children were: John, Joseph, Stephen, Sarah, Ephraim, Joshua, Mary, Ebenezer and Priscilla. One child died young. The average ages at death of the eight who survived was eighty years and three months.

(III) Deacon John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Sarah (Barker) Abbott, was born in Andover, November 2, 1674, died January 1, 1754. He lived on the homestead of his fathers, "was a selectman, and a useful citizen, and a deacon of the church thirty-four years; mild, cheerful and humble." His wife, "like Elizabeth of old, with her husband, walked in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless." They were faithful in commanding their household to keep the way of the Lord, and had the satisfaction of seeing them walk in it. He married, January 6, 1703, Elizabeth Harndin, of Reading, who died August 9, 1756. Their children were: John (died young), John, Barachias, Elizabeth, Abiel and Joseph.

(IV) Captain John (3), second child of Deacon John (2) and Elizabeth (Harndin) Abbott, was born in Andover, August 3, 1704, died November 10, 1793. He, too, resided on the homestead of the immigrant. He inherited the character of his ancestors, and was an influential citizen and engaged in the town's business. He was selectman and a captain, 1754, in the French and Indian war. He was a person of integrity, always acting on principle, and holding the truth and his promise sacred. "He was constant in his religious duties, reading the sacred scriptures, and having prayer morning and evening." He married, September 28, 1732, Phebe Fiske, of Boxford, born August 4, 1712, died in December, 1802. They had seven children: Phebe, John, Ezra, Abiel, Jeremiah, William and Benjamin. Of these seven children three emigrated to Wilton, and became heads of families. John, the eldest son, inherited the ancestral farm,

and had distinguished sons: John, who graduated from Harvard College in 1789 and became a professor in Bowdoin College; Benjamin, who took his degree at Harvard in 1788, and was fifty years principal of Phillips Exeter Academy.

(V) Abiel, fourth child and third son of Captain John (3) and Phebe (Fiske) Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, April 19, 1741, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, August 19, 1809. He took the degree of D. D. at Harvard in 1792, and was a minister at Haverhill and Beverly. The history of Wilton states that "he was five years a cooper in Andover. In 1764 he settled in Wilton on lot I, range 3, and on an acre previously cleared, he, in that year, built a two-story house and barn. He married, in Andover, November 20, and moved into the new house, before its doors were hung. He was town treasurer in 1765; town clerk eleven years; selectman eleven years; representative; on the committee of safety and numerous other committees; employed in town business every year more or less for forty years; captain, 1769; second major, 1776; first major, 1781; assistant assessor, 1798; a justice of the peace fifteen years; a deacon of the church sixteen years; a guardian of orphans and helpful to the poor and needy. On the advance of General Burgoyne in 1777, among thousands of volunteers for the defense of Ticonderoga, two companies, under the command of Major Abiel Abbott, of Wilton, marched June 30, for the threatened fortress." He married, in Andover, Massachusetts, November 20, 1764, Dorcas, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Abbot) Abbott (as they spelled the name). She was born August 1, 1744, died February 23, 1829. They had twelve children: Abiel, Jacob, Benjamin, Ezra, Dorcas, a son (born and died the same day), Samuel, Abigail, Persis, Rhoda, Samuel and Phebe.

(VI) Phebe, youngest child of Abiel and Dorcas (Abbot) Abbott, married Benjamin Abbott (as they spelled the name), and resided in Temple, Maine.

(VII) Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Abbott) Abbott, became the wife of Hannibal Hamlin, of Waterford, Maine (see Hamlin VI).

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(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) Nathaniel, tenth son and twelfth child of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott, born July 4, 1671, died in December, 1749. Was a member of Rev. Thomas Barnard's



church, Andover. He married (first) Dorcas Hibbert, who died February 7, 1743. Their ten children were: Nathaniel, Mary, Joseph, Tabitha, Jeremiah, Joshua, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth and Rebecca.

(III) Joseph, son of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Hibbert) Abbott, was born February 2, 1705, died August 2, 1787. He lived with his father while in Andover and moved to Wilton, New Hampshire, about 1776, and died there at the age of eighty-two years. He was deacon of the church and a man of great simplicity of manner and sound piety. For many years he tuned the song, while his cousin, Deacon Isaac Abbott, read it line by line. He married, August 12, 1731, Deborah Blanchard, who died in July, 1773. Their children were: Deborah (died young), Joshua (died young), Bathsheba, Nathaniel (died young), Joshua, Deborah and Joseph (twins), the former born July 15, 1740, and the latter on the 16th, died young; Anna, Joseph (died young), Hannah, Joseph, Jacob, Dorcas, Obadiah, Nathaniel and Rebecca.

(IV) Jacob, son of Joseph and Deborah (Blanchard) Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 22, 1746, and when a young man removed to Wilton, New Hampshire, where he built the first mill erected on the Souhegan river at Wilton. He represented the town in the general court of New Hampshire and was the first justice of the peace of the town and he served as justice of the court of common pleas and as a member of the governor's council. He removed to Andover, Massachusetts, where he was a trustee of Phillip's Academy, and in 1797 removed to Concord, New Hampshire, which town he represented in the general court for three years. In 1802 he went to Brunswick, Maine, and was a senator in the Maine legislature and a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College. He was married in 1767 to Lydia Stevens, and they had ten children, among whom were: Lydia, married, in 1789, Thomas Russell, of Temple, Maine; Phebe, married Benjamin Abbott, of Temple, a distant relative, and became the mother of twelve children, including Abigail, the wife of Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States, and mother of Abby, the wife of Rev. Lyman Abbott and Jacob Abbott (1776-1849). He died in Brunswick, Maine, March 5, 1820, and his widow and five of his ten children survived him.

(V) Jacob (2), eldest son of Jacob (1) and Lydia (Stevens) Abbott, was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, October 20, 1776. He re-

ceived a limited education judged from the point of necessity for college training, but was under excellent home training in the family of his father who was a manufacturer, jurist and legislator. He worked in his father's mill, attended the public school, and on April 8, 1798, married Betsey Abbott, a distant kinswoman, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 6, 1773, and died in Farmington, Maine, July 30, 1846. In 1800 he removed from Wilton, New Hampshire, to Hallowell, Maine, for the purpose of better looking after the interests of the Phillips and Weld families, who had settled on the wild lands of Maine, out of which grew the thriving towns of Phillips, Weld, Madrid, Salem, Temple, Avon and Carthage. He, during this period, made a temporary residence in Brunswick, Maine, to give his children better educational advantages, but he removed to the town of Weld in order that he might better direct the settlement of lands he owned and those placed under his trusteeship. His influence, coupled with that of his father and other kinsmen, shaped the moral and religious character of the early settlers of the townships of Phillips and Weld, and made them models of good citizenship. He introduced the planting of shade trees on every street and contributed in that way to the rare beauty of the village scenery. In 1836 he removed to Farmington, Maine, where he purchased of the widow of Stephen Titcomb Jr. the estate on the southern border of the village known as "Few Acres" and in these beautiful and peaceful surroundings he passed the remainder of his life. He died at "Few Acres" in 1847, the year following that in which he had followed his beloved wife to her grave, after having passed forty-eight years in her company. The children of Jacob and Betsey (Abbott) Abbott were: 1. Sallucia, born in Hallowell, Maine, August 7, 1801, lived unmarried in Farmington during her entire life. 2. Jacob, November 14, 1803. 3. John Stevens Cabot, Brunswick, Maine, September 18, 1805. 4. Gorman Dummer, September 3, 1807. 5. Clara, October 8, 1809, married Elbridge G. Cutler, and lived in Farmington. 6. Charles Edwards, December 24, 1811, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1832, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1837; married Mary Spaulding; was a successful teacher in New York City and Hartford, Connecticut, and died July 24, 1880. 7. Samuel Phillips, December 8, 1814, graduated from Bowdoin, 1836, Andover Theological Seminary, 1840, ordained to the Congregational ministry at Houlton, Maine; married Hannah

Barker, of Nottingham, England; conducted a school for boys, 1844-49, and died June 24, 1849.

(VI) Jacob (3), son of Jacob (2) and Betsey (Abbot) Abbott, was born in Hallowell, Maine, November 14, 1803. He was fitted for college at the Hallowell Academy, and when only fourteen years old passed examination for the sophomore class at Bowdoin College, and was graduated A. B., 1820, A. M., 1823. He taught school in Portland, Maine, 1820-21, and prepared for the Congregational ministry by a few years' course at Andover Theological Seminary, during which time he taught a school at Beverly, Massachusetts. He became a tutor of mathematics in Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1824-25, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst, 1825-29. He conducted the Mount Vernon School for Young Women, Boston, Massachusetts, 1829-32. On the formation of the Eliot church at Roxbury in 1834 he was its first pastor, 1834-36. He began his literary career as author of the "Young Christian" (1832), and nine thousand copies were sold the first year, and it was read and largely circulated in England, Scotland, France and Germany. The series of four volumes as periodically issued were each equally successful, and are said to have greatly strengthened christian faith throughout the world. In 1837 Mr. Abbott purchased the Little Blue property at Farmington, Maine, and his first modest cottage was the nucleus of the present mansion that gives dignity to the estate. Here he wrote the "Rollo Books," the "Lucy Books," and the "Jonas Books," 1837-43, and he removed to New York City in 1843, and in connection with his brothers, Gorman Dummer and John Stevens Cabot, he conducted a school for young women in New York City, 1843-51, and he retained his residence in New York after 1857 to continue there his literary labors. He did not lay aside his pen till 1872, and in that time he wrote and passed through the press one hundred and thirty books and the titles of his books issued during his lifetime, either written or compiled by him, comprise not less than two hundred and eleven titles. He made his winter home in New York City, and his summer home in Farmington, Maine, and as age advanced his winter days in New York grew shorter and his summer days at Farmington lengthened, and in 1870 "Few Acres" became his permanent residence. The ten last years of his life were spent in comparative leisure, and as his bodily strength waned, his life finally came to an end

October 31, 1879. It is said of him as of Richter, "He loved God and little children." He married, May 18, 1828, Harriet, daughter of Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell, Maine, who was the mother of his six children, and after giving birth to the sixth child in September, 1843, she died September 12 of that year. In November, 1853, he married Mrs. Mary Dana Woodbury, who died in April, 1866. The children of Jacob and Harriet (Vaughan) Abbott were: Benjamin Vaughan, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 4, 1830; Austin, Boston, December 18, 1831; Frances Elizabeth, Boston, May 31, 1834, died December 11, 1834; Lyman, Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 18, 1835; Edward, Farmington, Maine, July 15, 1841; George, Farmington, Maine, in September, 1843, died in infancy.

(VII) Lyman, third son of Jacob (3) and Harriet (Vaughan) Abbott, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 18, 1835. He was prepared for college largely by his father, and he was graduated at the University of the City of New York, A. B., 1853; studied law under the tuition of two older brothers, Benjamin Vaughan and Austin Abbott, and on being admitted to the bar in 1855 practiced law in copartnership with his brothers, the firm becoming Abbott Brothers. He withdrew from the firm in 1857, and took up the study of theology under the instruction of his uncle, John Stevens Cabot Abbott, and in 1860 was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Farmington, Maine. He removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he had charge of the First Congregational Church, 1860-65. He came east in 1865 to accept the position of secretary of the American Union Commission, organized to protect and care for the freedmen in the late slave states. He had resigned the pastorate of his church in Terre Haute, not satisfied that his field was being well worked, but on revisiting his congregation in 1866 he was convinced that his teaching had been effective and this knowledge induced him to accept the pastorate of the New England Congregational Church in New York City, and he remained pastor of that church up to 1869. He was elected pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in May, 1888, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Ward Beecher, and he continued as pastor of the Plymouth congregation up to November 27, 1898, when he resigned to devote his entire time to literary pursuits. Outside of his duties as pastor, he was secretary of the American Union Commission, 1865-68; edited a department of *Harper's Magazine* known as "Literary Record,"

1868-79, and edited for a time the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, published by The American Tract Society. He resigned his editorship of the *Christian Weekly* in 1876 to associate with Henry Ward Beecher in editing the *Christian Union*, published by J. B. Ford & Company, and upon the death of Mr. Beecher in 1881 he became editor-in-chief of that periodical, which soon after was issued in magazine form as *The Outlook*, published by a joint stock company, in which two of his sons were associated. His first book, "Jesus of Nazareth," was published in 1869. His successive books include: "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths" (1870), "Illustrated Commentary of the New Testament" (1875), "Dictionary of Religious Knowledge," collaborated with Rev. Dr. F. J. Conant (1876), "Hints to Home Reading" (1880), "How to Succeed" (1882), "Henry Ward Beecher" (1883), "A Study of Human Nature" (1886), "In Aid of Faith" (1886), "St. John" (1888), "Paul to the Romans" (1888), "Signs of Promise" (1889), "The Evolution of Christianity" (1892), "Social Problems" (1896), "The Theology of the Evolutionist" (1897), "The Life and Letters of Paul the Apostle" (1898), "The Life that Really Is" (1899), "Problems of Life" (1900), "Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews" (1900), "The Rights of Man" (1901), "Henry Ward Beecher" (1903), "The Other Room" (1904), "The Great Champion" (1905), "Christian Ministry" (1905), "Personality of God" (1905), "Industrial Problems" (1906), "Christ's Secret of Happiness" (1907). His interest in questions of universal human concern is best expressed by naming the associations and organizations with which he is affiliated, and in the objects of which he takes a direct personal interest: American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions, American Institute of Sacred Literature, American Peace Society, American Forestry Association, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Aldin Association, Armstrong Association, New York Bar Association, New York State Historical Association, New York Association for the Blind, New York University Alumni, New York Child Labor Committee, New York State Conference of Religion, National Civil Service Reform League, National Conference of Charities and Correction, Indian Rights Association, Ramabai Association, Maine Society, Religious Education Association, Universal Peace Union. His theory as a political economist is the application of the relation of partnership between capital and labor maintained by a generous assistance from

the general government through well directed industrial restraints and encouragement. He is a Christian Socialist, as illustrated and exemplified in the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ. His academic degrees are confined to those bestowed by his alma mater who honored him with that of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1877, and that of Doctor of Laws later, Howard University, which ancient institution gave him the honorary degree of S. T. D. in 1890, and the Western Reserve University which made him an honorary LL.D. He was elected to membership in the National Arts Club and the Union League Club of New York, and Saint Botolph Club of Boston.

Dr. Abbott was married in Boston, Massachusetts, October 14, 1857, to Abby Frances, daughter of Hannibal and Abigail (Abbott) Hamlin, of Maine (see Hamlin). The six children of Lyman and Abby F. (Hamlin) Abbott were: 1. Lawrence Fraser, born in Brooklyn, New York, June 25, 1859, graduated at Amherst College, A. B., 1881, and became an editorial and business manager on the *Christian Union* and *Outlook*. 2. Harriet Frances, born in Terre Haute, Indiana, October 15, 1860. 3. Herbert Vaughan, born in Terre Haute, January 3, 1865. 4. Ernest H., born in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, April 18, 1870, and became associated with the *Outlook*, New York City. 5. Theodofe J., born in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, July 20, 1872. 6. Beatrice Vail, born in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, February 15, 1875.

(For first generation see George Abbott I.)

(II) Benjamin, fourth son of ABBOTT George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, December 20, 1661. He married, April 22, 1685, Sarah, daughter of Ralph and Alice Farnum, who sailed from Southampton in the "James" and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, 1635. The Farnums were originally from Leicestershire, England. The farm which Benjamin Abbott made and lived on was in Andover, "near the Shoushire river." He died March 30, 1703. Among their children was a son Jonathan, born 1687.

(III) Jonathan, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Farnum) Abbott, was born in Andover, September, 1687. He married, May 6, 1713, Zerviah, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Ballard) Holt, and granddaughter of Nicholas Holt, one of the early settlers of Newburg and Andover, Massachusetts. She was born in Andover, March 24, 1689, died March 26, 1768. He died March 21, 1770, aged eighty-



three. Children: 1. Jonathan, born December 14, 1714, died May 21, 1794. 2. David, married, 1741, Hannah Chandler. 3. Nathan, 1718, died June 28, 1798; married Abigail Ames. 4. Mary. 5. Zerviah, married, 1745, Ephraim Blunt, of Philadelphia. 6. Job, October 14, 1724, married Sarah Abbott. 7. Samuel, October 1, 1727, married William Stevens. 8. Jeremiah, October 10, 1733, died 1755.

(IV) Job, fourth son of Jonathan and Zerviah (Holt) Abbott, was born in Andover, October 14, 1724. He settled in Pembroke, New Hampshire. His wife was Sarah, daughter of James Abbott, of Concord. She married (second) Deacon Richard Eastman, of Fryeburg, Maine. The children of Job and Sarah are: 1. Sarah, born 1751, married Abiel Holt, of Temple. 2. Nathan, September 9, 1753. 3. Job, 1755, married, 1780, Anna Ballard. 4. Abigail, 1757, married Stephen Dresser, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

(V) Nathan, eldest son of Job and Sarah (Abbott) Abbott, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, September 9, 1753, died March 5, 1801. The name of his wife is not learned, but the children, as per family record, were: Amos, Paschal, Job, Joshua, Jeremiah, Lydia and Mary.

(VI) Jeremiah, fifth son of Nathan Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, August 15, 1790, died in Dexter, Maine, 1879. He walked with his brother, Amos, in 1820 from Andover, Massachusetts, to Dexter, Maine, looking for a mill site and purchased where the present plant now stands. It was then occupied by a small mill which was later torn down and the new mill built in 1840, known at first as "Amos Abbott & Co.," and 1899 incorporated as "Amos Abbott Co." Jeremiah married Lucy, daughter of John and Olive Safford, who was born December 30, 1802, died September 1, 1861. They had three children: Job; Hannah, born 1829; Oliver A., born 1830, resided in Dexter, Maine.

(VII) Job, eldest son of Jeremiah and Lucy (Safford) Abbott, was born in Dexter, Maine, December 15, 1827, died there January 10, 1903. He was educated at the town schools and the Westbrook Seminary. He taught school for a time and then entered his father's mill as wool sorter. Soon after the war he, in company with his cousin, George Abbott, son of Amos, bought out their father's interests in the mill and carried it on until it was incorporated in 1899. Job was president of the company, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was a Republican in

politics and served as selectman of the town. He was active in the support of the Universalist church in Dexter. Mr. Abbott married, in 1855, Amanda Field, who survived him. Children: 1. Arthur P. 2. Helen Grace, married Nathan C. Buckman, of Columbia Falls, Maine, now principal of Dexter high school; have one son, Carlton Abbott Buckman. 3. Grace, who died at twenty years of age. Several others who died young or in infancy.

(VIII) Arthur Preston, eldest son of Job and Amanda (Field) Abbott, was born in Dexter in 1861. He was educated in the town schools and the Institute of Technology at Boston, Massachusetts. He then entered the mill at Dexter, where he has remained up to the present time and is treasurer and manager of the corporation. He is a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion. He is a member of the Bedivere Lodge, K. of P., of Dexter. He married, 1889, Flora Shaw, daughter of Shepard Parkman, of Dexter, who was born at Foxcroft, Maine. They have one son, Jere, born in Dexter, October, 1897.

(For preceding generations see George Abbott I.)

(III) Nathaniel (2), son of ABBOTT Nathaniel (1) Abbott, was born at Andover in 1696 and died in 1770, in Concord, New Hampshire. He removed to Penacook, Massachusetts, which was organized as a town in 1725 and became known as Rumford, Massachusetts, in 1730, and later as Concord, New Hampshire, after the division of the provinces. His home was on the site of the present Congregational church. He was the first constable of Concord in 1732-33, and was a prominent and influential citizen of the town. At the beginning of the French war in 1744 he was one of the famous Rogers Rangers under Major Robert Rogers, and had command of a company in the defense of the town in 1746. He was at the capture of Cape Breton in 1745 and was in many of the sanguinary conflicts on the northern borders of the frontier, and endured almost incredible hardships. He held the commission of lieutenant in Captain Joseph Eastman's company in 1755 in the expedition against Crown Point, and was lieutenant of the Rangers at Fort William Henry at the time of the massacre in 1757. He was always a brave and efficient officer, universally respected and beloved. There is a tradition that he was a famous hunter, and on one occasion nearly lost his life by falling through the ice of Long Pond while in pursuit of a deer; and that he saved himself by striking with his

hatchet in the rotten ice about him until he was able to drive its blade into solid ice with sufficient force to sustain his weight. He married Penelope Ballard, of Andover; and (second) Mehitable ——. Children: 1. Nathaniel, born March 10, 1727, mentioned below. 2. Dorcas, November 11, 1728. 3. Rebecca, May 27, 1731. 4. Elizabeth, July 1, 1733. 5. Mary, March 7, 1735. 6. Hannah, March 7, 1736. 7. Ruth, January 28, 1738. 8. Joshua, February 24, 1740. 9. Rachel, April 7, 1743. 10. Jeremiah, March 17, 1744. 11. Dorothy, December 28, 1746. 12. Sarah, December 3, 1748, died June, 1842.

(IV) Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) Abbott, was born March 10, 1727, died February 19, 1806. He was brought up on the homestead at the Iron Works, in the house which is now owned by Ira Abbott. He married, December 4, 1748, Miriam Chandler, of Dunstable, who died in January, 1811, aged eighty-two. Children, born at Concord: 1. Nathaniel Chandler, July 28, 1750, mentioned below. 2. Moses, June 19, 1752, removed to Rumford, Maine. 3. Joseph, May 24, 1754, died unmarried January 24, 1774. 4. Philip, February 4, 1757, settled in Rumford, Maine, married, February 10, 1791, Experience Howe, died April 16, 1841. 5. Joshua, June 15, 1758, died March 4, 1831. 6. Susanna, June 21, 1761, married John Garvin; died June 24, 1852. 7. Phebe, August 8, 1764, married Nathan Abbott. 8. Levi, September 23, 1767, died December 15, 1825. 9. David, August 8, 1770, removed to Rumford, Maine; married Betsey Colsonb; died June 20, 1836.

(V) Nathaniel Chandler, son of Nathaniel (3) Abbott, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 28, 1750, and was a blacksmith and farmer of Concord. Later in life he removed from Concord to the "north part," which may have been Rumford, Maine, where several of the family had settled. He served in the revolution in the continental army in 1775 in Captain Joshua Abbott's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, and he was allowed seven pounds, twelve shillings, for personal losses at the Cedars. He married (first) about 1769, Betsey Farnum; (second) Hannah Farrington. Children of first wife: 1. Jacob, born January 16, 1770; married, 1802, Betsey Knapp. 2. Henry, July 24, 1774, mentioned below. Perhaps others. Children of second wife: 3. Joseph, December 14, 1778. 4. Susy, September 25, 1782. 5. Katy, January 21, 1785. 6. Abigail, January 4, 1787. 7. David, May 6, 1789. 8. Sally, September 5, 1791.

(VI) Henry, son of Nathaniel Chandler Abbott, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 24, 1774. He was a farmer and a tanner by trade. He was one of the early settlers of Rumford, Maine, where he owned a farm of two hundred acres. He was a noted hunter in his day. He married, in 1798, Susan Hall. Children: 1. David, born September 26, 1798, married Azubah Morse. 2. Harriet, September 23, 1800; married Wesley Palmer, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. 3. Jacob, August 28, 1802; married Prudence Puffer. 4. Judith, September 1, 1804; married Trueworthy W. Chesley. 5. Nancy, September 20, 1806; married Haines Stevens. 6. Susan, September 21, 1808; married Mark Tarbox. 7. Stephen Hall, October 12, 1810; married Sarah J. Small. 8. Benjamin E., September 8, 1812; married Mahala Goodwin. 9. Asa, September 10, 1814; married Octavia Goodwin. 10. Loren, born and died 1816. 11. Lydia, 1818; married Kimball Martin Jr. 12. Henry, February 8, 1823; mentioned below.

(VII) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Abbott, was born in Rumford, Maine, February 8, 1823. He received a liberal education and taught school in his native town, besides assisting his father on the farm. He inherited the farm, which he made very profitable. He was selectman of the town for fourteen years, serving almost continuously as chairman of the board for more than half of his entire term of service. He married (first) March 4, 1847, Rozella W. Hall, of Rumford, daughter of Daniel Hall. He married (second) March 15, 1854, Charlotte A. Waite, daughter of Aaron and Charlotte (Chesley) Waite. Children of first wife: 1. Flora E., born December 18, 1848; married Clifford Elliott and had Mamie and Susie Elliott. 2. Wallace M., October 4, 1852; died October 24, 1864. 3. Walter (twin), October 4, 1852, married Carrie Smith. Children of second wife: 4. Carroll Waite, August 29, 1855; mentioned below. 5. Rose A., April 28, 1860; married Rev. R. F. Johannot, of Oak Park, Illinois. 6. Charles H., October 9, 1864; resides on the homestead; married, 1886, Lucy Kimball and had Eveline, Lydia, Madeline and Warren.

(VIII) Carroll Waite, son of Henry (2) Abbott, was born in Rumford, Maine, August 29, 1855. He was a pupil in the public schools of his native town, attended the Oxford Normal Institute, and graduated from the Hebron (Maine) Academy in 1877. He then taught in the Albion high school, and gave his leisure hours to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George H. Wilson. He en-

tered the medical school of Bowdoin College in 1878, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. on June 2, 1881. He established himself in Albion for the practice of his profession, and was eminently successful there for a period of twelve years from 1881 to 1893. In the spring of the latter year he removed to Waterville, Kennebec county, where his excellent record had preceded him, and he soon acquired a large practice among the best families in the city of his adoption. His professional skill and high standing among the physicians and surgeons of the state made him an acceptable and appreciated member of the Kennebec County Medical Society, which honored him with the highest office in its gift, and he has also served as president of the Maine Medical Society and of the Waterville Clinical Society. He has rendered efficient service in various important local offices—as a member of the board of education for four years, and as chairman for one year; and as mayor of Waterville in 1898. In the latter capacity he gave the city an indisputably honest administration, and an entirely capable enforcement of the laws governing the municipality. He declined further public honors, holding his first allegiance to his profession. He is well advanced in the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with Central Lodge, of China, in which he is a past junior and senior warden; Teconic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Waterville; and St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, of Waterville. He was formerly a member of the Christian Church of Albion, and is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Waterville. In politics he has always been a Republican. Dr. Abbott married, October 4, 1882, Georgia A., daughter of Dr. George H. Wilson, of Albion, his first medical instructor. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Abbott: 1. Henry Wilson, M. D., born August 18, 1884, graduate of Maine Medical School, of Bowdoin College, class of 1908; was appointed assistant physician at the Insane Hospital at Augusta in 1908. 2. Mary Charlotte, May 20, 1886, graduate of Colby College, class of 1908.

Walter Abbott, or Abbot, the ABBOTT immigrant ancestor, settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, and was in all likelihood born about 1600 in England. He was a vintner by trade, though a farmer by occupation in this country. He was first in Exeter, but soon removed to the then adjoining town of Portsmouth, where he died in 1667. His will was dated May 15, 1667, bequeathing to widow Sarah, who was

sixty-four years of age in 1681, and probably a second wife. She married second, Henry Sherburne. Children: 1. Peter. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. William. 4. Walter. 5. John, made his will March 19, 1721-22, naming his wife Mary and children John, James (whose children were Michael, Mark and Lambeth), William Laud, Walter, Reuben, Sarah Pickering, Ruth Spriggs and Anna Bratton. 6. Sarah, married Thomas Wills. 7. Mary, married Leonard Drowne. 8. Elizabeth.

(II) Thomas, son of Walter Abbott, was born in 1643, according to one deposition that he made, and according to another, in 1635, the latter probably being correct. He married, before 1668, Elizabeth Green, daughter of John and Julia Green. He died in Berwick, Maine, March 8, 1712-13. He was selectman several times in Berwick, and ensign of his military company there. Children, probably born at Berwick: 1. Thomas, blacksmith, married, about 1726, Elizabeth Emery, Jr.; deeded fifty acres of land to kinsman Thomas, October 3, 1727; no children. 2. Joseph, married Alice Nason, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Jenkins) Nason; estate was administered by his son Thomas in 1726. 3. Moses, married September 11, 1701, ———. 4. Walter, mentioned below. 5. John, married January 3, 1694, Abigail Nason, sister of Alice; married second, January 22, 1716, Martha Littlefield. 6. Elizabeth, married Thomas Butler. 7. Patience, married, 1705, William Lord. 8. Mary, married Josiah Goodrich. 9. Hannah, married November 6, 1712, Humphrey Chadbourne.

(III) Walter (2), son of Thomas Abbott, was born about 1670, in Berwick, Maine, and lived there and in Kittery, Maine. He married January 3, 1694, Elizabeth Key, daughter of John Key. His descendants are numerous in Berwick. Walter, Joseph and John Abbott and nine others divided three hundred acres of land at Quamphegan, June 2, 1718. Walter sold land in Kittery August 14, 1718. (See vol. ix., York Deeds). Children: 1. Moses, born January 22, 1693; mentioned below. 2. Walter, born April 25, 1698. 3. Thomas, born August 13, 1700. 4. James, born April 4, 1704. 5. Sarah, born October 27, 1707. 6. Ebenezer, born February 27, 1711-12. 7. Elizabeth, born July 4, 1715.

(IV) Moses (1), son of Walter (2) Abbott, was born in Kittery, or Berwick, Maine, January 22, 1693. He and probably all his brothers had sons in the revolution, some having grandsons also. James Abbott Jr., son of



James, was in Lieutenant Colonel Smith's regiment in 1777. Captain Daniel Pillsbury's company, reported sick at Dunkertown, and probably died there. Walter Abbott was in Captain Philip Hubbard's company, Colonel James Scammon's regiment, in 1775; also in Captain Francis' company, Colonel Benjamin Tupper's regiment. Thomas Abbott Jr., of Berwick, was first lieutenant in Captain John Staples' (twelfth) company, second York regiment, succeeding Captain Hubbard, resigned; also in Captain Hamilton's company, Colonel John Frost's regiment, in 1776; in Captain John Goodwin's company, Major Daniel Littlefield's regiment, in 1779. John Abbott, of Berwick, was in Captain Hubbard's company also in 1775; and was three years in the Continental army under Captain Dudley—1778-80. Theophilus Abbott was also in Captain Hubbard's company in 1775. Moses Abbott himself was a soldier in 1740 from Berwick, in Captain John Hill's company. There is a tradition that there is Scotch-Irish blood in the family. If so, Moses Abbott's wife may have been Scotch.

(V) Moses (2), son or nephew of Moses (1) Abbott, was born about 1720, in Berwick, Maine. He was a soldier in the revolution, a corporal in Captain Daniel Sullivan's company, Colonel Benjamin Foster's regiment, in 1777, serving at three alarms at Machias, Maine. He was in the same company (Sixth Lincoln county regiment), in 1780, called out to protect Frenchman's Bay under Colonel John Allen. He had the rank of lieutenant later.

(VI) Benjamin Abbott, of the Berwick family mentioned above, was born about 1770. He married Abiah ———, and settled in the adjacent town of Shapleigh, and cleared the farm where his descendants have lived to the present time, and where two brothers of Natt Abbott are now living. Children: 1. Rufus. 2. Bijah (Abijah), mentioned below. 3. Benjamin Jr.

(VII) Bijah (Abijah), son of Benjamin Abbott, was born in Shapleigh, Maine, about 1800. He married Dolly Weston, of Shapleigh, and lived on the homestead. Children, born at Shapleigh: 1. Hannah. 2. Lovey Jane. 3. Almira Ann. 4. Dora May. 5. Nathaniel Thurston, mentioned below.

(VIII) Nathaniel Thurston, son of Abijah Abbott, was born at Shapleigh, Maine, January 28, 1828. He married, in 1856, Susan Jane Thompson, who was born at Shapleigh, February 28, 1833. He attended the public schools of his native town. In his youth he

worked on the farm with his father, and remained on the homestead after he reached his majority and inherited it. He was a well-to-do farmer and a citizen of influence and prominence. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Methodist. Children, born at Shapleigh: 1. Carrie Augusta, born October 6, 1859; married Stephen D. Blanchard, of Eaton, New Hampshire, a farmer. 2. Elmer E., resides on the homestead at Shapleigh, a prosperous farmer; a deputy sheriff of the county and a citizen of some note; married Agnes Stone; child: Malcom E., born 1895. 3. Natt Thurston, mentioned below.

(IX) Natt Thurston, son of Nathaniel Thurston Abbott, was born in Shapleigh, November 18, 1872. He attended the district school and the Lindsey high school of Shapleigh Corner, fitting for Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in the class of 1892. He was principal of the Shapleigh high school and superintendent of the schools in Shapleigh for two years; principal of the high school at Madison, Maine, for a year; principal of the Newton (New Hampshire) high school two years. He studied in the Boston University, left to continue teaching for a time, and continued later at Boston University Law School, graduating in 1902. He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, August 26, 1902, and to the Maine bar September 15, 1903. He began to practice in the town of Sanford, Maine, where he has had his office to the present time. He has devoted four days a week to his duties as instructor in the Boston University Law School. He has enjoyed an excellent practice, besides achieving much success as a teacher. His experience as a pedagogue has been of great value to him in his position in the law school. He has a wide acquaintance among the lawyers of New England. He is now professor of law in Boston University Law School, and chairman of the administrative board. He is a member of the Springvale Lodge of Free Masons; Sagamore Tribe of Red Men, of Sanford; and the Baptist church of that town. He married, September 5, 1898, Lulu O. Dalton, born Acton, Maine, June 8, 1880, daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie L. Dalton, of Shapleigh. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born May 22, 1907.

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The amount of work a man performs and the degree of success which crowns his efforts depend in a large measure on his natural aptitude for the task he selects. The prin-

incipal subject of the following sketch undoubtedly had an inherited genius for the profession in which he finds himself so happily and successfully engaged, and unrequiting application to his professional duties has placed him among the leading physicians of his special line.

(I) Alonzo Abbott, a descendant from Sir William Chase, of Chesham, England, a member of the court of King Henry the VIII, was born in 1834, at Sullivan, Maine. The first ancestor to come to this country was Aquilla Chase, who settled in Massachusetts. Alonzo Abbott at a very early age was adopted by Shmuel Abbott, with whom he grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools and at Hamden Academy. He is by occupation a wholesale granite dealer, and resides in Hancock. In 1860 he married Maria B. Mercer, who was born in 1832, daughter of Robert and Nancy Mercer, whose parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. Three children were born of this marriage: Nancy M., who married Galen H. Young; Edville Gerhardt, who receives extended mention in the following paragraph; Charles H., who married Flora Foss.

(II) Edville Gerhardt, second child of Alonzo and Maria B. (Mercer) Abbott, was born in Hancock, November 6, 1871. He received his early literary education in the public schools of Hancock and at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine, where he was graduated in 1889. For the following six years he was associated with his father and brother in the granite business, having general supervision of their quarries on Mt. Desert Island. He entered the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1895, from which he graduated in 1898. Subsequently he was appointed house physician to the Maine General Hospital, where he served one year. The following year was spent in Boston and New York, studying the specialty of orthopedic surgery. Still desirous of attaining the utmost knowledge and the greatest degree of skill in his profession, he went abroad and continued his course in orthopedics, passing one year in the Friedrich Wilhelm Universität, Berlin. Returning to the United States in 1891, he opened an office in Portland, and from that time until the present he has devoted his whole attention to the one subject of orthopedic surgery. His success in his profession has been remarkable and his practice is very large and covers an extensive field. After returning from his work in Europe, not being satisfied with his literary attainments, he

re-entered Bowdoin College, pursued the regular courses and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With a further desire for a more intimate acquaintance with literature, he still continued his studies in this institution and two years later received the degree of Master of Arts *promerito*. He is at the present time surgeon-in-chief to the Children's Hospital; orthopedic surgeon to the Maine General Hospital; visiting surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Sisters' Hospital, and instructor in orthopedic surgery in the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College. His activities have not ended with his professional successes, but he has been connected with various enterprises and has interested himself in all civic questions. He is a member of several Greek letter fraternities, a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, Maine Medical Association, American Medical Association, and frequently contributes articles to the leading medical journals of the country. He is also interested in business affairs and his early experience has been invaluable. He is a director in the Fidelity Trust Company, member of the Board of Trade, and connected with various corporations. In politics, to which he has devoted considerable time with no small benefit to his party, he is a staunch Republican.

Dr. Abbott married, March 14, 1891, Sara Sargent, of Prospect Harbor, born July 12, 1868. She traces her ancestry to William Sargent, of Bristol, England, whose name first appeared in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1678, on which date he received a grant of land. He married Mary Duncan, daughter of Peter Duncan, of Gloucester, June 21, 1678. They were the parents of nine children. Epes Sargent, seventh child of William and Mary (Duncan) Sargent, born 1690, married (first) Esther Maccarty, in 1720. They were the parents of nine children. Benjamin Sargent, ninth child of Epes and Esther (Maccarty) Sargent, born 1736, came to Gouldsboro, Maine. Among his children was a son Benjamin, who married Betsey ———, who bore him nine children. Samuel Sargent, eldest son of Benjamin and Betsey Sargent, born May 24, 1794, married Sarah Moore, January 6, 1820, and nine children were born to them. Benjamin Sargent, son of Samuel and Sarah (Moore) Sargent, born February 26, 1830, was a lawyer of Prospect Harbor, Maine. He married, October 16, 1865, Frances Hancock, and they were the parents of Sara Sargent, aforementioned as the wife of Dr. Edville G. Abbott.

The Burnhams of both Old and New England trace their ancestry remotely to A. D. 1010, when their ancient patronymic was de Burnham, and so continued until A. D. 1080, when the prefix de was dropped; and they are descended from one Walter le Ventre, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, A. D. 1066. He was cousin-germain of Earl Warren, who received from the conqueror large estates which had belonged to Saxon nobles, among which was the manor of Burnham. This manor was enfeoffed by Earl Warren to his kinsman Walter le Ventre, who from that fact afterward was called Walter de Burnham. Such, in brief, is the origin of one of the ancient families of England, and one which in New England dates from the early colonial period, from the year 1635, when three immigrant brothers—John, Thomas and Robert Burnham—came from England and sat down in that part of the mother town of Ipswich then known as Chebacco Parish, and which now is the town of Essex, in the county of the same name, and the colony of Massachusetts Bay. These immigrant brothers were sons of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, of Norwich, Suffolk, England, and it is with the family and descendants of John Burnham that we have particularly to deal in these annals.

(I) John Burnham is first mentioned in Ipswich in the year 1639, although he is known to have been there at least two and perhaps four years earlier. He is described as a carpenter, and his name appears in the list of those allowed to have votes in town affairs; and he was there in the early days when the planters were in constant fear of the Indians, and when the officers of the trainband were ordered by the general court "to maintain watch and ward every day, to cause all men to bring arms to the meeting house, and see that no person travelled above a mile from his dwelling, except where houses were near together, without some arms." In 1637 John Burnham was one of seventeen young men of Ipswich who marched to Salem and there joined the forces raised in the colony to wage war against the Pequot Indians. In 1643 the town settled with the soldiers who had served against the Indians, paying "12 dollars a day (allowing for the Lord's day in respect of the extremity of the weather) and the officers dubble." For his service on this occasion John Burnham received three shillings. His name also appears in "a list of persons that have right of commonage, accord-

ing to law and order of the towne." John Burnham bought of Humphrey Griffin a two-acre lot, adjoining John Fawns', and sold the same to Anthony Potter, January 4, 1648. The records also show that John Burnham and his wife Mary conveyed to Samuel Ayers "a dwelling house and lot one and a half acres, which was Anthony Potter's, who bought them of Deacon Whipple, who bought them of William Lampson, to whom the same was granted." According to Burnham genealogy, John Burnham was born in 1618 and died November 5, 1694. The baptismal name of his wife was Mary, and she bore him four children: John, Josiah, Anna and Elizabeth.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary Burnham, is mentioned as a voter in 1692, and in the same year is mentioned as one of the signers of the Proctor petition. Accounts of him, however, are meagre, unsatisfactory, and frequently misleading. One writer mentions him as Deacon John Burnham, and says that by wife Sarah he had four sons, John, Jonathan, Thomas and Robert, and four daughters, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Hannah.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Sarah Burnham, was born in 1738, in Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Massachusetts, came thence to Falmouth, Maine, in 1760, and is said to have built the first wharf in the town, on the site where now stands Burnham's wharf. The old wharf was burned by Mowatt in 1775, but it was rebuilt by John Burnham, who also is said to have erected the first house in the town after the destruction of the settlement by the British, in 1775. By the burning of Falmouth he lost five hundred and fifty-three pounds, representing the value of his property which was then destroyed. In 1780 he was a member of the first constitutional convention of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and January 23, 1786, he was one of the signers of the petition for the incorporation of Portland, and also was one of the founders of St. Stephen's Church. He was one of the foremost men of his time in the town, a cooper by trade and a curer and packer of fish by principal occupation. He died in Portland, of yellow fever, July 29, 1798. His wife was Abigail Stickney, by whom he had a large family of eight sons and five daughters, nearly all of his sons being seafaring men.

(IV) Josiah, son of John (3) and Abigail (Stickney) Burnham, was born in Portland, Maine, January 23, 1770, and died there in 1843. For several years he was a merchant at Freeport and afterward a prosperous farmer



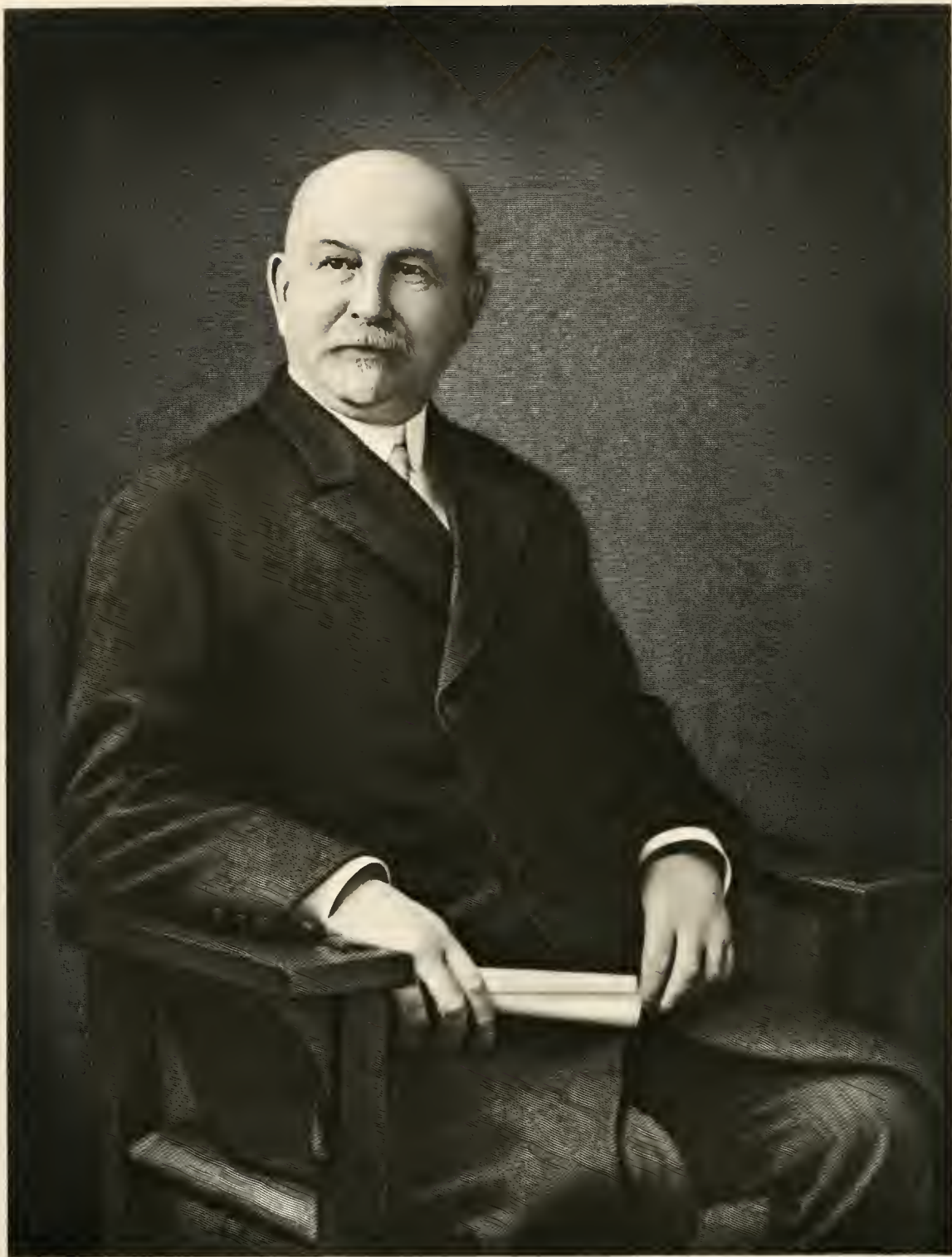




*Geo Burnham Jr*







*Perez Burr Burnham*

at Durham. In the latter town he also carried on a coopering business and sent his wares to market in Portland. He took a prominent part in affairs of the town and served in various public capacities in Durham, where he was a surveyor of land, justice of the peace, and for several terms represented the town in the general court of Massachusetts. In 1834 he returned to Portland and lived there until the time of his death, less than ten years afterward. He married four times, his first wife being Lucy Berry, by whom he had three sons, John, Josiah and George, and two daughters, Harriet and Lucy. Harriet married Alfred Soule, of Freeport, and Lucy became wife of Perez Burr, also of Freeport. Josiah Burnham's wife Lucy died in 1808, aged forty-five years. His third wife was Eleanor Jameson, who had a daughter, Eleanor Jameson, who married Lieutenant Arnold Burroughs, of Boston.

(V) George, third son of Josiah and Lucy (Berry) Burnham, was born in Durham, Maine, August 20, 1801, and died in Portland, October 10, 1884. He went to Portland in 1825 and in 1828 established himself in business as a cooper, in the same shop which his grandfather, John Burnham, built in 1776. Besides his cooperage he owned a fleet of vessels and engaged extensively in the fisheries and also carried on trade with the West Indies. In 1828 the governor and council appointed George Burnham to the office of inspector of fish at Portland, and he discharged the duties of that position for the next forty-four years. He was an energetic and successful business man, having little inclination for public office, yet in political as well as in the business life of Portland he exercised a strong and healthful influence for many years. In 1828 he married Margaret Burr, of Freeport, born May 16, 1807, died March 25, 1885, daughter of Perez and Mehitable (Weber) Burr, of Freeport. (See Burr.) Five children were born of this marriage: Margaret (married Louis Dennison), George, Perez B., Josiah and John E., of each of whom mention is made in this narrative.

(VI) George (2), eldest son of George (1) and Margaret (Burr) Burnham, was born in Portland, Maine, January 31, 1831, received his education in the public schools of that city, and after leaving school entered the employ of George F. Lewis, the pioneer packer of hermetically sealed goods in Portland. He applied himself industriously to his work there for six years and during that time gained a thorough understanding of the business in

every detail. In 1851 he engaged to work for one year for Samuel Rumery, and in March of the following year became a partner with his former employer, under the firm name of Rumery & Burnham. This relation was maintained until January, 1867, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Burnham became senior partner of the firm of Burnham & Morrill and began a business which since that time has become one of the largest and most successful enterprises of its kind in New England, and one which for the proper conduct of its operations in its principal and auxiliary branches has for several years been incorporated under the name of Burnham & Morrill Company. As packers and distributors of their products, whether meats, fish or vegetables, the old firm of Burnham & Morrill established a reputation for quality of goods and business integrity which gave it a peculiar and fortunate standing in trade circles throughout the country, for back of the firm's representations was the ample guarantee of unquestioned integrity, reinforced and strengthened by the unconditional provision that damaged goods would always be replaced with perfect goods, or no payment would be received from the customer. Such was the business standard set up by the old firm of Rumery & Burnham, and that standard always was maintained by the successor firm of Burnham & Morrill, and also by its successor, the Burnham & Morrill Company, as now known in all business and trade circles throughout the world. For nearly half a century Mr. Burnham devoted his energies entirely to the advancement of his business interests, but during more recent years he had withdrawn somewhat from arduous pursuits to enjoy the comforts of life honestly gained and well deserved. He still retained the presidency of the Burnham & Morrill Company, to which he was chosen at the time of its organization, but the responsibilities of business management were entrusted to younger men. For many years also he was president of the Merchants' National Bank of Portland, and when that institution merged in the Portland Trust Company he became a member of the board of directors of the latter corporation. And besides these interests he for many years had been financially identified with various railway, water transportation and gas companies, as well as with other public utilities. He died January 1, 1909.

(VI) Perez Burr, second son of George (1) and Margaret (Burr) Burnham, was born in Portland, Maine, May 5, 1835, and acquired his education in the public schools of that city.

After leaving school he was for several years employed as clerk for a wholesale grain and flour firm, and went from that position to a place in the management of the cooperage, fishing and coast trading enterprises carried on by his father and brother George. However, in 1861, early in the war, he enlisted in Company A of the First Maine Infantry and went with the regiment to the defenses of Washington and there did guard duty until the expiration of the three months' term of his enlistment. On his return home he soon acquired a partnership interest in the business conducted by his father and brother, and who about that time increased their operations by becoming importers and exporters; and the relation thus formed was continued until 1872, when he withdrew and became partner in the firm of Burnham & Morrill, of which firm and its business mention is made in the last preceding paragraph. He continued actively with the latter firm until 1903, and then retired from business pursuits, although at various times he has been interested in other important enterprises in and about Portland. He is a Republican in politics, loyal in his allegiance to party and its principles, but has taken little active interest in public affairs, although he did serve one year as member of the board of aldermen from ward six, Portland. Mr. Burnham is a member of the Cumberland and Country clubs and of the Bramhall League. He married Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Tritton and Margaret Rebecca (Baker) Best. Her father was a master mariner living at Robbinston, Maine. Five children were born of this marriage: Harold C., who married Mabel Earl and has one child, Perez B., who married Anna Smart and has four children; Margaret, who died at the age of seventeen years; George, who married Alice Ellsworth and has one child; and Amy Jameson, who married Lowell M. Palmer Jr. and has two children.

(VI) Josiah, third son of George (1) and Margaret (Burr) Burnham, was born in Portland, Maine, October 23, 1840, and died December 7, 1905. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Portland and during a part of his student life was a classmate with Judge Joseph Symonds and the late Thomas B. Reed. He early became identified with the packing business in which his brother was engaged. When the firm of Burnham & Morrill incorporated as the Burnham & Morrill Company, May 1, 1892, the original partners became members of the successor company, and Perez B. Burnham and

Josiah Burnham became interested as stockholders and also actively associated with the business management. From the time the company was organized until his death, Josiah Burnham was general manager, and also became vice-president of the company on the death of his younger brother. He had entire charge of the packing department of the factory in Portland and also at several of the corn factories in different parts of the state. He possessed a full knowledge of the practical details of the business and devoted his attention earnestly and untiringly to the promotion of the vast company interests involved, and with most gratifying success, for he was a capable, thorough and progressive business man. In September, 1862, then less than twenty-two years old, Mr. Burnham enlisted as a private in Company A of the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Francis Fessenden, commanding. He was mustered into service for nine months, September 29, 1862, at Portland, and was mustered out at that city July 10, 1863. He was a comrade of Bosworth Post, G. A. R., a Free and Accepted Mason, and for many years a member of the Cumberland Club. In religious preference he was a Congregationalist and in politics a strong Republican. He was a man of culture and refined tastes, and during the later years of his life, in seasons when the demands of business were less exacting, it was his custom to travel and allow himself some rest and freedom from the responsibilities put upon him during the busier portions of the year. Indulging himself in this direction, he made several trips abroad in company with his wife, whose love of art and generous tastes have been shown in so many ways in Portland, and especially perhaps in her commendable efforts in behalf of the decoration of the schoolrooms of the city, and whose sympathies and generous disposition have been shown so unselfishly in her many charitable deeds and gifts. Mr. Burnham was a man of very quiet habits, loving home and its associations more than all else. His whole nature was generous, charitable, and his mind always turned to the brighter side of life, and he always seemed to enjoy the happiness of others and contributed to it in every way; it was a real pleasure to meet him and greet him, for he was perfectly sincere in all which he said and did, not at all inclined to seriousness in social life, but of cheerful, sunny disposition, which illumined every circle he entered and gave added pleasure to every occasion. Such was the man, and such was his nature, and the world was





*Josiah Burnham*



made better by his correct life and example. His endeavors in business were rewarded with gratifying success, and as he received, so also he gave, but quietly were his benefactions bestowed, in order that attention might not be drawn to himself. It was quite evident for several months previous to his death that Mr. Burnham felt more than usual the exactions of business upon his strength and was conscious of the fact that his health was fast being impaired. In September, 1905, he went to Poland Spring for rest, and remained there several weeks, then returned to his home and afterward visited his office nearly every day. On the day before his death he went out for a drive, and the end came almost unexpectedly, and before the family physician could reach his bedside. The house in which Mr. Burnham was born was burned in the "great fire" of 1866, and the house in which he lived during the later years of his life stood on land originally a part of the house lot of the pioneer Burnham family. At South Paris, Maine, on March 28, 1871, Josiah Burnham married Mary Stone, who was born in Limerick, Maine, April 26, 1849. Her grandfather was Joseph Stone, of Harvard, Massachusetts, who married Mary Tounge, and had one child, Elisha Fullam Stone, son of Joseph and Mary (Tounge) Stone, was born in Harvard in October, 1824, and died in 1900. In 1850 he removed to South Paris, Maine, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster there. He served five terms in that office and then was appointed special agent in the mail service of the post office department of the federal government, serving until his death, in 1900. Elisha Fullam Stone married Miriam Marcia Townsend, born January 9, 1825, daughter of William and Sophia (Dole) Townsend. The children of this marriage were Mary (Mrs. Burnham), Georgia Washburn, William F., Lila Kent, Jessie E. and Harry B. Stone.

(VI) John E., fourth and youngest son of George (I) and Margaret (Burr) Burnham, was born in Portland, Maine, January 31, 1843, and died in that city. He was given a good education in the public schools and graduated from the high school. He began his active business career as junior member of the original firm of Rumery & Burnham, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business of that house which served its useful purpose in later years, when he was junior partner of the successor firm of Burnham & Morrill, and still later in connection with the greater operations of the Burnham & Morrill Company, in which he was largely interested and

of which he was for many years one of the most active and efficient members. Although the youngest of the four brothers who were so largely instrumental in the great enterprise now operated by the Burnham & Morrill Company, John E. Burnham was in certain respects the most energetic man of them all in promoting the interests of the company and in increasing its business in every direction. He possessed splendid business capacity, reached his decisions quickly, and his judgment was rarely at fault. And withal, he was one of the most popular men in Portland, well known and highly respected in all business and social circles, for he was a man of unquestioned integrity and of the highest character. His interest in the city and the welfare of its institutions was both earnest and genuine, and his name always was counted in the list of those who could be relied upon to give material support to all honest measures proposed for the public welfare. Selfishness was a quality entirely foreign to his nature, and he held in utter contempt all that savored of hypocrisy and sham. Mr. Burnham was a Republican of undoubted quality, although he never sought political preferment for himself, but few men were better informed in regard to political matters than he, and his mind was a veritable storehouse of knowledge for the free use of whomsoever felt inclined to draw on it for information, and he always was tolerant of the opinions of others when they were honestly held and presented. He was a careful student of political economy, with ample argument to support his views, but he never forced his opinions on others unless the occasion demanded, and when it did his hearers were frequently amazed with the fund of facts and figures which this modest and unassuming man had at command and which he could use with such telling effect. Mr. Burnham was a member of the Cumberland Club, Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, F. and A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias; but aside from the Cumberland Club he was not active in the affairs of either of the other orders of which he was a member. For a man of wealth and position, he was of remarkably quiet disposition, devoted to his family, and especially to his sister, with whom he lived for many years and until her death. The full list of his benefactions probably never will be known, for he never spoke of them, although they are known to have been many and frequently generous in amount. With his large wealth he was able to do good in many ways of which the public knew nothing, and when his benevolences were



bestowed it was through the medium of some trusted agent to carry out his instructions in such manner that the personality of the benefactor should remain undiscovered.

The Burr ancestry traces from Rev. Jonathan Burr (q. v.), through Simon (2), John (3), Jonathan (4) and

(V) John (2), son of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Lincoln) Burr, was born in Hingham, April 4, 1729, and died there February 11, 1790. He was a cooper, lived on Leavitt street, and was constable of Hingham in 1767. He married, January 1, 1755, Emma Cushing, born Hingham, March 17, 1727, died December 21, 1805, daughter of Theophilus and Hannah (Waterman) Cushing. In this connection a brief mention of the Cushing family will be found of interest.

Deacon Matthew Cushing, the immigrant, was born in Hingham, Norfolk, England, in 1588, came to New England with his wife and their four sons and one daughter, and his wife's sister, Frances Fircroft, in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, John Martin, master, and settled in Hingham. He died in 1660, aged seventy-two years. His wife Margaret, daughter of Henry Pitcher, died in 1682, aged ninety-two years. They had children: Daniel, 1619; Jesse, 1621; Matthew, 1623; Deborah, 1625; John, 1627. Daniel Cushing, son of Deacon Matthew and Margaret, was elected town clerk of Hingham in 1669 and served in that office until his death, in 1700. He was frequently chosen to transact important business for the town, was a magistrate and an examination of his papers shows that he was very correct and intelligent in his methods. He married Lydia, daughter of Edward Gilman, June 19, 1645, and had Peter, 1646; Daniel, 1648; Deborah, 1651; Jesse, 1654; Theophilus, 1657; Matthew, 1660. Theophilus Cushing, son of Daniel and Lydia, married Mary, daughter of Captain John Thaxter, and had Nehemiah, 1689; Adam, 1692; Abel, Theophilus, Seth, Deborah and Lydia. Theophilus Cushing, son of Theophilus and Mary, married, 1723, Hannah Waterman, and had Theophilus, Perez, Pyam, Emma (wife of John Burr) and James Cushing.

John and Emma (Cushing) Burr had nine children, all born in Hingham: 1. John, October 9, 1755. 2. Levi, June 1, 1757. 3. Cushing, January 21, 1759. 4. Theophilus, October 6, 1761. 5. Perez, November 1, 1763. 6. Laban, baptized May 26, 1765, died December, 1765. 7. Robert Waterman, October 13, 1767, died March 14, 1839. 8. Emma, September 1, 1769. 9. Laban, February 5, 1773.

(VI) Perez, son of John (2) and Emma (Cushing) Burr, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 1, 1763, and died in Freeport, Maine, in 1836. He settled in Freeport when he was a young man and spent his life in the town. He married Mehitable Weber, and by her had three children: Perez, Emma and Margaret. Margaret, born May 16, 1807, died March 25, 1885, married George Burnham. (See Burnham V.)

(For English ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(I) Lieutenant Thomas BURNHAM Burnham, one of the brothers of that name who settled

at Ipswich, Massachusetts, was a resident of the town known as Chebacco as early as 1636. He was then a youth of thirteen years and continued to reside there until his death, May 19, 1694, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a soldier in the Pequot expedition in 1636-37 and again in the Indian warfare in 1643. He was a subscriber to Major Denison in 1648 and was a corporal and surveyor of highways in 1662; sergeant in 1664; ensign the following year, and lieutenant in 1683. He was deputy to the general court in 1683-84-85. In May, 1667, he was granted the privilege of locating a sawmill on the Chebacco river, near the Falls, and he became an extensive owner of lands in Ipswich and Chebacco, which he divided between his sons Thomas and James. He was married in 1645 to Mary, daughter of John and Johanna Tuttle. She was born in 1624, died March 27, 1715. Children: Thomas, John, James, Mary, Johanna, Abigail, Ruth (died young), Ruth, Joseph, Nathaniel, Sarah and Esther.

(II) John, second son of Thomas and Mary (Tuttle) Burnham, was born in 1648, died January 12, 1704, in Chebacco, where he lived through life. He resided first near the head of Whittredge creek and afterwards at the falls of the Chebacco. He was appointed in 1665 to run the line between Ipswich and Gloucester and was tithingman in 1677 and 1695. In 1689 he was proprietor of a grist mill and the owner of real estate which continued in the hands of his descendants down to a very recent date. He married, June 9, 1669, Elizabeth Wells, who died in 1717. Children: John, Thomas, Jacob (died young), Joseph, Abigail, Jacob, Jonathan, David and Mary.

(III) Jacob, fifth son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Burnham, was born March 1, 1682, died March 26, 1773, in Chebacco, where his life was spent. He married, Novem-

ber 20, 1704, Mehitable Perkins, who died September 6, 1769. Their sons included Westley, Jacob, Solomon and John.

(IV) Solomon, third son of Jacob and Mehitable (Perkins) Burnham, was born in 1709, died April 15, 1784. He married, November 13, 1729, Mehitable Emerson, who died August 23, 1792, having survived her husband more than eight years. Children: Sarah, Solomon, Ami, Ruhamah, Philippa, Mehitable, Thomas, Jacob (twins), Ephraim (died young), Mary, Ephraim and Jacob.

(V) Jacob (2), youngest son of Solomon and Mehitable (Emerson) Burnham, was born February 2, 1752, died August 10, 1820, in Chebacco, now Essex, Massachusetts. He married, June 11, 1772, Lucy Burnham, who died May 18, 1844. Her parentage cannot be located; she was, no doubt, a remote relative. Children: Ezra, Jacob, Luke R., Ephraim, Zebulun, Lucy, Rebecca, Miriam and Susanna.

(VI) Zebulun, fifth son of Jacob (2) and Lucy (Burnham) Burnham, was born in Essex, Massachusetts, about 1780, and married Judith Andrews of the same locality. Children: Judith, Zebulun, Mina, Cynthia, Amos, Ansel, Sophy, Augusta and Ephraim.

(VII) Zebulun (2), son of Zebulun (1) and Judith (Andrews) Burnham, was born August 6, 1812, in Essex, and resided in Beverly, Massachusetts, where he died October 15, 1848. He was a cordwainer by occupation, and died at the early age of thirty-six years. He married, February 21, 1837, Sarah D. Knowlton, born January 10, 1819, in Hamilton, Massachusetts, and survived him nearly forty-one years, dying September 26, 1889. Children: Sarah Augusta, Ivers Smith, John Everett, Amos Perley, Calvin Foster, Otis and Frank. All of these sons served as soldiers in the civil war.

(VIII) Frank, son of Zebulun (2) and Sarah D. (Knowlton) Burnham, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 31, 1847, and received a high school education. He enlisted in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, and was with his regiment until the close of the war. He also served in the United States navy on the "Vandalia," under Admiral Thatcher. He belongs to Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Eastern Star Encampment, and the Grand Army of the Republic, all of Portland. He is an orchestral leader and a teacher of the violin and cornet, having studied with the celebrated M. Arbuckle, of Gilmore's band. His pupils extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is a Republican in politics and a

Liberal in religion. He married Sarah F., daughter of Daniel O. and Mary Stanley, of Beverly, Massachusetts; children: 1. Ida F., married Frank E. Fickett, of Portland. 2. Gertrude. 3. Ralph Foster. 4. Mabel S., married Frank E. Grant, of Portland.

(IX) Ralph Foster, only son of Frank and Sarah F. (Stanley) Burnham, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 30, 1876. At an early age he removed with his parents to Portland, Maine. When eight years of age he began selling newspapers for Chisholm Brothers and paid his expenses while in the grammar school. Then entering the employment of Schlotterbeck & Foss, he paid his way through the high school. After graduating he entered the employ of J. B. Totten, where he remained until his health obliged him to leave the coast, when he came to Auburn in 1897 and bought out the drug business of B. L. Alden. In this business he is still engaged. Shortly after purchasing the business he devoted much time to experimenting with "iodides," and succeeding in filling a long-felt want in his "Sal iodide." This met with marked success and is extensively prescribed by physicians throughout New England. He also prepared a "Glyco-Tonic" which with the other formulæ he is developing into a worthy and profitable enterprise. It is to the study and energy of such men as Mr. Burnham that the state owes its position in the chemical as well as the manufacturing world. He is an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, having taken all of the degrees to the thirty-second, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He married, October 30, 1899, Clara Ella, daughter of John H. and Eleanor (Haskell) Shaw, of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham attend the Universalist church.

Robert Smith, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born about 1623. He settled in that part of Rowley which was set off as Boxford, and was living there in 1661. He was a quiet man, but interested in anything that pertained to the advancement of settlements in the town. He was a subscriber to the Major Denison fund in 1648. He died intestate August 30, 1693, and his son Samuel administered his estate October 3, 1698, which was valued at two hundred pounds. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas French. Children: 1. Mary, recorded at Rowley, born October 28, 1658. 2. Phebe, August 26, 1661. 3. Ephraim, October 29, 1663, mentioned be-

low. 4. Samuel, January 26, 1666. 5. Amy, August 16, 1668. 6. Sarah, June 25, 1670, died August 28, 1673. 7. Nathaniel, September 7, 1672. 8. Jacob, January 26, 1674. 9. Maria, December 18, 1677.

(II) Ephraim, son of Robert Smith, was born at Boxford, October 29, 1663, and resided at Boxford. He served in the Indian war under Governor Andros. He married, September 6, 1694, Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Perkins) Ramsdell. Children: 1. Elizabeth (twin), born March 1, 1696-97. 2. Hannah (twin), March 1, 1696-97. 3. Ephraim, January 30, 1698-99. 4. Lydia, September 8, 1699. 5. Hepsibah, March 25, 1700. 6. Priscilla, August 14, 1702. 7. John, November 18, 170—. 8. Nathan, baptized July 1, 1710. 9. Daniel, baptized August 31, 1712. 10. Abijah, baptized October 24, 1714, mentioned below.

(III) Abijah, son of Ephraim Smith, was baptized October 24, 1714, and died intestate at Leominster in 1787. He resided in Leominster, and married, in 1738, Lydia Rogers, of Boxford, who was baptized in 1720. Among his children was Manasseh, mentioned below.

(IV) Manasseh, son of Abijah Smith, was born at Leominster, December 25, 1748, and died at Wiscasset, Maine, May 21, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1773 and for a time was chaplain in the revolutionary army. He afterwards studied law and began his practice in Leominster, and was clerk of the court there. He removed to Hollis, New Hampshire, and married there Hannah Emerson, born September 30, 1745, died April 16, 1825, daughter of Daniel Emerson. (See Emerson family.) In 1788 he went to Wiscasset, Maine, where he resided the remainder of his life, and accumulated a handsome property. He wrote a very illegible hand, and it is said that Judge Paine, trying to read a special plea of his, was brought to a stand and scolded him heartily. Smith said that he had been, as a minister, in the habit of writing fast, which led him to be careless. Children: 1. Hannah, born October 17, 1774, married, 1794, Samuel Sevey, born at Wiscasset, April 30, 1771, and had Hannah, Mary S., Samuel, Maria, William, Edwin S., Joseph S., Julia D., Ralph E., Manasseh, Bradbury, Theodore and Lucy S. Sevey. 2. Mary, born February 1, 1776, married Ivory Hovey Jr., and had Fannie E., Ivory T., Mary H., George W., Lucy A., Joseph S., Susan and Sarah Hovey; died at East Thomaston, Maine, April 21, 1848. 3. Lydia Rogers, born December 15, 1777, died at Wiscasset, July 16, 1858. 4.

Manasseh, born August 16, 1779, married Olivia Hovey, of Berwick, Maine; children: i. Child, died young; ii. Manasseh, born July 15, 1807; iii. Frances O., born October 15, 1809, married William T. Hilliard; iv. Eliza W., born March 21, 1812, married Dr. J. C. Bradbury; v. Temple H., died young; vi. Hannah E., married Charles Woodman, of Burlington; vii. Olivia S., born February 12, 1819; viii. Joseph Emerson, died young. 5. Joseph Emerson, born March 6, 1782, died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1837. 6. Lucy, born September 22, 1783, died at Wiscasset, April 28, 1840. 7. Samuel Emerson, born March 12, 1788, mentioned below. 8. Edwin, born July 14, 1790, married Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hurd, of Wal-doborough; children: i. Samuel Emerson, born in Alva, April 20, 1821, died December 5, 1855, married ——— Copeland; ii. Edwin J., born in Warren, Maine, March 30, 1826, married ——— Hodgeman, of Warren.

(V) Samuel Emerson, son of Manasseh Smith, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, March 12, 1788, died March 4, 1860, at Wiscasset, Maine. He studied at Groton Academy and graduated at Harvard College in 1808. He studied law with Samuel Dana, of Groton, and with his brothers Manasseh and Joseph E., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, February 25, 1812. The same year he established an office at Wiscasset, Maine. He was active in politics, was a Democrat; in 1819 was elected representative to the general court of Massachusetts, and the next year to that of Maine, after the state had been established. In 1821 he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, as successor of Judge Weston. He was governor of Maine three years, 1831-32-33. During his administration the subject of the northeastern boundary was uppermost in the minds of the people. The question in controversy had been submitted to the King of the Netherlands, and Judge Preble went to the Hague to manage the cause. In January, 1831, the king rendered his award, placing the line on a ridge of highlands instead of the bed of a river, according to the language of the treaty, gave just indignation to the people of the state, and led to a repudiation of the award. A long correspondence and discussion took place between Governor Smith and the authorities at Washington. The United States government was desirous of having the award accepted, and was willing to pay the state of Maine for any loss of territory. The messages of Governor Smith in regard to the controversy were sound



and judicious, and met with popular approval. Another measure of importance was the change of the seat of government to Augusta, and the building of the capitol. In the third year of his administration the country was disturbed by the nullification movements in South Carolina, and the agitations concerning the charter of the United States bank, and a modification of the tariff. The government took a firm stand in support of the president, and says: "In this alarming crisis of our national affairs, we cannot but rejoice that the executive department of the national government, sustained, as it is, by a vast majority of the American people, has announced its determination to support and carry into effect the constitution and laws of the United States." At the expiration of his third term of office Governor Smith retired to private life until 1835, when he was restored to the bench of common pleas. In 1837 he withdrew from the bench and in October of that year was appointed one of the commissioners to revise and codify the public laws. The first edition of the revised statutes was the result of the labors of this commission. He was one of the forty-nine corporate members of the Maine Historical Society. He married, September 12, 1832, Louisa Sophia, daughter of Hon. Henry Weld Fuller, of Augusta. Children: 1. Samuel Emerson, born in Augusta, August 31, 1833, died at Wiscasset, January 21, 1881. 2. Joseph Emerson, born March 19, 1835 (married first, Helen, daughter of William Cooper, of Pittston; second, Sarah, daughter of Major John Babson, of Wiscasset; third Amy Bowie, of Baltimore, Maryland; children: i. Stuart Ingalls, died 1869, aged three; ii. Maud Fuller, married Loring Briggs, of Brookline, Massachusetts; iii. Joseph Emerson; iv. Aimee, married Harold Clifton Lane, of San Antonio, Texas). 3. Henry Weld Fuller, born at Wiscasset, May 6, 1837, died October 26, 1866. 4. Edwin Manasseh, born December 26, 1838; ["Captain Edwin M. Smith \* \* \* completed a full course at Bowdoin College, after which he studied law and then finished his education by travel in Europe. Shortly after his return from abroad the war broke out, and with the ardor of a youthful nature he enlisted in the conflict. He was the first volunteer from his native town. His company unanimously elected him captain, and with it he joined the Fourth Maine and fought his first battle at Bull Run. Captain Smith is said to have been one of the last officers of his regiment to leave the battlefield, and he barely escaped with his life by the use of his revolver.

Soon after he was commissioned major of his regiment, but declined the office, preferring to follow his colonel, then made a brigadier-general, upon his staff as assistant adjutant-general." (From "Major General Hiram J. Berry, His Career, etc.," by Edward K. Gould, published at Rockland, Me., in 1899.) He was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.] 5. Benjamin Fuller, mentioned below.

(VI) Benjamin Fuller, son of Samuel Emerson Smith, was born at Wiscasset, February 28, 1842, died there March 23, 1885. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863. He began the practice of law in the office of Melville W. Fuller, in Chicago, being a partner with him in the firm of Fuller & Smith. Later he went to Wiscasset, where he practiced his profession. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the governor's staff. He was county attorney, and served the town as selectman, auditor, overseer of the poor and superintendent of schools. In religion he was an Episcopalian. He married, December 25, 1866, in St. John's Church at Bangor, Marion Louise, daughter of Daniel Mosely Howard, of Bangor. (See Howard family elsewhere.) Children: 1. Howard Bainbridge, born in Chicago, March 8, 1868, now in Germany. 2. Christine Louise, born in Bangor, October 6, 1869, died August 9, 1902. 3. Marion Stuart, born in Bangor, March 31, 1871 (married, September 26, 1906, Dr. A. Theodore Gaillard, of Charlestown, South Carolina; resides in Atlanta, Georgia; had son Theodore Lee Gaillard, born in New York City, November 18, 1907). 4. Harold Joseph Emerson, mentioned below.

(VII) Harold Joseph Emerson, son of Benjamin Fuller Smith, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, May 1, 1877. He was sent to Germany in early youth to be educated, and he attended Karl's Gymnasium at Stuttgart and the Vitzthum Gymnasium at Dresden, Germany. He returned to his native land in 1892 and engaged in the fire insurance business in Bangor, in the office of D. M. Howard. From 1895 to 1907 he was connected with the Long Island Railroad Company in New York City. Since 1907 he has resided in the old home at Wiscasset, built one hundred and twenty-five years ago, his son being the fifth generation of the Smith family to live in it. Mr. Smith has taken an active interest in the affairs of the town and is at present on the board of selectmen of Wiscasset. He is a Republican in politics and an Episcopalian in re-

ligion. He married, May 17, 1905, Susan Cowles, born at Chicago, November 1, 1882, daughter of John Cowles and Susan Rae (Henry) Grant, of Chicago. (See Grant family.) Children: 1. Marion Howard, born in New York, May 11, 1906. 2. Emerson, born in Wiscasset, October 25, 1907.

The ancestry of the children of Benjamin Fuller and Marion Louise (Howard) Smith has been traced through the various lines to the following pioneers: Thomas Edmunds, of Wethersfield, Connecticut; Griffin Graft, of Roxbury (1631); Thomas Gardiner, who came in the ship "Elizabeth," 1635; Rebecca Croke (1646); Rev. Thomas Weld, of Roxbury (1632); Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn; Thomas Savage, who came in the ship "Planter" to Boston in 1636; William Hutchins, Boston, 1634; Edward Tyng, Boston, 1636; Thomas Fox, of Cambridge, died 1693; Rev. John Rogers, of Plymouth, 1635, settled later at Rowley; Hezekiah Usher, of Cambridge, died 1676; Zacchens Gould, 1638; Edward Giles, of Salem, 1633; Job Swinnerton, Salem, 1637; Thomas Flagg, 1637; Michael Lef-fenwell, of Woburn; John Winslow, married Mary Chilton; Samuel Edson, of Salem, died 1692; John Fobes, of Duxbury; Rev. James Keith, of Scotland, 1662; Richard Williams, of Taunton, 1633, cousin to Oliver Cromwell; Richard Holden, Ipswich, 1634; Stephen Fos-dick, Charlestown, 1635; Samuel Packard, 1638; Thomas French, of Ipswich, 1638; John Ramsdell, of Lynn, 1630; Rev. William Perkins, of Ipswich and Topsfield, 1631; Elizabeth Wooten, of Roxbury, 1636; Jeremiah Rogers, of Dorchester, before 1672; Jabez Pears, of Dorchester, 1631; John Marston, 1660; Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich, 1638; Rev. Peter Bulkeley, of Concord, 1659; Jane (Allen) Bulkeley; Nicholas Brown, of Reading, 1654; John Brown, of Reading, 1634; Rev. John Fiske, of Chelmsford, 1637; Elizabeth Clark, sister of John Clark, Newport, Rhode Island; Joseph Emerson, of Mendon; Cornelius Waldo; Hannah Cogswell, of Ipswich; William Moody came in the ship "Mary and John" to Ipswich, 1633; Thomas Brad-bury, of Salisbury, 1639; John Perham, of Boston and Ipswich, 1631; Henry Sewell, 1634; Jane Dummer; Hannah Fessenden, died in York, 1723; Anthony Fisher, of Dedham, 1637; Nicholas Marriott, of Salem and Marble-head, 1637; Robert Crossman, of Taunton, 1657; Gilbert Brooks, Rehoboth, 1621; John Bryant, Scituate, 1639; Stephen Bryant, of Plymouth, 1632; John Hall, of Charlestown, 1697; Rev. William Blackstone, 1623, the first

settler of Boston; Thomas Brown; Thomas Edwards, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, died 1688; Edward Spaulding, of Braintree, 1640; William Simmons, of Concord, died 1672; Dolor Davis, died 1673; John Hall, of Dover, New Hampshire, 1694; William Furber, of Dover, 1637; Quentin Pray, of Lynn and Braintree, 1667; John Downing, of Braintree, 1640; Henry Sewall, of Ipswich, 1634.

(For preceding generations see Robert Smith I.)

(V) Manasseh (2), eldest son of SMITH Manasseh (1) and Hannah (Emerson) Smith, was born in Hollis, August 16, 1779. He removed with his family to Maine, graduated from Harvard in 1800, and established himself in Warren, where he died, a worthy and prominent citizen, in 1822. He married Olivia Hovey, daughter of Dr. Ivory Hovey, of Berwick, by whom he had eight children.

(VI) Manasseh Hovey, son of Manasseh and Olivia (Hovey) Smith, was born in 1807 and died in 1865. He married Mary Myrick Dole (see below), and they were the parents of seven children: Mary Caroline, Manasseh, Elizabeth H., Everett, Edith, Harold and Osgood.

(VII) Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Manasseh H. and Mary M. (Dole) Smith, was born in Warren, July 29, 1838, and married, November 13, 1861, Frederick Fox, lawyer, who was born in 1827, died in Portland, 1894 (see Fox IX).

(VII) Manasseh (3), eldest son of Manasseh H. and Mary M. (Dole) Smith, was born in Warren, Maine, December 24, 1841, and is a lawyer. He resides at Woodfords. He married, 1871, Georgiana W. Hall, of Quebec, who was born in Quebec, 1848, daughter of George B. Hall. They have eight children: Mary, Gertrude, Helen, Katherine Benson, Manasseh (4), Ruth, Bertha and Ralph.

Mary Myrick (Dole) Smith (see Smith VI above) was a descendant of Richard Dole (q. v.), through Richard (II), Richard (III), Enoch (IV), Amos (V), and

(VI) Hon. John, fifth son of Amos and Molly (Page) Dole, was born in Shirley, in 1773. He settled in Lincoln county in the province of Maine, where he held the office of judge of the court of common pleas, and died in 1842. He married Elizabeth Carleton, by whom he had nine children: Sullivan, Carleton, Mary W., Nancy, Jefferson, Albert G., William King, Elizabeth C. and Mary Myrick, next mentioned.

(VII) Mary Myrick, child of Judge John

and Elizabeth (Carleton) Dole, was born in Alna, Lincoln county, Maine, in 1818, and died in Portland, 1905, aged eighty-seven years. She married Manasseh H. Smith (see Smith VI).

John Smith came from England, SMITH about 1630, to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and probably died October 2, 1710, at the extreme age of ninety-six years. In 1663 he succeeded Rev. William Sargent as pastor of the Barnstable church; subsequently went to Long Island and New Jersey, and in 1675 removed to Sandwich, becoming pastor of church there 1676, continuing until 1688, when, at the age of seventy-four, his pastorate was terminated at his own request. He married, 1643, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Hinckley, who was brother of Thomas Hinckley, afterward governor. Children: 1. Samuel, born April, 1644. 2. Sarah, May, 1645. 3. Eben, October, 1646. 4. Mary, November, 1647. 5. Dorcas, August, 1650. 6. John, died 1651. 7. Shubael, born November, 1653. 8. John, September, 1656. 9. Benjamin, January 7, 1658. 10. Ichabod, January 7, 1660. 11. Elizabeth, February, 1662. 12. Thomas, February, 1664; see forward. 13. Joseph, December 6, 1667.

(II) Thomas, eighth son of John Smith, was prominent in public affairs. He was representative to the general court, 1698-99; one of the two selectmen, 1697; was town treasurer of Sandwich at time of his death, December 9, 1700. He married Abigail ———. Children: 1. Samuel, born January, 1688, see forward. 2. John, born February 7, 1689. 3. Thomas, December 25, 1691. 4. Isaac, February 11, 1693. 5. Abigail, January 17, 1695. 6. Rebecca, November 7, 1697, married Rev. Benjamin Fessenden. 7. Shubael, November 20, 1699.

(III) Samuel, eldest son of Thomas Smith, is mentioned by Rev. Mr. Fessenden as "one of the heads of families" in Sandwich, 1730; little more is known of him. He married, October 6, 1717, Bethia, daughter of Hon. John Chipman. She was of "Mayflower" descent. Among the passengers of that historic vessel were John Tilley and wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, and John Howland. The two last-named married, after reaching Plymouth, and their daughter Hope married Elder John Chipman, 1646, and their granddaughter Bethia became wife of Samuel Smith. Children of Samuel and Bethia (Chipman) Smith: 1. Thomas, born September 17, 1718. 2. Samuel, February 19, 1720. 3. Abigail, December

16, 1722, married Samuel Thaxter, of Hingham. 4. Bethia, December 10, 1724, married Thomas Loring of Hingham. 5. Mary, May 8, 1727, married Calvin Gay, of Hingham. 6. John, September 12, 1729. 7. Rebecca, July 19, 1731, married Elisha Bisby, of Pembroke. 8. Shubael, June 10, 1733. 9. Deborah, May 6, 1737. 10. Stephen, May 30, 1739, see forward. 11. and 12. Lucy and Lydia (twins), November 3, 1741; Lucy died aged three weeks; Lydia married Joseph Loring, of Hingham.

(IV) Stephen, son of Samuel Smith, was born in Sandwich, May 30, 1739. In 1772 he removed to Machias, Maine, where a settlement had been made nine years earlier. In 1776 he was appointed truck master to the Indians, by the provincial congress, his duties being to provision the Indians and keep them from taking an active part against the colonists in the revolution. Next year he is known as Captain Smith of the militia, and was associated with Colonel John Allen, Colonel Eddy and Major Stillman in defense of the settlements in eastern Maine. In numerous skirmishes he proved himself a good commander, and one whom the Indians respected and obeyed. He was frequently mentioned in reports to the governor and council for his excellent service. In 1777, when the soldiers at Machias were suffering for supplies, he advanced money to pay them off, and also for blankets, of which they were in great need. These sums were afterward repaid him. His reports, now in the Massachusetts archives, are model business documents. In 1781 he was on the committee of safety and correspondence. He was one of the first selectmen of Machias, when the town was incorporated, 1784, and in 1790 President Washington appointed him first collector of customs there. He was one of the first sixteen proprietors of the first meeting house, 1774, his subscription being the largest on the list, and a liberal supporter of the first minister, Rev. James Lyon. He was made a Mason in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, March 26, 1778; a charter member of Warren Lodge, Machias, 1777; its first treasurer, and to 1787, and at times advanced money to the lodge for its needs. He was a mill owner and lumber manufacturer; and partner for some years with George Stillman. He married, 1762, Deborah, daughter of Jonathan and Patience Ellis, of Plymouth. He died September 29, 1806; she died March 4, 1825. Their grave stones have recently been identified, and their descendants are caring for the graves. Children, first five born in Sand-



wich, the others in Machias: 1. Stephen, born November 6, 1763, married Hannah Hill; children: Deborah, married Harrison Thatcher; Ellis; John Otis; Thomas; Adeline, married Simon Elwell; Turner Nathan; George; Mary, married Fred Bowker, second ——— Ward; Coffin; Harrison. 2. Deborah, born February 22, 1766, married Joseph Wallace; children: Louis J.; John T.; William E.; George W.; Elizabeth T., married Stephen J. Bowles; Charles A.; Deborah. 3. William Ellis, born December 8, 1767, married Hannah Lyon; children: Stephen; Maria, married Wilmot W. Nash; James; Harrison T.; William F.; Joseph Warren; Charles Edward; Henry L.; Caroline. 4. Samuel, born December 28, 1769, married Sally Kelly; children: William; Sally, married Nathaniel Wilson; Samuel; Betsey, married John H. McAllister; George S.; Deborah, married Benjamin Maloon. 5. Joseph Otis; see forward. 6. Jane, born November 16, 1774, married Silas Turner; children: Sally, married Cyrus W. Foster; Eliza; Miranda, married Joshua A. Lowell; Ellery; Rebecca, married Ovid Burrall; Deborah, married Peter S. J. Talbot; Betsey. 7. Lydia, born January 18, 1777, married Samuel P. Clark; children: Parker; Judith, married H. T. Smith; Deborah, married William F. Smith; Hannah; Nelson; Sarah; Lydia; Jane, married Enoch Dorman, (second) Stephen Longfellow. 8. Elizabeth Otis, born August 11, 1779, married Ebenezer Inglee; children: Charles; Anna, married Dennis Garland; William; Betsey; Jane; Lewis; John; Charles. 9. George S., born September 14, 1781, married Sally Farnsworth; children: William B., George S., Thomas D. Four of the ancestors of Captain Stephen Smith on his mother's side came over in the "Mayflower," viz.: John and Elizabeth Tilley, their daughter Elizabeth and John Howland. Soon after their arrival at Plymouth John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley. Hope Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth, married Elder John Chipman in 1646, and their granddaughter Bethia, daughter of the Hon. John Chipman, married Samuel Smith and was the mother of Stephen Smith.

(V) Joseph Otis, M. D., son of Stephen Smith, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 31, 1772. He resided in Addison, Maine, where he was highly regarded for his professional ability and fine personal traits of character. He married, 1804, Betsey Strout Coffin, widow of Barnabas Coffin, daughter of Jeremiah Strout. Children: 1. Deborah Ellis, born May 25, 1805, died February 11,

1868; married Oliver Nash. 2. Stephen, born February 11, 1807, married Almy Springer. 3. Barnabas Coffin, born January 13, 1809, see forward. 4. George Stillman, born November 27, 1812, died September 12, 1850; married Elizabeth P. Bradley.

(VI) Barnabas Coffin, son of Dr. Joseph Otis Smith, was born January 13, 1809, and died January 3, 1881. He passed the first twenty-five years of his life in his native town—Addison, Maine—after that residing in Weston, Hodgdon and Linneus. His busy life was devoted to farming and lumbering, and his sons were early trained to assist in the varied duties of such a life. Although he never held public office, he was a public-spirited man, and most earnest in his interest in the church and moral reforms, the cause of temperance being especially near his heart. He married, January 14, 1834, Maria Louise Small, who died in 1864, while three of her sons were battling for the Union under General Grant, in Virginia. She was a refined Christian woman, with a calm nature, yet possessing great decision of character—qualities which descended in large degree to her sons. Children: 1. Zemro A., born August 26, 1837, married Alice Robinson. 2. Joseph O., see forward. 3. George A., born September 9, 1842, killed in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 19, 1864. 4. Susan E., born August 19, 1847, married Frank C. Nickerson. 5. Neal D., born December 21, 1853, married Mary M. Williams. 6. Berda, born December 9, 1857, died March 23, 1858. 7. Clare L., born September 30, 1860, married Fred W. Roberts.

(VII) Joseph Otis, son of Barnabas C. Smith, was born in Weston, Maine, April 24, 1839, and died in Skowhegan, August 31, 1905. His boyhood and early manhood were spent in Weston and Hodgdon. He was educated in the common schools of those towns, and at Houlton Academy, now Ricker Classical Institute, and after completing his studies he taught country schools in the neighborhood of his home. He entered the army August 14, 1863, and was on detached duty until May following, when he joined Company C, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, at Gloucester Point, Virginia. He was promoted corporal September 1, 1864, first sergeant December 1 following, and May 2, 1865, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F. He participated in all the battles of the regiment in 1864-65, including Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Deep Run and Appomattox. He was also with troops on duty in New York during



*Joseph O. Smith.*





the presidential election of 1864. After the cessation of hostilities he was provost marshal and assistant superintendent of freedmen for Stafford county, and subsequently assistant adjutant general of the sub-district of Essex, with headquarters at Rappahannock, Virginia. He was never wounded, but was stricken down with fever, and was a patient in the field hospital through the greater part of October, 1864. Like most veterans, he bore the consequences of the privations and exposures of his service in after life. The watchers at his bedside during his last moments, when the mind in the weakened body roved at will, learned how strong were the impressions of his army life, as words fell from his fevered lips showed that he was living over again the incidents of camp and field. He greatly prized his association with his fellow soldiers, and attended their meetings as often as possible. He was an original member of Seth Williams Post, G. A. R., Augusta, and on removing to Skowhegan was transferred to Russell Post, of which he became commander. He was a member of the Union Veteran Union, and was made colonel of A. Lincoln Command. He was elected March 7, 1883, to membership in the Maine Commandery, Loyal Legion, and that body published an appreciative memorial at the time of his death.

For five years following his return from the army, Mr. Smith was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Hodgdon. On September 25, 1878, he purchased the *Somerset Reporter*, which under a different name had been conducted by his brother, Zemro A. Smith, ten years before. He had as partners, at different times, Edward P. Mayo and Elmer E. McNeelie. January 1, 1904, the last-named assumed the financial management, Mr. Smith retaining the editorial control. This arrangement allowed him to continue his editorial work even in failing health, and after he was confined to his house. His last contribution to the paper was an article on the late Hon. John Hay, only a few months before his own death. He impressed his personality strongly upon his paper, and made it a strong advocate of local interests, and lofty moral and political principles. His public services were of conspicuous usefulness, and he brought to them high ability and sterling integrity. In Hodgdon, prior to 1872, he was town clerk, superintending school committeeman, town treasurer, and postmaster. In 1869-70 he represented Hodgdon in the legislature, and in 1872-73 was assistant clerk of the house, taking up his residence in Augusta the latter

year, and lived there until 1885, except two years (1879-80) spent in Skowhegan. He was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, 1874-75; deputy secretary of state, 1876-80; secretary of state, 1881-84; state insurance commissioner, 1885-93. Regarding this service the *Kennebec Journal* paid him a lofty tribute, saying: "It has been given to few men to serve our state longer or in more responsible positions, and both as an official and citizen he commanded the confidence of all." His interest in politics constituted an important part of his life. He was secretary of the Republican state committee, 1876-80, when Mr. Blaine was chairman; and served on the state committee 1890-1902. His last public position was that of presidential elector-at-large, 1900. As the Maine electors met before those of any other state, and Mr. Smith was first to vote, he considered that he had the honor of casting the first electoral vote for Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president. Early in life he joined the Free Baptist church of Hodgdon, and later became a member of Bethany Baptist Church of Skowhegan, of which he was a deacon at the time of his death. He was affiliated with Somerset Lodge and Chapter, of the Masonic fraternity. For several years he had been a director in the Second National Bank. His scholarly ability and tastes were recognized in 1893, when Colby College conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts, his son, George Otis, receiving the bachelor's degree at the same time.

Mr. Smith married, March 17, 1860, Cordelia Smith, daughter of Daniel and Keziah (Underhill) Smith, of Hodgdon. Mrs. Smith died in Richmond, Virginia, November 13, 1865. One child, Eda Kezia, born November 10, 1861, married, November 2, 1898, Edward Leighton Pegram, of Decatur, Illinois. Mr. Smith married (second) November 21, 1868, Emma Mayo, who survives him; she was daughter of Rev. Leonard and Nancy (Withington) Mayo, of Hodgdon. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith: 1. George Otis, see forward. 2. Josephine Withington, born June 5, 1873, married August 28, 1900, William B. Pierce, of Beverly, Massachusetts. They have two children: Rachel Barron, born January 2, 1904, and Esther Mayo, born April 20, 1908.

(VIII) George Otis, only son of Joseph Otis Smith, was born in Hodgdon, February 22, 1871. He graduated from Colby College in 1893, and immediately joined a United States Geological Survey field party

working on the Marquette iron range in Michigan. During the next three years he took a post-graduate course in geology at Johns Hopkins University, spending one field season on the Marquette range, and another in reconnaissance work in the state of Washington. On his graduation with the degree of Ph.D., in June, 1896, he joined the United States Geological Survey as assistant geologist, having taken the first civil service examination held for that position. In July, 1901, he was promoted to geologist and in 1906 was appointed geologist in charge of petrology, with scientific supervision of all the survey work in that department. In the course of his professional career he has worked in Michigan, Washington, Utah, North Carolina, the New England states, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In the course of his Washington work he made a special study of several artesian basins, and the results were published as a water-supply paper. His experience in that state also included economic work in the coal fields, and the results were published in a survey report on the coal fields of the Pacific coast. In connection with a special reconnaissance along the northwestern boundary and across the Cascade range, in 1901, he made a topographic map upon which to record geologic observations, exact geographic locations being necessary in examining the boundary monuments. The results of his investigations in Washington, in addition to his report on coal, were published by the survey as a report on the rocks of Mount Ranier; in the Tecoma, Ellensburg and Mount Stuart folios; in a paper on the geology and physiology of central Washington; and in a paper on gold mining in central Washington. In addition Dr. Smith contributed papers to the bulletins of the Geological Society of America, and to various periodicals; an article on the Mount Baker mining district, in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* in 1902. The Clealum iron ores were described in a contribution to the "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," 1901. In 1900 the Geological Survey issued the Tintic special folio in which Dr. Smith described the geologic structure of a famous Utah camp. An account of the occurrence and origin of the ore bodies, the joint work of Messrs. Tower and Smith, had appeared the year before as a report on the geology and mining industry of the Tintic district. While pursuing his investigations of the areas of crystalline rocks in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, including the granites used as building stones, he made a special study

of several minerals of economic value, including molybenite. He also prepared the 1905 production reports on mica, graphite and asbestos. In addition to his geologic work, Dr. Smith served as chairman of a committee on accounting and bookkeeping, working under the direction of the committee on departmental methods, otherwise known as the Keep Commission. This gave him opportunity to familiarize himself with the details of departmental administration, and he also acted for several months as chairman of the committee on business methods in the Geological Survey. In April, 1907, he was appointed by President Roosevelt director of the survey, to succeed Charles D. Walcott, taking the oath of office on May 1st. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Dr. Smith married, November 18, 1896, Grace M., daughter of Stephen and Helen (Miller) Coburn, of Skowhegan. Children: Charles Coburn, born October 4, 1897; Joseph Coburn, September 14, 1900; Helen Coburn, December 4, 1904; Elizabeth Coburn, December 3, 1907.

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(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(V) Stephen (2), son of Stephen SMITH (1) and Deborah (Ellis) Smith, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, November 6, 1763, died in Machias, Maine, about 1830. He married Hannah Hill. Children: Deborah, Ellis, Thomas, Adeline, Turner, Nathan, George, Mary, Coffin, Harrison and John Otis.

(VI) John Otis, son of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Hill) Smith, was born in Machias, Maine, in 1790, died there in 1845. He married Love Scott, whose ancestors came from Scarboro, Maine, to Machias about 1763. Children: Hannah, Deborah, Theodore, Sarah, John, Nathan T., Evelyn, Delia, Harlan and William Otis.

(VII) William Otis, son of John Otis and Love (Scott) Smith, born in Machias, Maine, March 25, 1816, died there March 10, 1902. He was a lumber merchant, and belonged to the state militia of Maine. He married Susan C. Hoyt, fifth child of Daniel and Eleanor (Harvey) Hoyt, and granddaughter of Daniel Hoyt. Children: 1. William Otis, deceased. 2. Emeline Love, married Jonathan A. Longfellow; children: Frederick Otis, William Morris, Elizabeth Mayhew and Ada Amelia Longfellow. 3. Elizabeth Penniman, married

Edgar M. Gilpatrick, child: Roy Hawkes. 4. John Herbert, deceased. 5. Henry Herbert, see forward.

(VIII) Henry Herbert, son of William Otis and Susan C. (Hoyt) Smith, was born at Machias, Maine, January 9, 1855. He received his early education in the common schools of Machias and at Washington Academy at East Machias. He then entered Bowdoin College, graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1877, out of course, and in the same year graduated as Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He at once began practice in Machias, remaining for a period of nineteen years, after which he removed to Whitneyville, Connecticut, where he remained for four and a half years, and thence removed to New Haven, same state, where he has remained in general practice to the present time (1908). He has contributed articles from time to time to various medical journals of the county on medical topics, which were widely circulated and read with interest. In addition to his professional duties he is serving in the capacity of director of the People's Bank and Trust Company of New Haven. While a resident of Maine Dr. Smith was a member of the Maine Academy of Medicine, the Maine Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine, and from 1885 to 1893 was secretary of the board of United States examining surgeons for pensions. He is now a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, New Haven County Medical Society, New Haven Citizens Medical Society, Graduate Club of New Haven, Union League of New Haven, and of the Connecticut Society, Sons of American Revolution. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias, Maine, which he joined in 1885, and of which he is past master; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; St. Croix Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; Delta Lodge of Perfection and Deering Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of which he is past grand master. After removing to New Haven he affiliated with the various lodges there and received his thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Pyramid Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He is a Republican in politics. Dr. Smith married, December 24, 1877, at Machias, Maine, Mary Elizabeth Longfellow, daughter of Edwin and Agnes B. (Brown) Longfellow, of Machias. Mrs. Smith died April 15, 1884, leaving two children: Agnes

Longfellow and Philip Seabury Smith, the latter an electrical engineer. In 1897 he married Julia Brown Longfellow, a sister of his first wife.

One of the numerous lines of SMITH this name, whose origin has been lost in the mists and uncertainties of the past, when records were illy kept, begins, as far as is now ascertainable, in Orrington, Maine. Like others of the name, the present family has been useful in clearing up the wilderness and in developing civilization in New England, and has been worthily represented in professional life throughout the country.

(I) The present line begins with Captain Heman Smith, who was a master mariner, active in the commerce of his day.

(II) David, son of Captain Heman Smith, is supposed to have been born in Orrington, Maine, where he died. The maiden name of his wife was also Smith, but no record appears of the date of their marriage or her baptismal name.

(III) Heman (2), son of David Smith, was born in Orrington, Maine, and in early manhood was a farmer. About 1830 he bought a farm of one hundred acres in that town, and later on engaged in dairying, and the breeding of pure-blooded Jersey cattle and fine horses. He was a member of the Congregational church, in which both his wife and himself were active workers. In politics he was a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. He married, in 1833, Lydia Buffum Wheeler, daughter of Captain Simeon Wheeler, of Harpswell. Their children were four sons and a daughter.

(IV) Heman Page, son of Heman (2) and Lydia (Buffum) (Wheeler) Smith, was born in Orrington, Maine, December 31, 1842. He began his education in the common schools, passed through the high school, and while preparing for college the civil war began. Discontinuing his studies to enter the service of his country, he enlisted, July 24, 1862, as a private in Company B, First Regiment Maine Heavy Artillery, and was appointed corporal. At the age of twenty he was promoted to sergeant, later to orderly sergeant, and at the age of twenty-one was commissioned lieutenant. His regiment was engaged for eighteen months in manning the fortifications defending the national capital. It was then equipped as infantry, and went to the front, being assigned to the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the most eventful



campaigns and desperate battles of the war, including the battles of Fredericksburg Pike, North Anna, Totopotomoy, the two assaults on Petersburg, the battle of Jerusalem Road, the siege of Petersburg, followed by the battle of Deep Bottom, the capture of the Weldon Railroad, the engagements at Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run, Sailor's Creek, Cold Harbor, Vaughn Road and Farmville, and the brilliant operations at Appomattox Court House, which marked the downfall of the Confederacy and the final victory of the Union cause. In the assault on Petersburg, on June 18, 1864, Lieutenant Smith's regiment suffered the extraordinary loss of six hundred and four men. The Rebellion Records show this to have been the greatest loss sustained by any regiment in a single engagement during the war, while the percentage of killed was exceeded in only one instance. In this assault Smith (then orderly sergeant) received a serious wound in the thigh, from a piece of shell, which confined him for more than two months in Lincoln Hospital, Washington City. At the end of this time, and while still in a critical condition, he was conveyed on a stretcher to the cars, and taken to Augusta, Maine, and he was there mustered out of the service of the United States, on August 21st, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant, being even then on crutches, fourteen months after receiving his wound, and more than four months after the cessation of hostilities.

After regaining his health, he entered Worthington & Warner's Business College, at Bangor, Maine, from which he graduated, and for the following two years he was a tutor in that institution. For a period of five years afterward he was connected with the publishing house of Woolworth, Ainsworth & Company, of Boston. For one year he was an instructor in Teachers' Institutes in the State of Massachusetts. Subsequently he accepted a position as instructor of drawing in the public schools of New York City, in which capacity he served with success for ten years. He was associated with the publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Company, in the work of introducing their works on drawing in the schools of the principal cities of the country, and while so occupied was author of White's Series of Drawing Books for Public Schools, published by that firm. He also engaged in institute work, in New York and Pennsylvania, and was frequently a lecturer on the subject of drawing, before Teachers' Institutes. During nine years of his busy career in this line, he was an instructor of drawing in

the National Summer School for Teachers, held at Glens Falls, New York. For five years he was supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Brooklyn, from which he resigned to engage in the publishing business. For a period of seven years he was vice-president of the publishing firm of Richardson, Smith & Company, and in 1905 became associated with the Macmillan Company, having charge of its educational department in Greater New York.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Park Congregational Church of Brooklyn, in which he was for thirty years a member of the board of trustees, resigning in 1907, and for the past twelve years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school of this church. He is a member of the Congregational Club of New York, and one of the fifteen organizing members, and is a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and served as president of the Sixth District Republican Association for several years. He is prominent in various patriotic organizations—U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, of which he was adjutant for two years, commander in 1893, and in 1899 was chairman of the memorial committee having in charge the Decoration Day observances at the tomb of General U. S. Grant. For some years past he has been Patriotic Instructor of his Post, and in that capacity has been instrumental in the useful work of providing schools with war veteran speakers on patriotic occasions, and presentation of national flags to schools on many occasions. He is also a companion of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and a member of the First Maine Regiment Organization of Veterans, of which he was vice-president in 1901, and president in 1908; and a member of the Maine Society of New York.

Mr. Smith married, November 13, 1867, in Brewer Village, Maine, Emily (Shedd) Hodges, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Tebbits) Hodges, of Brewer. Mrs. Smith was born in Brewer Village, and was a teacher in her native state. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith:

1. Ralph Weston, born 1869; he was educated in Brooklyn; is connected with Macmillan Company, publishers, New York City; married, and has three children.
2. Albert Ainsworth, born 1871; educated in Brooklyn; is a special agent of North River Fire Insurance Company of New York City; married, and has one child.

John Smith, immigrant ancestor SMITH of the Sudbury family, was born in England. He was an early settler at Watertown, Massachusetts, and was called "senior" in the records. He was admitted a freeman December 7, 1636. His wife Isabel was buried October 12, 1639, aged sixty. They probably came over with their son John, mentioned below. His land was adjacent to that of John Benjamin in 1645. Thomas, of Watertown, was probably his son, and perhaps also Daniel and Abraham, who were brothers.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Smith, was born in England about 1620. He married, October 8, 1647, Sarah, born about 1620, daughter of Robert Hunt, of Sudbury. Children, born at Sudbury, Massachusetts: 1. John, February 7, 1648. 2. Robert (named for Robert Hunt), May 11, 1654. 3. Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) Thomas, son of John (2) Smith, was born in Sudbury, July 24, 1658; married Abigail ———, who died December 9, 1735. Children, born in Sudbury: 1. James, November 15, 1670. 2. Thomas, December 3, 1679, mentioned below. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Henry, December 15, 1682. 5. Abigail, July 21, 1684, died November 12, 1730. 6. Jonathan, January 2, 1689. 7. Amos, January 21, 1699.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Smith, was born in Sudbury, December 3, 1679, died 1718. He married Elizabeth ———. Children, born at Sudbury: 1. Zephaniah, October 29, 1705. 2. Barzillai, March 4, 1707. 3. Keziah, March 16, 1708. 4. Abigail, March 29, 1711, died June 21, 1713. 5. Mary, February 23, 1713. 6. Bathsheba, June 14, 1715. 7. Elijah, April 14, 1717, was in the French and Indian war. 8. Abigail, March 12, 1722. 9. Henry, April 24, 1724. 10. Lois, November 1, 1726. 11. Eunice, died 1737.

(V) William, son or nephew of Thomas (2) Smith, was born in Sudbury. According to the family records and traditions he was killed in an attack on Ticonderoga during the old French and Indian war. He left a widow and two children, a son and daughter. The widow married again, and went to Boston with her husband and daughter. The son, Isaac, is mentioned below.

(VI) Isaac, son of William Smith, was born in Sudbury, June, 1752. He was brought up in the family of Peter Heywood Sr., of Concord, Massachusetts. (See Heywood.) Peter Heywood, his wife's brother, Joseph Weston, and their families,

with Isaac Smith, were the pioneer settlers of that part of old Canaan, now Skowhegan, Maine. Peter Heywood and Joseph Weston came first in the summer or early fall of 1771 with some of the boys and bringing some young cattle. They cut hay on some of the adjacent islands that had been cleared by the Indians, built a camp and left two of the boys, Eli Weston and Isaac Smith, to spend the winter and care for the cattle. The location was eighteen miles above Winslow, the nearest settlement, to which place the boys made one visit during the long winter. Heywood and Weston returned with the rest of their families in 1772. Weston appears to have been of Groton, Massachusetts, near Sudbury and Concord, at least for a time before removing to Maine. As soon as the Kennebec river opened they went up in boats and located about two miles and a half below Skowhegan Falls, near the islands, so that by cultivating the land on the islands and cutting, burning and clearing small tracts on the shore, they were able to raise a sufficient crop for their needs. Heywood's farm included the Leighton and Abram Wyman farms on the south river road, Skowhegan; Weston's was below. Isaac Smith married Hannah, born August 11, 1759, at Concord, daughter of Peter Heywood. (See Heywood.) She died May 11, 1811. He married (second) ——— Whitman. "Isaac Smith was a hardy, rather rough, bold hunter, and a faithful worker for Squire Heywood, who imitated the old farmer in the song of 'The Farmer's Boy' that I used to hear Dr. S. A. Patten's sister sing so often."—"He gave the lad the farm he had and his daughter for a bride." The story comes down to us that the wedding was in winter and the groom was hauling wood to the house with an ox team. He was called into the house when the minister came and was married, holding his goad stick by the little end in his left hand, the butt resting on the floor, and when the ceremony was over he started for the woods for another load. Isaac died at Hartland, Maine, March 27, 1835. He and the Westons aided the Arnold expedition on its way to Canada in 1775. Children of first wife: Abraham, mentioned below; Rhoda, Asa, Isaac, Elijah, Polly, John, Sarah, Will, Will, Stephen, Lydia. Children of second wife: Everett and a daughter.

(VII) Abraham, son of Isaac Smith, was born in Skowhegan, then Canaan, Maine, December 29, 1775, died in the present town of Canaan, February 13, 1853. He was a farmer and mill owner all his life in Canaan. At one

time he owned the mill on Skowhegan Island built in 1790 by Peter Heywood. Smith himself built the first mill within the present town of Canaan. He married, October 23, 1799, Mehitable Pollard, born January 1, 1784, daughter of Timothy Pollard. Her father was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire; was a private in Captain Archelaus Towne's company in the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Foot in the Continental army under Colonel Bridges in 1775, during the revolution; also a private in Captain Daniel Emerson's company, Colonel Wingate's regiment, mustered out July, 1776. Timothy Pollard applied for and received a pension from the federal government for his services. His pension was granted July 29, 1818. (See Massachusetts Archives, Eight Months Service, vol. 16, p. 48 Coat Rolls; Eight Months Service, Orders vol. 57, page file 19. New Hampshire State Papers vol. 14, p. 246-7; Provincial Papers of New Hampshire vol. 7, p. 717, and p. 346; U. S. Pensioners 1776-1834; Senate Papers 1833-5, vol. 8, pt. 1, p. 68.) Children of Abraham and Mehitable (Pollard) Smith were: 1. Timothy, died in infancy. 2. Timothy, died in infancy. 3. Hannah, born March 22, 1805, married Moses Ricker, of Canaan. 4. Osgood, April 25, 1807, mentioned below. 5. George Ulmer, June 16, 1811. 6. Lucinda, February 25, 1816, became the third wife of Moses Ricker.

(VIII) Osgood, son of Abraham Smith, was born at Skowhegan, Maine, April 25, 1807, died June 8, 1890. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and was a farmer and mill owner in Skowhegan and Canaan during his active life. He married (first) May 5, 1835, Hannah, born in Skowhegan, April 3, 1810, died March 28, 1857, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Wall) Page. Children: 1. Sewell Warren, born April 8, 1836, mentioned below. 2. Mary Jane, May 23, 1838, died February 19, 1859. 3. Llewellyn Clayton, February 16, 1843, died in Washington, D. C., January 29, 1863, while engaged in the army during the civil war; was a member of the Sixteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. 4. Benjamin Franklin, March 31, 1845, died in Danville prison, October, 1864, during the civil war; a member of the Thirty-first Maine Volunteer Infantry. 5. Sophronia, September 13, 1848, married, July 1, 1865, John H. Wyman, son of Joseph and Polly (Snow) Wyman. Mr. Smith married (second) January 9, 1859, Philomela Pollard Gowen, born January 17, 1817, died September 7, 1903.

(IX) Sewell Warren, son of Osgood Smith, was born in Canaan, Maine, April 8, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of Canaan, Clinton and Skowhegan. He worked during his youth on his father's farm. He enlisted September 30, 1861, in Company H of the First Maine Cavalry in the civil war. While in camp at Augusta he suffered an attack of typhoid fever, and upon his recovery he was detailed as clerk in the doctor's office in the military hospital at Augusta. On account of ill health was unable to continue in the service, and was discharged October 22, 1862. He followed his trade after returning to Skowhegan, and also farming. He went to Norwood, Massachusetts, 1872, returned in 1875. In 1897 he entered partnership with A. R. Bixby in the retail coal and wood business, and after two years bought out his partner and has since conducted the business alone with abundant success. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics. He is a member and has been commander of Russell Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a prominent member of the Congregational church. He married, November 23, 1862, Ellen H., born July 9, 1843, in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, daughter of Joseph and Polly (Snow) Wyman. Children: 1. Lillian Clayton, born May 22, 1864. 2. (adopted) Margaret, born September 8, 1881, in Winn.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(VII) Isaac, son of Isaac and SMITH Hannah (Heywood) Smith, was born in Canaan (now Showhegan), 1782. He married, 1804, Mary Hight. Children. 1. Shepard, never married. 2. Isaac, married Levina Horn. 3. William, married Sarah Martin. 4. Joseph, see forward.

(VIII) Joseph, son of Isaac and Mary (Hight) Smith, settled in Harmony, Maine. He was a farmer, and served in various positions of honor and was a selectman for a continuous period of twenty-five years. Politically he was a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. He died at the age of fifty-four years. He married Lupira Grant. Children: 1. Elmer, married Flora Moore. 2. Willard, see forward. 3. Clara, married Henry Bartlett.

(IX) Willard, son of Joseph and Lupira (Grant) Smith, was born in Harmony, Maine, March 29, 1852. He was educated in the common schools, and at Hartland Academy. After leaving the academy he engaged in farming and in the mercantile business, first at



Harmony and later at Hartland, where he is now located. He has served as selectman for several years, and in other local offices. He married Angie Bartlett, a native of Harmony, daughter of Henry Bartlett. Children: 1. Clyde H., see forward. 2. Clara, born 1878, died 1906; married Frank Norton. 3. Myron E., born 1880, a merchant in Hartland; married Frances Hall; one child. 4. Kleber, born 1882, a dentist; married Mary Goodrich. The mother of these children died in 1882, and Mr. Smith married second, Albra Cook.

(X) Clyde H., son of Willard and Angie (Bartlett) Smith, was born in Harmony, Maine, June 9, 1876. He was educated at Hartland Academy, and took a thorough commercial course in Shaw's Business College. He engaged in the mercantile business in Hartland, which he followed with marked success until 1904, when he was elected high sheriff of Somerset county, and he withdrew from business to discharge the duties of that office. He was re-elected in 1906, and served in all two terms of two years each. In 1907 he purchased an interest in the Steward Hardware & Plumbing Company, and became general manager of that corporation. From early manhood Mr. Smith has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served efficiently in all the town offices. In 1898 he was elected to the legislature, being the youngest man ever chosen to occupy that important position, and acquitted himself so creditably that he was again elected in 1902. From 1904 to 1908 he served as high sheriff, as above stated, and he was the youngest man ever elected to like position in the United States. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Smith married, April 17, 1908, Edna Page, born in Skowhegan, 1884, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Page, of Skowhegan.

The earliest date to which we can trace this family is about 1710, at Colchester, Connecticut, where Benjamin Smith lived and was probably born. We find one record of a Smith in Colchester in 1709, when Samuel Smith, a justice of the peace, signed a document. He may have been father of Samuel Smith, mentioned below.

(I) Samuel Smith, born about 1725, was married in Ashford, Connecticut, to Mehitable Watkins. He removed thence to Acworth, New Hampshire, in 1769, and settled at lot 9 in the fifth range of that town. Seven of his children were born in Ashford, and one in Acworth: 1. Samuel, mentioned below. 2. Mehitable. 3. Jedediah, married Ann Gustine,

and about 1795 removed to Langdon, New Hampshire. 4. Jerusha. 5. Ely, married Eunice Sawyer and lived in Acworth, where he died January 9, 1832. 6. Edward, married Patty Bryant and removed to Orford, New Hampshire. 7. Ransom, married Lettice Markham, and removed to Genesee. 8. Olive, married a Dewey.

(II) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Mehitable Smith, was born in 1749 in Ashford, Connecticut, and was twenty years old when he removed with the family to Acworth, New Hampshire. He taught the first public school in that town in 1773 and subsequently removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he married Sarah Grant. He finally settled in Fairlee, Vermont, where he was a prominent citizen. He was the town clerk thirty-five years, and was succeeded in that office by his son, Grant Smith. For six years, beginning with 1780, he represented his town in the state legislature. He was commissioned a captain in the Vermont militia by Governor Chittenden, June 23, 1778, and rendered efficient services. At the burning of Royalton, Vermont, his company was one of the first to respond to the call for protection. Children: Jedediah, Sarah, Grant, Lucy, Samuel and Anna.

(III) Grant, second son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Grant) Smith, was born December 19, 1778, in Fairlee, Vermont, and engaged in farming in that town. He was a member of the Congregational church and a Whig in politics. For twenty years he served as town clerk and held successfully nearly all the town offices. Was an officer in the militia during all his military age, rising to the rank of captain. He was one of the Plattsburg volunteers at the time of the battle there, during the war of 1812. He was married at Fairlee, September 4, 1830, to Rebecca Swift, born November 29, 1804, in that place, a daughter of Deacon Joshua and Martha (Marston) Swift, of Fairlee (see Swift VI). Children: Mary Perkins, born July 10, 1832; Myron Winslow, July 26, 1834; Harland Page, November 1, 1836; Martha Rebecca, March 10, 1839; Henry Barry, July 4, 1840; Newton Webster, October 12, 1844; Sheridan Irving, mentioned below.

(IV) Sheridan Irving, youngest child of Grant and Rebecca (Swift) Smith, was born April 16, 1847, in Fairlee, Vermont, and attended the public schools in that town, Thetford, and the Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont. He learned the trade of machinist and worked as a journeyman at South Law-

rence, Massachusetts, for two and a half years. From 1870 to 1904 he was in the employ of the Passumpsic railroad, at Lyndonville, Vermont, and was compelled by ill health to retire, since which time he has resided with his son in Oakland, Maine. He is a Methodist in religion, a Republican in politics and affiliates with the Lyndonville Lodge of Free Masons. He married Carrie M. Mason, born 1854, in Fairlee, Vermont. They have two sons, Perley Grant and Benjamin.

(V) Perley Grant, son of Sheridan Irving and Carrie M. (Mason) Smith, was born May 20, 1873, in Lyndonville, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He began to work in the road department of the Boston & Maine railroad, May 1, 1889. Within a year he left to enter the employ of the American Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, where he was employed from September to January, 1891, when he began an apprenticeship in the Boston & Maine railroad shops at Lyndonville. He left the railroad machine shops January 15, 1894, to work for S. C. Forsyth & Company at his trade. He went to work in the machine shops of the Concord & Montreal railroad shops at Concord, New Hampshire, December 15, 1894, and continued until June 30, 1895, when the road was leased to the Boston & Maine, and remained with the Boston & Maine until September 1, 1897, as machinist, and afterward as draughtsman. From December 1, 1898, to October 15, 1901, he was a draughtsman in the Boston office of the Boston & Maine railroad. From the last date to April 30, 1902, he was a draughtsman for the Central Vermont railroad, located at St. Albans, Vermont. He was draughtsman from May 1, 1902, until September 1, 1904, for the Maine Central railroad at Portland; was promoted to the position of general foreman for the Maine Central at Thompson Point and master mechanic from December 1, 1906, to May 15, 1907. He was master mechanic from May 16 to July 31, 1907, at Rumford Falls. Since then he has been master mechanic of the Somerset railroad at Oakland, Maine. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He is a member of the Master Car Builders' Association; of the New England Railroad Club of Boston. He married, August 19, 1895, Winifred Mason, born November 6, 1873, in North Monroe, New Hampshire, daughter of Phillip A. and Ella Mason. Children: 1. Phillip S., born June 4, 1898, in Concord, New Hampshire. 2. Harold N., November 8, 1904, in Portland, Maine.

The early immigrants to New England were mostly artisans and many of them men of little learning. That they were possessed of strong characters is evidenced in a thousand ways to the student of history. While the pen was an awkward instrument to many of them, they were industrious and conquered the wilderness, establishing the foundation of the civilization which we enjoy. Among the most useful men in the colonies were the Smiths who made all the nails used in the construction of buildings and nearly every implement of every sort employed in the rude life of the pioneers. A century previous the country people in England had taken surnames and it fell out that many who were smiths by occupation took the word for a patronymic. In the midst of these, where christian names were oft repeated, it has been difficult to trace a line of descent in many cases. Robert Smith was born about 1611, and was among the first at Exeter, New Hampshire, being a signer of the constitution in 1639. He settled in Hampton as early as 1657, and died there August 30, 1706. He was by trade a tailor, but probably engaged chiefly in husbandry in that pioneer period. His wife Susanna was killed by lightning, June 12, 1680, and he lived a widower for more than twenty-six years. No records of the birth of his children were made, and they may not appear herein in their chronological order. They included: John, Merribah, Asahel, Jonathan and Joseph.

The family herein traced was very early located in New Hampshire, but the lack of records in the early days of Rockingham county makes it extremely difficult to trace a continuous line.

(I) Nicholas Smith, who was probably a brother of other Smiths in the vicinity, was located at Exeter as early as 1658, and died there June 22, 1673, leaving real estate which was not wholly distributed among his children until after 1717. The records show that the baptismal name of his wife was Mary, and the following children are recorded in Exeter: Nathaniel, Nicholas, Anna and Theophilus.

(II) Nicholas (2), second son of Nicholas (1) and Mary Smith, was born September 3, 1661, in Exeter, and was a farmer and substantial citizen of that town, where he died 1715-16. Pike's Journal records under date of Sunday, September 28, 1707, "James Ferguson and his wife were slain by the Indians as they were returning from meeting. Nicholas Smith at the same time was wounded but escaped." His will is dated February 13,

1716, and was probated June 6, following, in which are named: his wife Mary, sons, Richard, Nathaniel, David, Nicholas, Benjamin, Edward, John, and daughters, Ann (who married a Clark), Mary, Elizabeth, Patience, Comfort and Abigail.

(III) Nathaniel, second son of Nicholas (2) and Mary Smith, was born September 15, 1695, in Exeter, and lived in the eastern part of the town, remote from its more populous portion. His name is not even found in the records of his time, and therefore his marriage cannot be found. His children were: 1. Mary, born December 7, 1721. 2. Nathaniel, mentioned below. 3. Patience, November 24, 1727. 4. David, April 13, 1730. 5. Elizabeth, February 24, 1732. 6. Sarah, March 1, 1734. 7. Anna, May 7, 1740.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) Smith, was born July 17, 1725, in Exeter, and was a farmer in that part of his native town which is now Epping, where he died December 20, 1773. No record of his marriage appears, but other records show that his wife's christian name was Mehitable, and his children born from 1756 to 1773 were: Mary, Nathaniel, Mehitable, Elizabeth, Lydia, Anna, John, Sarah, Jacob and Dorothy.

(V) Nathaniel (3), eldest son of Nathaniel (2) and Mehitable Smith, was born April 8, 1758, in Epping, where his home was through life. He married Mary Parsons and they were the parents of: Parsons, born September 25, 1779. Stevens, Mary, Nancy, Nathaniel Greene, John, James F., Sarah P., and Deborah, February 7, 1803.

(VI) Stevens, second son of Nathaniel (3) and Mary (Parsons) Smith, was born September 20, 1781, in Epping, and died August 18, 1865, in Hallowell, Maine. As a young man he went from Epping to Maine, and at the time of his first marriage, September 3, 1806, lived at Hallowell. His wife was Nancy Robinson, born October 14, 1788, daughter of George and Abigail (Everett) Robinson. George Robinson was born July 23, 1776, at Attleboro, Massachusetts, a descendant of a Scotchman who settled there about 1680, and was married there November 24, 1748. His children were: David (died young), Elizabeth, George, Zilpah, Abigail, David and one who died in infancy. The mother of these died May 15, 1762, and Mr. Robinson married (second) Zipporah Allen, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Allen, of Attleboro. She was born December 27, 1749, and was the mother of eleven children: Jane, Betsey, Molly, Nathaniel, Nathan, Elihu, Mary,

Nancy, Achsah, Amos and William Everett. Mr. Robinson died August 19, 1812, at Attleboro. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his native country and served as an officer in the revolutionary army. Soon after his death, his widow went to reside with her children in Maine, and died at Hallowell, March 15, 1825. Stevens Smith and wife had children: Justin Ely, Samuel S., George Robinson, Nancy Robinson, Nathaniel Greene and Sylvina Lord. The mother died October 26, 1841, at Bangor, Maine, and was buried at Hallowell. Mr. Smith married (second) April 4, 1845, Mrs. Abigail Dennison, at Hallowell, who was born January 31, 1805, and died June 10, 1881.

(VII) George Robinson, third son of Stevens and Nancy (Robinson) Smith, was born February 26, 1811, in Hallowell, Maine. He married Delia B., daughter of Captain James Tarbox, a sea captain of Gardiner, Maine.

(VIII) Frederick Belcher, second son of George Robinson and Delia B. (Tarbox) Smith, was born August 14, 1839, in Bangor, and began his education in the public schools of that city. He began his book business career there in April, 1856. In 1862 he went to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the employ of S. C. Griggs & Company, publishers and book sellers, as a salesman in the retail department. His ability and strict attention to business soon gained the favor of his employers, and in 1866 he became a partner in the business and has so continued with its successors—Jansen, McClurg & Company, and A. C. McClurg & Company. He is now chairman of the board of directors of the last named concern, with which he has been identified for forty-seven years, having been more than fifty years connected with the book trade. Mr. Smith takes an active part in the social life of his home city and is a member of the Union League, Caxton and Chicago Literary clubs; of the latter he is one of its very early members. With ample faith in the destiny of his country, and faithful to the principles of the Republican party, he takes no active part in political matters other than in casting his vote. He married, January 20, 1881, at Hallowell, Alice Wetmore Smith, his cousin, a daughter of Justin Ely Smith, of Hallowell, who was born January 18, 1807, the eldest child of Stevens Smith, previously mentioned.

The Smiths mentioned in this article belong to an early settled Buxton family of English descent, which was established in that town by



an immigrant who located there prior to the American revolution and subsequently returned to England.

(I) John Smith, son of the above-mentioned immigrant, was born in England and accompanied his father to America. He remained in Buxton and was one of the pioneer farmers in that section of the state. In the struggle for national independence his sympathies were with the Americans and he served as a soldier in the continental army. His name appears in the pay-roll of Captain Daniel Lane's company of October, 1778. In 1779 he served upon a special committee appointed by the town to investigate and report the actual service in the army performed by each soldier recruited in Buxton. The following item in the town records of that period, which is here copied verbatim, will serve as an example of the exorbitant prices the town was forced to pay for articles required by its soldiers: It was voted "to gite shoos for twenty-five dollars a pare and stockings for sixteen dollars a pare and shurts for twenty-four dollars a peace." In 1777 John Smith was a member of the board of selectmen. He reared a family in Buxton but the information at hand does not contain the maiden name of his wife or a list of his children.

(II) William, son of John Smith, was born in Buxton and resided there his entire life. His active years were devoted to farming, and he was in every way an upright, conscientious and useful citizen. The maiden surname of his first wife was Hill and of his second wife was Ridley. His children were: Ruth, Thomas H. and Royal, by the first marriage; Pheobe, Mary Jane and Sarah by the second marriage.

(III) Colonel Thomas Hill, son of William Smith, by the latter's first union, was born in Buxton, 1819. His educational opportunities were limited to the district school system of his day, but he made excellent use of the slender advantages open to him for study, becoming a practical, resourceful and well informed man. In early manhood he learned and applied himself with energy to the cooper's trade, and this he followed in connection with farming, making each of these occupations a source of considerable profit. He occupied the homestead property, having acquired possession of it by purchase, and he made various improvements upon the land and buildings. Colonel Smith acquired his military title as commander of one of the regiments composing the state militia and was a highly efficient officer. As the founder, and for many years a deacon of the Free Will Baptist church in Buxton, he

exercised a helpful and far-reaching influence in the moral and religious welfare of the community, and in various other channels labored diligently for the general improvement of the town and its environments. Colonel Smith died in Buxton, April, 1885. He married (first) Abbie Varney; no children. Married (second) Abbie Cressey, who bore him one daughter, Mary A. Married (third) Sarah Porter, who was born at Salem, New Hampshire, 1828, daughter of Benjamin and ——— (Reynolds) Porter, the former of whom came to this state from Salem, New Hampshire, and settled in Sebago. The Porters were descendants of Robert Porter, the emigrant and the founder of the New Hampshire family of that name. She became the mother of six children: 1. Sarah E., born October 18, 1858. 2. Thomas V., November, 1859. 3. Harriet E., February, 1862. 4. Charles R., see forward. 5. Hurlin R., 1869. 6. A child who died in infancy.

(IV) Charles Roscoe, M. D., son of Colonel Thomas H. and Sarah (Porter) Smith, was born in Buxton, October 4, 1865. His preliminary studies in the public schools of his native town were augmented with courses at the Limerick (Maine) Academy and the Coburn Classical Institute in Waterville, from which latter he entered Bates College, Lewiston, and was graduated with the class of 1891. These educational advantages were obtained solely through his own individual efforts, as during the progress of his studies he met the necessary expenses by teaching school and canvassing. After leaving college he accepted the position of principal of the Buxton high school, which he retained for about three and one-half years, and was regarded as a most efficient instructor. Educational pursuits were in due course of time, however, laid aside for what was in his estimation a more attractive field of usefulness, that of medicine, and entering the medical department of Bowdoin College he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine in 1897. Establishing himself at once as a general practitioner in Livermore Falls he displayed to a marked degree the enthusiasm and ambition so essential in promoting rapid professional advancement, and he has ever since practised in that locality, attaining substantial success. His practice is at the present time both extensive and profitable, and aside from his professional ability, which is of a high order, his well-known integrity, together with his numerous other commendable characteristics, are in no small measure responsible for the esteem and confidence in which he is

held. Shortly after locating in Livermore Falls he was chosen a member of the school board and superintendent of schools as well, retaining the latter position some three years and still serving in the former capacity. He is also a member of the board of health and is deeply interested in all movements relative to the improvement of public hygiene. A member of Free Baptist church and a Republican in politics. Dr. Smith affiliates with the Androscoggin County and the Maine Medical societies; a member of Oriental Star Lodge, F. and A. M. and the Knights of Pythias; has occupied all of the important chairs in the local lodge of the last-named organization and served in the Grand Lodge of Maine. On August 3, 1896, he married Hadassah Goodwin, born May 15, 1872, daughter of Joseph A. and Adelpia J. (Littlefield) Goodwin, of Wells, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Delora Alpen and Roscoe Harwell.

James Smith, immigrant ancestor, was living in Berwick, Maine, in 1668, and had a grant of fifty acres of land in that year. He married Martha, born in Bristol, England, January 18, 1653, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wadel) Wills, of Exeter, England. He died in 1687, and she married (second) Christopher Grant, and with her son, John Smith, was taken captive by the Indians, November 18, 1690, and taken to Montreal, where they were both baptized May 3, 1693. Children of James and Martha Smith: 1. James, married Martha Bragdon and settled in York, Maine. 2. Mary. 3. Elizabeth. 4. John, mentioned below.

(II) John, son of James Smith, was born July 26, 1685. He was captured by the Indians and taken with his mother to Canada, where he was baptized at Montreal, May 3, 1693. He returned and settled in Berwick, Maine. He married Elizabeth ———. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born April 13, 1708, married, January 28, 1724, Caleb Maddox. 2. Martha, September 18, 1710. 3. Experience, December 8, 1712. 4. John, January 8, 1714, mentioned below. 5. Mary, June 8, 1717. 6. Abigail, September 18, 1719, married Thomas Thompson. 7. Joshua, February 15, 1721. 8. Ichabod, March 25, 1724, married Sarah Chadbourne. 9. Ruth, probably died young. 10. Jane, baptized November 12, 1727. 11. Dorcas, born July 15, 1732, married Philip Yeaton.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Smith, was born January 8, 1714. He settled in Ber-

wick, and married, November 20, 1733, Elizabeth Libby, in Portsmouth. Children: 1. Mary, born March 3, 1736. 2. James, February 13, 1738, married Sarah Lord. 3. Martha, February 20, 1740. 4. Elizabeth, March 25, 1742. 5. John, December 12, 1744, mentioned below. 6. Anna, December 14, 1748, died young. 7. Sarah, November 7, 1750. 8. Ichabod, July 14, 1751. 9. Dorcas, August 27, 1753. 10. Anna, July 14, 1755. 11. Daniel, June 12, 1757. 12. Joshua, June 8, 1759.

(IV) Captain John (3), son of John (2) Smith, was born December 12, 1744, at Kittery, Maine. He was the first settler of the town of Waterborough, York county, Maine, making his home from 1768 until his death, at what is known as Waterborough Old Corner. Within two years seven other families joined him. He owned mills in the town in 1787. He was first deer-reeve and moose-reeve, surveyor of lumber and surveyor of highways, and for many years constable.

(V) Peter, son of Captain John (3) Smith, settled in Waterborough on a farm and engaged in lumbering. In 1816 he went to Michigan, where he died over eighty years of age.

(VI) Jacob, eldest son of Peter Smith, born in Waterborough, Maine, 1798, died there April 8, 1864. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In his later years he was a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat; in religion a Universalist. His wife was a Free Will Baptist. He married Betsey E. Andrews, born 1800, died August, 1891, aged ninety-one. Children born at Waterborough: 1. Susan, married Gerry Bates, resided in Illinois; children: Fred, Addie and Charles Bates. 2. Emma, married Henry Moulton, resided in Illinois; children: Lizzie, Florence and Ellen Moulton. 3. Cyrus K., deceased. 4. Sarah, married Sylvester Cook and lived at Waterborough. 5. Charles W., born August 12, 1836, mentioned below. 6. John F., married Lydia Allen, sister of Congressman Allen; children: Cora, Harry and Maud. 7. Victoria, married Bradley Stanley, of Lebanon, Maine.

(VII) Charles W., son of Jacob Smith, born in Waterborough, August 12, 1836, died May 27, 1905. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and worked on his father's farm until he was of age. After working for Isaiah H. Ricker on his farm for several months he acquired a quarter interest in a small saw-mill near Waterborough Old

Corner. A year later he had increased his interest to three-quarters and later he bought the homestead at Waterborough Old Corner and built his house on it. He entered into the lumber business and gradually increased his interests until he became one of the largest lumber dealers and manufacturers of lumber in New England. From 1868 to 1871 he took large contracts for construction of the Portland & Rochester, Boston & Maine and Portland & Ogdensburgh railroads. In 1871 he leased saw mills at Shaker village, Alfred, Maine, for six years and conducted a large business. In December, 1877, he bought the steam saw-mill at South Waterborough of Downs & Johnson and manufactured stock, shooks for boxes and lumber of all kinds, employing thirty hands or more. He owned a mill also at Stoddard, New Hampshire, and large tracts of woodland. Besides his farm of one hundred and fifty acres he owned eight hundred acres of land in Waterborough and other lands in the vicinity. He admitted to partnership in 1896 his son, George H. Smith, under the firm name of C. W. Smith & Son. Mr. Smith was a Republican in politics, and was selectman of his native town several years. He represented his town in the state legislature two terms (1878-79), and was state senator one year (1885), serving on the committee on interior waters. He was a Baptist in religion and was trustee of the church at Waterborough. He was a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, Free Masons, of Alfred. Mr. Smith was shrewd, capable, energetic and self-reliant. He united foresight and caution, enterprise and economy, and acquired a competence in a difficult line of business. He was of strong and earnest personality, upright in character, an honorable and useful citizen. He married Clara, born March 18, 1840, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Sayward) Roberts. Children: 1. Professor Fred L., born January 22, 1865, instructor in Greek in the Penn Charter school; married Lizzie Wheeler, of Castine, Maine. 2. George Herbert, born July 14, 1866, mentioned below. 3. Edgar L., born May 12, 1872, now conducting the homestead at Waterborough.

(VIII) George Herbert, son of Charles W. Smith, was born July 14, 1866, at Waterborough. He received his education in the public schools of Waterborough and at Limerick Academy. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood, and continued with his father after he reached his majority. In 1896 he was taken into partnership under the firm

name of C. W. Smith & Son. Since his father's death in 1905 he has continued the business under the old name without a partner. Besides the large steam mill for finishing lumber in Waterborough he owns large tracts of woodland and cuts much timber every year. He is a Republican in politics and is prominent in public affairs. He has served on the board of selectmen and as supervisor of schools, as road commissioner, and in 1901 was representative to the state legislature; he is a candidate for the state senate to succeed Hon. Fred J. Allen, of Sanford. Mr. Smith is a member of Fraternal Lodge, Free Masons, of Alfred; White Rose Royal Arch Chapter of Sanford; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of St. Armond Commandery, Knights Templar, of Kennebunk. He married, June 28, 1893, Alice, born June 12, 1866, daughter of John W. and Elvira Bennett Hayes, of Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, and later of Hollis, Maine. They have no children.

John Parker Smith was born at SMITH Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He was a barber by trade, and was in business all his active life in Portland, Maine. He was a Free Mason and Odd Fellow and a well-known citizen. He married Margaret E., daughter of E. G. Bolton, of Portland. Children, born in Portland: 1. Samuel S., March 4, 1870. 2. Child died in infancy. 3. Payson, mentioned below. 4. Philip, March 14, 1879, died September, 1907.

(II) Payson, son of John Parker and Margaret E. (Bolton) Smith, was born in Portland, Maine, February 11, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, Westbrook Seminary and Tufts College. He engaged in the profession of teaching; was sub-principal of Westbrook Seminary, superintendent of schools, Canton, Maine, superintendent of schools at Runford, Mexico and Auburn, Maine, and in July, 1907, was appointed state superintendent of public schools in Maine, which position he is filling at the present time (1909). He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College in 1903, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Maine in 1908. He has membership and has held office in various state and national educational associations. He is a member of the Universalist church at Auburn, where he resides. His office is at the capitol in Augusta. He married, in 1898, Carrie E., daughter of John





*George H. Smith.*



P. Swasey, representative to congress from second Maine district. Child, Norman Swasey, born June 11, 1903.

It has truly been said that to SMITH trace the ancestry of the various Smiths would be like trying to write a genealogy of the North American Indians. When Dr. Holmes wrote of the author of "America," and said: "Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith," he might have applied the statement to several hundred other distinguished Smiths besides Dr. Samuel F. Smith of the famous class of 1829. One should feel proud to belong to so numerous and respectable a family, but one cannot help wishing that they had taken a little more pains to preserve their ancestral records. The following branch cannot be traced further than Berwick, Maine. Whether they originally came from Massachusetts, or whether they may be connected with the New Hampshire Smiths of whom no less than nineteen different lines have been traced, must remain a matter of conjecture.

(I) Daniel Smith was born in 1796, and died at Brownville, Maine, April 23, 1856. About 1820 he moved from Berwick, Maine, to Brownville. It is possible that he may have been a son or other descendant of Daniel Smith, of Berwick, Maine, who was a minuteman in 1775. About 1820 Daniel Smith married Mary Stickney, daughter of Samuel (2) and Patty (Atwood) Stickney, who was born at Weare, New Hampshire, January 31, 1799, and died at Brownville, Maine, March 25, 1883. (See Stickney V.) Nine children were born to Daniel and Mary (Stickney) Smith: 1. Samuel Atwood, whose sketch follows. 2. Mary Ann, August 4, 1823, married Isaac Gould, of Brownville, Maine, October 16, 1842. 3. Emeline, May 17, 1825, married William Mayo, September 20, 1850; died in 1908. 4. Benjamin, April 15, 1827, died young. 5. Daniel, July 9, 1828, married Ellen Johnson. 6. Francis B., January 15, 1833, married Catherine Morse, May 19, 1856; died January 1, 1859. 7. Martha E., January 16, 1835. 8. Sarah Jane, January 16, 1837, died February 14, 1852. 9. Simeon, May 25, 1838, died April 3, 1840.

(II) Samuel Atwood, eldest child of Daniel and Mary (Stickney) Smith, was born at Brownville, Maine, October 30, 1820. He married, January 8, 1860, Martha L. Jenks, daughter of Eleazer Alley and Eliza (Brown) Jenks, who was born at Brownville, Maine, July 4, 1836. (See Jenks, VII.) They had

three children: Annie L., born December 14, 1860; Alley, who died in infancy; and Edgar Crosby, whose sketch follows.

(III) Edgar Crosby, son of Samuel Atwood and Martha L. (Jenks) Smith, was born at Brownville, Maine, February 12, 1870, and was educated in the common schools and at the East Maine Seminary at Bucksport. For a time he worked in a bank and also in the office of the clerk of courts at Ellsworth, Maine. While thus engaged he devoted his spare time to the study of law. From July, 1891, to the spring of 1892 he read law in the office of Miles W. McIntosh at Brownville. From 1892 to 1894 he was engaged in the shoe business at Brownville; but he sold out this undertaking in 1894, and went back into the law office of Mr. McIntosh, where he remained till the latter gentleman moved to California, when Mr. Smith bought out his law library, and went into practice for himself. This was in 1895, the year that Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar. Mr. Smith continued alone till 1897, when he removed to Dover, and formed a partnership with Colonel J. B. Peaks. This arrangement continued till January, 1901, when Mr. Smith was appointed judge of the municipal court, a position which he still holds (1908). Since the partnership was dissolved, Judge Smith has continued in general practice by himself. Judge Smith is a Republican in politics, and served as a member of the Republican county committee for ten years, the last two of which he has been chairman. He was tax collector for five years, and has held minor town offices. He was superintendent of schools at Brownville at the time of leaving there, and has served on the school board of Foxcroft. He is a member of the Masonic order at Brownville, and past master of Pleasant River Lodge. He belongs to the Piscataquis Royal Arch Chapter, and the Royal Arcanum. He attends the Congregational church, and is corresponding secretary of the Piscataquis Historical Society. Judge Smith is deeply interested in historical matters, and has published several valuable monographs relating to local and state affairs. He has written the "Life of Moses Greenleaf, the Map-maker," who plotted and executed and published the first map made by an inhabitant of Maine. He has also written a Bibliography of the Maps of Maine; and at the present time is writing a history of the revolutionary soldiers who settled in Piscataquis county. On January 18, 1893, Judge Edgar Crosby Smith married Harriet M. Ladd, daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Chase) Ladd,



of Garland, Maine. They have one child, Martha Eliza, born May 5, 1901.

The records state that Stickney is a large village on the Boston road, eight and one-half miles north of Boston station, in the soke of Bolingbroke, Union of Spilsby, Lindsley division, and diocese of Lincoln, England. From this came the surname Stickney. In the parish register of St. Mary's Church, in the parish of Frampton in the Wapentake of Kirton, Lincoln county, England, three and one-half miles south of Boston, are many records of baptisms, marriages and burials of Stickneys from 1558 to 1609. The name does not appear on those records after that date. Tradition and information obtained in England render it probable that the family removed to Hull or its vicinity.

(I) William Stickney, the first settler, was the ancestor of nearly all who have since borne that name in America. It is inferred from records procured in England that he was the William who is mentioned as baptized in St. Mary's Church, Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, April 6, 1592, and the son of William Stickney, of Frampton, who was baptized December 30, 1558, and married, June 16, 1585, Margaret Pierson, and the grandson of Robert Stickney, of Frampton, who made his will October 3, and was buried October 18, 1582. William Stickney, the settler, seems to have come probably from Hull, in Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and from the records of the First Church in Boston it appears that "The 6th of ye 11th moneth 1638 Willyam Stickney a husbandman & Elizabeth his wife" and others were admitted; and "The 24th day of ye 9th Moneth 1639, Our brethren Mr. Henry Sandys, William Stickney \* \* \* by ye Churches Silence were dismissed to ye gathering of a Church at Rowley if the Lord so please." William Stickney with his wife and three eldest children were among the original settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts. "On the 7th of October 1640 \* \* \* Willi: Stickney were admitted freeman." In 1639 William Stickney had land allotted to him upon which he erected a house, on the corner of Bradford and Wethersfield streets. He was a member of an important committee in 1652 to draw up "a covenant and agreement," between the town of Rowley and the first settlers of the Merrimack lands, now Bradford. He was clerk of the market, and on jury of trials in 1653, selectman 1656 and 1661, and in 1661 styled lieutenant. The ancient pos-

session books of Rowley contain frequent records of grants of land to him and from him and his wife. In the town books of Rowley it is recorded that William Stickney was buried January 25, 1665. Elizabeth Stickney survived her husband several years. The date of her death is not known. On the two hundredth anniversary of the death of William Stickney, a granite obelisk was erected on his grave bearing the following inscription:

William Stickney  
Born in  
Frampton, England,  
A. D., 1592.  
Was, with the wife  
Elizabeth  
Of Boston, in N. E. in 1638  
Of Rowley in 1639  
Where he died  
A. D. 1665  
Erected  
By his descendants  
Josiah Stickney,  
of Boston,  
Matthew Adams Stickney  
of Salem,  
Joseph Henry Stickney,  
of Baltimore, Md.  
1865.

The children of William and Elizabeth Stickney were: 1. Samuel, born in England, 1633, married Julia Swan and Prudence Gage. 2. Amos, England, 1635, married Sarah Morse, June 24, 1663. 3. Mary, England, 1637, married James Borker Jr. 4. John, 1640. 5. Faith, 1641, married Samuel Gage. 6. Andrew, 1644, married Eduah Lambert and Elizabeth Jewett. 7. Thomas, 1646, married Mehitable Kimball. 8. Elizabeth, 1646, died December 4, 1659, Rowley rec., December 7 Court rec. 9. Mercy, 1648, died January 14, 1676. 10. Adding, 1648, died September 17, 1660.

(II) John, third son of William and Elizabeth Stickney, was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, March 4, 1640, and died in the year 1709, leaving a will which was proved on April 4. He left real estate amounting to nearly three hundred pounds, and personal estate to the value of eighty pounds. John Stickney saw considerable military service and reached the grade of lieutenant. He was one of the twelve men impressed from Rowley, November 29, 1675, by Captain Samuel Brocklebank to serve in King Philip's war. He took part in the bloody action of December 19 of that year, and assisted in the capture of the Narragansett fort. Stickney was also in the fight at Sudbury, April 21, 1676, where Captain Brocklebank, whose daughter he afterwards married, was slain. In 1733 there was granted to John Stickney and others for their service in King Philip's war a tract of land—"Narragansett Number 1," now Buxton.

Maine. In the *Boston Post-Boy* and *Advertiser* of November 18, 1767, Stickney's heirs and others were notified of unpaid taxes due on this land, the Stickney portion being one pound, three and one-half pence. Lieutenant John Stickney held various town offices, being selectman of Rowley in 1688-89, overseer in 1673, constable in 1694, and tythingman in 1698-99. In a deed executed in 1707, he is referred to as "John Stickney, Carpenter, of Rowley." On June 9, 1680, Lieutenant John Stickney, as his name was usually spelled, married Hannah Brocklebank, daughter of Captain Samuel Brocklebank. She was admitted to the church in Rowley, June 23, 1695, and according to the Byfield Church Records, she died April 23, 1749, aged ninety years. Seven children were born to Lieutenant John and Hannah (Brocklebank) Stickney: 1. Hannah, July 23, 1681, married Ezekiel Sawyer. 2. Elizabeth, June 13, 1684, married Richard Dole. 3. Mary, March 1, 1686, married John Palmer. 4. Samuel, whose sketch follows. 5. Sarah, February 4, 1693, married Francis Palmer. 6. Jane, November 10, 1696, married John Syle and (second) Timothy Palmer. 7. John, January 23, 1699-1700, married Anna Lull.

(III) Samuel, elder son of Lieutenant John and Hannah (Brocklebank) Stickney, was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, March 26, 1690, died there November 3, 1760, and was buried in the first burial ground of Rowley. The inventory of his estate amounted to a little more than one hundred and seventy-three pounds. In a deed of 1715 he is referred to as "Samuel Stikne of Rowley, weaver." As has been previously stated, Narragansett Number 1, now Buxton, Maine, was granted by the general court to the representatives of those who were soldiers in King Philip's war. On November 17, 1735, Samuel Stickney drew lot number eleven in right of his father John Stickney. On November 15, 1715, Samuel Stickney married Susannah Perley, who was admitted a member of the First Church in Rowley, August 23, 1767, and died July 12, 1773, aged seventy-six years. Children: 1. Samuel, July 25, 1716, died unmarried. 2. Sarah, March 31, 1719, married James Dickinson. 3. Lydia, May 27, 1721, married Thomas Smith. 4. Moses, September 8, 1723, married Sarah Graves. 5. William (2), whose sketch follows. 6. Elizabeth, March 22, 1729, died on April 28 of that year. 7. Daniel, April 5, 1730, married Sarah Gould. 8. Elizabeth, April 4, 1733, married John Stickney. 9. and 10. David and Jona-

than, twins, born September 25, 1736. David Stickney married Elizabeth Chapman, April 23, 1761; Jonathan Stickney married Martha March.

(IV) William (2), third son of Samuel (1) and Susannah (Perley) Stickney, was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, August 27, 1726, and died in 1808, aged eighty-two years. He owned the covenant of Rowley First Church, July 15, 1744, and renewed it at Byfield Church, April 24, 1788. In a deed of 1750 he is referred to as "William Stickney of Rowley, laborer"; but in a deed of 1755 he is called a leather dresser. He saw service in the French and Indian war, serving as sergeant in Captain Joseph Smith's company, which was on duty up the river from Quebec, April to November 29, 1759. On March 19, 1776, he was appointed by the town of Rowley one of the committee of safety. On February 18, 1743, Captain William (2) Stickney married Mary Sawyer, daughter of Benjamin Sawyer, of Amesbury, Massachusetts. They had nine children: 1. Amos, baptized July 22, 1744, died young. 2. Paul, February 9, 1745, married Elizabeth Pike, (second) Betsey Cheney. 3. Lucy, July 17, 1748, died young. 4. Lucy, March 25, 1750, married Moses Tenney. 5. Elizabeth, December 24, 1752, married Jacob Rogers. 6. Eunice, January 3, 1754, died August 21, 1756. 7. William, March 6, 1757, married Judith Frye. 8. Samuel (2), whose sketch follows. 9. Silas, December 2, 1764, married Betsey Thorndike, (second) Sarah Shattuck.

(V) Samuel (2), fourth son of Captain William (2) and Mary (Sawyer) Stickney, was born at Rowley, Massachusetts, May 13, 1762, and was baptized at Byfield, three days later. He died at Brownville, Maine, January 9, 1835, in his seventy-third year. He was the first one of his line to leave his native town, but he moved from Rowley to the neighboring village of Bradford, Massachusetts; thence to Weare, New Hampshire, where he lived till 1809, when he migrated to Brownville, Maine, where he spent the last twenty-four years of his life. Although but a boy of fifteen when the revolution broke out, he saw considerable service. On July 6, 1778, he enlisted as a fifer in Captain Simeon Brown's company, Colonel Wade's regiment, Rhode Island service. On October 14, 1779, he was sergeant in Captain Benjamin Peabody's company. On July 31, 1780, he was in the Thirty-first Division (six months men), and marched from Springfield with Captain Greenleaf. At this time he is described as

being "18 years of age; ruddy complexion; stature 5 ft. 9; and from Bradford." His last enlistment was as a fifer from Rowley, August 4 to November 27, 1781, in Captain John Robinson's company, Colonel William Turner's regiment of five months men, Rhode Island service. On May 11, 1784, Samuel (2) Stickney was married, by Rev. James Chandler, to Irene Rawlings, of Newbury, Massachusetts. She died in September, 1787, leaving two children: Irene, born in September, 1785; and Samuel, born March 31, 1787. On April 29, 1792, Samuel Stickney married (second) Patty Atwood, daughter of Benjamin Atwood, of Bradford, Massachusetts. She survived him, and died at Brownville, Maine, October 2, 1845. Five years before her death she received a pension from the government on account of her husband's revolutionary services. Eleven children were born to Samuel (2) and Patty (Atwood) Stickney: 1. Martha Atwood, July 24, 1794, married William Wells. 2. Polly, April 12, 1796, died in infancy. 3. Silas, July 5, 1797, drowned, unmarried, July 9, 1833. 4. Mary, mentioned below. 5. Benjamin, February 12, 1800, died June 3, 1804. 6. Betsey, December 20, 1802, married Nathaniel P. Thomas. 7. Judith, May 24, 1805, died unmarried in 1866. 8. Simeon Atwood, October 5, 1807, married Sarah W. Gilman. 9. Daniel Worthley, February 10, 1810, died in infancy. 10. Louisa, March 28, 1811, married Robert Wells. 11. Lucy Ann, October 2, 1814, married Isaac Smith.

(VI) Mary, fourth daughter and sixth child of Samuel (2) and Patty (Atwood) Stickney, was born at Weare, New Hampshire, January 31, 1799, and died at Brownville, Maine, March 25, 1883. About 1820 she was married to Daniel Smith, of Brownville, Maine. (See Smith, I.)

(For preceding generations see Edmund Greenleaf I.)

(III) John, third son of GREENLEAF Stephen and Elizabeth (Coffin) Greenleaf, was born June 21, 1662, at Newbury, Massachusetts, and died either May or June 24, 1734. He was admitted to the first Congregational Church in Newbury, with his first wife, Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf, January 31, 1696. All his life was spent in Newbury, and he was sometimes called Quartermaster John to distinguish him from two other John Greenleafs, his son and nephew, all of whom were living in Newbury at the same time. He must have been a man of some standing, for both his

marriages were to women very well connected. On October 12, 1685, John Greenleaf married Elizabeth Hills, daughter of Joseph Hills and his second wife, Hannah (Mellowes) Hills. Joseph Hills, who was born in 1602, came from Malden, England, where he was a woolen draper, to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1638. In 1647 he removed to the neighboring town of Malden, and afterwards to Newbury, where he died February 5, 1687-88. His first wife was Rose Dunster, sister of President Dunster of Harvard College. Ten children were born to John and Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf: Elizabeth, July 30, 1686, married Edmund Titcomb, (second) Thomas Oakes; Jane, November 10, 1687; Judith, July 15, 1689, died September 30, 1690; Daniel, whose sketch follows; John, January 3, 1692, married Sarah Smith; Parker, February 23, 1694, married Mary Jacques; Samuel, April, 1697, married Elizabeth Kingsbury; Martha, married a Gage and lived at Joppa, Maine; Benjamin, November 21, 1701, married Ann Hale, (second) Abigail (Moody) Greenleaf; Stephen, October 6, 1704, married Eunice Wallis. Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf, the first wife of John Greenleaf, and the mother of all his children, died August 5, 1712; he married (second) May 13, 1716, Lydia Pierce, widow of Benjamin Pierce, and daughter of Major Charles Frost, of Kittery, Maine. She died May 15, 1752, at the age of seventy-eight. There were no children by this marriage.

(IV) Daniel, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Hills) Greenleaf, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, December 24, 1690, and was drowned on Newbury bar, in January or February, 1729. On November 17, 1710, a month before he was twenty, Daniel Greenleaf married Sarah Moody, and they had eight children: Elizabeth, born June 10, 1713; Martha, March 18, 1715, married Isaac Johnson; Jane, July 16, 1717, died in infancy; Sarah, July 6, 1719, married Moses Pearson, of Byfield; David, July 24, 1721, married Sarah Lamson; Daniel, September 20, 1722, married Polly Bridges; Jonathan, whose sketch follows; Parker, February 21, 1725; and Mary, September 8, 1729. The last two children died in infancy.

(V) Hon. Jonathan, third son of Daniel and Sarah (Moody) Greenleaf, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, in July, 1723, and died there May 24, 1807. His father was drowned when Jonathan was a little more than five years of age, and the mother was left in very destitute circumstances with a large family of children. At seven years of age the boy



was apprenticed to Mr. Edward Presbury, and learned the trade of ship carpenter. In time he became a ship builder on a large scale, and ultimately acquired a handsome fortune. Mr. Greenleaf early proved himself a man of ability and character, and from 1768 to 1792, nearly a quarter of a century, he held some public office. September 26, 1774, he was unanimously chosen to represent the town of Newburyport in the general court. He was a member of the continental congress at the beginning of the revolution. June 12, 1786, he was made one of the governor's council from Essex, and he was elected state senator, February 11, 1788. In the Massachusetts assembly for the ratification of the federal constitution, Jonathan and Benjamin Greenleaf were among those who voted Yea. A description of his personal appearance has come down to us, which gives a vivid portrait of a gentleman of that day. Mr. Greenleaf was about five and a half feet in height, of spare figure, with a high forehead, a large aquiline nose, full, dark hazel eyes, and rather prominent front teeth, which he retained to the last. Certain of these physical characteristics may be called family traits, for they would apply to John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet; to Benjamin Greenleaf, preceptor of Bradford Academy from 1814 to 1836, and author of the famous arithmetic; and to several early Greenleafs, merchants, physicians and clergymen, whose portraits have come down to us. In his later years Mr. Jonathan Greenleaf wore a suit of one color, deep blue, London brown or light drab, and shoes with oval silver buckles. His head was covered by a full white wig, after the fashion of the day, and a cocked hat; and in winter he wore a drab cloth great coat or a blue coat. He was very courteous in manner, and possessed a kindly disposition. His educational advantages were limited, but he had a large share of common sense and a knowledge of human nature, and he had improved his mind by extensive reading. He joined the church about the time of his marriage, and for many years was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Newburyport. Nothing but absolute necessity kept him from public worship on the Sabbath, and he was scarce ever known to omit regular morning and evening worship. In 1744 Jonathan Greenleaf married Mary Presbury, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Pierce) Presbury, of Newbury. Mr. Presbury was the wealthy ship-builder from whom Mr. Greenleaf first learned his trade. He owned the land from Ship street to the rear of the lots on Federal

street, and down to Water street, and the ship yard in front, afterwards the property of Mr. Greenleaf. Nine children were born to Jonathan and Mary (Presbury) Greenleaf, of whom the first three died in infancy or early childhood. These were David, Jonathan and Mary, who were born in 1747, 1749 and 1750, respectively. Simon, born in 1752, married Hannah Osgood, of Andover, Massachusetts. Sarah, born May 31, 1753, married Captain William Pierce Johnson, of Newburyport. Moses, see forward. Enoch, born October 11, 1757, married Mary Stone and (second) Dorothy Ingersoll. Catherine, born November 12, 1759, married Anthony Davenport, of Newburyport. Richard, born July 3, 1762, married Marcia Tappan.

(VI) Captain Moses, fourth son of Jonathan and Mary (Presbury) Greenleaf, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 19, 1755, and died at New Gloucester, Maine, December 18, 1812. He was bred a ship carpenter, but at the age of nineteen entered the American army as a lieutenant, and in 1776 was commissioned captain. In 1781 he began the business of ship-building in Newburyport in connection with his father, and from that time till the year 1790 they built twenty-two ships and brigs. In November, 1790, Captain Moses Greenleaf moved with his family to New Gloucester, Maine, where he followed farming till his death. Captain Greenleaf was a member in high standing of the order of Masonry, and was instrumental in establishing Cumberland Lodge, Maine. He received his degrees in Saint Peter's Lodge, Newburyport, where he became worthy master in 1780. In that same year, July 6, he was made worshipful master of Washington Lodge, a travelling lodge in the revolutionary army. Older brethren have often heard Captain Greenleaf remark that he had many a time commanded the commanding general of the armies in the lodge meetings, for General Washington frequently attended, and always came as a private member without ceremony. On September 17, 1776, Captain Moses Greenleaf married Lydia Parsons, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Phoebe (Griswold) Parsons, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. She was born April 3, 1755, and died March 21, 1854. Mrs. Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf came of distinguished ancestry. Her mother, Phoebe Griswold, daughter of Judge John Griswold, was descended from the Griswolds and the Walcotts, two of the most distinguished families in Connecticut, who have given to their country no less than twelve governors of states, and thirty-six

judges of the higher courts. Five children were born to Captain Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf, all of whom possessed ability, and some of whom attained unusual distinction. 1. Judge Moses, born October 17, 1777, died at Williamsburg, Maine, March 20, 1834; he was one of the first settlers at Williamsburg, Maine, where he was for many years associate justice of the court of sessions. He was engaged for many years in land surveying, and was probably the first authority in his day on the interior lands of Maine and the best way of developing them. During this time he executed the first authentic map of the state of Maine, a reduction of which he published at Boston in 1816 in connection with a "Statistical View" of one hundred and fifty pages, describing the resources of the new country. In 1829 he published a new map much improved, accompanied by a "Survey of Maine" in an octavo volume of nearly five hundred pages. These works were of the utmost importance in the development of the state, and they have been commemorated in a handsome memorial volume, issued at Bangor in 1902 by Moses Greenleaf's great grandnephew, Judge Edgar Crosby Smith. (See Smith, III.) 2. Clarina Parsons, mentioned below. 3. Captain Ebenezer, born November 23, 1781, died at Williamsburg, Maine, November 29, 1851; he for many years commanded one of the packet ships from Portland to Liverpool. He finally left the sea and lived at Williamsburg, Maine, where he was employed in farming and land surveying. He was closely associated with his brother Moses in the work of map-making. 4. Professor Simon, born December 5, 1783, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 6, 1853; he was a brilliant lawyer and author of the standard work on the law of evidence in use at the present day, and also Royal and Dane professor in the Harvard Law School. He was the first reporter of the decisions of the supreme judicial court of Maine, beginning in 1820 and continuing for twelve years. About this time Judge Story, then at the head of the Law School at Cambridge, was holding court at Portland when an interesting case in admiralty came up. The judge was surprised at the erudition that Mr. Greenleaf displayed in this very peculiar system of law, which Judge Story wished to make prominent in the school, and he secured Mr. Greenleaf's appointment as professor. In 1833 Simon Greenleaf received the degree of LL. D. at Harvard, and the next year the same degree from Amherst. In 1835, upon the death of Judge Story, Mr.

Greenleaf succeeded him as Dane professor. His connection with the Law School marked a season of great prosperity in its history. Professor Greenleaf during his residence at Cambridge occupied a house near the poet Longfellow, whose sister Mary, Greenleaf's son James married in 1839. Among Professor Greenleaf's works was "An Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists by the Rules of Evidence Administered in Courts of Justice; with an Account of the Trial of Jesus." This was published in Boston in 1846 and reprinted in London in 1847. 5. Rev. Jonathan, born September 4, 1785, died in Brooklyn, New York, April 24, 1865; after filling various clerical positions in Maine and Massachusetts, he organized a Presbyterian church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1843, and remained pastor till his death, twenty-two years later. Bowdoin and Princeton colleges gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and he was the author of many historical and religious works, including a Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family.

(VII) Clarina Parsons, only daughter and second child of Captain Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 12, 1779, and was married at the home of her father in New Gloucester, Maine, November 26, 1801, to Eleazer Alley Jenks of Portland. (See Jenks, V.) She died at Brownville, Maine, December 12, 1841. "Mrs. Jenks was one of the most charming ladies of the old school, a polished artificer in the almost lost art of letter writing, and a poetess of no mean ability." Thus wrote her great-grandson, Judge Edgar Crosby Smith, sixty years after her death. Tradition would seem to indicate that she was a worthy compeer of her distinguished brothers, and not the least remarkable of the gifted family of five children of Captain Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf.

This name is traced traditionally JENKS from 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 Hammer-smith, 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.

(II) John, second son of Joseph Jenks and his second wife, Elizabeth, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, July 27, 1660, and died in 1698. He married Sarah Merriam, and among their children was Captain John (2), mentioned below.

(III) Captain John (2), son of John (1) and Sarah (Merriam) Jenks, was born April 6, 1697, at Lynn, Massachusetts, and died January 15, 1764. He was but one year old when his father died. Nothing further is known about him except that he had a son mentioned below.

(IV) William R., son of Captain John (2) Jenks, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, and was the first of his line to migrate to Maine. He moved to Portland, where he made his permanent home, and where he died.

(V) Eleazer Alley, son of William R. Jenks, was born at Portland, Maine, May 18, 1776, and was drowned in Portland Harbor, July 12, 1807. He learned the printer's trade early in life, and in 1798, when only twenty-two years of age, founded the *Portland Ga-*

*zette*, an influential paper, which he conducted up to the time of his death. On November 26, 1801, Eleazer Alley Jenks married Clarina Parsons Greenleaf, elder daughter of Captain Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf, of New Gloucester, Maine. She was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 12, 1779, and died at Brownville, Maine, December 12, 1841. (See Greenleaf, VII.) They had three children: Elizabeth, Alexander Hamilton, Eleazer Alley (2), mentioned below.

(VI) Eleazer Alley (2), younger son of Eleazer Alley (1) and Clarina P. (Greenleaf) Jenks, was born at New Gloucester, Maine, July 19, 1806, and died at Brownville, Maine, July 7, 1875. He married Eliza Brown, and among their six children was Martha Lord, mentioned below.

(VII) Martha Lord, daughter of Eleazer Alley (2) and Eliza (Brown) Jenks, was born at Brownville, Maine, July 4, 1836. She married, January 8, 1860, Samuel Atwood Smith, of Brownville. (See Smith, II.)

The name Weeks is very common in the counties of Devonshire and Somersetshire, England. Examination of the parish records of Wells, Chew Magua, and Compton Martin, in Somerset, between 1573 and 1680, show many entries of this name which is variously spelled Week, Weeks, Wick, Wyke, Wickes, Weekse, &c. All or nearly all of this cognomen in Maine are descended from Leonard Weeks, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(I) Leonard Weeks, the immigrant, is claimed by tradition to have come from Wells, in Somerset. The parish records of Compton Martin contain the name of Leonard Wyke, baptized 1639, and his brother William about two years earlier, sons of John Wyke, of Moreton, which is in that parish. Nothing more is known of the father of Leonard, nor of the time when Leonard landed in America. His genealogist, Rev. Jacob Chapin, says that his name appears as that of a witness to a bond in York county, Maine, December 6, 1655, and next in the Portsmouth records, June 29, 1656, when he received a grant of eight acres of land in Portsmouth. "When he first went to the part of Portsmouth now called Greenland, he lived one year on a farm owned by Capt. Champernoon." July 5, 1660, he received grants of forty-four acres, of thirty-four acres, and of ten acres of land. In February, 1661, he had settled at Winnicut river, now in Greenland, where he spent the



remainder of his life, dying in 1707. Much of the land he owned in Greenland has remained in the possession of his descendants till the present day. Copies of four deeds made April 23, 1706, and acknowledged May 15, 1706, probably instead of a will, are of record, conveying to his four younger sons Samuel, Joseph, Joshua and Jonathan, his lands, retaining possession himself during his life and making also some provision for the elder son John, and for his wife and three daughters. During the political contest of 1665, respecting the separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts, "Leonard Weeks stood for Massachusetts rather than for the crown." He had trouble with John Hall, and the court records of 1660, 4th Mo. 26," show that "Leonard Weeks, for swearing by God and calling John Hall of Greenland, ould dog, and ould slave, & that he would knock him on the head," was fined "10 shillings for swearing, and to have an admonition for his reviling and threatening speeches, and fees of court, 3, shillings." However, it does not appear that his general standing was bad, but rather that he was a man of character and ability, as he was elected the following year one of the selectmen of Portsmouth. Afterward he was constable and for several years sheriff. In 1669 he "was on a committee" with men from Dover and Hampton, "to lay out the highway between Greenland and Bloody Poynt." His seat in the church at Portsmouth was No. 4, in front of the pulpit. Leonard Weeks married, in 1667, Mary, daughter of Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth, his neighbor, and after her death he married (second) Elizabeth. The children of Leonard and Mary (Haines) Weeks were: John, Samuel, Joseph, Joshua, Mary, Jonathan, Margaret and Sarah.

(II) Captain Joshua, fourth son and child of Leonard and Mary (Haines) Weeks, was born June 30, 1674, and died June 13, 1758, aged eighty-four. He married, in Boston, November, 1699, Comfort (sister of Thomas) Hubbard. Her brother was treasurer of Harvard College, and a wealthy Christian merchant of Boston. They resided at the Bay Side, now occupied by their descendants. She died March 20, 1756. Captain Joshua joined the church in May, 1735, at which time he was sixty-one years old. He was offended when his son, Dr. John, became a follower of Whitefield, but it appears from his will that he did not lose confidence in the doctor's ability and honesty. Children of Captain Joshua and Comfort (Hubbard) Weeks, all born in

Greenland: Martha, Joshua, Comfort, Mary, Ichabod, John, Thankful, William, Richard and Margaret.

(III) Dr. John, sixth child and third son of Captain Joshua and Comfort (Hubbard) Weeks, was born in 1716, and died of consumption, October 20, 1763, aged forty-seven. He was a physician, and after acquiring all the medical knowledge he could in this country he went to England, where he completed his studies. He practiced ten years in Greenland and vicinity, and then removed to Hampton, where he died. He was an energetic business man, had an extensive practice, owned much land, held the offices of justice of the peace, colonel of a militia regiment, etc. He experienced religion in 1737, became a prominent member of the church, a warm friend to the cause of education, and to the improvement of society. He married (first) November 10, 1737, Martha Wingate, of Hampton, born March 30, 1718, daughter of Major Joshua Wingate. She had ten children, and died of "violent fever," March 9, 1758, aged forty. He married (second) Elizabeth ———, whom he left a widow with nine children, most of them young. The children of Dr. John and Martha (Wingate) Weeks were: Joshua Wingate, Comfort, Martha, Mary, Sarah, John, William, Ward Cotton, Abigail (died young), and Joanna.

(IV) Captain John (2), sixth child and second son of Dr. John (1) and Martha (Wingate) Weeks, was born in Hampton, February 17, 1749, and died September 10, 1818. It is written of him that he was a zealous patriot, "Was Lieutenant in the revolutionary army, a member of the convention that adopted the constitution of New Hampshire, several years representative in the legislature of New Hampshire, and an influential citizen, wherever he resided." In the Revolutionary War Rolls, State Papers of New Hampshire, we find that John Weeks (town not given) was second lieutenant, September, 1776, in Captain Jonathan Robinson's company, enlisted into the service of the American states to reinforce the army at New York; September 23, 1776, John Weeks, of Captain Robinson's company, signs as witness to mark of two soldiers of his company, who receive pay; the name of John Weeks, private, appears on list of members of Tenth company, Colonel Scammel's regiment, 1780, enlisted to fill up the Continental army; also, John Weeks, private, Captain David McGregor's (4th) company, January 15, 1781; also John Weeks, Exeter, February 7, 1781, as late of

Colonel Scammell's company; also John Weeks, Ninth company, Colonel Scammell's (3rd) regiment. In the record of town recruits, John Weeks is credited to the town of Exeter. In 1783 he left Greenland, spent some years in Lee, and in May, 1787, was settled in the new town, Lancaster, Coos county. "On his way from Lancaster to Greenland, in 1818, he visited his sister and her children in Tamworth, seeming very cheerful and happy; but the next morning after he left my father's house," states the writer of the account, "as he was about to get into his carriage, at Wakefield, he suddenly fell and died from disease of the head. His age was 69 years, 7 months." Another account of Captain John Weeks says: "Dr. Weeks died in 1763, when the subject of this sketch was fourteen years old, leaving what was then considered a large property. Tradition says it was designed that he (John) should follow the profession of his father, and his education was commenced accordingly. But inheriting what seemed to him a fortune, instead of pursuing his studies and graduating at Harvard, as his older brother had done, he chose to make long tramps for game up the Kennebec, and in other directions. In one of these he is said to have visited, in company with two or three others, the Upper Coos region, when he was but sixteen years old. December 27, 1770, he married Deborah, daughter of James Brackett, of Greenland, who was born December 25, 1749. She was an educated lady, and fitted to adorn any station in life. He held a lieutenant's commission in the revolutionary army, and his money was freely spent in the cause of his country. In 1787 he came to Lancaster, made his location of land, and returned. In the spring of 1788 he came to Lancaster with his daughter Pattie to keep his house, and his son John Wingate (a boy six years old). They came by the way of Baker's river and the Connecticut, driving their stock. In the fall Mrs. Weeks and the remainder of the family, accompanied by numerous relatives and friends who were to settle near them, came through the Notch of the White Mountains. She made the journey on horseback, bringing her youngest child, seven months old, in her lap, and James B., a boy of three years old, riding behind her. The log house Captain Weeks built stood at the top of the bank, about fifty rods easterly of the house occupied by the late William D. Weeks. The farm he then commenced has (except for a brief period) remained in the Weeks family for about one hundred years.

Here in his new home the Captain kept open house and entertained 'right royally' any who came to the settlement; of course he soon became poor. He was a man of strong good sense, fair education, of genial presence, and at once took an active part in the affairs of the settlement. In 1788 he was elected by his district, consisting of Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Dartmouth, Cockburn, Colburn and Percy, a delegate to the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and was one of the fifty-seven who voted in the affirmative against forty-six in the negative. In 1792 he represented the Coos district in the general court. He represented the district at other times, was often selectman, and generally moderator of the town meetings. He was an active, honest man, and always ready to lend a hand to aid anything that would benefit the town. His wife, who was one of the noble women of her day, died July 5, 1831, age 1 eighty-two. They had seven children: Martha, Deborah, Elizabeth, John Wingate, James Brackett, Polly Wiggin and Sally Brackett. They all lived to old age, the earliest death being at sixty-six. All the captain's children were prominent persons in the communities in which they lived. One Martha (Mrs. Spaulding) died at the age of ninety-nine. Sally (Mrs. Backnam) still lives at the age of ninety-eight. John W. was an officer in the war of 1812, and served with distinction, having been engaged in nearly all the hard fighting on the northern frontier. He was a man of great influence in the northern part of the state, and held most of the offices in the gift of the people, including four years in Congress."

(V) James Brackett, fifth child and second son of Captain John (2) and Deborah (Brackett) Weeks, was born June 14, 1784, and died March 19, 1858, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a farmer in Lancaster, and his life contained no features of the striking character that marked the career of his father. Game was still abundant in that region in his time; and in one year without effort or chase, Mr. Weeks shot fifteen deer from his farm on the southern slope of Mount Prospect. He was a Universalist in religious faith, and one of the original subscribers of the constitution of the First Congregational Society of Lancaster. He married, January 1, 1810, Elizabeth (Betsey) Stanley, born in Lancaster, August 4, 1785, died there December 24, 1854, daughter of Dennis Stanley. In her youth she was very sprightly, and disdained the use of a horse-

block and was accustomed to mount from the ground by placing her hands on the neck of her horse and springing into her saddle. She was an excellent rider even in advanced age. Children: James Wingate, Mary Nye, Sarah Stanley, William Dennis, John, Martha Eliza, and Persis Fayette.

(VI) Hon. James Wingate (deceased), eldest son of James B. and Betsey (Stanley) Weeks, was born in Lancaster, July 15, 1811. He was a farmer, land surveyor, manufacturer and public official for many years. He owned a farm on the mountain where he made his home. He was a surveyor for some years, and ran more lines in the territory about Lancaster than any other man. When the boundary survey between the United States and Canada was made in 1845, four Lancaster men were called into the service and did very good work during the course of that portion of the survey under the charge of Commissioner Albert Smith, of Portland, Maine, from Hall's Stream to Lake Champlain. These men were Hon. James W. Weeks, his brother, John Weeks, John Hubbard Spaulding, John M. Whipple, and Joel Hemenway. To James W. Weeks was assigned the task of making the preliminary surveys and sketches for the topographical map of the entire line, while the other Lancaster men acted in various capacities as chain carriers, setters of monuments, and using the compass on the topographical work. In his journeys in the forests Mr. Weeks saw many strange sights. In 1844, while engaged in surveys in the extreme northern part of Coos county, near the boundary range, he passed through a "pigeon roost" extending over a two-hours' walk, the trees being full of nests built upon crossed twigs laid upon the branches, the ground literally sprinkled with shells beneath them. In 1856 he laid out the grounds of the Cemetery at Lancaster. In 1840 Mr. Weeks entered into a partnership with Ashbel Pierce, and carried on the manufacture of wagons and buggies about four years. In early life Mr. Weeks taught school, and his name is among those of the ancient and honored school-masters of his day. Being a man of much intelligence and executive ability, he was often called to fill public positions. In political faith he was a Democrat. In 1853 he was elected judge of probate and served two years; 1873-76 he was a member of the board of county commissioners; 1893 member State Board of Agriculture; 1850, moderator; selectman, 1848-61-66-67-69-70-71. Although he was elected to this office, as shown, be-

tween 1861 and 1871, it was not till 1877 that the town offices were generally filled by Democrats. December 25, 1848, the White Mountain railroad was incorporated, and Mr. Weeks was one of those whose names appear on the charter. The White Mountain Bank was chartered in 1852, and Mr. Weeks was a member of the first board of directors. In 1876 he was made one of the trustees of The Savings Bank of the County of Coos, now The Lancaster Savings Bank, and was its president from 1885 to 1894. He was a firm friend of education, and was president and treasurer of Lancaster Academy. His knowledge of and interest in all that pertained to Lancaster made him an invaluable assistant in the preparation of the History of Lancaster, for which he wrote the chapters on "the derivation of the names of localities and places in and about Lancaster," and "The domestic life of Lancaster in early times." He was a subscriber to the constitution of "The First Congregational Society of Lancaster," February 13, 1854, and one of its building committee who had charge of erecting its house of worship in 1855. He left a written description of the congregation of the old church of which he had personal knowledge from 1820.

James W. Weeks married (first) May 30, 1842, Martha Willard, who died aged thirty-five years, September 5, 1853, daughter of Solomon Hemenway, of Lancaster. He married (second) March, 1859, Mary Elizabeth Burns, of Plymouth, who died February 2, 1878, aged fifty-two, daughter of Dr. Robert Burns. His children, all by the first wife, were: George Hemenway, Sarah Wilder, James Wingate and Clara H.

(VII) George Hemenway, eldest child of James W. and Martha W. (Hemenway) Weeks, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, March 18, 1843. He has been a life-long farmer, residing on his farm in Lancaster. He is a Democrat in political faith, but has never held public office. In religious affiliation he is a Unitarian. He married Martha Belle Remick, of Jefferson, New Hampshire, born June 3, 1843, daughter of John and Eliza R. (Holmes) Remick. They have one child, George H., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) George Hemenway (2) Weeks, only child of George H. (1) and Martha B. (Remick) Weeks, was born in Lancaster, October 23, 1867. He was educated in the common schools of Cape Elizabeth (now South Portland), having removed to that town when he was young. After he left school he entered the employ of the Twitchell Champlin Com-



pany, manufacturers and wholesale grocers of Portland, where he remained nineteen years. April 1, 1906, he accepted an invitation to serve the Fidelity Trust Company, of which he was made secretary, and now holds that position. In politics he follows the pattern of his ancestors, but has a strong tendency to independence, sometimes preferring to vote for a good man on some other ticket. He has been active in public affairs, a local party leader, and was mayor of South Portland, 1905-06-07. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, F. and A. M., of South Portland, Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, all of Portland.

He married, in South Portland, October 25, 1898, Martha Ella Mountfort, born in Cape Elizabeth, April 15, 1873, daughter of George Curtis and Eliza Shaw (Webster) Mountfort. The children of George H. and Martha E. (Mountfort) Weeks are: Martha Ella, born November 12, 1899; Helen, December 14, 1901; George Wingate, December 5, 1904.

(For preceding generation see Leonard Weeks I.)

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

(III) Matthias, son of Captain Samuel and Elinor (Haines) Weeks, was born in 1708, died before October, 1777. In 1760 he sold the land which he had inherited from his father, on the Great Bay, and in 1773 removed with his children to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where the remaining years of his life were passed. He married, about 1735, the Widow Sarah Ford, daughter of John Sanborn, of North Hampton. She died in Gilmanton, December 7, 1779, aged eighty-six years. Children: John, Olive, Matthias, Elinor, Mary, Samuel, Joanna, Benjamin, Noah and Josiah.

(IV) Rev. Samuel, son of Matthias and Sarah (Sanborn-Ford) Weeks, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, November 21, 1746, died in Parsonsfield, Maine, in June, 1832. In February, 1783, he removed from Gilmanton to Parsonsfield, and soon afterward began preaching there and elsewhere in that vicinity. With the assistance of Elder Randall he organized the church in Parsonsfield in 1785 and continued to preach and cultivate his farm in that town until January, 1793, when on returning to his home from a meeting in Porter he lost his way in the woods and was so severely frozen that he never afterward regained his full health. During the earlier years of his life Elder Weeks was a mechanic, but always of pious mind, he fitted himself for the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Gilmanton, June 15, 1780. He accepted the teachings of the Free Will Baptist church after his removal to Parsonsfield. He stood six feet four inches in height, was broad shouldered and possessed a very strong voice; and indeed he was a powerful man in every sense and was not wanting in physical courage, as may be inferred from the following anecdote which is related of him: "On his way to meet an appointment in Limerick he came to a bridge upon which two men were standing. They told him to 'go home, for he was no minister, and could not pass.' He quietly turned his horse, but soon returned, bearing aloft a stake, calling out: 'The Lord told me to go to Durgin's and preach. If you attempt me I will split your heads.'" He was permitted to pass without further molestation. Elder Weeks married (first) Mercy Randlett, and by her had twelve children. Married (second) Mrs. Sarah Barnes, whose family name was Guptail. She bore him one child. His children: 1. Noah, born October 25, 1767, died October 30, 1808; married Anna Pendexter. 2. Anna, June 6, 1769. 3. Eliphalet, June 6, 1770. 4. James G., February 22, 1772. 5. John, born Gilmanton, February 21, 1774; married Sarah Huff (Hough). 6. Mary, February 6, 1776, died November, 1786. 7. Susanna, March 23, 1778, died April 19, 1780. 8. Samuel, February 19, 1780, married Mehitable Knight. 9. Ichabod, November 25, 1782, died October 23, 1784. 10. Matthias, March 4, 1785. 11. Levi, February 11, 1788. 12. Benjamin, January 24, 1791, died September 4, 1836. 13. (by second wife), Mercy, April 16, 1803.

(V) Eliphalet, son of Rev. Samuel and Mercy (Randlett) Weeks, was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, June 6, 1770, died

May 6, 1838. He was a farmer in Parsonsfield, but little is known of his family life in that town. He married (first) Susan, daughter of Joseph Perry. She was born in Scarborough, Maine, 1773, died August 23, 1813. He married (second) in 1814, Martha Kenner-son. Children, all born in Parsonsfield and of his first marriage: 1. Joseph, March 17, 1796, married Sally Barker. 2. Anna, September 15, 1798, died 1814. 3. James H., February 18, 1801, married Lois Ballard. 4. Rev. Eliphalet, June 4, 1803, died July 24, 1881; married Lydia Ballard, of Fryeburg. 5. Samuel, September 23, 1805, married twice and had a large family. 6. Eben E., January 4, 1808, married Susan Willey, of Fryeburg. 7. John.

(VI) John, son of Eliphalet and Susan (Perry) Weeks, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, October 26, 1810, died in Chatham, New Hampshire, April 22, 1880. He married Mehitable Holmes, born Cornish, Maine, March 27, 1808; children: 1. James Holmes, born March 30, 1831, married Lois A. Weeks, of Chatham, and had five children; died in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 12, 1907. 2. Joseph Erastus, July 18, 1833, farmer of Westbrook, Maine; married Cordelia, daughter of Eliphalet Weeks, and had four children; died in Westbrook, October 2, 1897. 3. Dr. Stephen Holmes, October 6, 1835. 4. Eliphalet, born Limerick, Maine, January 19, 1837, died young. 5. Athalinda, born Limerick, August 10, 1840, died in Oakland, Maine, 1866; married the Rev. J. P. Weeks, of Conway, Maine. 6. Susan, March 18, 1843, married (first) ——— Chase; (second) Alvin Head. 7. Dr. Albion, October 24, 1845, died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 10, 1887. 8. John, born Chatham, New Hampshire, February 24, 1848, died young. 9. John, born Chatham, New Hampshire, August 22, 1856, fitted for Dartmouth College, died in early manhood.

(VII) Dr. Stephen Holmes, son of John and Mehitable (Holmes) Weeks, was born in Cornish, Maine, October 6, 1835. His early education, the same generally afforded the youth of his time, was gained in the district school of the town in which he lived and was supplemented with a studentship at Fryeburg Academy, where he laid the foundation of his subsequent professional education. After leaving the academy he took up the study of medicine at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, later attended upon the lectures of the medical department of Bowdoin College, and completed his course in the medical

department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in March, 1864, with the degree of M. D. Having come to the degree he settled in Portland and began the general practice of medicine and surgery; he inclined to specialize in surgery, to which branch he was impelled by every inclination of his nature. As a general practitioner he soon gained an enviable prominence and came to be recognized as one of the leading men of his profession in the state. He was appointed surgeon to the Maine General Hospital on the opening of that splendid institution in 1874, and that event perhaps more than any other marked the beginning of his career as a specialist in surgery, both general and clinical, although he continued the practice of general medicine for a few years after that time. In 1876 he was elected to the professorship of anatomy in the Medical School of Maine and fulfilled the duties of that position until 1881, when upon the death of Professor Greene he was elected to succeed him in the more important chair of surgery.

In 1880 Dr. Weeks went abroad for further studies in operative surgery and spent nearly a year in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, and of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, in continental Europe. Returning to Portland at the end of about ten months he resumed the duties of his chair of general and clinical surgery with renewed energy and confidence, and soon won more than national celebrity by reason of his remarkable success as an operative surgeon and the equally remarkable advances made by him in originating and carrying into practical and successful operation new and highly important surgical methods. He was the first surgeon in this country to use an absorbable drainage tube made of arteries; Dr. Henry G. Beyer, medical inspector of the United States navy, originated the idea, and Dr. Weeks was the first to make use of it. He made this the chief subject of an address on the occasion of his becoming a fellow of the American Surgical Association, and his paper found wide circulation in all of the leading medical and surgical journals of the country. Some of these tubes may still be seen in the cabinet of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.; others were presented to the surgical section of the Tenth International Congress in Berlin, in 1890.

In 1889 Dr. Weeks received the honorary degree of artium magister from Bowdoin College. In 1890 he again went abroad as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in





*Stephen Holmes Welch*





Berlin and during his stay in Europe spent three months in German hospitals and also in hospitals in Paris and London. He is a member of the American Medical Association, member and ex-president of the Maine State Medical Society, a fellow of the American Surgical Association, and fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. For many years he has been a valuable contributor to the literature of his profession, his papers and articles treating almost wholly on subjects pertaining to surgery. His addresses and monographs are published in the Transactions of the American Medical Association, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the Transactions of the American Surgical Association, the Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, and the Transactions of the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1905 he received the degree of LL. D. from Amherst College. In the winter of 1906 he spent some time in Egypt, where he had an opportunity to study tropical diseases in the hospitals of Alexandria and Cairo. In 1882, when Robert Koch discovered the tubercle bacilli, he became deeply interested in the subject of tuberculosis and since then has been an earnest worker in the campaign against the terrible scourge. He is a member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, was a member of the Sixth Triennial International Congress on Tuberculosis, and presented a paper on tuberculosis of the hip-joint to the surgical and orthopedic sections of the Congress. He is one of the trustees of the Maine Sanatorium Association. He was one of the incorporators of the Maine Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis organized in 1908 and was its first president. He has been for many years a member of State Street Congregational Church in Portland, Maine.

Dr. Weeks married, in March, 1864, Mary A., daughter of the Rev. Paul C. Richmond, of Fryeburg, Maine. One child, Marion Richmond Weeks, born in Portland, 1870.

Without doubt the following WEEKS line is descended from Leonard Weeks, who settled in Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1656, and is the ancestor of most of the name in that part of the country. The connecting links, however, cannot be supplied.

(1) William Weeks was born about 1745,

and died at Gorham, Maine, in 1790-91. He probably came to Gorham from Cape Elizabeth, where his wife's people lived. It has been impossible to find out much about this man with certainty, for the name of William Weeks was quite common along the coast about this time. He may have been the William Weeks, of Kittery, who served in the revolution, but this is doubtful. About 1770 William Weeks married Dorcas Dyer, daughter of John and Mary (Strout) Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth. John Dyer, about 1760, inherited from the estate of his wife's father, Christopher Strout, a hundred and thirty acres of land in Gorham. This tract he subsequently divided among his children, giving to William Weeks, who had married his daughter Dorcas, a lot of twenty-four acres. Two children were born to William and Dorcas (Dyer) Weeks: Benjamin, whose sketch follows; and Mary, born in Gorham, September 30, 1774, married Joseph Burnell, January 7, 1790. Mrs. Dorcas (Dyer) Weeks married her second husband, George Meserve, of Scarborough, December 8, 1791.

(II) Benjamin, only son of William and Dorcas (Dyer) Weeks, was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, March 17, 1771, and died at Durham, November 25, 1850. He lived for some years at Gorham, and moved to Durham in 1818, settling near the stone mill. The seven children, with the exception of the eldest, who was born at Scarborough, were all born in Gorham. On June 20, 1790, Benjamin Weeks married Sarah or Sally Libby, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Libby, of Scarborough. She died June 1, 1858, lacking but fifteen days of ninety years. The children of Benjamin and Sarah (Libby) Weeks were: William, born October 25, 1790, married Sophia Knight; Dorothy, February 25, 1793, died unmarried; Lavinia, June 27, 1797, married John Nason; Benjamin, November 1, 1799, married Charlotte M. Knight, of Westbrook; Joseph married (first) Esther Libby, (second) Maria Plummer, (third) Margaret M. Nichols; Louisa, married Elisha Turner; Howe, whose sketch follows.

(III) Howe, fourth and youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Libby) Weeks, was born at Gorham, Maine, April 28, 1812, and died at Auburn, that state, March 1, 1895. At the age of six years he moved with his people to Durham, where he served an apprenticeship with John A. Briggs, a contractor for dams and bridges. Howe Weeks helped build the old toll bridge between Lewiston and Auburn, also the first log dam on the Andro-

scoggin at Lewiston, and the Lincoln Mill. From 1840 to 1846 he was in partnership with Daniel Wood in a general store on lower Main street, Lewiston. In 1858 he moved to Auburn, and was for several years engaged in the manufacture of shoes with A. C. Pray. Mr. Weeks served on the board of selectmen at Lewiston, and was tax collector in Auburn for several years. He was clerk of the toll bridge corporation, was a director of the Lewiston Falls Bank, and one of the promoters of the Lewiston and Auburn railroad, connecting with the Grand Trunk. Mr. Weeks was a lifelong Democrat, and never missed casting his ballot at election till the one preceding his death. He was an attendant of the Universalist church. In 1839 Howe Weeks married his first wife, Sarah Daggett, who died November 5, 1847, leaving no children. In May, 1850, he married his second wife, Pamela Haskell Stetson, daughter of Elisha (2) and Laura (Bradford) Stetson, who was born at Auburn, February 19, 1826, died April 5, 1904. The children of Howe and Pamela (Stetson) Weeks were Flora L., born April 4, 1852, died February 27, 1869; and William H., whose sketch follows.

(IV) William Howard, only son of Howe and Pamela Haskell (Stetson) Weeks, was born at Lewiston, Maine, August 19, 1858, and educated in the public schools of Auburn. While attending school he obtained a hand press and began printing cards for his friends. At the age of sixteen he left his studies and began the foundation of his present large printing business. This undertaking gradually developed from a hand press to a shop employing about a dozen hands and printing everything from posters to illustrated magazines. Mr. Weeks is a Democrat in politics, an attendant of the Universalist church, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Grange, and both the Auburn and Lewiston boards of trade. On September 20, 1881, William Howard Weeks married Ellula E. Merrow, daughter of George F. and Louisa (Bryant) Merrow. They have one child, Amy Louise, born January 29, 1891, now (1908) a student at the Edward Little high school.

John Howard, immigrant ancestor, came to New England when he was about fifteen years old, with his brother George. He spelled his name Haward, as did his descendants until after 1700. He lived in the family of Captain Myles Standish. He settled in Duxbury and was among those able to bear arms there

in 1643. He soon removed to Bridgewater, and was one of the original settlers and proprietors of that town. In 1645 his name appears as one of the fifty-four original proprietors of Bridgewater. In 1656 he was highway surveyor and in 1657 was admitted a freeman. His allotment of land was in the easterly part of the grant. He was one of the first military officers and was appointed ensign September 27, 1664. In May, 1676, during King Philip's war, he with twenty others fought with some Indians and took seventeen of them alive with much plunder, and all returned without serious injury. In 1678 he was deputy to the general court and also selectman. In 1683 he was deputy for the second time. On October 2, 1689, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was a carpenter by trade. There is a letter still preserved by the family from Mary Hayward to her sons, John and George, in New England, and was no doubt written to this John. His house was built near the first meeting house, directly north of the house where B. B. Howard now or lately resided, on the corner of Howard and River streets. It was the first public house in Bridgewater, John Haward being licensed to keep an ordinary in 1670 at this place. An inn has been kept there by his descendants up to within a few years, being owned and managed by the family for a period of one hundred and fifty-one years. The house was taken down in 1838. He died in 1700, intestate. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Haward, who came over on the ship "Hercules" in 1635, and was an original proprietor of Bridgewater. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. James. 3. Jonathan. 4. Elizabeth, married Edward Fobes. 5. Sarah, married Zacheus Packard. 6. Bethiah, married Henry Kingman. 7. Ephraim, born 1667.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Haward, settled first at Joppa or East Bridgewater, and lived on the spot where Deacon Keene afterward resided. At the death of his father he inherited the homestead, and went back to West Bridgewater to live on the homestead, selling his property at East Bridgewater to his uncle, Edward Mitchell, in 1703. He conducted the tavern until 1726. He married, in 1678, Sarah Latham, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Winslow) Latham; Susannah was daughter of John Winslow, who was son of Kenelm Winslow, of Droitwich, England. Children: 1. Susanna, married, December 2, 1702, Captain Nathaniel Ames; died January 11, 1767. 2. Edward, born 1687. 3. Robert,



1689, mentioned below. 4. Martha, married David Perkins; died July 14, 1735. 5. Sarah, married, May 4, 1721, Rev. David Turner, of Rehoboth. 6. Bethia, married (first) August 12, 1712, Jonathan Randall; (second) John Hayes.

(III) Robert, son of John (2) Howard, was born in 1689 and died in Bridgewater, now Brockton, about 1780. He married, April 25, 1725, Abigail, daughter of Joseph, who was the son of the Rev. James Keith from Aberdeen, and Elizabeth (Fobes) Keith. Children: 1. John, born December 20, 1726. 2. Martha, October 27, 1729, married, November 27, 1754, William Edson. 3. Keziah, June 4, 1732, died September 1, 1749. 4. Robert, June 29, 1735. 5. Adam, March 18, 1737. 6. Abigail, September 9, 1740, died December 9, 1747. 7. Betty, December 1, 1744, married Abijah Thayer, March 16, 1779. 8. Daniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel, son of Robert Howard, was born at Brockton, January 6, 1750. He was town clerk and treasurer of the north parish from 1782 to 1785. He married, June 29, 1773, Vesta Howard, born October 4, 1755, daughter of Barnabas and Mehitabel (Packard) Howard. He died April 21, 1821. Children: 1. Darius, born December 13, 1773-74. 2. Daniel, February 6, 1775, mentioned below. 3. Ambrose, July 30, 1776. 4. Polly, January 25, 1778, died May 11, 1784. 5. Ziphion, December 15, 1779. 6. Vesta, November 12, 1781, married, April 8, 1804, Robert Swan Holbrook. 7. Damaris, March 10, 1784, married Jabez Woodman. 8. Cyrus, October 7, 1785, died July 19, 1787. 9. Sidney, October 7, 1785 (twin), died August 30, 1787. 10. Cyrus, July 22, 1788. 11. Sidney, June 12, 1790. 12. Polly, April 20, 1792. 13. Lewis, July 10, 1794.

(V) Daniel, son of Daniel Howard, was born February 6, 1775, died at Vassalborough, Maine, April 30, 1864. He graduated from Harvard College in 1797 and studied law with Judge Nahum Mitchell, of East Bridgewater. He commenced to practice his profession at Turner, Maine. He removed to Buckfield, Maine, thence to New Gloucester, Maine, from there to Jay, and then to Vassalborough, about 1832. He married (first) November 4, 1802, Susanna Kingman, born 1784, died March 14, 1806, daughter of Ezra and Susanna (Whitman) Kingman, of East Bridgewater, where she is buried. He married (second) June 9, 1809, Mary (Hall) Emerson, widow, died January 4, 1854, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Goff) Hall, of New-

castle, Maine. Children of first wife: 1. Sidney Kingman, born 1803. 2. Susan Whiting, 1805, married ——— Eustis, and settled in Jay, Maine. Children of second wife: 3. Mary Emerson, married Daniel Marshall. 4. Eliza Ann, married ——— White. 5. Vesta Jane, died August 22, 1831. 6. Daniel Mosely, mentioned below. 7. Harriet Newhall, married (first) ——— Taylor; (second) William Tarbell.

(VI) Daniel Mosely, son of Daniel Howard, was born March 5, 1816, died December 27, 1895. He resided in Bangor, Maine, where he was actively engaged in business until his death. He married, November 14, 1839, Eliza Anne, born at Clinton, Maine, February 16, 1819, died at Bangor, April 20, 1879, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Hall) Hudson, of Bangor. Children: 1. George Frederic, born December 7, 1840, died unmarried February 13, 1899. 2. Edward Taylor, May 27, 1842, died unmarried September 9, 1863. 3. Blanche Willis, July 21, 1847, married Dr. Julius Von Teuffel, court physician in Germany; was a writer of distinction; died October 8, 1898. 4. Marion Louise, May 8, 1849, married (first) Benjamin Fuller Smith (see Smith family); married (second) Henry Mellen Prentiss (see Prentiss family).

The Emerson family originated in England, and the first to use the name there was Johannes Emeryson, of Brancepeth parish, county Durham, England, who was born before 1300. From him the various branches of the English family are descended, though the line cannot be traced perfectly.

(I) Thomas Emerson, the English ancestor, was born before 1540 and was a resident of Great Dunmow, county Essex, where his three children are registered. He was probably son of Ralf of Foxton, who received arms in 1535. Children: 1. Robert, baptized October 25, 1561. 2. Joan, baptized 1562. 3. John, baptized 1565.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas Emerson, was born in Great Dunmow and baptized there October 25, 1561. He may be identical with Robert Emerson of Bishops Stortford who married there, November 24, 1578, Susan Crabb, who was buried there November 20, 1626, aged seventy years. Robert was buried at Bishops Stortford, January 6, 1620. Children: 1. Alice, baptized November 22, 1579. 2. Margaret, baptized February 21, 1581-82. 3. Thomas, mentioned below. 4. Anne. 5. Robert, baptized April 12, 1596. 6. John.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Robert Emerson, was baptized at Bishops Stortford, July 26, 1584, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 1, 1666. In the church warden's book of St. Michaels he is recorded as a collector for the poor in 1636. He was the immigrant ancestor and according to family tradition came to New England in the ship "Elizabeth Ann," in 1635. He settled in Ipswich and had a grant of land there in 1638. He married, July 1, 1611, at Bishops Stortford, Elizabeth Brewster. The genealogist of the English Emersons suggests that she was the daughter of the postmaster of Scrooby and the elder of the colony at Plymouth. Children, as recorded at the baptismal registry of St. Michaels, Bishops Stortford, England: 1. Robert, baptized May 24, 1612. 2. Benjamin, October 2, 1614. 3. Ralfe, October 19, 1615, killed by the falling of a tree in June, 1626. 4. James, February 16, 1617. 5. Joseph, June 25, 1620, mentioned below. 6. Elizabeth, June 14, 1623. 7. John, February 26, 1625, settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. 8. Thomas. 9. Nathaniel, July 18, 1630, settled at Ipswich. 10. Susan, March 17, 1633, may have died on the voyage. 11. Sarah, died August 12, 1640.

(IV) Joseph, son of Thomas (2) Emerson, was born in England and baptized at Bishops Stortford, June 25, 1620. He died at Concord, Massachusetts, January 3, 1680. Through his son Joseph he was the ancestor of that most illustrious American, Ralph Waldo Emerson. The line is: Ralph Waldo (8), William (7), Joseph (6), Edward (5), Joseph (4). He married, in 1646, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Margaret Woodmansey, schoolmaster of Boston. They resided at Ipswich, Massachusetts, York, Maine, and Milton, Massachusetts. Joseph Emerson was a Puritan minister said to have been educated in England. He may have studied at Harvard. He was at Ipswich as early as 1638; was admitted a freeman there December 19, 1648; preached at York, Maine, the same year. In 1653 he was a resident of Wells and took the freemen's oath there July 4, 1653. He signed a petition to Cromwell, while of Wells, asking the protector to confirm the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over the inhabitants of Wells. About 1664 he left Wells, where he seemed to have a turbulent lot of parishioners, and where the church, after he left, had to disband. About 1664 he became minister at Milton, Massachusetts. December 1, 1660, he settled in Mendon, Massachusetts, where he remained until the town was destroyed by the Indians, when he retired to Concord, where

he died. He married (second) December 7, 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, first minister of Concord. She was born in 1638 and died September 4, 1693, having married Captain John Brown, of Reading. Children of first wife: 1. Joseph. 2. Mary. Children of second wife: 3. Lucian, born October 2, 1667, married, May 15, 1683, Thomas Damon. 4. Edward, April 26, 1670, married Rebecca Waldo. 5. Peter, mentioned below. 6. Ebenezer. 7. Daniel, married, May 19, 1709, Jane Armitage.

(V) Peter, son of Rev. Joseph Emerson, was born in Mendon in 1673, died in 1749. He married, November 11, 1696, Anna, born in Reading, 1678, daughter of Captain John and Anna (Fiske) Brown. Captain John Brown had married Peter Emerson's mother. They resided in the first parish of Reading, now South Reading, on the farm inherited from Captain Brown. Children: 1. Anna, born July 6, 1697, died August 11, 1697. 2. Elizabeth, February 20, 1699. 3. Anna, March 9, 1701. 4. Brown, April 16, 1704. 5. Lucy, 1706. 6. Sarah, November 8, 1708. 7. Jane, March 11, 1711. 8. Mary, December 20, 1713. 9. Daniel, May 20, 1716, mentioned below. 10. Catherine, December 2, 1718.

(VI) Rev. Daniel, son of Peter Emerson, was born at Reading, May 20, 1716, died at Hollis, New Hampshire, September 30, 1801. He married, November 7, 1744, Hannah, born at Malden, December 3, 1722, died at Hollis, February 28, 1812, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Moody) Emerson, of Malden. They resided at Hollis. Daniel Emerson was graduated at Harvard College in 1739 and immediately prepared himself for work in the ministry. In 1741 he was called to be the first minister of Hollis, New Hampshire, then the west precinct of Dunstable, Massachusetts. He continued minister until November 27, 1793, when Rev. Eli Smith, who married his granddaughter, was elected as his colleague. In 1755, during the old French war, he was chaplain to the famous rangers of which Robert Rogers and John Stark were the officers. He was considered the ranking officer because of his family arms, bearing three lions. He kept a journal during his service and it has been preserved. He was chaplain again in 1758 in Colonel Hart's regiment. One of his letters to his wife, dated at Crown Point in 1755, was brought to Hollis by his dog, which he had trained for the purpose. He taught school and fitted his students for college. He gave the land on which the meeting house

was built. He was one of the ablest advocates of the New Light doctrine and for many years was the leading and most influential minister in his section of the country. Professor Churchill said of him: "He was a kind of Congregational Bishop in his region." His dwelling house, built and occupied while he was a minister at Hollis, is in good repair and habitable. Children: 1. Hannah, born September 30, 1745, married Manasseh Smith (see Smith family elsewhere). 2. Daniel, December 15, 1746. 3. Mary, September 19, 1748. 4. Peter, November 19, 1749. 5. Lucy, October 29, 1751. 6. Mary, November 14, 1753. 7. Elizabeth, May 5, 1755. 8. Ebenezer, August 14, 1757. 9. Joseph, September 28, 1759, graduate of Harvard 1779. 10. Ralph, March 4, 1761. 11. Rebecca, July 8, 1762. 12. Samuel, September 6, 1764. 13. William, December 11, 1765.

Numerous writers have stated GRANT that the Grant family is descended from the Scotch clan of Grant. It is true that there are several families of Scotch descent, and in one branch there is a clear tradition that they are of English origin. The only known use of arms was by Samuel Grant in 1739, in witnessing a will. The seal used bears arms as follows: On a chevron between three fleur-de-lis five ermine spots. There is no record of arms like these in Burke's *Heraldry borne by the name of Grant*.

(I) Matthew Grant, immigrant ancestor, was born October 27, 1601, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, December 16, 1681. On March 20, 1630, he embarked with his family on the ship "Mary and John" at Plymouth, England, reaching Boston, May 30, 1630. He settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631. In October, 1635, he went to the Connecticut river with the party that prepared for the settlement of Windsor, although his family did not remove there until the next April. His house lot was in Palisade, next the town lot. This he gave to his son John, with whom he spent his declining years. It is said he was a carpenter by trade. He was the first surveyor of the town, and for many years the only one; was deacon of the First Church; town clerk from 1652 to 1677; selectman many years, frequently receiving the highest number of votes. In 1654 he compiled "A Book of Records of Town Ways in Windsor," and he was also compiler of the "Old Church Record," which has furnished the basis for the

histories of most of the families of ancient Windsor. He married (first) November 16, 1625, Priscilla ———, who died April 27, 1644, at Windsor, aged forty-three years, two months. He married (second) May 29, 1645, Susanna (Capen or Chapin) Rockwell, born April 5, 1602, died November 14, 1666, widow of Deacon William Rockwell, and daughter probably of Bernard Capen. Children, all by first wife: 1. Priscilla, born September 14, 1626, married, October 14, 1647, Michael Humphrey. 2. Samuel, November 12, 1631. 3. Tahan, born at Dorchester, February 3, 1633-34, died May 30, 1693; married, January 22, 1662-63, Hannah Palmer. 4. Matthew, born at Windsor, died September 10, 1639. 5. Infant, died young. 6. John, mentioned below.

(II) John, son of Matthew Grant, was born at Windsor, September 30, 1642, died there July 22, 1684. He resided on the homestead, which he enlarged. He was in King Philip's war and September 6, 1676, took twenty men and marched to the relief of Westfield and Springfield. He married, August 2, 1666, Mary, baptized October 8, 1648, died June 29, 1720, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Loomis) Hull. Children, born at Windsor: 1. John, October 20, 1670, died young. 2. John, August 6, 1673, died May 17, 1686. 3. Mary, April 26, 1674, died August 6, 1703; married, September 21, 1693, Alexander Allyn. 4. Elizabeth, July 10, 1675, died December 5, 1724; married, November 20, 1707, Thomas Filer. 5. Abigail, January 27, 1679-80, died September 1, 1722; married, April 13, 1704, Samuel Mather. 6. Josiah, mentioned below.

(III) Josiah, son of John Grant, was born at Windsor, January 28, 1682, died at Litchfield, February 26, 1762. He removed in 1726 to Litchfield. He served as haywarden, grand juror, fence viewer and tythingman. In Litchfield as tythingman, assessor, sergeant of militia, surveyor, grand juror and selectman. He married (first) March 30, 1709-10, Sarah, died July 30, 1713, daughter of John and Sarah (Fiske) Cooke. He married (second) August 4, 1714, Sarah, born February 10, 1690, died February 28, 1777, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Cook. Children of first wife: 1. Josiah, born January 22, 1710-11, died November 15, 1789; married, December 11, 1735, Sarah Baker. 2. Sarah, March 11, 1711-12, married (first) January, 1730-31, Elisha Peck; (second) November 15, 1739, Lieutenant Joshua Smith. 3. Mary, July 20, 1713, married (first) April 28, 1737, Daniel



Allen; (second) ——— Hosford. Children of second wife: 4. John, May 17, 1715, died September 16, 1753. 5. Increase, February 13, 1716-17, died 1793; married (first) February 19, 1745-46, Ann Hosford; (second) 1786, Mindwell (Lyman) Strong, widow. 6. Elijah, June 22, 1719, died August 13, 1724. 7. Huldah, May 25, 1721, married John Crane. 8. Ebenezer, March 2, 1723-24, died 1765; married (first) November 18, 1747, Martha Hill; (second) Mindwell Hosford, widow. 9. Jerusha, January 1, 1725-26, died November 21, 1736. 10. Elijah, April 28, 1728, mentioned below. 11. Anna, May 30, 1730.

(IV) Elijah, son of Josiah Grant, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, April 28, 1728, and died at Norfolk, August 7, 1798. He removed from Litchfield to Grantville in 1761, and was selectman and representative to the legislature. He married, March 10, 1755, at Amity, Mary Andrews, died December 11, 1821. Children: 1. Joel, born February 21, 1756, mentioned below. 2. Lois, November 5, 1757, married, 1795, Chauncey Hills. 3. Roswell, August 18, 1762, died July 7, 1837; was in the revolution; married Anna or Eliza Coy. 4. Moses, August 3, 1765, died March 4, 1835; married, February 9, 1793, Sarah Phelps. 5. Levi, born 1771, died January 12, 1816; married, November 21, 1792, Rhoda Andrews.

(V) Joel, son of Elijah Grant, was born in Litchfield, February 21, 1756, died at Norfolk, March 16, 1796. He married, at Norfolk, January 5, 1782, Zilpah, born at Torrington, June 17, 1762, died August 18, 1824, daughter of Samuel and Sibilla (North) Cowles. She married (second) February 2, 1818, Joseph Hull, of Norfolk. Joel Grant resided at Norfolk and was a farmer. He was in the revolution in Captain Beebe's company, Colonel Enos' regiment, in 1778. Children: 1. Elijah, born October 28, 1782, mentioned below. 2. Jerusha, April 3, 1785, died March 3, 1828; married (first) December 10, 1801, Cyrus Walter; (second) 1808, Roswell Griswold. 3. Nancy, April 25, 1788, died January 5, 1833; married, January 30, 1811, Deacon Amos Pettibone. 4. James, January 29, 179—, died February 20, 1826; married, 1812, Jerusha Phelps. 5. Zilpah Polly, May 30, 1794, died December 3, 1874; married, September 7, 1841, Hon. William Bostwick Bannister.

(VI) Elijah, son of Joel Grant, was born at Norfolk, Connecticut, October 28, 1782, died at Millbrook, August 25, 1867. He resided at Millbrook and was deacon of the Congregational church at Colebrook. He served in nearly every town office. He married, at Cole-

brook, November 11, 1807, Elizabeth, born October 18, 1784, died January 26, 1866, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth or Sarah (Barnard) Phelps. Children: 1. Elijah Phelps, born August 25, 1809, died December 2, 1875; married, September 7, 1836, Susan Jenkins Boyd. 2. Mary Zilpah, August 18, 1811, died in India, June 24, 1842; married, March 11, 1839, Ebenezer Burgess; was a missionary. 3. Elizabeth, February 8, 1813, died 1885; married, September 12, 1836, William Burton. 4. Joel, January 24, 1816, mentioned below. 5. Daniel, June 19, 1818, died January 2, 1892; married, May 10, 1843, Caroline Burr. 6. Abigail, June 5, 1820, died July 25, 1835. 7. John, August 29, 1822, died July 5, 1878; married, August 20, 1857, Sarah Gertrude Day. 8. Martha, July 13, 1824, died unmarried September 21, 1847. 9. James Marcus, January 19, 1827, married, December 31, 1868, Harriet Lucy Wood.

(VII) Joel, son of Elijah Grant, was born at Millbrook, Connecticut, January 24, 1816, died at Downers Grove, Illinois, December 31, 1873. He graduated at Yale College in 1838 and attended Andover Theological Seminary in 1842-43, and Yale Theological Seminary in 1843-45. He taught school at Berlin, Maryland, in 1838-39 and from then until 1842 was professor of mathematics in the United States navy. He was pastor of Congregational churches at Lockport, Illinois, 1845-47, 1852-58, and 1860-61; in West Avon, 1847-52; in Bristol, Illinois, 1858-60; and Cambridge, Illinois, in 1866. He was chaplain of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry 1861-65, and of the One hundred and thirteenth United States Colored Infantry in 1865-66, in the civil war. He married, at Norfolk, Connecticut, October 12, 1845, Abigail Fidelia, born August 13, 1820, died May 5, 1881, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Betts) Cowles. Children: 1. John Cowles, born April 21, 1848, mentioned below. 2. Mary Hannah, June 18, 1851, died August 2, 1853. 3. William Elijah, July 30, 1852, died October 16, 1869. 4. Robert Stuart, October 5, 1857, died December 7, 1858.

(VIII) John Cowles, son of Joel Grant, was born at Avon, Connecticut, April 21, 1848. He received the degree of A. B. at Yale College in 1869 and A. M. in 1872, and the degree of LL.D. at Fargo College in 1897. He resides in Chicago, Illinois. He married (first) at Denver, Colorado, July 14, 1878, Susan Rae, born in New York City, December 4, 1847, died January 14, 1883, at Chicago, daughter of Charles Henry. He married

(second) at Wiscasset, Maine, August 11, 1886, Anna Foote Coffin, born January 21, 1857, daughter of Isaac H. and Mary Tod (Foote) Coffin. Child by first wife: Susan Cowles, born November 1, 1882, married Harold Joseph Emerson Smith (see Smith family). Child by second wife: Mary Foote, born October 30, 1891.

(For preceding generations see Henry Prentiss (Prentice) 1.)

(VI) Henry, son of Rev. CAPRENTISS Ich Prentiss, was born December 10, 1779, died November 2, 1843. He settled in Paris, Maine, where he resided for many years. He was a prominent Whig, a witty, sharp political writer. In 1822-23 he was state representative, justice of the peace, etc. He married, February 13, 1804, Mary, born February 13, 1779, died of palsy, daughter of Dr. John Hart, of Reading, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Mary, born October 17, 1804, died February 12, 1805. 2. Mary Hart, January 26, 1807. 3. Henry Epaminondas, February 12, 1809, mentioned below. 4. Emily, December 27, 1810, died July 1, 1812. 5. Lucinda, July 7, 1812, married, September, 1834, Henry Howes. 6. Pamela, 1813, died February, 1817. 7. Emily, 1814. 8. Julia, March 13, 1815, married Elbrige Forbes. 9. Sarah Jane, November 29, 1823, died October 21, 1877, unmarried; nurse in the civil war.

(VII) Hon. Henry E., son of Henry Prentiss, was born February 12, 1809, died suddenly of heart disease July 1, 1873. He was educated at West Point, graduating in 1831, ranking fourth in his class. He was assistant teacher of mathematics there two years, and then received a commission in the United States army and was sent with the troops to Fort Morgan, Alabama. In 1835 he resigned to study law. He read law with Kent & Cutting in Bangor, and settled in Old Town, Maine. In 1836 he was a law partner with Israel Washburn, afterward governor of Maine, in Orono, Maine. In 1839 he was captain of engineers to settle the northeastern boundary in the Aroostook war. He returned to Bangor in 1839 and practised law several years until he became interested in the lumber business. He was his own surveyor and explorer, traveling in the wilds of Maine with a pack on his back, climbing tall trees to get a better survey of the timber lands, often by himself. At the age of eighteen he joined a temperance association, and always was faithful to its principles. He was frugal and lib-

eral, and fond of books. He gave three public libraries to towns where he owned land, and one to his native place, and in his will a handsome donation to the principal library in Bangor, and his own library to his wife. From 1857 to 1859 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1870-71 was mayor of Bangor, and in both cases was elected on account of his stand on the temperance question. Hon. A. G. Wakefield, of the Penobscot bar and of the supreme judicial court at Bangor, said of him: "By his cheerful temper, courteous manner and genial companionship, he had endeared himself not only to his brethren in the profession, but to all in the circle of his acquaintance, and won a high and honorable position at the bar as a good lawyer. In early life of adverse circumstances, he cheerfully and manfully practised strict economy, and when wealth had crowned a life of industry he used it to minister to refined and cultivated taste and in liberally and cheerfully dispensing his charities and hospitalities for the happiness of others; possessing untiring industry and perseverance, unspotted integrity, loyalty to every duty in all things, and strictly honest . . . that we feel ourselves honored in tendering to his memory this tribute of our sincerest respect." Mr. Prentiss was very liberal in the education of his children, sisters and friends, and left legacies to each of his nieces. He married, September 30, 1836, Abigail Adams, born February 5, 1811, at Paris, Maine, died about 1908, daughter of Captain Samuel and Polly (Freeland) Rawson, and a direct descendant of Edward Rawson, colonial secretary of Massachusetts, who came of an ancient and honorable English house, one of his forbears having the rare distinction of being interred within the royal precincts of Windsor Castle. Children: 1. John Hart, born November 26, 1837, died July 3, 1859; educated at Union College, New York; studied medicine at Brunswick, Maine, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; assistant physician in the hospital for the insane at Augusta, Maine, where he died of typhoid fever contracted there. 2. Henry Mellen, July 20, 1840, mentioned below. 3. Abbie Rawson, June 25, 1842, married, March 19, 1868, George Frederick Godfrey, a lumber merchant of Bangor; children: i. Henry Prentiss Godfrey, born November 8, 1869; ii. Angela Godfrey, October 9, 1871; iii. George Herbert Godfrey, January 21, 1876; iv. Edward Rawson Godfrey, December 27, 1877. 4. Mary Freedland, September 1, 1846, in Bangor, married, October 15, 1879, James

Murray Kay, of Glasgow, Scotland; children: i. Winifred Prentiss Kay, born August 21, 1880; ii. Jean Katherine Murray Kay, August 8, 1882. 5. Samuel Rawson, August 26, 1849, graduated at Harvard Law School; partner of his brother, Henry M. Prentiss, at Bangor, and was in the land and lumber business also at Oakland, California; married, November 3, 1874, Maria Louisa Wing, daughter of Aaron H. Wing, of Bangor, and had John Wing, born August 15, 1875.

(VIII) Henry Mellen, son of Hon. Henry E. Prentiss, was born in Bangor, Maine, July 20, 1840. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1864, and on completion of his studies became the manager of his father's extensive estate, directing operations on the vast tracts of timber lands owned by the elder Prentiss in Maine and Pennsylvania and exhibiting a business ability and shrewd judgment far beyond his years. It was his practice to spend his forenoons in the office, looking after the important interests under his charge, and to devote the afternoons to those outdoor sports peculiar to his native state, in which often strenuous pastimes he became an expert and an acknowledged leader. He continued actively engaged in the management of timber lands until as late as 1902, and during the thirty-odd years that he was identified with the industry, he acquired a knowledge of the business that was conceded to be authoritative. There was nothing relating to the timber lands of Maine that he could not discuss with accuracy, his broad range of knowledge on this subject being based on practical experience. While an untiring worker in his own field and an enthusiastic sportsman, Mr. Prentiss still found time for intellectual diversions. He remained a persevering scholar all his life and was known as a deep reader of the best English and French literature and also as a writer of ability. He gave a portion of his time to authorship and acquired no mean reputation as a writer on scientific topics. He was especially interested in the matter of Arctic explorations, and his studies of that subject were such as to gain for him world-wide reputation as an authority. Many papers from his pen on this question were published in the *Westminster Review*, the *Nineteenth Century* magazine, the *New York Herald*, and other leading periodicals, and his book, "The Great Polar Current," attracted much attention and favorable comment in the scientific world and received the approbation of such distinguished authorities upon the subject as Admirals Makaroff, Markham and

Melville. Commanders Peary, Nansen and Prince Kropotkin. He was a prominent member of the National Geographical Society, of Washington, D. C., and the Royal Geographical Society of London, England, and he belonged to the Somerset Club of Boston and the Tarratine Club of Bangor. He was a Unitarian in his religious views, and was an independent Republican in his political thought and action, holding the general good above mere partisan considerations. It has been justly said of him that in his business relations, his reputation was that of an absolutely fair and honest man. His courtesy and kindness toward all were unfailing, his hospitality was unbounded, and he won the warm esteem of all with whom he came in contact by reason of qualities that could not fail to attract and command regard.

He married (first) November 30, 1865, Julia, daughter of Calvin Dwinel, of Bangor, by whom he had two children: 1. Henry, married Leslie Boynton, of Boston. 2. Elsie, married Nathaniel Lord, owner of the Veazie Bank, of Bangor. He married (second) 1901, Mrs. Marian Howard Smith, daughter of D. M. Howard, of Bangor, by whom he was survived (see sketches of Howard and Smith families elsewhere). Shortly after his second marriage, he removed from Bangor to Wiscasset, where he and his wife spent the greater part of the time, having a winter residence in New York City, and it was at his latter home that Mr. Prentiss died of heart failure, succeeding an attack of bronchitis, March 4, 1906. Besides his widow and two children, he was outlived by a brother, Samuel R. Prentiss, of Bangor, and by two sisters, Mrs. J. Murray Kay, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Mrs. G. F. Godfrey, of Bangor.

The surnames Lothrop and  
 LOTHROP Lathrop have been known in  
 New England history since  
 the earliest times of the colony, and whether  
 written Lothrop, Lathrop or Lathropp, the  
 meaning is the same, and has relation to either  
 one or the other of two half-brothers, the first  
 being the Rev. John Lathropp and the other  
 Mark Lothrop, both sons of Thomas Low-  
 throppe, of Cherry Burton, a town about four  
 miles from the ancient seat of the old Low-  
 throppe family, in the wapentake of Dicker-  
 ing, east riding of Yorkshire, England. Lowth-  
 roppe is a small parish of about one hundred and  
 fifty inhabitants, a perpetual curacy in the  
 archdeaconry of York; and from this parish  
 the family of Lowthrop, Lothrop or Lathrop



received its name. Robert de Lowthrop was a chaplain of the church in the reign of Richard II. In the early part of the sixteenth century John Lowthroppe was living in Cherry Burton, and was a gentleman having landed estates in various parts of Yorkshire. There is no record of his parentage or of any of the members of his own family except the account of his son Robert, who succeeded to the paternal estates in Cherry Burton, and who died in 1558. Among the children of Robert was Thomas, who was born in Cherry Burton, and married three wives, there being issue of each marriage. One of the children of the second marriage was the Rev. John Lathropp, the American ancestor of one of the principal branches of the Lothrop-Lathrop families in this country. The third wife of Thomas Lothrop was Jane, and one of their five children was Mark Lothrop, who was baptized in Etton, September 27, 1597, and with him begins the narrative of the Lothrop family purposed to be treated in this place.

(I) Mark Lothrop was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1643, when "at a meeting of 7 men on the 11th day of the 10th month 1643, Marke Lothrop is received an inhabitant, and hath a request for some ground neer to his kinsman, Thos Lothrop." And further the records of that ancient town say that "at a meeting of the selectmen, the 17th 3rd month 1652, granted to Hugh Woodberrie, Marke Lothrop and Thomas Priton a spot of medoe, lying between Benjamin Felton's medoe and the Great Swamp, near Wenham, to be equally divided between them." As his name does not appear in any of the records previous to 1643 it is quite probable that he settled in Salem soon after his arrival in this country; and it is uncertain how long he continued to live in Salem, for in 1656 he was living in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was one of the proprietors of that town. In 1657 he took the oath of fidelity, was elected constable in 1658, and for the next quarter century held a prominent place in public affairs in that town, serving at various times as trial and grand juror, surveyor of highways, and also as one of the committee appointed "to lay out all the waies requisitt in the township of Bridgewater." Mark Lothrop died October 25, 1685, and his son Samuel was appointed administrator of his estate, which inventoried 253 pounds 1 shilling. The name of his wife does not appear, but he had at least four children whose names are known: Elizabeth, Samuel, Mark and Edward.

(II) Samuel, son of Mark Lothrop, was

born before 1660, and died after April 11, 1724, the date of his will, at which time he is mentioned as "being old." In 1682 he is reported as being of age, and then was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater. March 10, 1675, the constables of Bridgewater were fined two pounds "for pressing Samuell Laythorpe illegally, and hee a man unfit to goe forth on the service." This had relation to the attempt of the constables to force Mark Lothrop into service during King Philip's war. His wife was Sarah Downer, who bore him seven children, all born in Bridgewater or West Bridgewater: 1. Mary, October 28, 1683; married John Kieth. 2. Samuel Jr., May 17, 1685. 3. John, October 15, 1687; married Mary Edson. 4. Mark, September 9, 1689; married, 1722, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Joseph Alden, and great-granddaughter of John Alden, of Duxbury. 5. Sarah, June 5, 1693; married Solomon Packard. 6. Joseph, twin with Sarah; married Mary Snow. 7. Edward, July 7, 1697; married Hannah Wade.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Downer) Lothrop, was born in Bridgewater, May 17, 1685, and died there January 13, 1772. He married (first) November 14, 1710, Abial Lassell, born June 25, 1688, died November 3, 1749, daughter of Isaac Lassell. He married (second) in 1751, Lydia Hayden. He had five children, born of his first marriage, and in Bridgewater or West Bridgewater: 1. Samuel, September 23, 1711, died November 9, 1776; married April 3, 1735, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kieth. 2. Isaac, December 21, 1714, died November 25, 1774; married (first) Bethiah, daughter of Major Edward Howard, (second) April 13, 1742, Patience, daughter of Joseph Alger. 3. Sarah, September 15, 1717; married November 17, 1737, Aliezer Edson. 4. Daniel, May 2, 1721. 5. Abiel, December 7, 1729, died May 3, 1755; married May 28, 1747, Israel Alger, Jr.

(IV) Colonel Daniel, son of Samuel (2) and Abial (Lassell) Lothrop, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, May 2, 1721, and died in Leeds, Maine, March 18, 1818. When Washington took command of the American army at the beginning of the war of the revolution, Colonel Lothrop was major of militia in Colonel Crafts' regiment, and immediately entered the service. His subsequent record as a soldier may be noted as follows: Captain of a company of artillery in Colonel John Bailey's regiment, April 10, 1775 to May 2, 1775; company raised agreeable to vote of the

provincial congress as ordered by the committee of safety; also captain same company and regiment from May 3, 1775, to August 1, 1775; captain same company and regiment, June 3, 1775, to August 11, 1775; captain of a company in General John Thomas's regiment, according to return dated Roxbury, October 6, 1775; captain of a company in Colonel Thomas Crafts's regiment of artillery, and name reported in a list of officers to be commissioned, as returned by Colonel Crafts, dated Boston, September 27, 1776; ordered in council, October 9, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; also captain of the 7th company of Colonel Crafts's regiment of artillery, from May 9, 1776, to November 1, 1776, 5 months 24 days; also captain in same regiment from November 1, 1776, to February 1, 1777, service 3 months; reported as having served one month in colony and two months in Continental army; also captain in same regiment from February 1, 1777, to date of discharge, May 7, 1777. After the close of the war Colonel Lothrop removed to the province of Maine and took up his residence in the town of Leeds, where he died, in 1818. In 1744 he married Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Willis; children: 1. Daniel, Jr., born December 10, 1745. 2. Rhoda, April 9, 1747; married, 1763, Daniel Williams, Jr. 3. Molly, August 2, 1755; married June 20, 1771, Thomas Johnson. 4. Abigail, February 4, 1758; married February 1, 1775, Isaac Hartwell.

(V) Daniel (2), son of Colonel Daniel (1) and Rhoda (Willis) Lothrop, was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 10, 1745, and died in Wilton, Maine, in 1837. He too was a soldier of the revolution, serving under his father, and his record is noted as follows: Private and matross in Captain Daniel Lothrop's company of artillery, Colonel John Bailey's regiment, April 10, 1775, to May 2, 1775; company raised agreeable to a vote of the provincial congress, as ordered by committee of safety; private in Captain Daniel Lothrop's company, Colonel Thomas Crafts's regiment of artillery, from June 3, 1776; also private same company and regiment from May 16, 1776, to August 1, 1776; also private in Captain Daniel Lothrop's 7th company, Colonel Crafts's regiment, from August 1, 1776, to November 1, 1776; also same company and regiment from November 1, 1776 to February 1, 1777; reported as serving one month in colony service and two months in continental army; sergeant, same company and regiment from February 1, 1777, to date of discharge,

May 7, 1777. Sergeant Lothrop removed to Maine probably with his father, and lived in the town of Wilton, where he died in 1837. He married (first) August 23, 1764, Hannah, daughter of George Howard. She died soon after the birth of her fourth child, and he married (second) September 5, 1775, Lydia, daughter of Samuel Willis. After her death he married (third) September 1, 1785, Mary, daughter of George Turner. He had in all eleven children. 1. George, born Bridgewater June 13, 1765 (see sketch). 2. Daniel, March 28, 1767; removed to Maine, and died in Lee; married, 1787, Sally Whiting; was member of the Maine legislature. 3. Thomas, born 1768, died in infancy. 4. Thomas, married Cynthia Pratt, and removed to Leeds, Maine. 5. Hannah, born 1771; married, 1789, Joshua Gilmore, of Easton, Massachusetts. 6. Samuel, born 1777, died Leeds, 1871; married, 1799, Bethiah, daughter of Joseph Johnson. 7. Sullivan. 8. Lydia, married Stillman Howard. 9. Polly, married Luther Carey. 10. Rhoda, married Nathan Richmond. 11. Alson, married Huldah Richmond.

(VI) Sullivan, son of Sergeant Daniel (2) and Lydia (Willis) Lothrop, was born in Leeds, Maine, in 1778. He married (first) ——— Haynes, and married (second) ——— Jennings. He had four sons and one daughter, and among the former was Daniel O., who removed to Malone, New York, and Sullivan.

(VII) Sullivan (2), son of Sullivan (1) Lothrop, was born in Leeds, Maine, October, 1802, and was an enterprising and successful business man, proprietor of a large general country store, a tannery and a saw mill, and engaged somewhat extensively in lumbering. He married, June 22, 1826, Susan Bigelow, born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, Maine, in 1803, daughter of James Bigelow (see Bigelow). Children: 1. Amasa Bigelow. 2. Mary Bigelow. 3. Allen H. 4. James Bigelow. 5. Roscoe G. 6. Olive (now dead). 7. Esther E. 8. Daniel Webster. 9. Mellen (now dead). 10. Susan A.

(VIII) Daniel Webster, youngest son of Sullivan and Susan (Bigelow) Lothrop, was born at St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine, May 20, 1842, and received his early education in public schools and Harland Academy, and after leaving school he worked for his father in his various business enterprises until he was about twenty-one years old. He then went to Boston and entered the employ of King, Hovey & Co., wholesale produce dealers, with whom he remained some time, and in February, 1865, through the influence of



*D. W. Lathrop*





William P. Fessenden, of Maine, he was appointed to a position in the office of the Sixth Auditor, in the departmental service, Washington, D. C., where he has remained to the present time. During the civil war, while living in Maine, Mr. Lothrop recruited Company F, of the Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, Captain Andrews. In 1870 he married Jennie R., daughter of William M. Nimmo, of Maryland. children: 1. Edwin S., born August 23, 1871; is a physician, and president of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society; married Alice Sykes; children: Corrinna, ten years old, and Blanche, three years old. 2. Frank N., born June, 1874; married Fannie Rich, and has one child, Phyllis. 3. Alice, born July 30, 1877; married J. C. Thompson, a native of England, lives in Washington, and has one child, Edwin S. Thompson, born October, 1908. 4. Jennie R., born November, 1880. 5. Etta T., born March, 1887.

(For ancestry see Mark Lothrop 1.)

(VI) George, eldest son of **LOTHROP Daniel (2)** and Hannah (Howard) Lothrop, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 13, 1765, and died in Leeds, Maine, March 4, 1839. He eventually located in Leeds, where the family name is still preserved through his descendants. He married, in 1783, Polly, daughter of Jeremiah Thayer. She died October 25, 1831. Their children were: Alson, Daniel (both died in Bridgewater, 1790), Samuel, Rhoda (died young), Leavitt, Absolom (died young in Vassalborough), Jeremiah (died young), Hannah, Jeremiah and Polly.

(VII) Solomon, son of George and Polly (Thayer) Lothrop, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 26, 1788, and died in Leeds, August 12, 1873. He settled in Leeds, was an active and energetic merchant for many years at Lothrop's Corner, which by his efforts became a smart business center. He acquired wealth and became owner of a large amount of land. His home, where his youngest son, Willard, lived, was purchased of Abial Daily, M. D., the first resident physician in the town. He was the first postmaster in the town, which office he held twenty-five years, with great acceptance to the people. He was selectman seven years, and represented the town twice in the state legislature. He was also active in social and religious circles. He married, in Leeds, July 15, 1810, Sarah W., daughter of Captain Daniel and Sally (Whiting) Lothrop, his cousin. Their children

were: George Daniel, Betsey, Solomon Leavitt, Orissa and Willard.

(VIII) Solomon Leavitt, second son of Solomon and Sarah W. (Lothrop) Lothrop, was born in Leeds, June 10, 1817, and died there February 8, 1874. He lived near his father where he owned a farm and was engaged throughout his life in agriculture. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Baptist. He married, in Leeds, April 20, 1840, Hannah Turner, who was born in Leeds, October 11, 1818, and died March 1, 1905, daughter of George and Betsy (Gilbert) Turner. Their children were: Lewis Leavitt, William Henry and Lydia Albina.

(IX) William Henry, second son of Solomon L. and Hannah (Turner) Lothrop, was born in Leeds, May 17, 1842, and died in Portland, April 21, 1880. He was educated at Monmouth Academy, and after leaving school engaged in the dry goods business at Augusta and Portland. From 1865 till the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Woodman, True & Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods and woollens. In political matters he acted with the Democratic party; in religious views he was a Baptist. He married, December 12, 1866, Georgie F. Noyes, who was born in Bath, Maine, 1842, still living. She was the daughter of Smith Woodard and Sarah (Harmon) Noyes, of Portland. To them were born four sons: Carl Dennison, William Henry, Harry W. and James Kimball.

(X) Harry Woodard, third son of William H. and Georgie F. (Noyes) Lothrop, was born in Portland, October 23, 1874. He married, June 10, 1903, in Portland, Claire Elizabeth Randall, who was born November 24, 1881, daughter of John F. and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, of Portland. (See Randall.)

Briefly stated the pre-American Bigelow pedigree may be noted as follows: (I) Richard de Baguley, Lord of Baguley, Cheshire, England, 1243, married Alice, daughter of Ralph de Vernon, and had a son. (II) Ralph de Baguley, who married a daughter of Hamon Massey, Baron of Dunham Massey, and had lands in Baguley and Ollerton, in the parish of Knutsford. His son (III) Hamon de Baguley, Lord of the Manor of Ollerton Hall, Cheshire, England, left many descendants in Ollerton. (IV) Ralph de Baguley, of Ollerton Hall, made his will, and died

in 1540, leaving two sons, Randall and Nicholas. (V) Randall de Baguley of Ollerton Hall, married Eleanor ———, and died in 1556, leaving sons Philip and Robert. (VI) Robert de Baguley, of Ollerton, was buried at Knutsford November 4, 1582, leaving sons Randall and John. (VII) Randall Baguley, son of Robert, of Ollerton, married Jane ———, and died at Wrentham, Suffolk, in May, 1626. Their children were Persis, Susan, William, Margaret and John.

(I) John Baguley, Biglo or Bigelow, son of Randall and Jane Baguley, is accorded the honor of having been the American ancestor of the now numerous and highly respectable family of the surname Bigelow in this country. He was of Watertown, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, as early as 1642, and was one of the proprietors of the town. He bought a house and land there in 1649, took the oath of fidelity in 1652, but appears not to have been admitted freeman until 1690. He was a blacksmith by trade and planter by principal occupation, and evidently a man of some consequence in the town; was surveyor of highways in 1652 and 1660, constable in 1663, and selectman in 1665 and 1670-71. He married (first) August 30, 1642, Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Warren, theirs being the first marriage recorded in Watertown. She died October 19, 1691, and he married (second) October 2, 1694, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bemis, of Watertown. The marriage of John Bigelow and Mary Warren united two famous New England families. John Warren, father of Mary, was on the list of one hundred and eighteen freemen of Watertown in 1631, and he was selected one of those charged with the duty of laying out and caring for highways, and was selectman from 1636 to 1640. The descent of the New England Warrens, whose immigrant ancestor was John Warren, of Watertown, has been traced from William the Conqueror, in the Norman line, and in the Saxon line from A. D. 495; also back through the royal lines of France, Germany and Italy. William de Warren was a Norman knight and fought at Hastings.

John Bigelow died July 14, 1703, aged eighty-six years. By his wife, Mary Warren, he had thirteen children, all born in Watertown: 1. John, March 14, 1643. 2. Jonathan, December 11, 1646. 3. Mary, March 14, 1648. 4. Daniel, December 1, 1650. 5. Samuel, October 28, 1653. 6. Joshua, November 5, 1655. 7. Elizabeth, June 15, 1657. 8. Sarah, September 29, 1659. 9. James, lived in

Watertown. 10. Martha, April 1, 1662. 11. Abigail, February 4, 1664. 12. Hannah, March 4, 1666. 13. A son, December 18, 1667.

(II) Joshua, son of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, was born in Watertown, November 5, 1655, and lived many years in that town, although the latter part of his life was spent in Narragansett No. 2, now Westminster, Massachusetts, where he died February 1, 1745. During King Philip's war he was a soldier in Captain Ting's company, and was wounded in battle with the Indians, and in consideration of his services he received from the general court a grant of land in what was known as Narragansett No. 2, but now is the town of Westminster. When he was quite old he went there with his son Ezekiel and made a home. He married, October 20, 1676, Elizabeth Flagg, born March 22, 1657, died August 9, 1729, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg; children: 1. Joshua, born November 25, 1677; married Hannah Fiske. 2. Jonathan, March 22, 1679. 3. John, December 20, 1681. 4. Benjamin, January 20, 1683, died October 27, 1709. 5. Jabez, supposed to have gone to live in Bristol, England. 6. Elizabeth, August 3, 1687; married February 28, 1724, Jonathan Harrington. 7. David, April 30, 1694. 8. Joseph, December 29, 1695. 9. Daniel, August 29, 1697. 10. Ebenezer, September 4, 1698. 11. Gershom, September 6, 1701. 12. Eleizer, March 14, 1705.

(III) Jonathan, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow, was born in Watertown, March 22, 1679, and died after January 30, 1746. He was a farmer, and lived in the town of Weston, where all of his five children are believed to have been born. He married (first) June 11, 1702, Elizabeth Bemis, died January 11, 1734, and (second) January 29, 1742, Mary Rice, of Sudbury. His children: 1. Jonathan, born January 11, 1707. 2. Benjamin, December 8, 1709. 3. Elizabeth, about August 9, 1713. 4. Sarah, July 26, 1719, died November 22, 1739. 5. James, May 17, 1722.

(IV) James, youngest child of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Bemis) Bigelow, was born in Weston, May 17, 1722, and while little appears to be known of him he is believed to have lived for a time at least in Worcester, Massachusetts. The baptismal name of his wife was Sarah, and they had at least two children: 1. James, born January 26, 1742 (one record says January 1, 1743). 2. Enoch, born October 2, 1746; married Betty Clemons, and lived in Charlton.



(V) James (2), son of James (1) and Sarah Bigelow, was born in "Western" (Weston), probably January 26, 1742, and the tradition is that "his father was a roving man and that little was known of him or what became of him." It is said, too, that the son James was taken when a small child and brought up in a family of another name; and "from what little we learn of him he appears to have been of a roving disposition and had no regular abiding place." However, about 1758, when sixteen years old, he enlisted for service in the French and Indian war and continued in service until its close. During the revolution he enlisted, April 19, 1775, in Colonel Doolittle's regiment, and served throughout the war; and he never received either bounty or pension for his services.

He married, about 1763, Mary Sawyer, born in Kittery, Maine, October 29, 1740. They settled in Templeton, Massachusetts, and lived there until 1786, then removed to Maine and settled in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan. He died there January 27, 1829, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife Mary died there May 29, 1817. They had children: 1. Betty, born May 1, 1764; married Solomon Steward. 2. James, January 1, 1766. 3. George, twin, January 17, 1768; married Mary Clark. 4. Mary, twin, January 17, 1768, died young. 5. Samuel, November 3, 1769; married Rebecca Steward. 6. Ephraim, March 23, 1772; married Esther Coburn. 7. Molly, December 30, 1774, died August 26, 1777. 8. Abraham, August 20, 1777; married Susan Emery. 9. Polly, August 16, 1779; married James Pratt. 10. Levi, January 22, 1782; married Sally Emery.

(VI) James (3), son of James (2) and Mary (Sawyer) Bigelow, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1766, and spent his life chiefly in Skowhegan, Maine; he married Betty (Betsey) Davis; children, all born in Skowhegan: 1. Cushman, December 15, 1797. 2. Amasa, September 22, 1799. 3. Mary, May 5, 1801. 4. Susan, December 29, 1803. 5. James, March 18, 1805. 6. Joann, September 21, 1808. 7. Jonathan, October 17, 1811. 8. Betsey, August 25, 1814. 9. Sarah, December 20, 1817. 10. Hannah, April 27, 1820. 11. Louisa, January 20, 1824.

(VII) Susan Bigelow, daughter of James (3) and Betsey (Davis) Bigelow, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, December 29, 1803, and married June 22, 1826, Sullivan Lothrop (see Lothrop VII). They lived at St. Albans, where Mr. Lothrop died October 7, 1882.

The Josselyns are a family of Norman origin, and went into England with William the Conqueror and became seated in Lincolnshire. The Earl of Roden was of this family, as also were two lord mayors of the city of London, 1472 and 1476. A prelate who bore the name of Joceline was made abbot of Melrose Abbey in 1170, and became bishop of Glasgow in 1174. Besides these there have been some very eminent men in English history who bore the surname Josceline. The name too has several corruptions, and appears in various records as Joslin, Josceline, Josslyne, Joslen, Joseline and Josselyn, the latter being the generally accepted form adopted by the New England family, and itself one of the several modifications of Joscelyne.

(I) Thomas Josselyne, husbandman, came from London, England, to New England, in the ship "Increase," April 17, 1635. He then was forty-three years old, and was accompanied by his wife Rebecca, aged forty-three, and their five children. Thomas Josselyne was a proprietor and inhabitant of Hingham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, was selectman in 1645, and is conceded to have been the founder of the Josselyne family of Plymouth colony. He died in Lancaster in 1660. After his death his widow Rebecca married William Kerly. Children of Thomas and Rebecca Josselyne: 1. Rebecca, born 1617, in England; died Hingham, September 22, 1675; married Thomas Nichols. 2. Abraham, born 1619 (see post). 3. Joseph, born 1621; married and had children. 4. Dorothy, born 1624. 5. Nathaniel, 1627. 6. Elizabeth, born 1629; married at Boston, June 21, 1652, Edward Yeomans. 7. Mary, born 1634.

(II) Abraham, eldest son and child of Thomas and Rebecca Josselyne, was born in England and seems to have been a mariner by occupation. He did not come to America with his father's family, but joined them soon after in Hingham. Like his father he appears to have been a man of enterprise and some wealth. He had an assignment of land in Hingham in 1647, and had children baptized there in 1649 and 1650. In 1660 the birth of his son Nathaniel was recorded in Boston, and perhaps he then lived there, or in Hull. He removed to Lancaster before 1663, and died there before July 9, 1670, when "William Kerly of Marlborough, husbandman, by the consent and approbation of Mrs. Beatris Joscelyn, the late dec'd Abram Joseline's widow, sold to Abram Joscelin, eldest sonne of the s'd Mrs. Jocelin, 86 acres of land in Lan-

caster." On April 2, 1672. "Abram Jocelin, of Lancaster, was admitted administrator of his father's estate, and presenting an inventory attested the same on oath." The name of Abraham Josselyn's wife was Beatrice, variously written Beatris, Beatrix and Betteris, the last in Boston records, and also in the following extract from Middlesex deeds, which decides the first Abraham's paternity and occupation: "Abram Joslin, of Lancaster, mariner, and wife Betteris," sold May 29, 1663, to Henry Kemble, of Boston, blacksmith, certain lands in Lancaster, "formerly granted to his (Abraham's) father, Thomas Joslin, dec'd." On the 16th of the 9th month, 1671, Mrs. Beatrice Joselyn married Benjamin Bosworth, and removed to Hull. In 1682 they sold their property at Hull and removed to Stow, and lived there several years. Children of Abraham and Beatrice Josselyn: 1. Abraham, baptized April 8, 1649. 2. Henry (see post). 3. Philip, baptized December 15, 1650. 4. Nathaniel, born July 4, 1660, died April 8, 1694. 5. Joseph, born May 26, 1663. 6. Mary, born October 14, 1666. 6. Rebecca, died March, 1712-13.

(III) Henry, of Scituate, Massachusetts, blacksmith, second son of Abraham and Beatrice Josselyn, was in Scituate before 1669, according to Rev. Samuel Deane's history of that town. That he was the brother of Abraham Jr., and therefore son of Abraham, the elder, is shown by the court records already mentioned, and also by his deed to Thomas Harris, dated November 1, 1695, the substance of which is as follows: "Henry Joslyn, of Scituate, blacksmith, and wife Abigail, sold, etc., to Thomas Harris, of Boston, 110 acres of land in Lancaster, which said land fell to the said Henry Joslyn by the death of his elder brother Abraham Joslyn, it being the same land his said brother possessed." This Abraham Joselyn, brother of Henry, was killed by Indians at Lancaster, and afterward he himself "never could brook the sight of an Indian." He died at Hanover, Massachusetts, October 30, 1730, being called on the church records "the oldest man for years."

Henry Josselyn married, in Scituate, in 1676, Abigail, daughter of Charles and Abigail Stockbridge; children: 1. Abigail, born 1677; married, 1713, Benjamin Harmor. 2. Abraham, born 1678. 3. Anna, born 1680, died young. 4. Charles, born 1682. 5. Mary, born 1684; married, 1713, Benjamin Munroe. 6. Nathaniel, born 1686; married 1711, Frances Yellings. 7. Rebecca, born 1689, died young. 8. Jabez, born 1690; mar-

ried 1722, Sarah Turner. 9. Jemima, born 1695, died young. 10. Keziah, born 1695. 11. Henry, born 1697 (see post). 12. Joseph, born 1699; "was eminent for christian benevolence and patriotism"; gave the bell for Hanover meeting house; bore the title of captain and was one of the proprietors of the Bardine Forge; married, in 1726, Ruth Bates. 13. Thomas, born 1702; was selectman several terms and representative to general court; gave a communion service to the church at Hanover, where for many years he was deacon; "no man in that part of Plymouth Colony stood higher for enterprise and political sagacity"; married, in 1732, Anna Stockbridge.

Abigail Stockbridge, wife of Henry Josselyn, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 24, 1660-61, daughter of Charles and Abigail Stockbridge, who lived first in Boston, afterward in Charlestown, and finally removed to Scituate. Charles Stockbridge was born in 1634, in England, and is said to have built by contract the second water-power mill in the town of Plymouth, in 1676. He died in 1683, and his widow afterward married Amos Turner. Charles Stockbridge was a son of John Stockbridge, an Englishman by birth, a wheelwright by trade, and who came to America in June, 1635, in the ship "Blessing," John Leicester, master, being then twenty-seven years old. He was accompanied by his wife Anne, aged twenty-one, and their son Charles, aged one year. John Stockbridge was in Scituate in 1638, and took the oath of fidelity in that year; was one of the Conihasset partners in 1646, and in 1656 purchased one-half of the mill privilege of John Russell, with the saw mill which Isaac Stedman had built ten years before, and in the same year in company with Russell erected a grist mill. About the same time he built the Stockbridge mansion, which was used as a garrison house during King Phillip's war. John and Anne Stockbridge had seven children, of whom Charles was the first born, and their only child born in England.

(IV) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Abigail (Stockbridge) Josselyn, was born in 1697, and lived and died in Pembroke, Massachusetts. He married, in 1721, Hannah Oldham; children: 1. Hannah, born October 1, 1719; married November 16, 1738, Henry Munroe, of Swansea. 2. Lydia, born August 25, 1722. 3. Mary, married November 10, 1742, Shubael Munroe. 4. Henry, born June 11, 1727. 5. Margaret, born December 9, 1729; married Seth Ford. 6. Joseph, born June 22, 1734. 7. Charles, born May 7, 1739.

8. Lucy, born October 5, 1741; married Isaac Ford. 9. Isaac (see post).

(V) Isaac, son of Henry (2) and Hannah (Oldham) Josselyn, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, November 4, 1743. He was engaged at work in the forge there for many years, and afterward removed to Maine, where he died. He married, September 12, 1772, Lois Ramsdell; children: 1. Isaac, born January 3, 1774, died October 24, 1799; married October 15, 1797, Christiana Josselyn. 2. Almerin, born July 16, 1775; married July 28, 1801, Chloe Whitney. 3. Lois, born 1776, died 1778. 4. Roland, born May 3, 1778; married Mary Church; lived in Maine. 5. Lois, born February 20, 1780; married, November 26, 1801, John Woodworth. 6. Hervey, born January 25, 1782; removed to Maine. 7. Hannah, born and died in 1783. 8. Alden, born May 20, 1784 (see post). 9. Ezra, born January 3, 1787; removed to Maine. 10. Sylvester, born June 6, 1789. 11. John D., born June 4, 1791; removed to Maine. 12. Martin, born 1793, removed to Maine, and died there.

(VI) Alden, son of Isaac and Lois (Ramsdell) Josselyn, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, May 20, 1784, and died in Maine. He came early to this state, whence several others of his family had settled, and lived at Fayette. He married Polly Page; children: 1. Almerin, died at age of nineteen years. 2. Alden Clark, born 1811; married Theodora Jenkins, and had a daughter, Mehitable Jenkins, now Mrs. Julius Blanchard, of Rumford Falls, Maine. 3. William Harrison, born August 12, 1813. 4. Lewis Turner. 5. John Dearborn, married Theresa Crane; children: Tudor C., Elwyn R., Augustus, Hattie (Mrs. Bradbury of Rockland, Massachusetts), May Louise and Carrie F. 6. Martin Luther, married, and had a son Martin.

(VII) William Harrison, son of Alden and Polly (Page) Josselyn, was born in Fayette, Maine, August 12, 1813, and died in Portland, October 16, 1882. When a boy, although left principally to his own resources, he acquired a good common school and academic education. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years he removed to the town of Phillips, in Franklin county, and obtained employment as a clerk in a store in the village. In that position he remained about three years. He then went into mercantile business for himself in the town, and for thirty years maintained the character of an honorable and successful merchant, at the end of which time, in 1866, he removed to Portland.

During his long residence in Phillips, Mr.

Josselyn was a leading citizen enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of that entire community. For sixteen years he was one of the selectmen of Phillips, and for about the same length of time one of the superintending school committee of the town. In 1855 he represented the Phillips district in the Maine house of representatives. But this popularity was not confined to his adopted town. In 1863 and 1864 he was the member of the state senate from Franklin county and held high rank in that body. After his removal to Portland he was elected to the common council from ward number three in 1871, and was a member of the board of aldermen in 1872, after which he voluntarily retired from public life; and, although he was before and since that time offered other public positions he uniformly declined them. For about twenty years Mr. Josselyn had been an active, influential member of the board of trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, and at various times contributed liberally to the funds of that institution, where a portion of his family received their education.

After removing to Portland Mr. Josselyn first went into business as a flour merchant, in company with Ralph and Alonzo Butler. He was subsequently engaged with Arad Evans in wholesale and retail furniture about six years. He then, in company with his son Theodore A. Josselyn, engaged in the flour business, as wholesale commission merchants, and continued a member of this firm until 1877, when on account of failing health he retired and did not afterward engage in any active business. During his long career as a merchant he always enjoyed the entire confidence of the business world. Honest, prompt and energetic, fair and square in all his business relations, he made life in this department a success.

In politics Mr. Josselyn was originally a Whig, and so continued until the formation of the Republican party, when he was among the first to connect himself with that political organization, in which faith he lived and died. In early life he embraced the christian religion and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, continuing a member of that denomination until the time of his death. While in Phillips he was the mainstay and support of the Methodist church in that town, contributing largely of his means and devoting much time and personal labor to the advancement of the cause. Upon removing to Portland he connected himself with the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal church. In each



of these churches he held nearly all the offices known among the laity of that denomination. During his long religious life not a shade had ever been thrown across his christian character. Mr. Josselyn was a man of strong, decided convictions. He was careful and deliberate in forming his opinions, but when once his mind was made up nothing could turn him aside from what he believed to be right. As a friend he was genial, kind-hearted, sympathizing and true. But it was in the sacred retirement of the family circle that his virtuous life shone forth with the greater luster. No man was ever more happy in all his domestic relations.

He married Mary Ann Marston (see Marston), born May 22, 1817, died August 4, 1889, having survived her husband about seven years. She was a daughter of Theodore and Polly Marston, of Phillips, and niece of the late Bishop Joshua Soule. Mrs. Josselyn was brought up in the town of Phillips, was educated there, and early became an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Harrison and Mary Ann (Marston) Josselyn had children: 1. Theodore Alden, born December 18, 1842. 2. Geneva Ella, died at the age of ten years. 3. Lewis Harrison, born September 4, 1848; lives in Boston; owner of the C. E. Osgood Company, merchants. 4. Mary Emma, born February 12, 1854; married, September 22, 1875, Warren W. Cole, of Portland, treasurer of the E. T. Burrowes Company, manufacturers of screens. 5. Lena Marston, born May 27, 1857; married Edward Sewall Everett, of the firm of Cook, Everett & Pennell, wholesale druggists of Portland.

(VIII) Theodore Alden, eldest son of William Harrison and Mary Ann (Marston) Josselyn, was born in Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, December 18, 1842, died in Portland, October 1, 1905. He spent the days of his boyhood and early manhood in his native town, and prior to graduating from the Maine Wesleyan Seminary he taught school in the neighboring districts. He graduated in 1864 with highest honors, and in 1869 removed to Portland, where the remainder of his life was passed. In 1869 he was the junior member of the firm of Butler, Josselyn & Son, the firm being made up of his father, William H. Josselyn, and Ralph Butler, the latter of whom continued business until 1874 and then retired. The firm name then was changed to Josselyn & Company, and continued in business until 1878, when Mr. Josselyn's father retired, and Augustus D. Brown was admit-

ted to the firm, which then took the style of Brown & Josselyn. In 1890 Mr. Brown died, but the firm name continued. Mr. Josselyn was a Republican in politics, and took more than an ordinary interest in public affairs. He was a member of the city council for two years, 1890-91, alderman in 1892-93, and in 1902-03-05 was elected to the state legislature, where he served two terms. He felt a great pride in the city of Portland and the state of Maine, and great faith in the future of both. He was an active member of the board of trade, and for several years was one of its board of managers. He was also a director in the Canal National Bank, and a trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College. He was also active in many of the charitable organizations of his native city and state, and charity without ostentation was one of his strong characteristics. He was at the head of one of the oldest and most reliable business houses, the development of which was due almost wholly to his farsighted management, and up to the time of his last illness no man was more regularly at his post of business than he. His character was exemplified in his thorough business methods. He was one of the most companionable of men, always reliable in all of his dealings and social relations, and as a public official in the councils of the city and state he served with marked ability and fidelity. On the occasion of Mr. Josselyn's death the following notice of him appeared in one of the leading papers of Portland:

"Mr. Josselyn had been in impaired health for some time, and gradually had been failing since the adjournment of the legislature in which he was one of the representatives from this city, and where with that tireless activity ever so characteristic of him he had worked so earnestly and loyally. Indeed, there is little doubt that the cares of his official position in the legislature combined with those of his extensive business life weighed so heavily on him as to seriously affect his health. But he made a strong fight and at the adjournment of the legislature resumed the personal direction of his business. Early in the summer, however, he was obliged reluctantly to lay aside his business cares.

"Theodore A. Josselyn was one of Portland's sterling business men and none was more esteemed, respected and trusted than he, by his business associates and by the people of the city. Although a man who never sought public office, he has been repeatedly called by his fellow citizens to positions of trust and

honor which he filled with strict devotion to what was honorable and right, displaying a clear sightedness and accuracy of judgment which made him a most valuable public servant. As a member of both branches of the city council, at one time being the only Republican member thereof, his counsels were listened to and generally heeded for his unselfishness, his uprightness and his usually unerring judgment were recognized by all. When he was elected to the state legislature these same qualities, unusual as they are valuable, early obtained recognition and during his service there he became one of the most influential and efficient members. On more than one occasion, by saying the word, he might have become his party's candidate for mayor of the city, which in the case of a man so popular and universally trusted as Mr. Josselyn would have been equivalent to an election, and it was the hope of his many friends and admirers that he might sometime see his way clear to serve his city as its chief executive.

"Mr. Josselyn, while not an ostentatious giver, was one of the most charitable men in Portland and gave freely of his means to assist those less fortunate than himself. And as in everything else which he did, he was an intelligent giver and made a study of intelligent charity work. He was a most valuable member of many of Portland's charitable institutions and organizations. Quiet and unassuming in manner, never pushing himself forward, not a public speech maker, Mr. Josselyn by his conspicuous public services, his unflinching geniality and kindness became one of the most widely known men in the city and state, and not one of his thousands of acquaintances but regarded him as a friend."

He married, May 31, 1866, Loriania Rand, born in Phillips, May 8, 1844, daughter of Ephraim and Louisa A. Rand, of Phillips. They had two children, Harrison C. and Everett Rand.

(IX) Harrison Clyde, son of Theodore A. and Loriania (Rand) Josselyn, was born in Farmington, Maine, August 6, 1870, and was educated in the Portland public schools and at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, class of '92. He was a clerk in the employ of Brown & Josselyn in 1892, and became a partner in the firm in 1897. After the death of their father, Harrison C. and Everett R. Josselyn succeeded to the business he had left, and have since carried it on with gratifying success. The firm of Brown & Josselyn has had a long and successful career, and stands among the best in New England

for integrity and honorable business methods. It carries on an extensive general commission business in flour, grain and feed throughout the state of Maine and eastern and northern New Hampshire. H. C. Josselyn is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; also of the Maine Genealogical Society, the Portland Board of Trade, and of several local clubs. He married, in Portland, April 5, 1899, Alice S. Chase, born in Portland, January 11, 1875, only child of Charles S. and Louise K. (Sawyer) Chase.

(IX) Everett Rand, son of Theodore Alden and Loriania (Rand) Josselyn, was born in Portland, Maine, August 29, 1874, and was educated in Portland public schools, Hebron Academy and Colby University, graduating from the latter with the class of '98. In business life he is junior member of the firm of Brown & Josselyn, general flour and feed merchants, Portland. He was a member of the Portland city government, and also of the city fire commission from 1902 to 1908. He is now a member of the Portland Board of Trade; Portland Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Portland Lodge, No. 188, B. P. O. E.; the United Commercial Travellers, Portland Yacht Club, Portland Motor Boat Club, the Lincoln Club and Zeta Psi fraternity, Chi Chapter. Mr. Josselyn married, April 21, 1904, Mary Louise, only daughter of Hon. George Dana and Louise Bisbee, of Rumford Falls, Maine.

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The surname Heywood is  
HEYWOOD distinct from Haywood,

Hayward and Howard, although the spelling of each in every possible way makes it difficult not to confuse the families, especially where Heywards, Howards and Heywoods were living in the same town. The derivation of the name Heywood is given in a pedigree prepared by Peter John Heywood, of Whitehaven, England, 1781, and published in "Hunter's Life and Times of Oliver Heywood," who was a non-conformist clergyman of note in the days of Charles I. The pedigree runs back to the year 1164, a period when surnames were beginning to come into use in the mother country. Often some local feature of a man's place of residence was employed to distinguish him from

others bearing the same christian name. The earliest authentic document containing the name of Heywood or its prototype is a title deed, still preserved, for a tract of land in Lancashire from one Adame de Burgo or de Bury, who held the knight's fee to a large section of territory in the vicinity to Peter de Ey-wood, that is, "of wooded island." The latter was the reputed founder of the Heywood family in England, from which the American family is descended. This estate remained in the possession of the descendants of Peter Heywood more than five hundred years, or until 1717, when Robert Heywood sold it to John Starkey, of Rochdale, whose grandson, James Starkey, dying intestate, allowed the place to pass into the hands of the Crown. It is now an attractive public park, having been donated for the purpose by Queen Victoria. While the English line from this Peter Heywood is traced in an unbroken line from this Peter Heywood, the ancestry of the emigrants to America had not at last accounts been discovered. James and John Heywood, both about twenty-two years old, presumably brothers, came together in the ship "Planter" in 1635. They were both certified from Stepney parish, London. James Heywood settled in Charlestown and Woburn, where he died November 20, 1642.

(I) John Heywood, mentioned above, was probably born in London about 1620, died January 11, 1707. He settled in Concord, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman in 1670. He married (first) August 17, 1656, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Atkinson. She was probably not his first wife, unless his age is estimated wrongly. She died 1665 and he married (second) Sarah Simonds. He married (third) Priscilla ———, who survived him. Children of first wife: 1. Rebecca, born September 9, 1657, died young. 2. Rebecca, May 13, 1660. 3. John, April 5, 1662, mentioned below. 4. Persis, April 11, 1664. 5. Benoni, July 31, 1665, died young. Children of second wife: 6. Sarah, August 30, 1666. 7. Judith, January 3, 1667. 8. Mary, November 3, 1669. 9. Abigail, April 9, 1672. 10. William, April 17, 1674. 11. Huldah, September 17, 1676. 12. James, January 27, 1678-79. 13. Joseph, January 3, 1680-81. 14. Benjamin, March 17, 1682-83.

(II) Deacon John (2), son of John (1) Heywood, was born in Concord, April 5, 1662, died there January 2, 1718. He was constable of Concord in 1676, and in his later years kept an ordinary or inn. He married Sarah ———. Children: 1. Sarah. 2.

Thomas, born July 16, 1686. 3. Samuel, October 11, 1687, married, 1710, Elizabeth Hubbard; died October 28, 1750; deacon and town officer; thirteen children. 4. Edmund, July 31, 1689. 5. Josiah, November 15, 1691, mentioned below. 6. Daniel, April 15, 1694, removed to Worcester; married Hannah Ward. 7. Eleazer, August 3, 1696. 8. Nathan, September 24, 1698. 9. Sarah, January 18, 1700-01. 10. John, March 14, 1703, settled in Lunenburg. 11. Mary, March 23, 1704. 12. Phinehas, July 18, 1707, settled in Shrewsbury; married Elizabeth Moore; died March 6, 1776. 13. Benjamin, October 25, 1709.

(III) Josiah, son of Deacon John (2) Heywood, was born in Concord, November 15, 1691. He married Lydia ———. Children, born in Concord. 1. Josiah, March 28, 1717. 2. Edward, November 28, 1718. 3. John, May 3, 1720, died December 15, 1721. 4. John, May 29, 1722. 5. Lydia, May 24, 1724. 6. Peter, April 24, 1726, mentioned below. 7. Oliver, August 12, 1728. 8. Hannah, August 8, 1730. 9. Lucy, October 24, 1732, died 1732.

(IV) Peter, son of Josiah Heywood, was born in Concord, April 24, 1726. He settled at Canaan, Maine, now Skowhegan. He married, May 29, 1750, Sarah Wesson or Weston. Children, born at Concord: 1. Peter, March 28, 1751. 2. Asa, August 25, 1754. 3. Sarah, February 9, 1757. 4. Hannah, August 11, 1759, married Isaac Smith. (See Smith VI.)

William Swift (or Swyft), the SWIFT patriarch ancestor of the Swifts of Sandwich, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, came from Bocking, Suffolk county, England, with the great flood of immigrants who left England, 1630-34, to make new homes in the New World. He landed in Boston, probably in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He sold his property in Watertown in 1637 and removed to Plymouth Colony, locating at Sandwich in 1638. He died there in January, 1643, and the inventory of his estate amounted to forty-seven pounds, eleven shillings, one pence. His widow Joan made a will October 12, 1662, and in it she named her son William and his children: two sons of Daniel Wing and grandsons of John and Deborah (Bochiler) Wing and great-grandsons of the Rev. Stephen Wing (Daniel Wing had married Hannah, daughter of the testatrix, November 5, 1642, and she had died January 31, 1664). The testatrix also married Experience and Zebediah, children of Mr. Allen and Mary



Dorley. That the Swifts were not strict Puritans is shown by the record of the ten shillings laid on her October 2, 1669 "for being at Quaker Meeting."

(II) William, eldest son of William and Joan Swift, was a passenger with his parents in their voyage across the Atlantic. He was probably born in England in 1627. He was active in the affairs of the town of Sandwich, and in 1654-55 subscribed fifteen shillings toward building a new meeting house, one of the largest subscriptions on the list. On the 23rd of 2d month, 1675, his name is recorded among the freemen of Sandwich. He made a will December 15, 1705, which was probated January 29, 1706, and in it he names his wife Ruth, his sons, William, Ephraim, Samuel, Josiah, Jirah, and her daughters, Mary, Temperance, Esther and Dianah. Of these children we know as follows: 1. William, born August 28, 1654, made his will June 17, 1700, and the instrument was probated May 12, 1701. He names his wife Elizabeth and the following children: William, born January 24, 1679; Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Josiah and Ebenezer. William (2) died five years before the death of his father. 2. Ephraim, born June 6, 1656, made his will April 10, 1735, and the instrument was probated February 17, 1742, in which he names his wife Sarah and children: Elizabeth, born December 29, 1680; Joanna, July 7, 1684; Samuel, April 9, 1686; Ephraim, December 16, 1688; Sarah, April 12, 1692; Hannah, May 19, 1695; Moses, September 15, 1699. 3. Mary, April 17, 1659. 4. Samuel, August 10, 1662, had wife Mary named in his will of October 5, 1730, and probated June 6, 1735. 5. Josiah, married (first) April 16, 1706, Mary Bodfish, probably daughter of Joseph Bodfish, and (second) Experience Nye, daughter of John Nye. 6. Jirah (q. v.).

(III) Jirah, fifth son and sixth child of William and Sarah Swift, was born in Sandwich, Plymouth Colony, in 1665. He was married November 26, 1697, to Abigail Gibbs. He was admitted as a townsman of the town of Sandwich in 1700 and as freeman in 1702. He made his will March 29, 1744, and in it he names his wife Mary and she was his second wife. His will was probated May 1, 1749, which fixes the date of his death as April of that year. He joined a large number of the members of the church in Sandwich in a petition to the general court to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Fessenden as not a suitable minister of the church or allow the dissenters to form a new church, but the petition was dis-

missed by the court. Jirah and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift had children including Roland, who married Mary Dexter, and their son Zephaniah, born in Wareham, Massachusetts, February 27, 1759, was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1777; A. M., 1781; was a representative from Connecticut in the third and fourth congresses, 1793-97; was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, 1801-06, and chief justice, 1806-19. He married Lucretia Webb and had seven children. Yale and Middleburg conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1817 and 1821 respectively. He was the author of valued law books. He died in Warren, Ohio, September 27, 1823. Lewis Swift, the astronomer, was a son of General Lewis Swift and grandson of Roland and Mary (Dexter) Swift. Another son was Job (q. v.).

(IV) Job, son of Jirah and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, October 3, 1711, and died at Stoughtonham (Sharon), Massachusetts, February 14, 1801. He married Sarah Blackwell, who was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 6, 1713, and died April 2, 1772, at Sharon, then known as Stoughtonham. The marriage took place January 20, 1733. The children of Job and Sarah (Blackwell) Swift were: 1. Job (2), who married (first) September 14, 1768, Rebecca Coming, and (second) April 5, 1779, Elizabeth Guild. 2. Joshua (q. v.). 3. Philips, who was buried at Sandwich, October 17, 1754. 4. Charity, who was buried at Sandwich, November 18, 1754. 5. Patience, who died February 12, 1765. 6. Jirah, who married Waitstill Lyon on July 31, 1769, and had children: Jirah, born June 30, 1770; Zepha, June 3, 1772; Wyeth, April 27, 1774; Azil, February 23, 1776.

(V) Joshua, second son of Job and Sarah (Blackwell) Swift, was born in Stoughtonham (Sharon), Massachusetts, August 24, 1744. He was a private in the American army in the revolutionary war, enlisting at Boston, January or February, 1781, and serving two years in Captain James Wilkinson's company, Colonel Graton's regiment. He took part in several skirmishes with the enemy and was an applicant for a pension, May 4, 1818, at which time he was a resident of Lisle, Browne county, New York, and his age seventy-four years. He was married June 14, 1769, to Mary Hewins, who was born in Stoughtonham, Massachusetts, in 1751, and after the war they removed to Lisle, Browne county, New York, where the soldier died after May 4, 1818, at which time he was seventy-four years of age. Their son Joshua (q. v.) was

born the same year in which his father joined the patriot army.

(VI) Joshua (2), son of Joshua (1), the soldier, and Mary (Hewins) Swift, was born at Sharon, Massachusetts, in 1781. He removed to Fairlee, Vermont, where he married Martha Marston, a native of that place, and he became a prominent citizen. He was a deacon in the Congregational church for many years, and his daughter, Rebecca, was born in Fairlee, November 29, 1804, and married, September 4, 1830, Grant Smith (see Smith III). Deacon Joshua Swift died in Fairlee, Vermont, August, 1852. He was the grandfather of Sheridan Irving Smith.

The Thomas family appears THOMAS very early in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, where there were several representatives of the name. It has been identified with the settlement and development of Maine from a very early period in the history of this state and has sent out from here many worthy representatives.

(I) William Thomas, born about 1573, was one of the merchant adventurers from London who sailed from Yarmouth, England, in the "Mary and Anne," in 1637. He had previously been in the Plymouth Colony as early as 1630, and as early as 1641 settled at Green Harbor, in the town of Marshfield, Massachusetts. His estate at that point subsequently became the home of Daniel Webster. He was evidently a man of property, as he gave land for the minister and a site for a meeting house at Green Harbor, where he died in August, 1651.

(II) Nathaniel, son of William Thomas, was born in England, in 1606, and died in Marshfield, in 1674. He brought from England a wife whose name has not been recorded. Children: William, born 1638; Mary, married Simeon Ray, of Block Island; Nathaniel, 1643; Elizabeth, 1646.

(III) Nathaniel (2), second son of Nathaniel (1) Thomas, born 1643, died in Marshfield, October 22, 1718. He was a soldier at the first outbreak of King Philip's war, held the rank of lieutenant, and was later promoted to captain. He was representative to the general court in 1672 and for seven years thereafter, from Boston. He married (first) February 11, 1664, Deborah, youngest daughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacobs, of Hingham, where she was baptized November 26, 1643. She died June 17, 1696, and he married (second) Elizabeth, widow of Captain William Condy, whose maiden name was Dolbery. She

died in December, 1713, and he married (third) in 1714, widow Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Rev. Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College. Children: Nathaniel, Joseph, Deborah, Dorothy, William, Elisha, Joshua, Caleb, Isaac and Mary.

(IV) Nathaniel (3), eldest son of Nathaniel (2) and Deborah (Jacobs) Thomas, was born in 1664, in Sandwich, and died there February 24, 1738, and was buried at Plymouth. He married (first) in 1694, Mary, daughter of John Appleton, of Ipswich, and (second) in 1730, Anna (Tisdale) widow of George Leonard. Children, born of the first marriage: Nathaniel, died young; John, born 1696; Nathaniel, 1700; Joseph, 1702; and Mary, 1709.

(V) Joseph, third son of Nathaniel (4) and Mary (Appleton) Thomas, was born 1702, in Sandwich, and probably lived in Duxbury, though no account of him appears in the records of that town. It is presumable that his stay there was short. He married, in Boston, June 24, 1737, Silence Adams, Rev. Samuel Mather performing the ceremony.

(VI) Joseph (2), undoubtedly a son of Joseph (1) and Silence (Adams) Thomas, was born in or near Boston, about 1738, and resided at Roxbury. He was probably a seafaring man, as the family tradition states that he was drowned in Boston Harbor. No record appears of his marriage, but the family history states that he had sons Ichabod and Joseph, who went with their widowed mother to Sidney, Maine. The mother died at Brownville, Maine, June 24, 1823, aged ninety-five years nine months.

(VII) Ichabod, elder son of Joseph (2) Thomas, was born in 1758-59, probably in Roxbury, and lived for some time in Sidney, whence he removed to Katahdin Iron Works, Maine, about 1815, and three years later removed to Brownville, where he died February 25, 1845. He served one year as a soldier in the revolutionary war, in the vicinity of Wiscasset, and was a farmer by occupation. While residing in Sidney he served as representative to the general court of Massachusetts, making the journey on horseback to Boston to attend its sessions. While living in Brownville he served as justice of the peace. He married Mehitable Crosby, lineal descendant of the famous Winslow family of Massachusetts. She was probably born at Sidney about 1767, and died at Brownville, April 26, 1842, aged seventy-four years. Children, probably all born in Sidney: 1. John, see forward. 2. Jonah, probably went with his

father to Katahdin Iron Works and Brownville. 3. Joseph, resided at Brownville, where he died at the age of forty-six years. 4. Ellen, married Otis Barton, of Brownville. 5. Mary C., married George Wilkins, of Brownville. 6. Susanna, became wife of Rev. Nathan W. Sheldon, of Brownville. 7. Louisa, married Gilman Ryder, of the same town.

(VIII) John, eldest child of Ichabod and Mehitable (Crosby) Thomas, was born in September, 1794, at Sidney, and died in Brownville, April 30, 1863. He was drafted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and served three years. On settling down at Brownville he became a lumber scaler and farmer, served as selectman, and was an active citizen. He married, about 1816, Sarah Davis, of Fairfield, Maine, born about 1793, died at Brownville, January 8, 1866. Children, all born at Brownville: 1. Stephen C., died one year old. 2. Emily, born August, 1821, died in her twenty-sixth year. 3. Eber Davis, died in California, at the age of twenty-seven years; his only son, Eber Davis, resides in Grand Rapids, Michigan. 4. Mary, born about 1825, married David Griffith, of Brownville. 5. Stephen Alfred, is mentioned below. 6. Cynthia Davis, July 19, 1832, died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1887. 7. John Baker, died at Brownville in 1864, at the age of twenty-six years. He enlisted September 14, 1861, and returned in August, 1864, having served in Company L, First Maine Cavalry. He participated in the battle of Antietam; was in General Sheridan's army, and with General Reynolds, and carried the headquarters flag.

(IX) Stephen Alfred, third son of John and Sarah (Davis) Thomas, was born August 24, 1827, at Brownville. He was a farmer, a Republican in politics, and filled the office of town collector, besides other official stations. He married (first) in June, 1856, Julia Gerish, of Brownville, born in December, 1827, in that town, and died childless, November 16, 1860. He married (second) at Milo, Maine, April 15, 1869, Mary Ellen Rogers, born October 13, 1846, in Brownville, daughter of William and Abi (Rankin) Rogers, and widow of William Smith Brown Rogers (see below). Children: 1. Minnie Estella, born and died 1870. 2. Alfred Marshall, born February 15, 1872, at Brownville, graduated from Bangor Business College, and is now a farmer at Brownville. 3. Charles Dura, mentioned below. 4. Ellen Rebecca, born March 27, 1875, married Charles Prentice Kittredge. 5. John Franklin, October 2, 1876, attended Maine State College, and is now an architect

in Boston. 6. Lillian May, April 29, 1878, is the wife of Jonathan Harley Winship. 7. William Henry, December 23, 1882; attended Bangor Business College; resided in Brownville. 8. Frank Albert, March 17, 1886; attended Bangor Business College; has his home in Brownville. 9. Annie Mabel, February 26, 1887, is the wife of George Nichols Woods. 10. Fred Leroy, August 13, 1889; resides at Brownville.

(X) Charles Dura, second son of Stephen A. and Mary E. (Rogers) Thomas, was born December 27, 1873, at Brownville, and after a preliminary training took a four-years' course in civil engineering at Maine State College (now University of Maine), Orono, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in June, 1895. He secured employment in Boston, and while there attended an evening lecture course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "Railroad location and operation," during the winter of 1900-01. He also pursued a course in structural steel draughting, at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association evening school, under Professor Rockwell, of Tufts College, during the winter of 1901-02. During the winter of 1908-09 he pursued a course in water supply and sewerage disposal at the Polytechnic Institution at Brooklyn, New York, and was also a student of the College of Engineering during the same winter. From July to September, 1895, he acted as assistant engineer in the employ of a real estate agent in removing and reconstructing buildings along the route of the extension of Columbus Avenue in Boston. From September, 1895, to May, 1896, he was rodman with Luther Dean, then city engineer of Taunton, Massachusetts, working on general city engineering and surveying, including the construction of sewers and highways and surveys for assessor's plans of the city; also preliminary surveys and plans for a proposed new system of sewers for that city, whose population was then about 30,000. From May 18, 1896, to May, 1901, he was employed by the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board of Boston, first as rodman and later in charge of a field party. This five years' service was connected with the construction of the Wachusett aqueduct, which cost one and three-quarter million dollars, the final location of the Weston aqueduct and layout of Weston reservoir, this entire work, at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000. From July to October, 1901, he served on the same board as inspector of removal of soil from the Wachusett reservoir, whose surface



area is 4.195 acres. From October 7, 1901, to March, 1903, he was in charge of field work at the United States navy yard, Boston, on construction of a new distribution system of water waterworks, of subways for pipe galleries, after working on the design and plans of the same; he also laid out sewers and streets for paving. From March to June, 1903, he was employed as draughtsman by the Commission of Additional Water Supply for New York City. From June, 1903, to April, 1906, he was in charge of field work at the United States navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, on construction of heavy masonry foundations, buildings, piers, yard railway, crane tracks, sewers, conduits for a central heating, lighting and power system; launching ways for United States battleship "Connecticut"; repairs to dry docks; layout of new dry dock now under construction, and other general construction and sewer work in connection therewith, much of which was designed by himself. Outside of his regular work during the years from 1898 to 1903, he acted as civil engineer on several occasions for the town of Northboro, Massachusetts, during which he made a relocation of highways to abolish three grade crossings; from April to October, 1906, he worked on the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels under the Hudson river, at New York City, being most of the time assistant engineer in charge of construction, after a few weeks as chief of field party. His connection with this work was severed when the shields met under the river. Since October, 1906, he has been associated with the engineer of street openings for the borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and is at present in charge of surveys for location of the proposed extension of Riverside Drive north to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and surveys for taking property at the entrance of Queensborough Bridge, New York City. While in college Mr. Thomas was lieutenant of cadets who maintained a military drill, and was a member of the Kappa Sigma Society, of which he was chaplain. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, and of the Maine Society of New York. His family is associated with the Congregational church, and he is an earnest supporter of Republican principles. He married, June 20, 1905, at Marlborough, Massachusetts, Mary Ann Elizabeth Mathews Davies, born December 5, 1875, daughter of Richard Hugh Davies, a farmer of Marlborough, and his wife, Mary (Mathews) Davies.

Jesse Rogers (see Thomas IX) was born in Stoughtonham, after February 25, 1783, known as Sharon, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, October 25, 1762. He married Salome Bosworth, born in Halifax, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, March 19, 1768, died in Brownville, Maine, April, 1833, two months after her husband's death, which occurred in Brownville, in February, 1833. They had nine children, the first two born in Warren, Maine, the next six in Union, Maine, and the youngest in Bradford, Maine, in 1808, as follows: 1. Nancy, November 27, 1787, died in Brownville in 1858; married a Hatch, of Brewer, Maine. 2. Shepard, April 24, 1789, married Betsey ———; children, born in Brownville: Salome, George, John, Emily, Stoddard, Hamilton and Edward. Stoddard died at Dover, Maine. 3. Abby, June 22, 1791, died unmarried. 4. Sarah, July 11, 1796, married Jesse Perham, of Williamsburg, Maine; children, born in that town: Jesse, William, Jane, Sebah, Peter, Eliza, Abigail, Sarah, Hannah and Martha Perham. 5. Jesse Rogers, June 2, 1798, married Emeline Smith, of Brownville, Maine; children, born in that town: Mary W., Emeline, Harrison, Sarah, William Smith Brown, born 1841, one of twins, the other dying unnamed, and Salome, and by a second wife, at their home in Hamden, Maine: Rachel, Isaac, and Ella. 6. William, April 27, 1800, died in Brownville, Maine, November 28, 1860; married Abi Rankin (see below), June 11, 1835, ceremony performed at Brownville, by Rev. Henry Richardson. 7. Hannah, August 18, 1802, married James Rankin, of Sidney, Maine; no children. 8. Polly, March 20, 1804; never married. 9. Eli, September 3, 1808; married Katherine Heath; children: Sabine, and a girl. The twelve children of William and Abi (Rankin) Rogers were born in Brownville, as follows: 1. Isaac Sewell, March 2, 1807, died in Franklin, Massachusetts, 1902 or 1903; married, May 7, 1861, Elizabeth Dutch, of Searsport, Maine; children, born in Brownville, Maine: Jasper, went to Australia, where he married and his only child died; William, married, and lived in Aroostook county, Maine; Nellie, married a McKenzie, of Presque Isle, Maine, and had two children, Bessie and Frank; Nora, born in Searsport, Maine; married Stillman Judkins, of Fort Fairfield, Aroostook county, Maine; and Henry, born in Searsport, Maine. Elizabeth (Dutch) Rogers died in Presque Isle, Maine, and her husband married (second) Mrs. Ada W. Perkins, of Portland, Maine, November 30, 1885. 2. Lewis Fre-

mond, December 19, 1838, died at Millis, Massachusetts, March 27, 1900; married Mary Frances Hammond, of Dover, New Hampshire; children: Lura, born in Brownville, Maine, married twice, (first) Leonard Walker; John William, in Brownville, Maine, married Alma Clement, lived in Boston, Massachusetts, where they had two daughters; Lewis Fremond Jr., born in Boston, 1881, and Annie, born in Boston. 3. William Francis, November 18, 1840; died on the battlefield of Cold Harbor, Virginia, while fighting for his country in the civil war, June 3, 1864; not married. 4. Elizabeth Jenks, July 30, 1842; married Asa Daniel Morse, in Medway, Massachusetts; children: Mabel, died in infancy; Myrtie Vera; Andrew Delancey, who lives in Hopedale, Massachusetts, and married, October 11, 1905, Charlotte Perkins. Asa Daniel Morse, father of these children, died in Medway, Massachusetts, in December, 1896. 5. Rebecca Crosby, July 3, 1844, married Alva Dutch, of Searsport, Maine, January 23, 1867; their adopted daughter, Alberta Abi Dutch, married Alva Lewis Rogers, and they have two daughters born in Plainville, Connecticut. 6. Mary Ellen, October 13, 1846, married William Smith Brown, son of Isaac and Emeline (Smith) Rogers, September 1, 1863, at the home of his Aunt Abi (Rankin) Rogers, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Brownville, Maine; William Smith Brown was drafted into the United States army August 27, 1863, mustered into the service September 9, 1863, and assigned to Company G, Twenty-second Maine Regiment, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864, at the age of twenty-three years. His widow married (second) Stephen Alfred Thomas, April 15, 1869, at Milo, Maine, by Elder Noyes, and she had by this marriage ten children. (See Thomas). 7. Charles Willington, May 24, 1848, married Augusta Willard, of Brownville, Maine; children: Bertha, married Orin Arnold, of Monson, Maine, and had one child Helen; Emma, married Leon Thomas, of Monson, Maine; and Alva Lewis, married Alberta Abi Dutch, and lived in Plainville, Connecticut. His second wife was Mehitabel Erskine Joselyn. 8. Harriet Salome, July 6, 1851; married Aaron Willard, of Brownville; three children: Frank Willard, married, lived in Franklin, Massachusetts, no children; Lulu A. Willard, born in August, 1875, lived in Franklin, Massachusetts; Albert Rogers Willard, born in October, 1877, married, no children. 9. Albert Henry, March 9, 1854; married Alma Page;

no children. 10. Luther Shepard, July 5, 1856; married Mary Susan Edgerly, of Sebec, Maine; removed to Medfield, Massachusetts, where they had one child, Abi Eliza, born December 6, 1880, who married Harvey Ryder, of Brownville, Maine, and had one child, Walter Luther Ryder, born August 22, 1903, died August 25, 1904, and the mother died August 7, 1904. 11. Jesse Franklin, April 10, 1858; married Julia Morse, of Millis (then Medway), Norfolk county, Massachusetts; lived in Presque Isle, Maine, and after 1880 in Boston, Massachusetts. Their two children were: a daughter, Ann Eliza, born in Presque Isle, 1879, married Raymond Safford, of Roslindale, Massachusetts, and had two daughters, and a son, Frank Albert, born in Boston, in 1888 or 1889. 12. James Edward, February 5, 1860, died in Brownville, Maine, in October, 1887; married Harriet Estelle Cole, of Boston; one child, Levi Harold, died in infancy.

James Rankin (see above) was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, January 29, 1785, died in Brownville, Maine, July 15, 1860. He was brought up in his father's family, his father being one of the brothers, Ezra, Amos or Lewis Rankin, who belonged to the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers. He lived in Sidney, Maine, then in Belgrade, and removed from there to Brownville, where he died. He married, in Amherst, New Hampshire, Rebecca Crosby, born in Amherst, December 14, 1791, died in Brownville, Maine, March 15, 1848. Children of James and Rebecca (Crosby) Rankin, the first two born in Belgrade, Maine, and the others in Brownville: 1. Stephen Crosby, March 31, 1809, died in Amherst, Maine. The name of his wife is not on record so far as our research can find; their children, all born in Amherst, probably in the order of birth: Alfred, Stephen, Abi, Isaac and Salome. 2. Lucy, October 21, 1810, died February 12, 1812. 3. John Dermoril, October 12, 1812; married Mary Archer, of Brewster, Maine; lived in that town where: Judson, who removed west, married there, and had two children, a boy and a girl; Lucy, married a Bradbury, of Brewer, and had Alice and Anne. 3. Ansel, married and had a boy and a girl; Mary, married and had two girls; Mandley, never married; Crosby, remained west and never married. 4. Isaac Fairfield, August 1, 1814. 5. James Wellington, November 23, 1816; married Miranda Willard, of St. Louis, Missouri; children: Samuel, died young, Angie, Emma and Annie. 6. Abi (see Rogers above), De-

cember 21, 1818. 7. William Henry, January 4, 1821, died March 31, 1846. 8. Susan Dean, May 18, 1824, died June 21, 1829. 9. Charles Freeman, November 29, 1825; married Betsey Richardson, of Atkinson, Maine; was a soldier in the civil war, 1861-64, member of Company K, Thirty-first Maine regiment, and died September 4, 1864, while in the service of his country; his children, born in Brownville, Maine: Rebecca, married George Esler, of Sebec, Maine, as her third husband; Florence, died when fifteen years of age in Sebec, Maine; Charles Moses, married Ella Dean, of Barnard, Maine, lived in Sebec, Maine, and had five children: Charles Dana, 1881, Frank, 1884, Lizzie, 1889, and Leroy, 1895; Lizzie Rankin died in Barnard, Maine, in April, 1900; Edward, did not marry; Susan, married Charles Cross, and had one child who died in infancy, and the mother died in Sebec, Maine, March 21, 1897; Jennie, died in Sebec, when two years old. 10. Rebecca, October 8, 1827; married Darius Harris; one child, died in infancy. 11. Harriett Fessenden, October 15, 1831; married Levi Page, of Brownville, born September 24, 1824; children: Lydia Page, married Anson Page, and had three children: Edwin, Alice Eliza and Leroy; Alma Page, married Lorin Page, of Brownsville, and (second) Albert Rogers, of the same place, but had no children by either marriage; Edwin Page, drowned in Pleasant River, Brownville, when eighteen years old. 12. Albert Lewis, January 31, 1834; married Eliza Harvey, of Sebec; children: Lillian, and Ralph L., and who lived in Exeter, New Hampshire, where Lillian married a Russell, and had two children, and Ralph L. married Louise ———, of Exeter, New Hampshire. 13. Susan Frances, August 22, 1836; married Charles Banks, of Biddeford, Maine, and having no children they adopted a daughter.

John and Katrin Spear, with SPEAR their son, Robert, came from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, soon after the siege of that capital and seaport town in 1689. Ireland had been the battleground of the last and most severe struggle between the Protestants, championed by William the Prince of Orange, King William III, and the fallen Roman Catholic King, James II, who as a last resort had placed the government of Ireland entirely in Catholic hands with the exception of Londonderry and Enniskillen, whose walls sheltered the remnant of Englishmen and Scotch Protestants, seven thousand strong, who had declared for

William and Mary and decided to meet their fate like brave men inside the walls of these strong towns. James II, with one-half of the disorderly army of the Earl of Tyrconnel, fifty thousand strong, armed chiefly with clubs, laid siege to Londonderry and the siege lasted one hundred and five days. Multitudes of the besieged died of hunger, but the living continued the cry of "No surrender." Reduced to two days' rations, hope had almost fled when an English ship broke through the boom stretched across the river Foyle and brought relief to the heroic garrison and starving inhabitants. This was July 28, 1689, and whereupon the Irish army under James II raised the siege and retreated to Dublin, where the fallen Stuart King lay helpless in the hands of the frenzied Catholics.

(I) John Spear, his wife, Katrin, and their son Robert, probably the youngest of their children, settled in Woburn, the others settling elsewhere; two it is presumed went to Virginia and one to Cape Cod. The father and mother continued to live in Woburn during the remainder of their lives, the mother dying November 30, 1775, when she was ninety-six years of age, and had been a widow many years.

(II) Robert, probably youngest son of John and Katrin Spear, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in September, 1714. He came to Woburn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, with his parents, and lived there up to 1736, when he joined the company of Scotch Presbyterians who had decided to form a settlement on the St. George's river on the coast of Maine, which became the town of Warren, November 7, 1776, but was then only a trading post belonging to the Waldo patent. The two children of Robert and Margaret (McLean) Turk Spear were Captain John (q. v.), and Catherine, who married Robert Matthews and settled in Warren, Maine. John McLean, grandfather of these children, was one of the first settlers on the St. George river, in 1735. Robert Spear died in Woburn, Massachusetts, March 13, 1776.

(III) Captain John (2), eldest child of Robert and Margaret (McLean) Turk Spear, was born in the Upper Town of St. George in 1738. He married Agnes Lamb, and their children were: 1. Robert, born October 26, 1762; married Jane Young, of Cushing, Maine; resided in Warren, and died there September 19, 1852. 2. Thomas, July 2, 1765 (q. v.). 3. Captain John (3), born 1767, married Rebecca Starrett, and died in Warren, November 21, 1842. 4. Jane, born 1769; mar-







Lewis H. ...

*Ellis Spear*

ried Captain William Starrett; lived in Warren, and died there October 26, 1828. 5. Hugh, born 1771; married Elizabeth Bradford, and died in Warren, June 22, 1846. 6. William, born 1772; married Margaret McIntyre, and lived in Warren, where he died November 1, 1820. 7. Mary, born 1774; married Isaac Starrett, and died in Warren, July 11, 1848. 8. Isaac, born 1776; married Susan McIntyre; lived in Warren, where he died, October 6, 1856. 9. Captain David, born 1778; married Nancy Farnsworth, and died in Warren, November 1, 1842. 10. Edward, born 1779; married Nancy Leonard, and died in Warren, Maine, June 29, 1854. 11. Samuel, born October 10, 1855, never married. 12. Alexander, born April 17, 1784; married Margaret Hoffses, April 24, 1812, and died in Warren, February 23, 1842. 13. Agnes, married James F. Marston. 14. Infant, buried with its mother, who died May 2, 1791, aged forty-nine years. Captain John married (second) Mrs. Mary Boggis, who bore him no children. He erected his house on his father's original lot acquired in the first distribution of the land on forming the settlement of the Upper Town of St. George, which became Warren, and he died there June 10, 1811.

(IV) Thomas, second son of Captain John (2) and Agnes (Lamb) Spear, was born in Warren, Maine, July 2, 1765, lived in his native town, where he married Theodosia Vinal, February 2, 1788, and (second) on March 11, 1827, Hannah Prior. He lived on the homestead in Warren, and died there March 31, 1833. The children of Thomas and Theodosia (Vinal) Spear were: 1. Paris, born May 10, 1790, died August 30, 1811. 2. Mary, born October 9, 1792; married Thomas Arnold, of Hope, Knox county, Maine, who died August 22, 1848; she died in Warren, Maine, October 11, 1865. 3. Lucy, born October 23, 1794; married (first) William Barton, and (second) William H. Webb; she died in Warren, Maine, December 27, 1834. 5. Thomas (2), born September 9, 1798; married Julia Andrews, December 25, 1823; lived in Camden, where he died September 9, 1872. 6. Joseph, born August 11, 1800; married Sarah M. Arnold, December 21, 1828; resided on the homestead, and died there September 29, 1874. 7. Francis, born September 9, 1802; married Mary Andrews, September 23, 1829, and (second) Mary J. (Cobb) Arnold. 8. William Hovey, born November 27, 1804; married Martha M. Whiting, December 25, 1828; resided in Camden. 9. James M. (q. v.). 10. Hannah W., born November 22,

1809, married (first) John Andrews (2); lived in Warren, Maine, where she died May 19, 1848. The mother of these children died December 8, 1825, and by his second wife, Hannah Prior, he had no children.

(V) James M., fifth son and ninth child of Thomas and Theodosia (Vinal) Spear, was born in Warren, Knox county, Maine, November 28, 1806. He married, September 12, 1830, Nancy Cushman, a descendant from the Robert Cushman of Plymouth Colony, and he built a house on part of the home lot in Warren. He died September 28, 1870. Children of James M. and Nancy (Cushman) Spear, born in Warren, Maine: 1. Hannah, February 1, 1831; married Deacon John L. Stevens, and lived in Warren, Maine. 2. Pauline, September 6, 1832; married Oscar E. McIntyre. 3. Ellis (q. v.). 4. Emily, September 14, 1836; married Joseph Abbott, in June, 1857, and lived in Rockland. 5. Daniel, November 15, 1838, died September 4, 1858. 6. Jason, July 7, 1840; was a soldier in the civil war. 7. Guilford, April 11, 1842; was a soldier in the civil war, and died at Bonne Carre, Louisiana, April 21, 1863.

(VI) Ellis, eldest son of James M. and Nancy (Cushman) Spear, was born in Warren, Maine, October 15, 1834. He was brought up on a New England farm, with its abundance of fresh air and hard work, and thus laid a foundation for an iron constitution that stood well by him in the strenuous life that he led in his country's service both military and civil. His ancestors had been equally hardy farmers, lumbermen, shipbuilders and mariners. His six days hard work and attendance at the kirk and Sunday school on the Lord's day fully carried out the interpretation of the Scotch Presbyterian catechism when it asks the question: "What is the chief end of man?" the accepted answer being: "To work hard six days in the week and go to church on Sunday," which to their devout minds covered the answer, printed in the catechism: "To glorify God and enjoy Him forever." His inherited sound constitution, fortified by his boyhood out-door work six days in the week, made it possible to study by candlelight each day, and this self-instruction, augmented by the imperfect school training furnished by the efforts of the underpaid teachers of the waning days of the imperfectly endowed old State Academy at Warren, prepared him for matriculation at Bowdoin College. He was graduated with honor at Bowdoin in 1858, and in order to pay back the



money advanced by his father and friends he taught school continuously 1858-62. The civil war appealed to his patriotic spirit and as soon as his debt for college privileges had been paid he raised a company of volunteers in the town where he was teaching, and entered the volunteer service in 1862 as captain of Company G, Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served in the field about three years, rising by successive promotions to the rank of colonel and brigadier-general by brevet. He commanded the regiment the greater part of the time from September, 1863, to the close of the war, temporarily serving also in 1864 and 1865 in command of the brigade to which his regiment was assigned. He was brevetted in October, 1864, for "gallant and distinguished service" while in command of the brigade at the battle of the Peebles Farm, September 30, 1864, and twice subsequently, and was commended in official reports for efficient services at the battle of Five Forks, April 12, 1865. At the close of the war he entered the United States Patent Office as a clerk, assigned to duty as assistant examiner. He was promoted successively to the grades of second and first assistant, and in 1869 was made principal examiner. He was appointed by President Grant examiner-in-chief, in 1872, and assistant commissioner of patents in 1874. He resigned that office in 1876, and became a member of the law firm of Hill, Ellsworth & Spear, but a few months later was appointed by the same authority commissioner of patents, which office he resigned in 1878 and entered upon the practice of his profession, making a specialty of patent law. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and has lived in Washington forty years. He has been interested in the affairs of the District, has been a director of the Board of Trade many years; served as trustee of the public schools; was many years president of the Society of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, has been commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the District of Columbia, president of the Maine State Association, and president of the Patent Law Association of the District of Columbia. He served as chairman of the committee of parade of the G. A. R. Encampment of 1893, and chairman of the committee on medals and badges in the first and second inaugurations of President McKinley. He is vice-president of the Equitable Co-operative Building Association, and vice-president of the Washington Loan and Trust Association.

He married (first) Susie, daughter of the

Rev. John Wilde. She died in 1872, leaving two children—Julia M. and James M. Spear. He married (second), in 1875, Sarah F., widow of Major Samuel T. Keene, comrade of Colonel Spear in the army, and who was killed in the battle before Petersburg in 1864, while standing by his comrade's side. By this second marriage General Spear had two children.

The children of General Ellis and Susie M. (Wilde) Spear were: 1. James M., who became associated with his father in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. 2. Julia M., became the wife of William F. Boyd, of Saguade, Colorado. The child of Sarah F. Keene by her first marriage was Marion P., who became wife of Rev. Arthur M. Little, of Peoria, Illinois. The children of General Ellis and Sarah F. (Keene) Spear were: 3. Edwin Ellis, born in 1877, an attorney-at-law in Boston, Massachusetts. 4. Arthur Prince, born in 1879; an artist in Boston. These children were of the seventh generation from John Spear, the Woburn immigrant.

The Berry family is of ancient English origin. The best authority gives the derivation of the name as from the word "Bury" or "Borough" (a place of safety, of defense), and the spelling of the name in England, in fact, is more common Bury than Berry. The Manorial residence in many parts of England is the "Bury" from which the names Berry, Berriman, Burroughs and Barrows are derived. The name Adam de la Bury is cited as an instance of the name in the earliest history of surnames in England. The fact that one English family used the barberry as an emblem on its coat-of-arms does not explain the origin of the name, though it is quite probable that in this instance the name suggested the barberry as a symbol. There have been families of title bearing this surname in England, Scotland and Ireland for many centuries. The name is very common in Devonshire, England. Some of the family seats were at Teddington, county Bedford; Molland, county Devon; Berry Narborn, East Leigh, Lobb, etc., in Devonshire; also in Oxfordshire, Lancashire, Bedford and Norfolk.

(1) William Berry, the immigrant ancestor of Alfred H. Berry, of Portland, is presumed to have descended from the Norfolk family, mainly Captain William Mason, whose native place was in Norfolk county. It may, however, with equal reason be assumed that William Berry was from the south of England,

for Captain Mason was for many years the governor of Portsmouth in the county of Hampshire, whence came the names of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which he founded and owned. It was in Mason's Portsmouth home that the Duke of Buckingham, the royal favorite and Mason's patron, was assassinated in the summer of 1628 by John Felton. The death of his patron, however, did not end Mason's favor with King Charles, who had already granted more than one New England Patent to him and his friend, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and would have put them in command of all England, to the detriment of the Massachusetts Puritans, had not Mason died in December, 1635, just as the measures of the court and the English prelates were about to take effect. Mason was a native of King's Lynn in Norfolk, born December 11, 1586. He entered Oxford in June, 1602, but never graduated. He became a merchant and shipmaster before 1610. He had lucrative offices at Newfoundland and in New Hampshire. He had grants of land between the Naumkeag river and the Merrimac under the name of Mariana, March 9, 1622; a second patent from the council of New England was granted August 10, 1622, to Mason and Gorges, covering all the land lying on the sea coast and for sixty miles inland, between the Merrimac river and the Kennebec, and this was called the province of Maine. Seven years later, November 7, 1629, Mason was granted all that part of the province of Maine lying between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua; this he called New Hampshire. Ten days later a much larger tract, called Laconia, and supposed to extend to Lake Champlain, was granted to Mason and Gorges. By 1632 Mason had become a member of the council for New England, which made all these grants and many more to other persons, and he was expending much money in taking possession of his lands in New Hampshire. As early as 1623 David Thomson, a Scot, took possession of a grant made to him in 1622. He was not long after the Pilgrims at Plymouth. William and Edward Hilton settled on a grant at Dover in 1623. There were settlers in various places in New Hampshire on the coast when Captain Mason's first colonists came over in 1631. The names of the forty-eight men who, with "twenty-two women and eight Danes," were sent to take charge of his property and make settlement, have been preserved. There were mechanics for building the Manor House in which Mason was to rule New England. Large and small houses were built and Portsmouth soon be-

came a flourishing colony. Mason was nominated by King Charles as vice-admiral of New England and was preparing to go out to his colony when he died. Under the original name of Strawberry Bank this settlement, planned and executed by Mason and his agents, among those four dozen pioneers, included all that is now Portsmouth, Rye, Newcastle, Newington and Greenland. In all of these towns later we find descendants of William Berry. The Church of England was established and a pastor in charge, Rev. Richard Gibson, as early as 1640, when all the rest of New England seemed destined to be exclusively Puritan in religion.

William Berry seems to have been one of the chief men of the colony. When the Glebe Lands were deeded the seals were placed opposite the names of Berry and John Billing, though there were twenty of the early settlers whose names appear on the document, including the governor, Francis Williams, and his assistant, Ambrose Bibbons. This deed, dated 1640, represented a parsonage for the parish and fifty acres of Glebe Land, twelve of which adjoined the house lot. Some of the land was on Strawberry Bank creek and can doubtless be located by survey to-day. The parsonage and Glebe lands were deeded to the two church wardens, Thomas Walford and Henry Sherburne, and their successors. The document calls the twenty signers the "principal inhabitants" of Portsmouth. Although Captain Mason expended large sums of money upon Strawberry Bank of Portsmouth, when he died the men in his employ were left with wages unpaid and the future uncertain. The property was then divided among Mason's creditors, and the settlement at Portsmouth was soon in much the same condition as the other settlements of New England. William Berry received a grant of land on the neck of land on the south side of Little river at Sandy Beech at a town meeting at Strawberry Bank, January, 1648-49. Sandy Beech was the early name for what is now Rye, New Hampshire, but Berry lived only a few years afterward. He died before June, 1654, and his widow Jane married Nathaniel Drake. William Berry had three sons, perhaps other children, viz.: Joseph, who is living in the adjacent town of Kittery, Maine, in 1623, and John, see forward.

(II) John, son of William Berry, was born about 1630, probably in England. He was the first settler in the town of Rye, then called Sandy Beech, on his father's grant of land there. He married Susannah ———, and

their children were: 1. John Jr., born January 14, 1659. 2. Elizabeth, married John Locke. 3. William, settled at Newcastle, married Judah —, and they had Nathaniel, born February 13, 1689; Stephen, January 18, 1691; William, November 18, 1693; Jeremiah, March 8, 1695; Frederick, January 15, 1699; Abigail, March 15, 1700; Jane, January 26, 1702. 4. James. 5. George, see forward. (The History of Rye is authority for the parentage of all but George, who hailed also from Rye, and must be included among the children of John Berry, the head of the only family of this name in the town. See Parson's History of Rye, New Hampshire, and Dow's History of Hampton, New Hampshire.)

(III) George, son of John Berry, was born in 1674, at Rye, New Hampshire. He lived at Rye, finally settling at Kittery. He married, at Hampton, New Hampshire, January 1, 1702, Deliverance Haley, daughter of Andrew Haley. The children of George and Deliverance Berry were: 1. George, see forward. 2. Deborah, married, October 22, 1730, William Walker, of Kittery, Maine. 3. Elizabeth, married, October 22, 1730, Tobias Fernald. 4. Mary, married, October 3, 1741, Samuel Lunt Jr. 5. Josiah, married, 1740 (published December 20), Mary Hidden.

(IV) Major George (2), son of George (1) Berry, was born at Rye, New Hampshire, or Kittery, Maine, 1706. He removed from Kittery, where he was brought up, to Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, in 1732. He became the proprietor in Falmouth of Berry's Shipyard and was evidently a shipwright by trade. He was major of the regiment of that vicinity in the Indian fights that were frequent during his younger days, and during the French and Indian war in the fifties. He married, January 11, 1726-27, Elizabeth Frink, daughter of George and Rebecca (Skilling) Frink (see Old Eliot genealogies). The children of George and Elizabeth Berry were baptized at Kittery, though some of them were born at Falmouth, viz.: 1. George, born May 12, 1728, died young. 2. Joseph, March 30, 1729, died young, probably. 3. Elizabeth, December 6, 1730. 4. George, April 8, 1732, married Sarah Stickney and they had children: Deacon William, Levi, George (see History of Paris, p. 510). 5. Joseph, September 26, 1740. 6. Burdick, married Sally — and had eight children. 7. Lieutenant Thomas, see forward.

(V) Lieutenant Thomas, son of George

(2) Berry, was born at Falmouth, Maine, in 1745. He was an officer in the revolution, and late in life drew a pension of twenty dollars a month from the government. He was elected adjutant of Colonel Jacob French's regiment, of Bristol and Cumberland counties, and he took part in the siege of Boston. He was stationed on Walnut Hill. Later in the year 1776 he was lieutenant in Captain Richard Mayberry's company of Colonel Ebenezer Francis's regiment. He resided at Brunswick and Portland, Maine, and at Rockland, where he died January 27, 1828, at the age of eighty-three years. He married, at Brunswick, Maine, August 15, 1773, Abigail Coombs, and their children, all born at Portland, Maine, were: 1. Samuel, born May 4, 1774, see forward. 2. Lydia, August 14, 1776. 3. Joshua, March 4, 1779, married Fannie Coombs, lived and died in Portland. 4. Thomas Jr., May 26, 1781, married — Burgess, lived and died in Brunswick, Maine. 5. George, August 14, 1783, named for his grandfather Berry, lived and died at Topsham, Maine, leaving a large family. 6. Abigail, April 26, 1785, married Josiah Haskell, settled in Rockland, Maine, died November 1, 1853. 7. Jeremiah, September 8, 1787, removed from Falmouth to Thomaston, Maine, in 1812; married Frances A. Gregory, April 27, 1815; settled at Rockland; was a mason, innkeeper, and successful business man; died March 11, 1857, at the age of seventy, leaving four sons and one daughter. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. 8. Joseph, September 20, 1789, married (first) Abigail Coombs, March 12, 1815; (second) Jane Ann Creamer, December 18, 1845; resided at Thomaston, a mason by trade; died May 29, 1845, aged sixty-six. 9. Betsey, 1791. 10. Benjamin, May 11, 1796, married, at Brunswick, Dolly Murray, December 21, 1820; died at Rockland, Maine, June 27, 1856.

(VI) Samuel, eldest child of Lieutenant Thomas and Abigail (Coombs) Berry, was born in Portland (Falmouth), Maine, May 4, 1774, died at Georgetown, May 18, 1851. He was an active, good-natured, and energetic man, a mason by trade. He married (first) Mary (Polly) Gould; (second) a Miss Hubbard, of Massachusetts, who died September 26, 1818; (third) Hannah Small, of Phippsburg, a daughter of Samuel Small, a soldier of the revolutionary war; (fourth) a Miss Oliver. The children of Samuel and Mary (Gould) Berry were: Samuel, Joseph, Joshua and John. The child of Samuel and his second wife was Jane. The children of Samuel and



Hannah (Small) Berry, his third wife, were: Betsey, Mary, Lydia, Curtis and Stephen Decatur.

(VII) General Joseph, second son of Samuel and Mary (Gould) Berry, was born in West Bath, 1797, and died in Georgetown, October 26, 1872. He was named for his Grandfather Gould, the father of Samuel Berry's first wife. He first learned the trade of stonemason from his father, with whom he worked much in early life, erecting government lighthouses along the New England coast. He then engaged in milling and shipbuilding, in which he was successful, soon becoming a large builder and owner. He built ships in Bath and at other points on the Kennebec, as well as at Robin Hoods cove at Georgetown. In fact he was the first man who owned and cleared a ship in his own name from the port of Bath. He had an extensive business, not only in shipbuilding, but in lumbering and trade. He was widely known as General Berry, receiving his title from his command in the state militia, to which he was elected by the legislature in 1839, at the time of the notable "Arroostook War." He was a man of fine physical appearance and of exceptional force and energy. In 1857 he was appointed collector for the port of Bath by President Buchanan and served three years. About the same time he was also a member of the legislature for several sessions. He married (first) Nancy Lee, by whom he had two sons, James Langdon and Alfred Lee. He married (second) 1824, Harriet Oliver, of Georgetown, daughter of David Oliver, and had ten children.

(VIII) Alfred Lee, son of General Joseph and Nancy (Lee) Berry, was born in Georgetown, April 8, 1820, and died October 29, 1856. He was a very active and successful business man, associated with his father in his various enterprises. He served his town as state senator at Augusta and was aide to General Joseph Berry with the rank of colonel. He married Mary E. White, who was born in Georgetown, Maine, July 16, 1820, daughter of James McCobb and Elizabeth (Pattee) White, of Georgetown, Maine, and by the marriage had: 1. Alfred Henry, mentioned below. 2. Harriet Ann, married Edwin A. Potter, of Chicago. 3. Alice M., died at the age of thirteen years. 4. Lena T., married Walter P. Bancroft, of Portland, Maine. 5. Frank Lee, married Sara Wilson.

(IX) Alfred Henry, eldest child of Alfred Lee and Mary E. (White) Berry, was born in Georgetown, September 9, 1844. Educated

in the common schools and at the State Academy at Lewiston. From 1867 he was associated as employe and in partnership with C. J. Walker, under the firm name of C. J. Walker & Company, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers. In 1880 he founded the A. H. Berry Shoe Company, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, of which he is still the active head. Alfred Henry Berry married, July 11, 1871, Frances Fisher Crosby, who was born in Arrowsic, Maine, May 4, 1847, daughter of William L. and Martha (Fisher) Crosby, of Arrowsic, Maine. Three children were born of this marriage, only one of whom, Harold Lee, survives.

(X) Harold Lee, only surviving child of Alfred Henry and Frances F. (Crosby) Berry, was born in Portland, August 26, 1877. He acquired his education in the public schools, in the Columbian Academy, Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1897, and at Bowdoin College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. Immediately after completing his college course he took up his work with the A. H. Berry Shoe Company, of which he is a director and has since contributed his labors for the success of that concern. He is a Republican, and has served two terms in the city council in 1907-08. While in college he became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is a member of the Cumberland and the Country clubs. Harold Lee Berry married, in Portland, August 28, 1905, Violetta Lansdale Brown, born May 14, 1883, daughter of John Marshall and Alida Catherine (Carroll) Brown, of Portland (see Brown.) They have one child, a daughter, Martha Carroll Berry, born October 13, 1908.

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(For preceding generations see William Berry 1.)

(V) George (3), son of Major BERRY George (2) Berry, was born April 8, 1732. He married Sarah Stickney. Children: 1. Deacon William, mentioned below. 2. Levi. 3. George. Probably others.

(VI) Deacon William, son of George (3) Berry, was born in Falmouth, July 30, 1753, and was one of the early settlers of Buckfield, Maine. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and a much respected citizen. He married, August 4, 1774 (by Rev. Ephraim Clark), Joanna Doane, born March 3, 1753. (See Doane.) Children: 1. Polly, born February 22, 1775-76, died December 28, 1837; married, October 22, 1795, Luther Whitman. 2. Levi,

April 28, 1777, mentioned below. 3. Dorcas, June 16, 1779, died May 24, 1867; married, March 10, 1799, Jacob Whitman Jr. 4. Joanna, March 11, 1781, died December 27, 1864; married (first) Samuel Briggs; (second) Rev. Nathaniel Chase. 5. William, April 17, 1783, died March 1, 1848; married Deborah Drake. 6. Betsey, June 1, 1785, died April 13, 1859; married James Ricker. 7. George, July 30, 1787, died October 1, 1859; married Sally Swan. 8. Obadiah, March 2, 1790, died March 1, 1875; married Abigail Ricker. 9. Sally, June 9, 1792, died April 17, 1820; married, March, 1814, Tobias Ricker Jr. 10. Remember, December 22, 1794, married John Swett. 11. Zeri, November 1, 1797, died April 19, 1885; married Abigail Turner. Deacon William Berry died October 1, 1817; his wife, Joanna Berry, died August, 1825.

(VII) Levi, son of Deacon William Berry, was born in Falmouth, April 28, 1777, died in Smyrna, Maine, February 6, 1854. He married Louisana ———. He settled in Woodstock, Maine, in 1811, and his home was near the West Paris station. Children: 1. Levi, born June 11, 1801, mentioned below. 2. Louisa, April 9, 1803, married John Lapham. 3. William, April 5, 1805, married Sally Lovejoy. 4. Leonard, February 25, 1807, married Hannah Pool. 5. Aurelia, April 29, 1810, married Elijah Swan Jr. 6. Abigail, October 2, 1819. 7. George R., October 8, 1823. 8. Cordelia, August 17, 1829, married Abel Bacon.

(VIII) Levi (2), son of Levi (1) Berry, was born June 11, 1801, in Paris, Maine; died June 16, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was engaged in the lumber business and in farming with his father at Paris until 1844. He removed to Smyrna, Maine, where he was in the lumber business and conducted a large farm and a hotel until his death. He married (first) September 29, 1822, Polly Hammond, who died September 27, 1859. He married (second) Apharinda, daughter of Hiram Eaton. Children of first wife: 1. Thaddeus C. S., born August 24, 1823, mentioned below. 2. Lydia Jane, August 9, 1826, married (first) November 17, 1844, Oliver H. Perry; (second) December 29, 1859, William H. Winslow; child of first husband, Gussie Perry, who lives with her mother in Houlton. 3. Peleg H., May 10, 1829, married, April 17, 1850, Caroline K. Estes; children: i. John E., of Houlton; ii. Laura E., now deceased; iii. Addie, now deceased; iv. Frank P., of Houlton; the father died February 8, 1898. 4. Arabella

R., December 29, 1831, died February 7, 1841. 5. Andrew J., February 25, 1834, married, October 30, 1855, Julia E. Estes; children: i. Oliver H., of Duke Center, Pennsylvania; ii. Minnie Feeley, of Malden, Massachusetts; iii. Julia, of Malden; iv. Fred L., now deceased; Andrew J., now resides at Duke Center, Pennsylvania; his wife died in 1907. 6. Eliza D., August 16, 1836, married, February 6, 1853, Ivory Coolbroth; (second) January 11, 1860, William Jordan; (third) Rev. Philip Wheeler; children of first husband: i. Ella Coolbroth, living in Illinois; ii. Jesse Coolbroth, deceased. 7. Samuel H., June 21, 1838, married, April 27, 1869, Nellie S. Anderson; children: i. Walter P., deceased; ii. Leonard P., lives in Houlton. 8. Mary Arabella, February 15, 1842, married, April 26, 1859, Isaac L. Adams, who died at Smyrna, April 6, 1908; children: i. Charles Adams, deceased; ii. Frank Adams, of Oakfield, Maine; iii. Lizzie Porter, of Smyrna; iv. Levi Adams, of Oakfield; v. Susan Adams, of Oakfield; vi. Belle Adams; vii. Lemuel Adams; viii. Jennie Adams; ix. Henry Adams, of Smyrna. 9. Levi H., July 7, 1845, married Annie Bickford; children: i. Herman; ii. Nellie; iii. Carrie; all living in or near Glenwood, Minnesota. Children of second wife: 10. George Alfred, November 13, 1860. 11. Charles H., August 4, 1862, mentioned below.

(IX) Dr. Thaddeus C. S., son of Levi (2) Berry, was born August 24, 1823, in Bethel, Maine. He attended the public schools of his native town and later studied medicine. He practiced medicine in Houlton and vicinity until 1896, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he lived and practiced until his death in August, 1908. His residence and office was on South Twelfth street in that city. He married Susan A. Oakes, born May 30, 1826. Children: 1. Augustus Henry, born at Smyrna, April 19, 1844, mentioned below. 2. Charles L., February 10, 1846, died about 1880. 3. Francis S., January 27, 1848, died April 14, 1885. 4. Lillian A., March 24, 1854, died January, 1891. 5. Hiram Oakes, January 28, 1856.

(X) Augustus Henry, son of Dr. Thaddeus C. S. Berry, was born at Smyrna, April 19, 1844, died February 5, 1905. He was educated in the public schools. He was a lumberman and miller by trade, and worked in various sawmills at Smyrna, then removed to Minnesota, where he continued in the same line of work. He then returned in the seventies to Houlton, Maine, and worked in the same line of business there. In 1895 he and



*A. H. Berry*





his son established the firm of A. H. Berry & Sons. The firm dealt in meats, provisions and groceries of all kinds and enjoys a large patronage. Since the death of the senior partner the business has been incorporated under the name of the A. H. Berry & Son Company. The business was located in the present store in 1901, having outgrown the original quarters in the Merritt Block. The company now has two thousand feet of floor space at the store at 70 Main street. Mr. Berry was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen, a hard worker, earnest, energetic and honorable in all his dealings. In religion he was a Baptist; in politics a Republican. He married Hannah A., daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Gilman) Barker, of Houlton, Maine. Children: 1. Isaac (twin), born July 4, 1868. 2. Thaddeus C. S. (twin), July 4, 1868, mentioned below. 3. Catherine, married Rev. John F. Tilton, of Saco, Maine.

(XI) Thaddeus C. S., son of Augustus H. Berry, was born in Maine Prairie, Minnesota, July 4, 1868. When very young he removed with his parents to Houlton, Maine, where he received his education in the public schools. He learned the trade of brick-making and followed it for four years, but he preferred a mercantile life, and became a clerk for the firm of E. Merritt & Sons, of Houlton, grocers. Later he was for four years in the employ of J. A. Millard, dealers in fruit, at Houlton. In partnership with his father, he established his present business in Houlton in 1895, under the firm name of A. H. Berry & Son. The store was originally at 3-5 Water street. In 1901 the present store was leased in order to provide for the necessities of a growing business. The firm was incorporated in January, 1908, under the name of A. H. Berry & Son Company, with Mr. Berry as president, treasurer, manager and principal owner, Myron E. Pratt, clerk. The company deals in meats, groceries, provisions, vegetables, fruits, etc. The company has a high reputation for progressive methods, square dealing and enjoys a large and constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Berry is one of the foremost merchants of this section and well known throughout the county. He is a member of the Houlton Baptist church, of which he is one of the deacons and the treasurer. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. He married, July 4, 1888, Elizabeth J., born in New Brunswick, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Carney) Carroll. Children, born at Houlton: 1. Anna, C., November 4, 1889. 2. Dora

A., August 20, 1895. 3. Thaddeus Carroll, February 27, 1897.

(IX) Charles H. Berry, son of Levi (2) Berry, was born in Smyrna, August 4, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In his early life he was employed as clerk in the drygoods store of Simon Friedman & Company, of Houlton, Maine, and as clerk in a shoe store in the same town. In 1893 he embarked in the livery and boarding stable business and became a prominent dealer in horses. In 1899 he devoted himself exclusively to his sales department, giving up the livery stable. He buys and sells a large number of horses in Boston and Buffalo, as well as in Houlton and vicinity, making a specialty of western stock. His place of business is a new block on Bangor street, which he erected in 1906. He carries a large stock of carriages, blankets, robes, whips and other supplies for the horse and carriage trade. He has accommodations for forty horses at his stable. He has an average sale of three to five hundred horses a year, amounting in value to about a hundred thousand dollars. He owns and conducts three large farms also, one in Hodgdon and one in Houlton, the other in Linneus. He grows annually one hundred and fifty tons of hay and more than a thousand bushels of oats. Mr. Berry is conceded to be one of the best judges of horseflesh in the county of Aroostook. He is of pleasing personality and has a host of friends. He is a self-made man, of large influence and exceptional business ability. He is a member of the New England Order of Protection; of Houlton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 835, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married, September 20, 1885, Ella, born in Monticello, Maine, daughter of Hezekiah and Cylistia (McDonald) White. Children: 1. Charles Harry, born September 1, 1887, married, September 1, 1907, Beulah Syphers, of Houlton, Maine. 2. Ralph L., November 29, 1890. 3. Claire C., January 30, 1893. 4. Beatrice E., April 19, 1898. 5. Olin L., August 2, 1900. 6. Alice M., February 26, 1903. 7. Marion E., born September 30, 1906.

The American surname Doane is identical with the English Done, the ancient orthography of which is in some doubt. It is supposed to be derived from Dun or Dune, meaning a stronghold or fortress. In ancient manuscripts the name is spelled Donne, Dourn, Downe, etc. The Eng-

lish home of the family is the old Hall of Utkinton, in the hamlet of Utkinton, one mile north of Tarporley, where it is believed the family settled in King John's reign 1199-1216, soon after the use of surnames became common in England. An ancient suit of armor still hangs from the upper walls of Tarporley church, doubtless worn centuries ago by one of the Dones, the principal family. The coat-of-arms: Azure two bars argent over all on a bend gules three arrows argent. Crest: first on a wreath eight arrows in saltire, four and four points downward or feathered sable banded gules; second on a wreath a buck's head erased proper attired or. The family also had seats at Dudden and Flaxyards in the vicinity. Sir John Done, born 1576, was knighted in 1617. The Done monuments still to be seen in Tarporley church are very striking examples of the fine arts. The pedigree of the family is traced to Richard Done in 1199 and somewhere doubtless the progenitor of the American line has a place.

(1) John Doane, immigrant ancestor of the American family, was born in England and came to New England about 1629. He became a prominent man in the Plymouth colony and was given the title of Mr., indicating gentle birth or college education. In 1633 he was a member of the council and elected deacon in 1633, evidently being a prominent Puritan before coming over, and he resigned as assistant, the Puritans being careful to keep church and state distinct. Deacon Doane had frequent grants of land from the general court. His original grant at Eastham, where he settled, was because he was one of the purchasers or old comers, but his various grants at Jones River, now Kingston, at Rehoboth, to the north of Taunton, etc., were because of public services. He was continually rendering services as deputy to the general court from Plymouth and Eastham and served on important committees. According to his statement in his will dated May 18, 1678, he was then about eighty-eight years old and was born about 1590. He died February 21, 1685, aged about ninety-five years. The inventory of his estate states his age as about one hundred years. His wife's name appears to be Abigail. A granite post was erected in 1869 to mark the site of his house at Eastham, on the eastern side of the town, perhaps three hundred yards from the waters of Nauset bay. He bequeathed to his wife, to sons John, Daniel and Ephraim, daughter Abigail, granddaughter Margaret Hid or Hix. Children: 1. Lydia. 2. Abigail, born January

13, 1632. 3. John. 4. Daniel. 5. Ephraim, mentioned below.

(II) Ephraim, son of John Doane, was born probably at Plymouth before the removal of the family to Eastham in 1645, and died at Eastham in 1700. He settled in Eastham and took the oath of fidelity in 1670. He was admitted a freeman June 5, 1684. His name appears in Truro, June 17, 1690, and is on a list of legal inhabitants of Eastham in 1695. He was a surveyor of highways in Eastham in 1691-92. The following is from the Doane genealogy: "On March 3, 1662-63, he and three others were fined twenty-five shillings each for trading liquor with the Indians, and he and Thomas Ridman were fined fifty shillings each for permitting the Indians to have liquor in their boats, it appearing that one of the Indians was drunk thereby." On October 29, 1669, he was before the court for "horribly slandering and belying his neighbors" at Eastham and was fined "the sume of twenty shillings for telling two lyes about the same." June 6, 1678, he was again before the court to answer to the complaint of "Jawannum, late wife of James Pequin of Billingsgate, as suspected by her and Nicholas, to have been an occasion of the violent death of said Pequin, her husband." His will was dated December 7, 1699, and proved April 19, 1700. He married (first) February 15, 1667, Mercy, daughter of Richard and Ruth (Bower) Knowles. He married (second) after 1692, Mary Snow, born at Barnstable, December 11, 1647, died at Eastham, 1703; widow of John Snow, and daughter of John and Ann (Walden) Smalley. Children: 1. Patience, born January 28, 1668, died 1675. 2. Apphia, July 18, 1670. 3. Hezekiah, August, 1672. 4. Thomas, September 4, 1674. 5. Ebenezer, April, 1676, mentioned below. 6. Nehemiah, August, 1680, died February, 1684. 7. Patience, April, 1682, married, February 7, 1705-06, Joshua Cook. 8. Ruhama, April 30, 1685, married, September 22, 1726, Richard Stephens.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Ephraim Doane, was born at Eastham in April, 1676. He was engaged in the fisheries at Provincetown and resided in Truro, where his children were baptized by Rev. John Avery. He was selectman in 1711. On June 14, 1714, he was appointed the first collector of taxes on the province lands at Cape Cod, for the support of the minister. In 1717 a grant of one hundred and fifty pounds was made toward the building of a meeting house at Provincetown, and the money was expended under the direction of Ebenezer Doane. He married Lydia



———. Children, born at Truro: 1. Ebenezer, August 22, 1706, mentioned below. 2. Thankful, March 5, 1708, baptized September 13, 1713. 3. James, November 10, 1709, married Mary ——-. 4. Keziah, May 22, 1712. 5. Levi, December 9, 1714. 6. Lydia, baptized July 28, 1717. 7. Elizabeth, baptized August 21, 1720. 8. Mary, born August 12, 1724.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer Doane, was born at Truro, August 22, 1706, and baptized there by Rev. John Avery, September 13, 1713. With seven or eight other families, he removed as early as the spring of 1739 to Falmouth, Maine, from Provincetown. He was probably a seafaring man. They settled at Long Creek, Cape Elizabeth. But little can be learned of his history, as the probate records were burned in the Portland fire. He married Elizabeth, born April 25, 1713, daughter of Samuel and Aroda (Haley) Skillings, of Kittery and Falmouth. After his death his widow went to live with her daughter, Joanna Berry, at Buckfield, where she died very aged. Children: 1. Levi, served in the revolution; it is said that he went to sea and never returned. 2. Joanna, born March 3, 1753, married William Berry. (See sketch of Berry family herewith.) 3. Deborah, married Joshua Wescott and removed to Buckfield. 4. Mary, married David Gammon. 5. Anna, married Joseph Skillings. 6. Edward, married (first) 1762, Anna Wescott; (second) 1766, Sarah McDougle; served in the revolution. 7. Ebenezer, married Joanna Millet.

It is worthy of historical mention that of the early emigrants who came to the old Bay colony from 1635 to 1650, Henry Adams, of Quincy, was the progenitor of two presidents of the United States; Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, of another; Edward Garfield, of Watertown, of still another, and Samuel Lincoln, of Hingham, of yet one more—all within the radius of a small territory. These people left England to escape the ecclesiastical oppression so prevalent in the old country. There were besides, Samuel Lincoln, from whom our lamented president comes down, his brothers, Thomas, "the weaver," and Daniel. Abraham Lincoln's lineage passed to Kentucky by way of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and Rockingham county, Virginia, making short stops at each point. From this Samuel came down that Levi Lincoln, who was the sixth governor of Massachusetts, and that Levi Lincoln, who was the eleventh governor of Massachusetts, and that Enoch Lincoln,

who was the fourth governor of Maine. Three other Thomas Lincolns there were besides, and to distinguish them, one was called Thomas, "the miller," another Thomas "the husbandman," and yet another Thomas, "the cooper." The Dennysville Lincolns come from Thomas, "the cooper." They were all bound together by ties of consanguinity, and hailed from Norfolk, England.

(I) Thomas Lincoln, "the cooper," came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and the next year was granted five acres of land. He afterward exchanged this lot for one on Beal street. He also owned a small triangular close conveyed to him at what is now the junction of North and Lincoln streets. Besides his cooperage trade, he was a maltster. His seat in the meeting house was in "ye pew under ye pulpit." He died at the house on North street, September 28, 1691. The old homestead is still in the possession of the family. He married, in England, Avith, daughter of William Lane, and she died February 13, 1682; children: Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin, Deborah and Sarah.

(II) Benjamin, third son of Thomas and Avith (Lane) Lincoln, was born May 7, 1643, in Hingham, and died September 27, 1700, having completed fifty-seven summers. His father gave him the malt house, and he continued the business and resided at the old homestead. He held the office of selectman. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret Fearing. She was of Hingham parentage, and died November 26, 1716. Children: John, Margaret, Benjamin (which is a traditional name in this family), Thomas, Jeremiah, Jonathan and Sarah.

(III) Deacon Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Margaret (Fearing) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, January 16, 1671, and followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather as a maltster. He was town clerk, selectman, and deacon of the church. His will was dated February 11, 1724, and he died suddenly July 10, 1767. He married Mary, daughter of Lieutenant James and Sarah (Lane) Lewis; children: Mary and the traditional Benjamin.

(IV) Hon. Benjamin (3), only son of Deacon Benjamin (2) and Mary (Lewis) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, August 17, 1699. He clung to the family trade of maltster, and was selectman for sixteen years, succeeding his father as town clerk, representative to the general court, and was a member of his Majesty's council. He always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his townspeople,

and accumulated a modest property for those days. He resided on the patrimonial estate, and married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas and Leah (Buckland) Loring, born in Hingham, September 16, 1696. He married (second) Elizabeth, widow of Captain John Norton, whose maiden name was Thaxter. The children, all by the second marriage, were: Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah, Olive, Benjamin, Bela and Theodore.

(V) Major-General Benjamin (4), eldest born of Hon. Benjamin (3) and Elizabeth (Thaxter) Lincoln, was born January 24, 1733, and died May 9, 1810. He received the rudiments of an ordinary English education, such as was common to the youth of that day, and made the most of his opportunities, for his correspondence shows him to have been a correct writer, using good and forcible language. He had an active and inquiring mind, and was a great reader, storing his memory with learning such as was useful to him in after years in the important posts, both military and civic, he was called to undertake. He was known and trusted as a man of correct principles and sound discretion, and was hence put forward by his constituents to act in all public matters of the infant colony, and held all the minor town offices. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided on the old Lincoln homestead. The troubles with the mother country were brewing, though the "cloud was no bigger than a man's hand." Hingham was quick to act, and in 1768 a meeting of the inhabitants was warned to send delegates to the Faneuil Hall convention. Here young Lincoln appeared on the committee to prepare instructions to the delegates. In 1772 he represented Hingham in the provincial legislature, and was secretary of the first provincial congress, at Salem, of which John Hancock was president. He acted as president of the third provincial congress at Watertown in 1775. He was elected to both the general court and the council. Resigning the former, he wrote: "Although, gentlemen, I am removed from the House of Representatives and therefore am not considered as your particular representative to the General Court, yet that will not relieve from my mind the great obligation I am under to the town of Hingham. I recollect with gratitude that they have conferred on me most, if not all, the places of honor that were in their power to bestow." His military services by which he obtained his passport to fame began as muster master in 1755. In 1771 he was made major of the Third regiment, and one year later

promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In 1776 he was commissioned brigadier-general, and in this capacity he came in contact with Washington, whose confidence and esteem he possessed to the last. In May he won the stars of the major-general, and had the chief direction of affairs in Massachusetts throughout the summer. On June 11 he took possession of the heights at Hull, and some tramp vessels which had lingered after Howe's evacuation to annoy shipping were driven off by General Lincoln. After the disastrous battle of Long Island, General Lincoln was ordered with a part of his command to proceed to New York and reenforce Washington, and the engagement at White Plains took place, in which Lincoln's division participated. General Heath was in command at Peekskill, and in writing to him Washington said: "I would wish you to consult and co-operate with General Lincoln, of whose judgment and abilities I entertain a very high opinion." General Lincoln was recommended by Washington to a position in the Continental army, and the appointment was accordingly forthcoming. Lincoln was detached to Vermont to operate against Burgoyne, who was carrying terror to the people of that region. The general succeeded in quieting their fears, kept a sharp lookout for the enemy, and had the situation well in hand. At the battle of Bemis Heights, Lincoln was leading a body of men around in the rear of Burgoyne's army, and was met by some British, who shot him in the leg. It was a dangerous wound, and for three months he was confined at Albany under the surgeon's care. In token of his love and respect for him, Washington presented him a set of epaulets sword knots. On September 25 he being able to resume command, was ordered to the department of the South. He fought the battle of Stono Ferry, with a loss to the Americans, but the failure was due to the non-arrival of General Moultrie. Lincoln also led his column at the storming of Savannah, but the arrival of Maitland with reinforcements saved the day for the British. General Lincoln was made prisoner of war at the capitulation of Charlestown, and was allowed by Sir Henry Clinton to proceed to Philadelphia on parole. Although disasters followed in the wake of each other, nobody cast any blame on General Lincoln. Washington still had confidence in him. Of him Colonel Lee said: "So established was the reputation of the vanquished General, that he continued to enjoy the undiminished respect and confidence of congress, the army, and the Commander-in-Chief." In

1786, when Shay's Rebellion broke out in western Massachusetts, Lincoln received the command against the insurgents. Washington wrote him at this time in friendly council and encouragement. The remaining portion of his career must now be passed rapidly over. He did yeoman service to have his state adopt the federal constitution, whose fate hung long in the balance. He was appointed collector of the port of Boston, and a commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1788 he was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Cincinnati. The old general's last days were shadowed and embarrassed by his endorsing notes for his friend, General Knox, who had made large purchases of Maine real estate and the enterprise had forced him into bankruptcy. This involved Lincoln. Some of his friends advised him to place his property out of his hands. The battle-scarred veteran shook his head. "When I endorsed those notes," said he, "I had a clear real estate. This fact was generally known, and was the basis of that credit which was given to my endorsements. I could not, therefore, consistently with my ideas of right, make any change in my apparent property. I could not sacrifice my own opinion to that of my good friends, for they could not enter into my feelings on the subject, nor quiet a mind conscious of having done what it could not approve." Everything went, even to the old homestead. The land in Maine, however, which Knox conveyed to the general proved more valuable than at first supposed, and was sufficient to adjust all liabilities. It is a satisfaction to be able to state that in the end Lincoln came out aboveboard and suffered no loss for his moral and upright conduct, and left something for his children. He married, January 15, 1756, Mary, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Baker) Cushing, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, who was born April 22, 1739. Their children were: Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Theodore, Martin, Bela, Martin, Edmund, Hannah and Deborah.

(VI) Theodore, second son of General Benjamin (4) and Mary (Cushing) Lincoln, was born December 30, 1763. He went to Dennysville, Washington county, Maine, probably on account of his father's real estate investments there. He and one or two other pioneers to that place spent their first night in Levi Scott's camp, on Hobart's Point, near where the road divides into branches, one to Mr. Vose's, one to Mr. Allan's wharf. As soon as possible the party went to work building the mill, also a small frame house. Mr. Lin-

coln then turned his attention to clearing land, on which he erected a large two-story house, which in 1886 was inhabited by the Lincoln family, and for a number of years after its erection the Indians used to make it a stopping place on their way to and from Machias, camping on quilts and robes before the great fireplace in the old kitchen. Mr. Lincoln was familiar and friendly to all, loved anecdotes and told them well, had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and had a cheering word for everybody. His activity was irrepressible, and after a severe fall in his old age had disabled him, he had a low carriage built, and kept a horse that knew his infirmities, and with these he traveled not only the highways, but the fields, the pastures, and the woods, overseeing his farming and milling to the last. He married Hannah Mayhew, who formerly acted in the capacity of housekeeper for him, and who brought into his home refinement and the love of order and beauty, as well as thrift and economy, together with the culture of those ideas and sentiments which out-of-door employments and excessive cares from the details of domestic drudgery are apt to repress. Their children were: 1. Theodore, born 1800; served as president of the Temperance Society in 1834, as selectman one year, as town treasurer one year, again as selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor from 1832 to 1846; enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteers for three years, serving as sergeant, lieutenant and captain, having command of regiment when disbanded; died November 9, 1865; married Elizabeth, daughter of Hannah Lincoln, and granddaughter of General Lincoln. 2. Hannah, born 1801, married Ichabod R. Chadbourne. 3. Benjamin, born 1802; was without doubt the man who conferred the greatest distinction upon the town of Dennysville; from his father he inherited a love of nature, a zest of life, and a buoyant spirit; from his mother he derived a sensitive spirit, an unselfish and philanthropic sentiment, and the capacity for speculative and abstract thought. He graduated at Bowdoin College in his twentieth year; spent five years in the study of medicine, and commenced practice in the city of Boston in the autumn of 1827. The following year, having accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures at the University of Burlington, Vermont, on anatomy and physiology, he was elected to the professorship there of those branches of science, and took up his residence in that town, acquiring at once a high reputation also as a practicing physician. He died in 1835, at the early age



of thirty-two. 4. Mary, born 1804, died unmarried. 5. Bela, born 1805, married Elizabeth Rice. 6. Sarah, born 1807, married Spencer Tinkham. 7. Edmund, born 1809, died unmarried. 8. Thomas.

(VII) Thomas, younger son of Theodore and Hannah (Mayhew) Lincoln, was born in Dennyville, March 27, 1812, and died there March 27, 1883, his seventy-first birthday, at the old homestead where he was born, and where he had always lived. The years of his life passed away quietly and, in the main, uneventfully. The well-being of his little family, the care of his large farm occupying largely his time and attention. He was a studious, retiring, but very companionable man. His large intellectual powers were well improved, and his agreeable and useful conversation pleased and profited his numerous friends. Thoughtful, kind, conscientious and liberal, he endeared himself to the poor. In his earlier days he was politically an abolitionist, but connected himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization. He loved his country, but never filled any political office. He loved his native town, but never accepted any municipal place, excepting that of school committeeman. Only ten days prior to his decease he sat in his accustomed place in the church, singing the hymns and joining with the congregation in the Lord's prayer, in apparent health. The *Sentinel* of April 11, 1883, contained a very just and fitting obituary notice of Mr. Lincoln, written by a friend who knew him well. It does not seem, however, that one brief paragraph ought to be all the tribute paid to him whose rare gifts and excellencies furnish so much that is worthy of extended record.

Mr. Lincoln will be chiefly missed in the old home in which he has always lived. He was a man of such quiet, retiring spirit that he was fully known only by his immediate family and a few other friends. And yet it is remarkable that a man so modest and unobtrusive should be so widely known and esteemed and loved. When the word spread through the community that he was dangerously ill, it was the universal feeling that we could not spare him yet. We could not believe that we were to be so greatly bereaved. It seemed to us that Heaven was rich enough without him. It seemed to us that he was just entering upon a period of old age. Unlike many people when they are beginning to grow old, his interest in all good things seemed to increase as his years increased. He allowed new cares to be laid upon him. At a

time of life when most persons think less and less of others and more of themselves, he thought more of others' burdens and less of himself: his sympathies widened: his charities increased. He died in the midst of active usefulness. Never were the calls upon him for advice, for aid, for sympathy more numerous than during the last five years. With a sacred sense of responsibility, he cheerfully, with increasing cheerfulness, responded to the many calls with which he was burdened. He never knew what it was to be poor, but no heart ever beat with warmer sympathy for the poor. When sending his crops to market, it was his custom to keep back a portion, that when the next sowing time came he might be able to help those who, through misfortune or neglect, were in need. The many and varied calls upon him for help must have consumed considerable of his time, but he never complained of the service required of him. His benevolent work was done so quietly that scarcely any one knew the extent of it. He literally obeyed the injunction, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Mr. Lincoln was deeply interested in the moral and religious and educational interests of the town. He gave liberally for the support of the Gospel. He was very regular in his attendance at public worship. To him the church was a place for communion with God, for religious contemplation. A few persons will never forget the unusual interest he manifested in the services, on the last Sabbath he was present, only ten days before his death. He was always a judicious counsellor in educational matters. He was an officer of our Library Association from its organization in 1866. Not a little of the excellence of our library is due to his cultivated literary taste and his instinctive choice of the best books.

The following extracts are taken from a letter written by Hon. George F. Talbot, a friend of Mr. Lincoln: "Perhaps the hasty judgment of some of his friends may have been that he did not achieve either in reputation or influence that position which his talents and education seemed to make easily attainable. His mind of great originality and comprehensiveness had been furnished and enlarged by an appreciative reading of the best books, and as he grew older his taste in reading became more discriminating and severe. There was nothing in philosophic discussion, or metaphysical speculation or poetic inspiration, too deep or subtle for his understanding and sympathy, and he liked best the few great authors, who discover new truths or who give

new directions to the world's thoughts. The tendency of his mind seemed in early life toward the natural sciences, and stimulated and encouraged by his elder brother, Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, he seemed likely to devote himself to the service of the community where he lived, in the profession of a physician. But his health was always delicate; he was unambitious of wealth or of reputation, and he shrank with instinctive delicacy from the competitions and antagonisms in which all the honors of a professional career must be won. Mr. Lincoln entered heartily and with characteristic ardor of feeling into all the great political and reformatory questions of his time. Originally a Whig, and speculatively a Federalist, he succumbed to the masterly persuasions of that eloquent pioneer of abolitionism, Ichabod Coddington. Rarely writing for the press and still less frequently attempting a formal speech, Mr. Lincoln's activity in disseminating on the community where he lived ideas and principles favorable to universal liberty, was not the less efficacious. With singular unanimity his family and fellow townsmen came to his way of thinking, and have ever remained steadfast in their integrity. He watched with intense anxiety the changing fortunes of the great war, to which he would cheerfully have contributed his own life; and through the reconstruction period, results which seemed to satisfy the very champions of freedom did not quite satisfy him. Upon religious subjects and personal religion, Mr. Lincoln was always reticent. His habitual tone of mind was singularly reverent and devout. His life-long habit was to participate with his neighbors in the external service of worship. His most intimate friends did not know to what extent, if at all, his speculative opinions upon matters of faith differed from those of the friends in whose worship he decorously joined. How profoundly religious his character was, every one noted, who recognized the high standard of integrity, by which he regulated his own thinking and living, the magnanimous patience with which he had borne the several sorrows, and the rounded symmetry into which he had wrought a perfected manhood."

Thomas Lincoln married (first) Emma Johnson; (second) Mary Eastman. Children by first wife: Emma, Edith and Arthur Talbot. Child by second wife: Edmund.

(VIII) Dr. Arthur Talbot, only son of Thomas and Emma (Johnson) Lincoln, was born at Dennysville, Maine, September 16, 1856. He was educated in private schools in

his native town, and in Boston, and entered Amherst College, graduating in the class of 1879 as Bachelor of Arts. He took a professional course at the Harvard Medical School, class of 1883, but being in Europe, did not receive his degree of Doctor of Medicine until 1889. Dr. Lincoln spent six years in post-graduate study and hospital practice in Europe. Returning to the United States, he pursued the practice of his profession in his native town and elsewhere. For the most part he spends his time with his dogs and gun in the contemplation and enjoyment of nature in her varied manifestations, which his ample means, liberal education and cultivated mind enable him to do in his old ancestral home, with a most charming environment in the Maine woods. Dr. Lincoln married, in New York City, February 19, 1889, Anna Maxwell, daughter of Captain Henry Rolfe and Jessie (Andrews) Brown. Her father, who was a sea captain, and one of the family of Browns of Providence, Rhode Island, died August 21, 1907. His wife was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1831, and the parents were in that port when Mrs. Lincoln was born. Much of Mrs. Lincoln's early life was spent in California, but she received her education in Europe and has traveled extensively in foreign lands, meeting her husband for the first time in Vienna. She has one brother, Henry Rolfe Brown Jr., of Providence, and had one sister, Jessie E., who died July 9, 1906, in Boston; she was the wife of Charles E. Allen, of Belfast, Ireland, of the Allen Steamship Company.

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There is no doubt that some, LINCOLN if not all, of this name in America descend from the English branch settled in Hingham, Norfolk county, England, for more than a century before the emigrants came over. The name is said to be derived from Linan, abbreviation of the name of the Roman colony Lindum which was on the site of the present city of Lincoln, and from coln from Colonia. The meaning of the word *Linunt* is "flax," and thus Lindum and Lincoln are interpreted by one authority to mean "a flax country." Upon the records, this family name assumes many forms. Lincon varied with the terminations: coln, kon, koln, and Linckhorn, or Linckhoorn. The early form in America was Linkon. The parish register of St. Andrews' Church in Old Hingham, England, it is said, contains many of the names common to the Lincoln families of this country.

(1) Thomas Lincoln, the emigrant, born about 1603, came from Norfolk county to Massachusetts, 1635, and first settled at Hingham, where he was granted land in 1636. He was called "Thomas the Miller," to distinguish him from three others (known as Thomas the Cooper, Thomas the Weaver and Thomas the Husbandman) who bore the same name and came at an early date. In 1649 he moved to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he is recorded as having "Faithfully followed his calling." He returned to Hingham for his family in 1652, and was proprietor of the mill at Taunton until his death, which occurred at Hingham, February 11, 1684. His will is dated August 28, 1683, in which he calls himself "eighty years or thereabouts." He married (first) presumably in England, name of wife unknown, and (second) December 10, 1665, Elizabeth Streete (widow of Francis), whose maiden name was Harvey. The estate of "Thomas the Miller" was valued at two hundred and five pounds, eight shillings. Children were, by first marriage: 1. John, born in England, married Edith Macombes, of Marshfield, and had: i. John, born 1665; ii. Thomas, 1667, married Edith (Esther), daughter of Samuel Smith; iii. Mary, 1679, married Nathan Shore (Shove); iv. Daniel, 1685, married (first) Abigail Nichols, (second) Mrs. Hannah Knapp; v. Josiah, married Jane ——. 2. Thomas, born in England, baptized in Hingham, 1637. 3. Samuel, born in England and baptized in Hingham, 1637; married Jane ——; and had: i. Samuel, born June 1, 1664; died aged seventy-five; ii. Hannah, married Samuel (Daniel) Owen; iii. Tamson, married Jonah Austin Jr.; iv. Elizabeth, married William Briggs; their children were Ebenezer; Rachel, married Thomas Randall; John; Thomas, born 1683; and Daniel, who married Susannah ——. 4. Mary, baptized at Hingham, October 6, 1642, married (first) William Hack and (second) Richard Stevens (and had children William Hack, Richard Stevens, Nicholas Stevens, Mary Stevens, Thomas Stevens, Tamson Stevens, and Nathaniel Stevens). 5. Sarah, baptized in Hingham, December, 1645, married Joseph Willis, of Taunton, and had Joseph and Thomas.

(11) Thomas (2), second son of Thomas (1) Lincoln and first wife, was born in England, and baptized in Hingham, February, 1637-38, by Rev. Peter Hobart. He went with his father to Taunton in 1649. He married Mary, daughter of Jonah and Constance Austin, who came from Tenterden, county

Kent, England, in the "Hercules." Thomas Lincoln was a husbandman, and sold to Daniel Cushing, of Hingham, October 11, 1662, the lot given him by his father (Thomas Lincklon), which was granted the latter by the inhabitants of Hingham (Suffolk Deeds, iv. 65). He died about 1694, as in that year his property was distributed to his children. In the deed he is styled "Thomas Grand Senior." The children of Thomas and Mary were: 1. Mary, born May 12, 1652. 2. Sarah, September 25, 1654, died young. 3. Thomas (3), April 21, 1656. 4. Samuel, March 16, 1658, married and died early, as his father in 1694 devised property to "Samuel's daughter, Lydia, when eighteen." 5. Jonah, July 7, 1660, will probated in Bristol, November 30, 1672, or 3, 1712; leaves one-third of property to wife and two-thirds "to children of sister Mercy Caswell." 6. Sarah, born July 7, 1660. 7. Hannah, March 15, 1663. 8. Constant, May 16, 1664-65, married William Briggs Jr. 9. Mercy, April 3, 1670, married William Caswell, of Taunton. 10. Experience, whose brother Thomas' son, Nathaniel, directed by will that his wife should "care for Aunt Experience and give her decent burial."

(III) Thomas (3), eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Austin) Lincoln, was born in Taunton, April 21, 1656, and was a soldier in King Philip's war. The record is that on March 10, 1675, Thomas Linkon (with others), under the lead of Lieutenant Robert Barker, was "find eight pounds, the amount of his pay, for breaking away from the army." He married (first) Mary, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stacy. Her father died in 1687, and Thomas Lincoln was appointed administrator of his estate. He married (second) November 14, 1689, Susannah, daughter of Samuel Smith; she was born January 25, 1664. The date of his death is not known. It is shown by deed of March 3, 1711-12 that he had a "son Nathaniel," and he probably had also Thomas and Jonathan.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Stacy) Lincoln, was born in Taunton about 1684. In the military forces he ranked as sergeant. His will directs that "my grandson, son of my son Nahaniel Linkon, shall have my gun, powder horn, bullets, shott and all appurtenances belonging to military accoutrements." He married Alice, daughter of Captain John and Alice (Shaw) Andrews. He was engaged in the milling business, conducting a grist mill, while Captain Andrews attended the sawmill. He died March 22, 1761, and his will was probated May 9, 1761.



Children: 1. Nathaniel, born 1725. 2. Ichabod, 1727, died September 26, 1768; married Hannah ———, born 1731, died October 26, 1821; they had Ichabod, born March, 1750, married ——— Ingalls; Rufus, born November 10, 1751, married Lydia Sprague; Prudence, died unmarried; Asa, born December 11, 1756, married Mary Morris; (second) Betsey Howard; Hannah, born 1758, married Jonathan Morris, brother of Mary; Celia, born 1760, married ——— Robinson; (second) Sampson Mason, and Nathaniel, born 1762, married Susan Burt. 3. Alice, married Benjamin Briggs, of Rehoboth. 4. Mary, married Peter Pratt, of Taunton. 5. Constant, married Samuel Torrey, of Taunton. 6. Martha, married Richard Liscombe. 7. Susannah, married George Burt, of Taunton.

(V) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) and Alice (Andrews) Lincoln, was born in Taunton, about 1725, married, October 11, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter of Increase Jr. and Mehitable (Williams) Robinson. They removed to Rehoboth, where he purchased a house of Nathaniel Cobb, December 27, 1750. He removed to New Braintree probably in 1759, thence to Petersham, 1778, as shown by deeds. The traditional record concerning his death is that "he went from Petersham to New Marlboro, where his wife died, and he then for a time lived with his son, Stephen, at Oakham, but removed to Attleboro, where he died aged about eighty." But no records are found to confirm this statement. Children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth were: 1. Nathaniel, born in Taunton, tanner of Braintree, married Ruth Delanoë, of Oakham, removed to Sag Harbor, Staten Island. 2. Sophia, born in Taunton, probably married February 6, 1766, Joseph Parker Jr., of New Braintree, moved to Kingston, Vermont. 3. Rachel, born in Rehoboth, June 15, 1749, married, New Braintree, July 11, 1771, Henry Chase Jr., of Petersham. 4. Stephen, born December 3, 1751, settled at Oakham. 5. Lemuel, born at Rehoboth, April 16, 1754, lived at Martha's Vineyard. 6. Loved, born at Rehoboth, August 26, 1758, settled at Lewiston, Maine, married twice; second wife, Betsy Hodgkin, of Lewiston; he served in the revolutionary war, died in Lewiston, April 9, 1850. He had a large family: Charlotte, married a Thompson; Nathaniel, settled in Bath, Maine; Cyrus, lieutenant in war of 1812, lived at Bath, Maine; Betsy; Lurany; Sally; Levi; Rufus; and two children who died young.

(VI) Stephen, second son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Robinson) Lincoln, was born

in Rehoboth, December 3, 1751, and settled in Oakham. He had removed with his father to New Braintree and learned the tanners' trade. He served in the revolutionary war from August, 1778, to February, 1779, in the Rhode Island campaign under Sullivan. He married, at Oakham, Lydia, daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Hannah (Parlin) Foster. The tradition is that his first home at Oakham was a log house built on Bogel Hill. He bought, March 6, 1783, an estate of ninety-two acres; in 1787 added fifty acres more to his possessions, which the following year were increased by twenty-five acres and in 1790 by twenty-four acres additional. It is recorded that he "built a large house in 1784 after the fashion of the day, which is still standing." This was at the foot of the hill on the top of which his father-in-law, Lieutenant Foster, lived and where his wife Lydia was born. He also built a tannery nearly opposite where it is said he concealed money in an old shoe in the chimney when General Burgoyne's army were barracked at Rutland, nearby. He was a member of Oakham Congregational Church and June 17, 1779, was appointed chorister. In 1781-92-98 he was surveyor of highways; warden in 1784; selectman 1791-98. He was a tall man, of imposing appearance, and his wife was small. He died at Oakham, March 16, 1840, and his wife died April 8, 1839, both buried in the cemetery at Barre Plains road about two miles from Oakham. It is worthy of note that they numbered sixty-five grandchildren. Their children were: 1. Abner, born February 11, 1780. 2. Hannah, September 25, 1781, married Amos Hunter. 3. Lydia, March 2, 1784, married Adin Davis. 4. Lucy, October 23, 1786, married Enoch Goodale. 5. Elizabeth, September 7, 1788, married Luther Hunter. 6. Levi, November 3, 1790. 7. Stephen, November 29, 1792. 8. Sarah, May 19, 1795, married Loren Haskell. 9. Justus, May 20, 1797. 10. Mary, December 17, 1799, died unmarried at Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 7, 1882. 11. Louisa, February 3, 1803, married Abram F. Robinson.

(VII) Justus, fourth son of Stephen and Lydia (Foster) Lincoln, was born in Oakham, May 20, 1797. He was married in Boston, November 24, 1823, to Maria Watson, daughter of Dr. Watson, born in New York City, August 18, 1799, died at Rutland, September 28, 1842. They lived for a time at Dorchester and moved thence to Worcester in 1827, where they resided several years. Before 1833 they went to Hartford, Connecticut. In early life

he was a gold beater by trade, but later took up farming. He was much interested in music and was well known as a singer and a teacher. For several years he was leader of the choir of Old South Church, Boston, and served in the same capacity in several other churches. Children: 1. William Henry, born August 19, 1825. 2. John Kent, July 5, 1828. 3. Maria Louisa, March 17, 1831, married Rufus B. Miles. 4. Albert Watson, June 2, 1833. 5. Charles Davis, December 26, 1836.

(VIII) John Kent, second son of Justus and Maria (Watson) Lincoln, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 5, 1828, died in Bangor, Maine, May 20, 1887. He was married in Biddeford, Maine, September 4, 1851, to Olive Fairfield, daughter of Ivory and Lydia (Stone) Dame, of Saco, born in Biddeford, August 26, 1830, resided in Bangor, Maine. Dr. Lincoln studied dentistry in early days, and practiced in Biddeford, Augusta and Bangor. Later he took up the study of theology and was graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1862, and the same year, September 30, was ordained minister. He enlisted in October, 1862, in the Twenty-second Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed chaplain of the regiment. He met with an accident in July, 1863; was thrown over a precipice, falling forty feet and fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he never recovered, although he lived for twenty-four years afterward, but was compelled to abandon the ministry. The children of John Kent and Olive F. (Dame) Lincoln were: 1. Ellen Maria, born in Biddeford, October 23, 1854, died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 11, 1893. 2. Mary Emma, born in Augusta, December 10, 1856. 3. Frederick Dame, born in Bangor, January 3, 1862. The maternal great-grandfather of these children was Thomas Dame, who married Abigail Goldthwaite, widow of Benjamin, who was harbor master under George III, along the coast extending from Nova Scotia to North Carolina.

(IX) Frederick Dame, only son of John Kent and Olive F. (Dame) Lincoln, was born in Bangor, Maine, January 3, 1862. He was educated in the public and high schools of Bangor and entered business at fifteen years of age with the Union (Marine) Insurance Company of Bangor, and later was employed in the office of Washington Mills Company, Lawrence, Massachusetts. When the treasurer's office was moved to Boston, he was placed in charge of that as manager, and in 1896 was transferred to their New York office

as office manager. In 1899, when the American Woolen Company was formed, he became the office manager and secretary of the New York Company, which position he occupied in 1907. He married, September 17, 1904, Blanche Horton Boardman, of Bangor, who died December 19, 1906, leaving one child, Samuel Boardman Lincoln, of the tenth generation, born August 5, 1905, now living at New Rochelle, New York.

Nearly a score of immigrants of this name came to New England in the first century of its settlement. The original name was Gold and the additional letter was a question of fancy.

(I) Jarvice Gold came to America with the family of Clement Bates, in the ship "Elizabeth," Captain William Stagg, and took an oath in London, April 6, 1835, and his age is given as thirty years. The party brought a certificate from the justice and the minister of the parish of All Hallows, Lydd, county of Kent, England. They probably sailed that month and were with Parson Peter Hobart's company in the settlement of Hingham, Massachusetts, that year. He was granted a home lot of five acres July 3, 1636, but removed to Boston before 1646, where he died May 2, 1656, aged fifty-one years. His wife's name was Mary, whom he married about 1644, and they were designated, in the records, as of the church of Hingham. She was alive March 11, 1649, but he outlived her. He was a cordwainer and they had at least two children: John, born July 28, 1646; and Joseph, March 11, 1649, who died before 1656.

(II) John, eldest child of Jarvice Gold, was ten years of age at his father's death, and married, August 21, 1673, Mary, a daughter of Robert Crosman, a prominent settler of Taunton, Massachusetts, where they lived and where he died December 14, 1711, aged sixty-five years. He was a cordwainer and was a trooper in Captain Edward Hutchinson's company in King Philip's war, 1675, and was in the first squadron of the military company at Taunton, in 1682. Their children were: Mary (died young), John, Hannah, Joseph, Nathaniel, Mary, Jabez, Benjamin and Elizabeth. In this family in this third generation the name was changed to Goold, which spelling should be adhered to by their descendants.

(III) Joseph, son of John Gold, born about 1680, went to Kittery, Maine, where he married, about 1705, Bethiah, daughter of William Furbush, the first of the name in the town which is now that part called Eliot. Jo-

seph Goold was a weaver and was a soldier in Captain Thomas Leonard's company in Colonel Nathaniel Byfield's regiment in 1700. He died May 10, 1762, aged about eighty-two years. Their children were: Mary, Bethiah, William, Samuel, Joseph, Hannah and Sarah. The son Joseph Jr. was a selectman and served with Sir William Pepperell at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and he had five sons in the revolutionary army. There are numerous descendants.

(III) Benjamin, younger brother of Joseph, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1603. He went to Kittery, Maine, about 1713 and married, February 9, 1716, Rebecca, a daughter of Daniel and Dorothy (Pray) Furbush, who was a niece of his brother Joseph's wife. He was a cordwainer and a farmer. Rebecca Furbush was born in Kittery, now Eliot, April 19, 1694, and died in 1782, aged eighty-eight years. They bought land at what is now Goold's Corner, in Eliot, Maine, in 1719, and this land was occupied by them and their posterity one hundred and seventy-eight years. They were Quakers. He died in 1781, aged about eighty-eight years. He was a soldier in Captain Noah Emery's company, October 15, 1754. Their children were: Benjamin, John, Sarah, Samuel, James, Nathaniel, Daniel and Mary.

(IV) Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Furbush) Goold, was born at Kittery, now Eliot, November 27, 1717, and married, in 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Ferguson, of the same town. He was a cordwainer and a good farmer and served in Captain Noah Emery's company in 1754, a corporal under same captain in 1759, and also in Captain Charles Frost's company in 1762. He died in March, 1806, aged over eighty-eight years. Their children were: Abigail, John, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Daniel (a revolutionary soldier), Alexander (a revolutionary soldier), Phoebe and Mary.

(V) Benjamin (3), third child of Benjamin (2) and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Goold, was born at Kittery, now Eliot, September 15, 1747, and was a Quaker. He went to Windham, Maine, in 1774, and married, December 24, 1775, Phebe, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Gray) Noble, of Gray, Maine. Her father was a descendant of Thomas Noble, the emigrant, and he served in the army at Louisburg in 1745 and 1758, and in the expeditions to Canada in 1757 and 1759, and at the siege of Boston in 1776. He enlisted January 6, 1777, in the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, under Colonels Ebenezer Fran-

cis and Benjamin Fupper, for three years, and was killed at the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777, aged fifty-four years. His two sons served in the army. Benjamin Goold was a cordwainer and a thrifty farmer. He served his town as highway surveyor, assessor of taxes and as collector. He died at Windham, November 12, 1807, aged sixty years. His wife was born at New Milford, Connecticut, May 15, 1749, and died at Windham, February 19, 1817, aged sixty-seven years. Her great-grandfather, John Noble, was the founder of New Milford, Connecticut. Their children were: Simcon, Nathan, Daniel, Betsey, Mary, Ezra (died young), Ezra, two children who died in infancy, and Abner.

(VI) Nathan, second child of Benjamin (3) and Phebe (Noble) Goold, was born in Windham, Maine, April 10, 1778, and married first, March 13, 1803, Miriam, daughter of John and Sarah Swett, of Windham, who died February 15, 1805, aged thirty-three years. They had two sons, John and Benjamin. He married second, December 27, 1807, Betsey, daughter of James and Edna (Knight) Gowen, of Falmouth, afterwards Westbrook, Maine. Her father was born in Kittery and represented Falmouth, Maine, in the general court in 1810, and was a descendant of William Gowen, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas Frost, the first settler of Eliot, Maine, May 14, 1667. Betsey's children were: William, Miriam and Nathan, all of whom married. Nathan Goold, senior, was a respected and honored citizen of Windham, serving the town in several capacities. He was a justice of the peace, chairman of the selectmen eight years, and represented his town in the general court in 1816. He was captain of the town military company and saw service at Portland in 1814. He was a delegate to the Brunswick Convention in 1816, organized the first Sunday school in his town and died April 5, 1823, aged almost forty-five years. His wife, Betsey, was born in Westbrook, May 15, 1781, and died in Windham, October 22, 1866, aged eighty-five years. She was a woman who was equal to her responsibilities and her name is revered by her descendants.

(VII) William, the first child of Nathan and Betsey (Gowen) Goold, was born in Windham, April 13, 1809, and married, September 9, 1834, Nabby Tukey, the daughter of Seth and Nabby (Tukey) Clark, of Portland, where she was born May 27, 1816. Seth Clark was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a much respected citizen. Her mother was a



granddaughter of John and Abigail (Sweetser) Tukey, of Portland, the first of that name of his family in America, in 1744, who had four sons in the revolutionary army, one of whom, Stephen, was her grandfather. She had three ancestors in the expedition to Louisburg in 1745. Her father was a descendant of Lieutenant William Clark, one of the first settlers of Dorchester and Northampton, Massachusetts, whose name is still revered in their history. Her paternal great-grandfather was Colonel Samuel How, of Belchertown, Massachusetts, who was a captain at Crown Point in 1755 and 1756, also in the expedition to capture Fort Ticonderoga in 1757. He was a delegate of the Provincial congress in 1774 and 1775 and was in the congress at Concord, Massachusetts, when the men and means were voted for the beginning of the revolution. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Lexington alarm, and in January, 1776, was chosen colonel. He had four sons in the army and was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of his town. Ezra Clark, Seth Clark's grandfather, took an active part in the revolution at Northampton and had five sons in the army. Nabby Tukey Clark was a descendant of John Winter, Rev. Robert Jordan, John Robinson Jr. and Colonel Ezekiel Cushing of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. She was a woman of strong character, charitable and interested in the welfare of others. She died at Windham, September 27, 1897, aged eighty-one years. William Goold learned the trade of a tailor, a business he carried on many years. His school education was very limited. He resided both in Portland and in Windham, where he was a respected citizen, representing the latter in the legislature and his county in the senate of the state. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, became the corresponding secretary and was a member of the standing committee. The fourteen papers read before the society by him show the range of his knowledge and must remain a valuable addition to its published collections. He did much newspaper work of historic nature and was the author of "Portland in the Past," a volume of 543 pages, a most valuable addition to Portland's written history. He was the historian of Portland in his time, was quiet, modest and retiring in disposition, exceedingly observant, with a tenacious memory, and had a great store of knowledge relating to the early history of Portland. His narrations were always spirited and enterprising. His children were: 1. Mary Elizabeth, who married George H. Harding, in 1869, and died

June 12, 1881, aged forty-four years. She left a daughter Margaret Ellen. 2. Abba Louise, see forward. 3. Francis Clark, who served with credit in the navy during the civil war, a respected citizen of Foxboro, Massachusetts, who had two sons, Frank Willard and Philip Atherton. 4. William Willis, a respected citizen of Portland, who has two sons, Allan Owen and Paul Phillips, both married. 5. Nathan, who died young. 6. Nathan, see forward. 7. Ellen, a schoolteacher. 8. George Mather, who died October 24, 1904, aged forty-eight years, leaving one son, Henry Deane. William Goold died in the house on his farm, at Windham, where he was born, May 22, 1890, aged eighty-one years. His life was without reproach.

(VIII) Abba Louise, second child of William and Nabby Tukey (Clark) Goold, was born at Windham, April 30, 1838, and married in the same house, August 14, 1856, Moses Woolson, then principal of the girls' high school in Portland. The school building in that city was named the "Woolson School," in his honor. He died in Boston, January 17, 1896, aged seventy-four years. He was a notable schoolteacher and had taught in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Brattleboro, Vermont, Bangor and Portland, Maine, Cincinnati, Ohio, Concord, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Woolson graduated from the Portland girls' high school in 1856 and was the valedictorian of her class. She taught in Cincinnati, Ohio, Haverhill and Boston, Massachusetts, and Concord, New Hampshire. As an authoress she became known as Abba Goold Woolson. She is a notable lecturer on history and literature and has few peers as an authority on Spanish history. The Castilian Club, of Boston, was founded by her, she being its president many years, and at her retirement she was honored by being elected honorary president. She was the originator of the idea of Woman's Clubhouse in Boston and a hall in the Century building was named in her honor. She was a poetess at the celebration of the Centennial of Portland, in 1886, and at other occasions, and has been president of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women and the Moral Education Association of Massachusetts and is an honorary member of the Maine Historical Society. Mrs. Woolson has a remarkably retentive memory and a wide knowledge of literature and history, and probably is the ablest woman mentally that Maine has ever produced. She resides at the old homestead at Windham. No children.

(VIII) Nathan, brother of the above, was born in Portland, July 8, 1846. He attended the common schools, and in his seventeenth year was apprenticed as a machinist and learned the trade, remaining in that business also as a timekeeper and bookkeeper for nearly eighteen years, after which he was in the office of a brush manufactory for over nine years, retiring in 1895 on account of ill health. From that time he has been much engaged in historical research. He was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society in 1892, and has been a member of the standing committee and is now the librarian; he is the custodian of the Wadsworth Longfellow House, being the active spirit in the preservation of Longfellow's Old Portland home, since the beginning of the undertaking in 1901. He has read fourteen valuable papers before the society, is author of the history of Peaks and House Islands, Windham, Maine, in the revolution, and has been a voluminous contributor to the newspapers on historical subjects. He is called Portland's historian. His most popular and best known book is "The Wadsworth-Longfellow House, Longfellow's Old Home; Its History and Its Occupants." Mr. Gould has been much interested in Maine's part in the war of the revolution and is probably the best authority on that subject. He was one of the original members of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and has served that society as historian, secretary and is the registrar. It was by his recommendation that a monument to the memory of the Maine soldiers at Valley Forge was erected in that historic town. He is a member of the Maine Genealogical Society, an honorary member of the Paul Jones Club, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and of the Belchertown, Massachusetts, Historical Society. He was formerly an active member of the Portland Fraternity Club and is now an honorary one, and is a trustee of the William Fogg Library at Eliot, Maine. Mr. Gould has been a life-long resident of Portland, is much interested in its welfare, and is always ready and willing to impart his information. He never held a public office and is not a member of any secret society.

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(For preceding generations see Jarvice Gould 1.)

(IV) James, son of Benjamin GOULD Gould (Goold), born June 5, 1730, died in Biddeford, Maine, 1810, resided in Arundel, Maine. He was a soldier in Sir William Pepperell's regiment in 1757 and was in the expedition to Canada

that year. He married (first) February 7, 1750, Elizabeth Nason. He married (second) Hannah Hovey, daughter of Rev. John Hovey, and she married (second) in 1812, Colonel Caleb Emery. He had twenty-one children, those by the first wife were: Benjamin; James, who was a revolutionary soldier and settled in Limerick, Maine; Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Hannah; by the second wife: John Hovey, mentioned below; Benjamin, Lyman, Alexander, Thomas F.; Lydia, Ebenezer, of Parsonsfield; Samuel, died young; Samuel, Abel, and five others who died young.

(V) John Hovey, son of James Gould, born in 1767, died November 6, 1837. He married Elizabeth Laselle, daughter of Matthew Laselle, of Kennebunkport, Maine. He settled in Hollis. Children: John Erastus, Matthew, Lydia, Hannah, George, Alexander, Charles Francis, mentioned below.

(VI) Charles Francis, son of John Hovey Gould, born in Hollis, Maine, May 10, 1808, died in Biddeford, July 25, 1861. He was educated in the common schools of Dayton, Maine. When a mere boy he came to Biddeford and became clerk in a general store. He continued for some years and finally engaged in the same line of business on his own account. He continued in business until about ten years before his death, when he retired. In politics he was a Whig. At one time he was an overseer of the poor of Biddeford. He married, February 10, 1831, Olive Spring Berry, born in Saco, September 10, 1806, died June 2, 1886. Children: Charles Otis, John, Alexander, Oliver, Mark Harris, Lucy Elizabeth, Anna Frances, Ruth, Mahala Eaton, Phebe Ellen, Royal Erastus, mentioned below.

(VII) Royal Erastus, son of Charles Francis Gould, was born in Biddeford, Maine, February 8, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native place and fitted for college there. He entered Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in the class of 1873. He taught schools in Biddeford, Maine, and at Woodstock, Connecticut, the year following his graduation, and then began to read law in the offices of Wedgewood & Stone, of Biddeford. He was admitted to the bar in his native county in 1876 and immediately began to practice his profession in Biddeford. But he preferred the profession of teaching and after a year accepted a position in the public schools of Biddeford. After teaching nine years he was elected superintendent of schools of that city, in 1885, and has filled the position with conspicuous ability and success to the present time. Much of the credit for the high

standards and efficiency of the schools of Biddeford is due to the energy, tact, fidelity and executive ability of the superintendent during the period of development of the past score of years. Mr. Gould is well known in educational circles throughout New England. In politics Mr. Gould is a Democrat; in religion a Congregationalist. He is prominent in Masonic circles, a member of Dunlap Lodge, Free Masons, of Biddeford; of York Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Biddeford; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford; of Maine Consistory, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, of Portland, Maine; and of Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Boston, Massachusetts. He is also a member of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Biddeford; of Mavoshun Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Biddeford; of Squando Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men; and York Council, Royal Arcanum. He married, 1883, Elizabeth A. Nickerson, of Biddeford. They have one child, Carlisle R., born May 14, 1890, educated in the public schools of Biddeford.

MOULTON In the year 1066 a Norman follower of William the Conqueror named Thomas Moulton, or de Multon, accompanied his chief into England, and after the battle of Hastings was rewarded for his services with large grants of land in Lincolnshire. Here he built castles and religious establishments, maintained a retinue of soldiers, laborers and priests, and lived the life of a feudatory of the king. From this Norman the Moultons of England and America are said to have sprung. Between the time of the first Sir Thomas and the present, twenty-five generations of Moultons have been born; and through nine generations, from the battle of Hastings, there continued to be some brave knights bearing the name of Sir Thomas, who was ready to respond to the king's call to arms. Sir Thomas of the fourth generation was sheriff during the ninth and tenth years of King John's dynasty, and in the fifteenth year of his reign, attended the king in his expedition to Poitou. Two years later he was taken in arms with the rebellious barons and imprisoned in the Castle of Corff. This was the Thomas Moulton whose name appears upon Magna Charta as one of the English barons who wrung this great muniment of liberty from an unwilling king. The fifth Sir Thomas de Moulton, Sir Walter Scott took as a leading character in his dramatic story, "The Talisman." Being a trusted friend of Richard Coeur de Lion, and

possessing great physical power, he was the admiration and envy of the knights at the great tournaments of England. In the Holy Land he was a leading crusader and was of all the knights the nearest to the king. Indeed, when Richard's sickness laid him low, Sir Thomas was the ruler, *de facto*. Sir Walter Scott claims that in "The Talisman" some parts are fanciful, but that so far as King Richard and Sir Thomas Moulton are concerned, he has followed English history. From such men as these are the American Moultons of this day; and among them are many who are the peers of their ancestors or of their fellow citizens in those qualities of head and heart which make men leaders and trusted companions of other men. "All branches of the Moulton family had arms with devices somewhat different from each other in minor details, yet alike in the main, viz.: A plain field, either of silver or blue; crossed by three horizontal bars, generally red, sometimes sable. This continued for several hundred years, down to the arms which were granted in 1571 by the record; these are described as follows: Moulton: Argent; three bars (gules) between eight escallop shells, sable; three, two, two, and one. Crest: On a pellet a falcon rising argent. Granted in 1571." The name appears in various forms, as Multon, Muleton, Moulton, Moleton, Moulson and Moulton. Three Moultons, Thomas, John and William, supposed to be brothers, settled at Winnacunnett, now Hampton, New Hampshire, and from these all or nearly all the Moultons of northern New England are descendants.

(1) William Moulton, born in Ormsby, Norfolk county, England, about 1617, married Margaret, daughter of Robert and Lucia (Lucy) Page, with whose family he came to New England. His age is given as twenty years in his "examination" before leaving England, April 11, 1637. John and William Moulton were examined on the same day, and came either in the ship "John and Dorothy," of Ipswich, William Andrews, master, or in the ship "Rose," of Yarmouth, commanded by a son of the same Andrews, which two ships appear to have come together. They landed probably at Boston, and thence William and the Pages went to Newbury, Massachusetts, where it seems they remained something over a year before joining the new settlement at Winnacunnett, now Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639. At that place he took up his permanent abode, settling quite near Thomas and John Moulton. He was three times chosen one of the selectmen of Hamp-



ton, 1640-53-59. He died April 18, 1664. In his will, bearing date March 8, 1663, he declares himself to be at that time "sick and weak of body." It is evident that he was a man of more than ordinary ability and force of character. Coming as he did to a new country before arriving at his majority, presumably bringing little with him and dying at the early age of forty-seven, he left what was, for those times, a large estate—a double mansion in one of the best localities of the new township, with "Orchyd," tillage land, "Meadow" and marshes, together with personal estate to no inconsiderable amount. All this he distributed with a curious particularity characteristic of the old country. William and Margaret, his wife, both lived while in England in the hamlet of Ormsby, "near Great Yarmouth and not far from Norwich, in County Norfolk." The widow Moulton married (second) Lieutenant John Sanborn. She died July 13, 1699. The children of William and Margaret were: Joseph, Benjamin, Hannah, Mary, Sarah, Ruth, Robert and William.

(II) Robert, third son of William and Margaret (Page) Moulton, was born in Hampton, November 8, 1661, and died October 11, 1732. He married, May 29, 1689, Lucy Smith. Their children were: William, Robert, Jeremiah, and Jonathan, next mentioned.

(III) Jonathan, fourth and youngest son of Robert and Lucy (Smith) Moulton, was born June 5, 1702, and died May 22, 1735. He married, December 21, 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Lamprey, a lineal descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who was the founder of Hampton. Their children were: Jonathan, Daniel, Robert and Reuben.

(IV) Captain Daniel, second son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Lamprey) Moulton, was born in 1731, and died August 26, 1809. His father died when he was four years old, and he was apprenticed to a man who treated him harshly. About 1745, at the age of fourteen, he ran away and went to the new settlement in Maine, first to Saco and then to Scarborough, where he settled on the east side of Nonesuch river, near "Rocky Hill," opposite what is now known as the Daniel Carter place. He was a blacksmith, and became the owner of large tracts of land, holding most of what is now Scarborough Corner School District, and it is said about two miles of Nonesuch meadows. He had a large square house and several large barns. He gave each of his children a farm with a large square house. In later years he paid a considerable sum in settlement for his "time" to the man to whom

he had been apprenticed. He is mentioned in "Southgate's History of Scarborough," as one of the prominent men in the town after its second settlement. He was an especial favorite of Charles Pine, the hunter and Indian fighter, whose granddaughter he married, and Pine attempted by will to entail a tract of land upon Daniel and his issue. He was active in revolutionary times, a captain in the militia and a member of the committees of correspondence and safety for Scarborough and held various town offices. He married (first) April 25, 1750, Grace, daughter of John and Grace (Pine) Reynolds. Daniel and Grace, his wife, "owned the covenant" in the Second Parish Church, October 29, 1753. She died December 19, 1787, aged fifty-eight. He married (second) Hannah Beck Cotton, of Pepperellborough. She was admitted to the Second Parish Church, April 5, 1789, and died September 4, 1814. His children, all by Grace, were: Charles Pine, Jonathan, John, Lucy, a child (name unknown), Daniel, a child (name not recorded).

(V) Charles Pine, eldest child of Daniel and Grace (Reynolds) Moulton, was born in Scarborough, July 15, 1751, and died June 4, 1807, and was buried in the graveyard on his farm. His remains, with those of his wife, were afterwards removed to the town cemetery at Dunston. He was a blacksmith, and lived on the western side of Nonesuch river, in Scarborough, near "Rocky Hill." He married, March 24, 1774, Olive, daughter of Joseph and Mary Fabyan, of Scarborough. She was baptized October 26, 1755, and died October 14, 1840, aged about eighty-five. She married (second) November 13, 1822, Joseph Harmon. The children of Charles and Olive were: Joshua, Hannah, Elias, John, Daniel, Gracia, Mary Brackett, Lucy (died young), Lucy, Phebe and Olive.

(VI) Captain Joshua, eldest child of Charles Pine and Olive (Fabyan) Moulton, was born August 5, 1775, and died February 11, 1855. He resided on the county road near Scarborough Corner. He was a large land owner, carried on blacksmithing, and kept a tavern, and was also considerably interested in shipping and shipbuilding. He was a man of influence in his town and for years was a captain of militia. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. Originally active in the orthodox (Congregational) church, he later became a Universalist. He was married, October 16, 1800, by Rev. Thomas Lancaster, to Lydia, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Harmon) Stone, of Beech Ridge, Scarborough. She

was born June 16, 1780, and died July 17, 1872. Their children were: Charles, Solomon, Freedom, Joshua, Olive, Ira, Mary and Lydia Jane.

(VII) Freedom, third son of Joshua and Lydia (Stone) Moulton, was born in Scarborough, October 31, 1808, and died July 31, 1857. He fitted for college at Gorham Academy, but on account of difficulty with his eyes was obliged to give up his college course. He taught school in Gorham and Scarborough for some years. After the marriage in 1842 he removed to Jay in Franklin county, where he remained eleven years. In 1853 he returned to Scarborough and there purchased the Ezra Carter homestead on the Portland road, near Dunston Corner, where he afterward resided, and continued teaching a part of every year so long as he lived. He was always prominent in educational affairs, and was a member of the superintending school committee in Jay eleven years, and also filled a similar position in the town of Scarborough. He was town clerk at the time of his decease. He was a man of marked ability, of the highest integrity and standing, and was universally esteemed. Mr. Moulton, his wife, and all his children were school teachers. Freedom Moulton married, June 13, 1842, Shuah Coffin Carter, who was born December 20, 1811, and died June 19, 1905, daughter of Ezra and Sarah (Fabyan) Carter. Ezra Carter (Ezra, Daniel, Ephraim, of South Hampton, New Hampshire), her father, was born March 18, 1773, and came from Concord, New Hampshire, to Scarborough about 1800, and was a tanner. Sarah Fabyan Carter, her mother, was a daughter of Joshua Fabyan, Esq., of Scarborough, a judge of the court of common pleas, born 1743, died June 20, 1799, whose wife, Sarah Brackett Fabyan, was born April 9, 1740, and died August 29, 1820. Joseph Fabyan, father of Joshua, Esq., was son of Justice John Fabyan, of Newington, New Hampshire, and Mary Pickering, his wife. Squire Joshua Fabyan was a descendant on his mother's side of George Cleeve, the first settler in Portland, Maine. The children of Freedom and Shuah C. (Carter) Moulton were: 1. Martha Carter, born April 11, 1843, married, October 20, 1869, Lewis O. Hills, a merchant of Arlington, Illinois; afterward removed to Louisiana; died July 12, 1889. 2. Sarah Carter, November 3, 1846, graduated from the Portland high school, 1869; took a course in the Oswego Normal School, Oswego, New York; was a teacher; is now living in Portland. 3. Augustus F., mentioned at

length below. 4. Lydia Frances, May 26, 1851, was educated at Westbrook Seminary and Oswego Normal School, New York; and is first assistant in Jackson grammar school, Portland.

(VIII) Augustus Freedom, only son of Freedom and Shuah C. (Carter) Moulton, was born in Jay, May 1, 1848, and when five years of age moved with his parents to Scarborough, where he resided until 1896. In that year he removed to that part of Portland formerly called Deering, where he now resides. He attended the public schools, Gorham Academy, Saco high school, and in 1869 graduated from Westbrook Seminary. In 1873 he graduated from Bowdoin College, the first in rank of his class, was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society after graduation and was a tutor in the college in 1874. In 1876 he was chosen to deliver the master's oration at commencement and received from his alma mater the degree of A. M. After leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge William L. Putnam, of Portland, where he read two years, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in October, 1876. It is now thirty-two years since Mr. Moulton's admission to the bar, and during that time he has labored faithfully at his profession, in which he has attained prominence as a practitioner in both state and federal courts, especially in corporation cases. Among many important cases in which he has been counsel are the Libby and the Chase murder trials, the Aaron McKenney will case, and the Kansas stockholders liability cases. In politics he was a Democrat until 1894, and since that time has been an active Republican. His interest in public affairs has brought him before the people as a candidate for office several times and he has served as a representative in the state legislature two terms, 1878-79, during both of which he was one of the judiciary committee; he was a member of the school board of Scarborough fifteen years; town solicitor twenty years; mayor of Deering, 1898; and president of the board of aldermen upon annexation of Deering to Portland, 1899-1900. He is a member of the board of trustees of Westbrook Seminary and also of Thornton Academy. His course in office has always been marked by rectitude and scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of his duties, and he is trustee of large estates. Mr. Moulton is a member of the American Bar Association, the Portland Board of Trade. The American Historical Society, the Maine Historical So-



*Augustus F. Mouleau*





ciety, the Maine Genealogical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, is ex-president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is president of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Portland. He occupies a prominent place among the literary people of Maine, and has delivered many lectures and public addresses on historical and patriotic subjects, among which is his address at Valley Forge at the time of placing there a tablet to the memory of the Maine Soldiers who passed the terrible winter of 1777-78 at that place. Among his published pamphlets are "Some Descendants of John and William Moulton of Hampton," "Trial by Ordeal," "Settlement of Scarborough," "Church and State in New England," "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Palatinate of Maine." Mr. Moulton is a member of the college society, Delta Kappa Epsilon, is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias and one of the trustees of Bramhall Lodge; is also a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he has been eminent commander. He is a member of State Street Congregational Church of Portland, and of the Lincoln Club, the Deering Club, the Portland Club, the Cumberland Club and the distinguished literary society known as the Fraternity Club.

(For ancestral history see preceding sketch.)

MOULTON Thomas Moulton, who was probably the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Moulton family, was born in Ormsby, Norfolk, England, about 1614. He was one of the first grantees and settlers of Winnacunnett, now Hampton, New Hampshire, where he lived about fifteen years or more. He was in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1637; Hampton, New Hampshire, 1639; and York, Maine, 1654. His wife's baptismal name was Martha, and had children: 1. Thomas, baptized November 24, 1639, in Hampton. 2. Daniel, baptized February 12, 1641, in Hampton. 3. Hannah, born June 19, 1645, married Samuel Tilton, of Hampton. 4. Mary, born January 25, 1651, married Samuel Bragdon Sr., York, Maine. 5. Jeremiah. 6. Joseph, must have been born prior to 1660 and probably died about 1720. He took the oath of office in 1681. Removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(11) Joseph, probably the youngest child of

Thomas and Martha Moulton, was probably born in York, about 1660, as he took the oath of allegiance in 1681. But little is known about him, as he was killed at an early age by the Indians. He may have been murdered in the massacre of York, June 25, 1692, but something in the records indicates that he was taken away a captive and may have perished in the wilderness, perhaps of torture. The facts in this matter are unlikely to be discovered. He was a member of the grand jury and was a most promising citizen. The records of York deeds show the inventory of his estate taken in part October 12, 1692, and a part August 29, 1693. His life was dearly paid for by the Indians in later years, as his youngest son was among their most implacable pursuers. He lived in the age when "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was the rigid rule among civilized as well as uncivilized. No record can be found of his marriage, but the probate records settle beyond doubt the names of his four sons. They were: John, Joseph, Daniel and Jeremiah.

(111) Colonel Jeremiah, youngest son of Joseph Moulton, was born about 1688 in York, and was one of the most eminent citizens of that town and of the entire eastern province, occupying many positions of public trust and high responsibility. His public career began at a comparatively early age and ended with his death. He was a famous scout and Indian fighter, possessed considerable military ability and was ever ready to serve the colony and his king. He was also of an eminently judicial temperament and served his times well in many civil capacities. He was born in anxious times and narrowly escaped his father's fate when York was destroyed by the Indians. He was taken captive and with other young children and some elderly women was soon released. He was brought up by his uncle, Jeremiah Moulton, and the latter's account is on record, showing the charge of 29 pounds 15 shillings "To bringing up Jeremiah, the Son of the Said Deceased, in meat, Drink, Clothing etc. till he was Seven Years old; to witt four year & 1 Quarter." In 1772 Jeremiah Moulton was a sergeant on scout duty and before the close of the year was promoted to lieutenant. He was in the first expedition at the capture of Norridgewock in January, 1722, and one of four captains to lead the second expedition against that place, which they captured and destroyed August 12, 1724. On this occasion the able and much hated French Jesuit priest, Sebastian Ralo, was slain with many of his Indian followers. This victory

was regarded as of the greatest importance since the death of King Philip, and was celebrated with great rejoicing. Shortly after the Lovewell fight at Fryeburg, in 1725, Captain Moulton went on scout to the battlefield and returned to Falmouth on June 15 of that year. He was subsequently colonel of the third Massachusetts regiment and was third in command of the expedition led by General Pepperell against Louisburg, which capitulated to the colonial forces June 17, 1745. He was colonel of the first York county regiment of militia in 1757. From 1735 to 1751 he was continuously councillor, and represented York at the general court for several terms. He was also county treasurer and was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of York county, December 15, 1732. He continuously held this position until his death and also filled the office of judge of probate from December 20, 1745, a period of twenty years. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1724, 1728 and 1731 and colonel in 1734; he was also register of deeds, and his first signature in that capacity bears the date April 5, 1734, and the last April 8, 1741. He was town clerk from 1732 to 1744, was also constable and often selectman. He was treasurer and clerk of the first parish of York, holding the latter office until March 26, 1745, and resigning the former two years later. Besides the various military titles above mentioned, he appears in the records as ensign and major and had the civic titles of "Esquire" and "Honorable." He died July 20, 1765, aged about seventy-seven years. His first wife, Hannah (surname unknown), died October 26, 1760, aged sixty-six years, according to the town records. The gravestone gives the year as 1761. The headstones for the graves of Colonel Moulton and his wife in the yard at York village are elaborately carved and bear the winged cherubim's head. The inscription on the stone of the wife pays this tribute to her character: "a Gentlewoman Eminent for her Piety and for Christian and Social Virtue, Judiciously Esteemed when Living and Greatly Lamented on her Death." Their children were: Jeremiah, Daniel (died young), Daniel, Hannah, Thomas, Abigail, Dorcas and Lucy.

(IV) Jeremiah (2), eldest child of Jeremiah (1) and Hannah Moulton, was born January 17, 1714, in York, and was a prominent citizen of the town, in every way a credit to his illustrious sire. He received successive appointments as justice of the peace in 1761, 1765 and 1771, evidently reappointments, the term being four years. He appears in a list

of men of the Blue Troop of Horse in York county in 1757 and was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the York county militia March 10, 1762. He was named by Sir William Pepperell as an executor of his will in which he refers to him as "my good Friend, Jeremiah Moulton, Jr., esquire, sherrieff of this county of York." This was afterward revoked by a codicil "As he lives at a distance & the business might be troublesome to him." He died July 16, 1777. On November 14, 1742, he took up settlers' lots numbered nine, twenty-one and twenty-two. At the time of his death in 1777, he owned two hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Sanford, and one-half of Chadbourne's saw mill, valued in all at one hundred pounds ten shillings. He was married December 20, 1737, to Hannah, daughter of John Sayword, of York, and they were the parents of Thomas (died young), Thomas, Theodore (died ten years old), Jotham, Abigail, Mary, Jeremiah, Joel, Theodore, Hannah and Lucy.

(V) Brigadier Jotham, fourth son of Jeremiah (2) and Hannah (Sayword) Moulton, was born February 12, 1743, in York, Maine. He became an extensive owner of land in Sanford, helping to build and owning a part of the Iron Works at the Corner, and built the first bridge across the river. He served with honor in the revolution, being chosen brigadier in 1776 by the provincial congress. He died suddenly at York between May 8 and 14, 1777, while at home on a furlough. He had made arrangements to remove to Sanford and had built a large house at South Sanford for a residence. This structure, afterwards moved to the corner, was known as the Nasson House. Brigadier Moulton's widow married Major Samuel Nasson and occupied it. Brigadier Moulton married, June 10, 1765, Joanna Tilden, his cousin, and had six children: 1. Jeremiah, see forward. 2. George, born November 12, 1767. 3. Jonathan, July 8, 1760. 4. Jotham, see forward. 5. Abigail Ruck, October 13, 1773, married a Pillsbury. 6. Rufus, October 15, 1775.

(VI) Jeremiah (3), eldest child of Brigadier Jotham and Joanna (Tilden) Moulton, was born in York, March 7, 1766, died February 2, 1849. He came to Sanford when a boy, was a farmer and also manufactured cloth in a mill on the site of the present Sanford Mills as early as 1810. He became one of the most prominent citizens of the town and one of its largest land owners. He married (first) Martha Friend, who died January 10, 1815. They had children: Jotham, Rufus, Hannah,



George, Nancy, Abigail and Jeremiah. He married (second) February 1, 1810, Mrs. Hannah (Friend) Hobbs, a sister of his first wife, born 1778, died November 25, 1869. They had children: Mary, married a Hatch, and Martha, who married Dr. Albert Day.

(VI) Dr. Jotham (2), fourth son of Brigadier Jotham (1) and Joanna (Tilden) Moulton, was born in York, January 15, 1771, and died in Bucksport, November 2, 1857. He came to Sanford with his mother and stepfather (Major Samuel Nasson) when he was about eight years of age. During his early manhood, he was sick with consumption and apparently near the end of his life. One night he dreamed that he went to Mrs. Batchelder's house across the river, and that she accompanied him out into the pasture to find a certain weed which he had dreamed of seeing and which would cure him. Seizing upon the dream as an omen of health and life, the invalid went next day to see Mrs. Batchelder, told his dream, and together they sought the weed in the pasture. They found and gathered some, and returning to his home, steeped it and he drank the extract, and recovered his health. The weed was afterwards known as "Jotham's weed." Young Moulton read medicine with Dr. Job Lyman, of York, and in 1795, with a little box of medicine six inches square, journeyed eastward into the wilderness of Maine. He reached Buckstown (now Bucksport), where he settled and continued practice during the remainder of his life. But few people dwelt along the river when he first located, so he went up and down the Penobscot in a birch canoe for many years, answering the calls of the sparsely settled country. He was a man of great integrity and benevolence and a true Christian. He married, October 16, 1802, Mary Farrar, of Hanover, New Hampshire, and had children: Lucy, George, Jotham, Tilden and Mary.

(V) Joel, sixth son of Jeremiah (2) and Hannah (Sayword) Moulton, was born April 9, 1751, in York, where he probably passed his life. Very little record of him can be found, but it is known that his wife's baptismal name was Eunice and they had a son, Jeremiah.

(VI) Captain Jeremiah (4), son of Joel and Eunice Moulton, was born in Sanford, December 9, 1786, and died May 5, 1860. He married (first) Patty Harmon, of York, Maine; (second) Hannah, daughter of Rev. Moses Sweat. Their children were: Benjamin, Moses S., Silas Moody, James F., Charles J. B., George and Harriet N.

(VII) Silas Moody, third son and child of

Captain Jeremiah (4) and Hannah (Sweat) Moulton, was born in Sanford, Maine, January 9, 1821, died July 1, 1904. He followed the occupation of farming throughout the active years of his life. Married Olive A. Witham, born in Sanford, died 1901. Their children were: Moses Sweat, Laura J., Benjamin Irving and Arthur.

(VIII) Moses Sweat, eldest child of Silas Moody and Olive A. (Witham) Moulton, was born in Sanford, June 8, 1803. He was educated in the schools of his native town and learned the carpenter's trade. Later he became a contractor and builder. He formed a partnership in 1900 with Judge George W. Hanson, in the wood and coal business, operating under the name of the Sanford Coal Company. This has been continued up to the present day, and they are also extensive dealers in lumber, and engaged in contracting and building. Mr. Moulton supports the Republican party and has been an active factor in its councils. He served as constable for a period of fourteen years, and was deputy sheriff for a time, resigning this latter office in order to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He has also served as a member of the board of health, and is affiliated with the following organizations: Member of Preble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sanford; White Rose Royal Arch Chapter; Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Springvale; Morak Encampment, of Sanford; past chancellor of Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Sanford; and member of the Grange at Springvale. He married, September 4, 1893, Ella Mercy Anna Bennett (Fletcher), daughter of Horace and Sally (Colby) Haslam, of Sanford. Mrs. Moulton had one child by a previous marriage: Alice May Fletcher, born March 18, 1881, who married Eugene Whitcomb, deceased. She had one child: Arthur Elias Whitcomb, born June 24, 1899, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, and is now in the Longfellow school.

(For first generation see preceding sketch)

(II) Jeremiah, third son of MOULTON Thomas and Martha Moulton, was born about 1657, probably in York. He took the oath of allegiance in 1681 and was representative in 1692. Savage states that he was a councilor, but this is probably an error, as his name does not appear in the Massachusetts civil list for the Colonial and Provincial periods, 1630 to 1674. He died December 20, 1731, as shown by the town records.

He appears to have possessed a somewhat peppery temper in early manhood, as the records show that he was fined ten pounds October 3, 1693, and put under bonds to the amount of fifty pounds to keep the peace, for threatening with a gun in his hands to shoot a constable and justice of the peace. Despite his shortcomings, which included that of selling strong drink without a licence, he was a useful and trusted citizen. He often served on the grand jury, was selectman and held other town offices, besides serving as representative to the town court. The town records generally refer to him with the respectful title of Mister, which was not in common use in those days. After his nephew, Jeremiah Moulton, came to maturity, he was sometimes distinguished as senior. His will shows that he had at the time of its execution only a son and a daughter. His first wife, Mary (Young) Moulton, daughter of Rowland and Joanna (Knight) Young, of York, died June 24, 1722. She was the mother of his children. He married (second) Alice (Chadbourne) Donnell, widow of Hon. Samuel Donnell, who was the councillor and judge of the York county court. Jeremiah Moulton's children were: Joseph and Mary. The latter became the wife of Johnson Harmon, of York.

(III) Joseph, only son of Jeremiah and Mary (Young) Moulton, was born January 14, 1680, and resided in York, where he was still living April 22, 1724. No record appears to show his death. In one record he is given the title of lieutenant, which was probably his rank in the town militia. He was married December 30, 1697, to Mary Pulman, daughter of Jasper Pulman, of York. He was the father of these children: Abel, Abigail, Jeremiah, Mary, Miriam and Elizabeth.

(IV) Captain Abel, eldest child of Joseph and Mary (Pulman) Moulton, and twin of their daughter, Abigail, was born May 10, 1701, in York, and died March 3, 1784, as the town records say, "in the Night." The Second Parish Church records make it March 4, so it is quite probable that he died after midnight. He was a captain in the First York County Regiment, commanded by Colonel Eben Sayers, as appears of record June 25, 1776. He was promoted to major, September 31, 1779, and probably participated in the revolutionary war. He married (first) Eleanor Bane, daughter of Louis Bane, of York. She died in January, 1748, and he married (second) Mrs. Judith Gowan, their intentions being published December 30, 1794. The first wife bore him two children, John and

Sarah, and those of the second wife were: Mercy, Dorcas, John, Daniel and Mary.

(V) Daniel, third son of Abel Moulton and fourth child of his second wife, Judith, was born March 31, 1755, in York. Like most of his townsmen of that time, he was a farmer, and was an alert and public-spirited man. He was captain of a company of state militia and a soldier in the ranks of the colonial forces during the revolutionary war. He died at the age of eighty-four years. He married (first) February 8, 1776, Dorcas Holt, by whom he had children: 1. Noah, baptized May 8, 1777, lost at sea. 2. Dorcas, baptized August 4, 1778, died young. 3. Josiah, baptized June 9, 1782, married Olive Lowe. 4. Henry, baptized September 19, 1784, died young. 5. George, see forward. 6. Hannah, born March 25, 1790, married Ebenezer Grant. 7. Dorcas, born November 16, 1792, married Abel Matthews. He married (second) Abigail Young, and had a daughter: Abigail.

(VI) George, fourth son and fifth child of Daniel and Dorcas (Holt) Moulton, was baptized October 14, 1787, died March, 1859. He was a progressive farmer and large land owner. In addition to the part of his father's farm which came to him by inheritance, he purchased other property, including an extensive river farm. He married (first) Nancy, who died in July, 1822, daughter of Ebenezer Moulton. Their children were: 1. Jonathan, died young. 2. Daniel, died in infancy. 3. Catharine, born July 24, 1811, married, September, 1834, Thomas Witham; died March, 1854. 4. William G., see forward. 5. Dorcas, born January 10, 1816, married John Simpson; died November, 1871. 6. Mary, born May 28, 1818, married May 6, 1835, David, son of David Moulton. 7. Jonathan, born July 18, 1820, died September 12, 1880. 8. Nancy, born July 20, 1822, became the second wife of T. Witham. George Moulton married (second) March 12, 1823, Sally Myrick, and had children: 1. George D., born February 29, 1824, married Nancy Young. 2. David, died in infancy. 3. Sarah A., who had a twin sister who died, married Benjamin F. Donnell. 5. Joanna, married S. G. Donnell. 6. Eben, died unmarried in 1860.

(VII) William Gardner, second son and fourth child of George and Nancy (Moulton) Moulton, born in York, Maine, January 12, 1814, died December 13, 1906. When quite young he learned the ship carpentering trade, and also became an expert as a wood worker. For ten years he held the position of foreman of the boat shop at the navy yard. For

many years he was employed as a millwright, building mills and putting in wooden water wheels and similar contrivances. He built the first paper mill in Lowell, Massachusetts, and the mills in Newton, Lower and Upper Falls, and at Franklin, New Hampshire. When the machinery of these mills was displaced by modern devices he erected a carriage shop and engaged in the manufacture of heavy wagons, and in the repair work on all sorts of vehicles. He attended regularly to his business until more than four score years of age, and also managed a fine farm which he owned. His residence was built by himself in 1843, and is a neat and substantial dwelling, while the barn and other farm buildings are convenient and commodious. He upheld Whig principles until the organization of the Republican party, of which he was a member until his death. He was a member of the Order of the Golden Cross, a deacon in the Christian church from 1854 until his death, and for many years chairman of the prudential committee. He married, October 29, 1840, Judith, born December 2, 1816, died March 30, 1904, daughter of David Moulton. They had children: 1. Mary H., born July 25, 1843. 2. Judith A., born September 30, 1845, married James O. Leavitt; died August 22, 1891. 3. Willis G., born May 3, 1848, married Etta, daughter of Henry P. Abbott. 4. Allen C.

(VIII) Allen Curtis, youngest child of William Gardner and Judith (Moulton) Moulton, was born in that part of the town of York known as Cider Hill, October 10, 1853. His education was acquired in the district schools near his home, South Berwick Academy and Kent's Hill Seminary. For a short time he worked for his father in the carriage shop, then taught school for six winters, then engaged in trade with his brother, opening a grocery store at York Corner. After five years of successful business they sold the store to C. H. Junkins, and Allen C. went to work as a carpenter. Later he took up the study of architecture, and for a number of years has managed successfully a business as architect and contractor, erecting some of the finest buildings in the vicinity. Specimens of his work are: The Christian church, which he erected in 1890; Mrs. Putnam's handsome cottage; and the fine summer residences of a number of others. His plans are laid with a view to convenience as well as beauty, his work is always satisfactory and the general effect is artistic and in excellent taste. His political support is given to the Republican

party, and he has served as town agent, and has filled the office of town clerk since 1894. While at York Corner he served as postmaster under the administration of President Grant. He is a member of the Christian church, has served on the prudential committee and as assessor. He belongs to St. Aspinquid Lodge, No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past master; Knights of Pythias; has been through all the chairs of the Order of the Golden Cross; and a member of the Grand Commandery of the State of Maine. He has been president of the York County Sunday School Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Maine State Sunday School Association. He married, June 10, 1880, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of David and Mary C. (Eldridge) Sewall. The Sewalls were among the first families who settled in York. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton had an adopted child, Judith P., who died in her second year. Mrs. Moulton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(VII) George D., eldest MOULTON child of George and Sally (Myrick) Moulton, was born February 29, 1824, died in Alfred, Maine, January 10, 1907. His early years were spent on the farm of his father, and he learned the trade of carpentering and also house painting, following the latter occupation until within a few years of his death, when ill health compelled him to abandon active labors. He removed to Alfred when a young man and spent the remainder of his life in that town. His religious affiliations were with the Christian church in York, and he was a member of the Republican party. He married Nancy Frost Young, of York, now living in Alfred, born March, 1826, and had children: Elizabeth, Nettie, Julia, Addie and Charles G.

(VIII) Charles G., only son and fifth and youngest child of George D. and Nancy Frost (Young) Moulton, was born in Alfred, Maine, May 30, 1864. His education was acquired in the public and high schools of Alfred. At the age of eighteen years he went into the office of the register of deeds as clerk under Asa L. Ricker and later under Justin M. Leavitt, was employed there several years. He superintended the naming of the ledger index for the register of deeds for York county, and installed the present system of continuous indexing in use in that office. He went to Limerick, Maine, in 1889, to take the place for six weeks of Cashier William W.



Mason, of the Limerick National Bank, and has been identified with the bank since that time. During the first year he acted as an accountant, and was soon elected cashier, and continues in that office; he is also one of the directors of the bank. Since he became identified with the bank its assets have increased from about \$150,000 to more than \$830,000, and is the largest country national bank in the county or state. He is also identified with other enterprises, being treasurer and director of Limerick Mills (manufacturers of worsted yarns) and treasurer and a director of Limerick Water & Electric Company, having been one of the incorporators of both corporations. He is also a trustee of Limerick Academy and of Parsonfield Seminary. Mr. Moulton gives his political support to the Republican party, and is a member of Fraternal Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alfred. He married, January 7, 1900, Frances Estella Mason, a woman of exceptional executive ability. She was educated in the Limerick schools and Limerick Academy, and was elected to succeed her father as president of the Limerick National Bank, of which she is also a director, being the first woman to serve as president of a National bank in the New England states. Her father was Jeremiah Mason, who was for many years and up to his death president of the Limerick National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have one daughter: Olga Frances, born November 11, 1900, who now attends the public schools of Limerick.

It is said by antiquarians that  
**ESTES** Albert Azo II, Marquis of Liguria, born about A. D. 1097, was founder of the houses of Este and Brunswick. The former was conspicuous in Italy as late as the middle of the eighteenth century, about which time its direct line failed in the death of Hercules III, he being of the twenty-second generation from Azo II. Such is the foundation of this ancient house. The name Este is said to have been derived from a colony planted in the seventh century of Rome, about fifteen miles south of the city of Padua, and called Ateste, or Este, which latter name the marquises of Liguria assumed in the early part of the fourteenth century. The name written Este is plural, and is used to represent the whole family. Tradition has it that the name was brought into England by one Francesco, natural son of Marquis Leonello, and who went first to Bergundy and escaped thence into England, and afterward made his home in that country. The period of his

life lay between 1434 and 1444. The immigrant Estes family here about to be considered begins with Robert and Dorothy Estes, of Dover, England, whose ancestry has not been clearly settled, but concerning whose descendants there is no uncertain tradition.

(I) Richard Estes, immigrant, son of Robert and Dorothy, is said to have been born 3 mo., 1647, and, as stated in the records of the Friends' Meeting in Lynn, Massachusetts, lived in England until the 11, 7 mo., 1684, "and by certificate from ye people of God in Newington, East Kent, England, were married at Dover, New Hampshire, 23, 4 mo., 1687, to Elizabeth Beck, Great Island (Portsmouth)." He is believed to have left the Downs, in England, in September, 1684, arrived in Boston, New England, in the latter part of November, and soon went to Great Island, now Portsmouth, to join his brother Matthew, who had preceded him about two years. Richard Estes was a weaver. In 1686 he had a deed of sixty acres of land in Kittery, Maine, and in 1692-93 was in Salem, Massachusetts, where in 1694 he is called sleymaker (maker of weavers' reeds). In 1695 he was of Lynn, Massachusetts, and bought lands there. He appears to have become possessed of many tracts of land in Lynn and Salem, and spent the later years of his life in the town last mentioned, where in 1726-27 he deeded lands to his son Benjamin. He was of the Society of Friends, and a very devout man, upright in his daily walk. He married, at Dover, New Hampshire, June 23, 1687, Elizabeth Beck, of Great Island, born 8, 11 mo., 1663, probably a daughter of Henry Beck, who was an inhabitant of Dover in 1642, when he had a twenty-acre lot granted him. Richard and Elizabeth (Beck) Estes had eleven children: 1. A son, born and died the same day. 2. Matthew, born June 27, 1689, died May 11, 1774. 3. Joseph, January 16, 1690, died young. 4. Sarah, born in Salem, May 5, 1693, died January 10, 1773. 5. Robert, born August 27, 1694. 6. Joseph, August 26, 1696, died May 5, 1770. 7. Benjamin, born July 10, 1698. 8. Henry, April 9, 1701. 9. Philadelphia, February 17, 1702, died March 25, 1703. 10. Edward, born February 20, 1703-04. 11. Samuel, May 23, 1709.

(II) Edward, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Beck) Estes, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, February 20, 1703-04, and died in Royalsborough, now Durham, Maine, February 13, 1788. In 1726 he was living in Scituate, Massachusetts, and afterward of Hanover, Massachusetts, where he is called blacksmith





*L. G. Estes*



and yeoman, and was there as late as 1748. In 1750 he was of North Yarmouth, now Harpswell, Maine. He married, August 27, 1730, Patience, daughter of John and Waite (Easton) Carr, of Newport, Rhode Island, and widow of Joseph Peckham. She also was a granddaughter of Caleb Carr, who was governor of Rhode Island in 1695. Edward and Patience (Carr-Peckham) Estes had children: 1. Elizabeth, born June 1, 1731. 2. Waite, May 1, 1733. 3. Ann, May 14, 1735, died 1790. 4. Israel, August 27, 1737, died May 13, 1742. 5. John, August 13, 1739. 6. Caleb, August 10, 1741, died 1744. 7. Mary, September 24, 1743. 8. Edward, November 11, 1745. 9. Caleb, November 26, 1747. 10. Patience, September 15, 1748. 11. Joseph, July 21, 1750. 12. Sarah, April 16, 1752.

(III) Caleb, son of Edward and Patience (Carr-Peckham) Estes, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, November 26, 1747, and died 11, 3 mo., 1822. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a farmer by principal occupation. He married (first) June 24, 1769, Lydia, daughter of John Bishop, whose own wife was an Estes. Lydia was born August 20, 1749, and died May 4, 1815. He married (second) October 17, 1816, Eunice (Nichols) Estes, widow of Joseph Estes, of Sandwich, New Hampshire. Caleb and Lydia (Bishop) Estes had children: 1. Lydia, born May 8, 1770. 2. Sarah, March 4, 1772. 3. Simeon, February 17, 1774, died July 6, 1863. 4. Patience, born January 29, 1776; married James Estes. 5. Caleb, born April 6, 1778, died May 25, 1864. 6. Joseph, born May 9, 1780. 7. Israel, August 5, 1782, died March 25, 1875. 8. Thomas, August 20, 1784, died October 16, 1870. 9. John, October 19, 1786, died November 22, 1787. 10. Desire, October 15, 1788, died July 15, 1880. 11. Mary, February 15, 1792, died February 22, 1865.

(IV) Joseph Estes, son of Caleb and Lydia (Bishop) Estes, was born in Durham, Maine, May 9, 1780, and died November 16, 1851. He married, October 1, 1801, Mary Jones, born November 20, 1777, died May 23, 1850, daughter of Noah and Patience (Joy) Jones; children: 1. Patience, born July 22, 1802, died July 19, 1887. 2. Amaziah, born February 7, 1804; married Mary Coombs. 3. Eunice, born September 29, 1805. 4. Ephraim J., March 8, 1808, died April 15, 1828. 5. Barzilla, born April 20, 1811. 6. Alvin, born July 18, 1813, died July 13, 1863; enlisted in Company A, Ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry. 7. Harriet, born March 24, 1816, died December 15, 1825.

(V) Barzilla, son of Joseph and Mary (Jones) Estes, was born in China, Maine, April 20, 1811. He married (first) Emelea Johnson; married (second) November 4, 1842, Phebe Ann Coombs, born March 27, 1826, daughter of Joshua and Phebe (Witherell) Coombs; children: 1. Llewellyn Gerrish, born December 27, 1843. 2. Hildefonce Cleora, March 25, 1845; married Nathaniel Wilson, Jr., June, 1888. 3. Chelsea L., born December 10, 1846; married (first) Cornelia Heaton, (second) Julia Hall. 4. Henry A., born August 15, 1848, died July 10, 1849. 5. Annie Maria, born October 10, 1854; married October 9, 1878, Charles E. Bedlow, of Portland, Maine, born June 23, 1849. One child: Phoebe Estes Bedlow, born May 4, 1882.

(VI) General Llewellyn Gerrish Estes, eldest child of Barzilla and Phebe Ann (Coombs) Estes, was born December 27, 1843, and died February 21, 1905. He was but seventeen years old when he enlisted for service during the war of the rebellion, in which he made a most distinguished record, participating in one hundred and twenty-one battles and skirmishes, receiving five wounds, and rising from non-commissioned grade to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. The following resume of his service is from the records of the War Department, and the official "Rebellion Records," in which he is fifteen times mentioned, with most commendatory words by his superiors. He was mustered into service as first sergeant of the First Regiment Maine Cavalry, October 19, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant March 24, 1862; to captain August 1, 1863; to captain and acting assistant adjutant general September 4, 1863; to major and acting assistant adjutant general February 2, 1865; breveted lieutenant-colonel and colonel March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas," and on same day was breveted brigadier-general for "faithful and meritorious services"; was awarded medal of honor August 28, 1894, "for having voluntarily led troops over a burning bridge at Flint River, Georgia, August 30, 1864"; honorably mustered out September 29, 1865, the war being ended, he then lacking three months of having attained his majority. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run and Gettysburg. Early in May, 1863, prior to the last-named great battle, while bearing a message from General Kilpatrick to General Hooker, he and his escort of fourteen men were captured by Confederate troops and started to Richmond as a prisoner of war. The first night out, he

and his men captured their guard, and conveyed them (a lieutenant and twelve men) into the Union lines as prisoners. The adjutant-general of Maine refers to this achievement as "a feat full of romance, and worthy of the best days of chivalry." General Estes was adjutant-general to General Kilpatrick almost three years, and during Sherman's "March to the Sea," and the campaign of the Carolinas. In the vicinity of Milledgeville, Georgia, General Sherman dispatched Estes with two hundred cavalymen to rescue Union prisoners confined at Millen. The enterprise was dangerous in the extreme, the enemy being in great force in that section. By detours and night marches covering about one hundred and twenty miles in the heart of the enemy's country, he reached within a few miles of Millen, to find that the prisoners had been removed farther south. He returned without losing a single man, and the exploit was pronounced remarkable by both Generals Sherman and Kilpatrick. He received his medal of honor for his distinguished gallantry at Flint River, Georgia, in 1864, for voluntarily taking command of troops and making a gallant charge across a burning bridge upon the rear guard of the enemy, driving them from their barricades and extinguishing the fire, thereby securing water for the Union troops and enabling them to take advantageous position on the further bank. In referring to this feat, General O. O. Howard said that he regarded it "as one of the most gallant acts of our war." General Estes was in advance of General Sherman's army at Savannah, and was the first man to communicate with the fleet after arriving at the coast at the conclusion of the notable "March to the Sea."

The "Rebellion Records" in fifteen places mention in most commendatory words his record as written by his superiors. General Thomas J. Jordan wrote of him: "To personal bravery of the most chivalric kind he adds coolness of judgment and capacity to think while in the most trying and dangerous positions." General Smith D. Adkins said of him: "I knew him to be brave almost to a fault." General Kilpatrick wrote: "To Major Estes, my adjutant-general, I am greatly indebted for my successes in the raid around Atlanta, and in the campaigns through Georgia and the Carolinas, and I cheerfully recommend him for promotion." In forwarding the recommendation, General Sherman added as his testimony: "This officer I recommend for great gallantry and skill in battle;" and again,

as late as 1889, he said in a letter: "Even at this day I recall to memory this earnest and most gallant officer, and believe that the United States government should reward such men." To such commendation may be added the comment of the adjutant-general of the state of Maine, who in 1865 said: "The career of General Estes was indeed remarkable. In the short space of less than four years, through his own skill and bravery, without the aid of powerful political friends, he advanced from the position of private in the ranks to that of brevet brigadier-general before he reached the twenty-first year of his life." General Edward M. Hayes, U. S. A., who served with Estes in 1864 and 1865, said: "I regard Estes the best cavalry officer whom I ever knew." More recently President Roosevelt said to him personally: "General Estes, I would rather have your record than to be the President of the United States." But space does not permit the presentation of the many commendatory reports and testimony of his superiors. His record for gallantry in action and devotion to duty during four years of arduous service is amply attested by the official records and by the testimony of his contemporaries. General Estes was honored with elevation to high places in military organizations after the war. He served as chief of staff, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic; president of the Cavalry Association of Armies of the United States; vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; and at his demise was commander of the Medal of Honor Legion.

He married, August 30, 1866, Julia Whiting, born in New York City, December 28, 1844, daughter of George and Mary (Roe) Whiting, of New York, and by whom he had two children: 1. Julia Maude, born in New York City, November 15, 1868; married Robert E. Parker, of Washington, D. C. 2. Llewellyn W.; see forward.

(VII) Llewellyn Whiting Estes, only son of General Llewellyn Gerrish and Julia (Whiting) Estes, was born in Edgecombe county, North Carolina, July 24, 1872. He was educated at the military academy at Davis, Louisiana. After leaving school he became a planter, but in the course of a few years went to Washington, D. C., and engaged in a general insurance business. Still later he became interested in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, and now is sole proprietor of the Great American Herb Company, and American Drug Company, with principal offices and place of business in Washington. Mr. Estes

is a communicant of St. Stephen's Church (Protestant Episcopal), Washington; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Society, and in politics is a Republican. He married, April 24, 1895, Florence Andrews, and has one child, Marion Whiting Estes, born in Washington, June 10, 1898.

SORTWELL Sawtell, Sawtelle, Sawtwell, Sautel, Sartwell and Saretil are the various spellings of the family of which Richard Sawtell, of Watertown, 1630, and of Groton, before 1655, is the forebear. Two brothers, Richard and Thomas Sawtell, immigrant settlers of New England, came from England before 1630, and Thomas settled in the town of Boston and Richard in Watertown. Thomas died in Boston, 1651, and left no male heir.

(I) Richard Sawtell was made a freeman of Watertown, "The town upon Charles river," five years after its establishment by the general court of Massachusetts Bay, September 7, 1630. At that time Watertown included a much larger area than is now represented by that name. It was a town which for many years ranked with Plymouth and Charlestown and Salem as one of the principal seats of influence of those mighty men of renown of the formative days of New England and its close neighborhood with Harvard College made it a centre whither the strong men of the period resorted and whence went forth influences which affected all the American colonies. Richard Sawtell was a leader there as early as 1637, at the time that Cromwell, Vane and Hampden were engaged in those struggles which proved the birth pangs of English constitutional liberty. After Watertown had been firmly established, the call came for those who had been foundation layers and master builders of the new community to again lay new foundations on what was then the frontier of civilization, and among them was Richard Sawtell, who was a natural leader and moved to the front in whatever community he lived. The new settlement was named Groton, and it afforded the background and environment which was appropriate to such noteworthy schools as the old Lawrence Academy and the present St. Paul's school. Richard Sawtell became a proprietor of Groton, formed out of the Plantation of Patapawag, and removed his family to that town as soon as suitable homes had been provided. He served as its first town clerk. All through those terrible days of the Indian massacres

which made the name Groton one to kindle terror even in those days of blood, Richard Sawtell remained at his place and counted the place of danger the place of honor. In extreme old age he returned to his old home in Watertown and died there August 21, 1694. His life almost exactly spanned the period of the struggle for liberty, commencing just as the struggle became acute and terminating just as victory was permanently assured. His wife Elizabeth died October 18, 1694. If, as seems probable, she was mother of Richard's children, she was probably daughter of Thomas Post, of Cambridge, who died in 1691, leaving a will in which he bequeathed to his "grandson John Sawtell," and others. Richard, by will, gave to his wife Elizabeth, for life, his lands in Groton and Watertown, his son Obadiah to improve the lands in Groton, and his son Enoch to do the same with lands in Watertown, and each to have the lands he improved on the death of their mother. These two sons were to pay something to the testators' daughters, Bethia Sawtell, Hannah Winn and Ruth Hues, and his son John Sawtell. The son Jonathan was provided for already. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born May 1, 1638. 2. Jonathan, August 24, 1639, died January 6, 1690-91; married, July 3, 1665, Mary ———, who bore him six children. 3. Mary, November 19, 1640, married a Mr. Starling, or Sterling. 4. Hannah, December 10, 1642, married Increase Winn. 5. Zachariah, July 26, 1643-44, married (first) Elizabeth Parker, of Groton, by whom he had two children, Anna and Zachariah; (second) Mary ———, by whom he had three children, Edward, Nathaniel and Mary. 6. Bethia, 1646, married John Green. 7. Obadiah, 1648, mentioned below. 8. Enoch, married Susanna Randall, who bore him five children; he was a weaver in Watertown. 9. John, mentioned in his father's will. 10. Ruth, married, March 9, 1676-77, John Hewes, or Hues.

(II) Obadiah, son of Richard Sawtell, born in Watertown, 1648, resided and died in Groton, March 20, 1740. He was a soldier in the Indian wars carried on by King Philip, 1675-76, and he was driven from his home with the other families of the town. Among the names of soldiers from Groton in these Indian wars were found: Abel, David, David Jr., Ephraim, Hezekiah, Jonathan, Joseph, Josiah, Moses, Nathaniel, Obadiah, Richard, Samuel and Zachariah Sawtell, and according to the spelling of the name they were apparently of the same family as Richard the immigrant. He married, in Groton, Hannah Law-



rence, born March 24, 1661-62, daughter of George Lawrence, of Watertown; she was living September 29, 1726. Children: 1. Nathaniel, born about 1681. 2. Elnathan, March 27, 1683. 3. Ephraim, about 1685. 4. Josiah, August 14, 1687. 5. Hepsibah, married, probably at Concord, August 24, 1706, Thomas Foster, of Billerica. 6. Zachariah. 7. Hannah, June 8, 1695, married Stephen Holden. 8. Abigail, March 13, 1697, married Joseph Parker. 9. Mary, about 1699, married Benjamin Parker. 10. Obadiah, March 18, 1701, mentioned below. 11. Hezekiah, March 2, 1703.

(III) Obadiah (2), son of Obadiah (1) Sawtell, was born March 18, 1701. He was a worthy descendant of his pioneer ancestor, for in 1740 he went to the new township, Charlestown, on the Connecticut river, just the kind of situation most exposed to sudden appearances of Canadian Indians, and the part of the town which was associated with the Sawtells and which still bears their name was an island in the river. He was captured by the Indians in 1746, was later released, probably through a ransom, but after his release returned to the same place and was shot by the savages while at work in the field in 1749. He married, November 16, 1721, Rachel Parker, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Lakin) Parker. Children: 1. Simon, born November 14, 1722, mentioned below. 2. Lois, July 4, 1724, married Micah Fuller, and settled in Charlestown. 3. Esther, March 9, 1725-26, married John Johnson. 4. Nathaniel, February 12, 1729, probably married Hannah Gunn. 5. Rachel, June 9, 1731, married Adonijah Taylor. 6. Solomon, October 10, 1737.

(IV) Simon, son of Obadiah (2) Sawtell, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, November 14, 1722. He removed to Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1746, where he was constable for 1762-63, selectman 1767-68, a prominent citizen, a good neighbor and influential man. He married Hannah ———. Children, born in Charlestown: 1. Obadiah, November 8, 1746, married Elizabeth ———, who bore him seven children. 2. Simon Jr., June 25, 1749, was lieutenant of the First New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham, and later was promoted to the rank of captain, serving in that capacity at West Point, New York, in 1780; was selectman of Charlestown in 1786-87; died there May 30, 1791; married Dolly ———; children: Asa, December 13, 1781; Cynthia, October 27, 1784; Fanny, December 11, 1786;

Clarissa, February 3, 1788; Lucy, March 30, 1790. 3. Electa, January 2, 1752. 4. John, May 2, 1754, mentioned below. 5. Hannah, August 26, 1756, died young. 6. Hannah, August 2, 1757, died young. 7. Hannah, December 21, 1760. 8. Rhoda, May 2, 1764. 9. Esther, September 29, 1767.

(V) John Sartwell, son of Simon Sawtell, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, May 2, 1754. He resided in Charlestown and Langdon, New Hampshire. He served in the revolutionary war, being a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Belows Jr., of Claremont, and was present in the engagement at Ticonderoga. He married Elizabeth Gleason; children, born in Charlestown: 1. Polly, January 20, 1777. 2. Betsey, March 16, 1779. 3. Esther, April 12, 1781. 4. John, April 29, 1783, mentioned below. Born in Langdon: 5. Eliab, April 18, 1785. 6. Warren, April 19, 1787. 7. Royal, July 14, 1789. 8. Simon, March 14, 1791. 9. Almony, May 10, 1793. 10. Hannah, July 9, 1795. 11. Harriet, November 1, 1797. 12. Electa, March 29, 1800.

(VI) John (2), son of John (1) Sartwell, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, April 29, 1783. In later life he moved to Glover and Barton, Vermont, where in a short time his name was changed from Sartwell to Sortwell. He married (first) March 27, 1808, Emma Crosby, who died May 31, 1818. Children: 1. Maria, born November 10, 1810, died May 30, 1814. 2. John Jr., November 9, 1814, died March 25, 1824. He married (second) October 10, 1819, Percy (Robinson) Merriam, born March 31, 1790, died June 22, 1879, daughter of Jonathan Robinson, who was a private soldier in the company commanded by Captain White in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Rufus Putnam, army of General Gates, in the campaign which culminated in the surrender of General Burgoyne and his whole army at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, and under Colonel Vose of the First Massachusetts Regiment, November 3, 1783, when the continental army disbanded. Children of second marriage: 1. Daniel Robinson, born July 10, 1820, mentioned below. 2. Fanny Maria, April 1, 1822, died October 9, 1894. 3. Paschal, November 8, 1824, died March 7, 1908. 4. Emma, January 1, 1827, died January 10, 1836. 5. John Owen, February 27, 1829, died March 20, 1901. 6. Lubin, March 20, 1832, died February 15, 1834. 7. Charles, August 16, 1834, died August 20, 1889.

(VII) Daniel Robinson, son of John (2)

Sortwell, was born in Barton, Vermont, July 10, 1820, died in Montpelier, Vermont, October 4, 1894. When he was eighteen years of age he removed from his native town to Boston, where he found his first employment in that city in Faneuil Hall market, and subsequently became the senior partner of the firm of Sortwell & Company, distillers. He became a prominent business man and was made president of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad; was a member for five years of the board of aldermen of the city of Cambridge; president of the Cambridge National Bank; vice-president of the East Cambridge Savings Bank; a member of the Universalist church; a Democrat in national politics. He married, May 19, 1850, in Boston, Sophia Augusta Foye, born July 14, 1820, in Wiscasset, Maine, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 26, 1890, daughter of Moses and Sophia Augusta (Jones) Foye. Moses Foye was born July 31, 1768, died May 30, 1850. He was a son of Robert Foye Jr., who was a son of Robert Foye, born in Kittery, Maine, August 26, 1691, who in turn was a son of James Foye, who came from Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, to Kittery and Scarborough, District of Maine, before 1690. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Sortwell: 1. Frances Augusta, born in Boston, 1851, died 1857. 2. Alvin Foye, mentioned below.

(VIII) Alvin Foye, only son of Daniel Robinson Sortwell, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 21, 1854. He was prepared for business life at the Chauncy Hall school, Boston, graduating there in 1869, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, where he was graduated with the class of 1871. Two years later he became a member of the firm of Sortwell & Company, of which his father was senior partner, and he held the position at the time of its dissolution in 1890. He is a Republican and served as a member of the Cambridge common council, 1870-85-89, being the president of the body in 1889. He was a member of the board of aldermen of the city, 1889-90, and was president of the board in 1890. He was mayor of Cambridge, 1897-98, and gave to the city an excellent administration of its laws. He succeeded his father as president of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad Company, as president of the Cambridge National Bank, and as trustee of the East Cambridge Savings Bank in 1894, and became president of the Colonial Mining Company in 1892. His fraternal affiliation is with the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Blue Lodge, chapter and comman-

ery. His club affiliations include the Alouquin, Boston, the Country of Brookline, the Oakley Country of Watertown, Eastern Yacht, Marblehead Yacht, Camden Maine Yacht, Apollo, of Montpelier, Vermont, and the Colonial, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian denomination. He married, December 31, 1879, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Gertrude Winship, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Gertrude Winship, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 8, 1856, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth (Winship) Dailey. Her father was a member of the Cambridge common council and a member of the National Lancers, of Boston. Children of William and Mary E. (Winship) Dailey are: Charles W., Clara Anna, Gertrude Winship and Frank F. Children of Alvin Foye and Gertrude W. (Dailey) Sortwell, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts: 1. Clara, November 28, 1882, married, December 31, 1906, Parker Endicott Marcan. 2. Frances Augusta, February 29, 1884, educated at McDuffie school, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 3. Daniel Richard, September 17, 1885, prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated at Harvard, class of 1907. 4. Marion, June 21, 1887, educated at Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. 5. Edward Carter, March 25, 1889, prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, and matriculated at Harvard, class of 1911. 6. Alvin Foye Jr., May 6, 1891, preparing for college at St. Paul's school, Concord.

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The family name appears in PULLEN Maine history as early as 1765, when members of the family settled in Winthrop, having removed from Massachusetts.

(I) Thomas Stanley Pullen was born in the year 1802 and died in 1865. He resided for some time in Monson, where he was engaged in trade, from whence he removed to Guilford, where he had a fine farm and remained until 1845, when he removed to Dover, the shire town of Piscataquis county. There he filled the offices of sheriff, state senator and judge of probate, which latter position he held at the time of his death. In 1864 he removed to Foxcroft. He was a leading man of his day, possessing wealth and influence, was of high standing in his town and his advice and counsel were sought by his fellow townsmen. He was a Whig, Abolitionist and Republican in politics. He married Harriet, born in 1814, daughter of Isaac

H. and Phebe (Cummings) Bailey, of Yarmouth, and a descendant of Priscilla (Mul-lens) Alden, wife of John Alden, a "May-flower" Pilgrim, through Sarah (Alden) Bass (II), Sarah (Bass) Thayer (III), Peter Thayer (IV), Phebe (Thayer) Cummings (V), Phebe (Cummings) Bailey (VI). Children of Thomas S. and Harriet (Bailey) Pullen are: 1. Harriet L., married Hiram C. Vaughan, a surgeon in the United States navy. 2. Stanley T., see forward. 3. Emma Charlotte, widow of Charles H. Dennett, of Bangor, Maine. 4. Clarence Edgar, a civil engineer of note, at one time filled the office of surveyor-general of New Mexico. 5. Fred Herbert, served in the United States navy in the Spanish war, and died on board the "Resolute" while in the service.

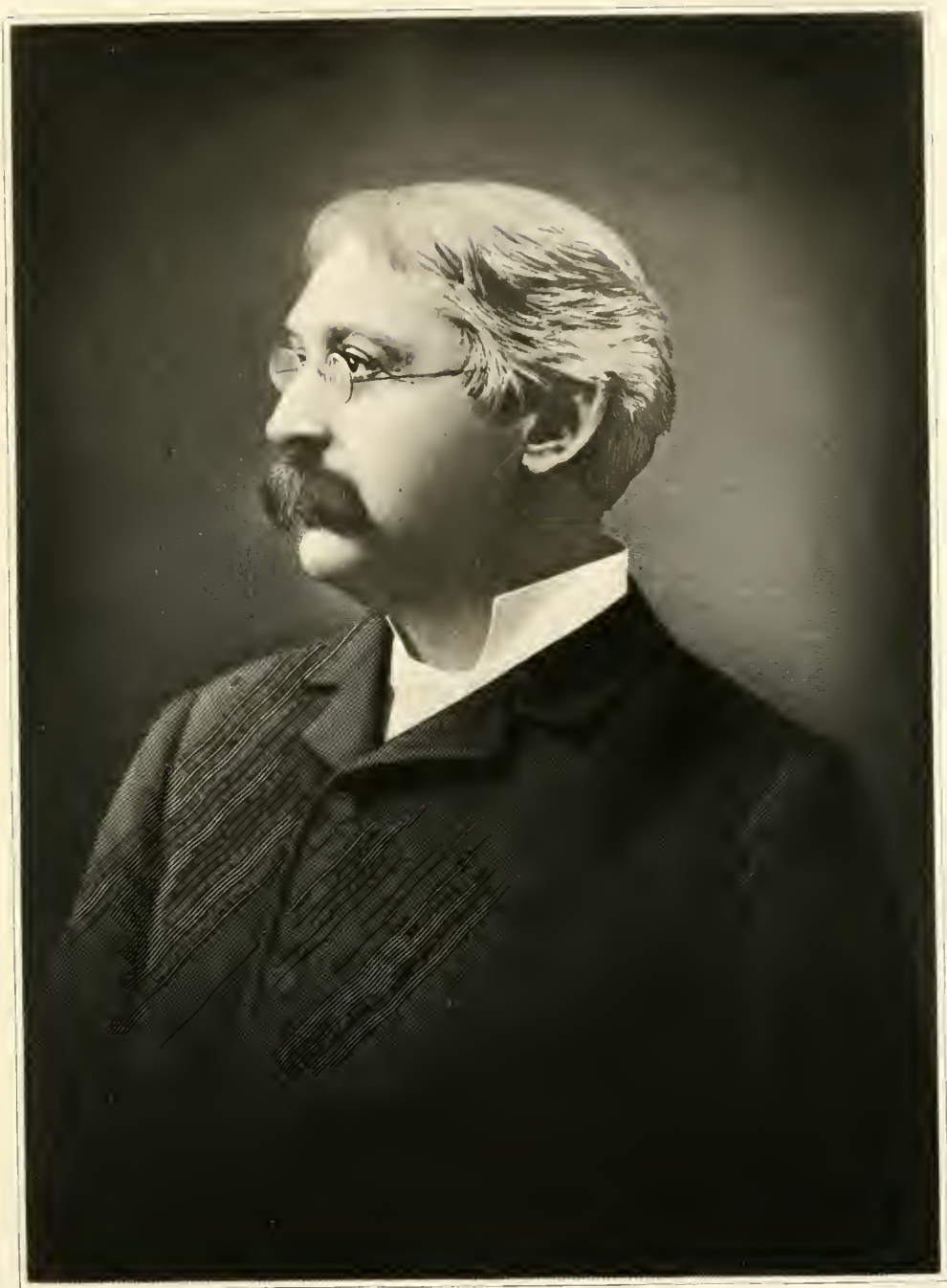
(II) Stanley Thomas, second child and eldest son of Thomas Stanley and Harriet (Bailey) Pullen, was born in Guilford, August 6, 1843. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Dover and there he was reared, receiving his education in the public schools of Dover, Foxcroft Academy, and Colby University, graduating from the latter in 1864. In the following autumn he became principal of the Foxcroft Academy, serving in that capacity one year. At the expiration of that time his father died, and he relinquished his position to assume the management of his father's estate. Later he began the study of law in the office of Augustus G. Lebroke, of Foxcroft, pursuing the same two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced his profession in Foxcroft until 1869, when he removed to Portland and became law partner of Hon. Percival Bonney, this connection continuing up to 1872. Mr. Pullen then purchased the *Portland Press*, of which he was chief owner and editor for about eleven years. This was the leading paper in the state of Maine, having a daily and weekly edition, always a foremost factor in state politics, as well as a power for good along other lines. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Frank C. Crocker, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, conducting business under the name of Pullen, Crocker & Company, continuing the same until 1894, when Mr. Pullen settled permanently in Portland. In 1896 he had arranged to form a partnership in the stock exchange business with Edmund C. Stedman, the banker poet, a long-time close friend. A few days before he was to go to New York to assume the new position, a malady of the eyes developed, resulting in a serious impairment of

vision, so that he was unable to fulfill the engagement with Mr. Stedman.

Mr. Pullen is a Republican in politics, and has taken some part in public affairs. He was a representative in the Maine legislature for one term, 1874-85, but refused a second nomination on the ground that holding public office while in office interfered with the editorial independence. While in the house he was an active worker and speaker, and was a member of the judiciary committee. He was appointed surveyor of customs in Portland, Maine, 1878, retiring in 1880, and while serving in that capacity established the rule of counting passengers on excursion boats in order to ascertain that these were not overloaded. He has always taken a keen interest in educational matters, serving for a number of years as a school committeeman of Portland and for twenty years was a trustee of the state normal schools. He had charge of the building of the normal schools at Gorham, and at various times has visited the other normal schools in the state, located at Castine and Farmington, in which institutions he is especially interested. He was a delegate to a number of national conventions at Chicago and Cincinnati. He is an attendant of the First Parish Church (Unitarian), and for eleven years was superintendent of the Preble Chapel Sunday school, a mission institution. Although not a member of any church, he is interested in religious and benevolent work.

Mr. Pullen possesses a highly sympathetic nature, is a lover of animals, and has always been a believer in the inculcation of the principles of justice in all things. In 1872 he joined the Portland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was incorporated under the general laws of Maine by a petition from Benjamin Kingsbury Jr., and other citizens of Portland. The first president of the society was Woodbury S. Dana; Henry Bergh, of New York, headed the list of vice-presidents; and the officers were Stanley T. Pullen, recording secretary; Joseph W. Symonds, treasurer; William L. Fitch, agent. At a regular meeting, May 22, 1872, the society was organized and a code of by-laws adopted. The succession of presidents of the society has been as follows: Woodbury S. Dana, 1872; Nathan Cleaves, 1876; Charles McLaughlin, 1879; M. G. Palmer, 1886; Nathan Cleaves, 1889; Stanley T. Pullen, 1891, the present incumbent of the office. The society, appreciating in the development of its work the need of authority which should extend throughout the state, in order to protect ani-





*Stanley J. Pullen*



imals from maltreatment and neglect, decided in May, 1891, to unite with the State Society, with headquarters at Portland; holding itself in readiness to extend its aid, sending its agents to any part of Maine, as may be necessary, and having local officers appointed in different parts of the state. In the brief time since this union of two societies took place the great usefulness of this fusion has been proved. The following abstract of work for the year ending January 1, 1907, is compiled from reports of agents throughout the state: 517 cases investigated; 704 animals not properly cared for; 138 unfit for work; 14 abandoned; 138 destroyed; 38 beaten or whipped; 30 overdriven; 27 overloaded; 66 driven galled or lame; 77 not blanketed; 15 over checked; 23 cases prosecuted; 21 convicted. In this showing, President Pullen remarks: "The number of cases during that year was considerably less than in the year preceding, while the number in 1905 was less than in 1904, and this in view of the fact that there has been an increase in the list of agents, with no diminution of vigilance and activity. Up to the time of the organization as a state society, in 1891, the society had very little to do with the question of the island sheep, because the few that were kept on the islands of Casco Bay were usually under observation of their owners, who at the approach of cold weather removed the animals to their home farms. When the field of work was extended beyond Portland and its immediate vicinity, the society began to receive complaints that the sheep on islands to eastward, among these Monhegan, were suffering for food, care and protection from the weather. The agent entered immediately upon an investigation of the matter, visited Monhegan, examined the locality and the condition of the sheep, made inquiries of the residents and ascertained that the complaints were well founded. He then had interviews with the owners, who agreed to furnish proper shelter and food for the sheep. This agreement was not satisfactorily carried out; and in the summer of 1896 other complaints were made to the society, and while the owners did not attempt to make a defense of their conduct before the court, when the opportunity was offered them, a communication afterward appeared in print, apparently inspired by them, in the nature of an apology. The result of the Monhegan case settled the matter in general for the islands to the west of Penobscot Bay. To the eastward of Penobscot Bay, however, a long contest awaited the society: Between the Penobscot river and

New Brunswick lie many islands, at that time generally occupied by sheep. The sheep owners were numerous and well organized, and contested every step of the society both in and out of court. The good work finally accomplished by the society can be seen from the following, which is taken from President Pullen's address of 1907:

"In regard to our old problem of the care and protection of the sheep on the islands of the Maine coast, I have in general only good things to say. The organized opposition of sheep owners has practically ceased and the leaders of the resistance have declared their purpose of complying with our requests and obeying the laws of Maine as to the provision of shelter and food for the unfortunate animals which have attracted so much interest and sympathy, not only in our own state, but throughout the country. In fact, one of the most persistent and defiant opponents of our efforts has assured our agent that his controversy with us is ended, and that he has come to believe that our work has been not only for the good of the sheep, but also for the good of the sheep owners, and that we have henceforth only to announce what we want and that he and his associates will cordially accede to our propositions. He further said that they had become satisfied that our prosecutions were not persecutions, and that he is heartily in accord with us."

Mr. Pullen is a member of the Masonic Order, holding membership in the lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, of Foxcroft. He is also a member of the following named clubs: The Cumberland, in Portland, and the University and Players, in New York. Previous to the trouble with his eyes, Mr. Pullen took a keen interest in his club membership. He has traveled extensively, and enjoys a wide acquaintance with men of note. He was of the party with President Grant on his cruise on the Maine coast, during the administration of President Grant, and was the guest of President Porfirio Diaz, of Mexico.

Mr. Pullen married, September 8, 1894, Elisabeth Cavazza, a native of Portland, Maine, daughter of Charles and Anna (Davis) Jones. Charles Jones was born April 16, 1804, in Portland, died December 16, 1859. He came from a seagoing family who were traders in the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. Jones was a leading man in Portland in his day, and was largely instrumental in the welfare and upbuilding of that city. He served as president of the Gas Company and managing director of the Portland Company, of



which concerns he was also the practical founder and organizer. He was a man of genius, capable of turning his hand to many things, was of highly artistic temperament, a successful business man and financier of no mean ability. Mrs. Pullen has attained eminence in literature, both prose and verse. Beside a large number of articles, stories and poems in the magazines, she is the author of two volumes: one of sketches, "Don Finimondone," and the other a novel, "Mr. Whitman," both stories of South Italian life. Her poems on the occasions of the placing of the Longfellow statue and of the celebration of the Longfellow centenary, the ode sung at the City Centennial and the verses for the unveiling of the monument at Valley Forge to the Maine soldiers of the revolution, were written upon invitation of the committees in charge.

The name of Pressie, as it  
PRESSEY was formerly spelled, has been common in America since the middle of the seventeenth century, being first found in Massachusetts, part of the family later removing to New Hampshire, and following the enlarged area of settlement, some of them settling in Maine. It is recorded in Hosmer's "History of Deer Isle" that "the name of Pressey was originally Percy, as appeared from what was known as a coat-of-arms which was kept in the family many years at Deer Isle." The first war in which they took part was King Philip's war, and they bore themselves with credit in the revolution, also in the war of 1812, and the war between the states. One of the name fell in the battle of Antietam, and is buried in the National cemetery there.

(I) John Pressey was born in 1638, in England, and emigrated to this country in 1650, when twelve or thirteen years of age, which journey was made in the company of Major Robert Pike, in whose house he lived many years in Salisbury, Massachusetts. In 1664 he bought land in Salisbury, and he there took the oath of allegiance December 20, 1677. He and his son John took part in King Philip's war, serving under Captain Turner, and May 18, 1676, took part in the "Falls Fight," for which service the general court granted each one a township of land, as near as possible to the scene of conflict. When Susanna Martin, of Amesbury, was tried for witchcraft, John Pressey testified against her. November 4, 1663, he married Mary Gage, and their children were: John,

born October 1, 1664; Mary, November 30, 1665; and William.

(II) William, second son of John and Mary (Gage) Pressey, was born January 12, 1671, and died October 19, 1737; in the records he is called "snow-shoe man." He married Susanna, daughter of John and Esther (Martin) Jameson, and they had John and probably others.

(III) John (2), son of William and Susanna (Jameson) Pressey, was born December 2, 1691, and died December 13, 1737. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Colby) Weed, and they had eight children, as follows: John, born 1714; Moses, 1715; Aaron, 1718; Joseph, 1720; Benjamin, Elizabeth, Paul and Jonathan.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Weed) Pressey, was born in 1714 in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and by 1735 had removed to Sandown, New Hampshire, and married Mary Chase. He and his son Charles were in the revolutionary war, serving in "Rogers Rangers." Deer Island, Maine, was first settled about 1762, and in 1766 John Pressey deeded his land in Sandown, New Hampshire, to his son Charles, whose descendants still own the homestead and have for nearly two hundred years. He removed to Deer Isle, Maine, with three other sons and two daughters. He had seven children, namely: Charles, Elijah, John, Paul, Chase, and two daughters. One daughter married Ambrose Colby, of Deer Island, and the other married Nathan Johnson, of the same town.

(V) Elijah, son of John (3) and Mary (Chase) Pressey, settled at Ware, New Hampshire, and married a lady by the name of Blaisdell, by whom he had four sons, and possibly daughters, although there is no record of them. His sons were Moses, Benjamin, Jacob and John. His sons all moved to Maine, settling finally: Jacob in Mercer, where he died; Benjamin, who was born in 1764, settled in Waterville, where he died; Moses and John in Stark, where some of their descendants now live; Moses died in Stark. Benjamin married and has one son, George W., and several daughters, one of whom married a Lewis, of Waterville, and one a Mr. Connor; lived in Farmington; had families. George W. married Phebe Woodcock, and had three sons and three daughters; the sons were: George W. Jr., Henry and J. Manly; George W. Jr. married, moved to Hammondtown, New Jersey, later to Newport News, Virginia; his daughters are not married; the sons, B. J.

and brother are dentists, one at Newport News, the other at Hampton, Virginia; children of both are girls. Henry married and had several children; lives now in Nebraska; one son, Alfred, a lieutenant in navy. J. Manly inherited old homestead in Waterville; married; died young.

(VI) Jacob, third son of Elijah Pressey, was born at Ware, New Hampshire, and "was a private in muster and pay roll of Lieutenant Nathaniel Tibbetts' company, Major William Lithgow's command, detached with guards on seacoast." He moved first to Wiscasset, Maine, and lived there some years. In 1806 he moved to Mercer. His sons were: Isaac, Thomas, Alfred and David, and one daughter, who married Asaph Works, of New Sharon. Her descendants now reside there. His sons Isaac, Thomas and Alfred were in the war of 1812. Thomas and Alfred lived to receive pensions for their services. Isaac married, and was in trade in Mercer; he died while yet a young man, leaving a widow and one daughter. Alfred married and had two sons, Isaac and Cyrus, and five daughters; Isaac moved to Stamford, Connecticut; Cyrus married Ann Hussey, of Rome, lived and died in Mercer, had a family of children; the daughters of Alfred married in different states, and their descendants are scattered. David married Lovina Landers. His son Sumner lives on old homestead in Mercer. Has two sons, one living with him; the other, Charles, married and lives on a farm adjoining on Pressey road in Mercer.

(VII) Thomas, son of Jacob Pressey, was born in 1790, at Wiscasset, Maine. He was a farmer, and soldier in the war of 1812, serving in the Fourth Regiment Infantry, United States Regulars. He married Elvira Lindsey, and their children were: 1. Warren Ethelbert, born January 14, 1827, mentioned below. 2. Francis G., deceased; lived in Waterville; was conductor on the M. C. R. R.; had one daughter, Leora, who married Herbert Holland, of Massachusetts, and who now lives in Waterville. 3. Elizabeth B., deceased; she married Sanford Crowell, of Smithfield, who died on Ship Island, Mississippi; was a soldier in the Thirteenth Maine; married (second) Daniel Stevens; had one son, Fred Stevens, who married and has a family of sons and daughters. 4. Keziah H., married Edgar J. Riker, who resides in Lewiston; had one son, Warren E., married; no children; druggist. One daughter, Emma J., married Fred Merrill and lives in Brockton. 5. Melzar L., resides in Lewiston; married and has three daughters, one of

whom, Nettie, married Charles Potter, resides in Brunswick, and has a daughter and son. The daughter married, has children, and resides in Brunswick. The son is still young and unmarried. 6. Charles D., married Ruby Hutchins, moved to Bangor, and is a manufacturer; had two sons, Wilmer and Frank; Wilmer was a physician; died young; Frank married, lives in Bangor, is a civil engineer, and a graduate of the University of Maine; he has two children, a son and daughter. 7. Maria, deceased; she married Gorham Carr; no children. 8. Laura A., married Eli Wells; they live on the old homestead; had one daughter, Georgia A., married Rev. Herbert Mank, a Congregationalist; minister in Lawrence, Massachusetts; has two daughters, Helen and Edith, now at Holyoke College, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Warren Ethelbert, eldest son of Thomas and Elvira (Lindsey) Pressey, was born January 14, 1827, at Mercer, Maine, and attended the public schools, after which he spent three summers fishing at Grand Banks, Maine, in the winter teaching school. He then spent some time at Lowell, Massachusetts, learning the trade of machinist, and in 1851 removed to California, where he spent eight or nine years teaching school, and became interested in mining. While there he was a captain in the Fifth California Infantry Regiment. In 1865 he returned to Maine, where he settled in Lewiston and engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1872 he was a representative in the Maine legislature from the city of Lewiston, and held several offices in the city government of Lewiston. In 1881 he removed to Washington, where he spent two years in the forty-seventh congress, as doorkeeper in the house of representatives. In 1883 he was a messenger of the United States senate, and in 1898 was made assistant postmaster of the senate, which position he ably filled and now (1908) holds. He married, January 4, 1863, in California, Annie Rhoda, daughter of Albert H. and Mary Jane (Johnson) Iris, of Biddeford, Maine, and they have three children, namely: 1. Ethelbert Lindsey, born July 24, 1864, was with the Union Pacific Railroad in Boston, and died in 1893. He married Minnie H. Bosworth, of New Hampshire. 2. Charles Francis, born September 9, 1866, is a hotel manager and resides at Washington, unmarried. 3. Henry Albert.

(IX) Henry Albert, third and youngest son of Warren Ethelbert and Annie Rhoda (Irish) Pressey, was born September 24, 1873, graduated from Columbian University at Wash-

ington, with degree B. S., and after an examination for the revenue cutter service of the United States, entered same for one year, after which he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, graduating from same in 1896. He took a post-graduate course at the George Washington University (the name of which has been changed from Columbian), of Washington, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1903. He spent five years as professor of civil engineering in the George Washington University, and is now established as a civil engineer, with an office in Washington. He married Perley Fitch, of New York, and they have two children: Henry Albert Jr., born July 19, 1905, and Warren Fitch, born July 17, 1907. Perley (Fitch) Pressey is the daughter of Colonel Butler and Anna (Moffat) Fitch.

This family is of English lineage. GODING. Though the ancestry of the first emigrant to America has not been traced in the mother country, yet there is some reason to suppose he was from the county of Kent. The surname, a corruption apparently of the Anglo-Saxon Godwin, may be rendered "a friend of God." Its varying forms as found in the records of the seventeenth century are Godding, Godden, Godyn, Goddin, Goddyn and Gauden.

(I) Henry Goding was master of the ship "Abigail," which in 1628 brought Governor Endicott and his colony to Salem. His name occurs the following year on the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in connection with payment for freight carried by his vessel; but whom he married, or whether, indeed, he ever became a permanent resident, is not known. His children were William and Henry.

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Goding, was born in 1642, and April 7, 1663, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Beers; he died October 13, 1720. His early life is unknown to the present day, other than that he learned the art of cloth weaving. The first appearance of his name in the colonial records is his marriage at Watertown, in 1663, and a few months later, October 29, 1663, record is made of his having received from the town authorities remuneration for dressing Hugh Parson's leg. In 1667 he gave money for repairs on the town schoolhouse, and he with others is a defendant for allowing his cattle to graze over the range without paying the herdsman, and is ordered to pay his share to the selectmen.

June 12, 1681, Widow Ruth Bloyce (also spelled Bloys and Bloice), daughter of Hugh Parsons, granted him land formerly belonging to her father, taking up a permanent residence with his family, and remaining there until her death; this land consisted of four acres, and July 19, 1698, the town voted that this land should be legally confirmed to him or his heirs by the town within a year after the death of the Widow Bloyce. Three years before his death he sold these four acres for twenty-five pounds. His wife's death preceded his own. Their children were: Timothy, born May 8, 1664, died unmarried, 1723; Elizabeth, born November 8, 1667, married John Morse Jr., and had no children; and Henry.

(III) Henry, second and younger son of Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Beers) Goding, was born in 1669, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died in 1746. He leased the four acres which had belonged to his father, and after occupying same several years, purchased them for fifty pounds, receiving deed thereto May 10, 1728. He appears from his will to have accumulated considerable property, which he bequeathed to his children. The only office we find record of his holding was that of tithingman, to which he was chosen in 1724. March 26, 1701, he married Mary Pease, of Cambridge. Their children were: 1. Mary, born October 18, 1701. 2. William. 3. Henry, born October 28, 1704; married Elizabeth Holden. 4. Samuel, baptized March 16, 1706; married Mary Boyce. 5. Elizabeth, baptized June 23, 1708; married John Batherick. 6. Thomas, baptized October 1, 1710, probably died young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will. 7. Abigail, born 1713; became Mrs. Wheeler. 8. John, baptized September 18, 1715. 9. Hannah, baptized May 20, 1716; married Isaac Child. 10. Dorothy, baptized October 20, 1717; married John Gleason.

(IV) William, eldest son of Henry and Mary (Pease) Goding, was born April 24, 1703. He lived in Watertown, where he owned at least two separate tracts of land which he sold in 1752 and in 1761. He was assessed in Medford in 1728, and therefore must have owned some property there. The Watertown records mention his election as fence-viewer in 1743, and in 1749 his loss of three children by diphtheria. He married (first) 1731, Martha, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Spooner, born March 6, 1715, died July 1, 1749; and (second) October 8, 1753, Mercy, widow of Daniel Stearns, who died in 1767. His children, all by his first mar-



irage, were: 1. Martha, born June 30, 1732; married Daniel Peirce, of Waltham, Massachusetts. 2. Rebecca, born July 19, 1734, died September 22, 1749. 3. William. 4. Jonathan Coolidge, born January 31, 1739; married Hannah Larned. 5. Joanna, born April 21, 1741, died July 5, 1749. 6. Peter, born July 29, 1744, died July 8, 1749. 7. Henry, born November 13, 1746, died September 8, 1749. 8. Spencer, born June 28, 1749.

(V) William, eldest son of William and Martha (Spooner) Goding, was born October 29, 1736, and spent his early life in Watertown. After his marriage he lived in Cambridge, where his first two children were born. In 1765 he became a resident of Newton, Massachusetts. He enlisted at Boston in the French and Indian war, November 28, 1755, and served until May 29, 1756, as a member of Captain Thomas Cheever's company, from Watertown. During the revolutionary war he was in Captain Joshua Reed's company, Colonel Varnum's regiment, in 1775, and a few years later served in Rhode Island, in Captain Stephen Frost's company, Colonel How's regiment. He married, April 20, 1761, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Mercy (Grant) Stearns. Their children were: 1. William. 2. Sarah, born June 13, 1763; married Seth I. Brown. 3. Rebecca, born October 14, 1764; married Asa Moore. 4. Mercy, born July 14, 1766, died in infancy. 5. Mercy, born October 14, 1768; married Rev. Joseph Adams, of Waltham. 6. Anna, born August 2, 1770, died of consumption in youth. 7. Henry, born September 10, 1772; married Eunice Shepard.

(VI) William, eldest son of William and Sarah (Stearns) Goding, was born December 27, 1761, and died June 15, 1848. In his youth he was apprenticed to a weaver of cloth who had a hand loom in his house, but this trade was distasteful to him, and as his mother lived near Harvard College and let rooms to students, he had an opportunity to associate with those who were gaining a higher education, and devoted his evenings to study with such application that he acquired a good education by his own efforts. He was gifted with a marvelous memory, and was able to memorize nearly the entire Bible. Until he reached the age of twenty-five he worked for various retail merchants. He then removed to Jay, Maine, where he built the first log house. He became a member of the Baptist church at North Livermore, Maine, in 1793. Having a natural gift for the ministry, and being much interested in religious work, he was ordained in 1802 as an evangelist, and served for four

years as pastor of the Baptist church in Wayne, Maine. He then accepted a call from the church at Acton, where he devoted twenty years of his life to self-sacrificing labor. In person he was a large man, an enthusiastic speaker, and since he exemplified in his own life what he preached, he won many converts to the faith he advocated. His later years were spent at Shapleigh, Maine. He married Hannah, daughter of John Walker, of Livermore, Maine, who died February 13, 1846. Their children, all born in Livermore, were: 1. Rebecca, born February 26, 1788, died March 20, 1854, unmarried. 2. Luther. 3. Hannah Walker, born November 8, 1793; married Rev. Atherton Clark. 4. Polly, born April 4, 1795, died in youth. 5. Sarah Pike, born May 14, 1797; married Elijah Morse.

(VII) Luther, eldest son of William and Hannah (Walker) Goding, was born December 16, 1791, and died January 13, 1880. He received his early education in the schools of his native town. After the family removed to Acton, Maine, he became a successful veterinary surgeon, and gradually entered into public life as a town officer. He served as tax collector and as deputy sheriff for several years. Holding the commission of justice of the peace, and occupying several positions of trust, he gave much time to the administration of estates, and was a valued adviser at sessions of the probate court. He represented his town in the state legislature of 1861; and during the civil war was actively devoted to the interests of soldiers' families, many of whom have reason to hold him in grateful remembrance. He married, February 18, 1816, Abigail Hubbard; children: 1. Hannah Walker, born December 30, 1816; married Thomas G. Jamieson. 2. William, born February 2, 1820; married Clara A. Morse. 3. Abigail Hubbard, born February 23, 1822, died unmarried. 4. Luther Martin, born February 21, 1824; married Draxey Brackett. 5. John Walker, born September 19, 1827; married Elizabeth A. Ranlet. 6. Sarah Hubbard, born April 15, 1830; married George Gilman. 7. Richard Hubbard. 8. Mary Elizabeth, born August 21, 1839; married George Clough.

(VIII) Richard Hubbard, fourth and youngest son of Luther and Abigail (Hubbard) Goding, was born May 25, 1832, at Acton, where his youth was spent. Here, on reaching his majority, he held several town offices, but was chiefly engaged in farming. In 1864 he was elected sheriff of York county, and by successive re-elections served for six years. His duties led him to remove to Al-

fred, the shire town, where in 1871 he was chairman of the selectmen, and in 1872 represented the town in the state legislature. The same year he opened the Alfred House as a public hotel, and conducted it till his death, August 20, 1879. The last two years of his life he was county treasurer. In his official positions he gained the respect of those associated with him; while as a private citizen his practical common sense and his kindly disposition won him many firm friends and caused his early death to be deeply regretted throughout the county. He married, January 2, 1861, Dorcas J. Brackett. Their children were: 1. Sarah Elizabeth, who has been for several years assistant librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library, and has served as vice-president of the State Library Association. 2. Richard William, a graduate of Bowdoin College, with highest honors in 1888, of the Boston University Law School in 1890, and whose brilliant career as a lawyer was cut short by his death from tuberculosis at Denver, Colorado, May 5, 1896. 3. Edward Nathan. 4. Mary Abbie, who is children's librarian at the Philadelphia Free Library. 5. Alfred Luther, born September 6, 1874; married, August 14, 1891, Emma Whitten, and is engaged in farming at Alfred, Maine.

(IX) Edward Nathan, second son of Richard Hubbard and Dorcas J. (Brackett) Goding, was born November 4, 1870, at Alfred, Maine, where he received his early education in the public schools, completing his preparation for college at the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine. He then entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated with honor in 1891. He at once began the study of law at Harvard University, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1894. Settling in Boston, by close attention to his chosen profession he has won for himself a lucrative practice, and by his personal qualities the friendship and esteem of a large circle of friends both within and without the legal fraternity.

The surname Viles is identical with Vilas, and belongs to an old English family of Norman origin. The name is spelled also Villiers, Vilars, Villars, Villas, Vilos. The surname Viall, or Vyall, was spelled with similar variations in the early records in New England, and appears to be the same or a kindred name. John Viall was born in England in 1619 and died February 26, 1685-86; settled in Boston early, and had many descendants there. Peter Viles,

or Vilas, born in England, February 24, 1704, settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and the adjacent town of Grafton, where his son Noah lived; married Mercy Gay, born February 17, 1697, died May 15, 1770, daughter of John and Mary Gay; he was ancestor of most of the family spelling their name Vilas. It should be said, however, that a Peter Villars married at Boston, March 25, 1709, Hannah Colman—a record evidently not known to the writer of this branch of the family genealogy. Joseph Viles, of Boston, married, May 2, 1728, Sarah Wales. (Intention reads Joseph, marriage record John.) John Viles, of Waltham, married, July 2, 1731, Susanna Bemis, who died November 28, 1785; he died February 1, 1774; had thirteen children. (See Bond's "History of Watertown.") It is quite possible that Peter of Boston was the father of Peter, John and Joseph. These are the first mentioned of this very unusual name, all in the same town or locality. In the revolution we find Joseph Viles, a private in Captain Micah Chase's company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, credited to Sutton, but we find no further trace of such a man in Sutton, and conclude that he is the same Joseph who was from Boston in 1779, in Captain Samuel Hamant's company, Colonel Samuel Denny's regiment. Joseph Villars, of Boston, was also in Captain Thomas Cartwright's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's company, in 1778, and in the Continental army from 1777-80. He must have been related closely to the family given below.

(I) Joseph Viles, ancestor of this family, was in Milton, New Hampshire, before 1766, when he removed to Orland, Maine, being the third settler in that town. The first was Joseph Green, of Fort Pownall, Maine, in 1764; the second was Ebenezer Gross, of Boston, 1765, and Viles may have known them in Boston.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Viles, was born at Orland, Maine, in 1770. He was an early settler in that part of New Vineyard set off to Industry in 1844. He married Sarah, daughter of John Hancock, and a descendant of the pioneer, Nathan Hancock. Sarah was born in Castine, Maine, about 1772; her father was a Free Mason, and it is related that in the revolution, during the blockade, he was able to procure all the tea and sugar he wanted from the British officers who were also Free Masons. The Viles family removed from Orland as early as 1811, and settled on lot 2, range 3, New Vineyard. Viles died at Anson, July 12, 1848, aged seventy-

eight; his wife at New Portland, May 5, 1859, aged eighty-seven. Children: 1. Rufus, born July 20, 1790; mentioned below. 2. Joseph, born about 1792; married ——— Heald, of Anson, died in Wisconsin. 3. Leonard, born May 3, 1795; married Anna, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Gott) Bray, of Anson. 4. Sarah, born March 7, 1802; married, December 27, 1825, Judah Baker, son of Abiel. 5. Fisher, born July 27, 1804; married Hannah, daughter of Rowland and Eunice (Mason) Luce. 6. Alfred, born October 2, 1817; married Thankful, daughter of Abner and Hannah Norton; died in Wisconsin. 7. Wentworth, married Judith Bray. 8. Naomi, married March 20, 1823, Elijah, son of Henry and Mehitable (Norton) Butler; died in Wisconsin. 9. George, married Elvira Wing, of Dead River plantation; died in Wisconsin. 10. Frances L., married Leander Perkins, in 1834. 11. John Hancock, born at New Vineyard, December 10, 1818; married, October 31, 1843, Mercy Edmunds, daughter of Peter A. and Susan (Butler) West.

(III) Captain Rufus, son of Joseph (2) Viles, was born at Orland, July 20, 1790, and died at New Portland, November 28, 1873. He married, September 10, 1815, Eunice Chase, daughter of Asa and Sally (Bartlett) Merry. His wife died at Industry, Maine, August 1, 1828, and he married (second) March 22, 1829, Sarah Ann Stanley, niece of Deacon Ira Emery's wife, with whom she lived, born September 29, 1811, died at New Portland, February 15, 1864. Captain Viles lived at Industry, and followed farming without success. He removed to Flagstaff, Maine, in 1832, and began lumbering; he became prosperous, acquiring a comfortable competence. He was gifted musically, and for many years taught vocal music to large classes in Industry. He was captain of his militia company. He removed to New Portland in 1852, and continued in the lumbering business the remainder of his life in that town. He was first an old line Whig and later a Republican, a member and deacon of the Congregational church. Children of first wife: 1. Rufus, born July 24, 1816, married Ann Marshall. 2. Asa Merry, born June 8, 1818, married Eliza, daughter of William and Sarah (Remick) Butler; resided in Madison, Maine. 3. Caroline B., born at Industry, April 21, 1820, married William Douglass. 4. Sarah Merry, born March 1, 1822, married Isaiah Jenkins. 5. Joseph, born July 11, 1823, married Lucille Rogers, daughter of Orran and Abigail (Clapp) Hewitt. 6. Emily J., born April 25,

1825, married Thereon Lane. 7. Eunice Merry, born August 5, 1828, died October, 1828. Children of second wife, born at Industry: 8. Hannah S., February 6, 1830, died at Flagstaff, May 30, 1848. 9. Eunice Merry, June 4, 1832, married Samuel F. Cutts. Children of second wife, born at Flagstaff: 10. Apphia Stanley, May 20, 1834, married John Smith. 11. Mary D., October 1, 1835, married Gustavus B. Dorn. 12. Sarah A., June 16, 1838, married Frank S. Brown. 13. Edward Payson, May 4, 1842, mentioned below. 14. Edward, July 10, 1846, died August 21, 1846. 15. Emma R., twin of Edward, born July 10, 1846, married Frank Luce, son of Solomon Jr. and Minerva (Pratt) Luce, of New Vineyard. 16. Hannah S., August 5, 1848, died unmarried, September 10, 1879. 17. Julian Kossuth, March 5, 1852, married Frances C. C. Cross.

(IV) Edward Payson, son of Rufus Viles, was born May 4, 1842, in Flagstaff, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and of New Portland. He was then in partnership with his brother, Julian Kossuth, in the stove, hardware and tinware business in New Portland for about ten years. At the expiration of that period he purchased the interest of his partner and has since continued the business alone. He is also extensively engaged in lumbering. He was postmaster of New Portland twelve years, deputy sheriff six years, and high sheriff of Somerset county six years, displaying signal ability and efficiency in his duties. In politics he is a Republican. He left New Portland in 1893, and since then has resided in Skowhegan, Maine, engaged in lumbering in that section. He is a director of the Dead River & North Branch Log Driving Company, an office he has held for twenty-five years. He is an attendant of the Congregational church; member of Northern Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; De Molay Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston. He married, May 21, 1876, Ada A. Spooner, born at New Portland, September 22, 1847, daughter of Lamont and Caroline (Cragin) Spooner.

(V) Blaine S., son of Edward Payson Viles, was born at New Portland, Maine, July 22, 1879. He was educated at New Portland, Skowhegan, Bowdoin College, class of 1903, and Yale School of Forestry, 1904. He is a professor of forestry, and engaged in the United States government service. He is connected with Corbin Park, of New Hampshire, and John Appleton, of Bangor, Maine.



and is also associated with his father in the lumber business. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar; Mystic Shrine, Concord, New Hampshire. He married, June 3, 1904, Annie Ethel Johnson, of Hallowell, Maine, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, October 9, 1878, daughter of William C. and Annie (Capp) Johnson. Children, born in Newport, New Hampshire: 1. Dorothy, May 28, 1905. 2. William Payson, July 16, 1906.

The frequent appearance of this name in the records of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 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 1667. The Christian name of his wife was Catherine, and it was supposed that he married her in England, during his visit there in 1632-33. 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, elder son of Governor Thomas and Catherine Wiggin, was born about 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, daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet, of Andover, Massachusetts. Her mother was Ann Dndley, 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, Andrew, Jonathan, Bradstreet, mentioned below; Abigail, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah, and another daughter whose Christian name is unknown, but who became the wife of Samuel Wentworth. Andrew Wiggin died in 1710, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife died about three years earlier.

(III) Bradstreet, fifth son of Andrew and Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin, was born in 1676, in Squamscott, and resided in that district. He married, in Hampton, August 25, 1697, Ann Chase, born January 9, 1678, in Hampton, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Partridge) Chase, and granddaughter of

Thomas and Elizabeth (Phillbrick) Chase, of Hampton. Their eldest child was born at Exeter, and all are recorded at Hampton, namely: Chase, Thomas, Elizabeth and Joseph.

(IV) Thomas, second son of Bradstreet and Ann (Chase) Wiggin, was born about 1698, in Stratham, New Hampshire, and married, December 17, 1719, Sarah Piper, of the same town.

(V) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Piper) Wiggin, was born September 13, 1720, in Stratham. No record of his marriage or children can be found.

(VI) Thomas (3) Wiggin was a soldier in the revolution, and died a comparatively young man, of small pox, in 1776, at Fort George, New York.

(VII) Thomas (4) Wiggin, born November 6, 1774, in Stratham, married Sally Jewett, of the same town, who was born April 12, 1770. Their children, recorded in Stratham, were: Samuel, Shepherd, Susan, and Jewett, born 1815. About this time he removed to Maine and settled in the town of Brooks, Knox county.

(VIII) Samuel S., son of Thomas (4) and Sally (Jewett) Wiggin, was born October 23, 1809, and was a small child when the family removed to Maine. He was a shoemaker by trade, and settled when a young man at South Thomaston, Maine, where he died May 15, 1860. He married May 23, 1841, Mary Elizabeth Dean, born September 17, 1823, daughter of Ephraim and Lucy (McLoon) Dean, of Thomaston. Their children were: Charles M., mentioned below; Abby M., Ruth A., and Henry. The other daughter became the wife of Andrew Stover, and lived at South Thomaston.

(IX) Charles M., eldest child of Samuel S. and Mary E. (Dean) Wiggin, was born in Thomaston, Maine, May 14, 1842; died 1896. He was educated in the public schools. He followed the sea for seven years. He then conducted a general store in South Thomaston and Frankfort, Maine. After he retired from business he lived in Rockland, Maine. He was a Republican in politics, and a leader of his party; was town clerk, selectman, and elected to various other offices of trust and honor. He married (first) October 11, 1863, Josephine B., daughter of John Allen; (second) Alvira Stanton, born in South Thomaston, in 1854. Children of first wife: 1. Fred. 2. Charles. 3. Ada. Children of second wife: 4. George. 5. Florence. 6. Chester McLean, mentioned below.

(X) Dr. Chester McLean Wiggin, son of Charles M. Wiggin, was born in South Thomaston, Maine, July 15, 1882. He attended the public schools of his native town, the Rockland Commercial College and Bowdoin College. He studied for his profession in the University of Vermont, in the Medical Department, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1906, and took a special course at Harvard Medical School afterward. Since 1906 he has practiced medicine at Stonington, Maine. He is a member of the Vermont Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of King Arthur Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Stonington. He married, October 20, 1907, Frances Starkey, daughter of Newman Starkey, of Amesbury, Massachusetts.

Several persons of this name HANCOCK settled in Massachusetts in early colonial days, and from them sprang some of the most distinguished men of Massachusetts. Nathaniel Hancock, one of the "first company," was in Cambridge as early as 1634, and resided on the easterly side of Dunster street, between Harvard and Mount Auburn streets. He died in early life, about 1648, and his widow Joanna was appointed fifteen years afterward, in 1663, administratrix of his estate. Their children were: Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, John, Elizabeth and Lydia.

Nathaniel (2), third child and only son of Nathaniel (1) and Joanna Hancock who reached mature age, was born December 18, 1638, died April 12, 1719. He was a shoemaker and inherited the homestead. He was one of the town drummers, and in 1685 recovered judgment for eight pounds against the selectmen for drumming, and for the maintenance of drums for sundry years past. He was admitted to the church May 31, 1667 (at which time he was baptized), and elected deacon June 7, 1705. He married (first) March 8, 1664, Mary, daughter of Henry Prentice and (second) December 27, 1699, Sarah Green, who survived him and probably married John Cooper, June 21, 1720. From Nathaniel (2) Hancock are descended the family under consideration in this article. His children, all by first wife, were: Nathaniel, died young; Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, Abigail, died young; John, Samuel, Abigail, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Joseph and Solomon.

(1) Joseph Hancock, who was probably the son of one of the last above named, was born about 1730. He was married in Hampstead, New Hampshire, August 15, 1754, to Abigail

Kezar, born February 14, 1738, in that town, a daughter of John and Judith (Heath) Kezar. Soon after his marriage he settled in Northfield, New Hampshire. Three of his children were born in Hampstead, namely: George, 1756; Joseph, 1757, and Sarah, 1759. Northfield at that time was a portion of the town of Canterbury, and he died there before the close of the eighteenth century. There were probably other children born in that town.

(II) Joseph (2), second son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Kezar) Hancock, was born in 1757 in Hampstead and was baptized there in June of that year, but lived in Northfield, New Hampshire, and died while temporarily absent from home, March 2, 1831. He was a soldier of the revolution, serving in Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gerrish's battalion on the Ticonderoga alarm of 1777. He was in Captain Benjamin Sias' company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment at Bennington, and was at Saratoga when General Burgoyne surrendered. He married (first) Polly Heath, who was the mother of his ten children. He married (second) Susanna Page. The following is a brief account of his children: 1. John, married Elizabeth Lyford and removed to Illinois. 2. Jacob, married Judith Wyatt and lived in Northfield. 3. George, married Sarah Forrest and also lived in Northfield. 4. Charles, married Betsey Manuel. 5. Jesse, married Anne Chase. 6. Kezar, settled in Illinois. 7. Susanna, married Joseph Gerrish. 8. Polly, married Josiah Phillbrick, of Hampton. 9. Sally, married Morrill S. Moore. 10. William, who is the subject of the succeeding paragraph.

(III) William, youngest child of Joseph (2) and Polly (Heath) Hancock, was born in Northfield, and lived in that town on the Intervale farm, since occupied by the Manuel family. He was a Congregationalist in religion, a Whig in politics, and served in the state militia. He was a worthy citizen and died in August, 1846. He married Hannah Hall Haines, and they were the parents of two children: Clara Ann, the eldest, became the wife of James B. Straw, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

(IV) Orrin Jerome, son of William and Hannah H. (Haines) Hancock, was born December 26, 1839, in Bristol, New Hampshire, and was educated at Franklin Academy and New Hampton Institute. He became a Christian clergyman and was stationed at Albion, Skowhegan and Saco, Maine, and subsequently at Newton and Belmont, New Hampshire. He is a minister of the Christian

church and a Republican in politics. He has served on various school committees and as supervisor of schools. He married, December 11, 1866, at Manchester, New Hampshire, Mary Aphia Rummery, born July 18, 1844, in Manchester, daughter of Jerome B. and Abigail Fogg (Dyer) Rummery. Jerome B. Rummery was born March 24, 1811, in Parsonfield, Maine, son of William and Margaret (McGrath) Rummery, the former born December 16, 1769, and the latter March 22, 1770, in Saco, Maine. Abigail Fogg (Dyer) Rummery was born April 21, 1814, in Nottingham, New Hampshire. Orrin J. Hancock and wife are the parents of William Jerome; an infant unnamed; Edward Henry and Eva Mabel.

(V) William Jerome, eldest child of Orrin Jerome and Mary A. (Rummery) Hancock, was born December 14, 1867, in Albion, Maine, and obtained his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of Skowhegan, that state. He subsequently entered the University of Maine, at Orono, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1888 and Master of Science, 1892. In 1889 he was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Manchester, New Hampshire. He early engaged in teaching in the public schools of Maine and was subsequently professor of chemistry in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, from 1890 to 1892; he was teacher of science in Starkey Seminary at Lakemont, New York, 1892-93, and professor of chemistry in Antioch College from 1893 to 1898. Since 1898 he has continued to the present time as teacher of chemistry in Erasmus Hall high school of Brooklyn, New York. He is an independent in politics, and is identified with Bedford Council, No. 655, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Omega Mu Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. With his family he is identified with the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Chemistry Teachers' Club of New York, of which he was president for the year 1906-07, and the New York State Science Teachers' Association. Professor Hancock has made a number of improvements in laboratory apparatus. He is one of the authors of "First Principles of Chemistry," published by Allyn & Bacon in 1907, and a laboratory manual to accompany the same in 1908. He married, July 6, 1892, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Carrie May Ellis, born July 31, 1868, in



that town, daughter of Charles Rufus and Eliza (Miller) Ellis. The former was born August 29, 1843, in Otsego county, New York, and served as a private in Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment of State Volunteers from October 16, 1861, to December 31, 1863. He was enrolled as corporal of the company, January 1, 1864, by re-enlistment, and served until discharged December 20, 1865. He was subsequently a merchant and farmer and died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, April 29, 1880. He was the father of a daughter and a son, namely: Carrie May Ellis, and Charles Herbert Ellis, born May 29, 1873.

This is an ancient English HUSSEY family which came into England with William the Conqueror, in 1066, and can be traced back to Hugh Hoesse of the year 1014. He married a daughter of the third Duke of Normandy, and his name became changed from its German form to the French, De Hoesey, and this has been anglicized to Hussey. Very soon after its arrival in this country the family became identified with the Society of Friends or Quakers, and most of its members have ever since continued in that affiliation. In England it is represented by Sir George Alfred Ernest Hussey, who was mayor of Southampton from 1898 to 1901. In this country, William J. Hussey, an astronomer of note, is the author of many scientific works and professor at the University of Michigan. It is supposed that all the Husseys in this country, who can trace their ancestry through several generations, are descended from Christopher Hussey, of Hampton, New Hampshire. This New England family dates its history in America from the year 1630 and is descended from the still older English family of the same name which in the last half of the sixteenth century was seated in Dorking, Surrey. The first authentic account we have of the family here under consideration is the record of marriage of John Hussey and Mary Wood, December 5, 1593, when they both were of Dorking, and were persons of good position and of moderate estate in lands. John Hussey died in England, leaving a widow and children. Of the latter the records are meagre, but there is known to have been a son John, who died young, a son Christopher and one or more daughters, of whom we have no authentic account.

(1) Christopher Hussey, immigrant, founder of the family of his surname in America, is presumed to have been a son of John and

Mary (Wood) Hussey, of Dorking, and while there is nothing to rebut this presumption there are many circumstances which sustain it, as will be seen from what is hereinafter mentioned. He was born in Dorking, Surrey, England, February 18, 1590. He doubtless was among the parishioners of Rev. Stephen Bachilor, and went to Holland with others of the pastor's flock in order to escape religious persecutions to which they were subjected in England; and it was only on his promise to emigrate to this country that Mr. Bachilor consented to give his daughter Theodate in marriage to Captain Hussey. The marriage took place in England, but whether before or after the exodus to Holland is not certain. However, Christopher Hussey and his wife sailed from Southampton in the "William and Francis" in May, 1630, and landed at Charlestown, New England, about July 23 of the same year. They took up their abode in Saugus (then Lynn), where Rev. Mr. Bachilor joined them two years later, and became the first minister of that town. While living there Christopher Hussey's eldest child Stephen was born, the second white child born in the town. Subsequently he was one of the prominent men of Newbury, but he appears to have figured still more prominently as one of the proprietors of Hampton, New Hampshire, for it is written in the history of that town that "Christo" Hussey and a widow, Mary Hussey, were among the grantees of Hampton. She is presumed to have been the widow of John Hussey, of Dorking, and mother of Christopher Hussey, the immigrant; and that she came over in the same ship with her son and the others of Mr. Bachilor's flock. In Hampton their lots were on opposite sides of the Meeting-house Green, the widow's five acre houselot being about where the town house now stands. In 1650 "ould mistris husse and her dafter husse" were assigned seats in the meeting-house, and while there is no record elsewhere of such "dafter" it is probable that this mention has reference to the wife or daughter of the widow's son.

Captain Hussey was a man of considerable prominence in Hampton and was chosen to several important offices, first deacon of the church, magistrate, captain of militia, town clerk, selectman and representative to the assembly. When New Hampshire was made a royal province he was one of the commissioners mentioned in the charter. In 1650 he sold all his lands in what now is Hampton and moved to the "Falls Side" (Hampton Falls). In 1659 he was one of the purchasers of Nan-

tucket, and subsequently commanded an ocean vessel. It is believed that the record of death, October 20, 1649, refers to the death of his wife Theodate, but it may have had reference to his daughter of that name, as her death appears on the record at the same date. He married (second) December 9, 1658, Ann, widow of Jeffrey Mingay. She died June 24, 1680. Captain Hussey died March 6, 1686. Captain Henry Dow wrote in his diary for March 8, 1686, that he was "at Captain Hussey's burial," from which it is clear that he died in Hampton and was not, as Savage says, "cast away off the coast of Florida." At the time of his death Captain Hussey was about ninety years old. His children were Stephen, John, Mary, Theodate and Huldah. In his "History of Hampton" Dow mentions another son Joseph and says "he was representative from H. in 1672." Captain Hussey himself was representative in that year and on the record his name is written "Xtopher," hence the mis-reading of this abbreviation has given rise to the belief that he had a son of that name.

(II) Stephen, eldest son and child of Captain Christopher and Theodate (Bachelor) Hussey, was born in Saugus (Lynn), Massachusetts, in 1632, the second white child born there and the first child baptized in America by Rev. Stephen Bachelor. Previous to his marriage Stephen Hussey lived at Barbadoes and was possessed of considerable property when he settled at Nantucket. He was a devout member of the Society of Friends, and at one time was representative to the general court. He died at Nantucket, April 2, 1718; married there October 8, 1676, Martha Bunker, born November 11, 1656, died September 21, 1744, daughter of George and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker, and granddaughter of William Bunker. The children of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey were Buella, born October 10, 1677; Abigail, December 22, 1679, married Thomas Rowse; Sylvanus, May 13, 1682; Bachelor, mentioned below; Daniel, October 20, 1687; Mary, March 24, 1690; George, June 21, 1694; Theodate, September 15, 1750.

(III) Bachelor (sometimes written Bachelor and Bachelor), second son of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey, was born in Nantucket, February 18, 1685, lived there many years and then removed to Biddeford, Maine. One account of his life states that he was a minister of the Society of Friends, and another, an old record, says that because of "a little difficulty arising between Bachelor and

Sylvester (his brother), the former removed to Maine for a time, and also that some of his family settled there. Another account has it that he was engaged in the coasting or West India trade. He married, October 11, 1704, Abigail Hale (or Halle), of Boston. Children: Christopher, born December 9, 1706; Mary, December 9, 1707; Jedidiah (a daughter), July 27, 1708; John, August 6, 1710; Stephen, August 14, 1713; Huldah, December 8, 1716; Ebenezer, December 7, 1718; Paul, April 12, 1720; Sylvanus, March 11, 1722; Moses and Hepzibah.

(IV) Stephen, son of Bachelor and Abigail (Hale) Hussey, was born in Nantucket, August 14, 1713, and died in Berwick, Maine, May 8, 1770. He married Eunice Baxter, born August 19, 1714, died June 9, 1768, daughter of William Baxter, and by whom he had twelve children, the first nine of whom were born in Biddeford and the last three in Berwick, Maine. Their children in the order of birth were: Daniel, Bachelor, William, Margaret, Deborah, Hepzibah, Phebe, Stephen, Ruth, Paul, Marian, and Walter.

(V) Bachelor, second son of Stephen and Eunice (Baxter) Hussey, was born in Biddeford, Maine, June 1, 1745, and died in Berwick, February 15, 1794. He married, in Berwick, December 1, 1768, Sarah Hanson, born Somersworth, New Hampshire, November 13, 1750, daughter of Isaac Hanson. Their children, born in Berwick, were Sylvanus, Isaac, Peter H., James H., Huldah, Bachelor, Daniel and Stephen.

(VI) Daniel, sixth son of Bachelor and Sarah (Hanson) Hussey, was born in Berwick, Maine, 4 9 mo. 1782, and died January 21, 1862. It has been written in various accounts of the life of Daniel Hussey that he was born December 16, 1789, and that he "probably was the Daniel Hussey who lived in Madison, Maine, from whence he travelled on horseback to Albion, Maine, about 1808, soon after the birth of his eldest son"; that he was a farmer in Madison, the old homestead being still in possession of the family, and the original buildings still standing. It may be said, however, that recent investigations have disclosed a probable error in the foregoing statement, as will be seen by an extract from a letter written in 1905 by Henry S. Webster, treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution, Gardiner, Maine, to Mrs. Mary H. Roberts, in which the writer says: "I have lately received a copy of a record kept in a family Bible by a Daniel Hussey (answering to the above description), from which it ap-







*C. W. Cursey*

pears that he moved to Vassalboro, was twice married, and had nine children, whose names do not correspond with those in your family." Daniel Hussey married Fannie Crosby, born 20 4mo. 1788, died August 17, 1861. One account mentions their children as being Albert, John, Silas, Ruel, George and Mary; and another and more ample record of their children is as follows: 1. John, born 19 8mo. 1807, died February 29, 1864; married March 29, 1836, Mary Kidder, and had John Martin, born June 16, 1837, and George Oscar, born March 25, 1840. 2. Albert, born 8 9mo. 1809, died June 20, 1871. 3. Silas, born 31 10mo. 1811. 4. Patience, born 15 9mo. 1813, died January 29, 1853; married, December 25, 1837, Joseph Hodgkins. 5. James, born 15 8mo. 1815, died April 16, 1837. 6. Joseph, born 20 3mo. 1819, died August 2, 1882; married, January 10, 1841, Elizabeth Ford. 7. Charles, born 27 1mo. 1822, died November 1, 1892; married (first) February 7, 1847, Elizabeth A. Small, (second) July 11, 1881, Mary Dudley. 8. Sarah, born 23 4mo. 1824, died January 14, 1848; married, December 31, 1846, Paul Tomlinson. 9. Ruel, born 11 9mo. 1826, died January 2, 1867. 10. Mary, born 26 7mo. 1828, died April 1, 1868. 11. George, born 20 11mo. 1831, died February 2, 1900; married, August 4, 1870, Maria Goslin.

(VII) Silas, son of Daniel and Fannie (Crosby) Hussey, was born in Albion, Maine, October 31, 1811, and died there July 17, 1894. He was an extensive farmer and successful stock dealer, and is said to have been one of the largest apple growers of the state in his time. He attended the services of the Christian church, and in politics was a firm Democrat. He married Jane Wellington, who was born in Albion in 1823 and died there in 1900. They had seven children: 1. Isabel, married (first) Joel Kelley, (second) Theodore Perkins, and had one son, Bert Perkins. 2. John W., born August 26, 1842, married (first) October 10, 1873, Mary Key Crosby, and had two daughters, Lucia M., born September 5, 1875, died December 4, 1888, and Edith A., born December 4, 1876; married (second) Fannie Goodspeed, born August 2, 1853, and had Clarence Wellington, born October 28, 1892. 3. Charles Walter, born October 22, 1845. 4. Fannie, married, October 25, 1871, Cyrus A. Leavitt, and had Gertrude and Carl Leavitt. 5. Bert S., married, June 2, 1891, Marion F. Ayer, and had Raymond Rudd, born May 9, 1893, and Gladys. 6. Mary Jane, born February 2, 1854, died January 15, 1884; married, October 22, 1882, Lucien S. Tilton, and had

Lucien Tilton, born January 6, 1884, died March 1, 1906. 7. Fred Knowlton, born June 4, 1858, married, September 20, 1885, Mabel Estelle Carr, and had Marion Carr, born October 6, 1889; Forest Wellington, March 20, 1892; Fred Knowlton, October 16, 1895.

(VIII) Charles Walter, second son and third child of Silas and Jane (Wellington) Hussey, was born in Albion, Maine, October 22, 1845, and acquired his earlier literary education in the public schools of his native town and academy at China, Maine. He enlisted when eighteen years of age in the civil war in the First Maine Battalion, was made quartermaster-sergeant; he was in Washington at the time President Lincoln was assassinated and was present at the burning of the barn when Booth was captured; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. S. S. Brown, of Fairfield and Waterville, remained there for three years and in 1892 was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. Having come to the bar he began his professional career as partner with his former preceptor, which relation was maintained until 1895, when he withdrew from the partnership and has since practiced alone. Thus for more than fifteen years Mr. Hussey has been an active member of the Waterville bar and enjoys a favorable acquaintance in all professional circles throughout the county. He is known as a strong lawyer, a safe and prudent counsellor, and a man with whom principles always prevail rather than expedients. His practice is large, and naturally is successful; and his offices, among the most finely appointed in the state, reflect something of the man in his professional methods and personal character. He is not in any sense a public man, although not wanting in political interest, and the extent of his holdings have been limited to his incumbency of the office of town auditor of Albion, which he filled while living in that town, and town agent of Albion for many years. Mr. Hussey married, October 22, 1866, Grace Osgood, born Palermo, Maine, March 28, 1846, daughter of Edward and Mary (Baker) Osgood.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(IV) Ebenezer, fifth son of HUSSEY Bachelder and Abigail (Hale) Hussey, was born December 7, 1718, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and removed to Berwick, Maine. His ancient homestead in that portion of the town now North Berwick, is still in existence in a very good

state of preservation. For many generations, he and his descendants were of very high standing in the Society of Friends, occupying the first of the high seats in the church, and having charge of the finances and investments of the community. Ebenezer Hussey was married, in 1744, to Miriam Morrell. No record of their children can be found.

(V) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) and Miriam (Morrell) Hussey, was born about 1745, in North Berwick, and resided there throughout his life, succeeding his father in a responsible position among the Quakers.

(VI) Ebenezer (3), son of Ebenezer (2) Hussey, was born about the time of the revolution, in North Berwick, but the alarms of war had little effect on the child, as his ancestry and parents were a people opposed to war. He rose to high rank in the society, and occupied the head seat at their meetings. A man of good judgment, the investments of the society prospered under his charge. He owned a large farm on Pilgrim Hill at North Berwick, and was a useful and respected citizen. He married, in 1793, Mercy Austin. Children: Peletiah, Ebenezer, Andrew, George, Samuel F., Mercy and Thankful. The eldest succeeded his father as head of the Quaker organization.

(VII) Samuel F., fifth son of Ebenezer (3) and Mercy (Austin) Hussey, was born in 1802, at North Berwick, and settled at Union, Maine, where he died at the early age of thirty-five years. He was educated in the town schools and at the high school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On settling at Union he bought an interest in a woolen mill in company with William Allen, and was the successful manager of its operation until his death in 1837. He adhered to the teachings of his ancestry, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, in 1831, Nancy T. Atwood, of Pittston, Maine, and had two children: Lucy Ellen and Erwin Albert. The daughter became the wife of Captain Abel Patten, and was lost at sea in the ship "Tommy Hussey," owned by her brother.

(VIII) Captain Erwin Albert, only son of Samuel F. and Nancy (Atwood) Hussey, was born March 29, 1833, in Union, and was but four years old at the time of his father's death. At the age of twelve years he went to sea in the ship "Charlie Main," of Thomaston, Maine, a vessel of three hundred and twenty-five tons, and so large for the times that people came from all parts of the state to see her. At the age of twenty-one years, Captain Hussey was in command of one of the largest

packet ships plying between New York and Liverpool, the "Escort," of the St. George line. Previous to this he had had a most adventurous experience. When eighteen years of age he served in the Indian Sepoy war, ranking as captain in the British East Indian navy and colonel of the army. He continued to follow the sea for nearly thirty years, and his last command was the steamship "Daniel Webster." In 1861 he retired from the sea and engaged in the banking business in New York City. For forty-four years he held membership in the New York Stock Exchange, and retired from active business in 1904. The firm of Hussey & Company, which he founded, is still in active business, headed by his son. In the year 1859, Captain Hussey was married to Harriet (Frances) Southard, of Richmond, Maine, and their only son, Thomas J., was born in 1860. The latter was married, in 1896, to Marion W. Haley, and has a daughter, Hattie Morse Hussey, born in 1898. The only daughter of Captain E. A. Hussey, Hattie Bishop, born 1862, in New York, died in that city in 1897. In 1887 she became the wife of Charles W. Morse, of Bath, Maine, and they had four children: Benjamin W., Erwin A., Harry B., and Anna E., all now living.

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The families of Bean, Bain, and BEAN Bayne, 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 Chattan, 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 Maine, 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,



originally MacBean, or Bayne, was a Scotchman, said to be son of Donald MacBayne, and born in Scotland. There is reason to believe that he was one of the Scotch taken prisoner by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, or some of the other victories that he won over the Royalist and Scotch forces. Many thousands of these Scotch prisoners were sent over here and in time became proprietors and citizens in good standing with their English neighbors, and many other Scotch were drawn to New England to follow relatives who had been sent away. He first appears as the grantee of land in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1660. Other grants were made to him October 10, 1664, April 1, 1671, and February 21, 1708. 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 1680; 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, 1717. He divided his property among his children before his death, and left no will. He had eleven children: one by first wife, Mary; ten by second wife, born in Exeter: 1. John, born August 15, 1661; died May 18, 1666. 2. Daniel, born March 23, 1662-63. 3. Samuel, born March 23, 1665-66. 4. John, born October 13, 1668. 5. Margaret, born October 27, 1670. 6. James, born December 17, 1672. 7. Jeremy, born April 20, 1675. 8. Elizabeth, born September 24, 1678.

(II) John (2), fourth son of John (1) and Margaret Bean, was born in Exeter, October 13, 1668, and died in 1718. He is described in deeds as a carpenter. He signed the New Hampshire petition of 1690; witnessed Ed-

ward 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; his father 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. Children: Dinah, Jeremiah, Sarah, William, Ebenezer, Joshua, 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) Hannah, daughter of Thomas Robinson. She died in 1757, and he married (second) 1758, Lydia Brown, born about 1730, 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.

(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 married (first) January 28, 1777, Margaret Fernald (Cotton), widow of James Folsom. She was born October 16, 1743, died October 10, 1807. He married (second) May 4, 1809, a widow, Jane Tibbetts. She was born December 9, 1753, 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) (Folsom) Bean, was born about 1790, in Gilmanton, and

passed his life in that town. He married Nancy Frohock, and they had children: Chauncey, Marian, Loammi, Henry, Rufus, George, Joel, Catherine, married Cleveland Cheney, and Comfort A. Loammi, Joel, Rufus and George were soldiers in the war of the rebellion.

(VI) Joel, youngest son of Henry and Nancy (Frohock) Bean, was born at Meredith, New Hampshire, about 1824, died 1896. His was an active, useful career. He began work at the age of fourteen years, and was engaged on the construction of the Boston & Maine railroad (Laconia branch); later he learned the business connected with the great cotton industry in New England, and for many years was a trusty overseer of some of the largest cotton factories in New England. One year after the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Bean enlisted in the United States navy, serving three years; first as a machinist on the "Mahaska" and later holding the same position on the despatch boat "Bat." He married (first) about 1842, Frances A., daughter of Stutson West, of Danville, Vermont. Children: 1. Charles B., born 1844, at Meredith, New Hampshire, died in infancy. 2. Daniel F., April 22, 1846. 3. Sarah F., 1848. 4. Charles S., about 1850. 5. Addie, died in infancy. 6. Carrie, died in infancy. Two children who died in infancy. Mr. Bean married (second) Lydia J. (Morrill) Ellery, of Hallowell, a widow, who still survives him. Children: Allee, Joel, and two who died in infancy.

(VII) Daniel Frohock, son of Joel and Frances A. (West) Bean, was born at Meredith, New Hampshire, April 22, 1846, receiving a good education in the public schools, so far as he could, up to fourteen years, at which age he went to work in the cotton mills at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, receiving but twenty-five cents a day for his faithful services, and worked full twelve hours each day. He worked at carding, at first, but worked his way up, through the various branches of the cotton manufacturing industry, being foreman, overseer and superintendent of various mills, in New England and New York. At present (1908) he fills a position of trust and responsibility as agent for the Farwell Mills, at Lisbon, Maine, which factory employs three hundred persons, and has an output of six million yards of finished dress goods and sheetings each year. In April, 1862, he enlisted in the service of the United States navy, as wardroom boy on the boat "Mahaska,"

and on such took part in the battle of Malvern Hill and Charleston, during the bombardment; also at St. John's River, Florida, and served later as acting steward. He was convoy to President Lincoln, on a trip from Washington to James river and Richmond. The "Bat" was considered the swiftest boat in the government's service, and was used in trying to capture J. Wilkes Booth after he had assassinated President Lincoln. Mr. Bean is a Mason, having taken all the degrees to and including Knight Templars. He is also a member of Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and member of Pilgrim Fathers. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Bean married, December 25, 1866, Ella, daughter of John and Lucy (Howe) Brown, of Hallowell, Maine. Children: 1. Margie, died young. 2. Ernest, died young. 3. Lucy J., married Charles R. Seed, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 4. and 5. Frank A. and Daniel F. (twins). Frank A. married Helen Tebbitts; he is now overseer of the Farwell cotton mill at Lisbon, Maine. Daniel F. is a traveling salesman, residing in Utica, New York.

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(For first generation see preceding sketch.)

(II) James, fifth son of John BEAN Bean, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, December 17, 1672, died January 6, 1753. He settled at Kingston, New Hampshire. He was admitted to the church September 29, 1725. He had a grant of land of thirty acres February 21, 1698, and bought and sold many parcels of land during his life. A curious order of the general court, dated October 22, 1707, recites that James and Daniel Bean are absent from home in Kingston and ordering them to return. Perhaps they were needed for defense against the Indians and were away hunting. Many of the settlers spent much time in the woods getting furs. He married (second) December, 1697, Sarah Bradley, born in 1677, died July 1, 1738; admitted to the Kingston church, February 6, 1726. He married (third) November 2, 1738, Mary (Prescott) (Coleman) Crosby, born June 11, 1677, died January 3, 1740-41; married, November 2, 1699, Jabez Coleman, son of Tobias and Ann Coleman; married (second) November 9, 1730, Thomas Crosby. Children of first wife, name unknown: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Edward. Children of James and Sarah (Bradley) Bean: 3. Benjamin, born May 15, 1699. 4. Margaret, April 16, 1702. 5. Joseph, Oc-

tober 17, 1704. 6. Jeremiah, April 9, 1707. 7. Samuel, January 11, 1710-11. 8. Catherine, August 2, 1714. 9. Rachel (?).

(III) John (2), son of James Bean, was born in Exeter about 1693, died in 1747. He married Sarah ——. He received by deed of gift twelve acres of land where his dwelling stood from his grandfather, who calls him "John, son of my son James," January 24, 1714-15. He sold this land February 25, 1715-16. Many deeds showing beyond question the correctness of the lineage as given here are published in the report of the Bean Family Reunion of 1899 (page 129). Children: Joshua, mentioned below; Sinkler, Nathaniel, Mary. Joshua Bean, then of Brentwood, deeded land he had from his father, John Bean, to his brother, Sinkler Bean, by deed dated March 31, 1766.

(IV) Joshua, son of John (2) Bean, born in Exeter about 1713, died in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, 1787. He resided in Brentwood until 1780, when he removed to Gilmanton, where four sons and a daughter were already settled. He went with his wife and twenty-first child, on horseback. He married (first) Hannah Robinson, daughter of Thomas Robinson. She died in 1757 and he married (second) in 1758, Lydia Brown, who died January 21, 1823, in Weare. Children, born in Exeter, now Brentwood, of the first wife: 1. Hannah, born June 9, 1739. 2. Joshua, born May 2, 1741, mentioned below. 3. Simeon, born March 30, 1743, married Joanna Young; died 1819. 4. Sarah, born October, 1744, married Thomas Chase. 5. John, born September 4, 1746, married Abigail Fowler. 6. Mehitable, born February 25, 1748, married Samuel Prescott. 7. Lydia, born March, 1750, married Jonathan Dow. 8. Gideon, born March 21, 1752, married Peggy Folsom. 9. Deborah, died young. 10. Rachel, died young. 11. Infant, died at birth, 1757. Children of second wife: 12. Deborah, born April 17, 1759, died 1762. 13. Mary, born May 13, 1761, died 1850. 14. Peter, born October, 1762, died unmarried 1824. 15. Elizabeth, born September, 1764, married Jonathan H. Brown, died 1815. 16. Caleb, born June 17, 1767. 17. Esther, born March, 1769. 18. Richard, born January, 1771, died young. 19. Stephen, born April 4, 1772. 20. Ruth, born June, 1774. 21. Aaron, born February 24, 1779.

(V) Joshua (2), son of Joshua (1) Bean, born in that part of Exeter which became Brentwood, May 2, 1741, died at Winthrop,

now Readfield, Maine, April 25, 1814. He was a Quaker. He signed approving the Declaration of Independence, and consented to be taxed, but could not conscientiously bear arms. In 1780 he removed to Winthrop, Maine, where he held numerous town offices. He was selectman in 1784-86-90; moderator frequently; representative to the general court in 1787. In 1786 he was a delegate to attend a convention in Falmouth to consider the question of the separation of Maine and Massachusetts. He married, November 27, 1763, his cousin, Mary Bean, who died October 8, 1822, daughter of Sinkler Bean, of Brentwood. Children, the first twelve born in Gilmanton, the last two in Readfield: 1. Elisha, born September 10, 1764, mentioned below. 2. Mehitable, born January 13, 1766. 3. Daughter, born June 10, 1767, died young. 4. Joel, born June 20, 1768. 5. John, born June 17, 1770. 6. Ruth, born June 5, 1772. 7. Reuben, born June 13, 1774. 8. Betsey, born February 23, 1776. 9. Asa, born April 13, 1778. 10. James, born March 17, 1780. 11. Jeremy, born June 8, 1782. 12. Shepard, born July 16, 1784. 13. Hannah, born July 13, 1787. 14. Manley, born July 31, 1790.

(VI) Elisha, son of Joshua (2) Bean, born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, September 10, 1764, died in Readfield, Maine, August 20, 1821. He married (first) Olive Shepard, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Sanborn) Shepard, of Epping, New Hampshire. She died January 12, 1811, and he married (second) Olive Smith. Children, all by the first wife: 1. Greenlief, born July 13, 1789, in Epping. 2. Sophia, born May 8, 1791, died June 17, 1792. 3. Sophia, born February 18, 1793, in Readfield. 4. Joshua, born January 7, 1795. 5. Oliver, born November 15, 1797, mentioned below. 6. John Shepard, born August 31, 1799, died young. 7. Sally, born October 17, 1801. 8. Shepard, born November 17, 1804. 9. Rania, born 1806, married Asa Pease, of Wilton.

(VII) Oliver, son of Elisha Bean, born in Readfield, Maine, November 15, 1797, died June 17, 1869. He married, March 9, 1817, Patience Nickerson, born November 20, 1794, died February 5, 1869, daughter of Moses and Patience (Bassett) Nickerson, of Barnstable, Massachusetts. Children, born in Readfield: 1. Richard Nickerson, born 1818, died June 13, 1818. 2. Emery Oliver, born September 10, 1819, mentioned below. 3. Nelson Shepard, born December 24, 1824, died June 12, 1843. 4. Philura Ann, born February 25,



1828, married Joel Howard, of Presque Isle. 5. Eveline Marilla, born October 1, 1829, married Stephen W. Caldwell.

(VIII) Hon. Emery Oliver, son of Oliver Bean, was born in Readfield, September 10, 1819. His boyhood did not differ materially from that of other children of his time. A good home, with the self-sacrificing tenderness of a mother's love, united with strict parental discipline, furnished the impetus to his life of usefulness. He worked on his father's farm, when not in school, during his youthful years. Besides the district school he attended one term at Kent's Hill Seminary and several terms at Monmouth Academy, acquiring a sound, practical education of great usefulness in his later career and sufficient to stir his ambition to continue his self-education through later years. He taught school in Mount Vernon and Readfield, Maine, before taking his course in Monmouth Academy. He had a natural inclination for the law as a profession and he began to study in the office of Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Readfield, according to the usual course in those days. Mr. Howe was not only an excellent lawyer, but also a natural and gifted teacher, and his pupil enjoyed unusual advantages from the first. Mr. Bean was admitted to the bar in August, 1843, and spent part of his first year in the practice of his profession in the office of Hon. Henry W. Paine at Hallowell. Then he was admitted to partnership by his former instructor under the firm name of Howe & Bean, and continued to practice until the firm was dissolved in 1848, when Mr. Howe removed to Wisconsin. For the next twenty-eight years Mr. Bean had no partner. He enjoyed a large practice and advanced to the front rank of his profession. In 1876 he admitted his son, Fred Emery Beane, as a partner under the firm name of Bean & Beane, the father and son spelling their names differently. The firm opened an office in Readfield and in 1890 established another in Hallowell and later one in Gardiner, Maine. Judge Bean and his firms have had a greater number of cases than any other individual or firm during the years of his practice. He continued in active practice until his death.

In public life Judge Bean was prominent for many years. In politics he was a Whig until the party went to pieces, and afterward always a Democrat. He represented his town in the state legislature in 1851 and was state senator in 1856. He was appointed trustee of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, serving in that office seven years.

In 1880 he was elected probate judge of Kennebec county by a plurality of six hundred on the Democratic ticket, though the county is normally Republican by two or three thousand majority. He held the office for four years and no appeal from his decisions was sustained in the supreme court in probate cases and only one in insolvency proceedings. Almost every year after he came of age Judge Bean was elected to some office of trust and responsibility in his town, and he was especially active in educational matters. The time and value of his public services given without compensation can hardly be estimated. He was for about fifty years a Free Mason. In religion he was a faithful member of the Universalist church. For more than forty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. "Many young people," writes a friend, "have gone out from the little vestry, after a period of years as scholars there, and have built homes in other states and among other people, but still their hearts turn lovingly and gratefully back to the early days, the little school and the principles inculcated therein." A home-loving man, his heart does not wander from the lifelong scenes, but becomes more closely attached as time rolls on. His loving friends watch, with admiration, the activity which yet is his, and trust that the day is far distant when he shall go out and in no more. The same writer said: "The little cottage at Readfield, one-half mile from his childhood's home, where so many years of his life have been spent, and endeared to him by its associations, this, with its surroundings, is one of the most attractive homes in town, speaking well for the loving care of its inmates."

Judge Bean married, October 8, 1844, Elizabeth Hunton Craig, of Readfield, born April 18, 1818, died January 22, 1892, daughter of John Orison and Sally (Turner) Craig. He married (second) June 28, 1896, Georgianna Caroline (Packard) Nickerson, born in Readfield, March 24, 1844, widow of Hezekiah Owen Nickerson, daughter of James and Sophronia (Clough) Packard. Children by first wife born in Readfield: 1. Nelson Shepard, born July 18, 1845, married, July 7, 1869, Ella Frances Blanchard, born April 13, 1848, died April, 1900, daughter of Sidney and Cordelia M. (Galloupe) Blanchard; no children. 2. Fred Emery, born May 14, 1853, mentioned below. Judge Bean died December 13, 1904.

(IX) Hon. Fred Emery Beane, son of Emery Oliver Bean, was born at Readfield, May 14, 1853. He attended the public schools of

his native town, Kent's Hill Seminary, Westbrook Seminary, and Tufts College, class of 1875. He took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He entered partnership with his father in that year under the firm name of Bean & Beane with his offices at Hallowell, where he has since resided and practiced. He was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1890. His law firm became prominent, and Mr. Beane has continued in the front rank of his profession to the present time. He has been prominent in public life. A staunch Democrat in politics he is an influential leader of his party. He has been city solicitor of Hallowell for twenty years; member of the school committee for eight years; superintendent of schools in Hallowell; member of the common council and alderman of the city. He was for one year town clerk of Readfield, his native place. He was elected county attorney in 1906. He was elected mayor of Hallowell in 1891-1907 and had very successful administrations. He was formerly a member of Readfield Lodge of Free Masons. His father, grandfather and he were at one time members of this lodge and in attendance together. He is now a member of Kennebec Lodge of Hallowell. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Hallowell, and is grand chancellor of that order in the state of Maine and also holds the office of supreme inner guard. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. of Augusta, and grand recorder of the A. O. U. W. He is a prominent member of the Universalist church.

He married, September 14, 1876, Orella Griffin McGilvery, born December 11, 1852, daughter of Captain Henry and Eleanor (Griffin) McGilvery, of Belfast, Maine. Children: 1. Charles Eugene Hill, born at Readfield, February 15, 1878, graduate of Bowdoin College Medical School with the degree of M. D.; practicing at Norwidge, Maine. He married, May 5, 1907, Mabel Ozier, of Damariscotta. 2. Bessie Craig, born at Hallowell, February 5, 1879, died 1894. 3. Eleanor McGilvery, born October 10, 1880, died in 1902 at Hallowell. 4. Emery Oliver, born at Hallowell, December 23, 1883, graduate of the Hallowell high school in 1901; of Bowdoin College in 1904; entered upon the study of law in his father's office and became a student in Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1908, taking a high rank. In his examination for the bar in June, 1907, before he graduated, he was one of twenty-six successful candidates, receiving ninety-two

points, five points higher than any other candidate. He is a prominent athlete; was captain of Bowdoin football eleven in 1903 and assistant coach in 1907. He is a partner of his father under the firm name of Beane & Beane.

The family name was in early days variously written Bean and Beane. The latter form was adopted more than forty years ago by Nelson S. and Fred Emery, only children of Emery Oliver Bean.

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(For preceding generations see John Bean I.)

(IV) John (3), third son of BEAN Joshua and Hannah (Robinson) Bean, was born September 4, 1746, in Brentwood, and died September 5, 1825, in Gilmanton, where he passed most of his life. He married (first) about 1767, Abigail Fowler, born about June 14, 1747, died March 21, 1780. He married (second) December 10, 1789, Hannah Leavitt, born December 6, 1764, and died August 4, 1843. The children of first wife were: Joshua, Lydia, Hannah, Ruth, Levi, Elijah, John, Abigail and Miriam. The second wife was the mother of a daughter, Sarah.

(V) Levi, second son of John (3) and Abigail (Fowler) Bean, was born July 14, 1776, in Gilmanton, and died September 2, 1850, in Hartland, Maine. About 1797 he went to Rome, Maine, where he was employed in a tannery, and about the time of his marriage settled in Readfield. In 1827 he removed from that town to Hartland, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married (first) Polly Jacobs, born October 8, 1779, died August 6, 1827. He married (second) Mrs. Roxy Lord, of Belgrade, their intentions being published September 16, 1828, and a certificate issued on the 30th of the same month. She was the mother of his youngest child, Charles, born in Hartland. The children of first wife, born in Readfield, were: Irena, Mary Jane, Ebenezer, John, Levi, Ruth and Elmina.

(VI) Levi (2), third son of Levi (1) and Polly (Jacobs) Bean, was born May 25, 1817, in Readfield, and lived for a time in Concord, New Hampshire. He was a farmer and hotel keeper. He also owned and operated card mills. He died in East Concord, New Hampshire, aged seventy-seven. He married Nancy Griffin, a native of Deerfield, New Hampshire; they had thirteen children: Lewis, Harrison, Annie, Smith, Frank, Levi, George W., Martha, Harriet, Ann, Hannah, Sally, Mary. He was a Democrat.

(VII) George Washington, son of Levi (2) Bean, was born June 18, 1837, in Concord, New Hampshire, and secured a somewhat limited education there and in the adjoining town of Loudon. At an early age he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, arriving there with forty-five cents in his pockets. Obtaining a position in a cotton mill, he used the forty-five cents to purchase a pair of blue overalls, and for some time worked for the princely salary of three dollars per week. His board cost two and a half dollars per week and by the strictest economy he managed to purchase the raiment necessary to wear while at work. At the beginning of the second year, his salary was raised to the amount of sixteen and two-thirds cents per day, and in the third year he received eighty-five cents per day. Having learned his trade, he now received a journeyman's wages, one dollar and a quarter per day, and on a salary of eight dollars per week, he took a wife. Soon after he received an offer from the Stark Mills in Manchester, New Hampshire, which he accepted, and continued with that establishment for a period of five years. At the end of this time he received a flattering offer from the Androscoggin Mill as overseer, and for seven years was identified therewith. His thorough knowledge of every detail in the manufacturing of cotton goods, together with executive ability of a high order, attracted the attention of the management of the Great Falls Mills, Great Falls, New Hampshire, and he acted as superintendent four years, and later was with the Merchants' Mill of Fall River. July 8, 1886, he was offered the position of agent of the Androscoggin Mill, Lewiston, Maine, a position which few men could successfully fill. Since that year, and under his efficient management, the mill has experienced a steady and healthy growth until it now stands among the first in the state, employing eleven hundred operatives with a semi-monthly pay roll of eighteen thousand dollars. In 1872 Mr. Bean became a charter member of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He was also one of the organizers of the Lewiston Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association. He was a member of the common council in the first city government of Lewiston, and aided in placing the young city on a sound basis. For thirty years he has been a member of the Masonic Order and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as noble grand of the local lodge. In 1856 he married Sophronia A., daughter of Bliss Corliss, of East

Corinth, Vermont, and they became the parents of three children, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Charles, George and William.

A branch of the Bean family (see BEAN preceding sketches) is descended from Lewis Bane, but no records have been found which exactly settle the date of his immigration or the place where he landed. A large number of early settlers of York were Scotch, and came direct from the old country. A section of York was locally known as Scotland, and the name still clings to it. The son of Lewis, in a legal document signed by him speaks of his father as "Lewis Bane, Gent., formerly of Scotland," and a family record of one of the granddaughters, Mary Bean, who married Hugh Barbour, of Falmouth, says that she was an ardent Stuart sympathizer, having received that feeling from her father's teachings. March 5, 1668, Lewis Bane was granted a "lott of land" by the selectmen of York for a homestead. His name was indifferently spelled Bane and Bean in the early records, but by the time of the second generation the spelling settled into Bean. Lewis married Mary Mills, and had five children. He died about 1677, and his widow married a Mr. Brissome for a second husband; she died about 1694, leaving no issue by her second husband. The children of Lewis and Mary were: Lewis, Ebenezer, Joseph, James and Elizabeth.

(II) Captain Lewis (2), eldest son of Lewis (1) and Mary (Mills) Bean or Bane, was born April 28, 1671, and died June 25, 1721. He resided on the homestead of his father, and at his death gave it to his son John. He owned timber lands in both York and Wells, and was one of the proprietors of a sawmill in York. As measured by the standard of those days in York, he was a man of wealth. The York records contain copies of many deeds wherein he was grantor or grantee of lands. He was one of the most influential men of York in his day. He was justice of the peace for many years; served on the grand jury many times; was selectman many years; was delegate to the general court at Boston; was one of the commissioners appointed by the Colonial authorities to lay out and define the boundaries of the townships as far east as Falmouth; was one of the commissioners who had charge of building the forts and blockhouses for defense against the Indians; and was a captain in the militia which in those days meant a call at any moment to



defend the settlements from the Indian attacks. Captain Bean married, 1691, Mrs. Mary (Austen) Sayward, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Davis) Austen, and widow of Jonathan Sayward, of York. They had children as follows: Jonathan, Mary, Lewis, John, Elinor, Mehitable and Ebenezer.

(III) Captain Jonathan, eldest of the children of Captain Lewis (2) and Mary (Austen) (Sayward) Bean, was born December 14, 1692, and died December 6, 1777. He was a farmer and lumberman, being part owner of a sawmill in York. In 1745 the colony raised a force of four hundred and fifty men to protect the frontier from Berwick to Rockland. Jonathan Bean was commissioned captain and put in command of the garrisons from the Piscataqua to the Presumpscot rivers, with headquarters at the Saco blockhouse on the west bank of the Saco river in what is now the town of Dayton. He was granted seven hundred acres of land at the blockhouse, and lived there until after the dismantling of the fort in 1759, when he returned to York. As was the custom in those days the men of the garrison were engaged in farming and other pursuits when not called upon to fight, and Jonathan's children settled around the blockhouse where their descendants live to-day. He was also one of the original proprietors of the town of Sullivan, Maine, his share passing to his son Nehemiah. He was a leading citizen of his time in both civil and military affairs, and at his death had a goodly estate to pass down to his family. He married, 1717, Sarah Nowell, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Weare) Nowell, of York. Their children were: Jonathan, Daniel, Mary, Sarah, Joshua, Mercy, Huldah, Abraham, Ebenezer, Nehemiah and Charles.

(IV) Ebenezer, ninth child and fifth son of Captain Jonathan and Sarah (Nowell) Bean, was born in York, June 20, 1737, and died in Limerick, September, 1824. He was a farmer near the blockhouse. In April, 1776, he enlisted in Captain Lane's company, in Colonel James M. Varnum's regiment of the Continental line and served one year. For this service he received a pension in later life. During his last years he and his wife lived with their son Charles in Limerick, and are buried in the private cemetery on the farm near Emery Corner. He married, in Buxton, June 27, 1766, Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of a member of the garrison forces at the blockhouse. Their children, order of birth not known, were: Charles, Mariam, Daniel, David and Lydia.

(V) Charles, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Thomas) Bean, was born at the blockhouse, January 5, 1767, and died in Limerick, June 29, 1847. As a boy he lived with a Daniel Moulton, of Scarborough. When a young man he went to Machias and worked in a sawmill. He then returned to Scarborough and bought of Daniel Moulton a one hundred acre lot of land (more or less) in what was then a wilderness, now the town of Limerick; for this he paid "50 Spanish milled dollars," and started to find his claim. The road beyond Gorham was a blazed trail. He located his land, started a clearing, put in a crop, built a cabin for his family and a hovel for his cow, and went back after his wife and baby, and in this primitive way, like many others, he started to make a living for his family. The log cabin was replaced with a frame house, the hovel by a large barn which stands to-day, and here they raised a large family, and as his children married he had the means to help each of them to acquire a homestead of his own. In these later days the farm is unoccupied, as the last owner could not get a living where Charles got a competence. He married, in Scarborough, June 10, 1790, Sally Cotton, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Elkins) (Beck) Cotton, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He and Sally were Quakers, and not content with the task of bringing up their own fourteen children, they took into their family and brought up three of the children of their neighbors. Their children were: Catherine, Daniel, Nathaniel, Eli, David, Mary, Sally, Cotton, Hannah Elkins, Eliza Thomas, Charles and Sylvanus (twins), Ruhamah and Nancy. Charles married, 1833, for a second wife Mrs. Abigail (Harper) Watson. There were no children of this marriage.

(VI) Cotton, eighth child and fifth son of Charles and Sally (Cotton) Bean, was born in Limerick, March 6, 1804, and died May 8, 1868. He was one of the foremost men of his town. He was one of the many-sided men who being devolved by the needs of the times built up old New England. He started in life as a farmer, living first on the ancestral acres, then moving to a large farm at Emery Corner. In 1853 he sold his farm and moved to Limerick Village. He was one of the principal master builders when it was the custom to frame a building on the site it was to occupy, using timber enough in the frame to construct a modern building, and then raise it by the united strength of all the assembled townsmen; he was also a master dam builder and stone mason. After moving to the village

he engaged in the business of wheelwright, and as a diversion repaired watches and clocks. He was justice of the peace for many years, and filled other town offices. Upon the founding of the Republican party, he became very active locally in that organization, and was a member of the first board of county commissioners for York county, elected by the Republicans. He was a Free Baptist in religious convictions, and was active in all that helped to contribute to the good of his town and state. He married, in Limerick, December 7, 1828, Mehitable Brackett, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Ricker) Brackett, of Limerick. Their children were: Isaac Brackett, Charles, Albion, Cyrus E., Ivory Small, who is next mentioned.

(VII) Ivory Small, youngest child of Cotton and Mehitable (Brackett) Bean, was born in Limerick, October 17, 1841, and died in Portland, January 14, 1905. He was educated at the Limerick Academy and Lewiston Seminary, now Bates College. In the early sixties he went to Portland and entered the wholesale grocery trade. In 1872 he engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business, and at his death was the leading merchant in his line, and in point of years the oldest in Portland. He was a member of the Board of Trade, Portland Fruit and Produce Exchange, and Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. He was also a member of Ligonía Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Portland Club. In political affiliation he was a Republican. He married (first) in Thorndike, February 14, 1865, Felicia Hemans Shaw (see Shaw), who was born April 3, 1841, and died May 6, 1869, daughter of Dr. Albert and Eliza (Drew) Shaw. They had one child, Charles Addison, mentioned below. He married (second) July 30, 1877, Mrs. Delia (Rice) Warren, who died October 17, 1880; (third) November 14, 1894, Ellen Appleton Knowlton, of Hamilton, Massachusetts, daughter of Ira P. and Esther (Appleton) Knowlton, who survives him.

(VIII) Charles Addison, only child of Ivory Small and Felicia H. (Shaw) Bean, was born in Portland, January 21, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, entered the employ of his father in 1884, and in 1892 became the junior member of the firm of I. S. Bean & Company. Upon the death of Ivory S. Bean the company was incorporated, and the junior member of the old firm became president and general manager of the I. S. Bean Company, which under his charge is a flourishing concern. He is a member of Trin-

ity Church, Episcopal, at Woodford's; is a Republican in party affiliation, and has served two years as councilman in the city government. He is a member of the Board of Trade, Portland Fruit and Produce Exchange. At the age of seventeen years he became a member of the militia of the state and served five years, in what is now Company B, First Regiment. Mr. Bean is a constant student of good literature, takes much interest in his ancestry, nearly thirty lines of which he has traced to the immigrant ancestor, and is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Genealogical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of Deering Lodge of Masons, Hadattah Lodge of Odd Fellows, Bramhall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the Deering Club, the Portland Club, the Diocesan Church Club, of Maine, and many others. He is one of the best known and best liked of the younger generation of Portland business men. He married, in Waterville, April 4, 1888, Lillian Etta McNelly, who was born in Clinton, April 19, 1865, daughter of William and Fanny (Hodgdon) McNelly (see McNelly). They have one child, Harold Cotton, born January 8, 1892.

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This branch of the ancient Scotch BAIN family, previously alluded to, is a very recent importation to America, and extended correspondence with members of the family still living in Scotland has failed to discover anything of the ancestry preceding what is here given.

(I) James Bain, a weaver by occupation, passed most of his life in or near Montrose, Scotland. He was born at Aberdeen or Caithness, in the northern part of Scotland. His wife, Jane (Mackay) Bain, was born about 1790 at Dun Lodge, in the parish of Dun, five miles from Montrose, and died July 6, 1864. Children: John, William, James and Jane, and all except the youngest son remained in Scotland. The eldest is still living at Montrose, at the age of eighty-five years.

(II) Captain James (2), youngest son of James and Jane (Mackay) Bain, was born April 15, 1829, in Montrose, and died November 20, 1899, in Portland, Maine. He began life at twelve years of age as a cabin boy on board ship and followed the sea thirty-five years, when he retired. He loved the ocean and gave himself to his work with a devotion that brought him success. He was steadily promoted, and at the age of twenty-four was captain of his own ship, and later master of



Capt. James Parn









*Charles H. Bain*



several others, among them the brig "Mattie M. Bain," and the last one the brig "J. B. Brown," from which he retired. He made many voyages in both foreign and domestic waters until about 1875, when he forsook the sea and bought out the ship chandlery business of Perley & Russell, in Portland, which he carried on ten years. He then sold out that business to his son, Charles H. Bain, and retired to enjoy a well-earned rest. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the High Street Congregational Church for years. He married (first) March 17, 1852, Mary, born on Bangs Island, Casco Bay, now called Cushings Island, July 17, 1834, died March 28, 1856, daughter of Simeon and Nancy (Adams) Skillings, the latter being a daughter of Francis and Nancy (Preble) Adams. Nancy Preble was a member of the famous Preble family. He married (second) July 19, 1858, Harriet M., born in Westbrook, Maine, October 26, 1837, only child of Ephraim Rounds, a farmer of Gorham, and his wife, Catherine (McIntosh) Rounds. Ephraim Rounds, born February 12, 1804, died August 31, 1839. He married (first) Rhoda Rand, by whom he had two children—Ann and Albion K.; (second) July 14, 1835, Catherine, daughter of James McIntosh, born October 15, 1760, and his wife Margaret (Patrick) McIntosh, born July 1, 1775. The children of first wife: Alvin T., born March 6, 1853, died August 4, 1857; and Mary, October 29, 1855. Children by second wife: 1. Charles H., mentioned below. 2. William, born September 8, 1860, died April 19, 1863. 3. James A., professor of music; married Lelia Virginia Foster; one child, Harriet Virginia, born June 4, 1886, died November 29, 1901.

(III) Charles Henry, eldest child of Captain James and Harriet M. (Rounds) Bain, was born in Portland, June 26, 1859, died June 13, 1905. He was educated in the public schools and at Gray's Business College, from which latter institution he went as a clerk with the ship chandlery of Bain, Russell & Company, which became Charles H. Bain, when he bought out the old partners. Mr. Bain carried on the business for about ten years, to 1897, when he gave it up on account of failing health, and became confidential clerk to the firm of J. S. Winslow & Company, where he was employed until about the time of his death. Mr. Bain was a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion. He was a member of Beacon Lodge,

No. 67, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Eastern Star Encampment, No. 19. When a young man he was for some time a member of Company B, Portland Cadets. He married, in Portland, June 12, 1883, Jennie Stanton, born at Minot Corner, June 30, 1856, only child of James Lewis and Sylvia (Bennett) Rounds. James Lewis Rounds was the son of John Rounds and grandson of William Rounds. John Rounds was born in Buxton, May 8, 1787, died in Portland, September 20, 1865. He married, October 27, 1811, Dorcas Lowe, born in Sanford, May 21, 1787, died in Portland, January 20, 1880. They had eleven children: Mary M., Betsey L., Abigail, Ephraim, James L., John, Greenleaf, Dorcas, Sarah M., David and Mary L. James L. Rounds was born in Buckfield, July 1, 1820, died in Portland, June 5, 1898. He was educated in the district schools. After working some time at the cooper's trade he became a shoemaker and followed that occupation. For four years he was a member of the Portland police force. He was a Democrat and a member of the Temple of Honor. He married, June 6, 1847, Sylvia, born in Harrison, December 15, 1825, daughter of Stanton and Jane (Patterson) Bennett. Stanton Bennett was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1777, and died February 18, 1868. He married Jane Patterson, born in Bethel, Maine, October 28, 1781, died December 3, 1864. Charles H. and Jennie S. (Rounds) Baine had two children: James, born July 23, 1887, died December 14, 1900, and an infant daughter who died May 18, 1893.

(For first generation see Roger Shaw I.)

(II) Joseph, second child and SHAW eldest son of Roger and Ann Shaw, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1635, and died in Hampton, New Hampshire, November 8, 1721. He settled in what is now Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, where, on account of his education, wealth and fair character, he was a man of influence. His name appears in a list of men eligible for council of the Province. He married, June 26, 1661, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Ann Partridge, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Their children were: Abiah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Caleb, Josiah, Sarah, John and Ann.

(III) Caleb, fourth child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Partridge) Shaw, was born in Hampton, June 31, 1671, and was drowned March 19, 1715. He resided at Hampton Falls, sustained the standing of his family,

and was a member of the board of selectmen of the town. He was captain and owner of a fishing vessel. His death was brought about by his being knocked overboard by the boom of his vessel. He married, in 1694, Elizabeth Hilliard, daughter of Timothy and Apphia (Philbrick) Hilliard. His widow married (second) Joseph Tilton. The children of Caleb and Elizabeth were: Rachel, John, Apphia, Josiah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret, Joseph, Ebenezer and Mary.

(IV) Ebenezer, tenth child and fifth son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Shaw, was born in Hampton, October 7, 1713, and died in Standish, Maine, March 13, 1782. He was granted two hundred acres of land and a mill privilege in Standish by the proprietors, and bought a large tract in addition. He moved into the town in 1762, and there built the first mill. He was a farmer, carpenter, cooper and millman, and prominent in the town. He married, in Hampton, November 19, 1738, Anna Philbrick, daughter of Thomas and Abiah Philbrick. They were the parents of ten children: Josiah, Abiah, Joanna, Sargent, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, Margaret and Joseph. (Mention of Sargent and descendants appears in this article.)

(V) Josiah, eldest child of Ebenezer and Anna (Philbrick) Shaw, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, January 31, 1740, and died August 7, 1810. In 1763 he removed with his family to the township of Pearson-town, now Standish, Maine, and bought lot No. 43. There he settled and kept the first tavern ever opened to the public in that town. He was also the first town treasurer of that municipality, as well as selectman. By occupation he was a cooper and farmer. He married Mary Lamprey, of Hampton, who died January 9, 1826. They had six children: Mary, Hannah, Anna, Jonathan, Josiah and Eli.

(VI) Hannah, second child of Josiah and Mary (Lamprey) Shaw, was born in Standish, December 22, 1763, and died in Bethel, February 11, 1841. She married Asaph Brown, of Stowe, Massachusetts, and Waterford, Maine.

(V) Sargent, fourth child and second son of Ebenezer and Anna (Philbrick) Shaw, was born in Hampton, October 23, 1745, and died in Standish, December 3, 1823. He was a prosperous farmer and cooper, was the first constable of the town of Standish, was a revolutionary soldier, serving several years, and was selectman some years. His military record is given in the "Massachusetts Sol-

diers and Sailors" as follows: "Shaw, Sargent, Pearson-town, Private, Capt. Wentworth Stewart's Co., Col. Edmund Phinny's regt.; billeting allowed from time of enlistment to date of marching to headquarters, July 12, 1775; credited with eleven weeks five days allowance; also, company return dated September 29, 1775, including abstract of pay due from last of July, 1775; enlisted May 16, 1775." Pearson-town is the former name of Standish. Sargent Shaw was the father of fourteen children. He married (first) Sarah Knight, daughter of William and Hannah (Roberts) Knight, of Windham. They had Enoch and Sarah. He married (second) Salome (Lombard) Dorset, daughter of Jedediah Lombard, of Gorham. They had four children: Joseph, Abigail, Mary and Elizabeth. He married (third) Anna Thompson, by whom he had Anna, Hannah, Sargent, Peter, Salome, Eunice, Phebe and Achsah.

(VI) Joseph, eldest child of Sargent and Salome (Lombard) (Dorset) Shaw, was born in Standish, October 13, 1778, and died in Thorndike, August 27, 1840. He was a moral, well-educated man of good standing, a farmer and school teacher, and filled many town offices. He married Mary Blithen, of Thorndike. Their children were: Julia Ann, Albert, Joseph, Mary Abigail and Joseph Addison.

(VII) Dr. Albert, second child of Joseph and Mary (Blithen) Shaw, was born in Thorndike, April 1, 1817. He practiced medicine in Bath until the early fifties, when he started for the gold fields of California, and was never heard from after he left the Mississippi river. He married, June 14, 1840, Eliza Drew, daughter of Joseph Drew, of Newfield. She was born November 24, 1817, and died July 12, 1854. Their children were: Felicia H. and Katy (died young).

(VIII) Felicia Hemans, daughter of Dr. Albert and Eliza (Drew) Shaw, was born in Thorndike, April 3, 1841, and married Ivory Small Bean. (See Bean VII.)

The authorities on Irish genealogy state that Colla-da-Crioch, who is number 85 on the "O'Hart" pedigree, had a son named Fiachra Casah, who was the ancestor of O'Niallain; and that this latter name has been anglicised Nallin, Nealan, Neiland, Neylan, Nellan, Neyland, Newland, Niland, Nally and McNally, of which last McNelly is a variation of recent date. The arms of the family Nealan are: Sable two unicorns passant in pale ar-

gent horned and hooped or. Crest: A dexter hand erect, couped at the wrist, grasping a dagger all proper.

(I) Michael McNally was either pure Scotch or Scotch-Irish, probably the latter. From the best evidence now obtainable it seems that he was born in Ireland about 1752 and came to America with his parents, sailing from Cork and landing at Philadelphia. They settled in Pennsylvania. Evidently the father was a man of some means, as Michael had a fair education. The earliest knowledge we have of Michael backed by documentary evidence is the record of his enlistment in the Pennsylvania state regiment of artillery, May 13, 1777, as a gunner. In the published rolls of the state his name appears in Captain Bernard Ronan's company of artillery. The last appearance of his name is January 1, 1781, in connection with the revolution, when he received depreciation pay. Late in life he was a pensioner and the United States pension rolls of 1840 give him as "aged 88 years." Many of his stories of army life are still current among his descendants, who say that after leaving the army he served on an armed vessel, but whether a man-of-war or a privateer is unknown. About 1784 he came to Maine and settled in the Kennebec country, but what were his reasons for leaving Pennsylvania and his family are not known. In 1785 he married Susan Pushaw, who was born about 1768, daughter of Abram and Margaret (Parris) Pushaw, of Fairfield, and settled in Winslow, now Clinton. Here on the banks of the Sebasticook he built a log cabin and made a home for his family. Nine children had been born when, in 1811, the mother was taken away by death. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 Michael's martial spirit was aroused, and although a man of sixty years he enlisted at Clinton, May 17, 1813, in Captain Crossman's company of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, and marched to the frontier. He received a severe wound in the collarbone at Armstrong, Lower Canada, in September, 1813, while serving in a detachment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Storrs. He was mustered out in July, 1815. For this service he received a pension. About 1830 Michael McNally married Mrs. Jane (Varnum) Harriman, of Pittsfield. There were no children by this marriage. He spent the last year of his life with his sons Arthur and William. He died in Benton, July 16, 1848, aged, it is thought, about ninety-six. He was a man of superior education and strong intellectual powers. The

children of Michael and Susan were: Betsey, Nancy, John, Lucy, Arthur, William, Isabel, Susan and James.

(II) William, sixth child and third son of Michael and Susan (Pushaw) McNelly, or McNally, was born in Clinton, April 24, 1799, and died in Benton, December 6, 1886. He settled in Benton after marriage and spent his life as a cultivator of the soil. He married, in Clinton, in 1820, Martha Roundy, who was born September 13, 1803, died in summer of 1903, daughter of Job and Betsey (Pushaw) Roundy, of Clinton. She lived to the age of ninety-nine years and almost to the last retained a vigorous mind and body. It is from her recollections that most of our knowledge of Michael McNelly is obtained. On her ninety-fifth birthday, one hundred and seven of her descendants took dinner with her and were photographed in a group. Another picture of five generations was also made, including Martha McNelly, aged ninety-five years; William McNelly, aged seventy years; Rosina Libby, aged forty-six; Grace Hinds, aged seventy-two years; and Margaret Hinds, aged one year. The children of William and Martha were: Henry, Isabel, Phebe, William, Hazen, Temple, Francis, Job, Merritt and Martha.

(III) William (2), fourth child and second son of William (1) and Martha (Roundy) McNelly, was born in Clinton, May 13, 1828. He has spent most of his life farming and lumbering. In 1854 he went to California and remained there four years, engaged in mining. Upon his return to Clinton he continued as a farmer and lumberman until 1872, when he moved to Waterville, where he worked as a carpenter in the shops of the Maine Central Railroad Company. After the death of his wife and the marriage of his children he gave up his house and went to Caribou. After his second marriage (1891) he moved to Massachusetts. A few years later he returned to Benton, and is now (1908) living there on a farm. He married (first) in Clinton, October 27, 1851, Fanny Hodgdon, who was born July 27, 1830, and died June 5, 1885; she was the daughter of Thomas S. and Lydia (Libby) Hodgdon. (See Hodgdon IX.) He married (second), in 1891, Mrs. Harriet (Warren) Longfellow. His children, all by first wife, are: 1. Rosina Hodgdon, born July 22, 1852, married George Libby, and lives in Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Perley Lamont, September 8, 1860, married Emma Hamilton and lives in Caribou. 3. Carrie Althea, June 1, 1862, married Wallace



J. Boothby and resides in Bangor. 4. Lillian Etta, mentioned below. 5. Ada May, married, September 1, 1868, Charles E. Marston, and lives in Augusta.

(IV) Lillian Etta, fourth child of William (2) and Fanny (Hodgdon) McNelly, was born in Clinton, April 19, 1865, and married, in Waterville, April 4, 1888, Charles Addison Bean. (See Bean VIII.)

The progenitor of the Hodgsons of Maine was the earliest immigrant of the name in New England, and was in Massachusetts before the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower" had seen fourteen years in the wilderness of Massachusetts. Besides the form given above, the name appears in old records as Hodsden, Hodsdin, Hodsdon, and in the "Colonial Records" as Hudson.

(I) Nicholas Hodgdon was of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. The next year the selectmen granted him a home lot in the center of the town, and still later he was granted meadow lands elsewhere. He was made a freeman March 9, 1637. About 1650 he, with others, bought large tracts of land in what is now Newton. About 1656 he sold his lands in both towns and moved to what is now Kittery, Maine, where he was granted land by the town October 15, 1656, but he was already living there, as the grant was for a "lott of land above his house." At various subsequent times he also received grants. At this time he lived at Quampegan; in later life he lived on a farm on the easterly side of the Piscataquis river, in the extreme southerly part of what is now South Berwick. He was a prosperous farmer. The family for several generations lived the regular life of our sturdy ancestors, but the public records give only meager facts, and the existing family records throw little light on the earlier generations of the family. Nicholas married (first) in Hingham, about 1639, Esther Wines, who died in 1647. He married (second) in 1649, Elizabeth, widow of John Needham. The dates of the birth of Nicholas and of his wives' deaths are unknown. Nicholas and Elizabeth are probably buried in the family graveyard on the farm in Kittery. The children of Nicholas, order and dates of birth not known, were: Esther, Mehitable, Jeremiah, Israel, Elizabeth, Benoni (all baptized in Hingham), Sarah (born about 1650), Timothy, John, Joseph and Lucy.

(II) Jeremiah, third child of Nicholas and Esther (Wines) Hodgdon, was baptized in

Hingham, Massachusetts, September 6, 1643, moved with his father to Kittery, and there received a grant of land in 1666. In this latter year he was also taxed in Dover. He moved to Portsmouth, and finally to what is now Newcastle, New Hampshire, where he died before 1716. He married, about 1666, Anne Thwaits, daughter of Alexander and Anne Thwaits. After the death of her husband she removed to Boston, where in 1719 she joined the Brattle Street Church. The date of her death is unknown. The children of this union, dates of birth unknown, were: Alexander, John, Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Rebecca.

(III) Alexander, eldest child of Jeremiah and Anne (Thwaits) Hodgdon, was born probably in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a member of the church and evidently a man of intelligence and high standing in that organization, as he was one of a committee to obtain the services of a minister in Newington. In 1753 he sold all his lands in Newington to his son Alexander for £1,600, and we find no further record of him in that town or elsewhere. He married Jane Shackford, of Dover, New Hampshire, and they had six or more children, dates of birth unknown, whose names are: Alexander, Joseph, John, Benjamin, Anna and Elizabeth.

(IV) Joseph, second son of Alexander and Jane (Shackford) Hodgdon, was probably a native of Newington, New Hampshire. He resided in Newington, where six children were baptized, and moved from there, about 1737, to Scarborough, Maine. His occupation, like that of his ancestors and the great majority of American colonists, was farming. His wife Patience, whose family name is unknown, bore him six children: Patience (died young), Alexander, John, Patience, Lydia and Abigail.

(V) John, third child of Joseph and Patience Hodgdon, was baptized in Scarborough, July 10, 1727, and was a lifelong farmer there. He married, in Scarborough, December 12, 1754, Mary McKenney, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Jimmerson) McKenney, who was the mother of his seven children, whose names are as follows: William, James, John, Jonathan, Jeremy, Hannah and Mary.

(VI) John (2), third son of John (1) and Mary (McKenney) Hodgdon, was baptized April 22, 1759, in Scarborough, where he spent his life farming. He married, in Scarborough, April 18, 1776, Katherine Harmon, daughter of William and Esther (Hoit) Har-

mon. They had William, John, Olive, Joseph, Jane, and other children.

(VII) William, eldest child of John (2) and Katherine (Harmon) Hodgdon, was born in Scarborough, November 12, 1777, and died in Milo, October, 1849. He was a farmer in Scarborough until about 1800, when he moved to Saco. He resided there until some years after the death of his first wife, when he removed to Milo, where his last years were spent. He married (first) in Scarborough, December 23, 1798, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Gould) Seavey. She was born in Scarborough, August 10, 1777, and died in Saco, August 16, 1817. Some years after the death of his first wife he married, in Milo, Mrs. Sands, of Sebec. His children, all by first wife, were: John, Thomas Seavey, Ebenezer, Abraham, Samuel and Sally.

(VIII) Thomas Seavey, second child of William and Mercy (Seavey) Hodgdon, was born in Saco, July 2, 1801, and died in Waterville, August 18, 1886. He was a farmer and shoemaker. He lived in Saco until he was twenty-seven years old, and then removed to Lisbon, 1828; to Topsham, 1829; to Clinton, 1831; and resided in the last-named place the greater part of his life. He married, in Scarborough, February 17, 1821, Lydia Libby, who was born April 3, 1806, and died August 7, 1864, daughter of David and Elizabeth (McKenney) Libby. Their nine children were: David, Elbridge G., Frederick, Fanny, George and Aaron (twins), Rufus, Caroline A. and Emma.

(IX) Fanny, fourth child of Thomas S. and Lydia (Libby) Hodgdon, was born in Saco, July 27, 1830, and married in Clinton, October 27, 1851, William (2) McNelly. (See McNelly III.)

This name is frequently found LITTLE in Great Britain, especially in Scotland, and is common in the North of Ireland. The variations in spelling in early documents are numerous and remarkable. At least nine forms were well established prior to 1700: Littell, Littel, Litel, Lytel, Lytell, Lyttelle, Little, Lytle and Lyttle. The patronymic Lytle is rather unusual in America, but it at once recalls the gifted William Haines Lytle, whose life was sacrificed for his country in 1863. His famous poem beginning:

"I am dying, Egypt, dying,  
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,"

is said to have been written on the eve of the

battle which caused his death. Perhaps the earliest mention of the name in England is that of William Little, who was born in 1136, at Bridlington, in Yorkshire. He was a monk of Newborough Abbey, and wrote a history of England from the period from 1066 to 1197. Some centuries later we read that Ellen, daughter of Sir Thomas Little, of Berkshire, married Edward Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, county Suffolk, son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and brother to the famous Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans. In modern times we find that a family by the name of Little has its seat at Llanvair Grange, county Monmouth, and the vice-chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster were recently held by George Little, K. C.

In Scotland the name is associated with the renowned patriot, Sir William Wallace, who had a nephew named Edward Little. In 1398 Nicol Little took part in one of the numerous Border wars between the English and the Scotch. Two families of the name have held more or less extended estates, one at Meikledale and Langholme in Dumfriesshire, and the other at Liberton, near Edinburgh. At some period between 1698 and 1731 William Little, of Liberton, a gentleman of ancient family, which had been in possession of the barony of Liberton for over a hundred years preceding, married Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Gilmour, of Craigmillar, in the same county. There is some reason for supposing that George Little, the American ancestor with whom the following line begins, may have been connected with the Littles of Liberton. At all events, a coat-of-arms which has been found handed down in several branches of the American family is practically the same as that of the Littles of Liberton. This escutcheon consists of a field or, with a saltire of Saint Andrew's cross, engrailed sable; crest, a wolf's head; motto: "Magnum in parvo"—Great in little. This motto suggests the origin of the name, which is identical with that of the surname Petit in France and Elein in Germany. It may be mentioned that the family does not appear to retain the personal characteristic of the founder of the house, for many of the modern Littles are of unusual length and more than average width.

There were several Littles among the early settlers of this country. First of them was Thomas Little, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630, married Ann Warren, and died at Marshfield in 1671. Probably seven thousand descendants can trace their origin to

Thomas Little; this line is particularly distinguished by the number of its clergymen. Richard Little, of New Haven, Connecticut, was a freeman in 1670 and a proprietor in 1685. George Little, of Newbury, Massachusetts, from whom the following line is descended, had sixty-five hundred descendants in 1880, of whom fifteen hundred lived in Massachusetts, and the same number in New Hampshire; seven hundred and fifty belonged to Maine, and five hundred to Vermont; the remainder were scattered all over this country and Canada. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century scarcely a member of the family could be found beyond the limits of the four states previously mentioned. Three towns in the Union, including Littleton, New Hampshire, have been named after founders belonging to this branch of Littles. Five college presidents can trace their ancestry to George Little; and his posterity, as a whole, can boast of a record whose worth compares favorably with its length. Few names in America are more ancient and few have been more creditably borne by a multitudinous offspring.

(1.) George Little, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1640, is said, according to established tradition, to have resided upon Unicorn Street, near London Bridge, England. His parentage has never been traced, though the parish records of St. Olive's, Southwark, and of the neighboring St. Saviour's, show that several families of the name lived in that region during the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. There is a tradition that George Little had a brother Thomas, who was an officer in Cromwell's navy, and gave George a deed to lands at Barbadoes in the West Indies, which was afterward stolen from him in Newbury. George Little seems to have been distinguished by that "hankering for mud," which, according to Lowell, is one of the marked characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. His first purchase of land occurred in 1650, when he bought a freehold right in Newbury; and from that time on he bought in large or small parcels, as occasion offered, till he owned some of the best land in town. He acquired a title to lands in the Quinebaug country in Connecticut, and in 1669 received a patent for eighty acres in Woodbridge, New Jersey. In July, 1668, he petitioned Sir Edmund Andros, then governor for New England, for confirmation of his title to four hundred acres of land "on the north side of Swan Pond westward from the Saco River." George

Little served several times upon juries at Ipswich and Salem, but as far as is known held no public offices, though he was appraiser and executor of several estates, which would indicate a reputation for integrity and good judgment. In the prolonged ecclesiastical dispute which divided the church at Newbury for so many years he was on the side of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Parker, but soon after the settlement of difficulties he, with his wife, joined the First Baptist church in Boston, and in 1682 they became members of a small church of the same denomination in Newbury. It is said that Mr. Little was a tailor by trade, but it is probable that he devoted most of his time in America to farming. He was a man of remarkably strong physique, and it is said that he could carry a plough on his shoulder from his home to his farm on Turkey Hill—over three miles away. He was exceedingly well versed in Scripture, being able to give the book and chapter of any text that might be quoted. The house which he built in 1679 and occupied till his death, about fourteen years later, stood for nearly two centuries, or until its removal in 1851. The exact date of his death is not known, but it occurred some time between March 15, 1693, and November 27, 1694. He was buried in the graveyard adjoining the first church, but all traces were lost when a new edifice was erected near the spot not many years after his death.

George Little married (first) Alice Poor, who sailed for New England in the "Bevis," in May, 1638. The party, which included her younger brothers Samuel and Daniel, embarked from Southampton under the care of Mr. Stephen Dummer. It is thought that the Poores were natives of Wiltshire. The motto on their coat-of-arms reads: "Pauper non in Spe"—Poor not in Hope. Alice (Poor) Little died December 1, 1680, aged sixty-two years. Judge Sewall speaks in his diary of calling upon Goodman and Goodwife Little during one of his visits to Newbury, and says that she "lived in sore pain for many years before her death." Five children were born to George and Alice (Poor) Little, but two of whom survived their father. The children were: Sarah, born May 8, 1652, died November 19 that year; Joseph, September 22, 1653, died September 6, 1740; John, July 28, 1655, died July 20, 1672; Moses, whose sketch follows; and Sarah, November 24, 1661, died after 1718. July 19, 1681, George Little married (second) Eleanor, widow of Thomas Barnard, of Amesbury, who survived him, dying November 27, 1694.



(II) Moses, third and youngest son of George and Alice (Poor) Little, was born March 11, 1657, probably at the paternal home in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he lived till his death, March 8, 1691. He served in King Philip's war, and was town collector and engaged in the settlement of estates. He died of smallpox, and it is said that the physician, while in a state of intoxication, administered a prescription which hastened if it did not cause his death. As illustrating the gross medical ignorance of the time, it may be mentioned that the patient, during his last illness, was kept in a room so heated that one's hand could not be borne upon the wall. The fact that our ancestors survived such treatment shows that they must have been made of stern stuff. The estate of "Mosis littel" (thus his signature has come down to us), was appraised at one thousand sixty-five pounds, a very large sum to have been accumulated at that period by so young a man. He was evidently rich in flocks and herds, for no less than forty-three cows, oxen and young cattle are mentioned, besides eighty sheep, eight swine and four horses. The house seems to have been well stocked with all needful articles, and among the domestic utensils mentioned are "smoothingers." Could they have been flat-irons? About 1679 Moses Little married Lydia, daughter of Tristram and Judith (Sommerby) (Greenleaf) Coffin, born April 22, 1662. They had children: John, born January 8, 1680; died unmarried, March 25, 1753; Tristram, December 9, 1681, died November 11, 1765; Sarah, April 28, 1664, died December 10, 1710; Mary, January 13, 1686, died in June, 1761; Elizabeth, May 25, 1688, married Anthony Morse; and Moses, whose sketch follows. On March 18, 1695, four years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Lydia (Coffin) Little married (second) John Pike, by whom she had five daughters and one son.

(III) Moses (2), youngest child of Moses (1) and Lydia (Coffin) Little, was born February 26, 1691, at Newbury, Massachusetts. He lived at the old homestead till about 1730, when he bought the Turkey Hill farm of his uncle Joseph, where he remained till his death, October 17, 1780, in the ninetieth year of his age. The house where he spent the last fifty years of his life was a big square dwelling with a chimney in the middle, an excellent type of a dignified old farm mansion. It was built before 1700, and taken down in 1850. The farm still continues in the possession of his descendants. According to the epitaphs in the Upper burying ground on the Plains

at Newbury, Moses Little "was temperate in all things, industrious, hospitable yet frugal, a kind husband and tender father, a good neighbor, a good citizen, and while living justly sustained the first of characters—an honest man." Of his consort the stone says: "She truly answered ye wise man's 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 light with sweet surprise, and in her Savior's image rise."

On February 12, 1716, Moses (2) Little married Sarah, daughter of Sergeant Stephen and Deborah (Plumer) Jaques, born September 23, 1697, died in November, 1763. Children: Lydia, born August 25, 1717; Stephen, May 19, 1719; John, November 16, 1721; Moses, May 8, 1724; Joseph, May 29, 1726; Sarah, February 17, 1728; Joseph, April 21, 1730; Benjamin, November 4, 1732; Sarah, April 8, 1735; Mary, October 25, 1737; Paul, April 1, 1740; Elizabeth, October 16, 1742. All of these children except three, the first Joseph, the first Sarah and Elizabeth, lived to mature years and reared families. The second Sarah married William Pottle, who lived at Stratham, New Hampshire, and Minot, Maine; she brought up a family of ten children and lived to be ninety-five years of age.

(IV) Moses (3), third son of Moses (2) and Sarah (Jaques) Little, was born May 8, 1724, at Newbury, Massachusetts. He was a man of indomitable energy and great force of character, and if his health had not become seriously impaired during the last years of his life, which closed May 27, 1798, at the age of seventy-five, it is probable that even greater honors and success would have fallen to his lot. He seems to have had the same desire to become a land owner that characterized his great-grandfather, the original immigrant; and his position as surveyor of the King's Wood, which he held for several years, gave him an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the value of such property. About 1750, in company with others, he obtained from Governor Benning Wentworth a large grant of the unoccupied crown lands lying within the present limits of Vermont. In 1765, acting as agent for the proprietors of Bakerstown, he succeeded in obtaining for them from the general court of Massachusetts, a township of land in Maine in exchange for one previously granted and found to be within the borders of New Hampshire. By purchasing the rights of the original proprietors, Colonel Moses Little and his son Josiah eventually became own-

ers of a greater part of the grant, which comprised the present towns of Poland, Minot and a portion of Auburn. In 1768 a still larger tract on the eastern side of Androscoggin was granted to him and Colonel Bagley, by the Pejepscot Company, on condition that they would build roads and settle fifty families there before June 1, 1774. These conditions were not fully met; consequently the full amount of land was not received. The town of Leeds, Maine, was first called Littleborough in his honor; and the town of Littleton, in New Hampshire, permanently preserves his name. It was in 1769 that he began buying land in northern New Hampshire, and he afterwards largely increased his holdings in that region.

Moses (3) Little rendered important military service during two wars, ranking as captain during the French and Indian war, and as colonel during the revolution. In 1758 he was in command of the Newbury soldiers in the expedition against Louisburg, proving himself an able officer, and gaining the devotion of his men. When the revolution broke out he was over fifty years of age, but no youth in his teens responded more quickly. It is said that the news of the Concord fight reached Turkey Hill at midnight, and by six the next morning Moses Little was on the road at the head of his company. He marched to the American headquarters at Cambridge, and was placed in command of the regiment raised from the northern part of Essex county, which contained four hundred and fifty-six men by the middle of June. At the battle of Bunker Hill he led three of his companies across Charlestown Neck under a severe fire from the British batteries and ships of war, reached the scene of action before the first charge of the enemy, and was present throughout the entire engagement. His men were posted in different places, a part at the redoubt, a part at the breastwork, and some at the rail fence; and a fourth company came upon the hill after the battle began. Forty of his regiment were killed or wounded, men fell on either side of him, but Colonel Little himself escaped unharmed. He remained with his command in Cambridge, absenting himself only two days, when called home in August to attend the funeral of two of his daughters. He came into close relations with Washington, who held him in high esteem, and mentioned him as a model to some other officers who were complaining of the character of the provisions, saying that Colonel Little had found no time to grumble at hardships of that sort. Colonel Little went with the army to New York after the evacu-

ation of Boston, and was present at the disastrous battle of Long Island. He held command of Fort Greene before the engagement, and during it was stationed at Flatbush Pass. He also took part in the battle of Harlem Heights, but did not accompany his men in the retreat through New Jersey, being detained by sickness at Peekskill. The next winter he commanded an important encampment at the latter place, but in the spring of 1777 was forced to return home on account of ill health. For the same reason he was compelled in 1799 to decline the commission of brigadier-general and the command of an expedition sent from Massachusetts to dislodge the enemy from their position on the Penobscot. After his retirement from military service he represented the town of Newbury in the legislature for some time, as he had done before the war. A stroke of paralysis in 1781 terminated his active career. Colonel Little was a man of high ability, with a keen knowledge of human nature and imperturbable self-possession, and had not his strength failed, which was doubtless undermined by excessive toil, he might have reached high rank among officers of the revolution. As it is, his record is one which his descendants may well cherish, as they do his sword used at Bunker Hill and his commission from the Continental Congress. About 1750, a few years after his marriage, Colonel Little built the fine old mansion at Turkey Hill, Newbury, which was his home during the rest of his life, and is still occupied by his descendants. It stood just across the road from his father's, and was an expensive house for its day. The Littles, like most of the leading families in Newbury, were slaveholders at that time; and there is still extant a letter from President Eleazar Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, to Colonel Little, in relation to one Caesar, which the former desired to purchase. The document is dated May 6, 1773, and in it President Wheelock says: "I have determined to buy the Negro if he proves to be the Slave which you take him to be." The clergyman goes on to say that he stands in very special and great necessity of his services on account of his principal cook's being gone, and offers twenty pounds, lawful money, as the purchase price. Colonel Little was very successful in accumulating this world's goods, and his estate, which he disposed of by will, was inventoried at sixty-two thousand, three hundred and fifty-six dollars, a large fortune for those days.

In 1743, when he was but nineteen, Moses

Little married Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Coffin) Bailey, of Newbury, Massachusetts, born February 15, 1724, a twin sister of Judith Bailey, who married Moses Little's elder brother Stephen. Mrs. Abigail (Bailey) Little died February 6, 1815, having nearly completed her ninety-first year. Moses and Abigail (Bailey) Little had eleven children, all but three of whom, Michael, Anna and Alice, lived to marry and rear families. The children were: Sarah, born December 15, 1743, married John Noyes; Michael, January 9, 1745-46, died February 15, 1745; Josiah, whose sketch follows; Abigail, April 2, 1749, married John Gideon Bailey; Lydia, November 24, 1751, married John Atkinson; Elizabeth, September 3, 1754, married (first) Lieutenant John Carr and (second) Lieutenant William Wigglesworth; Anna, March 20, 1757, died August 13, 1775; Mary, September 22, 1759, married (first) Matthias P. Sawyer, and (second) Joshua Follansbee; Hannah, May 21, 1762, married (first) Dr. Moses Sawyer, and (second) Colonel James Burnham; Alice, May 10, 1764, died May 6, 1765; and Moses, January 20, 1767, married Elizabeth Dummer and lived on a portion of the original Turkey Hill farm, where he died at the age of ninety. Two of the daughters of this family lived to good old age. Abigail died September 20, 1838, in her ninetieth year, and Mary died August 28, 1847, lacking but a month of eighty-eight. The two daughters, whose deaths on consecutive days occurred while their father was in the army, were Sarah, died August 14, 1775, and Anna, died the day before.

(V) Josiah, eldest surviving son of Colonel Moses (3) and Abigail (Bailey) Little, was born at the paternal home on Turkey Hill, Newbury, Massachusetts, February 16, 1747. Like his father, whom he strongly resembled, he was a man of great energy and business talent. He had charge of his father's real estate for many years, and the care and improvement of wild lands occupied a considerable portion of his time. Every year until he was past eighty he used to visit his property in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, driving over the rough roads alone, even after he had lost one hand by the premature explosion of a blast in the rapids of the Androscoggin below Lewiston. As a proprietor and agent of the Pejepscot Company, he often had dangerous encounters with squatters, and his journeys to these wild regions were fruitful of thrilling and sometimes laughable adventures. His influence in the legislature prevented at

one time the sacrifice of state lands in Maine. Josiah Little always kept his home in Newbury, and was a large owner of real estate in the business portion of Newburyport. He was also engaged to a considerable extent in shipping, and at his death, which occurred December 26, 1830, he left a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars.

Josiah Little was prominent in public affairs, and his influence in Newbury was almost unlimited. He was representative to the general court twenty-five years, of which nineteen were in succession, and he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820. He was an early and efficient friend of Bowdoin College, as his father had been of Dartmouth. His portrait, with the heavy black eyebrows and long curling white hair, is a striking picture of a gentleman of that period. The clear-cut features and the direct glance of the eyes indicate a man of upright character and indomitable will, accustomed to direct large companies of men; but there is a humorous curve to the mouth and a half quizzical expression which portray a warm, generous heart and a knowledge of human nature in all its phases. He retained his physical vigor almost to the very last, and his death, which occurred just before he had completed his eighty-fourth year, was the result of an accident by which his thigh was broken.

On March 23, 1770, Josiah Little married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Bailey) Toppan, born May 27, 1748, died October 11, 1823. Mrs. Little belonged to one of the oldest families in Newbury. One of her great-grandfathers, Lieutenant Jacob Toppan, born 1645, married Hannah, sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall. Another great-grandfather was Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, of Malden, author of the "Day of Doom." Children of Josiah and Sarah (Toppan) Little: Michael, born March 14, 1771; Edward, whose sketch follows; Alice, February 1, 1775; Sarah, January 16, 1777, died on December 26 of that year; Sarah, July 27, 1779, married John Little and died March 12, 1868, in her eighty-ninth year; Moses, August 17, 1781, died March 7, 1802; Anna, November 29, 1783; Mary, May 4, 1786; Judith Toppan, September 5, 1788, died April 16, 1791; and Josiah, January 13, 1791. The three sons of this family who lived to grow up were all educated at college. Michael and Edward were graduated from Dartmouth, while Josiah took his degree at Bowdoin. Alice Little married Thomas Hale, of Newbury; their eldest child, Benjamin Hale, was professor at



Dartmouth College from 1827 to 1835, and president of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, from 1836 to 1858. Josiah Little, the youngest of the ten children, was evidently a public-spirited man, whose services deserve more than passing mention. He married Sophronia Balch, of Newburyport, and his life was identified with that town, which he represented in the state senate for two terms. He founded the Newburyport Public Library, and established a professorship of natural science in Bowdoin College, of which institution he was an overseer for several years. He was also a member of the Maine Historical Society, and took part in the industrial development of the state. He felt a deep interest in the family name, desired that his farm at Turkey Hill, which had been owned by five preceding generations, should be a place for family reunions, and left a fund whose interest should be applied to the relief of any unfortunate kinsfolk. He died on February 5, 1860, without offspring.

(VI) Edward, second son and child of Josiah and Sarah (Toppan) Little, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 12, 1773, and died at Auburn, Maine, September 21, 1849. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and at Dartmouth College, where he took his degree in 1797. He studied law with Chief Justice Parsons, of Newburyport, where he practiced his profession for some years; was county attorney and publisher of law reports for the commonwealth, and representative to the Massachusetts legislature for several sessions. The great fire of 1811 caused the destruction of most of his property at Newburyport, and resulted in his removal to Portland, Maine, where he had inherited great tracts of land.

He lived in Portland, where he was engaged in the book trade, till 1826, when he removed to Auburn, where he spent the last twenty-three years of his life. The owner of a large part of the surrounding territory, he had a commanding influence in directing the character and growth of the new town. He gave the land for the first church, paid one-half of the cost of the building, and for some time provided for the preaching largely at his own expense.

In his youth he was inclined toward the Unitarian side of the controversy then existing in the Congregational denomination, but after his residence in Portland, where he was a parishioner of Dr. Payson, he became a firm Trinitarian, and continued as such till the end of life. He established and endowed an academy

which was in operation forty years and gained a high reputation throughout the state. Upon the change in educational conditions the grounds and a portion of the funds were transferred to the town, which now maintains an Edward Little High School before whose entrance stands a lifesize statue of the founder, erected at public expense. Mr. Little was no less helpful in advancing the material prosperity of the place than he was in caring for its spiritual welfare. The original owner of the water power which has since given rise to the busy manufacturing city of Lewiston, he sold at a low price to secure the introduction of outside capital. He aided every new industry to the extent of his power, and always held out inducements to get the best class of workmen to settle in the place. Although he has been dead more than half a century, his works do follow him.

On January 10, 1799, Edward Little married Hannah, daughter of Captain Thomas and Hannah (Merrill) Brown, of Newbury, born February 9, 1772, died August 1, 1828. She was of one of the oldest New England families, being seventh in descent from Thomas Brown, who came from Malford, England, to Newbury, in 1635.

Her father, Thomas Brown, was a prosperous sea captain, and the uncle of Dr. Francis Brown, president of Dartmouth College. To Edward and Hannah (Brown) Little were born children: Thomas Brown, born November 4, 1799; Josiah (2), whose sketch follows; Sarah, October 29, 1802, died January 14, 1810; Hannah, February 25, 1804; Edward Toppan, September 13, 1805, died November 1 that year; Maria, October 22, 1806, died February 22, 1817; Eliza, September 20, 1808, died October 19, 1809; Edward Toppan, December 29, 1809; Sarah, May 18, 1811; Moses, June 24, 1812, died July 18 that year; Moses, July 5, 1813, died December 2 that year. About three years after the death of his first wife, Edward Little married Mrs. Hannah (Andrews) Chase, of Portland, Maine, widow of Tappan Chase, and daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Smith) Andrews. She was born June 20, 1789, and died June 14, 1868, outliving her husband nearly nineteen years.

(VII) Josiah (2), second son and child of Edward and Hannah (Brown) Little, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, April 29, 1801, and died at Mount Desert, August 9, 1865. He was educated at Bowdoin College, studied law with his father, practiced his profession for several years at Minot and Au-

burn, and afterwards engaged in trade and manufacturing. He was a man of excellent judgment, exact in all his dealings and persevering in the execution of his plans. He was a firm friend of good order and good morals, took a deep interest in all measures affecting the welfare of the community, and for many years was a member of the Congregational church, to whose support he was a liberal contributor. His kindness of manner, sympathetic nature and improving conversation made him a delightful companion. After a residence of many years in Maine, where he spent most of his active life, he returned to his old home in Newburyport to spend his latter days. He died suddenly at the age of sixty-four while on a pleasure trip to *Somes' Sound*, *Mount Desert*. He was married four times. On September 2, 1822, he married Mary Holt, daughter of Jonathan and Joanna (Cobb) Cummings, of Norway, Maine, who died at Minot, October 6, 1829, at the age of twenty-five years six months. The children of Josiah and Mary (Cummings) Little were: Elizabeth Mary Todd, born at Lewiston, September 24, 1823, married George Hutchins Ambrose, a lumber dealer in Chicago, and died at Bay City, Michigan, January 10, 1904; Edward, born at Lewiston, June 25, 1825, a merchant in Chicago, who died there March 14, 1898; and Francis Brown, born at Minot, June 20, 1827, a lumber dealer in Chicago, who died suddenly at Grand Haven, Michigan, August 29, 1904. On March 30, 1830, Josiah Little married (second) Nancy Williams, daughter of William and Nancy (Brooks) Bradford, who died at Auburn, November 20, 1834, aged twenty-six years seven months. Children: Mary Cummings, born in Auburn, February 19, 1831, died September 18 that year; and Josiah, September 10, 1832, a banker at Amboy, Illinois, who died in Chicago, March 5, 1906. Josiah Little married (third) Sally, daughter of Thomas and Mehitabel (Raymond) Brooks. She was born May 3, 1807, at Alfred, Maine, and died at Auburn, April 15, 1840. Children: Charles Jenkins, born April 9, 1836, a manufacturer now residing at Newton, Massachusetts; Nancy Bradford, August 11, 1838, married Francis S. Spring, of San Francisco, where she died April 17, 1873; Horace Chapin, whose sketch follows. Two children named George died in infancy. On May 20, 1850, Josiah Little married Charlotte Ann, sister of his third wife, who was born December 26, 1817, and survived him, dying without children, January 26, 1898.

(VIII) Horace Chapin, third son of Jo-

siah (2) Little and his third wife, Sally (Brooks) Little, was born at Auburn, Maine, January 14, 1840. He was educated at the Lewiston Falls Academy, and early entered upon the printing and publishing business at Portland, Maine. For a short period the late Hon. James G. Blaine acted as editor of the newspaper issued by his firm. During the war he served as captain of Company B, Twenty-third Maine Infantry. He was subsequently engaged in the hardware business at Lewiston, Maine. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster, and held that office for two terms, proving a model official. In 1888 he was chosen mayor of his city, and was re-elected the following year. He had previously become a member of a long-established insurance firm, and, declining further public office, he bought the control of this business, to which he gave his attention during the remainder of his life. He died March 14, 1896. Captain Little was a skilled accountant, being repeatedly called upon to serve as auditor for the state and large corporations, and a most public-spirited and energetic citizen. His personality made him one of the most popular and widely esteemed men in the community. Generous, sympathetic and eminently companionable, the circle of his friends was as wide as that of his acquaintance. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a companion in the Maine Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Captain Little married, November 1, 1860, Rosa J., daughter of Jacob Herrick and Ellen (Blake) Roak, who was born at Auburn, May 6, 1843, and who survives him. Their six children: Nellie Roak, born at Portland, Maine, August 15, 1861, a graduate of Bates College in 1883, the wife of Professor Charles H. Clark, Sc. D., of Exeter, New Hampshire; Nancy Brooks, born at Auburn, October 8, 1864, of the class of 1887 at Bates College, the wife of Dr. Sherman G. Bonney, of Denver, Colorado; Jacob Roak, whose sketch follows; Charlotte Brooks, born at Lewiston, February 12, 1872, a graduate of Bates College in 1893, the wife of Dr. Ernest W. Emery, of Denver, Colorado; Rose, born April 1, 1873, the wife of Dr. Edgar Frank Conant, of Denver, Colorado; Lucy, born at Lewiston, July 13, 1879, died April 3, 1893.

(IX) Jacob Roak, only son of Captain Horace Chapin and Rosa (Roak) Little, was born at Lewiston, Maine, June 30, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Bates College in 1892. The next two years he spent in

a banking establishment at Denver, Colorado. He then returned to Lewiston, Maine, where he has since been a member, and is now the manager of the insurance firm of H. C. Little & Son, which has for a quarter of a century been one of the most prominent in Central Maine. Mr. Little inherits his father's business ability and social prominence, is a member of the Masons, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Maine Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has represented his native city in the state legislature for four years. He married, October 14, 1896, Mabel Hill, born January 24, 1873, daughter of Henry and Henrietta Adelaide (True) Lowell, of Auburn, Maine.

(For preceding generations see George Little I.)

(VII) Edward Toppan, son of  
LITTLE Edward and Hannah (Brown)

Little, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 29, 1809, and in 1812 accompanied his father and family to Portland, Maine, where his boyhood was spent. He attended the Portland Academy, then in charge of Bezaleel Cushman, and graduated in 1827 at Gardiner Lyceum, one of the earliest institutions in New England to offer a scientific as distinct from a classical course of study. He subsequently pursued the study of law in the office of his father at Danville, now Auburn, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practiced his profession in that city, being for several years in partnership with Hon. Nahum Morrill. He was always actively interested in the welfare of the place, and the latter portion of his life was given almost entirely to business enterprises looking to the development of the water power on the Little Androscoggin river. For a score of years he was trustee and treasurer of the Lewiston Falls Academy, established by his father. He was selectman in 1847-48-54, and served as town agent and a member of the school committee. He also represented his town in the Maine legislature in 1847-55-64-66. He was one of the first directors of the Maine Central Railroad Company and clerk of the board at his death. In June, 1859, he became judge of probate for Androscoggin county, and held the office till January, 1864. He married (first) Melinda, daughter of Rev. Weston B. and Harriet (Wines) Adams, of Lewiston Falls, by whom he had two sons, Edward Adams, born May 15, 1841, died April 14, 1876; and Weston Tappan, born April 17, 1842, died

August 26, 1865. He married (second) Lucy Jane, daughter of Zeba and Lepha (Peck) Bliss, who survived him, dying April 21, 1898, at Auburn. Their only child, George Thomas, was born May 14, 1857. Judge Edward Toppan Little died in Auburn, Maine, November 5, 1867.

(VIII) Edward Adams, son of Edward Toppan and Melinda (Adams) Little, was born in Auburn, Maine, May 15, 1841. He was educated at the Lewiston Falls Academy, now the Edward Little High School, engaged in the dry goods trade at Lewiston and subsequently became a shoe manufacturer at Auburn. He served as a director in the First National Bank, as a trustee of the Auburn Savings Bank, and in the city council of Auburn. He died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1876. He married, September 6, 1864, Susan Maria, daughter of William and Margaret (Duggan) Jordan, who survives him, residing with her sons in New York City. Their children were: Edward Toppan, born in Auburn, Maine, May 17, 1866, a graduate of Bowdoin College, A. B., 1887, A. M., 1890, LL.B. Boston University Law School, 1890, formerly a lawyer in Phoenix, Arizona, and now in the United States civil service in New York City; Horace, born October 3, 1868, resides in New York City; and Mabelle Susan, born May 6, 1872, a student at Wellesley College, died October 18, 1893, at Phoenix, Arizona.

(VIII) George Thomas, only son of Edward Toppan and Lucy Jane (Bliss) Little, was born in Auburn, Maine, May 14, 1857. He was prepared for college at the Edward Little High School, graduated at Bowdoin in 1877. After a year of travel in Europe, he taught Latin in Thayer Academy, Braintree, Massachusetts, 1878-82, and at Bowdoin College 1882-85. He became acting librarian in 1883, librarian and assistant in rhetoric in 1885, and since 1889 has devoted himself entirely to the library, which during this period has more than doubled in size, and its 100,000 volumes are now stored in one of the finest college library buildings in the country. He has served as recorder of the American Library Association, is a member of the American Library Institute, and was appointed chairman of the Maine Library Commission in 1899 by Governor Powers, a position he resigned in 1902. Mr. Little has been a member of the Maine Historical Society since 1879. He is the author of "Descendants of George Little of Newbury" (1877, enlarged edition 1882); "Memorial of Alpheus Spring Pack-



ard" (1885); "Historical Sketch of Bowdoin College" (1894), and has compiled the general catalogues and the obituary record of Bowdoin College since 1888. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from his alma mater in 1894. He married, December 18, 1884, Lilly Thayer Wright, daughter of George Homer and Sarah Ward (Weeks) Lane, of Braintree, Massachusetts, and their children are: Rachel Thayer, born October 2, 1885, at Auburn, a member of the class of 1909 at Smith College; Ruth Bliss, born April 19, 1887, at Brunswick, graduated at Bradford Academy, 1908; Edna, born and died June 12, 1889; George Toppan, born April 28, 1891; Noel Charlton, born December 25, 1895.

(For ancestry see George Little 1.)

(IV) Stephen, second child and LITTLE eldest son of Moses and Sarah (Jaques) Little, born May 19, 1719, died August 30, 1793, aged seventy-four. He lived for over twenty years after his marriage at Turkey Hill, afterwards upon a farm he owned on Sandy Lane, now North Atkinson street. He was one of the grantees of Newbury, Vermont, 1763, and also owned land in Bath and Hampstead, New Hampshire, and in Cumberland and Lincoln counties, Maine. He was representative in the legislature in 1776, and probably held other town offices. He was a man of sterling integrity, a prominent member and deacon of Dr. Spring's church at Newburyport. He married (first) June 5, 1743, Judith, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Coffin) Bailey, born February 15, 1724, died August 19, 1764; married (second) Mary Long, who died October 4, 1798, aged seventy-five years. She was the daughter of Benjamin Long. Their children were: Joshua (died young), Stephen, Joshua, Abner, Judith, Temperance, David and Jonathan (twins), and Jacob.

(V) Stephen (2), second child of Stephen (1) and Judith (Bailey) Little, born May 30, 1745, died July 11, 1800. He was a physician and lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. At the outbreak of the revolution he was quite prominent as a royalist, and was exiled by the state legislature, with Governor Wentworth and several others. He afterward served as a surgeon in the British navy and never returned to this country, but died in London, July 11, 1800. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Clement Jackson and sister of Dr. Hall Jackson, both distinguished physicians of Portsmouth. She died at Newbury, February 13, 1806, aged fifty-eight. Their

children were: Sarah, Judith, Mary, Stephen and Elizabeth.

(VI) Stephen (3), fourth child and only son of Dr. Stephen (2) and Sarah (Jackson) Little, born March 26, 1774, died March 22, 1852, aged seventy-eight. He was for several years a merchant in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and lost his entire property in one of the disastrous fires which visited that city in the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1807 he removed to Portland, Maine, where he continued his mercantile pursuits until two or three years previous to his death, when a severe accident disabled him for active business. He married, March, 1797, Rebecca, widow of William Caldwell, and daughter of Isaac Dodge, of Ipswich, who died in Portland, September 23, 1847, in the seventy-first year of her age. They had children: Harriet, Mary Pearson, Sarah Jackson, Hall Jackson, Ann Huntress, William Dodge, James Tucker, Francis Douglass, Isaac Prince, Charles Farley, Rebecca Caldwell, Susan Farley and Edward Payson.

(VII) Hall Jackson, fourth child and eldest son of Stephen (3) and Rebecca (Dodge) (Caldwell) Little, born in Portsmouth, July 5, 1803, died in Portland, Maine, September 30, 1864. He removed to Portland and was a dealer in stationery and manufacturer of blank books. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, and afterward a Republican. He was for a time a member of the city government. He married (first) 1827, Frances M., daughter of Ebenezer and Henrietta (Lowther) Sumner, who died in 1860; married (second) Mrs. Ellen W. Eveleth, of Windham, widow of ——— Eveleth, and daughter of John and Huldah (Hawkes) White. She was born 1835, died March 23, 1895, aged sixty years. One child, Frank Hall, was born to the second wife.

(VIII) Frank Hall, only son of Hall J. and Ellen W. (White) (Eveleth) Little, was born in Portland, June 18, 1860. He attended the public schools, was prepared for college by a private tutor, and in 1877 entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. Soon after graduation he entered the employ of Dana & Company, importers of salt, and served them till 1886. He then went with Duncan Brothers & Company, oil dealers, remaining until 1891, when the personnel and name of the company were changed, and the F. H. Little Oil Company, a corporation, was organized, with Mr. Little as treasurer and general manager. Mr. Little is

a staunch Republican and served his party in the city council in 1891-92, and in the board of aldermen in 1894-95. He is known as an energetic and shrewd business man, and always alive to the business interests of the city. In 1908 he was elected vice-president of the Portland Board of Trade, of which he has been an efficient member for several years. He is a member of the Athletic and Yacht clubs. He married, in Portland, October 19, 1882, Ella L., born in Indiana, August 9, 1860, daughter of Levi A. and Lucia (Tyrrell) Gray. Mr. Gray is proprietor of Gray's Portland Business College. Three children have been born of this marriage: Lucia E., September 30, 1883; Anita G., July 6, 1885; Ruth D., April 13, 1894.

(For ancestry see George Little I.)

(IV) Paul Little, eleventh child LITTLE and youngest son of Moses and Sarah (Jaques) Little, was born in Newbury, April 1, 1740. He was a goldsmith, and in 1761 went from Newbury to Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, where he followed his trade, also engaging in commerce. The bombardment of the town by the British in 1776 destroyed much of his property, his losses amounting in value to nearly seven hundred pounds, and he shortly afterward removed to Windham, Maine, where he engaged in farming. He served as a selectman in Windham, also as trial justice, and was highly respected. He died there February 11, 1818. He married (first) May 20, 1762, Hannah Emery, born February 12, 1744, died September 4, 1771, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Rolfe) Emery, of Newbury. August 30, 1772, he married (second) Mrs. Sarah Morton Souther, widow of Timothy Souther; she was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1743, and died in Windham, September 26, 1797. For his third wife he married Mrs. Sarah Emerson (nee Reddington), widow of Samuel Emerson, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, born March 9, 1762, daughter of Abraham Reddington, of Boxford, Massachusetts. She died May 25, 1817. In addition to three children who died in infancy, he had: Hannah and Paul, who were of his first union; Mary, Timothy, Moses and Thomas, of his second union; and Sarah, who was of his third marriage.

(V) Timothy Little, M. D., second child and eldest son of Paul and Sarah N. (Souther) Little, was born in Portland, October 27, 1776. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, studied medicine preliminarily with Dr. Jewell, of Ber-

wick, and took his degree at Dartmouth College. From about 1806 to 1824 he practiced in New Gloucester, Maine, as the leading physician in that locality, and removing to Portland in the latter year, he resided there until his death, November 27, 1849. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, contributing much to its literature; directing the preliminary studies of several students; collected a large anatomical museum, and took a profound interest in the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, Maine, which derived much benefit from the use of his collections and preparations. Having accepted the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, he founded a Swedenborgian church in Portland, and when occasion required he officiated as pastor. Dr. Little married Elizabeth Lowell, of Portland, born October 10, 1777, died November 24, 1853; children: 1. Haller, born May 3, 1808; died May 19, 1876. 2. John Lowell, see succeeding paragraph. 3. William Wallace, born September 11, 1811, died August 28, 1816. 4. Lowell, born April 23, 1814, died September 4, 1816. 5. Charles Henry, born August 9, 1817; married (first) Mary D. Whorf; (second) Carrie Clark, of Dorchester, Massachusetts; had one son by first marriage, Charles Wilkins, born February 2, 1847. Charles H. Little was officially connected with the Boston water department for considerably more than thirty years, serving with marked ability as cashier from the time of its establishment.

(VI) Captain John Lowell Little, second child of Dr. Timothy and Elizabeth (Lowell) Little, was born in New Gloucester, April 13, 1809. When sixteen years old he entered the merchant marine service, and in the short space of seven years had advanced through the different grades to the position of master. In 1833, during his second voyage as a captain, his ship was totally dismantled during a furious gale, and he was finally rescued by a passing vessel after having drifted about in mid-ocean for more than a week. A short time later, while in command of another ship, he rescued a vessel's officers and crew under similar circumstances. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he was in the port of New Orleans, and nothing but prompt and decisive action on his part prevented his ship from being confiscated by the Southern Confederacy. At the conclusion of that voyage he abandoned the sea. He was at one time a resident of Kennebunkport, and he spent his declining years with his son in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Captain Little married, September 15, 1834, Susan W. Walker, of Kenne-

bunkport, and she died November 18, 1862, aged fifty-two years eight months. Children: Lucy Augusta, born June 13, 1836; Clara Greenleaf, October 6, 1838, died March 5, 1839; Sarah Gerrish, born July 3, 1840; Abba Louisa, born June 7, 1842, died September 8, 1846; George Washington, who will be again referred to, and Susan Elizabeth, born January 17, 1853.

(VII) George Washington, fifth child and only son of Captain John L. and Susan W. (Walker) Little, was born in Kennebunkport, February 9, 1847. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, and concluded his studies at "Little Blue," a well-known preparatory school at Farmington, Maine. Prior to his majority he went to sea in the merchant service, and during his two and one-half years as a sailor made a voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence to Liverpool and back to the United States. Deciding to remain ashore, he secured a position in a wholesale drug house in Portland, but shortly afterward he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, as assistant cashier in the office of the Western Railroad Company, now a part of the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central system. He was subsequently appointed paymaster of the New York & New England railway, and when that corporation was consolidated with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway, he was retained in the same department, being at the present time paymaster for the entire system, with headquarters in New Haven. This position is both responsible and exacting, requiring the general supervision of a weekly payroll containing the accounts of forty thousand employees, and his annual disbursements amount to many millions of dollars. Although Mr. Little's duties necessitate his presence in his office in New Haven, he prefers to reside in Kennebunkport, and the little time he is able to spare from his business he spends in his native town. Politically he acts with the Republican party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order.

On January 14, 1873, Mr. Little was united in marriage with Annie C. Burgess, of Syracuse, New York. They have two children: 1. William Walker, born October 7, 1873; was graduated from Yale University in 1895, and is a civil engineer in the service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway. 2. Mary Agnes, born June 22, 1882, married, August 29, 1906, Ralph Andrews, of Kennebunk.

(For ancestry see George Little I.)

(VI) Michael, eldest child of LITTLE Colonel Josiah and Sarah (Toppan) Little, was born March 14, 1771, and died March 16, 1830. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1792, and was engaged in farming at Minot, Maine, where he died. He married (first) October 19, 1800, Sarah Stover, who died July 28, 1801. Married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Wallingford) Ricker. She was born November 5, 1776, and died March 18, 1864. They had one child, Josiah S., next mentioned.

(VII) Josiah Stover, only child of Michael and Sarah (Stover) Little, was born July 9, 1801, and died April 2, 1862. In consequence of his mother's death, which occurred within three weeks after his birth, he was taken into the family of his grandfather, Colonel Josiah Little, of Newbury, Massachusetts, where he grew up. He was early destined for business, but an accident befell him and he was sent to college, where he graduated in the class with Henry W. Longfellow, Franklin Pierce and other brilliant men. To his studies, preparatory and collegiate, he gave himself with an ardent and persevering ambition; nor did he fail to attain his object. To be proclaimed the best scholar in the best class that had graduated at Brunswick was no mean honor. Having studied the usual term in the office of Fessenden & Deblois, he practiced law in Portland four years and then relinquished the profession for more active business. He repeatedly represented Portland in the legislature, and was twice speaker of the house of representatives. He was also several times a candidate for congress, but failed of election, as his was the minority party. In politics a Whig while that party existed, when it broke up he preferred the Democrats to the Republicans, but it was chiefly with railroad enterprise that he identified his exertions and fortune and name. By appointment of the city of Portland in 1844 he was associated with Judge Preble to present to the authorities and citizens of Montreal the project of a railway communicating between that place and Portland, and when in 1848 Judge Preble resigned the presidency of the company, Mr. Little was chosen in the place and held that office seven years. It was he who first suggested to the board of directors the idea of leasing the road to the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. With all the negotiations for that lease, which proved so great a relief to the stockholders and



so beneficial to the city and state, he was from his official position intimately connected. By an accession of property at the death of his grandfather, Mr. Little was early placed at his ease, and thus missed the stimulus which might have pressed him forward to eminence in the forum, or what might have drawn him into the more dazzling and turbulent area of politics. He married, 1833, Abba Isabella Chamberlain, who was born in Vermont, 1816, died 1893, daughter of Joseph Chamberlain, of Boston. Mrs. Little was a brilliant woman and shone much in society. One daughter was born of this union, Abba Isabella. After Mr. Little's death his widow married (second) George T. Davis, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, who served some years as a congressman from Massachusetts. Mrs. Davis continued to reside in Portland after her second marriage.

(VIII) Abba Isabella, only child of Josiah S. and Abba Isabella (Chamberlain) Little, was born in Portland, 1840, married Charles B. Merrill (see Merrill VII), and died at Portland, Maine, in October, 1891.

(For preceding generation see George Little I.)

(II) Captain Joseph, second LITTLE child and eldest son of George and Alice (Poor) Little, was born September 22, 1653, died September 6, 1740. Captain Joseph was much more prominent in town affairs than his father. He was tythingman in 1685, and selectman in 1692-93, 1704-05. 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 him. In 1688 he was taxed for two houses, twelve acres of plowed land, twelve of meadow, twenty of pasture, two horses, one colt, five hogs, thirty sheep and thirty-two head of cattle. His lands were afterwards largely increased by inheritance and numerous purchases. He is believed to have lived at Turkey Hill from his marriage till 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, 1727, and proved October 1, 1740, he divides his household goods between his daughters Judith Moody and Sarah Thing, and gives one-third of the remainder of his estate to his daughter-in-law, Mary Little;

one-third to his grandson, Nathan; one-third to his grandson, Ebenezer. The latter was administrator with the will annexed. The appraisal was £173 8s. 6d. He married, October 31, 1677, Mary, daughter of Tristram and Judith (Somerby) (Greenleaf) Coffin, born November 12, 1657, died November 28, 1725. Children: Judith, Joseph, George, Sarah, Enoch, Tristram, Moses, Daniel and Benjamin.

(III) Deacon Daniel, eighth child and sixth son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Coffin) Little, was born January 13, 1692. He early went to Haverhill, where he was engaged in business as a tanner for several years. In February, 1728, he was chosen deacon of the church. He also held several town offices. On the incorporation of Hampstead, New Hampshire, which was originally part of Haverhill, he was named in the charter to call the first town meeting. He lived there till his death in November, 1777, a leading man and influential citizen, serving several times as selectman and moderator. He held for several years a magistrate's commission, did a large amount of legal business, and solemnized many marriages. According to tradition he was noted for his extensive knowledge of the Bible. In his will, dated December 31, 1770, he gives his son Daniel £40, divides his household goods between his daughters Sarah Ayer, Ruth Smith and the heirs of Elizabeth Kimball; gives a cow to each of his grandsons John and Joseph Tallant, and leaves the rest of his property, real and personal, to his son Samuel. His first two children were born in Newbury, the others in Haverhill. He married (first) in 1712, Abiah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ayer) Clement, of Haverhill, who was born September 12, 1692, died August 24, 1766. He married (second) February 11, 1768, Hannah Morrill, widow of Jacob Currier, of Hampstead. His children, all by first wife, were: Samuel, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Abiah, Daniel, Hannah, Judith, Ruth and Abigail.

(IV) Samuel, eldest child of Deacon Daniel and Abiah (Clement) Little, was born in Newbury, April 23, 1714, died January 16, 1798. He lived in Atkinson, and soon afterwards in Hampstead, New Hampshire. In each place he was a prominent citizen. In the latter he served as selectman for several years, and was twelve times moderator of the annual town meeting. He was a member of the provincial congress which met at Exeter in 1775-76, and was an earnest and active patriot. He held for many years a magistrate's commission, and

transacted considerable legal business. He joined the First Church in Plaistow, May 22, 1737. He married (first) Hannah Sewell, and (second) December 14, 1738, Sarah Follansbee, born March, 1721, died March 5, 1805. His children, all by second wife, were: Moses, Joshua, Mary, Abigail, Sarah, Daniel, Elizabeth, Tristram, Samuel and Abiah.

(V) Captain Joshua, second child of Samuel and Sarah (Follansbee) Little, was born September 17, 1741, died November 3, 1821. He served as a lieutenant in the revolutionary war at Castine and at Crown Point, and was for several years at the head of a company in the state militia. "The Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" contains the following record: "Joshua Little, First Lieutenant, Capt. Meeres (also given Morres) Carr's (9th) co., 2d Lincoln Co. regt., of Mass. militia; list of officers chosen by the several companies in said regiment, as returned by Joseph North, field officer; ordered in council Aug. 23, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned July (?) 23, 1776; also, 1st Lieutenant, Capt. Meeres Carr's detachment, Col. Joseph North's regt.; service, 1 day; detachment assisted at the retaking of the mastship "Gruell"; roll dated Newcastle, Sept. 15, 1777; also Lieutenant, Capt. John Blunt's Co., Maj. William Lithgow's detachment of militia; service from Sept. 10, 1779, to Nov. 10, 1779, 2 mos., at Penobscot, defending frontiers of Lincoln Co." He was one of the first settlers in Whitefield, Maine, and a very active business man. He was engaged in farming, lumbering, and owned and operated a saw mill. He represented the town in the Massachusetts legislature when Whitefield was incorporated. He died November 3, 1821. He married (first) in Brunswick, Maine, Lydia Brown, and (second) January 31, 1794, in Hampstead, New Hampshire, Mrs. Ruhamah (Burnham) Blaisdell, who died December, 1849, aged ninety-two. By first wife four children: Joshua, Samuel, Abijah and Daniel; by second wife, one child, Ruth.

(VI) Samuel (2), second son and child of Joshua and Lydia (Brown) Little, was born September 2, 1772, died December 20, 1849. He was a farmer and lived in Pittston, Maine, where he died. He married, 1799, Sally, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Platt) Noyes, who died July 1, 1836, aged fifty-eight. Children: Susan, John, Moses, David, Eli, Sarah, Samuel, Mary Ann, Julia, Hannah, Sylvester.

(VII) Samuel (3), fifth son and seventh child of Samuel (2) and Sally (Noyes) Little,

was born in Pittston, June 3, 1811. He went to Whitefield in 1834, and was engaged in farming there till 1867, when he removed to Bowdoinham, where he continues to reside. He is a Baptist in religious belief, a Democrat in politics, and while in Whitefield was selectman, town treasurer, and held other town offices. He married, November 21, 1833, Hannah, daughter of John and Sarah (Hutchings) Boynton, of Bristol. Children: Henrietta, Albion, Hartwell, Harriet, Lois Boynton, Celia, Henrietta Augusta, Melissa, Amanda, John and Frank (twins).

(VIII) Albion, second child and eldest son of Samuel (3) and Hannah (Boynton) Little, was born in Whitefield, January 22, 1836. He received his education in the district schools of Whitefield and at the Alma high school. After teaching several years he went to Portland and was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1861 he entered into a partnership with his employer, and from a flourishing business they passed into the wholesale. On the retirement of the senior partner in 1872, the firm name was changed to A. Little & Company, under which a large and successful business has since been carried on. Mr. Little is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics has always been a Republican. He has held many positions of honor and trust, served as president of the common council of Portland, and as alderman of that city. In 1877 he was appointed trustee of the state reform school, and soon after chosen president of the board, a position he filled with marked success, manifesting much interest in the management of the school, which has taken high rank among kindred institutions. He married, December 24, 1861, Sarah Ellen, born in Portland, January 12, 1840, daughter of Deacon Henry B. and Sarah (Hill) Hart. Children: 1. Alice May, born May 26, 1863, married E. F. Davis. 2. Florence Kingman, August 18, 1865, married Fremont O. Keene. 3. Albion Hart, died young. 4. Sarah Ellen, November 9, 1869, married George C. Deake. 5. Albion Henry, mentioned below. 6. Maud Garfield, September 19, 1881, married Moulton H. Neale. (See Melcher.)

(IX) Albion Henry, fifth child and second son of Albion and Sarah Ellen (Hart) Little, was born in Portland, June 21, 1876. He attended the Portland public schools, graduating from the high school in 1895. He then took up the study of medicine, taking the course at the Maine Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1899. Subsequently he took a course at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary,

which he completed in 1900. In 1905 he began the practice of his profession in Portland, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and has met with gratifying success. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Portland Medical Society, the Maine Medical Society, and the American Association of Medicine and Science, also of the Portland Athletic, the Yacht and Canoe clubs.

Most of the Melchers of New Hampshire and many of those of Maine are descended from Edward Melcher, who was of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1684, and died there in 1695. It is not improbable that the gallant soldier, successful merchant and distinguished citizen whose sketch follows was a descendant of the sturdy Edward of Portsmouth.

Major Holman Staples, son of James H. and Nancy (Curtis) Melcher, was born in Topsham, June 30, 1841. He attended the district schools, and at the age of fifteen years entered Maine State Seminary, now Bates College. He had nearly completed the course in that institution when he enlisted, August 29, 1862, as a private in Company B of the Twentieth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a corporal. His regiment was in active service for nearly three years and he participated in some of the fiercest battles of the civil war, being at Antietam, Shepards-town Ford, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Five Forks, Appomattox, and others of less note. At Fredericksburg he was promoted on the field for gallantry to sergeant major. This appointment was made by Colonel Ames, who subsequently, April 20, 1863, appointed him first lieutenant of Company F. At Gettysburg his company, which carried the regimental colors, did brilliant service in saving Little Round Top. His captain being wounded early in the battle, Lieutenant Melcher took command of the company and was at its head when the regiment charged the enemy at this point. He was appointed by Colonel Chamberlain acting adjutant of the regiment, and thus served until the reorganization of the army by General Grant in March, 1864. He was then assigned to the command of Company F, and thus served through the Wilderness. In the first day's fighting at Spottsylvania he was severely wounded and was sent home to recuperate. He returned to the front in October, having been promoted in July to a captaincy. But on account of his wounds he was unable to perform service on foot and was

assigned to duty on the staff of General G. K. Warren, commanding the fifth corps, and continued on the staff of General Charles Griffin, who succeeded to the command of the corps, and then as inspector general on the staff of General Chamberlain, in which position he was serving when mustered out in July, 1865. Three months before being mustered out he was brevetted major for meritorious service at Five Forks and Appomattox. In 1864, under the guns of Petersburg, he cast his first vote for President Lincoln. At the close of the war Major Melcher removed to Portland, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. Soon after going there he became one of the firm of Churchill, Hunt & Melcher, wholesale grocers. Mr. Hunt retiring in 1869. This firm continued till it was dissolved in 1881, and thereafter Mr. Melcher conducted the business under the firm name of H. S. Melcher & Company. The business was incorporated as the H. S. Melcher Company, and so continues. As a business man Mr. Melcher had few superiors. Careful and conservative in all his operations, avoiding speculative ventures, he was highly successful, and under his personal direction his business grew to large proportions, extending over Maine and portions of New Hampshire and Vermont. He was public spirited and identified with all the movements looking to the city's interest, the best welfare of its citizens and the prosperity of its religious and educational institutions and public business organizations. He was for years president of the Wholesale Grocers' and Flour Dealers' Association, was also president of the Merchants' Loan and Building Association, a director of the Cumberland National Bank, was president of the Twelfth Maine Regiment Association, and a prominent member of the Portland Exchange and Board of Trade. He was also past commander of Bosworth Post, registrar of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Free Street Baptist Church, and was for several years president of the Memorial Day Commission. In 1880 he was elected to the city council, and re-elected the following year. In 1882-83 he was a member of the board of aldermen. In the selection of Major Melcher, who served as the mayor of Portland in the two municipal years of 1889-90, the city followed the example that it had taken in 1876, when General Fessenden was elected, choosing for its chief magistrate a gentleman who had made a brilliant record in the civil war. He was nominated without opposition, February 27, and on March 5 following was



elected by a vote of 3,026, and 2,244 for Mr. Wilson, his chief opponent. He recommended that the name of Market Square be changed to Monument Square, a recommendation which was followed by the city government. On Memorial Day of this year the corner stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was laid with appropriate exercises. In 1890 Major Melcher was renominated, and on March 4 re-elected by a vote of 2,988 to 2,171 for his leading competitor, Captain Deering. During his administration the Fort Allen lot on the Eastern promenade was purchased at a cost of \$15,000, the vicinity of the Union station was named Railway Square, and the Grand Army of the Republic held its annual meeting in Portland. During the administration of Major Melcher the city debt was reduced to \$340,000 and the rate of taxation fifty cents a thousand. With the exception of representing Portland in the lower house of the legislature in 1898, Major Melcher held no public office after his retirement from the mayoralty. As mayor of the city he was a conscientious, painstaking executive, devoting a great deal of his time to the public business. His administration was clean and aggressive, one of the most successful in the history of the city. Personally Mayor Melcher was a modest but most delightful companion, and of him it can be said without exaggeration that at all times and at all places he was a gentleman. He was sympathetic and kind hearted, being ever ready to lend his aid and influence to a just cause. Among the members of the Grand Army he was admired and respected, especially by those of its members who were his comrades in the rebellion, in which he played a brilliant and conspicuous rôle.

Holman S. Melcher married (first) in June, 1868, Ellen M. McLellan, of Portland, who died in May, 1872. He married (second) May 21, 1874, Alice E. Hart, born in Portland, daughter of Deacon Henry B. and Sarah (Hill) Hart, of Portland. The children of Henry B. and Sarah (Hill) Hart were: Henry Augustus, Sarah E. and Alice E. To Major and Mrs. Melcher was born one child, Georgiana Hill, born in Portland, married Harry Tukey Johnson. (See Little VIII, preceding this.)

Thomas Chickering, the CHICKERING English ancestor, of whom there is record, was of Wymondham, England, and died before 1538. He married Clare Brown.

(II) Stephen, son of Thomas Chickering,

resided in Wicklewood, England, and died in 1576. He married Anne or Agnes Dey.

(III) Henry, son of Stephen Chickering, died in 1627. He resided in Ringsford, England, and had a wife Mary. Children: 1. Dr. Henry, born in England; was proprietor of Salem, 1639; admitted to church at Dedham with his wife, January 29, 1640-41; admitted freeman, June 2, 1641; deacon; elected deputy to general court, but was excused from duty, being on the ship to go to England, October 23, 1647. He was buried July 22, 1671, aged twenty-two years. In his will he bequeathed to wife, Elizabeth (Hackburne); to kinsman, Nathaniel Chickering, living with him; to pastor, John Allen; to church and school of Dedham; to son John, of Charlestown. 2. Simeon, mentioned below. 3. Probably Francis.

(IV) Simeon, son of Henry Chickering, died in 1674. He lived in Wrentham, England, and married, in 1635, Prudence ———.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Simeon Chickering, was born in England, in 1647, baptized at Wrentham, October 8, 1647, died October 21, 1694. He came to America, and settled first in that part of Dedham called Dedham Island, on what was later known as the Fuller place. In 1694 he removed to what is now Dover, Massachusetts, having acquired through grant and purchase a tract of land of a thousand acres. He built a house on the site of the present homestead now or lately occupied by George Ellis Chickering. The first house was taken down in 1767 and a new one erected on the spot, which was remodeled in 1867 and is now standing. The homestead has remained in the family until the present time. He married (first) December 30, 1668, Mary Judson, who died soon. He married (second) December 3, 1674, Lydia Fisher, born July 14, 1652, died July 17, 1737, daughter of Captain Daniel and Abigail (Marriot) Fisher, of Dedham. About the year 1671 she went into the family of Rev. John Russel, of Hadley, and for a year or more waited upon the regicides Whalley and Goff, who had fled to this country from the wrath of Charles II. Nathaniel died October 21, 1694. Children: 1. Prudence, born September 9, 1675; died November 26, 1675. 2. Nathaniel, born March 28, 1677; mentioned below. 3. Lydia, born October 1, 1678; married Thomas Metcalf. 4. Mary, born December 15, 1680; married Nathan Alden. 5. John, born November 22, 1682; died January 16, 1714. 6. Abigail, born March 20, 1684-85; died unmarried. 7. Daniel, born July 1, 1687; died February 10, 1718. 8. Samuel, born Feb-

ruary 14, 1689; married Mary Harding. 9. Esther, born May 7, 1694; married Ebenezer Ware.

(VI) Deacon Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) Chickering, was born March 28, 1677, and died at Dover, January 16, 1747. He resided at Dedham, and was selectman in 1733. Before the organization of the Dover church the family attended the church in South Natick, and Nathaniel was a deacon. He married, August 14, 1700, Mary Thorp, who died September 1, 1715, daughter of James and Hannah Thorp. He married (second) January 26, 1716, Deborah Wight, who died January 16, 1746-47, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Wight. Children: 1. Nathaniel, born April 15, 1701. 2. Mary, February 25, 1703. 3. Jeremiah, May 20, 1705. 4. Eliphalet, November 24, 1707. 5. Hannah. 6. David, March 24, 1710. 7. Mary, August 9, 1712. 8. John, August 23, 1715; married Mary ——. 9. Joseph, born May 5, 1717; mentioned below. 10. Daniel, born December 30, 1718; married Keziah Ellis. 11. Deborah, born April 9, 1722. 12. Lydia, September 12, 1723.

(VII) Joseph, son of Deacon Nathaniel (2) Chickering, was born May 5, 1717, and died November 28, 1754. He had a farm on the original estate, which was later known as the Haven farm. The house is still or was lately standing. He was in the revolution, a minuteman from Dover, in Captain Ebenezer Brattle's company, and answered the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He married, February 7, 1744, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Josiah and Hannah (Fisher) Newell, of Needham. Children: 1. Experience, born November 10, 1744; died September 29, 1746. 2. Rebecca, born August 4, 1746; married June 14, 1764, Lemuel Richards. 3. Joseph, born September 10, 1748; died December 4, 1754. 4. Deborah, born June 3, 1751; died December 3, 1754. 5. Jabez; see forward.

(VIII) Rev. Jabez Chickering, son of Joseph Chickering, was born at Dover, November 4, 1753, and died at South Dedham, March 12, 1812. He was one of the first from the "Springfield Parish" to graduate from Harvard College, in 1774. He was the second minister of the church at South Dedham, now Norwood. He married, April 22, 1777 (intentions dated March 28, 1777), Hannah, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Sumner) Balch. Her father was Mr. Chickering's predecessor. Children, born in Dedham: 1. Lucy, March 30, 1778. 2. Joseph, April 30,

1780; mentioned below. 3. Jabez, August 28, 1782. 4. Elizabeth, June 28, 1785. 5. Thomas Balch, April 24, 1788.

(IX) Rev. Joseph Chickering, son of Rev. Jabez Chickering, was born in South Dedham, April 30, 1780, and died January 27, 1844, at Phillipston, where he was buried. He was graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1799, and studied theology there under Professor Tappan. He was ordained minister of the Woburn church, March 28, 1804. He continued in this pastorate with much success. He was dismissed at his own request with the sanction of a council, April 11, 1821. He accepted a call to the church at Phillipston, and was installed as minister there July 10, 1822. At his own request he was dismissed July 16, 1835, on account of age and bodily infirmity. He continued to reside in Phillipston to the end of his life. While he was pastor at Woburn, one hundred and sixty-four members were added to the church, and 270 persons baptized. He married (first) 1805, Betsey White, died November 3, 1815, aged thirty-two years, daughter of Deacon John White, of Concord. He married (second) Sarah Abbot Holt, of Albany, Maine, daughter of Jacob and Rhoda Holt. She was born at Andover, Massachusetts. Children of first wife: 1. Rev. John White, born March 19, 1808; mentioned below. 2. Joseph, born January 9, 1810; a mechanic of much skill; went west; married April 3, 1833, at Phillipston, Ameline Jones. 3. Ruth, died October 27, 1815, aged three years four months. 4. Henry, died November 14, 1815, aged twenty months. Children of second wife: 5. Abbot, born 1822; \*died June 11, 1842, aged twenty years six months. 6. Benjamin, born at Phillipston, November 18, 1824. 7. Betsey, died October 19, 1825, aged two days.

(X) Rev. John White Chickering, son of Rev. Joseph Chickering, was born at Woburn, March 19, 1808; died December 9, 1880. He graduated at Middlebury College in the class of 1826. He was ordained pastor of the High Street Congregational Church of Portland, Maine, and rounded out a very useful and successful pastorate of thirty years in that parish. He was for many years secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, and a strong and potent influence in the temperance movement all his life. He received the degree of D. D. from his alma mater. He married, November 9, 1830, Frances Eveline Knowlton, born 1809, daughter of Deacon Joseph Knowlton. She died May 30, 1885, aged seventy-six



Prof. W. Chickering





years. Children, born at Bolton: 1. John White, September 11, 1831; mentioned below. 2. Joseph Knowlton, 1846.

(XI) Professor John White Chickering, son of Rev. John White Chickering, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1831. He attended the public schools, and entered Bowdoin College on June 23, 1849. He was orator of his class in both junior and senior years; was graduated with the class of 1852, with the degree of A. B.; was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa for high rank in scholarship, and delivered the Latin salutatory at commencement. He received the degree of A. M. in 1855. From 1852 to 1858 he was a teacher in the public schools at Bucksport, Foxcroft, Corinna and Portland, Maine, and at Ovid, New York. He decided to study for the ministry, and was graduated in 1860 from the Bangor Theological Seminary. He was installed as minister of the Congregational Church at Springfield, Vermont. He resigned this pastorate in 1863. From 1865 to 1870 he was pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Exeter, New Hampshire. He was elected secretary of the Vermont Bible Society in 1863. In 1870 he accepted the chair of natural history in the Deaf Mute College at Washington, D. C., and held this professorship until 1900, when he retired from active teaching, but still continues to lecture on pedagogy in Gallaudet College and Howard University, Washington City. He is a member of the following societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Social Science Association, Philosophical Society, Anthropological Society, Biological Society, National Geographic Society, Choral Society, Appalachian Mountain Club, Civic Centre Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He has contributed liberally to various scientific periodicals, reviews and newspapers.

Professor Chickering married, December 18, 1856, Luciana Jameson, daughter of Rev. Thomas Jameson, of Gorham, Maine; she died November 9, 1893. Children: John Jameson, Frances Elizabeth and Luciana. His residence is at the Portner, Washington City.

(XII) John Jameson Chickering, son of Professor John White Chickering, was born in Gorham, Maine, September 27, 1857. He was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1879, and was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. From 1879 to 1892 he was principal of the Wallack School, Washington, D. C. During several years of this time he was in charge of the department of physiology

and hygiene in the National Deaf Mute (now Gallaudet) College in Washington City. He also read law, and graduated from the Columbian (now George Washington) University Law School with the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M., and was admitted to the District of Columbia bar on examination. From 1892 to 1894 he was principal of the Columbian University Preparatory School; from 1894 to 1898 superintendent of schools at Flushing, Long Island, New York. From 1898 to the present time he has been district superintendent of schools of New York City, Borough of Queens.

Mr. Chickering married, October 28, 1893, Anne E. Russell, daughter of Hon. William A. Russell, of Boston, Massachusetts. Child: John Jameson Jr., born in Boston, October 31, 1906.

This name is one which has been familiarly connected with science and the fine arts for many years, and the bearers of it who emigrated to this country and their descendants have not allowed its luster to become dimmed. The members of this illustrious family came to America early in the seventeenth century. Several of their immediate descendants were in the revolutionary war, and bravely bore their share in that struggle.

(I) William Moore was born in North Anson, Somerset county, Maine, May 9, 1798, and died in 1853. His profession was that of civil engineer and architect. In his early manhood he went to the south and practiced his profession. He took up his residence first in the city of Mobile, Alabama. He planned and erected some of the finest public and private buildings in the south, where he accumulated a large fortune. He was largely interested in railroad and steamship lines and was an extensive landholder in Alabama, Texas, and other places. He owned a large number of slaves, which was necessary under the condition of affairs then existing in the country. Upon his retirement from business in 1851 he gave them all their freedom papers, as well as a sufficient sum of money to each to give them their start in the various branches of skilled labor. Mr. Moore did not believe in slavery. He married Almeda Wyman, who was born in Skowhegan, Maine, where her father was an editor for many years. She was a noted beauty, and miniatures of her were frequently painted by noted artists. Her brother, Hon. Asa N. Wyman, was a state senator in the legislature of Maine, but sub-

sequently went to the Mexican war as a captain. At the conclusion of that war he went from Mexico to California, and was one of the "Forty-Niners." Mr. Wyman was for many years editor and owner of several California papers. He died in Washington, in 1869.

(II) Hon. Edward Bruce Moore, son of William and Almeda (Wyman) Moore, was born on a farm near North Anson, Maine, December 25, 1851. He was the youngest of a family of nine. His grandfather, William Paine, of Anson, Maine, was born in Woolwich, Maine, November, 1760, and died October 14, 1846. He enlisted in the Continental army at the age of sixteen years, his military record being as follows: A private in Captain Wiley's company, Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment, in which he served from March 11, 1777, to December 31, 1779. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Cherry Valley, Ticonderoga, Brandywine, and many others. After his discharge from the army he was ordained in 1808 as a preacher in the Baptist church, with which he was identified until his death. He traveled extensively, and was an ardent worker in the interest of his church. He was married sixty years, and was the father of sixteen children.

Hon. Edward Bruce Moore was scarcely more than an infant when his father died, and his mother, in order to give her children greater advantages afforded by a new country, moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. His education was acquired in the public schools of Grand Rapids, and under private tuition. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He took a two years' review course at the National University Law School in Washington, D. C. His oldest brother, George Owen, after traveling extensively in foreign countries, also took up his residence in Washington, where he was secretary under the Grant administration, to the Spanish and American Claims Commission. He was honored by receiving his appointment from both governments, Spain and the United States. He, like his mother, engaged in literary pursuits. His letters in the Washington and other papers, describing his travels, were widely read and copied. Two other brothers, Heman N. and Malcolm M., both went into the army during the civil war, and were majors in the Fifth and Seventh Regiments of Cavalry, respectively, serving under General Custer. They were wounded and brought to Washington from the front. Their mother came on to nurse them, and finally, in 1865, she

moved with the family from Grand Rapids to Washington, where they have since lived.

Edward Bruce Moore was a page in the United States senate during 1865-66, and with the exception of the few years he was away completing his education, has resided in Washington. He entered the service of the United States Patent Office as an assistant examiner in 1883. He rose through the various grades to law clerk to the commissioner, and principal examiner, and was then sent to Europe by President McKinley as a representative of this government to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Upon his return from Paris he was appointed, on his record and wholly without political influence, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, which position he held until June, 1907, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt, Commissioner of Patents, which position he now holds. He was sent by the State Department in August, 1908, as the sole delegate representing the United States at the International Congress at Stockholm, Sweden. At the conclusion of that Congress he went to Berlin, where he was successful in negotiating a treaty with Germany which abrogated the "Working Clause" in the patent laws of that country, for which effort he received the thanks of the Department of State, and the plaudits of the inventors, manufacturers, and exporters of the entire United States. Mr. Moore was appointed to all the positions he ever held strictly through merit. He is the first Commissioner of Patents in a period of one hundred and eighteen years of our American patent system who was promoted through merit to the head of that most important and very highly technical bureau.

Mr. Moore has been president of the Michigan State Society of Washington, D. C., and is president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Cosmos Club, Country Club, and the Press Club of Washington. He was made an honorary member at the same time with President Taft and Senator Carter, of Montana, of the legal fraternity Phi Alpha Delta. He has a very extensive acquaintance throughout the world with scientific men and prominent men in all walks of life.

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Deacon John Pearson was  
PEARSON born in Yorkshire, England,  
in 1615, was married in Eng-  
land, and came with his wife Maudlen to  
Saugus (Lynn), Massachusetts Bay Colony,  
in 1637, and to Reading in 1639. He was  
one of the seven heads of families that formed



the First Church at Reading, and he took a prominent part in founding the town, being deacon of the church which was the basis of the town government. Deacon John and Maudlen Pearson had three children born in Lynn and two in Reading, their names in the order of their birth being: Mary, Bertha, Sarah, John (q. v.), James.

(II) John (2), eldest son and fourth child of Deacon John (1) and Maudlen Pearson, was born in Reading, 1650 or 1653, died in 1720. He was known as Captain Pearson, and was a representative for the town of Lynn in the general court of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1710. He married, about 1677. ——— Kendall. Children: 1. James, born 1678, married ——— Swain. 2. Tabitha, married ——— Goodwin. 3. John, married ——— Batcheller. 4. Rebecca, born 1686. 5. Kendall (q. v.). 6. Susanna, born 1690, married ——— Gould. 7. Mary, born 1692, married ——— Eaton. 8. Thomas, born 1694. 9. Ebenezer, born 1696. 10. Sarah. 11. Abigail. 12. Elizabeth.

(III) Kendall, third son and fifth child of Captain John and ——— (Kendall) Pearson, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, 1688, died in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1768. He married ——— Boardman, had one child Thomas (q. v.).

(IV) Thomas, only child of Kendall and ——— (Boardman) Pearson, was born probably at Lynn in 1709. Married ——— Lewis, and among their children was Thomas (q. v.).

(V) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and ——— (Lewis) Pearson, was born February 12, 1733. He enlisted in the navy and served until November 5, 1749. He married Martha ———, born August 8, 1730. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born December 7, 1748, died March 24, 1749. 2. A daughter, stillborn, April 12, 1750. 3. Nathaniel, August 3, 1754, died October 24, 1758. 4. Thomas, birth unknown. 5. Martha, September 13, 1757. 6. Eunice, February 12, 1760. 7. Sarah, October 7, 1762, died September 18, 1764. 8. A son, stillborn, March 17, 1765. 9. Louis, born July 22, 1766. 10. Hannah, February 23, 1770. 11. Woodbridge (q. v.).

(VI) Woodbridge, youngest child of Thomas (2) and Martha Pearson, was born September 18, 1772, died in his carriage while on his return from Swansville to his home in Morrill, Maine, November 3, 1848. He was among the early settlers of Unity, Maine; from there removed to Montville, Maine, 1814, and about 1829 took up his residence in Morrill. He married Mary Whitney, born Octo-

ber 7, 1780, died November 29, 1861, daughter of Rev. John and Joanna (Fox) Whitney. Children: 1. Martha, born in Unity, Maine, June 26, 1799, died in Montville, Maine, September 22, 1890; married, February 1, 1824, William Alexander. 2. Trial, Unity, Maine, November 6, 1800, died November 8, 1888, in Montville; married Martha Witham. 3. Joanna, November 16, 1802. 4. Samuel, April 27, 1804, died in Belfast, Maine, March 18, 1897; married (first) Desire Ellis; (second) Mrs. Mary Waterman. 5. Fannie, Unity, Maine, March 16, 1806, died in Swansville, Maine, January 27, 1882; married Elisha Ellis. 6. Louis, Unity, Maine, April 6, 1808, died about 1843; married Henry Warren. 7. Orrison, Unity, Maine, June 11, 1810, died March 30, 1818. 8. Mary, Unity, Maine, November 22, 1812, died in Montville, Maine; married Thomas Nickerson. 9. John Charles, Montville, Maine, March 18, 1817, died July 29, 1886, in Morrill; married Eliza Jackson. 10. Thomas (q. v.). 11. Hannah, October 31, 1819, died in Montville, Maine, November 17, 1821. 12. Jeremiah, July 5, 1823, died in Portland Hospital, July 17, 1898; married (first) Mary Doten; (second) Ursula Gould.

(VII) Thomas, son of Woodbridge and Mary (Whitney) Pearson, was born in Montville, Maine, January 4, 1819, died there October 24, 1890. He conducted farming operations in Morrill, Maine, from whence he went to Montville and there resided on a farm the remainder of his days. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, October 18, 1846, Melvina Doten, born in Waldo county, Maine, October 28, 1831, and late in life removed to Maplewood, Massachusetts, where she lived with her eldest son, Joseph O. Children: 1. Joseph Orrison, born December 22, 1847, married, March 18, 1874, Mehitable Plummer, born November 9, 1849, died August 6, 1891; children: i. Fred Alton, born April 23, 1876, married, July, 1904, Orpha Hicklin; ii. Maud Melvina, July 31, 1878, died September 20, 1880; iii. Joseph Lavell, March 13, 1880, married, January 7, 1902, Eva S. Taylor, two children: Myrtle Florence, born July 17, 1904, and Marion Eva, June 2, 1907; iv. Hattie Orrie, March 3, 1886; v. Thomas Ray, March 5, 1888. 2. Lucy E., March 19, 1850, died February 28, 1854. 3. Eugene Lavell, December 10, 1853, lives in Massachusetts; married, July 31, 1884, Margaret McLean. 4. Josiah Wilson, April 7, 1856, died in Providence, Rhode Island, December 1, 1901; was a physician and sur-

geon; married, November 26, 1884. Carrie Crockett, one child. Keith Nelson, born September 1, 1888. 5. Eddy Vivan, May 19, 1861, died July 5, 1861. 6. Nelson Rich (q. v.). 7. Thomas Norman, June 2, 1865, was a physician in the town of Morrill, Maine; married, June, 1894, Lilla Hatch. 8. George Edwin, July 31, 1867, lives in New Jersey; married, August 24, 1892, Elizabeth ———, one child, Madge Melvina, born August 24, 1893. 9. John Woodbridge, April 21, 1871, resides in Waterville, Maine; married, November 27, 1901, Bertha Rollins.

(IX) Nelson Rich, son of Thomas and Melvina (Doten) Pearson, was born in Morrill, Maine, February 6, 1863. He attended the public schools of his native town and the academies at Albion and China, Maine. He attended the East Maine Conference Seminary from 1886 to 1890. He began preaching and exhorting in the Methodist churches at Ripley and Harmony, in 1888, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Andrews at Dover, Maine, in 1890. He was stationed at Vanceboro and Lambert Lake in 1890-92; was ordained elder by Bishop Goodell at Rockland in 1892; was itinerant generally for two years at Easton, Spragues Mills, South Presque Isle, China, East Vassalboro, Rockport (four years), Carabou (three years), Columbia Falls (one year), Pembroke, Sullivan, Sorrento, and was appointed to Waldoboro, Lincoln county, in the spring of 1908. He was initiated as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Belfast; of the Knights of Pythias at West Sullivan; of the David A. Hooper Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at West Sullivan, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Carabou. He married, April 4, 1892, Emma M., daughter of Simeon H. and Huldah (Kendall) Perkins, of South Paris, Maine. Huldah (Kendall) Perkins was born in Berlin, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Ruth Hutchins, born in Easton, Maine, April 26, 1893. 2. Carl Rees Thomas, Rockport, Maine, June 30, 1896, died there December 6, 1898. 3. Esther Charlotte, Carabou, October 31, 1901.

The Gannett family of America were from England. Two brothers and a sister were among the early settlers. Judith Gannett, aged twenty-six, came in the ship "Francis," of Ipswich, April 30, 1634, and lived in the family of John Coggeshall, being admitted to the Boston church September 7, 1634; married at Scituate, September 20, 1636, Robert

Shelley. She was received in the church at Barnstable in 1644, being dismissed from Boston, July 14, 1644. Anne Shelley, sister of Robert, also lived in the Coggeshall family.

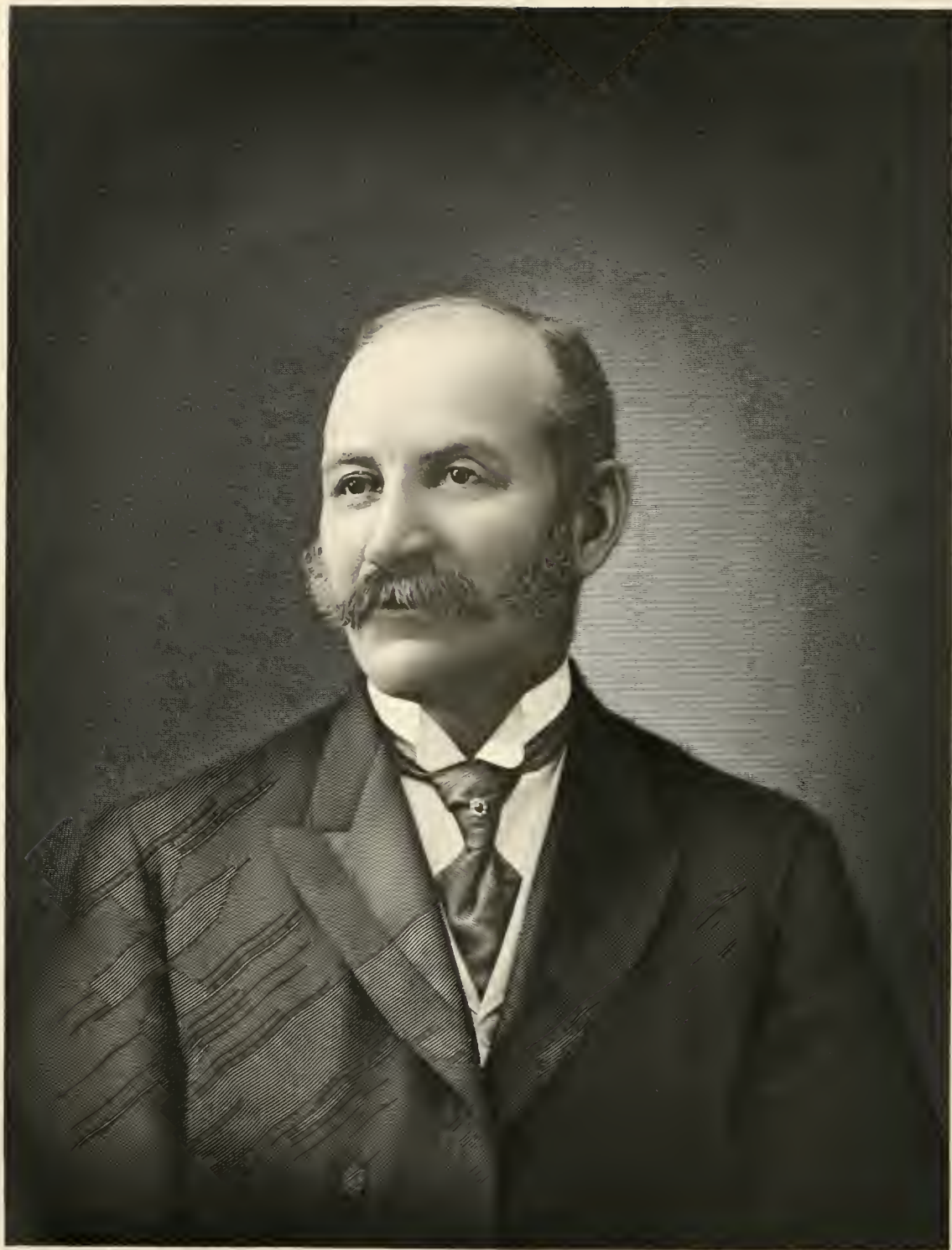
Thomas Gannett appears to have come from England about 1638. He and his brother Matthew settled first at Hingham. In 1642 Thomas became one of the first settlers and proprietors of Duxbury, but in 1651, having obtained a grant of land in Bridgewater, he became one of the first five settlers of that town, where he died in 1655. He married Sarah Jarmill, who married (second) September 6, 1655, William Saville, and (third) July 5, 1670, Thomas Faxon, both of Bridgewater. She died there in 1697. Thomas made his will June 19, 1655, and it was proved August 7, 1655, bequeathing to his wife and brother Matthew, having no children. A family of this name lived in Blandford, England, from 1580 to 1680. The surname is doubtless of French origin, though the family has been in England many centuries.

(I) Matthew Gannett, the immigrant ancestor, came with his brother Thomas mentioned above, and located first at Hingham, Massachusetts, removing in 1651 to Scituate, where he had purchased half a share in the Conihasset lands of Anna Vinal. He resided at Scituate the remainder of his life and died there in 1694 at the age of seventy-seven. His will is dated August 23, 1694, and was proved November 15 of the same year. He bequeathed to his grandsons Matthew and Joseph the lands at Bridgewater that he inherited from his brother, and he gave his homestead and land at Scituate and Hingham to his son Matthew. He married, probably at Hingham, Hannah Andrews, who died at Scituate, July 10, 1700, aged seventy-eight, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Andrews. Children: 1. Matthew, had two sons, Matthew and Joseph. 2. Rehoboth, settled in Morristown, New Jersey; died without issue. 3. Hannah, married ——— Adams. 4. Abigail, married Jonathan Dodson. 5. Elizabeth, married ——— Leavitt. 6. Joseph, mentioned below. 7. Benjamin.

(II) Joseph, son of Matthew Gannett, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1660, and died there August 14, 1693. He is buried on his farm. He married, at Marblehead, August 15, 1682, Deborah Sharp, widow, daughter of Henry Coombs, of Marblehead, who died in 1660, and his wife Elizabeth, who died 1709. His widow Deborah married (third) about 1702, Joseph Howes, of Scituate. She died September 19, 1728. Children







*William H. Gannett*

of Joseph and Deborah Gannett: 1. Hannah, born 1684. 2. Joseph, born 1686. 3. Matthew, born 1688, married, 1702, Mary Bacon. 4. Deborah, born 1690. 5. Joseph, born 1693, mentioned below.

(III) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Gannett, was born September 14, 1693, at Scituate. He inherited under the will of Matthew Gannett, his grandfather, half of the lands of the immigrant Thomas in that town, and settled there with his brother Matthew, who had the other half, in 1713. He died at Bridgewater, April 30, 1774. He married (first) at Braintree, November 21, 1717, Hannah Hayward, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Hobart) Hayward, of Braintree. She was born January 22, 1693, and died at East Braintree, September 9, 1731. Mr. Gannett married (second) in 1732, Hannah Brett, who died in 1777, aged seventy-eight, daughter of Nathaniel Brett. Children of first wife: 1. Joseph, born March 29, 1722, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, born 1724, married Ichabod Cary. 3. Benjamin, born 1726. 4. Benjamin, born 1728. 5. Jonathan, born 1730. Children of second wife: 6. Seth, born 1734. 7. Thomas, born 1736.

(IV) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) Gannett, was born in East Bridgewater, March 29, 1722. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Abram Washburn's company, Colonel John Cushing's regiment, in 1776 (page 250, vol. vi., "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors"). He is said to have held the rank of captain during the war. He married, June 7, 1744, Elizabeth Latham, born December 14, 1726, died March 1, 1818, daughter of Charles and Susanna (Woodward) Latham. Children: 1. Caleb, born August 22, 1745. 2. Elizabeth (or Betty), born 1749, married Nathan Hudson. 3. Simeon, born 1752. 4. Deborah, born 1755, married Adam Porter and removed to Cummington, Massachusetts. 5. Joseph, born 1760. 6. Barzillai, mentioned below.

(V) Major Barzillai, son of Captain Joseph (3) Gannett, was born at East Bridgewater, June 17, 1765. He graduated from Harvard College in 1785, and preached in various places. He settled in Gardiner, Maine, then a part of the state of Massachusetts, and became one of the leading citizens of the county, clerk of the court of sessions, county treasurer, representative to the legislature, state senator in 1807, member of congress 1809-11. He was one of the most useful and honored citizens of the section, and held various offices in the federal government and in the Protestant Episcopal church. He had the

utmost confidence of everybody and was popular to an unusual degree for a man in public life. Later he went west, where he died in 1835. He married, April 30, 1797, Elizabeth Farley, born at Newcastle, Maine, July 7, 1774, died September 18, 1845. She came of an honored and respected family, and was a woman of remarkably fine character, courage and integrity. Children, born in Gardiner: 1. Edward F., born June 5, 1798, died June 26, 1826. 2. Elizabeth L., February 21, 1800, died May 30, 1836. 3. Michael F., March 9, 1802, died 1889. 4. Catherine, August 4, 1804, died February 2, 1861. 5. Joseph Barzillai, July 1, 1806, died April 6, 1807. 6. Joseph Farley, mentioned below.

(VI) Joseph Farley, son of Major Barzillai Gannett, was born July 31, 1810, at Augusta, died January 4, 1888. He married, May 19, 1833, Mary E. Patterson, who died November 25, 1873. Children: 1. Charles E., born January 18, 1836, died July 18, 1867. 2. Eben F., May 5, 1837, died February 2, 1843. 3. Mary E., October 27, 1838, died February 14, 1843. 4. George F., February 8, 1840. 5. Sarah P., September 15, 1841, died October 30, 1846. 6. Isabel, September 13, 1843, died January 30, 1881. 7. Addie, February 24, 1845, died May 1, 1903. 8. Emma, December 8, 1846. 9. Joseph E., born September 17, 1848, died September 11, 1849. 10. Miland F., March 23, 1850, died December 11, 1870. 11. Anna E., March 23, 1852. 12. William H., February 10, 1854, mentioned below. 13. Arthur H., August 6, 1857. 14. Samuel S., February 10, 1861.

(VII) William Howard, son of Joseph Farley Gannett, was born in Augusta, February 10, 1854. On both his father's and mother's side his ancestry is among the oldest in New England and in each generation includes men conspicuous for their ability and enterprise, leaders in their respective communities and prominent in public affairs. His grandfather, Major Barzillai Gannett, a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1785, moved to Gardiner, Maine, where he became a man of great influence, holding various town and county offices, was a state senator and in 1807 a member of congress. His great-grandfather, Joseph Gannett, was a captain in the revolution. Through his mother, Mary E. (Patterson) Gannett, he is descended from the Pattersons and Howards, literally two of the first families of this city, whose progenitors were distinguished characters among the very earliest settlers of Augusta, Maine. His maternal grandfather, Captain

Samuel Patterson, commanded one of the old-time clipper ships engaged in foreign commerce in the palmy days of the American merchant marine. Captain James Howard, Mr. Gannett's great-great-grandfather on his mother's side, was the first settler, and so to speak founder of Augusta, and as commander of Fort Weston in the revolutionary war he entertained Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold when the latter halted his army at Augusta on his ill-fated expedition against Quebec. Captain Howard, the leading citizen, the successful business man, rounded out his official career by holding the office of judge. Mr. Gannett's uncle, Hon. Joseph W. Patterson, was a leading citizen and four times mayor of Augusta, and his great-uncle, Joseph Tinkham, was harbor master of New York City; and he is related to the late Dr. George Gannett, of Boston, founder of the Gannett institution for the liberal education of women, to the Rev. W. C. Gannett, to Kate Gannett Wells, the talented writer, and to Henry C. Gannett, of Washington, D. C., now chief topographer of the United States topographic survey. His youngest brother, Samuel S. Gannett, also holds a high position in the United States topographic survey. Mr. Gannett is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and his pedigree discloses a double claim to this distinction in that he is descended in two distinct lines from two of the Pilgrim passengers of that famous ship for whom this association is named, to wit: from Peter Brown, as well as from Mary Chilton, who, famed as the first to step foot on Plymouth Rock, became the wife of John Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow.

Returning to the subject of this sketch, Mr. William Howard Gannett is a self-educated and self-made man. The straitened circumstances of his father rendered it necessary for him to leave school at eight years of age and go to work to assist in the support of the family of fourteen children of which he was the twelfth. Since that time, with his physical strength, moral character and mental talents as his only heritage, he has made his way in the world unaided. Self-reliant, cheerful, hopeful, ambitious, courageous, sympathetic, kind and charitable in the highest sense, he has attained an uncommon measure of success and won a host of admiring friends. Of keen intellect, quick perception and natural refinement, by self education he has attained the qualities of a cultivated gentleman. As a boy he clerked in the toy and novelty store. As

a young man, in partnership with W. W. Morse, he purchased the stock and carried on the same business some years. In 1887, while still engaged in the same line of business, the firm of Gannett & Morse began the publication of *Comfort* with very small capital, and, of course, in a very small way at first. Mr. Morse gave his attention to the store, while Mr. Gannett conducted the publishing business, which grew so rapidly under his management that in 1890 the circulation of *Comfort* had reached the million mark, and the paper was being printed on one of the largest web perfecting presses. In 1891 the business had outgrown the building and plant which Mr. Gannett had bought and fitted up on Willow street on land originally owned by his great-great-grandfather, Captain Howard, so for its accommodation he built a large brick block adjoining the first building, and later on a large fireproof addition to the latter building. Soon *Comfort's* circulation reached one million two hundred and fifty thousand, the largest in the world, and has been maintained at that figure ever since. The unprecedented success of this publication is not the result of luck or chance. It is due to Mr. Gannett's enterprise and keen business foresight. *Comfort* was designed to circulate among the plain people, and Mr. Gannett seems to have an intuitive knowledge of their wants and how to touch a responsive chord in their hearts wherein he has laid the foundation of his achievements. He has originated and boldly put in practice new ideas and new methods which others have imitated. Many have followed where he has led. For instance, he originated the idea of printing parts of his paper in colors, and determined to do so, although at that time there was no color press in the world that could print his paper in a month. So in 1892 he commissioned Hoe & Company, at a cost of \$50,000, to design and build especially for him the first web-perfecting color press ever attempted; that is, a press which takes in a great roll or web of paper and running it through rapidly revolving cylinders around which are bent the electrotyped plates, turns out the perfect papers printed in colors, folded, cut and stitched. This press can print thirty-two thousand sixteen-page papers an hour, or half that number of thirty-two-page papers. His million and a quarter subscribers are scattered nearly in proportion to population through all the states and territories in the union, and he maintains branch offices in New York, Chicago and London, England. Although the building up of *Com-*



*fort* has been his life work, his pride and his ambition, he has also found time for the successful pursuit of other avocations and civic and social duties.

Mr. Gannett is a life-long Republican, and for two successive terms (1903-05) has represented the city of Augusta in the legislature of Maine. He is a member of the Universalist church, and chairman of its executive committee. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Alpha Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; also of Asylum Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Canton Augusta, Patriarchs Militant, and of the Abnaki Club, of Augusta. He is a director of the Augusta Trust Company, a trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank, and president of the Augusta City Hall Association.

Ganeston Park, his beautiful suburban home, is one of the finest in Augusta. The grounds embrace one hundred and sixty acres of land partly wooded, but mostly under a high state of cultivation, the natural beauty of which has been much enhanced by artistic landscape gardening. It was once the property of William Howard, son of Captain James Howard. The elegant and artistic modern house built by Mr. Gannett on the crest of Betsy Howard hill overlooks the city and commands a superb view in all directions. The interior is beautifully and tastefully furnished and is decorated by many pictures and rare curios collected by Mr. Gannett as souvenirs of his extensive travels. He has a fine stable and greenhouse in which he raises orchids and other rare exotics. Howard Hall, a spacious barn constructed of hewn pine timber which has stood on the premises for nearly a hundred years, he has transformed into a museum of colonial relics and family heirlooms. In it he has finished a large dance hall, with a stage for private theatricals, and here and at his house, assisted by his wife and oldest daughter, it is his delight to entertain his many friends. Governors, state and federal officials and members of the legislatures so frequently entertained at Ganeston Park, are always charmed with the delightful hospitality of Mr. Gannett and his family.

October 20, 1878, he married Sarah Neil Hill, daughter of James Hill, of Skowhegan, Maine, born July 19, 1858. Her great-grandfather, General James Hill, of Newmarket, New Hampshire, was one of the leading men

in the New Hampshire colony, having built the first warship at Portsmouth for the revolutionary patriots, and served as representative to the state legislature for six terms. Children, born at Augusta: 1. Grace B., June 13, 1880. 2. Guy Patterson, November 27, 1881, mentioned below. 3. Florence L., June 23, 1890.

(VIII) Guy Patterson, son of William Howard Gannett, was born in Augusta, November 27, 1881. He was educated in the public and high schools of Augusta, Phillips Academy at Andover, where he completed his preparation for college, and at Yale College. In 1902, after his freshman year, he left college to become associated with his father in the publishing business. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the common council of Augusta from ward two. He is a trustee of the Augusta Trust Company; director of the Kennebec Light and Heat Company; director of the Opera House Company; president of the Maine Power Company, of Norway, Maine; director of the Norway & Paris Street Railway; director of the Austin Traction Company, Austin, Texas. He married, June 6, 1905, Anne J. Macomber, daughter of Hon. George E. Macomber, of Augusta, Maine.

This name, in the original BOODY Sanscrit language, is supposed to have been Buddha; in the Hungarian or German, Budae; in the French, Boude (pronounced Boo-day); and in English, spelled in all the old records and by our best scholars, Boodey. The original word Buddha signified, as used in Asia, "Divinity," or "divine knowledge." The family in this country is noted for the longevity of its members, as well as for physical and mental development and vigor.

(I) Zechariah Boodey, ancestor of those bearing the name in America, was born in France, and died in Madbury, Cochecho (Dover), New Hampshire, about the year 1755, at an advanced age. He is supposed to have landed in Boston on a French ship, about 1695, being then about eighteen years of age. He deserted the ship, and hiding in a haymow of a cow barn, managed to escape capture until the ship had again set sail for France, living on the milk of the cows. Being of French descent, the Indians became very friendly to him, and he settled, or to use a western phrase, "squatted," on a farm of seventy-five acres of wild land in Madbury, in the western corner of what was then Cochecho.

He is supposed to have been about eighteen years of age at the time he landed in America. He married a New Hampshire woman, but her name is unknown. Their children: Elizabeth, Hannah, Charity, Sarah, Abigail, Betty, daughter (name unknown, died young), Kessiah and Azariah.

(II) Azariah, son of Zechariah Boodey, was born August 15, 1720, in Madbury, and died February 26, 1803, in Barrington. He lived in Madbury until 1760, when he purchased his farm at Canaan, in Barrington, where he finally settled and reared a large family. He experienced all the trials of pioneer life, and helped by persistent effort and hard labor to make way for the civilization we now enjoy. He married (first) Bridget Bushbie, whose parents are said to have lived at the Bermudas and at Boston, and whose remote ancestor emigrated to this country in the ship "True Love," of whom we have the following records in England: "April 8, 1637. The examination of Nich: Bushbie of Norwich, in Norff. weauer, aged 50 years and Bridgett his wife aged 53 years with four children, Nicho: John: Abraham: and Sarah: are desirous to goe to boston in New England to inhabit." His wife Bridget died in Barrington, July 30, 1785, aged seventy years. Two years later he married a lady of Berwick, Maine, name not known. His children, all by first wife, were: Robert, Zechariah, John, Molly, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, Azariah and Betsey.

(III) Rev. Robert Boodey, eldest son of Azariah and Bridget (Bushbie) Boodey, was born April 13, 1743, in Madbury, New Hampshire, and died in Limington, Maine, April 21, 1814. He settled first in New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1770, holding many places of trust, and in 1772 removed to Limington, Maine, where he was chosen one of the first officers of that town, then new and progressive, of which he was selectman alternately as long as he lived. While residing in New Durham he was a town officer. After many years he was sent for to settle a question of law regarding the correctness of one of its town lines. At the call he went some fifty miles, called for a spade, and digging down came to a pile of solid pitch knots. "There," said he, "twenty years ago, when the old linetree at the end of its life fell, I deep planted, precisely where it lived, this pile of pitch-knots," and turning to a young man then present, said, "Thee will please remember this." It was thus that a long lawsuit was prevented, and it hath indeed been remembered. Among other things, at one time, there was complaint

against an unequal taxation; an old veteran in town meeting said that they "never had had any equal taxes in Limington since the old Minister Boodey used to guess them out." He was a clergyman of the denomination of Quakers, and in his life quakerized many of the people of Limington and neighboring towns, and was the leading spirit of that denomination, in both New Hampshire and Maine. On June 30, 1780, he and his brother, Joseph Boodey, united with Rev. Benjamin Randall in the organization of that denomination of worshippers known as Freewill Baptists. They, with Nathaniel Buzzell, Judith Cartel, Margery Boodey (Robert's wife), Mary Buzzell and Rev. Benjamin Randall, constituted its first church, and September 2, 1780, Robert was ordained to preach and to serve as first deacon, and Joseph, his brother, and Nathaniel Buzzell were sent forth as ruling elders. He lived a faithful minister and exemplary townsman. He married, April 13, 1763, Margery Hill, born April 23, 1744, died in Limington at an advanced age. Their children were: Azariah, Molly, Robert, Abigail, Sarah, John H., Betsey, Ruth, Joseph, Israel, Benjamin, Edmund and Henry H. The number of grandchildren was eighty-four.

(IV) John Hill, third son of Rev. Robert and Margery (Hill) Boodey, was born September 18, 1773, in New Durham, New Hampshire, and died July 15, 1848, in Jackson, Maine. He was a house carpenter and also farmer, and resided for some time in Limington, Maine, whence he removed to Jackson, Waldo county, early in the nineteenth century. He was active in town meetings and a man of influence, but never accepted any public office. In religious faith he was a Universalist, and was respected as an upright man. He married Patience Redman, of Scarborough, Maine, and lived for a short time in that town, where their eldest child was born in 1796; children: John, Isabella, Sally, Lucinda, David, Redman, Harriet, Henry H. and Alvin.

(V) David, second son of John H. and Patience (Redman) Boody, was born November 9, 1806, in Jackson, and died in Jackson, August, 1879. He grew up and always lived in Jackson, where he was a very successful farmer. He was a man of great force of character, and exerted a wide influence in the community. He married Lucretia B. Mudgett, daughter of John and Mary (Odam) Mudgett, of Prospect, Maine, born February 22, 1813, died May, 1908. Children: Fitzburg A., resides in Lawrence, Massachusetts;

David A., mentioned below; Laura J., married Dr. Samuel W. Johnson, and resides in Belfast, Maine; John H., of Jackson, Maine; Napoleon B., resides Medfield, Massachusetts; Josephine, resides in Brooks, Maine, widow of Andrew B. Fogg.

(VI) David Augustus, son of David and Lucretia B. (Mudgett) Boody, was born August 13, 1837, in Jackson. He attended the public schools of his native town, and was afterward a student at Phillips-Andover Academy. He took up the study of law in the office of Charles M. Brown, of Bangor, Maine, and completed his course under Jeremiah Abbott, a distinguished lawyer of Belfast, Maine, where Mr. Boody was admitted to the bar. He engaged in practice in Camden and at Thomaston, Maine, and subsequently entered the banking office of Boody & McLellan, in New York City, as a clerk. Here his progress was rapid, and within a year he had entered into partnership, his uncle being the head of the firm, and purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange. For nearly twenty years he continued an active member of that body, being for a long period one of its board of governors. For some time he was president of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn (in which city he maintains his home), and the Thomas Jefferson Association; was vice-president of the Long Island Free Library. He is president and trustee of the Brooklyn Free Library, Berkely Institute, and Institute for the Blind; vice-president and director of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, and Sprague National Bank; director of the Peoples' Trust Company. Mr. Boody was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, of which he is still in active membership, and is identified with the Carleton, Brooklyn, Marine and Field Clubs, and the New England Society. Mr. Boody has always taken an active interest in political affairs, affiliating with the Democratic party, and has filled two offices of conspicuous importance and honor. In 1890 he was elected as representative from the Second Congressional District, in the Fifty-second congress, and resigned this office to accept that of mayor of the city of Brooklyn, to which he was elected in the fall of 1891, and served for the years 1892-93. He was the twenty-third individual to occupy that office. He was active in securing many improvements in the city government, and served his constituency faithfully and with credit. Mr. Boody displays great physical and mental vigor, and is a very busy man, although now past the age when most men retire from

business activities, having served his fellow citizens for a reasonable time, he gladly laid down the responsibilities of office in order to give the time needed to his personal affairs. His home in Berkely Place, Brooklyn, is one of the recognized social centers of the district. He married, June 1, 1862, in Frankfort, Maine, Abbie H. Treat, born June 15, 1840, daughter of Henry and Abby Treat, of Frankfort. The family includes a daughter and four sons: Henry T., resides in Rockwell, Connecticut; Maude Louise, widow of Leon Carey, resides in Brooklyn; Charles A., president of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn; Alvin, of Portland, Oregon; Edgar, associated with his father in business.

(V) Hon. Henry Hill, fourth son of John H. and Patience (Redman) Boody, was born November 8, 1816, in Jackson, where his youth was passed. Ambitious and energetic, he first sought an education, as an equipment for a life of activity. Having passed through the local schools, he fitted for college at the Bangor Classical School, and matriculated at Bowdoin, from which he was graduated in 1842. Immediately upon graduation he became a tutor in his alma mater, and from 1845 to 1854 was professor of rhetoric in that institution. Having a deep interest in human progress, and especially that of his native land, he visited Washington during the spring vacation of 1854, and witnessed the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," which exerted such a powerful influence upon the history of this nation. It was a most dramatic scene, and strongly impressed every participant and witness; to the analytical and prophetic vision of the young college professor it conveyed a strong meaning. Having observed the feeling prevalent among politicians, he was firmly convinced that the abolition of slavery and its attendant evils could never be brought about by either of the then leading parties. Returning to his home, he at once set about the organization of the Republican party in Maine. Calling upon his friend, General Samuel Fessenden, he found the latter of the same mind as himself. They immediately set about consultation with their friends and found a strong feeling in favor of the movement, and steadily built up a sentiment that led to the calling of a convention early in the following year and the launching of the movement under most favorable auspices, though a few who subsequently allied themselves with the party failed to be among its original organizers. Strange to say, Hannibal Hamlin, afterward elected by the Repub-



licans to the vice-presidency, refused to affiliate with the Republican party until a year or two after its inception in his home state. To Mr. Boody, more than to any other, belongs the credit of organizing the party in Maine, and to this movement the state owes its recognition by the nomination of Mr. Hamlin to the high office which he filled. The Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, son of Mr. Boody's colleague in the movement, was among the belated ones who "got in the band wagon." Resigning his chair in the college in 1854, Mr. Boody entered with spirit into political reform, and was elected in the fall of that year by a handsome majority to a seat in the state senate, where he acquitted himself with credit and usefulness. In the following year there was a revulsion of political sentiment, and the state was carried by the Democratic party, but the progressive movement could not be stayed, and the following year again saw Mr. Boody triumphantly elected as representative of the town of Brunswick in the legislature. Following this he was urged to become a candidate for member of congress in a district where election was sure, but the demands of his private business led him to decline. It was this condition that robbed the state of one of its strong leaders and led to his removal to another state, where an entirely different career was opened to him. Having become a holder of both stock and bonds of the Chicago, Fond du Lac & St. Paul railroad, he visited New York in 1859 to investigate the condition of the property. At a meeting of creditors and security holders of the company a few days after his arrival, he was made a member of a committee formed to prepare a plan of reorganization. While waiting for the meeting he had examined the books and informed himself upon the situation, and the result was that when the meeting convened he was found to have a clearer idea of the situation and its probable remedies than most of the others, and the result was that the plan of readjusting the affairs of the corporation propounded by him was adopted. Immediately following this he was urged by his colleagues to remain in New York and help put his plans into practical execution. His talent for financial management was quickly recognized by the business world, and he was soon made a director of the railroad company and its financial agent. This required his residence at the metropolis, and there he still remains, with a firm grasp upon the world of finance, and though now nearly ninety-two years old and retired from active participation in affairs, he

is recognized as an able adviser and respected as an active factor in the development of commercial progress. In the course of his career, Mr. Boody was the agent who brought about the purchase of the Chicago & Galena Union railroad, which was united with the one formerly mentioned in founding the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, one of the giant transportation agencies of the great west. In this undertaking he encountered severe obstacles during the uncertainties of the civil war, and sacrificed a quarter of a million dollars of his private fortune, from which his colleagues profited, with no recompense to him. During one dark day of 1863, when a war panic had demoralized Wall Street, he struggled all day against odds, after being deserted by some of those who had led him into the movement, but triumphed and carried through his plans to the great advantage of the properties under his guidance and of the territory served by his railroad properties. He was also active in the construction and administration of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad, now a part of the great Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. In those days, when capital was not as abundant as to-day, and when railroad operations were in their infancy, it required much financial acumen and foresight to carry through the operations in which Mr. Boody was engaged. Having "won his spurs" in the arena of financial warfare, the young squire from Maine was henceforth recognized by Wall Street as a business genius, and he has won rewards accordingly. For many years he was engaged in banking, and has helped many others to a foothold in the American metropolis. His nephew, David A. Boody, was associated with him for some time as bookkeeper and subsequently became a partner. Another bookkeeper, Finley I. Wright, was also admitted as a partner. The founder is now retired from the business, which is continued by Boody, McLellan & Company, the senior partner being the former bookkeeper. In their business office on lower Broadway, the founder of the concern is still found on every business day, active and interested in the problems of world progress. Of democratic mind and suave manners, full of interesting reminiscences of a half-century ago, he is a most interesting conversationalist, at whose feet the youth of to-day may well sit and learn.

Mr. Boody married, September 3, 1846, Charlotte Mellen Newman, of Brunswick, Maine, daughter of Professor Newman, of Bowdoin. She was born July 23, 1823, and

died in Brunswick, February 5, 1876. Two children were born of this union, Henry Phillips and Caroline Kent. The son died at the opening of a most promising career, in his twenty-fourth year, and the daughter in her twelfth year.

Having led a very active and industrious life, starting with small opportunities, of which he made the most by the exercise of his unusual talents, coupled with hard work and prudent economy, Mr. Boody may look back on a career of usefulness and, though his life has been saddened by the loss of those nearest to him, is still pressing forward in the battle of life, guided by high ideals and worthy ambitions to serve the world well and fulfill his destiny.

This family is one of the BARTLETT oldest of the colonial families in America, and has produced numerous representatives who have occupied positions of distinction, not only in New England, but in many of the central and western states. Josiah Bartlett, the second to sign the Declaration of Independence, was one of this family prominent during revolutionary times. There are in this country other families of the name represented, but the family here sketched is accredited with being the earliest and most prominent. The name of Bartlett is frequently spelled Bartlet in the early records of Essex county, Massachusetts, other spellings such as Bartlit and Bartlot being sometimes found.

(I) Richard Bartlett, the ancestor of the principal family of that name in America, was probably born in Wiltshire, England, about 1575. He came to America in 1635, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. He was descended from Adam de Bartlot, who with William the Conqueror came over from Normandy and fought at the battle of Hastings, and who received grants of land at Stopham, Sussex. Later in the fifteenth century a castle, coat-of-arms and crest were granted to the family. The estates granted eight hundred years ago have descended in the male line of the Bartlett family to the present day. Richard Bartlett was a shoemaker, and was one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, where he died May 25, 1647, four days after making his will. In 1612 he purchased a "Breeches Bible," which has been preserved and is in the possession of his descendants. His children were: 1. Joan, born January 29, 1610, married William Titcomb before 1630. 2. John, born November 9, 1613, died February

5, 1678. 3. Thomas, born January 22, 1615. 4. Richard, born October 31, 1621, see forward. 5. Christopher, born February 25, 1623, died March 15, 1669. 6. Anne, born February 26, 1625.

(II) Richard (2), third son of Richard (1) Bartlett, was born October 31, 1621, probably in England, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1698, his will, dated April 19, 1695, being proved July 18, 1698. He was a shoemaker, cordwainer and yeoman, and lived at first at Oldtown in Newbury, removing to Bartlett's Corner near Deer Island, at the Merrimac river. He is said to have been "a facetious and intelligent man"; he subscribed to the oath of allegiance at Newbury in 1678, and was for several years a deputy to the general court. He married Abigail —, who died March 8, 1686. His children, born in Newbury, were: 1. Samuel, born February 20, 1645, died May 15, 1732; married, May 23, 1671, Elizabeth Titcomb. 2. Richard, born February 21, 1648, died April 17, 1724; married, November 18, 1673, Hannah Emery. 3. Thomas, born September 7, 1650, died April 6, 1689; married, November 21, 1685, Tirza Titcomb. 4. Abigail, born March 14, 1653, died in 1723; married, May 27, 1700, John Emery, of Newbury. 5. John, born June 22, 1655, see forward. 6. Hannah, born December 18, 1657, died unmarried between 1698 and 1723. 7. Rebecca, born May 23, 1661, died in 1723; married, September 5, 1700, Isaac Bayley, of Newbury.

(III) John, fourth son of Richard (2) and Abigail Bartlett, was born in Newbury, June 22, 1655, died May 24, 1736. He was, like his father, grandfather and brothers, brought up to the trade of tanner, cordwainer, and trades akin to the preparation and manufacture of leather. He was also an innholder in Newbury. He took the oath of allegiance at Newbury in 1678, and that of freeman in May, 1674. He married (first) September 29, 1680, Mary Rust, who was living in 1693. Married (second) November 13, 1710, Dorcas Phillips, of Rowley; she died January 18, 1719. Children of first wife, born in Newbury, were: 1. Mary, born October 17, 1681, died March 29, 1682. 2. John, born January 24, 1682, died in 1752; married (first) November 25, 1701, Prudence Merrill, who died May 5, 1718; (second) Frances Kindrick, intention of marriage being published June 18, 1720. 3. Mary, born April 27, 1684, died March 19, 1707; married, July, 1700, John Bailey. 4. Nathaniel, born April 18, 1685, lived in Exeter, New Hampshire; married, September 22,

1705, Meribah Littlefield, of Kittery. 5. Dorothy, born August 13, 1686, was living in 1733; married, June 6, 1707. John Ropes, of Salem. 6. Sarah, born November 27, 1687, died before 1733; married, December, 1707, Joseph Fowler, of Ipswich. 7. Hannah, born March 13, 1688, married (intention published December 15, 1732) Nathaniel Brown, of Wenhams. 8. Nathan, born December 23, 1691, see forward. 9. Abigail, born August 12, 1693, was living in 1733; married (intention published September 7, 1717) Samuel Goodhue, of Exeter. 10. Alice, born March 18, 1694, died before 1733, probably unmarried. 11. Mary, died before 1733; married, January 12, 1722, Joseph Jacobs, of Ipswich. 12. Gideon, born about 1703, died September, 1793. 13. Seth, died in 1759; married (intention published October 5, 1728) Sarah Merrill. 14. Elizabeth, married, April 13, 1725, Josiah Bartlett. 15. Rebecca, was living in 1753; married, July 15, 1725, Deacon Daniel Coffin, of Newbury.

(IV) Captain Nathan, son of John and Mary (Rust) Bartlett, was the original Bartlett to settle in that part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, now Maine. He was born in Newbury, December 23, 1691, and died in Kittery, Maine, in 1775. In 1713 he moved from Newbury to that part of Kittery now Eliot, where he built a tannery and erected a substantial brick house, making the bricks on his land bordering on Sturgeon creek. This brick house was partially destroyed by an earthquake about 1737, and Captain Bartlett built about 1740 the oak timbered two and a half story colonial house in which six generations of the Bartlett family have been born and reared, and this house is now owned and occupied by James W. Bartlett. Captain Bartlett purchased in 1725 sixty acres of land at Sturgeon creek, of John Wittum, for two hundred and fifty pounds. The following year he bought twenty acres of land of Peter Wittum, paying therefor one hundred pounds. An old deed from John Heard to his son-in-law, Captain Nathan Bartlett, in 1725, gives him a tract of land at Third Hill with one-half part of Stoney brook and one-third part of a saw-mill built by James Emery and Major Charles Frost adding this note, "that it is to be understood yt ye above given & granted premises are not to be reconed as any part of my daughter, Shuah's portion." This land and other land which he purchased became the homestead place of his descendants. He married, March 10, 1714, Shuah, born January 15,

1694, daughter of Captain John and Phoebe (Littlefield) Heard. Captain Heard was an old Indian fighter and companion in arms with Major Charles Frost. Children: 1. Shuah, born January 1, 1716, married, November 15, 1732, Dr. Edmund Coffin, born March 19, 1708, son of Hon. Nathaniel Coffin, of Newbury; he was a practicing physician in Kittery; they had thirteen children. His home adjoined the Bartlett homestead. 2. Mary, born March 1, 1717-18, married (first) Thomas Dennett; (second) ——— Lord. 3. Nathan, born April 30, 1720, died May 7, 1720. 4. Phoebe, born May 8, 1721, married, February, 1739, John Dennett, of Portsmouth. 5. Abigail, born December 6, 1723, married (first) in 1741, John Shapleigh, son of Major Nicholas Shapleigh; (second) Moses Hanscom; she died June 3, 1800. 6. John Heard, born April 8, 1726, graduate of Harvard, A.B., 1747, A.M., 1750, the first Bartlett to graduate at Harvard, which university in 1900 had forty-seven of the name of Bartlett on its list of graduates; he married three times and was the father of eleven children; he was a school teacher, trial justice, clerk of judicial court, and in 1757 was a lieutenant in Sir William Pepperell's regiment, called "The Blue Troop of Horse. 7. Hannah, born October 29, 1728, married, June 9, 1745, Robert Cutts, eldest son of Major Richard Cutts, of Cutts Island. 8. Nathan, born November 3, 1730, died May 21, 1736. 9. James, born May 24, 1732, died September 17, 1738. 10. Sarah, born December 25, 1735, died January, 1736. 11. Nathan, born March 31, 1737, see forward. 12. Sarah, born May 26, 1741, married, September 17, 1762, Captain John Wentworth, of Kittery.

(V) Nathan, fifth son and eleventh child of Captain Nathan and Shuah (Heard) Bartlett, was born in Kittery, district of Maine, in the homestead of the family, March 31, 1737, and died June 18, 1775. He was a tanner; he lived in his father's house. He married, June 9, 1757, Sarah, daughter of Captain John and Dorcas (Littlefield) Shapleigh; she died December 17, 1805. Children: 1. Dorcas, born January 9, 1758, married, June 20, 1776, Nathan Coffin. 2. James, born November 24, 1759, see forward. 3. Shuah, born November 11, 1761, married, March 28, 1782, Stephen Ferguson. 4. Nathan, born November 21, 1763, married Abigail Staples. 5. Alice, born January 22, 1767, married ——— Gile, of Alfred, Maine. 6. Mary, born March 16, 1768, married, November 19, 1799, George Libby. 7. Lucretia,



born November 4, 1771, married ——— Hodsdon. 8. Sarah, January 14, 1775, married, February 19, 1795, George Frost.

(VI) James, eldest son and second child of Nathan and Sarah (Shapleigh) Bartlett, was born at the old homestead in Kittery, November 24, 1759, and died October 30, 1836. He was a tanner by trade. He was a revolutionary soldier, a private in Captain Richard Rogers' company, Colonel Gerrish's regiment; he was nineteen years of age at time of service, and was on guard duty at Winter Hill, Somerville, Massachusetts, from July 20 to December 14, 1778. He married, May 30, 1782, Lois, born in Kittery, May 29, 1757, died October 3, 1838, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Hill. They lived in the Bartlett homestead now owned and occupied by James W. Bartlett. Children: 1. Elizabeth, baptized May 6, 1784, married, December 28, 1802, Samuel Shapleigh, and moved to Lebanon, Maine; they had seven children. 2. Shuah, baptized June 21, 1784, married, February 1, 1810, Andrew Emery and moved to New Portland, Maine; they had four children, among whom was Dr. Hiram A. Emery, the father of Charles G. Emery, of New York City; she died January 30, 1844. 3. James, born June 18, 1787, died in New Portland, March 4, 1875; married, November 28, 1814, Lucy Knowlton, who bore him three sons and three daughters; they lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 4. John Hill, born December 9, 1789, died January 21, 1878; married, February 7, 1814, Phoebe Burbank, who bore him seven sons and five daughters; they lived in North New Portland. 5. Nathan, born February 2, 1792, see forward. 6. Sarah, born July 16, 1796, died November 24, 1883; married, December 24, 1812, Hugh Kennison; they had seven sons and four daughters; they lived in Temple, Maine. 7. William, born October 4, 1797, died March 12, 1882; married, March 11, 1824, Abigail Burbank, who bore him three sons and four daughters; they lived in New Portland, Maine.

(VII) Nathan, third son and fifth child of James and Lois (Hill) Bartlett, was born in Kittery (now Eliot) February 2, 1792, on the old homestead and died October 15, 1865. He was a farmer, and lived in the Bartlett homestead. He was prominent in town affairs, serving in the capacity of selectman. He married, December 25, 1817, Mehitable, daughter of William and Philomelia (Webber) Emery; she died September, 1857. Children: 1. Lucinda, born May 24, 1819, died May 7, 1852. 2. Sylvester, born

July 4, 1822, see forward. 3. Elizabeth S., born June 14, 1824, died in Eliot, January 28, 1898; married, November 11, 1873, Edwin P. Farley, of Lockport, Illinois. 4. Sarah, born August 30, 1826, died in Lockport, Illinois, January 11, 1875; married, March 1, 1860, Hiram W. Emery. 5. James W., born July 1, 1828, married (first) October 24, 1861, Caroline A. Goodwin, who died March 26, 1887; married (second) October 30, 1888, Lydia F. Worster. 6. Justin S., born September 11, 1830, died January 3, 1866; married, January 12, 1857, Emily D. Shorey.

(VIII) Sylvester, eldest son and second child of Nathan and Mehitable (Emery) Bartlett, was born in the ancestral Bartlett home in Eliot, Maine, July 4, 1822, and died April 24, 1901, after a brief illness. He attended the public schools of Eliot, and subsequently taught school in Eliot and Lebanon, Maine, during the winter months, assisting his father on the farm during the summer season. In 1855, after his marriage, he was actively engaged for several years with his brother, James W., in a large retail meat business. Closing that about 1875 he devoted his time to his farm and other business interests. His home was on the site of the John Heard house and adjoining the old Bartlett homestead. The Heard family and two early generations of Bartletts are buried in an old burying ground in the field opposite the Bartlett Ancestral Home. Sylvester Bartlett was a man of keen intellect, good judgment and had a most retentive memory. He was hospitable and social by nature and had a wide circle of friends. He was a Republican, and was a representative from Eliot to the Maine legislature in 1895-96. He married, December 30, 1855, Clementine, daughter of John and Betsey (Ferguson) Raitt. Children: 1. Elizabeth Mehitable, born September 21, 1857, never married. 2. John Howard, born October 29, 1860, died February 5, 1863. 3. Charles Edward, born January 19, 1863, lives on the homestead place, and was elected to the Maine legislature in 1909-10; he is a Republican. 4. Ralph Sylvester, born April 29, 1868, see forward. 5. Rolla Willis, born September 2, 1869, graduated at Dartmouth College, A.B., 1894, and at Boston University Law School, LL.B., 1897; was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1897, and became engaged in the bond business in Boston, where he still resides. 6. Grace Isabel, born February 14, 1871, died April 28, 1874.

(IX) Ralph Sylvester, third son and fourth child of Sylvester and Clementine (Raitt)

Bartlett, was born in the old homestead in Eliot, Maine, April 29, 1868. He attended the district schools of Eliot, after which he prepared for college at Berwick Academy, graduating in 1885, and at once matriculated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and receiving therefrom the degree of Master of Arts in 1892. He then pursued a course in law in the Boston University Law School, receiving therefrom the degree of LL. B. in 1892. He also added to his knowledge of law by a course of reading in the law offices of Judge Edmund H. Bennett, dean of the Boston Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar, July 26, 1892, and admitted to practice in the district and circuit courts of the United States, November 27, 1895. He was associated with former Governor William E. Russell in the practice of law from 1892 to 1896, and on the death of Governor Russell in the latter named year continued the practice of his profession with offices in the Exchange Building, 53 State street, Boston, where he has since been located. He was for nine years a member of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served on coast duty during the Spanish-American war. He is a veteran member of the Cadet Corps, Spanish-American War Veterans, and a member of the University Club. His home in Boston is at 139 Beacon street. He is unmarried.

The name of Bradford is  
BRADFORD one of the most distinguished in the early colonial history of Massachusetts, and the record of the Bradford family from the establishment of the Pilgrims in Holland in 1608 to 1657 includes a great part of the history of the Pilgrim colony. From this family have sprung nearly all of the Bradfords of New England.

(I) The first of the name of whom record is known was William Bradford, of Austerfield, Yorkshire, England. He was buried there January 10, 1595-96.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Bradford, married Alice, daughter of John and Margaret (Gresham) Hanson, June 21, 1584. He was buried July 15, 1591, at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) Bradford, was born in March, 1590, in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England. About 1608 he went to Holland, and was among those who set out from England in 1620 on board of the historic "Mayflower," to settle the Pilgrim

colony across the broad ocean. He was accompanied on this voyage by his wife, whose maiden name was Dorothy May. They were married at Amsterdam, December 10, 1613. She was accidentally drowned December 7, 1620, from the "Mayflower," in Cape Cod Harbor, during the absence of her husband with an exploring party. They had one son, John, born in Holland, who was left behind; he came later and died in Norwich, Connecticut, without issue, in 1678.

With the exception of five years, William Bradford was chosen governor of Plymouth Colony from 1621 to 1657, the year of his death. He was one of the most efficient in directing and sustaining the new settlement, and a writer of the times said of him: "He was the very prop and glory of Plymouth Colony, during the whole series of changes that passed over it." He was married (second) August 24, 1623, to Alice Southworth, a widow, whose maiden name was Carpenter. She came to Plymouth in the ship "Anne," and was among the most highly respected residents, dying March 26, 1670, at the age of eighty years. She was the mother of three children by her second husband: William, Mercy and Joseph Bradford. Governor Bradford died May 19, 1657, and was lamented by all the New England colonies as a common father. The bodies of himself and wife were buried at Plymouth. Governor Bradford was the only historian of Plymouth Colony, and his history is now of priceless value. His is the only grave of a "Mayflower" passenger the location of which is known.

(IV) William (4), son of William (3) and Alice (Carpenter) (Southworth) Bradford, was born June 17, 1624, and married (first) Alice Richards; (second) Widow Wiswall, and (third) Mrs. Mary (Wood) Holmes. His biographer says: "Mr. Bradford was, next to Miles Standish, the chief military man of the colony. During King Philip's war he was commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces, and often exposed himself to all its perils. At the Narragansett Fort fight he received a musket ball in his flesh which he carried the remainder of his life. In that desperate midwinter encounter, when both parties fought for their very existence, nearly a thousand Indians fell a sacrifice, and about one hundred and fifty of the English were killed or wounded. In the war with the Indians Mr. Bradford held the rank of major. He was assistant treasurer and deputy governor of Plymouth from 1682 to 1686, and from 1689 to 1691; and in the latter year he was one of

the council of Massachusetts. His residence was in Kingston, Massachusetts, on the north side of Jones river. He died March 1, 1704, and by his expressed wish was buried beside the grave of his distinguished father, on Burial Hill, in Plymouth.

His children of the first marriage were: John, William, Thomas, Samuel, Alice, Hannah, Mercy, Melatiah, Mary and Sarah; of the second marriage: Joseph; of the third marriage: Israel, Ephraim, David and Hezekiah. The children just named, fifteen in number, are in accordance with the usual published accounts. His grandson, Ezekiel, who removed from Kingston, Massachusetts, to Maine, in 1782, made a statement during the latter part of his life that his grandfather William had eighteen children, three of whom died in infancy.

(V) Ephraim, second of the four sons of Major William (4) Bradford and his third wife, Mary (Wood) (Holmes) Bradford, daughter of John Wood, alias Atwood, of Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, and widow of Rev. John Holmes, pastor at Duxbury, was born in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1690. He was married, February 13, 1710, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wrestling Brewster, granddaughter of Love Brewster and great-granddaughter of Elder William Brewster. The two last were passengers in the "Mayflower." The records of Plymouth give the name of the wife of Ephraim Bradford as Elizabeth Bartlett, but this is an error, as pointed out by Davis many years ago. Recently the evidence was examined by an expert committee, members of the Mayflower Society, and the statement of Davis fully confirmed, that the wife of Ephraim Bradford was as stated above. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Elizabeth (Brewster) Bradford died December 5, 1741, in her fifty-first year. She was buried in the old cemetery of Kingston, Massachusetts, near the Brewsters. The exact date of the death of Ephraim Bradford and his place of burial are unknown. His estate, however, was settled in 1746, and there is little doubt that he died that year. While a tombstone was erected to his wife's memory, there is none in the same cemetery to him. He was in all probability buried beside his wife. He lived in Kingston, Massachusetts, on land bequeathed him by his father, on the north side of Jones' river.

(VI) Ezekiel, the eighth child of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Brewster) Bradford, was born in Kingston, Plymouth county, Massachusetts,

in 1728. He was married, in 1749, or early in 1750, to Betsey Chandler, of Duxbury, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Betsey Chandler was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, October 28, 1728, and was the daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Phillips) Chandler. She was a descendant of Edmund Chandler, who was a freeman in Plymouth, 1633, thus: Philip (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), Edmund (1), all of Duxbury. Joseph (3) emigrated to North Yarmouth, Maine, and died there. Ezekiel (4) lived in Kingston, Massachusetts, on the road from Plymouth to Boston, near "Mile Brook," and here his children were born and brought up. These children were ten in number, as follows:

(1) Ephraim Jr., born December 13, 1750, married 1777, Judith Morton, of New Gloucester, Maine. They had five children. He married (second) Anna Warren, of Portland, Maine, about the year 1800. They had two children. He died December, 1817. He lived in New Gloucester, near Cobb's Bridge.

(2) Deborah, born July 28, 1752, married Barnabas Winslow, of New Gloucester, Maine, June 24, 1776; died 1827.

(3) William (q. v.), born March 9, 1754.

(4) Rebecca, born September 22, 1756; married William True, of Minot, Maine, January 18, 1786; died September 22, 1832.

(5) Jesse, born March 7, 1758; settled first on lot Number 57, in Turner, Maine, before 1780. He married Judith Weston, of Kingston, Massachusetts, 1781. He was a petitioner for authority to found a Universalist church in 1803, and was selectman of the town 1811-12-14-15; received one vote for representative in the general court of Massachusetts, in 1811, having already served as collector of taxes 1790-91, and member of the school committee 1796. Later in life he removed from lot No. 57 to lot No. 171. He built the first mills at Turner Center, which was for many years known as Bradford Village. He served in the Massachusetts militia in 1777, for the purpose of guarding the prisoners taken at the defeat of General Burgoyne. He died May 20, 1820. His wife Judith died November 6, 1842. They had nine children.

(6) Ezekiel, born December 15, 1759. He settled on lot No. 60 in Turner, Maine, in 1780; married Mary House, of Hanover, Massachusetts, on December 14, 1786. He petitioned the general court of Massachusetts for the privilege of founding a Baptist society in Turner, Maine, and Buckstown, Maine, June 10, 1791, and a Universalist church in Turner



in 1803. He died October 28, 1829, and his wife Mary died April 25, 1852. They had five children.

(7) Chandler, born August 15, 1761, settled on lot No. 47, in Turner, Maine. He married Sarah French, of Turner, in 1783. In 1803 he was a petitioner to the general court of Massachusetts for the privilege of founding a Universalist church in Turner, Maine, and was selectman in the town 1798-1801 and 1804-07. He died in Turner, February 21, 1849. His wife Sarah died October 31, 1840. They had thirteen children.

(8) Martin, born October 17, 1763; settled first on lot No. 46, and later on lot No. 62, in Turner, Maine. He was married, August 16, 1790, to Prudence Dillingham, of Minot, Maine. He was trustee of the Congregational society 1813-32, and known as Deacon Martin Bradford. He was a very prosperous farmer, owning five hundred acres of land at the foot of Brigg's Hill, along the Turner and Minot Line. He died June 7, 1832. His wife Prudence died September 5, 1822. They had six children.

(9) Philip, born June 8, 1765; married Polly Bonney, of Turner, April 9, 1789; died June, 1789. No issue. His widow married Benjamin Chamberlain, of Turner.

(10) Betsey, born August 22, 1767; married Daniel Briggs Jr., of Minot, Maine, February 14, 1788; died November 2, 1815.

Ezekiel Bradford, the father of these children, removed from Kingston, Massachusetts, to Turner, Maine, with his family, in 1782, and died there September 26, 1816; his wife, Betsey (Chandler) Bradford, died October 24, 1811. In the census of 1790, Ezekiel Bradford and his sons William, Jesse, Ezekiel Jr., Chandler and Martin, appear as the heads of families in the town of Turner, Maine.

On the fine Quincy granite monument, eight feet high and weighing five thousand pounds, erected near their graves in the Upper Street burial grounds in Turner, Maine, largely at the instance and through the energetic efforts of Lieutenant Commander (now Rear Admiral) Royal Bird Bradford, U. S. N., the following inscriptions appear:

(On the face)  
**EZEKIEL BRADFORD**  
 Great Grandson of Gov. William Bradford  
 of  
 Plymouth Colony  
 Son of Ephraim Bradford  
 and  
 Elizabeth Brewster  
 Born in Kingston, Massachusetts, 1728  
 Died in Turner, Maine, 1816.

(On the rear)  
**BETSEY CHANDLER**  
 Wife of  
**EZEKIEL BRADFORD**  
 Born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1728  
 Died in Turner, Maine, 1811.

(On one side)  
 Six of their sons settled in Turner.  
 (On the other side)

All honor to our pioneer ancestors.

(VII) William (5), second son of Ezekiel and Betsey (Chandler) Bradford, was born in Kingston, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, March 9, 1754. He was brought up in Plymouth county, and lived with his father until he was twenty-one years old. In 1775 he went to Maine; his worldly possessions, when he left his home in Kingston, were, besides some clothing, an ax and one silver dollar. He paid the dollar for his passage in a coaster from Plymouth to North Yarmouth, Maine, but recovered it by cutting enough wood for the coaster's return voyage. He then walked to New Gloucester, Maine, where his uncle, Peleg Chandler, lived.

The township of Sylvester-Canada was given to the heirs of Captain Joseph Sylvester, of Cumberland county, Maine, and of his company, for military services in the investment of Canada under Sir William Phipps in 1690, and was incorporated as the Forty-seventh town of Maine, June 7, 1786. It was named Turner, for Rev. Charles Turner, of Scituate, Massachusetts, who was a distinguished divine, patriot and state senator during the revolutionary war. After the war he settled in Turner and died there. In 1775 the proprietors of Sylvester-Canada, who for the most part lived in Pembroke, Massachusetts, were offering to give away lots in their township in Maine, in order to induce a sufficient number of settlers to locate there to comply with the terms of their charter. Early in 1776 William Bradford proceeded to Sylvester-Canada from New Gloucester, and selected town lot No. 56, where he built a log house and cleared some land. He returned to New Gloucester and spent the winter of 1776-77 there. Here he was married to Asenath, daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Winslow) Mason. The exact date of the marriage is unknown, but they were published November 8, 1776. In the spring of 1777 the young couple removed to Sylvester-Canada and lived there the remainder of their lives.

Ebenezer Mason was a revolutionary soldier, serving eight months in Captain Isaac Parsons' company, Colonel Prime's regiment. He was a descendant of Hugh and Esther

Mason, who came over in the "Francis," 1634, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and the son of Jonas and Mary (Chandler) Mason, of North Yarmouth, Maine. Mary Chandler was descended from Edmund Chandler, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, thus: Joseph (3), Joseph (2), Edmund (1); therefore, William (5) Bradford and his wife Asenath were cousins once removed. Rebecca Winslow, mother of Asenath Mason, was descended from Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Edward Winslow, passenger in the "Mayflower." Kenelm came over a few years after Edward and settled in Marshfield, Massachusetts. Rebecca Winslow was also descended from Richard Warren, passenger in the "Mayflower."

William Bradford was followed to Maine, first by his brother Jesse. In 1780 his brother Ezekiel Jr. had also located in Turner. He aided in the organization of the town of Turner under the direction of the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was made tithingman in 1788; selectman and assessor in 1789; member of the school committee 1796 and 1797; town treasurer continuously, 1791-1806 inclusive; was named a candidate for representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1807 and 1809, and served as selectman of the town in 1810.

He was baptized and received into covenant relations with the Congregational church on the occasion of the second visit of Rev. Charles Turner to the settlement at Sylvester-Canada, Maine, in 1779. The first church organization in Turner, Maine, was composed of fifteen members, twelve men and three women, and their pastor, Rev. John Strickland, a graduate of Yale College, B. A. 1761, M. A. 1764, was installed pastor September 20, 1784, and died in 1823. At the time he took charge of the church at Turner the settlement was made up of thirty families, comprising about two hundred souls.

In July, 1799, William Bradford joined Charles Turner Jr., Israel Haskell, Jacob Leavitt, Daniel Briggs, Daniel Staples and Jabez Merrill in a covenant; "to take laudable care of the religious Christian education of the children, whom God hath graciously, or may give unto us." He was a petitioner for a charter for a Universalist society in Turner, which was granted by the general court after much opposition, June 9, 1804; the names of his sons William Jr. and Asa also appear on the same petition. The first Universalist church built in Turner was located on his land and near his house on the Lower street. He continued to be a benefactor of this church

during the remainder of his life, and his descendants, in this particular, followed in his footsteps. Recently a stained glass window has been placed in this church in his memory and that of his son William and his grandson Phillips.

William Bradford was one of the petitioners to the general court for the privilege "to sell the parsonage and school lots lying in Turner," the petition bearing the date May 28, 1802; on March 15, 1803, he was appointed by the trustees of the church, he being one of the board, "to appraise the ministerial and grammar school lands with reference to their sale." He was a trustee of the church society 1803-12.

Notwithstanding his meagre beginning, William Bradford succeeded financially in his forest home. According to a tax list of Turner for 1794, containing seventy-two names, he paid the third highest tax; the two paying a greater tax being Rev. Charles Turner and Charles Copeland, both among the proprietors of the town. He left a large estate to his children. He died May 26, 1828. His wife, Asenath, died December 25, 1833. They had two children: 1. William, born August 6, 1778 (q. v.). 2. Asa, born February 4, 1780; married Betsey Bray, of Minot, October 29, 1801. He was selectman of the town of Turner, 1821-25 and 1827-30, and a trustee of the Congregational society of Turner, 1812-13.

Asa Bradford succeeded to the home of his father on the Lower street, at the head of the Cary Hill road; the house was large, flat-roofed and of two stories. Later he moved to the south part of the town and built a large brick house on the old county road, near Meadow Brook. He owned a great amount of pine timber in this vicinity and built a saw-mill on Meadow Brook. He brought the first piano into the town of Turner. He was said to resemble the Chandler family. He died June 22, 1863, and left a large estate. His wife Betsey died July 3, 1861. They had ten children, but there are no male descendants bearing the family name now living.

(VIII) William (6), eldest son of William (5) and Asenath (Mason) Bradford, was the second white male child born in the township of Sylvester-Canada, Cumberland county, Maine, the date of his birth being August 6, 1778. He was married October 22, 1801, to Chloe, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stevens) Phillips, of Turner, and they had nine children, three sons and six daughters. Two sons and one daughter died when young. Isaac Phillips was a revolutionary soldier and

served most of the time from April 19, 1775, to the latter part of 1778, in the Massachusetts militia, or Continental army. He was credited to the town of Pembroke, Massachusetts, where he was born. His father, Richard Phillips, also marched from Pembroke, Massachusetts, on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, in Capt. Elijah Cushing's company.

William (6) Bradford was passionately fond of music, and owned the first organ brought into the settlement of Turner, which he had had built to his order in Portland, and which was kept in his house, the wonder and admiration of his neighbors. Upon the marriage of his daughter Chloe, who played it, he had the organ removed to her new home, which he had provided, and later to the Universalist Church. He was devoted to the interests of his native town, frequently serving it in an official capacity. He inherited a large property from his father, and was liberal publicly and privately to the deserving. Six of his children lived to be adults, and he gave each a farm.

(IX) Phillips, son of William (6) and Chloe (Phillips) Bradford, was born in Turner, Maine, September 28, 1816. He married Mary Brett, daughter of Royal and Polly (Reynolds) Bird, of Minot, May 27, 1839, and they lived in Turner, Maine.

Royal Bird, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 2, 1799, was the son of Aaron Bird Jr. and his wife, Joanna Glover. Aaron Bird Jr. served as drummer at various times during the revolutionary war, covering a period of more than two years and commencing with the Lexington alarm on April 19, 1775. He moved with his family from Dorchester to Minot, now Auburn, Maine, in 1800, and settled on what is still known as Bird Hill, overlooking Lake Auburn. Aaron Jr., born in Dorchester, April 7, 1756, was the son of Aaron and Ann (Shippie) Bird. Aaron Bird served as first lieutenant in Captain Lemuel Clap's company, of Dorchester, during the revolutionary war. He descended from Thomas Bird, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and joined the church there in 1642. A record of this family was published in the N. E. H. & G. Register, No. 1, vol. xxv.

Joanna Glover, mother of Royal Bird, was the daughter of Enoch and Susannah (Bird) Glover, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1756. Her father, Enoch Glover, served as a private for a considerable time during the revolutionary war, in the Dorchester company, commanded by Captain Lemuel Clap. He descended from John Glover, who came over in the "Mary and John," arriving

here May 31, 1630, and who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. A full account of this family will be found in the Glover Memorials and Genealogies, Boston, 1867. Enoch Glover was also a descendant of Thomas Hinckley, the sixth and last governor of Plymouth Colony.

Polly Reynolds, wife of Royal Bird, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 16, 1799, was the daughter of Ichabod and Polly (Brett) Reynolds. Ichabod Reynolds moved with his family from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to Minot, now Auburn, Maine, in February, 1800, and settled on Briggs' Hill, near the Turner boundary line, and also near the homes of Daniel Briggs, William True and Martin Bradford. He was a captain of militia during the war of 1812, and marched his company to Portland. He was generally known, however, as Deacon Reynolds, serving as such for many years in the Baptist church now at East Auburn. His father was Joseph Reynolds, of Bridgewater, who was descended from Robert Reynolds, of Boston, the latter made freeman and churchman in 1634. Joseph Reynolds served as private and corporal in various companies of militia during the revolutionary war. He married, September 17, 1772, Jemima Perkins, daughter of Luke and Rebecca (Packard) Perkins, of Bridgewater and Stoughton, Massachusetts. Luke Perkins served as a minuteman in 1775, in a Stoughton company, commanded by Captain Peter Talbot.

Polly Brett, mother of Polly Reynolds, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 1, 1777, was the daughter of Isaac and Priscilla (Jackson) Brett. She was descended from the following "Mayflower" passengers: William Mullins, his wife Alice, and daughter Priscilla; John Alden; Peter Brown; and Francis Cooke.

Phillips Bradford was prominent when a young man in the state militia. He was commissioned a captain by Governor Kent, and brigadier-general by Governor Fairfield. He was frequently a town officer, and represented his district in the state legislature. While he lived on a farm he was, like his father and grandfather, always more or less financially interested in lumbering operations and the manufacture of lumber. He was over six feet in height and of military bearing. He was an excellent horseman, and when mounted presented a fine appearance. He was universally known as General Bradford. He died July 24, 1889. His wife Mary died June 30, 1890. They are buried in Turner Village cemetery, where rest the remains of his father and grandfather. Children of Phillips and Mary Brett (Bird) Bradford: 1. Martha Rosetta,







*R. B. Bedford.*

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.*

born in Turner, Maine, September 11, 1840; married June 14, 1865, Lieut.-Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, of Greene, Maine, now brigadier-general, U. S. Army, retired; and Royal Bird, born in Turner, Maine, July 22, 1844.

(X) Royal Bird Bradford attended the district and grammar schools of his native town, and the academies of neighboring towns. At the beginning of the civil war he was sixteen years old, and urgently requested the permission of his father to enlist in the Union army. Permission was refused on the ground that at the time there was a surplus of older and better developed volunteers to fill the quota of the state; consent, however, was given to prepare to perform the duties of an officer with a view to future service. He sought an appointment to West Point from the member of congress of his district, the late Judge C. W. Walton. The latter at once promised the first vacancy, which, however, did not occur until the summer of 1862. This was a great disappointment to the young man. On November 21, 1861, he was notified by Judge Walton that there was a vacancy at the Naval Academy to which he could be appointed immediately. This appointment was accepted not from choice, the army being then preferred, but solely because it offered an opportunity to enter the service of the government sooner.

After passing the required examination, young Bradford entered the United States Naval Academy, then at Newport, Rhode Island, November 27, 1861, as midshipman. He was first quartered on board of the old "Constitution," and there commenced his studies and first learned the routine of ship life in this historic frigate. Although entering two months after the academic year commenced, he had at the end of the year, June 1, 1861, overtaken the regular class and advanced to a high position in it. During the summer of 1862, between academic terms, he was one of a large party of midshipmen who garrisoned Fort Adams, at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, for a period of some weeks, during a threatened raid by a Confederate cruiser. He also cruised on the coast in the sailing sloop-of-war "John Adams," between Nantucket Shoals and the Capes of the Delaware. While this cruise was primarily for purposes of instruction, the ship was always kept in readiness for action.

The remaining three academic terms were spent on shore at Newport, in a large summer hotel which had been rented and fitted by the government for a Naval Academy so far as practicable. The large amount of scientific

and astronomical apparatus, models, etc., that had been left behind at Annapolis, Maryland, when the Naval Academy was hastily moved north at the beginning of the civil war, was much missed for instruction purposes. At the end of the second academic term, June, 1863, Midshipman Bradford was granted leave for the summer to visit his home in Maine. At the end of the third term, June, 1864, he cruised off the coast for three months on board of the sailing sloop-of-war "Marion," armed yacht "America," and the steam gunboat "Marblehead." While in the latter vessel she was sent by the navy department in search of the Confederate cruiser "Tallahassee," and at one time hopes were entertained of her capture.

About this time, Midshipman Bradford's entire class, feeling qualified to perform duty afloat and desiring to participate in active war service, petitioned the navy department to be ordered to cruising ships. The petition, however, was refused. The last academic year was concluded in June, 1865, and upon the final examination held, in addition to the semi-annual examination, Midshipman Bradford was graduated No. 3 in a class of fifty-nine members. The first five of the class, when arranged in order of merit, were then designated "Stars," or "the five most distinguished of their class." Graduation was followed by a third cruise for instruction, especially in seamanship, navigation and steam, in the sailing sloop-of-war "Macedonian," and the steam gunboats "Marblehead" and "Winnipeg." This cruise along the coast and in Long Island Sound ended at Annapolis, Maryland, the Naval Academy meantime having been moved back to that town. At Annapolis there was another examination in navigation and steam, both severe and unexpected. Five of the fifty-nine members of Midshipman Bradford's class failed to pass this examination and were turned back to the next class. Finally, on September 25, 1865, the class was detached from the Naval Academy and fairly launched into active service.

Midshipman Bradford's next duty was on board of the U. S. ship "Swatara," a new, fast steam sloop-of-war, built on the model of the famous Confederate cruiser "Alabama," and just completed at the Washington Navy Yard. He reported for this service October 20, 1865. Then followed a cruise in the West Indies, during which every island of any importance was visited. On this cruise he performed the duty of a watch and division officer, also the duty of an engineer officer. The "Swatara"



returned to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., in May, 1866, and on June 4 following he was transferred to the U. S. steamer "Rhode Island," flagship of the North Atlantic Station. He served in this vessel as watch and division officer, cruising along the Atlantic coast as far north as Halifax and south to the West Indies, until December 1, 1866. He was then promoted to ensign, and ordered to the U. S. steamer "Iroquois," fitting out at the New York Navy Yard for the Asiatic Station.

The "Iroquois" sailed from New York for Hong Kong, February 3, 1867. The cruise out was a very interesting one, the ship calling at the following ports: Guadaloupe, West Indies; Rio de Janeiro; Cape Good Hope; Madagascar; Comoro Islands; Aden; Muscat; Bombay; Singapore; and Manila, arriving at Hong Kong on November 1, 1867. After refitting, the "Iroquois" sailed for Japan and arrived at Nagasaki early in December, 1867. The Mikado of Japan at that time lived in retirement at Kioto, the ancient capital. The country was practically ruled by the Shogun, called by foreigners "Tycoon"; he resided at the great city of Yedo. Japan was then made up of a number of small domains ruled by princes called Daimios. Each Daimio had life and death power over his subjects, maintained a separate army and navy, issued such laws and regulations as he saw fit, and generally governed in accordance with the old feudal system. Daimios were, however, required to pay certain taxes to the Shogun, and to live six months of each year at Yedo, in order to prove their loyalty. Their soldiers were hereditary fighting men, called Samurai; they carried two swords, thrust through a girdle or sash, one short, for use at close quarters, and the other very long and heavy, for use with both hands. Both were very sharp, and carried in wooden lacquered scabbards, bottom up, in order not to dull the razor-like edge. No professional man, farmer, artisan or tradesman could even aspire to the honor of wearing two swords.

After many centuries of hermit existence, Japan had, in accordance with the treaty made by Commodore Perry in 1854, opened the ports of Hakodate in the north and Shimoda in the west to American trade. Foreigners were not permitted to visit other than open ports. Both Hakodate and Shimoda were unimportant villages, and the latter was soon destroyed by an earthquake. In 1859 the important ports of Nagasaki in the south and Kanagawa, better known as Yokohama, on an arm of Yedo Bay, were opened to foreign commerce. No other ports were accessible at

the time of the arrival of the "Iroquois" at Nagasaki, and the Japanese of all classes were living in the same manner they had for centuries. The government of Japan had agreed to open the ports of Osaka, Hiogo and Kobe, the two latter two miles apart and sixteen miles from the former, located on the inland sea, January 1, 1868. To Kobe the "Iroquois" proceeded, and on the appointed day fifteen American, English and French men-of-war were there present. At noon the ports were declared open, salutes fired, ships decorated, etc. An American consulate was immediately established on shore, and traders commenced at once to land with their goods from merchant ships which had assembled in readiness. The inhabitants of these ports had never before seen white people, but the lower classes were friendly and courteous. While the "Iroquois" was at anchor off Osaka, in company with three other American men-of-war, on January 11, 1868, Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, commander-in-chief of the American Squadron on the Asiatic Station, together with his flag lieutenant and ten seamen, were drowned while crossing the bar at the mouth of the Osaka river, by the capsizing of their boat. The admiral was at the time attempting to reach Osaka in order to take leave of the American minister previous to sailing for home.

Soon after the ports of Osaka, Hiogo and Kobe were opened, there were rumors that the powerful Daimios Satsuma, Choshu and Tosa of the south, were opposed to the policy of the Shogun in opening Japan to foreigners. Satsuma's capital had been bombarded in 1863 by a British squadron on account of the murder of an Englishman near Yokohama by his Samurai. The town of Shimonoseki, on the straits of that name, in the domains of Choshu, was bombarded in 1864 by a combined squadron for permitting merchant ships to be fired on while in the straits.

At 5 a. m., January 31, 1868, a native boat came alongside of the "Iroquois," which was then anchored off Osaka. It contained three men all dressed as boatmen; one sculled the boat, and the other two appeared to be passengers; the latter brought a note from the American minister to the captain. In effect the note stated that the bearers were distinguished Japanese officials who asked for shelter for a brief period. At 8 a. m. the same morning, one of the Shogun's ships came in from Yedo, and the two officials left the "Iroquois" and went on board. Subsequently it was ascertained that one of these officials was

the Shogun; that Osaka was being invested by hostile soldiers from the south who had defeated his troops in the suburbs, and that he desired an asylum until he could take passage to Yedo.

On February 1, 1868, all foreigners were ordered to quit Osaka, as their safety could not be guaranteed. The "Iroquois" took on board the American, Prussian, Italian and Dutch ministers, several foreign consuls, their secretaries, clerks, interpreters, servants, etc., also some legation guards who were Shogun men, and transferred them to Kobe; the English and French officials took passage in their own ships. The following night the rebels took possession of Osaka, and thus began the "War of the Restoration," it transpiring that the Daimios of the south had undertaken to depose the Shogun and restore the Mikado to the power of a ruler *de facto*, which he had not enjoyed for seven hundred years. In this they were successful, although the war did not end until July, 1869, the last fighting taking place on the island of Yesso, near Hakodate, a portion of which was witnessed by the officers and crew of the "Iroquois." The Shogun himself retired from office soon after the Osaka affair, declining to oppose the Mikado. Thus ended the Shogunate of Japan. Some of the northern Daimios took the matter up, however, and the war was really between the North and the South. Kobe was made headquarters of foreign officials and ships. Before the port was opened, a plot of land had been cleared and graded for use as a resident section for foreigners; it was known as the "Foreign Concession." Near it the Japanese had erected a large custom house. This was used as a residence by foreign legations. Marine guards were landed to protect it, and ships were anchored near the shore in such a manner that their batteries commanded the town. A few days after Osaka was abandoned, February 4, 1868, a body of about two hundred Japanese troops, armed with muskets, swords and spears, from the south, marching through Kobe en route north, fired at some spectators on the "foreign concession"; only three or four were hit and they were not badly wounded; one was an American man-of-warman. The legation guards charged these troops on the double quick, when they scattered and ran to the hills nearby. The prearranged danger signal was made at the consulate building, and all the ships present—American, English and French—landed infantry and artillery, took possession of the town and surrounded it with troops. The following night about a half-dozen Japan-

ese steamers at Hiogo were captured by the combined foreign forces with practically no resistance, and taken to Kobe and held there under the guns of the ships; some of the steamers were armed. Four days later an officer of high rank from the Mikado's forces at Osaka came to Kobe to treat with the foreign ministers and naval forces. It was then learned that the Japanese officer who had ordered his men to fire on the foreigners had done so because the latter had not knelt and touched their foreheads to the ground when ordered, as the Japanese spectators had done. The foreign ministers demanded that this officer be executed; this was agreed to, but a concession was asked and granted that he be permitted to commit hara-kiri instead, in order to save the honor of his family and prevent his estate from being sequestered. A few days later he committed hara-kiri, a witness from each nation represented at Kobe being present. The affair took place in a temple; the condemned officer was required to draw blood only to save his honor, which he did along the abdomen with a sharp knife while kneeling. A knife for that purpose was usually carried by a Samurai on one side of his sword scabbard. A friend stood by him with a two-handed sword, and as soon as blood appeared, severed his head from the body with a draw-cut in the twinkling of an eye.

The seat of war advanced northward, and affairs about Kobe became more peaceful. The "Iroquois" was soon the only American guardship there. Near the end of February small-pox appeared among the crew, and she sailed for Yokohama, where the English had established a foreign hospital for contagious diseases. At this time the art of vaccination was unknown in Japan, and small-pox was practically epidemic every winter. Many of the crew of the "Iroquois" had the disease, and three died of it; the officers escaped probably from the fact that they were vaccinated, as they were equally exposed with the men.

In the light of the present day, Japan having become a great nation, this bit of personal experience of Ensign Bradford in old Japan is of interest.

Ensign Bradford was promoted to master March 12, 1868, and to lieutenant March 26, 1869. It should be understood that no officer can, under the law, be promoted until he is pronounced physically qualified to perform all of his duties at sea by a board of naval surgeons, and also until a professional board has pronounced him mentally, morally and professionally qualified. On February 19, 1869,

Master Bradford became navigator of the "Iroquois." At that time the coast of China and of Japan were without aids to navigation, such as lighthouses, beacons and buoys; charts were imperfect, and gales, especially in winter, were frequent. During the early autumn the much-dreaded typhoon was prevalent. The "Iroquois" encountered one of these fearful storms on the coast of Japan, between the entrance to Yedo Bay and the inland sea, August 20, 1869, and came near being lost. The navigator on that occasion received the special commendation of his captain for services rendered in saving the ship from being wrecked. Navigation duty in the China Sea was then particularly difficult. Both Chinese and Japanese pilots were skilful, however, and they were frequently employed when leaving or entering port.

At that time it was difficult to obtain good food in Japan. The natives lived almost exclusively on rice and fish, the latter fresh or preserved; the few additions to this diet were mostly in the way of relishes or sweets. They had not then, as they did later, learned to raise vegetables, fowls, cattle, etc., for foreigners. In China there was a fairly good market, but milk, butter and mutton were rarely obtained, and the era of canned food had not arrived. It was also impossible to travel much for pleasure, especially in Japan. Foreigners were not allowed outside of treaty ports without a permit from the government and the company of armed guards. Indeed, much of the time officers were required, when on shore, to wear their uniforms and carry revolvers.

On November 22, 1869, Lieutenant Bradford was transferred from the "Iroquois" to the flagship of the station, the U. S. S. "Delaware." The captain of the "Delaware" had been the captain of the "Iroquois," and it was at his solicitation that the lieutenant consented to prolong his service on the China station another year. The "Delaware" was a fine new frigate of large size, with full steam and sail power, and her handsome appearance, excellent quarters, additional comforts and numerous officers and men made the change attractive. On November 29, 1869, the "Iroquois" sailed for home. Lieutenant Bradford's cruise continued without material change; the flagship in time of peace generally visits the most pleasant ports, and her officers have the most interesting experience.

At the close of the War of the Restoration, the Mikado removed his residence from Kioto to Yedo, and changed the name of the latter to Tokio. Yokohama, probably from its close

proximity to the capital, then became the favorite port of foreigners and foreign ships, and here the flagship spent considerable time. Early in the summer of 1870 the "Delaware" left Japan and sailed south; calling en route at Hong Kong, she arrived at Singapore on June 30. This is one of the most delightful towns in the east to visit. It is the capital of the English Straits settlements and has a large official social circle. Although only a degree and a half north of the equator, a constant sea breeze prevents excessive heat; the homes of foreigners are in the suburbs, their houses being built to guard against heat only, on small elevations and surrounded by handsome grounds. It is truly a land of fruit and flowers and perpetual summer. Here the "Delaware" awaited her relief, the U. S. S. "Colorado." Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, and finally, after her arrival, sailed for home August 22, 1870. She called at Cape Town, South Africa, and at St. Helena, both ports of much interest, and arrived at New York November 19. At that time the Suez Canal had not been completed, and long ocean passages were made under sail. All were much pleased to learn that their distinguished commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, had recently in his absence been promoted to a vice-admiral. Lieutenant Bradford was detached from the "Delaware," December 5, 1870, and ordered to his home in Maine. During the voyage home his health had failed, though he performed all of his duties. He thought that with rest and the bracing climate of Maine his health would soon be restored; on the contrary, it grew worse, and was no doubt due to his long exposure to the unhealthy climatic conditions of China. On January 21, 1871, he was ordered to the Naval Academy as an instructor, but was obliged to ask that these orders be revoked on account of his physical condition. His health continuing to fail, he was granted indefinite sick leave March 18, 1871. In May, 1871, he was carried to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Here the naval surgeons would not give any hope of recovery, but nevertheless after suffering many months and becoming very weak and emaciated, he commenced to improve, with the result that his health was sufficiently restored for moderate duty, and, upon application, was ordered, January 25, 1872, to Newport, Rhode Island, for instruction in torpedo service.

The successful use of torpedoes during the civil war indicated their probable use in future wars. For this reason the Navy Department



had in 1869 established on Goat Island, Newport harbor, a Torpedo Station for experiment and instruction. The course of instruction included practical and theoretical work in electricity, chemistry in its application to explosives, and torpedo warfare. Here Lieutenant Bradford remained on duty until his term of instruction was completed, October 1, 1872. The salubrious climate of Newport had been very beneficial, and he was then in robust health. It was his desire to go to sea, but he had performed his duties in such a satisfactory manner that he was retained as an instructor for the following term. This was completed June 30, 1873, and on July 17, 1873, he was ordered by the Navy Department to join the U. S. S. "Wabash," flagship of the European Squadron, as navigator.

A detail for duty in this squadron is usually regarded with much satisfaction, as it affords an opportunity to visit some of the most interesting parts of the world. Nothing unusual occurred until December, 1873, when the entire squadron was ordered to Key West, Florida, to be held there in readiness for war with Spain over what is known as the "Virginius Affair." The "Wabash" arrived at Key West, January 3, 1874. The differences between the United States and Spain having been amicably settled, the ships of war which had gathered at Key West, about forty in number, were drilled in tactical exercises, target practice, the use of torpedoes, etc., and then dispersed. The usual term of service of the "Wabash" at sea, without overhauling at a navy yard, having expired, the commander-in-chief, with his staff and senior officers, were transferred to the U. S. S. "Franklin," April 1, 1874, and with them Lieutenant Bradford. The "Franklin" returned at once to the European Station, and the cruise then went on as before. This ship was a very happy one, and service on her presented a great contrast to the hard duty on the China Station. In August, 1874, Lieutenant Bradford, owing probably to long continued duty in a hot climate, had a relapse of his former illness. The admiral, on the advice of the surgeon, granted him indefinite leave for the purpose of recovering his health. Then followed a journey to the Italian lakes and Switzerland. The rest, cool mountain air, delightful scenery and experience generally pleasing to the senses soon had its effect, and in six weeks he returned to his ship again well. A very interesting cruise to the Levant followed. At that time a cruise at sea for a lieutenant was usually of three years' duration; indeed, Lieu-

tenant Bradford had made one in the east of four years. On April 14, 1875, he was unexpectedly ordered home for duty as an instructor for the second time at the Torpedo Station. It was explained later that this order was owing to the difficulty in obtaining officers qualified for this duty. He reported at Newport, May 20, 1875. The importance of torpedo warfare and the scientific knowledge involved therein made it imperative that officers of the navy, especially those who had graduated from the Naval Academy before the sciences involved had developed, should become conversant with this new branch of their profession. Then followed a year and eight months of patient instruction and experiment, the former generally by lectures and the latter both laboratory and field work, mostly manual. Much care was necessary when experimenting with new kinds of explosives, and the demand for results was so great that there was very little leisure time.

On December 18, 1876, Lieutenant Bradford was ordered as executive officer, or second in command, of the U. S. S. "Alliance," a new ship, fitting out at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia. He reported for this duty on December 21, 1876. This was an especially good detail for an officer of his rank. The "Alliance" was commissioned January 8, 1877, but was not ready for sea until March 9, when she sailed for Lisbon, Portugal. She made a full three years' cruise on the European Station. Owing to the Russo-Turkish war, the first half of the cruise was spent almost exclusively in the Levant, with headquarters at Smyrna, but visiting the various ports from Alexandria to Constantinople, inclusive, looking after American missionaries and other American interests. During the summer of 1878 the ship went north as far as Havre, France, enabling her officers to visit the Paris Exposition of that year; she returned to the Mediterranean in August, however. During the summer of 1879 she went north as far as Stockholm, Sweden, and Revel, Russia, and visited all of the principal ports on the coast of Europe and some of Great Britain. The "Alliance" sailed from Villefranche, France, for home by way of Gibraltar and Madeira, October 16, 1879. The passage across the Atlantic was made by the southern route under sail. She arrived at Boston on December 8, and there found orders to proceed to Norfolk, Virginia, where she arrived on the 14th. At the time of this cruise it was customary to have a great deal of drilling with spars, sails, boats, etc. The "Alliance" was known in this

particular as a "Smart Ship," and was rarely beaten at any form of exercise. Lieutenant Bradford was detached from the "Alliance" on January 2, 1880, and for the third time ordered to the Torpedo Station as an instructor. After passing the necessary medical and professional examinations, he was promoted to lieutenant-commander, to date from November 30, 1878, the day his promotion was due.

The duty of Lieutenant-Commander Bradford at the Torpedo Station was much the same as before. In 1882-83, however, he was, without being detached from his station, assigned to a large amount of board and special duty, viz.: on naval regulations, rates and pay of enlisted men; and on electric lighting of ships. On May 23, 1883, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford was detached from the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, to superintend the installation of incandescent electric lights on board of the U. S. S. "Trenton." Although a few passenger steamers were then lighted by electricity, the "Trenton" was the first man-of-war in the world to be so lighted. It was believed for a long time that the shock of gunfire would break the delicate carbon filaments of incandescent lamps, and for this reason the lamps of the "Trenton" were mounted on spiral springs. Subsequently it was ascertained by trial that these springs were not necessary, and that gunfire did not materially affect incandescent electric lamps. Lighting ships of war by electricity was an event of immense importance in connection with their efficiency and the health and comfort of the officers and crew. As kerosene and kindred liquids were never permitted to be carried by ships of war, there was no intermediate step between candles and oil for illuminating purposes and electricity. It is not too much to say that the huge, complicated battleships of to-day could not be efficiently maintained or fought without electric lights on board.

On June 22, 1883, Lieutenant Commander Bradford was ordered as executive officer of the "Trenton." She was at the time fitting out for a cruise, and considered the best ship in the navy. He then superintended her preparations for sea in addition to the installation of electric lights on board. The "Trenton" was placed in commission September 18, 1883. On October 1, 1883, while the "Trenton" was still at the New York Navy Yard, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford was ordered by the Navy Department to Willimantic, Connecticut, to report on the efficiency of a Brush storage battery for electric lighting and power pur-

poses. This was the first report ever made to the department on this subject.

After various trial trips along the coast, the "Trenton" sailed December 1, 1883, for the Asiatic Station, via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. The Corcan ambassador to the United States and two of his attaches took passage in the ship on return to his own country. At Marseilles, France, two electric searchlights, with dynamo and appurtenances, the first ever used in the navy, were installed on board under the supervision of Lieutenant-Commander Bradford. The ship arrived at Hong Kong, May 1, 1884, calling at the following ports en route: Fayal, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo and Singapore. Soon after her arrival, the "Trenton" proceeded to Japan and from thence to Corea to land her distinguished passengers. She became the flagship of Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis, U. S. N., at Nagasaki, Japan, June 30, 1884. It had been fifteen years since Lieutenant Commander Bradford left Japan, and the changes that had occurred and progress made in the meantime were to him simply a marvel; this was especially true in naval and military matters. During the War of the Restoration the navy of Japan was made up mostly of merchant vessels with improvised gun emplacements. The officers were greatly deficient in knowledge of seamanship, navigation, gunnery and steam machinery, and the crews of ships were without uniforms or discipline. In 1884 Japan had good foreign built men-of-war that would have been a credit to any nation, also dock yards where modern ships were being built, officers and men were well dressed in neat nautical uniforms and well disciplined.

When war between France and China began in 1884, the foreign neutral ships of war were stationed, by agreement of their respective flag officers in command, at the various Chinese ports, to protect foreign citizens and their property from the lawless acts of Chinese mobs, so common in time of war. It fell to the lot of the "Trenton" to go to Shanghai in August, 1884. This is an exceptionally unhealthy port in summer, and after three weeks' climatic exposure there, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford had a return of his former internal catarrhal malady originally contracted in China, necessitating treatment at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama. He left the ship at Shanghai, August 27, 1884, and returned to her at Nagasaki, November 19, 1884. The rest, cooler climate and hospital treatment were so beneficial that he was able to

again perform his arduous duties as executive officer of the Trenton. The cruise continued on the coasts of Japan, Corea and China until the spring of 1885, the ship then being at Hong Kong. With the return of hot and rainy weather, his health again failed, and he was in such a serious condition that a board of medical officers recommended his transfer to the Naval Hospital in California. Under orders from the admiral, he sailed by mail steamer from Hong Kong, March 24, for San Francisco. His departure from China was none too soon, as he was very ill en route. Upon arrival in California, April 19, he became an inmate of the Naval Hospital at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The fine climate of California, with its dry atmosphere, warm days and cool nights, abundance of flowers, home comforts and companionship and good medical attendance, soon had its effect, and he commenced to improve. On June 25 he was transferred by order of the navy department to the Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, New York, where he arrived July 7, and from thence to his home in Maine. His health had so far improved that on August 27, 1885, he was ordered to attend a course of lectures at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, on naval and military strategy and international law. From this duty he was detached on September 30 following, and ordered on special duty under the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for the purpose of preparing a new book on naval regulations.

On October 9, 1885, he was, in addition, ordered to superintend the installation of electric lights on board of the new steel cruisers "Boston" and "Atlanta"; these were the first cruisers of the new steel navy to be completed, and the contracts for their construction did not include a provision for the installation of electric lights. There was so little known on the subject at the time that the location of each lamp, lighting mains, dynamos, etc., had to be personally made by Lieutenant-Commander Bradford. For the performance of these duties he was provided with an office at Newport, Rhode Island, and an assistant.

During the year 1886 he served as a member of the following naval boards: To test a new automatic electric and pneumatic steering apparatus installed in the U. S. S. "Tallapoosa"; to test a pneumatic dynamite gun; to test various types of electric generators; and to test various inventions applicable to the naval service.

On January 6, 1887, he was ordered as "Inspector of Electric Lighting of Ships of the

Navy," and took charge of the entire naval electric lighting service, personally preparing all specifications and superintending all work. Contracts were made for lighting ships building and already completed, and specifications prepared to be included in the contracts for new ships. On November 1, 1887, he was ordered as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and took up his residence in Washington, D. C.

In addition to bureau work, which had been the sole duty of one officer, he continued as inspector of electric lighting and as a member of different boards. The new book on naval regulations was at this time well advanced, but not completed. During the year 1888 he served as a member of a board on pay and rating of enlisted men; also as a member of a board of accounts of naval property. At the request of the Secretary of the Interior he was ordered to prepare plans for and superintend lighting the Interior Building at Washington by electricity. He also performed the same service for the new fireproof Broadway Theatre building in New York City. The latter installation contained the first incombustible electric switchboard, switch bases, cut-outs, solenoids, etc., ever used in the United States.

Lieutenant-Commander Bradford was promoted to commander, March 26, 1889, having served an even twenty years since commissioned as a lieutenant. He was then eligible to command third-rate ships of war.

During the year 1889 Commander Bradford's health failed, the catarrhal affection from which he had previously suffered again attacking him, no doubt due to overwork and the enervating climate of Washington in summer. On November 21 of that year, by advice of a board of surgeons, he was ordered to the U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, for treatment. He remained there, where he had once before recovered, until April 21, 1890, performing by preference such duty in connection with electric lighting as he was able, when he was ordered to return to Washington and resume his former duties. His health was only partially restored, however, and he sought and obtained a relief from some of his arduous work. The requirements and methods of lighting ships by electricity were well established and a new inspector was ordered; also a new assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Commander Bradford then again took up the subject of naval regulations, a quiet and somewhat secluded office in the Navy Department being provided for this purpose.



During the years 1889 and 1890 he served on a Torpedo Board; a board to test the new steel ship "Concord"; and prepared plans for lighting navy yards and the capitol at Washington by electricity, in addition to the duties already mentioned. On May 28, 1891, he was ordered to command the U. S. S. "Bennington," a new steel ship then being completed and fitted out at the New York Navy Yard.

By this time the new naval regulations were completed, except a few chapters on naval stations and shore and staff duties of naval officers. After the latter work had been done by others, they were submitted to boards and senior officers for criticism, and finally published early in 1893. Commander Bradford always regarded his work on naval regulations as among his best efforts. It involved an immense research and study of naval law, regulations, precedents, and customs of our own and foreign navies. As each paragraph was prepared, a reference was entered in a book to authorities on the subject, thereby eliminating in a measure in the eyes of others the question of personal opinion. All naval regulations must be changed from time to time to accord with changed conditions, but the arrangement of the book remains as he prepared it.

The "Bennington," after various inspections and trial trips, sailed from New York for the Chesapeake, November 19, 1891, for target practice. Later she joined at Hampton Roads the squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral J. S. Walker, which sailed for Montevideo, Uruguay, December 9, 1891, to await there the result of a threatened war with Chile. After calling at St. Thomas, St. Lucia and Barbadoes, West Indies, and Bahia, Brazil, the squadron arrived at Montevideo, January 12, 1892. Then followed in the quiet waters of the Plata river, in the vicinity of Montevideo, constant drills and target practice, in order to prepare the ships for efficient war service. The difficulties with Chile having been peacefully settled, Admiral Walker's squadron, except the "Bennington," sailed for home May 3, 1892, leaving Commander Bradford, by virtue of his seniority, in command of the South Atlantic Station, with a total of three ships. The "Bennington" visited Maldonado and Colonia, Uruguay, also Ensenada and Buenos Ayres, Argentina. While at the latter port, Commander Bradford received orders by cable to proceed to Palos, Spain, and participate in a celebration in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the departure

of Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492.

The "Bennington" sailed from Montevideo, July 10th; she called at Bahia, Brazil, and Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Islands, for coal, en route, and arrived at Palos, August 4. The celebration lasted three days commencing August 3d. Later the "Bennington" refitted at Cadiz and proceeded to Gibraltar, thence to Barcelona, Spain, where she joined the flagship "Newark." Together they proceeded to Toulon, France, and thence to Genoa, Italy, where both participated in a fete given by the Italian government early in September, in honor of Columbus. More than forty ships of war of different nationalities had assembled at the birthplace of the great navigator for the occasion. The festivities generally were led by the popular King and Queen of Italy in person. The senior ship of each nation was personally visited by the King and his staff, including the Crown Prince and the Grand Dukes.

The United States government had invited foreign nations to participate in a naval review to be held at New York, April, 1893, and in addition had invited Spain to bring to the review and exhibit later at the Columbus Exposition at Chicago, a duplicate of Columbus' first squadron of discovery. Spain agreed to bring the "Santa Maria," the flagship of Columbus; then the United States contracted with a firm in Barcelona for a reproduction of the "Pinta" and "Nina." Spain, in addition to the celebration at Palos in August, had arranged for another celebration at the same place in October, on the anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the western continent. Spain desired the presence of the "Pinta" and "Nina" on that occasion, with the "Santa Maria," and to the "Bennington" was assigned the duty of taking them. She sailed from Genoa September 18, and spending a week at Villefranche, France, en route, arrived at Barcelona September 26. The officer superintending the construction of the "Pinta" and "Nina" had had some differences with the contractors on the subject of completion and payments; the contractors threatened to prevent the vessels from leaving the harbor. Commander Bradford then placed both vessels in commission as American vessels of war, and officered and manned them from the "Bennington." As they were the property of the government, carried guns, and were commanded by a commissioned officer, their status warranted this act. On the appointed day,

September 30, the "Bennington" sailed from Barcelona, with both vessels in tow, without interference. Calling at Gibraltar for coal and provisions, she arrived at Palos with her consorts October 7. While at Gibraltar, the Spanish consul at that port, a scholarly man, officially visited the "Bennington." After paying him the usual honors, he was taken to the "Pinta," which he desired to see, and which he carefully examined. The flood of history and the decadence of Spain brought to his mind by the sight of this vessel caused much touching emotion. The celebration commenced October 10, and lasted three days, the Queen being present. The latter gave an audience to the foreign officers. On October 12, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of San Salvador, a fine monument of Columbus was unveiled at the Convent of La Rabida, near Palos.

The "Bennington" proceeded with the "Pinta" and "Nina" to Cadiz, Spain, October 14, and remained there with them, except for two short visits to Gibraltar for coal and provisions, until February 18, 1893. On that day the "Bennington," with the "Pinta" in tow, and the flagship "Newark," with the "Nina," sailed for Havana; calling at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, they arrived March 21. They had been preceded by the "Santa Maria," which being much larger, sailed part of the way. Here the "Pinta" and "Nina" were turned over to the Spanish naval authorities in order that the facsimile Columbus squadron might take part as a unit in the naval review, and be present at the Columbian Exposition in charge of the representatives of Spain. This was the first instance, so far as known, of towing vessels entirely across the Atlantic ocean. The "Bennington" and "Newark" sailed for Norfolk March 23, and arrived there on March 26. In April the "Bennington" took part in the naval exercises at Hampton Roads and the review at New York. In May she laid out a course off Cape Ann for the speed trial of the cruiser "New York," then new, and assisted at the trial. On May 25 she arrived at the New York Navy Yard to refit for another foreign cruise. Here she remained until July 20, 1893, when Commander Bradford was detached from command on account of the expiration of his cruise. He was then granted leave, the first time for many years.

On November 20, 1893, Commander Bradford was ordered as a member of the permanent statutory board of inspection and survey, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. The

duty of this board is to appraise ships for sale, inspect and report on the condition of ships in commission, and to inspect and test new ships and ascertain if they are in accordance with the building contract. He remained on this duty until June 30, 1896. During this period he was ordered to perform the following additional duty. January 17, 1894, president of a board on ventilation of ships of war; January 24, 1894, member of a board on navy signals; March 2, 1894, to appear before a joint congressional commission on naval reorganization; April 12, 1894, president of a special board to report upon the condition of the battleship "Indiana"; July 24, 1894, president of a board to examine and report upon the condition of the bottom of the cruiser "Minneapolis"; September 1, 1894, president of a special board to report upon the condition of the battleship "Massachusetts"; October 23, 1894, to advise the Secretary of the Navy on the policy of removing all combustible material from ships of war; November 26, 1894, to inspect the training ship "Essex"; December 10, 1894, president of a board to consider what wood work in ships building may be advantageously dispensed with, what additional facilities for extinguishing fire should be provided, and what non-inflammable and non-conducting substitute for wood, if any, may be used; June 8, 1895, to inspect the training ship "Essex"; July 8, 1895, to conduct a speed trial of the trans-Atlantic American steamer "St. Louis," in accordance with the postal subsidy act of March 3, 1891, said trial to take place in the English Channel or waters adjacent thereto; September 28, 1895, to conduct a speed trial of the trans-Atlantic American steamer "St. Paul," in accordance with the postal subsidy act of March 3, 1891, said trial to take place off Cape Ann, Massachusetts; November 9, 1895, member of a board to revise the signal books of the Navy; November 16, 1895, member of a board to determine the best location of the ram on the bows of battle ships; February 20, 1896, member of a board to determine the best location for a coal wharf at Key West, Florida; and president of a board to examine and report upon a claim of the contractors of the ram "Katahdin" for additional compensation for delivery.

On June 30, 1896, Commander Bradford was ordered to command the U. S. S. "Montgomery," a steel cruiser only two years in service. This ship was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, and during the period she was under his command spent the greater part of the time on detached service in the Gulf of

Mexico and vicinity for the purpose of preventing the departure of Cuban filibustering expeditions from that coast. The balance of the time was mostly spent cruising in squadron for tactical exercises and at navy yards under repairs. Commander Bradford was detached from command of the "Montgomery" July 23, 1897.

On September 7, 1897, Commander Bradford was appointed by President McKinley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, with the relative rank of commodore; the appointment was confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1897, for a period of four years, and he was then commissioned. The Navy Department is divided into eight bureaus, among which are distributed the work of the Department. Chiefs of Bureaus have, under the law, the authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the performance of their respective duties; they also serve as technical advisers of the Secretary.

Early in 1898, when war with Spain appeared probable, Commodore Bradford repeatedly applied verbally to the Secretary of the Navy for a command afloat. On April 21, 1898, the day war was declared, he forwarded to the Secretary his resignation as chief of bureau, and with it a request for a command of a ship and the following correspondence took place:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1898.

SIR:

1. I have the honor to transmit through you to the President my resignation as Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

2. It is tendered solely because of a desire for active service afloat.

3. I beg to express my thanks for the confidence you have placed in me during my service in this Department, and to assure you of my great personal regard.

4. I have the honor to ask for the command of an active war ship.

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,  
Chief of Bureau.

The Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1898.

SIR:

1. I respectfully tender my resignation as Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

2. It has been a great pleasure to serve during your administration in the above-mentioned capacity, and I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment to such a responsible office.

3. This resignation is tendered only that I may ask for active service afloat.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,  
Chief of Bureau.

The President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 22, 1898.

MY DEAR COMMODORE:

I am in receipt of your letter, enclosing your resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, and asking me to present it to the President.

I appreciate that the patriotic purpose which actuates you in tendering this is solely a desire for active service afloat. I appreciate, also, the high professional spirit characteristic of the true naval officer, which has impelled you to ask a post of duty at the front, where the danger

and the sacrifice are greatest. I sympathize with your ardor so deeply that I should cordially comply with your request if I did not feel the strongest conviction that you can in no other way render so great a service as you are now doing at the head of the Bureau of Equipment. I need not tell you how much I rely upon your absolute integrity, good judgment, ability and, especially, your experience there.

I think you will agree with me that, at this time, it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill your place. We are in a special emergency. The hushness of your Bureau has rapidly increased. It involves contracts, negotiations, and other business which no one could take up without embarrassment. I must, therefore, beg of you to withdraw your request that I transmit your letter to the President.

With very kind regards,

Truly yours,  
JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.

Commodore R. B. Bradford, U. S. N.,  
Chief Bureau of Equipment,  
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1898.

SIR:

1. In accordance with your request, dated April 22, 1898, I hereby withdraw my resignation as Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

2. I have the honor to ask that official copies of my resignation and your reply thereto may be made a part of my record.

3. I beg further to request that I may be appointed to the command of a Naval war ship at any time in the future during the continuance of the present war, if my services in the Navy Department can be spared.

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,  
Chief of Bureau.

The Secretary of the Navy.

At the beginning of this war, Secretary of the Navy Long said in effect, to his bureau chiefs, "you know how to carry on this war. I do not, go ahead." He was very loyal in his support, and always gave them the credit for the success of the navy during the war. Their duties were enormously increased and the number of their assistants decreased; their responsibility was great and their work incessant. There is never any glory for a fighting man, however, except at the front. Many officers who saw service afloat were advanced, but the bureau chiefs have never been rewarded for making their success possible. A captain of a battleship, who was advanced, said to a bureau chief after the war, "I had a picnic compared with you." The duties of Commodore Bradford as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment were, as the name implies, to equip ships and keep them equipped; some of the equipment supplies used are purchased and many are manufactured at Navy Yards. Their number is so great that their names cannot even be enumerated here. As an indication of the enormous demand upon the bureau, it may be stated that before the war the average number of nautical outfits, such as nautical instruments, compasses, charts, nautical books, etc., was twelve per year, while during the first three months of the war, one hundred and thirty-four were supplied. The supply in stock at the beginning of the war was greater than ever before; in addition every nautical instru-



ment in the market was at once bought; even junk shops were searched for old sextants and octants that could be repaired. All chronometers that could be found and bought were obtained, and large numbers of these and other supplies ordered by cable from London; and home manufacturers of nautical instruments were urged to increase their output to the utmost capacity. While the nautical outfits in store were once reduced to a single set, no ship was ever delayed.

Coal for ships is also one of the items supplied by the Bureau of Equipment. At the beginning of the war, the Navy Department possessed no colliers, coal barges, or coal depots. A panic seized upon ship owners, and as a consequence nearly all merchant vessels were laid up in port. Contractors for coal in various ports defaulted under the plea of no transportation available. The Bureau purchased colliers and manned them with naval officers and men; coal barges and tugs for towing were also purchased and not a single complaint of a scarcity of coal ever reached the Navy Department during the war.

At the close of the war, Commodore Bradford was appointed by President McKinley, Naval Attache of the United States Commission to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the government of Spain. This duty being temporary, it was not necessary to vacate the position of Chief of Bureau of Equipment. His testimony before the Commission in Paris will be found in the President's Message on the "Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, Signed at Paris, December 10, 1898." He favored the retention of the Philippine Archipelago by the United States as a naval and commercial base, believing its possession desirable if the United States was to be in the future a world power and share in the commerce of the East. He also believed that the archipelago was rich in resources and, when developed, that an interchange of products with the United States proper would be mutually advantageous.

On March 3, 1899, Commodore Bradford was promoted on the lineal list of the navy, to the rank of captain. On the same day, under a new law, he was advanced, while Chief of Bureau, from the relative rank of commodore to the actual rank of rear admiral.

During the entire period of his service as Chief of Bureau, Rear Admiral Bradford was a member of the Board of Construction, charged with the design of all ships for the Navy. There were designed during this time

a total of seventy-six ships; of these, fifteen were battleships; eight, armored cruisers; twelve, cruisers and gunboats; four, monitors; two, training ships; and the balance, thirty-seven, were torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines.

July 20, 1901, Rear Admiral Bradford became a member of the general board, upon the invitation of its President, Admiral Dewey. This board was established March 13, 1900. December 18, 1901, upon the expiration of his term as Chief of Bureau, Rear Admiral Bradford was again appointed to the same position for four years by President Roosevelt, and confirmed by the Senate. After serving as Chief of Bureau of Equipment a little more than six years, Rear Admiral Bradford, desiring sea service, tendered his resignation as Chief of Bureau. His letter to the President and the reply, also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy after his departure from the Navy Department follow:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1903.

SIR:

I respectfully tender my resignation as Chief of Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, to take effect October 20, 1903.

While I have served less than one-half of the term for which I was appointed by you, and while I appreciate the honors and responsibilities of the office I hold, yet I have been Chief of the Bureau of Equipment longer than any of my predecessors, and have had no sea service for a long time.

I therefore earnestly request the acceptance of my resignation, and respectfully ask that I may be assigned to suitable command duty afloat during the balance of my service on the active list of the Navy.

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRADFORD,  
Chief of Bureau

The President.

WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1903.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL BRADFORD:

Your resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment has been received and is accepted. I appreciate the motives which have led you to tender it. The desire of an officer of your rank, experience and ability for a command afloat pleases me, and I am glad to learn that it is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to assign you to the command of the Battleship *Illinois*. I was closely associated with you while I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy; I have watched your work closely since I have been President. As bureau chief you have shown signal zeal, ability and energy, as well as unswerving devotion to the public interests. You carry the same high qualities to your new station, and I wish you abundant success therein.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford,  
Chief, Bureau of Equipment,  
Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1903.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL:

The President consents that his letter to you accepting your resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment may be placed upon the files with your record. In conveying to you this information permit me to say that I am in hearty accord with what the President has written. I realize that in resigning your position as Chief of Bureau you have made serious personal sacrifices in the interests of the service as you saw it, and I sincerely hope that such opportunities for service afloat may come to you as will more than repay what you have lost.

I shall miss your untiring energy, careful regard for public expenditures, and intelligent and fearless advice.

I wish for you in the station to which you go and in all your future service in the Navy the utmost success, and for you and yours abundant health and happiness.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. MOODY,  
Secretary.

Captain R. B. Bradford, U. S. N.,  
1522 P St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The administration of the Bureau of Equipment while Rear Admiral Bradford was chief thereof, was especially noted for establishing the first United States naval coal depots; the acquisition of the first naval colliers and coal barges; and the purchase and use of coal handling machinery. When he left the Bureau there were nineteen foreign, insular and domestic coal depots, built and building and sites acquired for several additional. A large number of experiments were made for the purpose of ascertaining the best coal mined in the United States for naval use. A system of making annual contracts for coal in foreign ports for the use of navy ships in time of peace at less than current rates was inaugurated. A method of supplying ships with fresh water for boilers in time of war and peace by means of water ships, barges and boats, at greatly reduced rates, was perfected. Experiments with wireless telegraphy were extensively made and the system adopted for naval use. The use of electricity on ship board, especially for revolving gun turrets, was largely extended. He conceived and had surveyed under his own instructions, the route for the present trans-Pacific submarine telegraphic cable and then caused the cable laying charts to be prepared. This survey was pronounced by experienced English cable engineers the best ever made. He also drew the requirements for guarding the interests of the United States in time of war in connection with this cable which had to be accepted before the surveys were conveyed to the cable company. The Navy Hydrographic office was transferred to the Bureau of Equipment during his term of office and he secured new and improved offices and work rooms, reorganized it, enlarged its capacity and output, and made great progress in chart making and ocean surveys. The construction of confidential charts for war purposes was commenced. The administration of the Naval Observatory was much improved and the work of the Nautical Almanac Office brought up to date. Perhaps the most noted change of all was the very great additions to facilities for equipment work at navy yards and stations by the construction of new buildings and shops fully equipped with modern tools and machinery. The appropriations for the Bureau were more than quadrupled during

his administration and over \$37,000,000 was expended under his supervision without loss.

When Rear Admiral Bradford ceased to be Chief of Bureau, he resumed his lineal rank on the Navy Register—that of captain. It is believed that the act of voluntarily relinquishing the rank of rear admiral for that of captain in order that he might go to sea in command of a ship, constituted a precedent. In accordance with his wish, he assumed command of the U. S. battleship "Illinois," October 27, 1893. At that time she was probably the best ship in the navy. The "Illinois" was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron and cruised from the coast of New England to the West Indies. The winter months were spent south where the squadron engaged in tactical exercises and manoeuvres. During squadron tactical manoeuvres off the south coast of Cuba, March 1, 1904, the steering gear of the battleship "Missouri" became disabled and she rammed the stern of the "Illinois." One of the propeller shafts of the latter ship was disabled, and a hole torn in the port quarter; she was kept from sinking by promptly closing her water-tight compartment doors. A court of inquiry on this disaster was ordered. Not only was Captain Bradford acquitted of all blame, but his conduct was highly commended. This accident made it necessary for the "Illinois" to proceed to the Navy Yard at New York for repairs. The hole in her underwater body was stopped by means of a wall built on the inside of fire brick and cement, and then braced with timbers. This having been done, she proceeded early in March under one engine, convoyed by a tug and a collier, and arrived safely off New York during a snow storm. After repairs were completed, the "Illinois" proceeded the latter part of May to Martha's Vineyard Island, where she had her annual record target practice. In this practice she obtained the highest score of any ship in the squadron. In the meantime, the squadron of battleships had sailed from the south for the Mediterranean, and the "Illinois," after coaling, sailed from Newport, Rhode Island, June 17, to join her consorts. Calling en route at Gibraltar, she joined the commander-in-chief at Trieste, Austria, July 13. A short cruise with the squadron in the Mediterranean followed, and then all ships returned to the United States, calling on the way at the Azores. Target practice off Martha's Vineyard Island again followed, and later the "Illinois" proceeded to the Navy Yard, New York, for docking.

On November 7, 1904, after a little more

than one year's service afloat, Captain Bradford was detached from the command of the "Illinois" and ordered to command the Atlantic Training Squadron. He assumed command at Hampton Roads, Virginia, November 8, 1904, with the cruiser "Minneapolis" as flagship. On November 23, 1904, he was promoted to the grade of rear-admiral, and ordered as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Training Squadron, then consisting of eleven ships. These ships were primarily for training young seamen, but incidentally they performed a large amount of cruiser service on the Atlantic Coast, in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies; they also participated in the fleet manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron, going south for the winter months. This duty was pleasant and interesting.

On April 1, 1905, the Navy Department organized the large number of ships in the Atlantic into a fleet of three squadrons. While at Pensacola, Florida, Rear Admiral Bradford was detached on that date from the command of the Atlantic Training Squadron and ordered to command the third squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, with the U. S. S. "Olympia" as flagship. On May 1, following, the Third Squadron was ordered to proceed to the West Indies on detached duty, with special instructions in connection with affairs in Santa Domingo. The Dominican Republic was largely in debt to citizens of several foreign countries and was paying neither interest nor principal. Upon being pressed by the respective governments of the debtors and reprisals being threatened, an appeal was made to the United States for aid, chiefly in consequence probably of the policy of that country to preserve the territorial integrity of American Republics. The United States then undertook to collect all Dominican import duties, the only source of revenue of the country, applying a portion to defray the legitimate expenses of the Dominican government and the cost of collection, and forming a sinking fund with the balance to pay foreign indebtedness. It was a notorious fact that the import duties of Santa Domingo had not been honestly collected for many years and that large smuggling operations were permitted. This act of the United States was unpopular with a class of Dominican politicians who chiefly made a living by graft, and they threatened to declare war against their government. Several small uprisings had already taken place. Rear Admiral Bradford was directed to aid and protect the collectors of customs, to prevent revolutions and stop the introduction of arms, ammunition and munitions of war into the coun-

try. The latter really required belligerent rights when the arms were in foreign ships. It was to the interest of foreigners, however, that the United States should succeed in its ultimate purpose, also that good order should be maintained in Santa Domingo. Rear Admiral Bradford did not fail to point out these facts and succeeded in carrying out his orders to the letter. While engaged on this duty he had from six to twelve ships under his command. He remained in West Indian waters until January, 1906, when he proceeded to Hampton Roads with four ships that were much in need of repairs. He remained in the waters of the Chesapeake until June 18, 1906, when he sailed with four ships on a cruise to the Madeiras and Azores. He was directed to reach Bar Harbor on his return, July 20. His four ships anchored early that morning off the mouth of Fanchman's Bay, but were prevented from entering port until the afternoon of the 23rd, on account of a dense fog. The statutory date of his retirement was July 22d, his sixty-second birthday, and upon arrival he received orders detaching him from command and ordering him to his home on that day, which had already passed. On account of this fact his time in command was extended until the 28th, on which day he hauled down his flag—thus terminating his active career afloat. His retirement, however, under the law, of necessity, dated from July 22, 1906.

The following quotation is made from a somewhat extended notice of the retirement of Rear Admiral Bradford, which appeared in the *Army and Navy Journal* of August 4, 1906:

"From the above outline it will be seen that Admiral Bradford's professional career has been one of manifold activities involving large responsibilities and requiring the broadest training and experience. It is a simple statement of truth to say that he has proved equal to every task to which he has been assigned, that he has realized the highest ideals of the American Navy Officer, and that the Service which he has adorned has been enriched by his example and influence."

The following is quoted from the *Army and Navy Register* of August 4, 1906, on the same subject:

"Rear Admiral Bradford, U. S. Navy, was transferred to the retired list on July 22, and has since relinquished his command afloat. No officer has gone on the retired list with a better record than does Rear Admiral Bradford. His service has been a long and distinguished one, marked by loyalty to the best traditions of the service and great industry in the performance of his duties, to whatever official task he may have been assigned. The naval service benefited materially and especially by the administration of Rear Admiral Bradford at the head of the Bureau of Equipment, where his conduct of the affairs of that branch of the Navy Department is felt today for the liberality, fearlessness, and determination of the officer's policy. The active list of the Navy suffers a distinct loss by the retirement of Rear Admiral Bradford."

Rear Admiral Bradford married, when a lieutenant, May 26, 1875, at Newport, Rhode Island, Harriet Stanhope, daughter of Samuel



and Elizabeth Cornell (Stanhope) Engs, born November 16, 1847, at Newport, Rhode Island. Children: 1. Elise, born at Newport, Rhode Island, July 5, 1876; married, at Washington, D. C., January 8, 1902, to Rev. Edward Darlington, son of John Oliver and Katharine Lacey (Darlington) Johnson, born December 27, 1873, at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Children: i. Elizabeth Engs, born June 27, 1903, at Brunswick, Maine. ii. Bradford, born April 19, 1908, at West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 2. Katharine Engs, born at Newport, Rhode Island, August 15, 1881; married, at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1906, to Howard Angell, son of Leverett Ellery and Clara (Kingsley) Brockway, born November 22, 1870, at Brooklyn, New York. 3. Rose Mary, born at Newport, Rhode Island, September 2, 1883.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(V) Samuel, son of Major BRADFORD William Bradford, married Hannah Rogers, who bore him seven children. He had the title of Lieutenant, and lived in Duxbury, about one-third of a mile northeast from the mouth of Island creek. After filling numerous local offices, he died in April, 1714, aged forty-six years.

(VI) Gamaliel, third son and seventh child of Lieutenant Samuel and Hannah (Rogers) Bradford, was born in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, May 18, 1704, and died in 1778. He lived in Duxbury, from which town he was chosen a member of the governor's council and judge of the court of Plymouth county. He served in the administration of Governor William Shirley during part of his term of office, and in the administration of Governor Jonathan Belcher, the service in the governor's council being between 1730 and 1756. He married, August 30, 1728, Abigail Bartlett; children, born in Duxbury, Plymouth county, Massachusetts: 1. Abigail. 2. Samuel. 3. Gamaliel. 4. Seth. 5. Peabody (Paybody), removed to Turner, Maine; married, July 29, 1788, Hannah Freeman, ceremony performed by Rev. John Strickland, pastor of Congregational church in Turner, Maine. 6. Deborah. 7. Hannah. 8. Ruth. 9. Peter (q. v.). 10. Andrew, twin of Peter, born January 2, 1745; graduated Harvard College, A. B., 1771, A. M. 1774, died 1837.

(VII) Peter, fifth son and ninth child of Gamaliel and Abigail (Bartlett) Bradford, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, June 2, 1745. He married, at Pembroke, Plymouth

county, Abigail Loring, and they removed to the District of Maine, locating at Kingsfield, and being among the first settlers of that place in 1764. The first settlers were largely from Plymouth county, and the town as first incorporated included Waterville, which was set off as a separate town in 1802. He later removed his family to Readfield, same county, and died there in December, 1833. He was prominent in revolutionary times, being a judge, and long a member of the colonial assembly. Children, born in Winthrop, Maine: 1. Judith, April 27, 1770. 2. Priscilla, June 16, 1773, married William Rand. 3. Alexander, December 18, 1776. 4. Nathaniel. 5. Polly, married ——— Rollins, of Winslow. 6. Betsey, born 1785; married Joshua Merritt, of Portland, Maine. 7. Martin (q. v.). 8. Andrew, married Almira Merritt.

(VIII) Martin, third son and seventh child of Peter and Abigail (Loring) Bradford, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 22, 1790, and died April 29, 1873. He married, March 22, 1813, Tyla (Emily) Hayden, born February 26, 1791, died May 12, 1865. He was a farmer, and became one of the first settlers of St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine. Children: 1. Charles Gamaliel, born April 28, 1814. 2. Mary H., April 4, 1816. 3. Peter A., November 26, 1818. 4. Abigail L., March 8, 1821. 5. Andrew, March 31, 1823. 6. Jane P., June 26, 1825. 7. James H., April 1, 1827. 8. Anna K., June 5, 1829. 9. Olive S., August 26, 1831. 10. Emily A., December 30, 1833. 11. Sidney K., May 10, 1836. 12. George S., November 19, 1839.

(IX) Charles Gamaliel, eldest son of Martin and Tyla (Hayden) Bradford, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, April 28, 1814, and died in Detroit, Somerset county, May 31, 1868. He removed to Mattawamkeag, Penobscot county, Maine, where he was among the first incorporators of the town, February 14, 1860, and served as selectman. He was a farmer and lumberman. He was a member of the Methodist church. He married (first) January, 1841, Emily White, of Wayne, Maine, who died November 23, 1842; (second), October 15, 1850, Mary Prentiss, of St. Albans, born in South China, Kennebec county, July 20, 1823, died at Mattawamkeag, July 13, 1867, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Varney) Prentiss. She was a descendant of Valentine Prentiss (1), who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631, through John (2), born in England, Valentine (3), born about 1680, Joseph (4), born March 26, 1747, and Jesse





*W. Bradford*



(6), born February 22, 1785, who married Mary Varney, of China, Maine, and became the parents of Mary Prentiss, wife of Charles Gamaliel Bradford. Children of Charles Gamaliel and Mary (Prentiss) Bradford: 1. Chester, see forward. 2. Tyla, born May 29, 1850, died in 1857. 3. Jane Prentiss, born April 3, 1858, died July 27, 1888. 4. Elizabeth Mary, born August 8, 1860; married Arthur T. Smith, of Waltham, Massachusetts. 5. Ernest W.; see forward.

(X) Chester, eldest surviving son of Charles Gamaliel and Mary (Prentiss) Bradford, was born in St. Albans, Maine, May 3, 1852. Beginning in the common schools, he was otherwise self-educated. He followed various pursuits until he was twenty-four years of age, when he began his professional work as a solicitor of patents, devoting his spare time to the study of law, more particularly patent law. He was soon admitted to the bar, and in 1892 to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. He has practiced his profession constantly, and is now senior member of the firm of Bradford & Hood, with offices in Indianapolis, Indiana. He is a charter member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, which was organized as a political club to further the interests of the late General Harrison during his presidential candidacy, but which was developed into a permanent organization, and is now probably the leading club in the state. In religion he is a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He married, at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 29, 1891, Ruby S. Claypool, born near Terre Haute, Indiana, March 14, 1866. Her father, Judge Solomon Claypool, born August 17, 1829, died March 19, 1898, was a member of the Indiana legislature at the age of twenty-seven, and circuit judge at twenty-eight, serving on the bench seven years. He married Hannah M. Osborne; children: Anna C., John W., Hannah M., Ruby S. (wife of Chester Bradford), Mary Alice, Lucy G., and Elizabeth C. Children of Chester and Ruby S. (Claypool) Bradford: Hannah May, born November 19, 1893; Ruby Claypool, October 11, 1895; Ernestine Elizabeth, February 22, 1901.

(X) Ernest Wilder, youngest child of Charles Gamaliel and Mary (Prentiss) Bradford, was born in Mattawamkeag, Penobscot county, Maine, May 23, 1862. Left an orphan by the death of his parents, his mother dying July 13, 1867, and his father, May 31, 1868, he was taken by his father's cousin, Charles

Edward Cushman, to live in his family on his farm in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, and remained with these relatives working on the farm and attending the district school when opportunity was afforded until he was seventeen years of age, when he began an entirely self-dependent career. He took a three years' course at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Maine, where he was graduated in the spring of 1882, paying his expenses with money earned during vacations and outside of school hours in term time.

He removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, in May, 1882, at the instance of his brother Chester, who was conducting a patent law business in that city, and was a clerk in his brother's office until the spring of 1887, when he purchased a half interest in the business. During his first year in Indianapolis he took a course in law at the Central Law School of Indiana and was graduated LL.B. in April, 1883, second in a class of about twenty students, completing a two years' course of study in one school year. He had charge of his brother's office in Washington, D. C., at the time the partnership was formed by Chester and Ernest Wilder Bradford as C. & E. W. Bradford, attorneys and counsellors-at-law and patent lawyers, with offices in Washington, D. C., and Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1893 he sold out his partnership interests with his brother Chester and established a law business in Washington on his own account. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Indiana in 1883, and the supreme court of the United States in 1893, and meantime in many of the district and circuit courts of the United States. He was a charter member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. He is past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the District of Columbia, and secretary of the General Military Council, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.; also past grand of Beacon Lodge, No. 15, and past chief patriarch of F. D. Stuart Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia by right of descent from William Bradford, he being of the eighth generation in lineal descent, and secretary of the Society. He is also past president of the Maine Association of the District of Columbia, and naturally very popular among the sons and daughters of Maine residing there. Mr. Bradford never married. His office in Washington, District of Columbia, is in the Washington Loan and Trust Company's building.

(For ancestry see William Bradford 1.)

(VII) Martin, son of BRADFORD Ezekiel and Betsey (Chandler) Bradford, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, October 17, 1763. He accompanied his parents to Turner, Maine, where he became the owner of a farm of five hundred acres of land and was one of the leading men of the town. He died June 7, 1832. He married, in 1790, Prudence Dillingham, born October 17, 1757, died September 5, 1822; children: Martin, Calvin, Anna, Ezekiel, Freeman and Richmond, next mentioned.

(VIII) Dr. Richmond, youngest child of Martin and Prudence (Dillingham) Bradford, was born in Turner, April 30, 1801, and died after a long illness, December 21, 1874. He studied medicine in Minot and at Bowdoin College, graduating from the latter institution in the famous class of 1825; took the degree of M. D. in 1828, and commenced practice in Turner, after which he practiced a while in Lewiston Falls and the city of Portland, and finally removed to Auburn, where the latter part of his life was passed. In 1845 he relinquished allopathy for homoeopathy, which he thereafter practiced. He had a large practice, and at the time of his death was the oldest physician in the county, also one of its best linguists. He was a trustee of Lewiston Falls Academy for many years, a deacon and treasurer of the Congregational church, and a devoted Christian. He married, in Turner, September 3, 1829, Arcy Cary, born February 15, 1797, died July 5, 1855, in Portland. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Brett) Cary, of Bridgewater. Children: 1. George Richmond, born 1831. 2. Herbert Cary, see forward. 3. Clara French, born 1835. 4. Theodore Dwight, born 1838. Dr. Bradford married (second) Mary Howe, in Portland, Maine, November 16, 1859. No children.

(IX) Dr. Herbert Cary, second son of Dr. Richmond and Arcy (Cary) Bradford, was born in Turner, August 24, 1833. He studied medicine with his father, was a student at the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, and at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1856. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Lewiston, where he still continues and where he has attained an enviable reputation. His practice steadily increased from year to year, and is now one of the largest and most select in the city, of which he is also one of the highly respected citizens. He is a member of Maine Homoeopathic So-

ciety. He married Julia Melinda Fales, born February 17, 1834, at Thomaston, Maine, died October 14, 1887, at Lewiston, Maine, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Spear) Fales, the former of whom was born at Thomaston, November 17, 1778, died December 10, 1858, at Rockland, and the latter born at Rockland, Maine, January 16, 1799, died January 18, 1884, at Lewiston. Mr. and Mrs. Fales were the parents of four children: Mary Thomas, Oliver Bailey, Edward S. and Julia Melinda. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Bradford: 1. Carrie Adams, born June 3, 1862, resides at home. 2. William Herbert, see forward.

(X) Dr. William Herbert, son of Dr. Herbert Cary and Julia Melinda (Fales) Bradford, was born in Lewiston, Maine, January 1, 1866. He attended the Lewiston public school; he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Bowdoin College in 1888 and 1891, respectively, and that of M. D. in 1891 at the Medical School of Maine, and is now practicing his profession in the city of Portland, making a specialty of surgery, in which line he is highly successful. He is instructor in surgery and clinical surgery in the Medical School of Maine, is serving in the capacity of surgeon at the Maine General Hospital, which position he has occupied for eight years, and for seven years previously was assistant surgeon at the same institution. He is consulting surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Children's Hospital of Portland. He is a member of Maine Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Portland Medical Club, Cumberland County Medical Association and Pathological Club. Dr. Bradford married, at Portland, September 4, 1901, Marcia Bowman Knight, born in Portland, October 11, 1869, daughter of George H. Knight, of Portland. Children: 1. William Herbert Jr., born August 19, 1902. 2. George Knight, born June 22, 1908. Dr. Bradford is a Congregationalist, and his wife a member of the Unitarian church.

(For ancestry see William Bradford 1.)

(V) Major John, eldest son BRADFORD of Major William Bradford and his first wife, Alice Richards, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, February 20, 1651-52, and died at Kingston, Massachusetts, December 8, 1736. He was a justice of the peace, as appears by record of a marriage ceremony performed at Plympton, and probably bore a part in the colonial wars. He lived a little northwest of the Kingston landing. On January 6, 1674-



*E. E. Holt,*





75, he married Mercy, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Warren, born September 23, 1653, died in March, 1747, aged ninety-three years six months. Joseph Warren, father of Mrs. Bradford, was son of Richard Warren, who came over in the "Mayflower." Major John and Mercy (Warren) Bradford had children: John, born December 25, 1675; Alice, January 28, 1677; Abigail, December 10, 1679; Mercy, December 20, 1681; Samuel, whose sketch follows; Priscilla, March 10, 1686; William, April 15, 1688.

(VI) Lieutenant Samuel, second son of Major John and Mercy (Warren) Bradford, was born at Kingston, Massachusetts, December 23, 1683, lived at Plympton, Massachusetts, and died there March 26, 1740, aged fifty-six years three months. He was often elected a selectman, and was a representative to the general court. October 21, 1714, he married Sarah, daughter of Edward Gray, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, granddaughter of Edward Gray, of Plympton, by Dorothy, his second wife. Nine years after her husband's death, September 7, 1749, Mrs. Sarah Bradford married William Hunt, of Martha's Vineyard, where she died in October, 1770, having passed her fourscore years. Children of Lieutenant Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Bradford: John, born April 8, 1717, died September 28 that year; Gideon, whose sketch follows; William, December 16, 1720, died February 16, 1724-25; Mary, October 16, 1722, married Abial Cook, of Tiverton, Rhode Island; Sarah, April 14, 1725, married Ephraim Paddock; William, November 8, 1728, died at Bristol, Rhode Island, July 6, 1808; Mercy, April 12, 1731, died on June 1 of that year; Abigail, June 12, 1732, married Caleb Stetson and died at Plympton, July 31, 1775; Phebe, March 30, 1735, married Shubal Norton, of Martha's Vineyard; Samuel, April 13, 1740, died at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, August 1, 1813.

(VII) Gideon, second son of Lieutenant Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Bradford, was born October 27, 1718, at Plympton, Massachusetts, and died there October 18, 1793, lacking three weeks of seventy-five years. He was married about 1742 by Rev. Nathaniel Leonard, to Jane, daughter of Ichabod and Joanna Paddock, of Yarmouth, afterwards of Middleboro, Massachusetts. She was born August 30, 1717, daughter of Elder Thomas Faunce, the last ruling elder of the church at Plymouth. Mrs. Jane (Paddock) Bradford, widow of Gideon Bradford, died at Plympton, Massachusetts, April 18, 1795, aged seventy-

seven years seven months. Children of Gideon and Jane (Paddock) Bradford: Levi, born February 16, 1743, died at Homer, New York, September 5, 1822, aged seventy-nine years. Joseph, October 19, 1745, died at Washington, Beaufort county, North Carolina, August, 1787. Sarah, mentioned in next paragraph. Samuel, June 20, 1750, died at Plympton, Massachusetts, March 26, 1835, aged eighty-five years. Gideon, May 30, 1752, died at Plympton, Massachusetts, April 16, 1805, aged fifty-two years ten months. Calvin, July 25, 1754, died at Plympton, April 24, 1835, in his eighty-first year.

(VIII) Sarah, eldest daughter of Gideon and Jane (Paddock) Bradford, was born May 19, 1749, at Plympton, Massachusetts, and died at the home of her son, Freeman (2) Ellis at Carthage, Maine, September 2, 1837, in her ninetieth year. She was married at Plympton, in 1766, to Freeman Ellis, then of that town, but who subsequently removed to Hartford, Maine, where he died March 15, 1802. (See Ellis V.)

It is said by antiquarians and HOLT students of the origin and signification of surnames that the family name Holt is derived from "a holt, or grove," at or near which dwelt some remote English ancestor. 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 immigrant, is one which still stands on Holt's Hill, sometimes called Prospect Hill, in Andover, Massachusetts. The descendants of the immigrant in Andover have been noticeable for their attention to learning. The Holt family in that town included four college graduates previous to 1800. The family in this country in all its branches is very large and includes many names of considerable prominence in the town of Andover and elsewhere.

Nicholas Holt was a passenger in the ship "James," of London, William Corper, master, which sailed from Southampton, England, about April 16, 1635, and arrived at Boston, New England, June 3 following, after a voyage of forty-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." Undoubtedly he was accompanied by 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 some 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 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 highways "for one whole yeare & till new be chosen." February 24, 1637, it was agreed that William Moody, James Browne, Nic. Holt, Francis Plummer, Na Noyse, shall lay out all the general fences in the towne, that are to be made, as likewise tenn rod between man & man for garden plotts this is to be done by the 5th of March on the penalty of 5s apiece." In 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 on Sabbath day in a month and the lecture day following," and "stand sentinell at the doors 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 meeting house rate, & the town within one fourteen-night on the penalty of 6s 8d apiece." 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 "Chochichawicke," 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 between Reading and Andover, and with Lieut. Sprague and Sergeant Marshall to view the river (Ipswich 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 20, 1655, the committee made a report of said survey.

Nicholas Holt 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 himself "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 privileges 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 except that she died at Andover, November 9, 1656. 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.



Various members of the Holt family removed from Andover, Massachusetts, soon after the revolutionary war, in the settlement of the towns of Maine, back from the coast. Captain William Holt, of Andover, a master mariner, with his two sons, Stephen and Nathan, settled in Wilton and later in Weld, Maine; the sons in 1807, and the father in 1812. The sons took up land, and were for many years farmers. Another son of William was Asa, who lived in Weld, where he died in 1825.

(I) Abel Holt, supposed to have been a native of Andover, Massachusetts, lived and died in Weld. He was a farmer, and took a lively interest in public affairs and held town offices. He married (first) Lydia Pratt; children: Hubbard, Erastus, Abiah Jr., a son who was lost at sea; Otis, Grace and Isabel. He married a second wife, by whom he had two children: Whitman and a daughter Lois.

(II) Erastus, second son of Abel and Lydia (Pratt) Holt, was born in Weld, in September, 1818, and died January 28, 1897, aged seventy-nine. He was a farmer and carpenter, and lived for years in Portland, where he worked at his trade. He married Lucinda, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Stiles) Packard; children: 1. Artemas G., killed instantly in a railroad accident in 1905. 2. Nellie A., married (first) a Mr. Bishop, and (second) Franklin Sanborn; now resides in Walpole, Massachusetts. 3. Charles O., married Miss Bucknell, of Canton, Maine; lives in Lewiston. 4. Henrietta L., married Charles Glover, now deceased; she lives in Canton. 5. Emma L., deceased; married M. T. Hatch, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. 6. Erastus E.; see forward.

(III) Dr. Erastus Eugene, youngest child of Erastus and Lucinda (Packard) Holt, was born in Peru, Oxford county, Maine, June 1, 1849. He was a boy of four years when his father removed with his family to East Stoughton, Massachusetts, and there had charge of the Alms House and House of Correction, and in connection with his official duties carried on the farm connected with the almshouse property, and also performed considerable work in highway construction. In 1857 he returned with his parents to the old homestead in Peru, and two years later his father went to California, leaving young Erastus at home with his older brother, Artemus C. Holt, and their mother, who kept house for them while her sons did the work of the farm. In 1861 he went to Canton, Oxford county, and in August of that year his mother was

stricken ill and died. Young Holt lived with the family of his grandfather, Ephraim Packard, of Buckfield, until 1864, being then fifteen years old, and he then went to live in Canton with John P. Swasey and Albion Thorne, and worked as clerk in the store of which they were proprietors.

During the latter part of the time young Holt was at work in the store in Canton, he organized an amateur minstrel company and gave exhibitions in the district school house of the village. Soon afterward he went to Lewiston, and there found work in a store kept by a Mr. Pulverman, whose stock in trade comprised Yankee notions. In 1866 he went to Clinton to work for Abijah Billings, in a wool-carding mill which was run day and night. It was here that he strapped his books at the side of the feeder of the carding machine, and studied them at every opportunity during the long and weary nights; and here too he committed to memory Harkness' Latin Grammar, and when he went back to school again in the fall his classmates wondered how it was that he happened to know so much about Latin.

In 1866 he returned to Canton, and again was employed by Mr. Thorne, and in 1867 he taught his first school in that town. About this time he secured the services of a Dr. Major to give a course of lectures at Canton on psychology, in which he illustrated all the features of what is known as hypnotism. At Canton he also worked in the general merchandise store of Hayford & Bradford, and while there in 1868 he took a rather prominent part in amateur theatricals, on one occasion playing Polonius to Albion Thorne's impersonation of the title rôle of Hamlet, with Mrs. D. P. Stowell as Hamlet's mother, and Otis Hayford as the ghost. In the same year he attended Hebron Academy, and taught penmanship and bookkeeping. He also acted as local correspondent for the *Oxford Democrat*, a Republican newspaper published at Paris, Maine. On one occasion an article written by him, under the caption of the "Singing Mouse," was widely copied throughout the country and attracted considerable attention. The article in question had its inception in the capture by a Mrs. Cooledge of a mouse which in some way was injured about the throat, causing it to make a peculiar rhythmic sound. One interesting divertisement of our young man about this time was his scheme of organizing a lottery, with the drawing set for the day appointed to decide the contest as to whether the town of Canton or Hartford had

the best wrestler. However, the wrestling contest may have resulted is of little importance to our present narrative, but young Holt's lottery enterprise turned him net profits sufficient to pay all the expenses of one term at Hebron Academy. In 1869 he taught school at North Turner, Maine, and had classes in penmanship during the winter term. In 1870 he became a student at Westbrook Seminary, and taught penmanship and bookkeeping during the spring term. During the interval of vacation he canvassed the towns of Cumberland and Falmouth, selling maps of the world and of the United States. In the fall of 1870 he became a student at Gorham Seminary, and also taught penmanship and bookkeeping during the term. In the fall of 1870 he began teaching in the Willard district at Cape Elizabeth, and continued through the winter term, at the same time conducting an evening school in penmanship and bookkeeping. In 1871 he was a student at Gorham Seminary, and during the spring term taught the special branches referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

In this year young Holt took up the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. J. G. Pierce, of Canton, with whom he became regularly registered. However, he continued teaching as previously, and also kept up his evening classes in penmanship and bookkeeping. In 1871 and the early part of 1872 he taught in the Ferry district at Cape Elizabeth, and afterward in the Willard district; and in the former year also he went to Boston and became expert accountant and bookkeeper for the wholesale drygoods house of Anderson Heath & Co. In 1872 he attended his first course of lectures at the Medical School of Maine, Brunswick, and afterward during the same year went to Deer Island, Boston, as teacher in the City Reform School, of which in the next year he became principal. At that time he suffered a serious attack of typhoid fever, but even this served its useful purpose in his own after life, for he wrote out about forty large pages of manuscript with a full account of his experiences while in typhoid delirium. In 1873 he went to Hanover, New Hampshire, and took a course in the preparatory school of medicine of Dartmouth Medical College. In 1874 he resumed study in the Medical School of Maine, and at the same time took up especial laboratory work under Professor Carmichael. In June, 1874, Mr. Holt completed his second course of medical lectures at Brunswick, and received the degree of M. D. His graduation thesis was on the

subject of typhoid fever, and in the presentation of his argument he was able to draw largely upon his own recent experiences while suffering with that disease. His class numbered twenty-eight members, of whom only twenty-one were successful at the final examinations and received diplomas. Immediately after graduation he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, and during the same year became a member of the Maine Medical Association. During that summer he took a summer course at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, later went to New York City and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Columbia University. In 1875 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and received its degree of M. D., again presenting a thesis on typhoid fever, to fulfill the requirements of graduation. While in New York he also took a special course in operative surgery under Prof. Sabine, and on returning to Maine became demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical School of Maine. In 1875 he attended clinics at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and studied the ear under Dr. Clarence J. Blake; and returning, was made house surgeon at the Maine General Hospital, beginning his duties there in August of that year. He made quarterly reports of all medical and surgical cases treated at the hospital for the year 1875, and these reports were published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. He also wrote a history of the Maine General Hospital, which was published in the *Portland Transcript*.

In 1876 Dr. Holt opened an office at No. 11 Brown street, Portland, and began his career as a general practitioner of medicine and surgery. About the same time he became attending physician and surgeon to the Portland Dispensary, was elected member of the Cumberland County Medical Society, founded the Portland Medical Club, served as demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical School of Maine, and prosecuted for Dr. Thomas Dwight, professor of anatomy in that institution. At the same time he continued his connection with the Maine General Hospital, to the first of August, and reports of medical and surgical cases treated there. In 1877 he read a paper before the Portland Medical Club on diseases of the eye, served as attending physician and surgeon to Portland Dispensary, read a paper entitled "Report on Otology" before the Maine Medical Association, which was published in the Transactions of that year, and at-

tended clinics at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, where his instructors were Drs. Agnew, St. John Roosa, David Webster, O. D. Pomeroy and J. Oseroff Tansley. In the following year he attended clinics at the same famous institution, and also at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, under Dr. Herman Knapp; served as delegate from the Maine Medical Association to the meeting of the Connecticut Medical Society, and was elected a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1879 he took a special course of instruction in the laboratory of Professor Heitzmann, of New York, attended clinics at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, delivered a lecture on the eye before the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, and read a paper on "Strabismus Convergens" before the Maine Medical Association, the same being published in the Transactions of the Association.

In 1880 Dr. Holt became a Master Mason, attended clinics in New York as mentioned in the last paragraph, took a second course in Professor Heitzmann's laboratory, and presented before the State Medical Association a valuable paper on "Otitis Media Non-suppurativa," based on one thousand cases of diseases of the ear observed in private practice. In April, 1881, he went to Europe and visited various hospitals in England, Ireland and on the continent, but spent the greater part of his time at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, from which institution he received a certificate; was elected member of the seventh International Medical Congress, held in London; made a report of the proceedings of the Congress to the Maine Medical Association; attended special lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons by Jonathan Hutchinson; presented papers on "Suppuration of the Middle Ear" and "Acute Diseases of the Ear" before the Portland Medical Club; lectured on the eye before the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, and read a paper before the Cumberland County Medical Society on the "Pupil of the Eye in Health and Disease."

In 1882 he became a member of the American Otological Society, and read before that body a paper on "Boilermakers' Deafness and Hearing in a Noise"; also read a paper on "Diseases of the Lachrymal Apparatus" before the Maine Medical Association. This paper embodied much work, as it included the views of many medical men consulted in England and elsewhere while Dr. Holt was abroad; also prepared an article on "Acute Inflammation of

the Middle Ear," published in the *American Journal of Otolaryngology*; and read before the Portland Medical Club a paper on "Practical Points in Eye Diseases." His work for 1886 included a paper on "Diseases of the Mastoid," read before the Maine Medical Association and published in the Transactions; "Observations on the Hearing Power in Different Conditions"; "Report of a Case of Teratoid Tumor of Both Auricles," having a clinical history of a recurrent fibroid, papers read before the American Otological Society, and published; "Commotio Retine, or some of the effects of direct and indirect blows to the eye," paper read before the American Ophthalmological Society and published, 1884; "Differential Diagnosis between Conjunctivitis and Iritis," and "Treatment of Ulcers of the Cornea," papers read before the Maine Medical Association and published; "Catarrh and Its Results," paper read before the Portland Medical Club; and an address on the eye at a meeting of the teachers of the public schools of Portland, 1885; "First Series of One Hundred Cases of Cataract, with Operations," paper read before the Maine Medical Association and published; "Refraction of the Eye," paper read before the Portland Medical Club; "Does Cocaine Hydrochlorate while relieving the pain in Acute Otitis Media prolong the congestion," paper read before the American Otological Society, and published; "Strabismus, its correction when excessive and in high degrees of Amblyopia," paper read before the New England Ophthalmological Society and the American Ophthalmological Society, and published; "Present Condition of Patient from whom Teratoid Tumors of Both Auricles were removed in 1883," paper read before the American Otological Society, and published. In 1885 Dr. Holt was one of the founders of the New England Ophthalmological Society. In 1886, "The treatment of Detachment of the Retina," paper published in the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*; "The importance of an Institution devoted to the Treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in Maine," address before the incorporators of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Holt founded the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and became its executive and attending surgeon. In this year he wrote several articles which were intended to answer certain statements published in the *Portland Evening Advertiser* against organizing the infirmary, and by his argument showed conclusively why such an institution was a great public necessity. He also prepared for pub-



lication the first annual report of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1887. "An Efficient Powder Blower," with remarks on the use of powders in the treatment of diseases of the ear, paper read before the American Otological Society, and published; prepared report of cases to and discussion of cases presented at meeting of New England Ophthalmological Society; served as executive and attending surgeon to Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and prepared its second annual report for publication. 1888, "Third Report on Teratoid Tumors of both Auricles," paper read before American Otological Society, and published; "Glass and Glasses," paper read before Portland Medical Club; executive and attending surgeon to Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and prepared its third annual report for publication; member of the First Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, held in Washington, D. C.; report of cases to and discussion of cases presented at New England Ophthalmological Society. 1889, "The Treatment of Ulcers of the Cornea," paper read before the Maine Medical Association, and published; "The Inefficiency of Hydrobromate of Homatropine in controlling the accommodation of the Eye for the purpose of fitting glasses," paper read before the American Ophthalmological Society, and published; "Complete closure of both external auditory canals by bone in a patient having good hearing power, with a previous history of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media," and "Otitis Media Catarrhalis Aucta, accompanied with facial paralysis and impairment of accommodation of the eye of the affected side," paper read before American Otological Society, and published; "The adjustment of the Eye in the act of vision," paper read before the Portland Medical Club; report and discussion of cases presented at New England Ophthalmological Society; executive and attending surgeon at Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary and prepared its fourth annual report for publication; 1890, "The Muscles and the Refraction of the Eyes," paper read before Portland Medical Club; address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary; elected honorary member of the Lincoln Club, Portland. 1891, advocated and secured a "Law for the Prevention of Blindness," by the legislature of Maine, similar to that enacted by the legislature of New York state, Maine being the second state to enact such a law; "Extraction of foreign bodies from the Vitreous of the Eye," paper read before the American Ophthalmological Society, and published.

1892, "Orbital Cellulitis," paper read before Portland Medical Club and American Otological Society; address at the dedication of Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. 1893, "Removal of steel from the Vitreous of the Eye by the electro-magnet," paper read before American Ophthalmological Society; "Asepsis in Ophthalmology," paper read before Portland Medical Society; "Removal of the entire Auricle and a part of the lobe of the ear by the bite of a horse," paper read before American Otological Society. 1894, founded the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, and its official organ, *The Journal of Medicine and Science*, by means of which the enactment of the law for medical registration was secured by act of the legislature at its session in 1895; editor and manager of the *Journal of Medicine and Science*; "Removal of foreign bodies from the Vitreous," paper read at first meeting of Maine Academy of Medicine and Science and published in its official organ. 1895, "Laws Relating to the Practice of Medicine in the several States and Territories of the United States," compiled from various sources; "Two Cases of Otitis Media Suppurativa, with necrosis of the mastoid, operation followed by Death," paper read before American Otological Society, "Relation of Modern Civilization to Affections of the Eye and Nervous System, and the Relation of Ametropia to Diseases of the Eye," paper read before Maine Academy of Medicine and Science; "Some of the practical results derived from a study of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye," published in *Journal of Medicine and Science*; "Report of eight cases of removal of metal from the Vitreous by the electro-magnet, with a review of nine cases previously Reported," paper read before American Ophthalmological Society.

In 1895 Dr. Holt was one of the original fellows of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, editor of the *Journal of Medicine and Science*, and as in preceding years executive and attending surgeon at Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. His work for 1896 and succeeding years may be noted briefly as follows: "Review of Diseases of the Ear by A. H. Buck, M. D., New York, in the Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine," published in the *Journal of Medicine and Science*; "Ophthalmology and Otology," published in the same journal; "Otitis Media suppurative with an unusual perforation of the Mastoid," paper read before American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society at the New York Academy of Medi-

cine. 1897, "Hygiene of Camp Life"; "Ophthalmology and Otology," published in the *Journal of Medicine and Science*; "Five recent consecutive cases of the Ear in which an extensive operation was performed on the Mastoid," paper published in the *International Journal of Surgery*, New York; report of meeting of the British Medical Association held in Montreal, Canada, in September; report of cases and their discussion at the New England Ophthalmological Society; elected fellow of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Philadelphia; received honorary degree of master of arts from Colby University; elected delegate from Maine Medical Association to annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York. 1898, report and discussion of cases presented at the New England Ophthalmological Society; continued as in former years editor and manager of *Journal of Medicine and Science*; also executive and attending surgeon Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and prepared its thirteenth annual report for publication; discussed paper on the "Local treatment of sinuses of the extremities," stating that the oil of cassia dispels the odor of iodoform; delegate to meeting of New York State Medical Association, responded to a toast, "Maine," at a largely attended banquet at Hotel Manhattan, New York City; at a meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York held at Albany, by invitation opened the discussion of a paper on "The importance of early treatment of Acute Diseases of the Ear"; became one of the incorporators of the Mercantile Trust Company, and elected a director. 1899, "Mastoiditis," paper read before American Otolological Society. 1900, "The Douche in the treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum," paper read before the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and published in the journal of the association; "Eulogy on Payson Tucker," an address delivered at the unveiling of the marble bust of Payson Tucker, which was presented to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary by Mrs. Tucker; associate editor of the *Journal of Medicine and Science*; "Functional Disturbances of the Eye," paper read before New England Ophthalmological Society; "Relations of Ametropia to Affections of the Eye and the Nervous System," paper read before Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, published in the *Journal of Medicine and Science*; "The Ophthalmometer," published in the *Ophthalmic Record* for November. 1901, "Abraham Lincoln," address de-

livered at the auditorium, Portland, at the eleventh annual banquet of the Lincoln Club in observance of the ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; discussion of a paper on "A New Study in Exophthalmic Goitre," by Edwin M. Fuller, paper read before Maine Medical Association; became one of the original members of the National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons. 1902, associate editor of *Journal of Medicine and Science*; discussed paper on "Removal of bits of steel from the interior of the Eye," by Dr. Myles Standish, Boston; "Nature and treatment of Pterygium," by Dr. G. O. McReynolds, of Dallas, Texas, and "Two cases of retinal detachment treated with subconjunctival injections of salt solution by Dr. R. L. Randolph, of Baltimore, Maryland," at section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association at Saratoga Springs, New York, in June.

In 1902 Dr. Holt prepared a comprehensive historical and statistical account of the Portland Medical Club, covering the entire period of its existence, from 1876 to this year. In 1903 he still occupied the chair of associate editor, and also still held the position of executive and attending surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, with which he had been connected from the time of its foundation. Early in November, 1903, while returning from Cape Elizabeth to Portland with his wife, his horse and carriage were, on account of the absence of proper lights, driven on a pile of earth in the highway, which had been placed there by workmen in the service of a telephone company, and both occupants of the carriage were thrown violently to the ground by the overturning of the vehicle, at a point in Knightville near the schoolhouse. In this accident Dr. Holt was badly injured about the head, shoulders and thigh, and was quite unfitted for any kind of work for several months, being compelled to go about with crutches, and also being afflicted with double vision by reason of the injuries to his head; but while comparatively inactive in body his mind was constantly at work, and during that time he devised a mathematical formula for the normal earning ability of the body. A paper including this formula was read in the section of ophthalmology of the American Medical Association at its fifty-seventh annual session in June, 1906, and is published under the title of "Physical Economies." Briefly stated, it comprises "a mathematical formula for the normal earning ability of the body by which, with the requisite data a person may be either

rated, or his economic value may be ascertained, and thereby damages to his body from injury or disease, with an indemnity to be allowed therefor, may be determined in a manner equitable to all concerned." This work of Dr. Holt's has attracted wide attention in professional and scientific circles. It has been received with great interest in the assemblages of several of the most celebrated medical bodies in the country, and has received conspicuous attention in Europe. In the same year, 1904, he was elected vice-president of the National Association of United States Pension Examiners. His papers for the year include discussions of many important subjects by leading professional men, specialists and scientists, a detail of all of whom are hardly necessary to this narrative. On June 13 of this year President Fellows, of the University of Maine, wrote as follows: "It is my pleasure to inform you that the trustees at their recent meeting, held at the university, voted to confer upon you for distinguished services in the field of medicine, profound scholarship, and the most noteworthy services to the public in relief of suffering, the degree of Doctor of Laws." In 1905 he became one of the members of the Maine Eye and Ear Association, the organization of which was urged by him as early as 1901. He wrote a sketch of Dr. Henry P. Merrill, of Portland, who died May 11, 1905, which was published in the transactions of the Maine Medical Association. In 1906 he delivered an address on "Physical Economics" at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, discussed a paper relating to "Affections of the Eye" at the June meeting of the Maine Medical Association, discussed a paper on "Unicocular Inflammation of the Optic Nerve and Retina," by Dr. A. A. Hubbell, of Buffalo, New York, also a paper on the "Use of Secondary Cataract Knife," by Melville Black, of Denver, Colorado; and also on "Physical Economics" by himself at the section of ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. In 1907 his contributions to medical literature for the year included a discussion of "Body and Mind, with incidental reference to the Laws of Heredity"; the "Rational Treatment of Nervous Diseases"; "Psychotherapy"; and "Diagnosis and Early Treatment of Mastoiditis." He also discussed a paper entitled "Premiums Paid to Experience," by Dr. F. T. Rogers, of Providence, Rhode Island, and read his own views before the section of ophthalmology of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June of that

year. Before the section of Laryngology and Otology, on the same occasion, he opened the discussion of Dr. James F. McKernon's paper on "Otitic Phlebitis: its symptomology, diagnosis and treatment." At the thirty-second annual meeting of the Portland Medical Club in this year he delivered an oration on "Physical Economics and the Measure of Damages by Mathematics." At the meeting of the New England Ophthalmological Society held in Boston in February, 1908, he delivered an address on subject just mentioned, discussed paper on "Bright's Disease and its ocular manifestations," and read before the National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons at Chicago in June, his own paper on the "Economic Value of Man and the Measure of Damages." At the meeting of the section of Laryngology of the American Medical Association, held in Chicago, in June, Dr. Holt opened the discussion of Dr. Dunbar Roy's paper on "Nasal Analgesia as a prognostic symptom in Dry Catarrhal Deafness," and in the section of ophthalmology he discussed the paper of Dr. H. Moulton, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the "Treatment of Strictures of Nasal Duct with Lead Styles." In the same year also he was elected delegate of the Maine Medical Association to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association.

We learn from these records that Dr. Holt in his childhood came in contact with the unfortunate poor, when his father had charge of the almshouse and house of correction in Massachusetts, that he became a teacher, and later principal in the Reform School for Boys for the city of Boston. He thus at two different periods of his life dwelt among the poor and early became cognizant of the misfortunes of life. This no doubt caused him to have a deep feeling for those in humble circumstances, who meet with accidents and sickness that deprive them of the means of support and make them dependent upon others. It was a potent influence in impelling him to found the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

He taught school a portion of the time for six years, beginning at the age of eighteen, and he was in a store for general merchandise for a portion of the time for six years, acting as clerk, salesman and bookkeeper, under such men as Albion Thorne, A. M., a graduate of Tufts College; John P. Swazey, who has been elected to congress from the second district of Maine; Otis Hayford, who has served on the state board of assessors ever since it was



organized, and Dura Bradford. As student, clerk, salesman, bookkeeper and teacher he always strove to do his best for all concerned.

He thus became well fitted to enter college, but too late for a four years' course followed by a course in the study of medicine such as he contemplated. His opportunities were all in favor of his studying law instead of medicine, but as he had been a sufferer from ear-ache and its consequent deafness in childhood, and had found by experience that doctors knew little or nothing about diseases of the ear, he determined to study medicine and make himself familiar with the best methods known for their treatment. This he knew would take much more time than that required for the general practice of medicine, hence it was his principal reason for not taking a four years' college course. It will be seen then that Dr. Holt's own misfortune in the period of childhood and youth lead him to study medicine and practice a specialty to alleviate the sufferings, or prevent similar misfortunes in others. Thus from this circumstance in his life is the state indebted to him for the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In his first year's service as demonstrator of anatomy he established the rule that no medical student should be credited with having dissected any part of the body unless that student had actually done so and had demonstrated the anatomical structures to him or one of his assistants, one of whom was ex-Governor J. F. Hill, of Augusta. During the two years of his service as demonstrator of anatomy he prosecuted for Professor Dwight, who then was professor of anatomy at the Medical School of Maine, and now occupies the same position in the Harvard Medical School. Some of these dissections were noteworthy, especially one which showed the brain, spinal cord and nerves complete, and which was exhibited to the president and whole faculty of the college and preserved in the museum. Another specimen, a novelty at that time, was a solid cross section of the head from which Prof. Dwight had drawings made and upon which he wrote his book on the "Anatomy of the Head." At the close of his services as demonstrator of anatomy, he attended the clinics at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and studied the ear under Clarence J. Blake, now professor of otology in Harvard University. It was with Dr. Blake that Dr. Holt first met Professor Alexander Graham Bell, before he had invented the telephone, and when he was much interested in experiments of Dr. Blake

in recording speech from the movements of the membrana tympani incident to the sound of the voice.

Dr. Holt began his services as the first regularly appointed house surgeon of the Maine General Hospital by making accurate records of all cases that were treated in the hospital and delivered therefrom quarterly reports for publication in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, a practice which has not since been followed by any one occupying that position. He also wrote a history of the hospital, which was published in the *Portland Transcript*, which evinced an unusual interest in the welfare of the hospital. Dr. Holt was elected attending physician and surgeon to the Portland Dispensary as soon as he left the hospital and he served in that capacity for two years. In this year (1876) he, with other physicians, founded the Portland Medical Club, now the oldest and largest medical club in the state. He was appointed to make a report on otology to the Maine Medical Association for the annual meeting of 1877. This report attracted wide attention because among other things he proposed a new method of inflating the middle ear, which method was copied into several American and foreign journals, thus giving Dr. Holt an international reputation at once. For the next four years he attended clinics in Boston and New York some portion of each year and produced papers on otology and ophthalmology that were widely discussed.

In 1881 Dr. Holt went to Europe, as has previously been noted, and upon returning took up practice limited to diseases of the eye and ear, doing nose and throat practice in connection with it, however. For the next five years until 1886, when he founded the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, he devoted himself assiduously to his specialty, and built up a large and lucrative practice. During this time he had become one of the founders of the New England Ophthalmological Society, and been elected a member of the American Otological and Ophthalmological societies, before all of which he had read papers which attracted attention for their force and originality.

The year 1886 marks an important period in Dr. Holt's life, for it was the year in which he founded the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. It was at the end of his first decade of active practice of medicine in which he had been eminently successful and had become a very busy man. For him to embark upon such an undertaking required great courage and a sac-

rifice of time and money, but as he had determined upon such a course he entered into it with all the energy and optimism at his command. He says in his address at the dedication of the new building: "Well do I remember in December, 1885, just before Christmas, of starting out with a paper to obtain names to a petition for incorporation. It was the first step to the consummation of a purpose formed long before that time of establishing an institution of this character. The petition was willingly signed by all to whom it was presented and encouraging words were given to the enterprise, but it was as evident as had been anticipated that a vast amount of work lay before me, the magnitude of which, had I fully realized as I do now, might have caused me to delay my purpose longer."

He knew from history and had learned from experience that those who aspire to improve the conditions of mankind have their paths beset by persecution from adversaries and by misconstruction of friends, therefore he was prepared to meet criticism and opposition which was sure to come. At a meeting held at Reception Hall, City Building, held February 15, 1886, the petitioners were incorporated under the name of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, according to the statute laws of Maine, which limits the amount of property to be held at \$100,000. Nobody thought at that time that the corporation would be troubled on this account, but it proved later to be a serious thing when one of its presidents, Mr. Ira Putnam Farrington, left it the munificent sum of twice that amount.

For the first six years the infirmary was located at 110 Federal street, opposite Lincoln Park. From the first, economy was produced by allowing any spare room to be used by physicians in general practice for cases which would not conflict with those of the infirmary. Thus an income was realized from this source which materially helped to meet current expenses, and the property was bought, remodeled, an addition built, the whole furnished and paid for during this time. With all the changes and additions to the original house on Federal street, it did not prove satisfactory, and at the end of four years Dr. Holt proposed to the trustees that the lot of land where the buildings now stand should be purchased. This seemed as chimerical to them at that time as it would have been for the street commissioners of Portland to propose to build a bridge across the harbor. There was, however, one member of the board who,

though not present at this meeting, was as optimistic as Dr. Holt, namely, Payson Tucker, and to him Dr. Holt has given due credit in his dedicatory address of the infirmary and in his eulogy at the unveiling of the marble bust of Payson Tucker presented to the infirmary by Mrs. Tucker.

There was such a stringency in the money market at this time, the year preceding the great panic of 1892, that Mr. Tucker gave a note, instead of a check, for his subscription towards the fund to purchase the land, with a remark that it would be easier to give twice the amount under all ordinary circumstances. Under these most discouraging circumstances money was obtained, a deed of the land secured and paid for on January 10, 1891. With the land paid for, a capital was provided with which to work, and in building with stores in the basement an income would be derived sufficient to pay the interest on the money hired in the construction of the building. This feature of the plan enlisted the support of benevolent people, especially in a fair held in May, 1892, and the building was completed and dedicated in December, 1892. Dr. Holt delivering the principal address, from the last part of which we quote the following:

"It can be as truly said of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary on this occasion as at the dedication of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1850, when Dr. Reynolds said of that institution: 'In its present elevated position, with its increased capacity for doing good, it is poorer than at any previous time. More capable of fulfilling the noble work of charity than perhaps any other institution, it is still itself supported by charity. No other charity is capable of effecting the same amount of good with so small amount of means.' These institutions administer alike to the worthy and unworthy who are subjects of charity. 'For charity shall cover a multitude of sins.' However erring humanity may be, whenever and wherever one of its members is found in sickness or distress, he claims and should receive our sympathy and support.

"These institutions call attention to the importance and the proper methods of treating these affections and thus prevent long suffering and disastrous results. Their circle of beneficence, then, is not confined to the poor alone who are immediately benefitted, but extends to all classes of society. The people throughout the state can well take pride and satisfaction in having a building so well designed and so well equipped for the beneficent work it is intended to accomplish.

"The building is completed. It is finished so far as putting together the materials of its structure is concerned, but its work, so long as the human race exists, can never be completed, for 'The poor ye shall always have with you.' It will be a silent witness of mingled joy and sorrow. Joy for the aged whose declining years, shrouded in darkness, are restored to light; joy for the many whose sufferings are relieved, and whose minds are at rest in the assurance that all will be done for them that is possible for their relief. And sorrow for those whose misfortunes are beyond relief, who perhaps came too late, or expected more benefit than it would be possible to give. In its interior arrangement, in its outward form, in its high ideal, it speaks to-day of a purpose loftier than words can express. It speaks to-day of a capacity to do good, of its necessities with which to accomplish its work, and in its destiny it speaks to-day like the orphan, who must be clothed in the robes of charity and fed with the hand of love. May its pleadings be heard, and may it receive that support which will enable its work to be carried on to the fullest extent.

"In closing, I wish to thank you for your kind attention. I wish to express to each and all my sincere thanks for the generous support which has sustained me in this great undertaking. Could the smile of gratitude be seen, the pressure of the hand be felt, and the 'God bless you' be heard from those who have received the benefits of this charity, they would serve as the greatest commendation of this occasion and as an expression of gratitude to those who, by their gifts, have made it possible. They would also serve to prompt the giving of that aid, so much needed at this time, to continue this charitable work in this its enlarged sphere. Let us continue to exemplify more fully that spirit so early taught us that,

'Little deeds of kindness,  
Little words of love,  
Make our earth an Eden,  
Like the heaven above.'

and thus learn the lesson that true happiness consists in helping others, 'that it is more blessed to give than to receive.' Let our efforts to sustain this new charity in its new home correspond to its enlarged capacity to do good. Let us trust that ere the hands on the clock's dial shall point to the last hour of the nineteenth century, the work of this charity will have demonstrated the wisdom of its promoters in erecting this building, and that it will be recorded of them that they did

their duty, their whole duty, and nothing but their duty to mankind."

The law for the prevention of blindness, the passage of which by the Maine legislature was secured by Dr. Holt, provides that if one or both eyes of an infant becomes reddened or inflamed within four weeks of its birth it shall be the duty of the midwife, nurse or person having charge of said infant to report the condition of the eyes at once to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town or district in which the parents reside. Failure to comply with this law is punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment not to exceed six months. This is not excessive when it is considered that about one-fourth of the totally blind are rendered so by inflammation of the eyes in infancy which is preventable when treated properly.

It will be noted that Dr. Holt advocated a new method for the treatment of these cases, namely the douche, which consists in thoroughly syringing out the folds of the upper lids of the eyes, thereby removing the germs which cause the inflammation. Dr. Holt's papers on the removal of steel and iron from the eye attracted wide attention, as he was the first to report a series of cases to the American Ophthalmological Society successfully treated by this method. The Transactions of the society show that at first he was almost alone in this work, because he had been successful in saving eyes that were often in similar cases removed by the attending physician or surgeon on account of danger to the other eye. When, however, the family physician or surgeon learned that the iron or steel could be removed with the electro-magnet and the sight saved, they referred such cases to the specialist, so that in after years other specialists had abundant cases to report to the society.

In 1894 Dr. Holt took a large amount of additional work upon himself in founding the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science and its official organ, the *Journal of Medicine and Science*, for the purpose of obtaining a medical registration law for the state of Maine. Dr. F. E. Sleeper, being a member of the Legislature some six years prior to this time, had secured the passage of a medical registration law, but Governor Bodwell was induced to veto the law after it had been signed by him. This led to legal proceedings by the Maine Medical Association to reinstate the law. These efforts to restore the law failed



and the proceedings created a good deal of feeling among the politicians against the medical profession, so that no attempt had been made to secure another law on account of this feeling. The academy was formed on the basis that laymen interested in medical subjects could become members. They did so in large numbers and the passage of the present medical registration law was secured in 1895. Thus the main object for the founding of the academy was secured within a year, but the meetings of the academy were so interesting, especially to the laymen, that they were continued very successfully until a majority of the council thought it proper for the homeopaths to be admitted if laymen were, and upon this point a large number of the minority withdrew from the academy.

At the February meeting of the Academy, to which members of the legislature were invited and a majority of them attended, making a meeting of two or three hundred, Dr. Holt read his paper on "Relations of Modern Civilization to Affections of the Eyes and the Nervous System, and the Relation of Ametropia to Diseases of the Eyes," in which he advocated the school physician in the following words:

"Constitutional diseases affect the eyes in two ways—directly when the structures of the eyes are a part of the system that is involved, and indirectly when the functions of the eyes are reduced by a lowered tone of the system. Every person has a capacity for physical exercise or mental exertion beyond which it is harmful to go, and the earlier this is learned the better it will be for the individual. *Nosce te ipsum* is one of the greatest and best attainments. I do not mean that to know thyself it is necessary to study medicine for years, but to acquire that more important and practical knowledge of one's capacity and limitation for the duties of life. If these are recognized and acted upon they will guide the individual to early select that occupation which he is best adapted to fulfill and will enable him to acquire that mental and physical training without injury to himself, which will best fit him to fulfill the duties of his chosen occupation. In order to possess this attainment, accurate observations must be begun in childhood and be carried on through school life by a new officer to be created—the school physician—who must have special qualifications for the duties to be performed. No one will question the absurdity of forcing or even allowing a child to attain a certain rank, or of accomplishing a certain amount of school work, at

the expense of breaking down his general health or of injuring his eyes so he will be unable to use that knowledge for practical purposes. And yet this is just what comes to the notice of every physician altogether too frequently. All these disastrous results could be avoided by following the advice of the school physician qualified to make observations and examinations of such pupils. It is evident that so much of vital importance to one's future welfare should not be left so largely to chance. But as lamentable as are these results of school life they are not nearly so bad nor so numerous as those of adult life, where the individual has made every preparation, and has strained his eye and nervous system beyond their capacity to prepare himself for his chosen occupation, only to find in a few years that his eyes give out and his nervous system breaks down. What a pitiable condition such a person is in, contending on the one hand against an affection of the eyes which has compelled him to abandon his occupation and which threatens to keep him away from it permanently, and on the other hand against an impending want incident to this disability. It is these cases that appeal loudly for the school physician, for if school life were under proper medical supervision there would be very few such disasters in adult life."

In its truthfulness, breadth and delicate treatment of the life and character of Payson Tucker and his great assistance in founding and carrying on the work of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. Holt's eulogy at the unveiling of the marble bust of Mr. Tucker presented to the Infirmary by Mrs. Tucker is considered a masterpiece by those who listened to it and are critical in their judgment. We quote from it:

"One of the marked traits of his character was to assist those who had fallen from inherent misfortunes, and many a person has cause to remember him with a grateful heart for the assistance and sympathy rendered to them in their hour of trouble, when the world seemed cold and friendless. However erring persons might be, whenever he found them in sickness or distress, he extended to them his sympathy and support.

"He was fond of calling Maine the playground of the nation. He believed in her resources, her fields, forests, lakes and rivers. He believed that these, with her thousands of miles of indented coast, rock-ribbed by the sea and ancient as the sun, afforded a paradise for tourists unsurpassed in all the world. He

believed they would come in increasing numbers when the wealth of these in climate, scenery and health-giving properties was more fully realized. Hence he was intensely interested in the development of all parts of the state, and ready to assist any effort to make her natural resources more attractive and better known to those who might seek them for health and recreation. Surely by the fruitage of his labors he made to grow two blades of grass where but one grew before.

"To err is human, to forgive divine. Payson Tucker possessed these attributes of character in common with mankind. He was intensely human, and his good will to man was one of the conspicuous traits of his character. We must recognize, as he did, that man does not determine his own existence nor the nature with which he is endowed; therefore, in estimating his achievements, we must consider the obstacles, not only in the world, but in himself, with which he has to contend and overcome. As Winthrop said in the celebrated eulogy of George Peabody, so we might say here of Payson Tucker with all tenderness of heart: 'You rob him of his richest laurel, you refuse him his brightest crown, when you attempt to cover up or disguise any of those innate tendencies, any of those acquired habits, any of those besetting temptations against which he struggled so bravely and so triumphantly.' His kindness of heart, his generous nature, and his achievements were so conspicuous that we are lost in the unity of their accomplishments, and the robe of charity was so constantly a part of his daily dress that it overshadows all.

"While there was no formal declaration that he followed the precepts of Him whose life marked the beginning of our era, still if we are to judge Payson Tucker by the standard set by the Master, we must place him among Christians of the ideal type, for he went about doing good, and thereby derived his greatest enjoyment.

"The gorgeous display of flowers at his funeral was a manifestation of the esteem in which he was held, but as great as this display was—never equalled in the history of this state—we believe that if everyone to whom he had done some loving kindness had been able to place a flower around his grave, he would have slept that night within a wilderness of roses mingled with the tears from the sorrow of an equal number of grateful hearts.

"If we look for the source of these traits of character, we must assume first, that he was largely endowed by nature, and second, that

his early environments had much to do in developing them. We find him at the early age of thirteen, embarked upon a career in which he began to acquire his acquaintance with the public. This is an age in which the active mind participates in all the affairs that transpire within its range. He thus early in life became acquainted and impressed with the public needs. There developed a bond of sympathy between him and the public, akin to that which exists between members of an ideal family. This bond of sympathy developed, as he grew in years, into a bond of love in serving the public, and endeared him to many individuals and the community as a whole, in which he lived, moved and had his being.

"John Fiske, the profound historian and writer, was the first to point out the absolute necessity of the long period of childhood to develop and mould character, and to create that bond of sympathy and affection which ripens into love in the family circle, as the type of the units of an enlightened community and nation. Payson Tucker's career made him a member of the public circle, composed of different families and communities, and his conspicuous traits of character were developed along these lines.

"Maine is proud of her sons and daughters, proud of those who have linked their fortunes with hers. She is proud of those who have achieved distinction in law, medicine and in the ministry; in the arts and sciences, in literature and in the affairs of life. Within her Temple of Fame, in the galaxy of her distinguished men whose worth to her people has been good and great, will appear the artist's ideal of Payson Tucker. Around his form and features will cluster the deeds of his useful life, making them conspicuous among the great men whose lives and character shine forever like the stars. This marble bust which gives the outlines so vividly of the classic form and features of him whom we knew and revered in the flesh—that we almost feel him within our presence—will stand here as time goes on to remind those who knew or will learn the story of Payson Tucker's life that one of his chief characteristics was to do good to others, exemplifying the maxim while he lived that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Few men gave more in proportion to their means than he, and in this respect his life stands out like a beacon light to those who possess wealth, that they may be guided to follow his example and bestow their gifts while they live, and thereby derive one of the greatest enjoyments of life.

"Mr. Chairman, since beginning this eulogy, the theme has grown upon me and with me. Its foundation began in the infancy and matured in the manhood of my acquaintance of twenty-five years with Payson Tucker, but the thoughts which I have expressed have crystallized into their present form within a few days amid many duties, including the cares and responsibilities of an exacting professional life. His clarity was as varied as the views of the kaleidoscope, for in whatever direction we turn to view his life, there appears a picture of his beneficence, of increasing beauty to the one that appeared before.

"We are at times bewildered in the mystic maze of his munificence, and while we find it pleasing to follow, nevertheless, it is difficult to portray. In the labyrinth of his beneficent deeds we discern that his motto was:

'Have love! Not love alone for one,  
But man, as man, thy brother call,  
And scatter like the circling sun,  
Thy charities on all.'

"As it was my privilege to solicit his assistance in founding this institution, it is a pleasure to recount some of the qualities of his life, which furnished the foundation that developed the desire to do all he could for it while he lived, to benefit his fellow men. Of his friendship I can hardly trust myself to speak. For fifteen years he was a staff of oak in maintaining this charity, and a sense of the loss we have sustained in this work so impoverishes all I might say that silence may seem better than the failure of language to express it. His words were hope to the discouraged, and a balm to the afflicted, while his sympathy gave inspiration and his kindness a silver lining to every cloud. To me his counsel and advice were an inspiration that urged to do what seemed to others impossible, and I shall feel that I have attempted to do my duty to his memory if what I have said on this occasion shall conduce to a fuller appreciation of our beloved president and associate, Payson Tucker."

Judge Joseph W. Symonds, who spoke at the unveiling of the marble bust of Mr. Tucker, said:

"We have all listened, I am sure, with interest and pleasure to the delightful tribute by Dr. Holt to the memory of our late distinguished fellow townsman and friend, Mr. Payson Tucker, and to the just and eloquent words of eulogy which have followed. I appreciate and feel the charm of the evening thus far; I would not lessen nor mar it; and there is little, so very little, that I can even hope to add. Dr. Holt's long friendship and

intimacy with Mr. Tucker, many associations which linked them closely together, especially in the founding and building of this institution, have enabled him to sketch with a masterly hand, in a way I do not pretend or attempt to emulate, the familiar but striking and impressive features of Mr. Tucker's mind and character.

"No portraiture could be more perfect than that of the marble which we unveil to-night; but we can see our friend quite as clearly, quite as truly, in the eulogies as in the bust. In this work of art, by the munificence of Mrs. Tucker—and much as the Infirmary values the gift it will always have an added value as *her* gift—in this work of art, by her munificence, we look again upon the face we all remember so well. Under the hand of genius the manly spirit which used to inform and inspire it breaks through the marble lines and haunts and illumines as of old, but in the words of Dr. Holt and Dr. Wright and Dr. Gordon, we seem to read the record of Payson Tucker's mind and heart. The two should go together, the eulogies and the bust, should remain together for all time, companion pictures, companion portraits of Payson Tucker. So shall the generations which come after us, frequenting these halls, reverting now and then to the history of this institution, continue to recognize him as among the foremost of its founders, and learn to know him and remember him as he was."

In the same annual report, Colonel F. N. Dow, as president of the board of trustees of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, speaking for the full board, says:

"The present seems opportune for reference to the great indebtedness of the Infirmary, and, through it, of the state, to its executive surgeon, Dr. E. E. Holt. Fifteen years have passed since the services of Dr. Holt to this institution have been more or less apparent to the public at large. All who know anything of the Infirmary are aware that it owes its inception to him. But only those who are thoroughly conversant with its history can ever know to what extent, whatever it is able to do for the unfortunate of the state, is due to him. It is no disparagement to others who have been tireless in zeal and generous in gifts for the Infirmary, to say that during the fifteen years of its existence, as well as for its inception, the Infirmary and the charitable objects it serves are more than to any other individual indebted to Dr. Holt. His recognition of a need of a charity of the kind, and his faith in the ability and disposi-



tion of the people of the state of Maine to sustain it, supplemented by the zeal, self-sacrifice, devotion and executive force he has brought to the direction and administration of its affairs, made the Infirmary in the first instance possible and then brought it to its present high rank, where it compares favorably in equipment and useful effectiveness with any similar institution of its kind in the country. Reference is made to this fact here because Dr. Holt during the past year has several times informally notified members of this board that reasonable care of his own health makes it inevitable that at no distant day he must be relieved of much of the burden which he has so cheerfully and ably borne for so many years. The trustees hope that this contemplated action may be long deferred, but in any event they deem it but simple justice to say that the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary must remain while it endures a monument to the ability and philanthropy of Erastus Eugene Holt."

In his address upon Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the eleventh annual banquet of the Lincoln Club, in observance of the ninety-second anniversary of his birth, Dr. Holt brought out an incident, an "illusion," which occurred just after his first election, due to a separation of the eyes due to fatigue, causing double vision. Mr. Lincoln told his wife about it, and she thought it was a sign that he would be elected to a second term of office, and the paleness of one of the faces of himself as he looked into a mirror was an omen that he would not see life through the last term. Dr. Holt was the first to take up this incident in the life of Lincoln and explain it upon rational grounds. It seems cruel now that it could not have been done at the time of its occurrence.

The estimate given by Dr. Holt of Lincoln's character was pronounced classical by the papers of the city, and the address as a whole is considered to be one of the best ever given at the Lincoln Club which has had some of the greatest orators of the day. We quote the last two paragraphs:

"We doubt if there ever was created a being in this world, or in the worlds, if there be such, of the countless millions of fixed stars, whose sympathies for his fellow creatures were greater, or who performed his duties with a higher sense of honor and justice as a ruler, than Abraham Lincoln.

"His name and fame will last as long as the earth revolves upon its axis in sweeping through space around the eternal sun, and

thither to the tomb of our martyred President, will the people of the whole civilized world ever make their pilgrimage, to pay homage and reverence to Abraham Lincoln—the foremost man of the nineteenth century."

At the twenty-sixth anniversary exercises of the Portland Medical Club, which Dr. Holt founded, it was very appropriate for him to give the history and statistics. He devised a plan for collecting statistics of the club for the twenty-six years of its existence, which shows at a glance the name of each member, when membership began, when it ceased, if it has, length of membership, the offices held, the number of meetings attended, the per cent. of meetings attended, the number and title of papers read by each member of the club, the number that each member should have read as per average of the whole number of pages read during the existence of the club by its one hundred and ten members, and finally when another paper was or is due from each one who belongs to the club. This paper was published in the *Journal of Medicine and Science* and the author has had assurances that it has served as a model for giving the history of other clubs in different parts of the United States.

In 1903, in consequence of an accident which disabled Dr. Holt for several months from following his vocation he had the opportunity to think upon the subject of physical economics. His attention was directed to this subject early in life as a teacher, but its development came with the study and practice of medicine during which he had to do directly with over fifty thousand case records of patients, over thirty thousand of which were made and kept of his private patients. It was in the analysis of the records of these cases in all the relations to the well being of those from whom they were made that enlisted Dr. Holt's interest in the subject of physical economics.

Of the various addresses given upon physical economics, and papers that have been published, the one read before the National Association of United States Examining Surgeons, to which were invited the referee and members of the bureau of pensions, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June, 1904, has been of far-reaching importance. It was pointed out that the empirical methods must necessarily lead to inequality and it pointed out those inequalities of pensions and showed the need of a revision of the pensions and how it could be done upon a scientific basis. Ten of the principal pensions of the bureau of pen-

sions were revised in 1905, so that now those soldiers and sailors who are entitled to these pensions receive \$1,968 more every year than they did in 1904. When this difference is multiplied by the number receiving these pensions it amounts to millions of dollars that is being paid to soldiers and sailors in consequence of the revision of the pensions according to the paper read by Dr. Holt.

The paper upon this subject which attracted such universal attention was the one read before the section of ophthalmology of the American Medical Association at its annual session in Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1906. The Boston *Herald* published a good report of the paper, and from this and other reports made of it it was copied into a large number of papers throughout the United States and foreign countries. In recognition of the importance of the subject and its scope and usefulness, we venture to quote from this paper:

"An oculist, when called on to ascertain damages to the eyes from an injury, frequently meets with other disabilities of the body which occurred at the same time. If he works in connection with other physicians and surgeons who are to determine damages to other parts of the body, it is highly important that there should be standard methods of procedure which can be applied to every system and organ of the body so that each may understand the other and work together to obtain results on a scientific basis. The object of this paper is to promulgate methods by which this may be accomplished in a manner equitable to all concerned.

"The problem is a mixed one, inasmuch as we must have a method for ascertaining the economic value of a person both before and after he has been damaged from injury or disease. All recognize the importance of scientific methods for solving this problem, but no one has had the temerity to attempt to overcome the difficulties surrounding it. It occurred to me, however, while I was disabled from an injury, received in 1903, that if, when the eyes were damaged, the remaining earning ability could be determined by a mathematical formula, based on the principles employed in the natural sciences in measuring any power, as has been done by Magnus\* of Germany, the principle might be utilized for the whole body. I, therefore, spent many of the long weary hours of my disability in think-

ing how this could be accomplished. After I had adapted the principle to the whole body, it seemed so simple that I wondered if some one had not solved the problem in a similar way. On making inquiries in connection with the reprints of my papers among many persons I have failed to find any one who had solved the problem in this manner.

Professor Seaver, formerly director of the gymnasium of Yale University, replied:

I wish to thank you for a reprint on "Physical Economics" . . . which strikes me as a very valuable contribution on a subject to which I have given considerable thought without being able to arrive at definite conclusions, and so I have never published anything. You have hit on a practical method of rating a man's physical utility so far as the physical side of him is concerned, as mental rating is given by intellectual tests, so that we may have a fairly accurate mathematical statement of his probable worth to society.

"In the analysis of a person to determine the elements which are indispensable for his normal earning ability and which may be used as factors to express them in a mathematical formula, we find that the functions of the body in a fairly normal condition are of first importance. This constitutes the functional ability of the person and the factor of first importance in the formula.

"A person would be of very little use, economically, in the world without having had that training of the mind and body which would fit him to follow some occupation successfully. This constitutes the technical ability of a person and the second factor in the formula. With the functional and technical ability of the first order, there is another element of a person of considerable importance, namely, his ability to secure and perform the duties of an occupation successfully. It makes no difference whether his services are rendered direct to the general public or through some employer; his success depends on his ability to obtain work and to serve those who employ him. This constitutes the competing ability of a person and the last factor in the formula. Therefore, the three elements of a person which are absolutely indispensable to his normal earning ability are, first, the functional ability; second, the technical ability, and, third, the competing ability. This analysis of a person includes everything needed in the performance of the duties of any occupation. It may, therefore, be considered complete, and, moreover, it is in accordance with the principles employed in the analysis of any physical force by which its efficiency is determined. The acceptance of this analysis of a person is of prime importance to an understanding of the mathematical formula for the

\* "Visual Economics," by Dr. H. Magnus of Breslau, Germany, translated with additions by Dr. H. V. Würdemann, Milwaukee, Wis.

normal earning ability of the body, because its object is to determine the essential elements which may be used as factors in the formula."

This analysis is compared with the one made to obtain a formula for electricity.

"In a similar manner if we use the first letter of the prominent word in the analysis of a person, F = the functional; T = the technical; C = the competing, and E = the earning ability of a person; hence  $E = F T C$ , the mathematical formula for the normal earning ability of the body.

"These three factors are not of equal value, although the efficiency of each is interdependent on the other, F being first in importance; T second in importance; whereas C is least important, because it depends on the other two and the conditions of the labor market. The competing ability is composed of the same elements as F and is modified to a similar but less extent when F is impaired. It is also modified by T and the way employers and the public consider the person, especially when he has been damaged by injury or disease.

"To amplify the formula, F must be resolved into its component parts by selecting and grouping into the form of units such systems and organs as are so interdependent that each is needed to insure the functions of the other in its particular unit, and these systems and organs taken together form a unit that is absolutely indispensable to the functions of the body. These units are to be regarded as factors of F, which when multiplied together, and by the other two factors of the formula, produce the composite quantity E. As much as possible, systems and organs have been selected and grouped together as units in accordance with their development and associated functions, it being found necessary to have four such units for the whole body, which when designated by the first four letters of the alphabet are as follows:

a = {	Osseous, articular, and muscular systems, consisting of	e, the bones, f, the joints, g, the muscles,
b = {	Circulatory and respiratory systems, consisting of	h, vascular system, i, the blood, j, the lungs and their accessory organs, k, the alimentary canal and its accessory organs,
c = {	Digestive and genito-urinary systems, consisting of	l, the skin, m, the kidneys with the genital organs, n, the brain, its membranes, and its nerves,
d = {	Cerebro-spinal systems, nerves, organs of spinal sense, consisting of	o, the spinal cord, its membranes, and its nerves, p, nerves and organs of special sense.

"Each of these units fulfills the requirements of our definition: it is composed of systems and organs so interdependent that each is needed to insure the functions of the other, and these taken together form a unit that is absolutely indispensable to the functions of the body. This being true, the value of the function of each unit may be obtained by a formula similar to that employed in determining the value of any physical force. In amplifying F, by resolving it into its component parts, as factors, a, b, c, d, each of these was resolved into its component parts, as factors, and  $a = e f g$ ;  $b = h i j$ ;  $c = k l m$ ; and  $d = n o p$ .

"Although it is true that scientific standards of measurement of all the parts of the units of the body have not been determined and agreed on, nevertheless it is a self-evident fact that anything that is used must have a value placed upon it, and when this value has been measured, tested, compared, and estimated in a scientific manner, in a large number of normal healthy persons, and an average value ascertained, this average value becomes a scientific standard of measurement for that particular part of the unit of the body. It is in this way that all the scientific standards of measurement, now employed, have been determined and agreed on, and it is in this way that all the remaining ones must be established. Until this work is consummated we shall have to employ such standards as have been agreed on, and by the same methods by which these have been obtained determine values for all the remaining systems and organs of the units of the body which will eventually be accepted as scientific standards of measurement.

"In ascertaining damages to the body, a physician must first determine what the impairment of the function of the unit is, and then, by comparing this with the case record and the scientific standard of measurement for it, give the remaining value in the form of a fraction of the whole unit in the formula. The principles and process then are the same as those employed in determining the efficiency of any physical force. It will be seen that it is the damaged functions that the physician first seeks, and not necessarily the pathology of the damaged unit. The pathology of a disability is necessary only to determine its character, whether transitory or permanent, serious or not, as the case may be, and should not be made the basis to determine the remaining earning ability of the body. The earning ability is a composite quantity made up of the physiologic functions of the systems and or-



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gans of the units of the body, each of which is interdependent on the other in making man the most wonderful product of nature.

"In youth and the beginning of manhood, we can only rate a person according to his functional and his technical ability, but when that person has a fixed occupation we can, thereby, determine, by our formula, his earning ability and his economic power in the world as accurately as we can that of any physical force. We can determine his mental ability only so far as it is manifested in his vocation and the importance placed on it as evidenced in the remuneration he receives for it. We can not figure on possible prospects of advancement, nor change of occupation. We can only figure on the actual conditions of life as they exist, and when accidents occur, causing damage, on the supposition that these conditions would continue for a length of time thereafter according to the basis on which the American experience table of mortality has been constructed and on which has been established life insurance—the first business of the world.

"The value of the functions of the body cannot be determined, for health, like character, is priceless. Even the possession of health much below any economic value is priceless, and is clung to under all conditions of privation and suffering. This does not affect the purpose of our formula, which represents mathematically the normal earning ability of the body. This has solely to do with the individual's ability to perform certain services and to receive a specific compensation therefor for the remainder of a prospective working life. No life insurance company would consider a risk on a man's life for an amount his business or wealth did not warrant. A man who has no income whatever and could offer no collateral would be refused a loan of money from any person, or bank, and he could not obtain money except by reasons which are foreign to the rules of business. A person with good habits and a steady occupation with a specified income would be able to hire money on that alone, in proportion to his income, other things being equal. The time is coming when the earning ability of man will be rated and will be just as valuable in the labor market as in the rating of his financial ability today in the business marts of the world.

"We will now proceed to illustrate the use of the formula in the case of a young man whose eyes were severely damaged and the right hand badly burned by a current of electricity sufficient to kill two men instantly.

W. O'B., aged 20, mill employee, June 22, 1900, while standing on an iron platform and handling a portable electric light, received a current of electricity sufficient to throw him down instantly. Two of his fellow workmen who saw him fall quickly went to his aid and, in attempting to pull him away from the platform and the wire of the lamp, which was burning his hand, both were killed instantly.

"Thus every step of the process to determine the economic value of the damage to Mr. O'B. in consequence of the injury he received June 22, 1900, has been taken with a well-defined method of procedure, as that of weighing or measuring of any commodity and then multiplying the quantity by the price per unit of the standard of measurement for that commodity, in order to obtain its value. The final result then cannot be questioned on the ground of the want of care in obtaining it, it can only be questioned on the ground as to whether the principles on which the methods are based are correct and give results that are right and equitable to all concerned.

"On both of these points we have the highest authority, for my formula for the normal earning ability of the body is based upon the principles employed in the sciences in determining the value or efficiency of any natural power. It was employed by Magnus in his mathematical formula for the normal earning ability of the eyes. My work has been to adapt these principles to the entire body by selecting and arranging the different systems and organs according to their development and associated functions, that all the essential parts of the body may be grouped under four units, which may be used as factors of the functional ability in a practical formula as readily as though the principles were applied to but one organ at a time.

"For the success and approval of this work, I have quoted from one of the many letters which I have received, because Dr. Seaver, as he writes, has spent a large part of his life in studying the body, to develop, measure, and utilize it to the best advantage. He has written one of the best works on anthropometry and physical examinations in the English language, and therefore his opinion is an authority on this subject.

"As to the method of determining the present economic value of a person, I have quoted from the highest English authority, and therefore, of the world, because the science of vital statistics owes its existence largely to English writers, the greatest of whom was Dr. Farr.

"One important datum is lacking in the absence of a record of an examination of the eyes before the accident, and, therefore, we are unable to assert positively that the conditions of his eyes, as found after the accident,

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was due to the injury, but we are confident that the position taken is fully justified by the history of the case, and the nature of the injury.

"If Mr. O'B. had had a record of an examination of his eyes showing that they were normal prior to the accident, all doubt on this point would have been removed. This again shows the necessity of every person having a case record of his physical condition, for no one knows when he may meet with an accident and need it to determine just what the amount of the damage is from a given injury. If the history and examination revealed a suspicion that a part of a disability existed prior to the accident for which damages are claimed, and this should be, by further evidence in the case, established beyond a reasonable doubt, then the fact must be taken into consideration in determining the amount of the damages due to the accident. To avoid disputes and litigations every person should have a carefully made record from repeated examinations of his body.

"This would be of great value to a person, not only in case of injury, but also in the treatment of any disease.

"The progress of medicine is towards preventing, rather than curing diseases, and in order to make this practice more complete, the time is coming when physicians will be largely occupied in making these examinations and case records, and thereby preventing rather than curing diseases. There is nothing of more importance to be instituted in the science and practice of medicine for its welfare and advancement than the carefully made records of the physical and laboratory examinations of every person. To make them more effective they should be instituted when the child enters school, and be repeated at stated times during the whole period of school life. This would necessitate establishing a new officer, the school physician, not an inspector of the schools, but one who would take a child, analyze him, detect all abnormalities and in conjunction with the parents and other physicians correct them during school life, and thus have the body improved with the mind, that each may help the other to the fullest development. From these records data could be obtained which, when applied to the mathematical formula for the normal earning ability of the body, and worked out according to the principles on which it is constructed, would give the rating of a child, taking into consideration his functional ability on which his technical ability so largely depends, but which

has been heretofore almost entirely neglected in rating him. With this work carried out during school life, it would soon demonstrate its own importance, by making these records of the highest value in the training of the mind and the body, the advancement of the race, for the promotion of health and the prevention of disease, and in furnishing data to determine damages to the body from injury or disease by the mathematical formula for the normal earning ability of the body, in a manner equitable to all concerned."

In 1907, when Dr. Holt gave his oration on physical economies at the annual meeting of the Portland Medical Club, Dr. C. R. Burr, the retiring president, gave an address on "Personal Damages Considered from a Medical Standpoint." This led to a conference with Dr. Burr, who had written a treatise entitled "The Worth of Man, Being a Treatise on Personal Damages Considered from a Medical Standpoint." As Dr. Burr's work contained much that Dr. Holt had planned to include in his own work on "The Physical Economic Value of Man and the Measure of Damages," it led to a union of the two works in one which will be issued in the near future.

The value of this work can hardly be estimated at the present time, but that it is destined to have a wide use and become a standard wherever and whenever the economic value of man is brought into question and the measurement of damages is sought there can be no doubt. In the paper on the "Economic Value of Man and the Measure of Damages," read before the National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons, at Chicago, in June, 1908, Dr. Holt gave illustrative cases showing how readily damages to the body may be determined, and also how an equitable pension may be ascertained. He supplied tables, the first of which gives the remaining earning ability when it is determined that the competing ability is damaged to same degree, or less than the functional ability. The second table gives the remaining earning ability when it is determined that the competing ability is damaged to same degree, or more than the functional ability. By these two tables the earning ability may be ascertained when it is determined that the competing ability is damaged but slightly or when it is damaged to a degree nearly total, or total. All the computations are made and given for all possible degrees of damage to the body from injury or disease, thus eliminating computations. The third table gives the loss on \$1,000, when the com-

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peting ability has been damaged but slightly or to any degree approaching total, and total so that by ascertaining the economic value of a person from the present value of his future income by the evom table (the sixth) and then dividing this value by 1,000 to obtain the number of thousands and parts of a thousand dollars a person is worth, and finally multiplying this by that which is found to be the loss on \$1,000, in the third and fourth table, we obtain the economic loss as readily as we obtain the amount of a town or city tax by knowing the rate on \$1,000, and the assessed valuation of the property in thousands and parts of a thousand. Thus while the results are determined by mathematics and with mathematical precision, there are no more computations actually used than there are in ascertaining the tax of a person by knowing the rate of taxation per thousand and the number of thousands and parts of a thousand dollars a person is assessed. Indeed, the process is identical and for this reason should be readily understood by all who own property and pay taxes.

It has been the effort of the officers of the American Medical Association to unite all the different state associations in one compact body, the units of state associations being county societies of each state. Maine was one of the last to come into this arrangement, which it did legally at its annual meeting held at Bangor in June, 1908, by a unanimous vote. By this arrangement the Maine Medical Association is entitled to one delegate to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association and Dr. Holt has the honor of being the first legally qualified delegate to thus represent the Maine Medical Associations.

From the first paper read before the state associations in which Dr. Holt advocated new methods for the treatment of the ear which gave him an international reputation, to his last papers on physical economics and the measure of damages by mathematics which has given him a world-wide reputation, he has been writing papers in which he has advocated new methods of practice which have been accepted and become the common property of the profession.

Few men have won higher distinction in the special departments of ophthalmology and otology. To this reputation he has added that of a philanthropist and as the field of his usefulness has expanded as a practitioner, he has sought not only to extend to the poor the full benefit of his skill and research, but to advocate many advances for the betterment of the

human race. This alone gives him an unique professional standing and would be sufficient to engage the attention of most men. But his great work has been centered in a noble charity, the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, which stands without a parallel in the history of medicine.

In a recent statement of facts in connection with an appeal for funds by the trustees for renewals and equipment, we note that during the twenty-three years of its existence it has accumulated and either now holds or has disbursed \$695,585.05; that over thirty thousand persons have been treated at the infirmary; that the out-patient department has had an attendance of over one hundred eighty thousand; that over eight thousand operations have been performed upon the eye and ear for the preservation or restoration of sight and hearing. Throughout the reports of the infirmary we discern unmistakable evidence that Dr. Holt has carried on the major part of this work, for we read in the twenty-first report of the trustees that "A carefully tabulated estimate of the number of hours which physicians and surgeons have devoted gratuitously to the upbuilding and carrying on of this charity during its existence would be equal to about the services of one professional man for the entire twenty-one years. No reference to the bestowal of time upon this charity would be complete without mentioning the fact, well known to all who are conversant with its affairs, that the Executive Surgeon has devoted a large part of his time to this charity. It was by his means, zeal, self-sacrifice, devotion and executive force that made the Infirmary in the first instance possible, and then brought it to its present high rank of usefulness. It is therefore but simple justice to repeat the words of a former President of this Board, that "the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary must remain while it endures a monument to the ability and philanthropy of Erastus Eugene Holt."

Dr. Holt married Mary Brooks Dyer, October 9, 1876, and they have six children: Lucinda Mary-Belle, who is a graduate of Smith College and of Tufts College Medical School; Clarence Blake, who has an A. B. from Harvard University; Roscoe Thorne, who has an A. B. A. M. LL. B. from Harvard University; Erastus Eugene Junior, who has an A. B. from Bowdoin College and who is now a senior in the Medical School of Maine; Dorothy Kent, who is a student in Miss Marshall's School in Philadelphia; and Benjamin Dyer, who is a graduate of the Portland High School and ready to enter college.