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*George F. Hoar*

# Encyclopedia of Massachusetts

## Biographical—Genealogical

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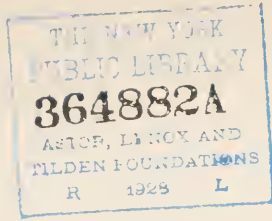
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BIOGRAPHICAL

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# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

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**BRACKETT, John Q. A.,**

**Former Governor.**

John Quincy Adams Brackett, former Governor of Massachusetts, was born at Bradford, New Hampshire, June 8, 1842, son of Ambrose S. and Nancy (Brown) Brackett. He began his education in the common schools of his native village, graduated from Colby (New Hampshire) Academy in 1861, entered Harvard College, and graduated with the class of 1865, with highest honors, and as class orator. He subsequently graduated from Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in 1868.

He early attracted attention as a virile speaker before Republican assemblages, and became a leader in the young men's movement of the party, presiding at the initial meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1877. He also took a lively interest in the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and was its president in 1871 and again in 1882. In 1884 he was made judge advocate upon the staff of General I. S. Burrell, commanding the First Brigade of the State militia, and served as such until the militia was reorganized in 1876. From 1873 to 1876 he was a member of the common council of Boston, of which he was made president by unanimous vote in the latter year, when he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in which he served continuously until 1881, and again from 1884 to 1886. At various times he was chairman of some of the most important committees—on taxation, labor, retrenchment, probate and chancery, public lands and harbors, judiciary, and of the special committee on the revision of the statutes. Perhaps

his most beneficial work was his procurement of the law for the establishment of coöperative banks, an important and far-reaching enactment. In 1885, as the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus, he was elected speaker of the house, and he was reëlected the following year. In this position he acquitted himself most creditably during a very trying four-day period of filibustering on the metropolitan police bill. In 1886 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and was reëlected with increased majorities in the two following years. In 1889 he was elected Governor to succeed Oliver Ames, and advocated various salutary reforms, many of which were enacted into law, among them being the abolition of the contract system of labor in prisons, and certain accompanying benefits to the prisoners; the relief of the industrial and business elements from undue taxation, through the medium of taxation of legacies; the free text book system for schools; the rigid enforcement of the liquor laws; legislation for the protection of both employers and employed; and for the protection of railroad brakemen from certain dangers. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic being held in Boston during his gubernatorial term, he procured a legislative appropriation of \$50,000 to aid in a proper recognition of the event, occurring, as it did, upon the quarter-century anniversary of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, and providing for the participation of the Governor and Council and a special committee of the Legislature. In 1892 Governor Brackett was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and a member of its committee

on resolutions; was chairman of the Massachusetts electoral college in 1896; and in 1896 and 1900 was a presidential elector-at-large.

Governor Brackett is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Arlington Boat Club, the Unitarian Club of Arlington, and the Middlesex Club, of which he was president from 1893 to 1901. He married Angie M. Peck, of Arlington, Massachusetts.

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### ELIOT, Charles W.,

**Educator, Litterateur.**

Charles William Eliot, twenty-second president of Harvard College, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834, only son of Samuel Atkins Eliot, mayor of Boston, Massachusetts, representative in the United States Congress, 1850-51, and treasurer of Harvard College from 1842 to 1853. Through his mother's family he is allied to the Lyman family, which has held a distinguished position in New England history.

Charles W. Eliot was prepared for college at the Boston Public Latin School, entered Harvard in the class of 1853, and was graduated with high honors. In 1854 he was appointed tutor in mathematics, and while filling the position he continued the study of chemistry in the laboratory of Professor Cooke. In 1857 he delivered a course of lectures in chemistry at the Medical School in Boston. In 1858 he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, the grade of assistant professor being then first created. In 1861 he was placed in charge of the chemical department of the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1863 he spent two years in visiting the public institutions of France, Germany, and England, making himself acquainted with their organization, plans of study, and government, and at the same time devoted much

of his leisure to the study of chemistry. While in Vienna, in 1865, he received from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then in course of organization under the direction of Professor W. B. Rogers, the offer of the chair of analytical chemistry, which he accepted. After holding the chair until 1868, he again visited Europe, studying in France during most of his vacation of fourteen months. Upon his return to America he was elected president of Harvard University, to succeed President Hill, who had resigned in 1868, and was duly inducted to the office in the spring of 1869. His administration during the years that have passed has been one of extraordinary brilliancy and the university has enjoyed a prosperity heretofore unknown. The fame of the institution has become thoroughly national, and the name of its illustrious president is known and honored throughout the civilized world. "The light first kindled by the munificence of Harvard has spread onward to our own time, illuminating the course of our fathers, and concentrating a brighter radiance on the paths of the children."

Mr. Eliot's accession marked an epoch in the history of the Harvard University. The chief aim of the faculty and governing boards had been to perfect it as a college of the normal New England type; the elective system had been introduced reluctantly for the latter half of the academic course; and the established curriculum had admitted only side-paths closely parallel with the main track. Mr. Eliot's determination from the first was to build upon the ancient foundation a veritable university, open to real learners of every sort, and of every grade above that of schoolboys. The system which may be called his is at once strict and broad, imperative in its requirements, yet beyond all precedent liberal in the extension of its privileges. No student can re-

ceive a degree in the academical department without having passed a thorough examination in a prescribed number of carefully planned courses; but the candidate for an academic degree has an unrestricted range of choice among courses, comprising every department that can be regarded as belonging to a liberal education. At the same time, special courses may be pursued apart from the regular classes by all persons who are able to avail themselves of them. A more healthful system of discipline has been introduced, petty details of conduct are no longer subjected to rigid rule, and while there is less tolerance than ever before for disorder and immorality, large classes of college offenses have ceased to exist because no longer prohibited. These changes have so far met the demands of the outside public that from the time that Mr. Eliot commenced his work of reformation, while the number of undergraduates has been much more than doubled, there has been a perpetual inflow of funds from private benefactions into the college treasury, so that more new buildings have been erected than were built in the whole of the previous century, many old foundations have been increased, and several new endowments created.

As a writer, Mr. Eliot has been known chiefly by educational reports, essays and addresses, which have the merit of concise and vigorous statement, of reasoning based whenever possible on admitted facts, of directness of aim, and of close adaptation to the specific end in view. On other occasions and subjects he shows himself master of a style pure, clear and strong, of easy and graceful flow, and indicative of conversance with the best models of classical English, a style distinctively his own, but enriched and colored by large and generous culture. As a speaker he has none of the arts but a rare wealth of the best gifts of the prac-

ticed orator, always commanding close attention, and impressing not himself, but his thoughts, arguments, and feelings, forcibly upon his hearers. In private and social life he has the entire respect and confidence of all who know him, and the affectionate regard of all who enjoy his friendship and intimacy.

Dr. Eliot has been president *emeritus* of Harvard since 1909. He has received the LL. D. degree from Williams, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Tulane University, the University of Missouri, Dartmouth, Harvard; and that of Ph. D. from Breslau University, Germany; and has received the following foreign decorations: Officier Légion d' Honneur (France), Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, first class (Japan), Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, and Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute de France; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, and of the General Education Board; and honorary president of the National Conservation Association. In addition to his monographs on scientific and educational topics, he has written several brochures: "The Happy Life," "Four American Leaders," and "The Durable Satisfactions of Life." He married (first) Ellen Derby Peabody, of Boston, who died in 1869; and (second) Grace Mellen Hopkinson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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#### OLNEY, Richard,

**Lawyer, Cabinet Official.**

Richard Olney was born in Oxford Worcester county, Massachusetts, September 15, 1835, son of Wilson and Eliza (Butler) Olney. His original American ancestor was Thomas Olney, who emi-

grated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. From thence in 1637 he accompanied Roger Williams in his exile to Rhode Island, and in course of time his descendants formed one of the most important families in the State. One of his descendants was Richard Olney (1770-1841), who removed to Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1811, and became prominent as a merchant and cotton manufacturer. His eldest son was William Olney (1802-74), a successful merchant and banker, who married Eliza L. Butler, of Oxford, daughter of Peter Butler and granddaughter of James Butler. James Butler's wife was Mary Sigourney, great-granddaughter of Andrew Sigourney, a Huguenot, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Oxford in 1687.

Richard Olney received his preliminary education at Leicester (Massachusetts) Academy, and graduated with high honors from Brown University in 1856. He began legal studies at the Harvard Law School, where he was recognized as a student of unusual acumen and industry, and was graduated in 1858. Admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, he entered the office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, with whom for twenty years the relations were exceedingly close, owing to their sympathy and congeniality of mind, and which produced striking results in the preparation and presentation of their joint cases. Mr. Olney adopted as specialties the law of wills and estates and the law of corporations; and, possessed of clearness of perception and soundness of judgment, coupled with a profound knowledge of legal principles, he was soon recognized as one of the best equipped lawyers at the bar of Boston. His grasp of all the aspects of a case was so exhaustive that his ultimatum has repeatedly been taken

as the basis of a compromise, by opposing counsel, who recognize the futility of appearing in court with a certainty of defeat. Moreover, his indefatigable industry in the preparation of a case is always evidenced in an accumulation of facts, and a careful marshaling of evidence, which enable him to keep the whole case within easy reach. In recent years, Mr. Olney has carried on extensive practice as counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Boston & Maine, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and other large railroads, and other corporations, and he is one of the best known authorities on all points of corporation law. He has repeatedly been solicited to accept a judgeship in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and has as invariably declined, preferring practice at the bar. In 1874 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1893 he was offered the portfolio of Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Cleveland, and after much serious deliberation accepted it. In this exalted position he amply justified his brilliant record as a practicing attorney, and in the various important issues which arose during his tenure of office he made many important restatements of points in dispute in Federal jurisprudence. He counselled the action of President Cleveland in calling out the Federal troops in July, 1894, to resist the riotous demonstrations at Chicago of the American Railway Union in its attempted boycott of the Pullman Car Company, on the ground that, under the provisions of the interstate commerce and other laws, the national government must protect the mails and must prevent interference with the general railroad transportation of the country. In March, 1895, he successfully defended that action in an argument before the Supreme Court in the *habeas*

*corpus* proceedings brought in behalf of Eugene Debs, who had been convicted of inciting the strikers to disorderly acts. In November, 1894, he made a notable argument upon the legality and propriety of labor organizations in a case before the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Pennsylvania, which he presented as "suggestions as *amicus curiae* by express leave of the court," and in which he took the ground that labor organizations are of the utmost value to both capital and labor in the adjustment of their disputes. Upon the death of Walter Q. Gresham, Mr. Olney succeeded him as Secretary of State, appointed by President Cleveland, and took the oath of office June 10, 1895. Mr. Olney's administration of this important office was characterized by a wise moderation in all important moves, although by a vigorous policy of activity when the right time had arrived, as was brilliantly exemplified in the Venezuelan imbroglio. He was tendered the ambassadorship to Great Britain by President Wilson, but declined. Mr. Olney is an extensive reader, and possesses the happy faculty of digesting and turning all things read to practical account. He is possessed of a vigorous constitution, which permits a high tension of activity and produces the best results. He is a fellow of Brown University, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Philosophical Society, and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard University in 1893, from Brown University in 1894, and from Yale University in 1901.

He was married, in 1861, to Agnes Park, daughter of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, of Boston. They have two daughter, both married.

**MILES, Nelson A.,**

**Distinguished Soldier.**

Lieutenant-General Nelson Appleton Miles was born at Westminister, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839, son of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. John Miles, a Baptist minister and educator, who emigrated from Wales in 1662 and settled at Swansea, Massachusetts; he served in King Philip's War.

Nelson A. Miles was reared on his father's farm, and received a district school and academic education. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston, and took a position in a crockery store. He had studied military science at the school of Colonel Salignac, a French officer, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited a company and volunteered for service. In September, 1861, he was appointed a captain in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, but was considered too young for such responsibility, and he accepted a lieutenant's commission. On May 31, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Morgan lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first New York Regiment; was promoted to colonel, September 30, 1862; was made a brigadier-general, May 12, 1864, and major-general, October 21, 1865, in the volunteer establishment. He became colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry, July 28, 1866; was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted to brigadier-general in the regular army, December 15, 1880, and to major-general, April 5, 1890. He saw severe active service during the seven days' fighting on the Virginia Peninsula and before Richmond in the summer of 1862, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. During the period between the battle of Fair Oaks and the change of base to Harrison's Landing,

Miles acted as adjutant-general to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps; but at Fredericksburg he led his regiment, the Sixty-first New York. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover, and was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services" in that engagement; and August 25, 1864, was brevetted major-general "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Virginia." He fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

After the war General Miles, in command of his regiment, was engaged against the Indians, and defeated the Cheyennes and Comanches on the Staked Plains in 1875, and in 1876 broke up the hostile Sioux and other tribes in Montana. His successes on the plains were so conspicuous that General Miles became known as the "Indian fighter." He drove the celebrated chief Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontiers, and dispersed extensive bands led by Crazy Horse, Lamé Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, and other chiefs well-known in the far west. In June, 1876, General Custer's party was defeated and massacred on Little Big Horn river, an event which was followed by the prompt and decisive campaigns of General Miles. In September, 1877, an outbreak of the Nez Percés Indians under Chief Joseph was met by Miles and speedily overcome, and in 1878 he captured a party of Bannocks near Yellowstone Park. His most difficult campaign was that against the fierce Apache chief Geronimo, head of the most bloodthirsty and cruel tribe of Indians in North America. After various Indian depredations and raids, General Sheridan sent out an

expedition under General George Crook, in 1886, but it was unsuccessful, and General Crook asked to be relieved, when General Miles succeeded him with the result that after one of the longest and most exhausting campaigns known to Indian warfare, the Apaches were forced to yield, Miles and his troopers giving them not an hour of rest. The entire band was captured, and Geronimo and his principal followers were sent to Fort Pickens, Florida. Following these successes, General Miles received the thanks of the legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, and on November 8, 1887, the citizens of Arizona presented him, at Tucson, with a sword of honor. In 1890-91 General Miles suppressed a fresh outbreak of Sioux and Cheyennes. In 1894, under orders from President Cleveland, he commanded the United States troops sent to Chicago to suppress the rioting incident to the railroad strike, which difficult duty he accomplished with the celerity and completeness which always characterized his conduct. General Miles commanded the Department of the Columbia, 1880-85; from July, 1885, to April, 1886, the Department of the Missouri; in April, 1886, was assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, and in 1888 he was given command of the Division of the Pacific. General Miles represented the United States at the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria in London, and also visited the seat of war between Turkey and Greece. On his return he published a volume on "Military Europe," having previously given to the public a volume of "Personal Recollections" (1897).

On the retirement of General Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became commander-in-chief of the United States army. On April 9, 1898, war with Spain being imminent, he recommended the equipment of fifty thousand volunteers,

and on April 15th recommended that an additional force of forty thousand be provided for the protection of coasts and as a reserve. In a letter to the Secretary of War, April 18th, he asserted his belief that the surrender of the Spanish army in Cuba could be secured "without any great sacrifice of life," but deprecated the sending of troops thither in the sickly season to cope with an acclimated army. War having been proclaimed, on April 26th, he addressed a letter to Secretary Alger, declaring that the volunteer troops called into service ought to be in camp in their respective States for sixty days approximately in order to be thoroughly equipped, drilled and organized. When information came that Cervera's fleet was closed up in the harbor of Santiago, and General Shafter was ordered to take his troops to the assistance of the navy in capturing the fleet and harbor, General Miles, then at Tampa, expressed to the Secretary of War his desire to go with this army corps or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position No. 2 (Porto Rico). On the following day he was asked by telegram how soon he could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico, large enough to take and hold the island without the force under General Shafter, and replied "within ten days." On June 24th he submitted a plan of campaign for Cuba; on the 26th was ordered to organize an expedition against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico, to be composed of the united forces of Generals Brooke and Shafter, and to command the same in person. He was not sent to Cuba, however, until two weeks later, arriving opposite Santiago with reinforcements for Shafter on July 11th, at the time Sampson's fleet was bombarding the Spanish position. After conferences with Sampson and Shafter, the troops were disembarked; on the 13th General Miles, with Generals Gil-

more, Shafter, Wheeler and others, held a conference between the lines with General Toral. The Spanish commander, was notified that he must surrender or take the consequences, and on the same day Secretary of War telegraphed General Miles "to accept surrender, order an assault, or withhold the same." On the morning of July 14th, General Toral surrendered to General Miles. General Miles authorized General Shafter to appoint commissioners to draw up articles of capitulation and instructed him to isolate the troops to keep them free from infection by yellow fever. On the same day Secretary Alger advised General Miles to return to Washington as soon as matters at Santiago were settled, and go to Porto Rico with an expedition that was being fitted out; but after some delay Miles obtained permission to proceed from Cuba. On July 21st he sailed from Guantanamo with an effective force of little more than three thousand men, while the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Porto Rico aggregated seventeen thousand. Proceeding to Guanica, near Ponce, there, on the 25th, troops were landed; Ponce surrendered to General Miles without resistance on the 27th, and the soldiers were received with enthusiasm by the citizens. A proclamation by General Miles, issued on the following day, assured the inhabitants of Porto Rico that the American forces came not to devastate or oppress, but to give them freedom from Spanish rule and the blessings of the liberal institutions of the United States government. Town after town was occupied, as the army proceeded northward. General Brooke with his command arrived on August 3d to aid in occupying the island. On the 25th General Miles was instructed to send home all troops not actually needed, and soon after he returned to Washington, where he has resided to the present time.

General Miles was married, in 1868, to Mary, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio. They have one son and one daughter.

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### LODGE, Henry Cabot,

**Statesman, Author.**

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1850, son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge, grandson of Giles (born in England—came to America, 1772) and Mary (Langdon) Lodge, and of Henry and Anna Sophia (Blake) Cabot, and a descendant of John Cabot, who emigrated from Jersey and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1675.

Henry Cabot Lodge was prepared for college at the schools of Thomas Russell Sullivan and Epes Sargent Dixwell, in Boston, and then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1871. About a month after graduation he sailed for Europe, spending over a year in travel; returned to the United States in 1872, and then entered Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1874. In the same year he became assistant editor of the "North American Review," and so continued until November, 1876. He was admitted to practice at the Boston bar, April, 1875, and to the Suffolk bar in 1876. In 1875 he was appointed lecturer in Harvard College on the history of the American Colonies, and continued giving instruction in this branch and in the history of the United States for three years and in 1880 was lecturer in the Lowell Institute, Boston. From March, 1879, to 1882, in association with John T. Morse, Jr., he was editor of the "International Review," of Boston. He was elected on the Republican ticket member for the Tenth District to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in November, 1879, and was

reelected in 1880, serving with credit on the committees on bills in third reading, on judiciary, and the joint special committee on public service. In 1880 he was chosen a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the First Essex District, being made chairman of its finance committee. In the same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, also serving as secretary of the State delegation. In 1881 he was Republican candidate for the State Senate from the First Essex District, and was defeated by but 150 votes out of 5,000 votes cast. Meanwhile, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, he was instrumental in defeating General Benjamin F. Butler when he was a candidate for reelection as Governor in 1883. He was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and in the following fall was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District. Although defeated in this election, he was again the nominee in 1886, and was elected by nearly 1,000 plurality. He served through the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1887-93, and resigned his seat in the latter named year upon his election to the United States Senate as successor to Henry L. Dawes, whose term expired March 3, 1893. During his congressional career he was a member of several important committees notably, on elections, naval affairs, and election of President, Vice-President and representatives. He made several able speeches on the floor of the House upon tariff, financial and election laws, and as chairman of the election committee prepared and presented the "force bill" in the Fifty-first Congress—a measure for securing an honest vote at Federal elections. His career in the Senate was signalized by such important services as speeches on the tariff, the navy, and foreign relations; and the advo-





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cacy of the bill to restrict immigration; and he also served on the foreign relations, civil service expenditures, and immigration committees, being chairman of the latter. He was reelected to the Senate in 1899 without a dissenting voice from the 150 Republican legislators, his second term to expire March 3, 1905; and was reelected in 1905, and 1911, the last term of service to expire March 3, 1917. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900, and permanent chairman of the latter, which met in Philadelphia; chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican National Convention of 1904 at Chicago, and placed Thomas B. Reed in nomination for the presidency; permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1908 at Chicago; is a member of the Commission on Alaskan Boundary, appointed by President Roosevelt, and yet serving; and was a member of the United States Immigration Commission in 1907. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution during service in the House of Representatives, and appointed regent again in 1905. He was strongly urged for the Republican nomination for President by Colonel Roosevelt and others in 1916.

Senator Lodge is a man of many-sided genius, excelling as a statesman, orator, and far-sighted political executive, and also in the wider domain of letters and scholarship. He has been one of the best known and most frequent contributors to periodical literature, principally on subjects political and historical. His earliest published monograph, "Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons," since included in a work on "Anglo-Saxon Law," won him the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard College in 1876, and established his reputation as a historical authority and legal analyst. In 1877 appeared his "Life and Letters of

Hon. George Cabot;" followed by "Short History of the English Colonies in America" (1881); "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1882); "Life of Daniel Webster" (1883); "Studies in History" (1886); "Life of Washington," two vols. (1889); all in the "American Statesman" series; "History of Boston" (Historic Towns series, 1891); "Historical and Political Essays" (1892); "Speeches" (1895); "Hero Tales from American History," with Theodore Roosevelt (1895); "Certain Accepted Heroes, and Other Essays in Literature and Politics;" "Story of the Revolution" (two vols.); "Story of the Spanish War;" "A Fighting Frigate;" "A Frontier Town;" "Early Memories;" "One Hundred Years of Peace;" "The Story of the American Revolution;" "Certain Accepted Heroes;" and "The Democracy of the Constitution." He edited "Ballads and Lyrics" and "The Complete Works of Alexander Hamilton" (nine vols.).

Senator Lodge was elected a member of the Massachusetts and Virginia Historical societies; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the American Antiquarian Society; the American Institute of Arts and Letters; and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. In 1877 he was appointed vice-president and commissioner for Massachusetts of the commission that superintended the celebration of the framing of the United States Constitution. He was elected an overseer of Harvard University in 1884, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, Clark University, Yale University, Harvard University, and Amherst College.

Senator Lodge married, June 29, 1871, Anna Cabot Mills, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of

three children, among whom was George Cabot Lodge, who was appointed an acting ensign in the United States Navy, April 23, 1898, and assigned to the cruiser "Dixie," commanded by his uncle, Captain Charles H. Davis.

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**ADAMS, Charles Francis,**

**Publicist, Author.**

Charles Francis Adams, a publicist and author of more than national reputation, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 27, 1835, son of Charles Francis and Abigail Brown (Brooks) Adams. His father was the distinguished diplomatist of the same name.

He was graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1856, and then studied law in the Boston office of Richard H. Dana, Jr., and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was busied with his profession until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the army, in which he served until the restoration of peace, having made a most creditable record. Early in 1861 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, being subsequently promoted to the rank of captain. His service was principally in the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia, and he commanded a squadron throughout the Gettysburg campaign, and in General Grant's operation against Richmond in 1864. On September 1, 1864, he was honorably mustered out to accept commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment (colored), and was on duty at Point Lookout, Maryland, until January, 1865, when he went home on sick leave. While there he was offered appointment on the staff of Major-General A. A. Humphreys, commanding the Second Army Corps, but declined, was promoted to the colonelcy of his regi-

ment, and entered the city of Richmond at its head. The war being over, he resigned, August 1, 1865, having received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers for distinguished gallantry and efficiency at the battles of Secessionville, South Mountain and Antietam, and for meritorious services during the war.

On returning to civil life, General Adams became identified with railway interests. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Railway Commissioners, and served as such, under successive reappointments, for ten years, being chairman of the board for seven years. From 1879 to 1884 he was a member of the board of arbitration of the Trunk Line railroad organization, and served as either chairman of the board or as sole arbitrator. He represented the government as a member of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, from 1877 to June, 1884, in which year he was made president of the corporation, and served as such until 1890. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the advisory commission which planned the metropolitan park system of Massachusetts, and served as its chairman, and the following year was appointed on the permanent commission which carried that system into effect, and served as chairman until 1895, when he resigned. He was chosen to the board of overseers of Harvard College in 1882, serving until 1894, and being reëlected in the following year. He became a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1875, was vice-president in 1890, and president in 1895. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of numerous scientific, patriotic and literary bodies. In 1895 he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University, and in 1909

from Princeton University. He has contributed largely to the leading magazines and reviews. In 1871, in collaboration with his brother, Henry Adams, he published "Chapters on Erie, and Other Essays." In the same year he published "Railroads: Their Origin and Problems," and in 1879 "Notes on Railroad Accidents." In 1874 he turned his attention principally to the investigation of subjects connected with New England history, preparing from time to time numerous addresses, essays and miscellaneous papers. His further volumes were: "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," "Life of Charles Francis Adams" (his father), "Richard Henry Dana, a Biography," "A College Fetich," "Lee at Appomattox," etc. He delivered at various times three Phi Beta Kappa addresses.

He married, November 8, 1865, Mary Hone Ogden, daughter of Edward and Caroline Callender Ogden, of Newport, Rhode Island.

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### HOLMES, Oliver W.,

#### Jurist.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 8, 1841, son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the distinguished physician, professional instructor and author.

He was prepared for college at the Dixwell school in Boston, and entered Harvard College, being graduated therefrom in 1861, while serving as a volunteer in the Fourth Infantry Battalion at Fort Independence, at the outbreak of the War for the Union. He then enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with which he served in the Army of the Potomac for a full term of three years. His military record was

most creditable. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, he was wounded in the breast; and in the splendid but ineffectual assault upon Marye's Heights, at Petersburg, Virginia, he was wounded in the foot. He served as aide on the staff of General Horatio G. Wright, and was promoted to the rank of captain, being mustered out as such July 17, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. On leaving the army he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1866. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts the following year, and subsequently to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. He was first associated in practice with his brother, Edward J. Holmes, and from 1873 to 1882 was a member of the law firm of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe. Meantime he had been called to instructional duties at the Harvard Law School, serving as instructor in constitutional law, 1870-71; and from 1870 to 1873 was editor of the "American Law Review," to which he made various contributions. In 1880 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, on "The Common Law." In 1882 he was called to a chair in the Harvard Law School, but was almost immediately an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and served as such until August 2, 1899, when he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship, to succeed W. A. Field, deceased. In 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Horace Gray, resigned.

As a jurist, Justice Holmes has not contented himself with simply following precedents and rules, but has broadly discriminated with relation to the history of precedent cases, and thorough analysis of their relation to the case in hand. In the

broadest sense a scholar and critic, he has made various valuable contributions to professional literature. His opinions handed down from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts appear in forty-five volumes of the "Reports," and are marked with a degree of literary ability peculiarly his own, occasionally adorned with a humor which never descends below the proper dignity. He also edited "Kent's Commentaries,"—and his work is recognized as the American standard of that famous production. In 1881 he published his "Common Law," an expansion of his lectures upon that subject, delivered before the Lowell Institute. A number of his speeches have also been put into print. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1886, and from Harvard University in 1895.

He married, June 16, 1872, Fanny, daughter of Epes S. Dixwell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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### **CHOATE, Joseph H.,**

**Diplomatist. Orator.**

Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 24, 1832, son of George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. His father was a skilled physician, a graduate of Harvard, and a member of the General Court. The family dates from early Colonial times, and numbers many members of great distinction, including the famous Rufus Choate.

Joseph Hodges Choate graduated from Harvard College in his twentieth year, fourth in his class, in which his elder brother, William Gardiner Choate, was first. He graduated from the Harvard Law School two years later, read law for a time with Leverett Saltonstall in Boston, and entered upon practice in 1855,

but the same year located in New York City. After a brief association with the firm of Scudder & Carter, Mr. Choate presented to William M. Evarts a letter of introduction from Rufus Choate, his father's cousin, and this brought him into service in the offices of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. Later he became a member of the firm of Choate & Barnes, which subsequently became Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and Evarts, Choate & Beaman. During his long professional career Mr. Choate has probably been unrivalled, and he has conducted many of the most notable cases against the most accomplished lawyers of the country. A few of these may be noted—the case in which he successfully established the genuineness of the famous Cesnola Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Credit Mobilier litigation; the liability of Russell Sage for damages, when sued by one who claimed he had been used as a shield by Mr. Sage at the time of the dynamite explosion in the latter's office; various cases involving the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts; and many important will cases—Tilden, Vanderbilt, Stewart, Cruiger, Drake, Hoyt and others. He was successful before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in securing material reductions in railroad freight rates on milk for the New York market. In the United States Supreme Court defended Neagle, who shot Judge Terry, of California, in defense of Justice Field; saved the Leland Stanford University from impoverishment under an attempt of the government to collect millions of dollars from the estate of the donor; the Bell Telephone case; the Behring Sea case, in which he represented the Canadian government; the Pullman Palace Car Company case, involving millions of dollars; the alcohol-in-the-arts case, involv-



*Joseph H. Choate*





ing immense sums. In constitutional law Mr. Choate has been largely engaged and with brilliant success, in a large series of cases, too numerous to here recapitulate, but especially notable among which was the anti-trust law of Texas, and which as a result has been substantially enacted in a majority of the States of the Union. In 1879 his aid was potent in successfully defending General Fitz-John Porter before the commission appointed by President Hayes to inquire into the justice of the court-martial which unranked that officer for unmilitary conduct during the Civil War, and brought about his restoration. He was a moving spirit in the committee of seventy which in 1871 broke up the notorious Tweed ring. In his profession it has habitually been said of him that he has been more sought after to represent important interests and argue test cases, than perhaps any other lawyer in America; and that the feeling is current that a case placed in his hands is as nearly certain of success as is at all possible.

Mr. Choate was among the organizers of the Republican party in 1856, and vigorously supported its first presidential candidate, John C. Frémont, on the stump, and he has similarly given his aid to the Republican candidate in every presidential campaign since. In 1894 he was president of the New York State Constitutional Convention. He never stood as a candidate for office but once, in 1895, when he allowed his name to be used for the position of United States Senator, as a protest against machine methods. Notable as a public speaker, among his fine oratorical efforts are to be named his address on Abraham Lincoln; that on the occasion of the unveiling of the Farragut statue in New York in 1881; and that in Boston, in 1898, on the unveiling of the statue of Rufus Choate.

In 1899 President McKinley appointed Mr. Choate to the British ambassador-

ship, to succeed John Hay, this being approved with enthusiasm in both countries, and his five years' service was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to both nations. While in England he received the signal compliment of election as a bencher of the Middle Temple. He was ambassador and first United States delegate to the International Peace Conference at the Hague, in 1907; is vice-president of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; foreign honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; and a member of the Massachusetts Colonial Society. He has been president of the Union League, Harvard Club and New England Society of New York; the New York City, State, and American Bar Associations; Harvard Law School Association; president of the Harvard Alumni Association; trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Museum of Natural History, of each from its organization; and is a member of the American Philosophical Association, a governor of the New York Hospital, and a trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

He was married, in 1861, to Caroline Dutcher, daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio.

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### ROLFE, William J.,

**Journalist, Author.**

William James Rolfe, a brilliant litterateur, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 10, 1827, son of John and Lydia Davis (Moulton) Rolfe, and descended in the paternal line from an early settler of Newbury. The Rolfe family is noted in the record of Haverhill and elsewhere in Massachusetts.

William James Rolfe received his early education in Lowell, and entered Amherst College, but at the end of three years

abandoned his course to enter upon teaching. He taught in Kirkwood (Maryland) Academy and Day's Academy at Wrentham, Massachusetts. In 1852 he became master of the Dorchester High School, in 1857 of the Lawrence High School, in 1861 of the Salem High School. In 1862 he became master of the high school at Cambridge, resigning in 1868 to devote himself to literary pursuits. For several years he was editor of the Shakespeariana department of the "Literary World," Boston, and afterward of the "Critic," New York. In collaboration with J. H. Hanson he published "A Handbook of Latin Poetry" in 1865; edited "Craik's English of Shakespeare" in 1867; in connection with J. A. Gillet produced the "Cambridge Course in Physics," six volumes, in 1867-69; and in 1870 an edition of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," following it with other Shakespearian plays until he had expanded the work to forty volumes. He also edited selections from the poetry of Gray, Goldsmith, Wordsworth, and Browning; also "Minor Poems of Milton," Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel;" a complete edition of "Scott's Poems," Tennyson's "Princess;" three volumes of selections from Tennyson; Byron's "Childe Harold;" Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese;" in collaboration with his son, John C. Rolfe, Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome;" and several volumes of elementary "English Classics" for school use. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College in 1859, and from Amherst College in 1865, and from the latter institution that of Lit. D. in 1887. He is an honorary editor of the "North American Review," to which he has made numerous brilliant contributions.

He married, in Dorchester, Massachu-

setts, July 30, 1856, Eliza J. Carew, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Griffiths) Carew. Their three sons all graduated from Harvard College.

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#### HUNNEWELL, James F.,

**Antiquarian, Author.**

James Frothingham Hunnewell, noted as an antiquarian and author, as well as an enterprising business man, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 3, 1832, son of James and Susan Hunnewell, and on the paternal side a representative of a family that has resided in Charlestown since 1698, the ancestors on his maternal side having settled there considerably earlier, in the year 1630. The old Hunnewell homestead, located on the original site of a portion of the Bunker Hill battle ground, is roomy and comfortable, and surrounded with a garden wherein are many old and beautiful trees.

James F. Hunnewell acquired his education principally by attendance at private schools in his native city, being deprived of further instructional advantages by reason of impaired eyesight. In 1849, at the age of seventeen years, he entered upon his active business career in the employ of his father, who for many years had been a successful merchant, having established a mercantile house in Honolulu in the year 1826, and which was in successful operation until 1895. The business was with distant foreign ports, especially with the Hawaiian Islands, and with the west coast of America, but about the year 1866, when American foreign commerce had seriously declined, both father and son retired from active business, the death of the father occurring three years later, 1869. In the meantime, James F. Hunnewell had devoted considerable time and attention to anti-

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A. B. Bowers

quarian and historical subjects, from which he ever derived great pleasure and profit, but with no pecuniary return. He has traveled extensively both at home and abroad, and during these journeys he has made voluminous notes concerning the condition of a great number of places he has visited, and of objects important in art or history, among them fully four hundred cathedrals, abbeys and churches, of special note. The collecting of books has always been one of his favorite pastimes, even from early life, and he is now the possessor of a library of unusual size, representing art, antiquities and history, including many in what are known as historic bindings. He was elected to the office of trustee of the public schools of Charlestown, and by faithful performance of duties entailed was reëlected twice in succession, and he also served as trustee of the Public Library of Charlestown for eight terms. For a period of almost four decades he has served in an official capacity in the First Parish, and during a large portion of that time was chairman of its standing committee. In 1887 he was appointed president of the Gas & Electric Company, was appointed vice-president of the Winchester Home (a charity maintained by union of denominations), a vice-president of the New England Mortgage Security Company, a trustee of the Five-Cent Savings Bank, and director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. In connection with Hawaii, he was many years president of the Hawaiian Club, and treasurer of the American Endowment of Oahu College and a corresponding member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. For many years he was a director of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; member of the American Antiquarian Society, his membership dating from 1867; an officer in the Society for Propagating the Gospel; a life mem-

ber of the Archaeological Institute of America; an original member and a director of the Boston Marine Society; a member of the Prince Society, the Boston Memorial Society, and the Union, St. Botolph, Athletic, Odd Volumes, Massachusetts Reform and Exchange clubs.

Results of his work, travels and book-collecting appear in his published and privately printed volumes. Of the former are: "The Lands of Scott," "Bibliography of Charlestown and Bunker Hill," "The Historical Monuments of France," "The Imperial Island," as "England's Chronicle in Stone" (John Murray, London), and "A Century of Town Life, Charlestown, 1775-1887," "Triumph of Early Printing," "Historical Museums" and "Early American Poetry," in five volumes. Privately printed by him are: "Civilization of the Hawaiian Islands, with a Bibliography," "Memorials of My Father, of My Mother, and of the First Church," and "Records of the First Church, 1632-1789," "A Relation of Virginia, 1609, by Henry Spelman," "A Journal of the Missionary Packet, Boston to Honolulu, 1826," (by his father), a very remarkable voyage. In addition to these are: "Illustrated Americana," reprinted from the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, and several other papers read to clubs and societies, or for other purposes.

On April 3, 1872, Mr. Hunnewell married Sarah Melville, daughter of Ezra Farnsworth, of Boston, Massachusetts.

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### BOWERS, Alphonzo Benjamin,

**Civil, Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer; Inventor of the Art of Hydraulic Dredging and of the Hydraulic Dredge.**

An octogenarian in years, but young physically, and in mental vigor, he is one of the broad-minded, many-sided, live men

of to-day, whose achievements are indeed remarkable. And one of the most remarkable things concerning his remarkable life, besides its long continued energy, is the early age at which its development began. He had taught his first school, written his first newspaper article, delivered several political speeches, built his first dam, and could manage his father's mills before he was sixteen years of age.

He was born September 25, 1830, at West Baldwin, Maine, lived for many years in California, but is now a resident, with headquarters in Lynn, Massachusetts. He is a son of Wilder and Sarah Hay (Thompson) Bowers; of Revolutionary and Anglo-Norman stock on both sides, both of whom were in early life, residents of Massachusetts, with records running back in several lines without a break, to William, the Conqueror; Alfred, the Great, and Charlemagne—as is shown by authentic records in the New York Public Library, whence it follows that he is descended from all the old Royal families of Europe. Indeed many authorities carry his ancestry back two thousand years to B. C. 75 (others say A. D. 300), to Odin, the warrior-king, conqueror, magician, law-giver, statesman, orator, and poet; the founder of many Royal dynasties—founder, chief deity, father of the Gods of the Norse Mythology, and inventor of the runic alphabet, while Bethams Tables, CCCLXXIV and CCCLXXV, carries one line of his ancestry to 1038 B. C.

His American ancestry on his father's side is George Bower (1), of Roxbury, about 1630, later of Scituate, Plymouth and Cambridge; Captain Jerathmeel Bowers (2), of Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Captain Jonathan Bowers (3), of Billerica, Massachusetts; Captain Josiah Bowers (4), of Billerica; Benjamin Bowers (5), also of Billerica; Wilder

Bowers (6), of Billerica and West Baldwin, Maine; he himself being the seventh generation in America.

His great-grandfathers, Captain Josiah Bowers and Major Jonathan Stickney, were officers in the Revolutionary army, while Daniel Thompson, another great-grandfather, was killed at the battle of Lexington. His grandfather, Benjamin Bowers, just out of his "teens," served as a private, while his other grandfather, Isaac Snow Thompson, fourteen years old, was a privateersman, captured with ship and crew by the British, but released and put on shore because their captors were short of food.

While it is in the inventive, mechanical, and business worlds that his fame is greatest, his marvelous versatility, activity and energy gave him early in life prominence in many lines of useful work, and annexed to his individuality a group of striking and graceful accomplishments. He has been not merely a distinguished inventor, but a civil, mechanical, and hydraulic engineer, who has done good work in each of these branches; a surveyor, topographer and clever photographer; an architect and builder who has designed and erected both public and private edifices; a miner for a short time only; a litterateur who adds to his mental equipment the ability of an interesting and witty writer, lecturer, debater and public speaker. His signature to a scientific, historic, genealogical, or mechanical treatise is a guarantee of its value, while for some of the magazines he has written graceful verse.

May not heredity explain much in the life of this man? Many interesting features make up his history and character, only a few of which can be given here. He crossed the Isthmus in July, 1853, on his way to California, where he began at once to help build the state; first as a miner, then for several years instructor



THE BOWER'S DREDGE AND SYSTEM OF DREDGING AND FILLING

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in public and higher schools, owing to a sun-stroke that obliged him to seek indoor occupation, Principal in charge of the Benicia Collegiate Institute; of the San Francisco Classical High School, and of the Petabuma public schools, all of which he helped to organize and establish with personal effort and pen—winning high reputation as educator and writer.

He was quick to recognize the economic and agricultural values of irrigation and swamp-land reclamation, in California, and, making himself familiar with the engineering problems involved, and the best methods practiced in Holland, Egypt, Asia-Minor, India, China and Japan, became a pioneer writer and pamphleteer on those important subjects; but in all this, he was many years ahead of the times. His fruitless search for machines suited to the rapid and economical construction of the works he had been recommending led in 1863 to the invention of his device for transporting spoil from ordinary dredgers, consisting of a receiver and pump on a lighter or barge, and a discharge-pipe composed of a series of sections flexibly connected together and supported on the water by floats. This had a transporting capacity greatly in excess of the excavating capacity of any dredge then in use, and was quickly followed by his invention in 1864, of the Art of Hydraulic Dredging, and the Hydraulic Dredge.

But he had been authorized by special act of the Legislature to prepare and publish an elaborate subdivisional map of Sonoma county, California, and was under bonds to complete it, so his inventions had to wait. He was also for several years in charge of the sales of the State School, swamp, and tide lands, and deputy surveyor general for the rectification and establishment of county boundaries. His map, covering an area of fifteen hundred square miles, was finished and

published in 1866-67. Through a technical defect in the act authorizing this work, he was unable to collect payment therefor, though he carried the case to the Supreme Court. This entailed a loss, including work, litigation, money expended, and interest on borrowed money, of over \$53,000, leaving him with an indebtedness that long delayed the patenting of his invention, and harassed and embittered his life for many years, until his debts, amounting to over \$100,000, had finally been paid with interest long after most of them were outlawed—barred by the statute of limitations. In 1861 and again in 1863 he was a delegate to the Republican State convention, and at the latter declined the nomination for surveyor general when nomination was equivalent to election.

After the completion of his map in 1866-67, he sought unceasingly to interest capital in the patenting and building of his dredge, until he became known throughout the Pacific slope as "The crazy crank who thinks he can pump mud." Not until 1878, after fourteen years of persistent effort, was he able to build his first dredge—the first ever constructed, capable of severing hard material from the bottom of waterways, raising it by atmospheric pressure, and sending it through a flexibly-connected floating discharge-pipe to a distant place of deposit. This, according to the report of the engineers who made the tests, was a small 12-inch experimental affair run by a single engine of 43.85 indicated horse-power, with an average capacity of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cubic yards per minute, delivered at the surface of the water through 320 feet of pipe, in a run of three hours, a record per horse-power unequalled by any subsequent dredge. This heavy percentage of solid material was due to an inner cylinder within the cutter, that admitted barely enough water for transporting the

spoil through a short pipe, and is not used except for filling an enclosure too small to serve as a settling basin and close to the excavation. Since then, hydraulic dredges with 20-inch suction-pipes and high power, have repeatedly handled over 500,000, and in one or two instances, in soft material, 1,000,000 cubic yards per month, as against the 25,000 to 40,000 yards, best month's work, of the old machines at the date of the Bowers' invention.

But, delayed by interferences in the patent office, and other causes, his patents had not yet been granted. Infringements sprang up all over the country, after the building of his first dredge, and he was powerless to stop them. Before any of his patents were granted, nervous prostration from care, anxiety, worryment over infringements and debts, typhoid fever, and mental overwork brought him to the brink of the grave. Three doctors in consultation declared him to be suffering from softening of the brain, and not likely to live six months.

Determined to fight for his life, he mapped out for himself a rigid systematic course of exercising, dieting, deep breathing, sleeping and living with windows wide open, and as much as possible, in the open air. This further delayed the issuance of his patents, since he had been allowed, by his doctors, to work but one hour per day. At the end of three years, though not fully recovered, he again took up his work. As soon as possible after the issuance of his patents, he brought suit against infringers, employing in prosecution of some sixty suits, more than twenty attorneys, one of whom he disbarred. Good lawyers and bad ones have strewn the records of the courts, in many states, with thousands of pages of useless testimony in vain attempts to defeat his patents.

"Peace hath her victories no less than war." A momentary enthusiasm will carry a man to the cannon's mouth, but he who fights on, day after day, and year after year, for scores of years, and finally prevails against sickness, suffering, poverty, unlimited capital, the highest legal talents, and the law's delays, must be made of sterner stuff. He requires no less courage, energy, activity, and ability, and is no less a hero, than he who wades through blood and slaughter to victories on land or sea. Who can begrudge him a rich reward?

Mr. Bowers was once asked how he came to invent the hydraulic dredge. He said, "That was largely due to my mother, a cultured, refined and christian lady. She thought the life best worth living was one of usefulness to others, and regretted that it would have been just as well for the world had many, even decent, people never been born. She was greatly desirous that this should not be true of me. Under her influence this became the ambition of my life. My success as a teacher led me to think this purpose could best be served as an educator.

"The south end of Sonoma Mountain sloped gently to a large expanse of salt marsh fronting on San Pablo Bay some twenty-five miles north of San Francisco, California. This could be purchased, at that time, for a moderate sum. The salt marsh could be bought for \$1.00 per acre. I looked longingly upon this sloping land and adjacent marsh. Here, I thought, was an ideal location for a large nearly self-supporting institution where orphan children could be educated and taught agriculture, trades, or receive training for professional or business careers. It was this that led me to investigate the methods and machinery for reclaiming marsh lands—to study irrigation—write and distribute pamphlets on these sub-



## BOWERS AS WE SEE 'IM:-GAME TO THE LAST

A cartoon published in San Francisco several years ago

Bowers' Dredge in Background; Discharge Pipe in Foreground; Infringement Dragon in Possession; Bowers Fighting for His Rights

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jects, at my own expense, and invent the *Art of Hydraulic Dredging* and the hydraulic dredge—the fruitful parents of most of my misfortunes, though largely conducive, after all, to the main purpose of my life—the benefiting of my fellow-men.”

The study of law always had an attraction for his analytical mind. Long before he had become a victim of “the laws delays” he had attacked that study with the fierce energy that formed a part of his mental equipment. He read common and civil law, and many standard legal authorities, and although he never practiced, was well grounded in the fundamental principles of law. He was also well read in most of the “ologies” of the day. He had sought to interest a manufacturer in San Francisco in his dredge, and had been told to “take out your papers, and then we can use your inventions without infringing your patents.” This put him on his guard. Dissatisfied with the specifications and claims of his patent attorneys, he revoked their powers, and took personal charge of his applications. This necessitated the study of patent law, and into this wilderness he plunged as if it was a garden of roses. If the manufacturer ever contemplated using his invention without infringing his patents, he abandoned the idea when the patents came out. They are said to cover everything of patentable value in hydraulic dredging. It was owing to this fact that Mr. Bowers had so many lawsuits with infringers of his patents.

The report of the United States Engineers show more work done in the last twenty years by his system of dredging and filling than by all others combined since the settlement of the country.

To the struggling and ambitious young man who imagines that he is, by poverty, debarred from success, there is an instructive object lesson in the life of this

inventor, who, after more than thirty years persistent effort, including many years of stubborn litigation, finally won a victory having few if any parallels in the history of patents; but his fame as an inventor pales before that due to him for the courage, energy and persistency with which he kept up the fight, and battled for his rights.

From the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in *Von Schmidt v. Bowers*, on appeal from a decision by Judge McKenna, now of the United States Supreme Court, we quote the following:

1. “The record in this case is very voluminous, embracing 2,477 printed pages and including a vast number of exhibits.
2. “Prior to the complainant (Bowers) coming into the field, there was no machine, by whatever name known, that would, by the simultaneous and continuous cooperation of the various elements, cut and remove hard material from a waterway, and itself transport the same to any desired distance and place.
3. “The complainant undertook to accomplish that thing.
4. “The testimony of the complainant in respect to the time when the drawings Exhibits DD and EE were made (July, 1864) finds corroboration in the testimony of the witnesses Houghton, McGann, Bender, Shaw and Gray.
5. “They show not only an altogether new combination of elements, for the transportation of the spoils, but also
6. “Something radically new in rotary excavators, namely
7. “A rotary excavator with inward delivery through itself in combination with a suction-pipe.
8. “They show a dredge-boat having two self-contained pivots or centers of oscillation for the swinging of the boat while at work.
9. “A flexible joint (in the discharge-pipe) near the pivots.
10. “A discharge-pipe consisting of an inner flexible oscillating section, a series of sections flexibly joined together and supported by floats and an outer rigid non-oscillating section.
11. “A suction-pipe for raising the spoil.
12. “A rotary excavator having inward delivery for dredging.

13. "The arc-shaped cuts of the excavator made by the dredge while swinging from side to side on the pivot.

14. "In 1868 complainant made four models showing different forms of construction of his invention \* \* \* which were introduced in evidence.

15. "To review the many pages of evidence going to show the reasons for the delay of complainant's application would serve no useful purpose. It is enough to say that, so far from showing any intentional abandonment on part of the complainant, they show the most persistent and continuous efforts on his part, against very adverse circumstances, to perfect the invention and avail himself of its benefits, and excuse the laches with which he otherwise might justly be charged.

16. "The original application of the complainant for a patent for his invention was filed in the patent office, December 9, 1876.

17. "Complainant \* \* \* determined to and accordingly did divide his application into several divisional applications.

18. "His third divisional application embraced all the remainder of his original application not comprised in his first and second divisions.

19. "In the prosecution of his third divisional application, it was found that several independent inventions were described and that it, too, would have to be divided.

20. "The complainant divided it into nine different divisions, and filed divisional applications therefor, while the third divisional application was pending, and before the issuance of any patent therefor,"—making all of them co-pending applications.

But the validity of the 461 Bowers Hydraulic dredging patents, each claim being a patent, are not dependent on these early dates. He need not go back of the date of his applications. In an exhaustive decision of thirty-seven printed pages, 91 Fed. Rep. p. 417, in which the whole case is retried on account of the many new exhibits and much new evidence, is found the following:

I. "Having determined that the Schwartzkopff patent (of 1856) does not anticipate the Bowers inventions, and

II. "That none of the other letters patent introduced by the defendant anticipate Bowers patents,

III. "The conclusion logically follows that Bowers \* \* \* has sustained his claim as a pioneer inventor in the art of dredging,

IV. "He is therefore entitled to treat as infringers all who employ substantially the same means to accomplish the same results."

Mr. Bowers has made many inventions for which applications for patents were never made, but the records of the patent show seventy-one sheets of drawings with over three hundred separate figures in his various applications, of which the matter of only thirty-four sheets were patented. The rest were forfeited after many claims had been allowed in each application, because, engaged in some sixty odd suits against infringers of his patents, he could give them no personal attention and the attorney to whom they were entrusted failed to act in season to save them.

Mr. Bowers has been president and vice-president of large dredging companies on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts, and has recently been elected president of the Atlantic Harbor Railroad Company. In 1888, he made for private parties an examination and report on the proposed Nicaraguan Ship Canal, which he recommended in preference to the Panama Route, being apprehensive, with other reasons, of extensive slides in the deep cuts of the Panama line. He owned and operated for a time a coal mine in Wyoming, where he had 640 acres of coal land. He owned at one time nearly 4,000 acres in California. He also owned the electric light and water works at Pasa Robbles, California. He was interested in gold and silver mines in California, Nevada, and Mexico; was among the Indians in the mountains in Mexico at the time of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, and is reported to have lost heavily in the panic of 1907, as well as in the San Francisco fire.

He was a member and took part in the

discussions and transactions of the International Congress of Commerce and Navigation at Brussels, in 1898. There he made the acquaintance of Leopold II., of Belgium, was entertained at the palace by the king, and present at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland.

He made a hydrographic, geologic and tidal survey of Nassau harbor for the government of the Bahamas in 1904, with numerous borings all over the harbor giving depths of water, thickness of overlying sand, and depths to the coral rock bottom; the rise and fall of the tides; course and direction of the incoming and outgoing tidal currents; maps showing all these with plans for the improvement of the harbor. He is a member of the permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses; one of the founders, a life member and vice-president of the National Historical Society; one of the founders of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, and of the California Association of Civil Engineers; a member of the National Geographic Society; the American Forestry Association; of the Association for the Adornment of San Francisco; Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias; delegate from California to the American Civic Alliance, and one of the speakers at the mass meeting of the Alliance at Carnegie Hall in New York in 1909.

Believing that all Christian churches are trying to make men better and happier, he has helped them all, regardless of names or creeds. Humanitarian in all his instincts—to him all men are brothers—and especially all those who are trying to do right, all those who are trying to lighten the sorrows and sufferings, and improve the conditions of the poor. This is his idea of patriotism—a love of country that would not only defend its rights but strive to elevate all its

citizens, as well as to cherish love for his fellowmen.

The world may admire a dreamer. It holds in lasting remembrance only those who have added something of thought or deed to the storehouse of its treasures. Mr. Bowers has done both. He has invented a new ART, that of hydraulic dredging. He has given to the world a new implement for the subjugation of nature—the hydraulic dredge. These, combined with his transporting device, have made feasible countless public and private enterprises, already accomplished, that would otherwise have been impossible. It has saved many millions of dollars to the government of the United States, and will save it many millions more. It has reduced the cost of dredging, transporting and filling to less than one-fourth its former cost by the old methods and machines. It has created property to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars and will continue to create property of values incalculable—almost incredible, and for a long time to come. By its continuous infringement of the Bowers patents and the infringement by large corporations in its employ, the Government has saved (it is said) more than \$100,000,000 for which the inventor has received less than it has cost him to secure a full, if barren, recognition of his rights in the courts, too late to be of much value. But the greatest work of his life can never be given to the world.

In a late paper Mr. Bowers says:

As early as his sixteenth year, the writer became interested in heredity, sociology, ethnology, and eugenics, though with exception of ethnology these were terms unknown—branches of study without names, or at least these names, which were not then to be found in Webster. He read with avidity all he could find bearing even remotely on those subjects; but that was not much, here a little and there less, though much good work had been done

in ethnology. He became more and more interested—more and more impressed with the importance of these studies as the years sped on, and, as the exigencies of a busy life would permit, he continued to study and make notes in the belief that the study of races, nations and migrations; the effects of climate and environment; the rise and fall, the growth and decay of empires, and the causes thereof, would bring to light many lessons of practical utility, largely conducive to the welfare of men. But to this end, more of detail is needed than is furnished from the consideration of nation and races *en masse*. A study of numerous individuals under multifarious circumstances and conditions must be made before one can generalize with safety or reduce to a science. These considerations, together with personal observation of instances where the idiosyncracies of the sire had been transmitted to the children and grandchildren, and other instances with lack of such transmission, led to the study of family histories so abundant in our libraries, and so valuable for references. He took some of his own ancestors, the Bower, Hay and Pierrepont families, and traced them back through their spreading branches, that he might get some idea of the blood that flowed in his own veins. But this was only a small part of his research. He collected an immense amount of material from innumerable sources and at the cost of much time, labor and money.

With these manuscripts, rich in photographic and other illustrations, plates and engravings, went in the San Francisco fire, all his notes from historic research and personal study in England, France, Germany, Russia, Finland, Belgium, Holland, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvadore, Central America, Honduras, the United States, Canada, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, China and Japan. It would have been the greatest, most ambitious, and the writer believes, the most useful work of his life. (An opinion with which the editor concurs). Its loss is irreparable, for advancing years and a multiplicity of other interests preclude the re-gathering and weaving into warp and woof and web of so many scattered threads, and the work has been abandoned.

So perished the hope  
In earthquake and smoke,  
That his labor and pen  
Might be of some use  
To his fellowmen.

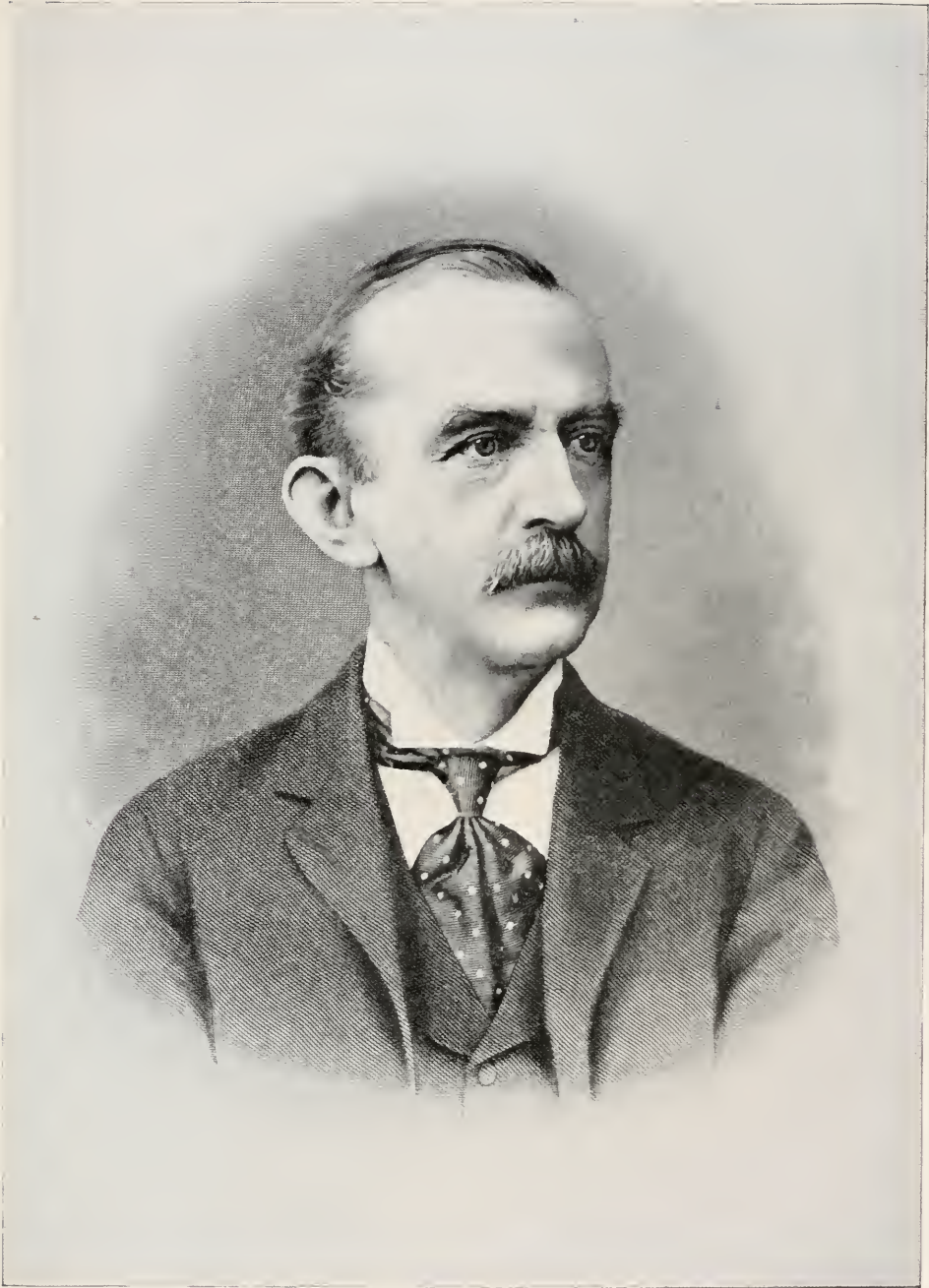
Nevertheless, he has builded for himself, a monument more lasting than brass, and will pass into the history of science and invention as a public benefactor. He is a genius who has won his title on the fiercest fields, against the most resourceful competitors, in the brightest era in the annals of the world. This triumph has been dearly attained. Mr. W. H. Smythe, in a paper read before the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, says:

This story of the growth of a machine can hardly be other than what it is intended to be—a prosaic statement of facts and dates from sworn testimony of court records and personal observation. A few readers, here and there, can, like the writer, fill in the blank of years so lightly passed by in narration. To these this story will present another and entirely different aspect, one which thrills with human feeling and sympathy; a story of trial, disappointment and hope deferred; of ill-health and reproach; of high hopes and ambitions; of youth and manhood worn away as slowly, but surely, as dropping water wears stone by the passing days of passing years. These will know that progress as well as religion demands its martyrs, and that success, so dazzling to the beholder, is but a lightning flash on a summer evening, incapable of dissipating the chill of a life's journey in the valley of shadows.

*Authorities:* "Hydraulic Dredging: Its Origin, Growth and Present Status" by H. W. Smythe, M. E., in *Journal of Association of Engineering Societies*, October, 1897; "Modern San Francisco," 1908; various biographies in *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Vol. XII; *Who's Who in America*, 1909 and 1915; *The Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (Appleton's Revised), 1915; *Court Record in Bowers vs. San Francisco Bridge Company*, nine volumes, nearly 5,000 pages; other decisions of the United States Courts; *Betham, Thomas, and other Genealogical Tables*; *Rolls of the Massachusetts officers and soldiers in the Revolution*; *Bulletin of the Mechanics'*







*W M Crane*  
1904.

Institute, September-October, 1901; article on Dredging in Johnson's Encyclopaedia, and other works on Dredging; Colonial Records of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies: Land Records of Roxbury; Massachusetts Vital Statistics; Histories of Cambridge, Chelmsford and Billerica, Massachusetts; Savage's Gen. Dic.; and other Town and County Records.

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**CRANE, Winthrop Murray,**

**Man of Affairs, Statesman.**

The achievements of representatives of the Crane family in the manufacturing world and their services in the councils of the State, had their natural culmination in the opening years of the twentieth century in the appointment of Hon. Winthrop Murray Crane to the Senate of the United States as successor to that venerable statesman, the late George F. Hoar.

In the dawning of the new century, also, his resourcefulness as a business man was recognized by his election to a number of important directorates. These responsibilities, in conjunction with extensive paper manufacture, large property and other important interests, constitute the gentleman in question one of the most interesting figures in this most interesting national era in both the political and the business world. That Senator Crane owes much to heredity for the distinction and successes which he has attained, the records of the Crane family serve to demonstrate conclusively, and he would be the first to admit, indeed, he has many times with characteristic modesty and filial devotion insisted, that the honors conferred upon him were practically so many testimonials to the worth of both father and grandfather of unusual business capacity and enterprise, of uncompromising integrity, and of generally

recognized public and private usefulness.

Winthrop Murray Crane was born where he has resided throughout his life, in Dalton, Massachusetts, April 23, 1852, son of Zenas M. and Louise F. (Laffin) Crane.

He attended the public schools of his native county, and the academies at Wilbraham and Easthampton, and then entered his father's mills to learn the paper-making business. This accomplished in due course of time with a thoroughness subsequently demonstrated, he then gave his inceptive evidence of diplomatic ability by obtaining at Washington, whither he had gone on his own initiative, the government bank-note paper contract which the Crane establishment has held for many years. This contract secured, after one month's personal work in an old mill turned over to him by his father for experimental purposes, he succeeded in perfecting a paper product that has fully satisfied the requirements of the government for bank-note purposes.

Until 1892, Mr. Crane was not known in politics. That year he was made a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was reluctantly persuaded to accept the place of national committeeman from Massachusetts. He speedily came to exercise a strong influence on the committee, and so his political career began. In 1896 he was the manager of the Reed forces in the St. Louis convention, to which he was a delegate. In 1897 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and was reëlected in 1898 and 1899. The next year he was elected Governor, and held the State's chief office for three years. Governor Crane's work was after the pattern of the old, self-contained New England accomplishment. His first message declared that "Massachusetts has reached a limit of indebtedness beyond which she should not go," and it was the text on which he acted. His first in-

augural address was the shortest on record in Massachusetts, and it was confined to reform recommendations, every one of which was enacted into law during the year 1900. His second inaugural was longer, because the Governor had results to report and more reforms to block out; all he asked for was accomplished. The third inaugural made another batch of definite recommendations, and they were acted upon. In the first year fifty thousand shares of the Fitchburg railroad common stock held for thirteen years and carried on the books of the State Treasurer as an asset, so worthless were they considered—were sold to the Boston & Maine railroad for \$5,000,000; and the last year of Governor Crane's administration the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad paid a price for the State's reclaimed lands in Boston that surprised that company and the public. Salaries were not raised in the three years, save in the single instance of the chairman of the railroad commission, and that was to insure the work of Chairman Jackson, whose services were very important to the State. The over-expansion of State commissions was checked, and consolidations were achieved—that of the cattle commission with the board of agriculture, of the State fire marshal's establishment with the district police, of the inspector-general of fish with the commission on inland fisheries and game, and of the State pension agent and commissioner of State aid in one body, with a deputy. An unpaid board of publication was created to edit State reports. One of Governor Crane's important successes was in unofficially but none the less effectually bringing peace out of the great strike which sadly disturbed and threatened all New England, in March, 1902. The method then employed was subsequently taken by President Roosevelt, upon the urgent insistence of the Massachusetts

Governor, in settling the great coal strike. After Theodore Roosevelt was called to the duties of the presidency by the death of President McKinley, he early sought the counsels of Mr. Crane. The two men maintained close relations, and the President invited the Governor of Massachusetts to become Secretary of the Treasury, which offer was declined, as was a tender of the navy portfolio. In 1902 Governor Crane was in the carriage with President Roosevelt when the body guard of the latter was killed by the car collision in Pittsfield. Mr. Crane was a member of the Republican National Committee, and one of Mr. Cortelyou's advisers in the conduct of the national campaign of 1904.

On October 12, 1904, Governor Bates tendered to Governor Crane the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by the decease of Senator Hoar, and it was accepted. At the ensuing election he was elected for a full term, and reelected, extending his senatorial service to the year 1913.

Senator Crane received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University in 1903. He married, February 5, 1880, Mary Brenner, of Astoria, Long Island, who died February 16, 1884, leaving one son, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., a graduate of Yale, class of 1903, who emulated his father's example in learning the paper-making business in the mills at Dalton, and became one of the company. He married, in February, 1905, Miss Ethel, daughter of Arthur W. Eaton, president of the Eaton-Hurlbut Paper Company, Pittsfield.

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**GREELY, Adolphus W.,**

**Soldier, Explorer.**

General Adolphus Washington Greely was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1847, son of John Balch and

Frances (Cobb) Greely; grandson of Joseph and Betsey (Balch) Greely, and of Samuel and Eleanor (Neal) Cobb, and descended paternally from Andrew Greely, of Salisbury, 1639, and from John Balch, Cape Ann, 1623, and maternally from Henry Cobb, Scituate, 1623, and from John Howland of the "Mayflower," 1620.

Adolphus Washington Greely received a high school education, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. He was one of the "forlorn hope" in the bloody charge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he was twice wounded, December 11, 1862. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighty-first United States Colored Infantry, promoted to captain, and brevetted major. At the reorganization of the United States regular army he was commissioned second lieutenant, and was assigned to the Thirty-sixth United States Infantry, March 2, 1867; transferred to the Second Artillery, July 14, 1869, and detailed to construct about two thousand miles of military telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers. He was next transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, and was promoted captain, June 11, 1886. He was designated as acting chief signal officer December 11, 1886, and was commissioned brigadier-general and made chief signal officer, March 3, 1887.

Assigned to the command of an Arctic expedition, afterward known by his name, he was sent by the government to establish one of the international circumpolar stations, in which work eleven nations coöperated. On August 12, 1881, he landed a party of twenty-six men at Discovery Harbor, more than one thousand miles north of the Arctic circle, and within less

than five hundred geographic miles of the pole, the discoveries of this expedition adding to the maps about six thousand square miles of land, heretofore unknown, showing inland Greenland to be a fertile country and surrounded by ice-caps which terminated in Greely fiord, looking westward to the Polar sea. The northern journey made by Lieutenant James Booth Lockwood and Sergeant David L. Brainard, of the expedition, discovered a series of islands to the north of Greenland, and also discovered Cape Washington, which was then the most northerly land known. The expedition left Discovery Harbor on August 9, 1883, in conformity with orders, and after a distressing journey of fifty days reached Cape Sabine, where it was learned that the relief ship "Proteus" had been crushed by ice on July 23, 1883. The party took up quarters in a hut made of rocks and snow, with only six weeks' supply of food, and most of the men perished slowly of starvation, only six remaining alive when the relief ships "Thetis" and "Bear," under the command of Captain Winfield Scott Schley and William H. Emory, came to the rescue, June 22, 1884, after they had been for forty-two hours entirely without food. General Greely received the highest geographical honors for his explorations, and was awarded gold medals by the Royal Geographical Society and the Société de Géographie. He was elected honorary vice-president of the Sixth and Seventh International Geographical Congresses at London in 1896, and in Berlin in 1899; and also received a vote of thanks from the Legislature of Massachusetts, "for his services in war, in science and in exploration," and was officially thanked for the return of the British ensign, official despatches and Arctic mail. He directed the construction of various important telegraph

lines—3800 miles in Cuba, 250 miles in China, 1350 miles, including cables in the Philippines; installed a system of 3900 miles of telegraph lines, submarine cables and wireless in Alaska, the wireless section of 107 miles from Nome to St. Michael being the first successful long-distance wireless operated regularly as part of a commercial system. He served on various important governmental scientific boards and 1906 was in charge of relief operations at San Francisco, following the earthquake. He was placed on the retired list of the army in 1908, under the general law. He served as a delegate to various foreign and international conventions in the interests of telegraphy and wireless, and received gold medals from the British and French Geographical societies. In 1911 he was a representative of the United States at the coronation of King George V. of England. He is the author of: "Three Years of Arctic Service" (1886) and "American Weather," (1888), and many scientific reports and monographs. "The Rescue of Greely by Captain W. S. Schley, United States Navy" (1885), gives a vivid account of the relief expedition.

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#### HITCHCOCK, Charles H.,

##### **Geologist.**

Charles Henry Hitchcock was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, August 23, 1836, son of Edward and Orra (White) Hitchcock, and a descendant of Luke Hitchcock, who emigrated from England to New Haven, Connecticut, about 1640, where he served as a selectman of the town and a captain in the army. His son Luke married Sarah Burt, their son Luke married Martha Colton, their son Luke married Lucy Merrick, and their son Justin, who married Mercy Hoyt, was the grandfather of Charles H. Hitchcock. His

father (1793-1864) was a president of Amherst College.

Charles Henry Hitchcock was graduated at Amherst College in 1856, then attended Yale Theological School for a year, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1859-61, and was licensed to preach by the Norfolk Association in 1861. In 1857 he was appointed assistant geologist of Vermont, and aided in preparing the "Report on the Geology of Vermont" (1861). He then became director of the geological survey of Maine, and published two "Reports on the Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine" (1861-62). Meanwhile, during 1858-64, he lectured on zoology in Amherst College, and after a year of study at the Royal School of Mines, London, England, he was made non-resident Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Lafayette College, 1866-70, and Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Dartmouth College. He was State Geologist of New Hampshire ten years. During the winter of 1870-71 he established a meteorological observatory on Mt. Washington, which has since been occupied by the United States signal service officials. He published several valuable memoirs upon the fossil tracks in the Connecticut valley, a subject he had carefully studied.

Dr. Hitchcock is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1883 was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He prepared a geological map of the United States which has been adopted by geologists throughout the world, and was published both in the United States census reports and in Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond's "Resources of the United States" (1873). In 1881 he issued an improved map based on the edition of the official map of the United States land office. He has been a large

contributor to scientific literature and stands in the foremost rank of American geologists. In addition to the reports mentioned, he has published, with his father, "Elementary Geology" (1860) and "Mount Washington in Winter" (1871), besides various cyclopedic articles. He received the degrees of Ph. D. from Lafayette College in 1870 and LL. D. from Amherst in 1896.

He was married, June 19, 1862, to Martha Bliss, daughter of Professor E. P. Barrows, of Andover, Massachusetts, and on September 4, 1894, to Charlotte Malvina Barrows, sister of his first wife. He has two sons and three daughters.

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**KNOWLTON, Marcus P.,**  
**Lawyer, Jurist.**

Marcus Perrin Knowlton was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, February 3, 1839, son of Merrick and Fatima (Perrin) Knowlton, grandson of Amasa and Margaret (Topliff) Knowlton, and seventh in descent from William Knowlton, who with his mother and brothers, John and Thomas, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1632.

Marcus P. Knowlton passed his boyhood on a farm at Monson, Massachusetts, to which his parents had moved when he was a lad of five years. He began his education in the common schools, prepared for college at Monson Academy, and entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1860. Previous to entering upon his college course he had taught a district school in the winter months, and while at Yale College he served as instructor in the Westfield (Massachusetts) Academy, and in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. In 1861 he became principal of the Union School at Norwalk, Connecticut. He entered upon the study of law early in 1861,

reading at first with James G. Allen, of Palmer, and later with John Wells and Augustus L. Soule, of Springfield, both of whom were afterward elevated to the Supreme Court bench. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the latter part of 1862, and later was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1872-73 he was president of the common council of Springfield; in 1878 was a representative in the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the important committees on the judiciary, the liquor law, State detective force, and constitutional amendments; and in 1880-81 he represented the First Hampden district in the Massachusetts Senate. At this time also he was a director of the Springfield & New London Railroad Company; director of the City National Bank of Springfield; and trustee and treasurer of the Springfield City Hospital. He was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court in August, 1881, was promoted to the Supreme Judicial Court in 1887, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gardner. In December, 1902, he became Chief Justice, which position he occupied until 1911, when he resigned.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Judge Knowlton by Yale University in 1895, and by Harvard University in 1900. He was married, July 18, 1867, to Sophia, daughter of William and Saba A. (Cushman) Ritchie, who died in 1886. On May 21, 1891, he was married to Rose Mary, daughter of Cyrus K. and Susan Ladd, of Portland, Maine.

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**WARREN, John Collins, M. D.,**  
**Professional Instructor.**

John Collins Warren, Moseley Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School, was born on May 4, 1842, at No. 24 Pemberton Square, Boston. His parents were

Jonathan Mason Warren and Annie (Crowinshield) Warren, daughter of the Hon. B. W. Crowinshield, at one time Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

At the age of five John Collins Warren attended with his eldest sister a school kept by Miss Dwight in the steeple room of the Park Street Church, Boston. A year later he was entered as a pupil in D. B. Tower's school, in the same building, and continued as a pupil until 1852, when he joined the first sixth-class at the Boston Latin School, although the rule was that boys would not be admitted until they were eleven years old. This famous school was then situated in Bedford street and had as head-master Mr. Gardner.

In a family so prominently identified with medicine we expect to find the sons taking an active part in the councils of medical conventions. J. Mason Warren's father and grandfather had been for three-quarters of a century New England's most prominent surgeons. His father, the elder J. Collins Warren, had been a leader in directing the course of the American Medical Association, the meeting of which in 1854 was held in New York City, when the subject of this sketch, then a lad of twelve years, was permitted to accompany his father. The return trip makes that convention memorable. The "Norwalk Disaster" is as fresh to-day in the minds of our older physicians as it was fifty years ago. The train was going at full speed when it plunged into an open draw and narrowly avoided crashing into a steamboat which had just passed through. Sixty lives were lost, and everybody on the train in front of the Warren family, who occupied the centre section, was thrown into the river. J. Mason Warren organized a corps of assistants and his son describes the detail of their work, even to the name of the

first victim taken from the water, with a vividness which leaves no doubt about the impression made upon his mind.

The following years were spent in Europe in recuperating J. Mason Warren's health, and the son was schooled for a year in Switzerland. Returning to Boston, young Warren was fitted for college at Mr. Dixwell's school in Boylston Place, and was graduated A. B. from Harvard in 1863. The last year at Cambridge was spent partly in the study of anatomy under Jefferies Wyman. After graduating, Warren went to Philadelphia, where he served in the South Street Army Hospital as an acting medical cadet, attending at the same time lectures at the Jefferson Medical School. It was in those years that the elder Gross and Pancoast were at the height of their professional careers. In the year following, Warren attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School, and while thus engaged, he and other classmates responded to a call for acting assistant surgeons after the battle of Cold Harbor, and went to White House Landing, not far from Richmond, where the wounded had been collected. In the spring of 1865 he entered the Massachusetts General Hospital as house pupil, and in the following year received the M. D. degree from Harvard (1866). He sailed immediately for Europe, going directly to Dresden to learn German. On arriving there the six weeks' Prusso-Austrian war broke out, but concluded in time for him to attend lectures at the opening of the autumn semester in Vienna. The cholera was raging there at that time and the number of deaths daily is said to have been one hundred. The opportunity of visiting regularly the cholera wards at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus was availed of. These, however, were the first and the last cases of cholera he ever saw. He passed two winters in Vienna and at-



tended the clinics of all the great masters of the period.

The third year of Warren's stay in Europe was passed chiefly in Paris, including the winter of 1868-69. In the autumn of the latter year he began the practice of his profession at his father's old mansion house, No. 2 Park street, Boston. He shortly received an appointment as physician to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital, with the understanding that this would not interfere with transference later to the surgical department. The following year he became surgeon to out-patients, his two colleagues being C. A. Porter and H. H. A. Beach. Now for the first time surgeons were allowed to call upon the out-patient department for assistance in case of absence, and these young men were the first who were not full surgeons, to be allowed to perform surgical operations on in-patients. Warren was appointed visiting surgeon to the hospital in 1876. He retired on account of the age limit rule in 1905.

He was appointed Instructor in Surgery in the Medical School, April 28, 1871; Assistant Professor of Surgery on February 13, 1882; Associate Professor March 14, 1887, and Professor of Surgery May 29, 1893. This professorship was named the Moseley Professorship of Surgery, June 28, 1899. In 1895 he received the degree of LL. D. from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was president of the American Surgical Association in 1897, and was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England at its centenary in 1900.

He was married, in 1873, to Amy, daughter of G. Howland Shaw, and had two sons, John and Joseph. Dr. Warren is the author of "Healing of Arteries in Man and Animals," 1886, William Wood & Co.; "Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics," 1895, W. B. Saunders; editor and author of "International Text Book

of Surgery," 1902, W. B. Saunders & Co. Dr. Warren was one of the most active members of the faculty in developing and successfully carrying out the plans for a University of Medicine at Harvard.

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### SARGENT, Charles S.,

#### Arboriculturist.

Charles Sprague Sargent, an accomplished arboriculturist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 24, 1841, son of Ignatius and Henrietta (Gray) Sargent, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Brooks) Gray, and a lineal descendant of William Sargent, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, previous to 1678. Another ancestor, on the maternal side, was William Gray, a well-known merchant of Boston.

Charles Sprague Sargent attended private schools in his native city, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in 1862. At the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, he offered his services to the United States government, joining the Federal army as first lieutenant in the Second Louisiana Infantry Regiment. He was subsequently commissioned captain and aide-de-camp, and assigned to duty with the headquarters staff of the Department of the Gulf, and remained in the service until August, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of brevet-major for "faithful and meritorious services" during the campaign against Mobile. The following three years were spent in traveling in Europe, during which period of time he devoted his time and attention to the subjects of horticulture and agriculture; was Professor of Horticulture, 1872-73; director of Botanic Garden, 1873-79. In 1872 he received the appointment of first director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, in which capacity he was serving as late as 1905,

and in 1879 he was appointed Professor of Arboriculture in the same institution of learning. In the latter named year he also began, under government auspices, a complete survey of the forest areas of the United States, with special reference to the geographical distribution of various species of trees and their commercial value. This work was of such great magnitude that it extended over a period of five years, and was of so thorough a character that its results, embodied in the "Report on the Forests of North America, exclusive of Mexico," filled six hundred quarto pages, being published as volume nine of the "Final Reports of the Tenth Census of the United States." The success of this work was the direct means of the establishment of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, and for this specific purpose nineteen million acres of the public lands were set aside as perpetual forest reserves, and the work of Professor Sargent is largely responsible for the great activity noticeable in late years in scientific and practical forestry. Through the careful and indefatigable planning of Professor Sargent, and through the generosity of Morris K. Jesup, of New York, the complete collection of American woods now on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, was made. This herculean task was begun in 1880 and consummated in 1900, the intervening twenty years being years of constant effort. As head of the Arnold Arboretum, Professor Sargent has accomplished a work of the utmost importance to dendrological science. As an institution for thorough training in this necessary science, it is unique both in the arrangement of its large collection and in the extent and completeness of the experimental work in planting, pruning and cultivating all varieties of trees and shrubs that are hardy in the climate of

New England. The trees are disposed under forest conditions as far as possible, although specimens of each variety are given full opportunity to develop in the open. Professor Sargent has been instrumental in discovering and introducing hardy varieties of trees and shrubs from all temperate regions of the world.

In addition to the work already described and which has proven so successful, Professor Sargent has been engaged in other lines of activity which have proven equally successful. In 1888 he established a weekly paper, "Garden and Forest," which he served as editor for nine years. He served as chairman of the commission for the preservation of the Adirondack forests (1885), and of that appointed by the National Academy of Sciences to determine upon a policy for the management of the United States forestry lands (1896-97). He is the author of: "Catalogue of Forest Trees of North America" (1880); "Pruning Forests and Ornamental Trees of North America," translated from the French of Adolphe Des Cars (1881); "Report of the Forests of North America" (1884); "The Woods of the United States, with an Account of their Structure, Qualities and Uses" (1885); "Report of the Forest Commission of the State of New York" (1885); "Forest Flora of Japan" (1894); "Silva of North America" (14 vols., 1891-1902); "Trees and Shrubs" (vol. 1, 1903); "A Manual of the Trees of North America" (1905), and other works. Professor Sargent received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University, 1901. He holds membership in the Park Commission, town of Brookline; National Academy of Sciences; foreign member of the National Society of Agriculture, France; foreign honorary member Deutsche Dendrologische Gesellschaft; member of the Scottish Arboricultural Society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences;

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*William R. Cutter*

member of the American Philosophical Society; president of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture since 1890; and vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Professor Sargent married, November 23, 1873, Mary Allen, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Allen) Robeson, of Boston. Five children were born to them.

### CUTTER, William R.,

**Genealogist, Antiquarian.**

William Richard Cutter is a direct descendant of Elizabeth Cutter, a widow, who came to New England about 1640 and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 10, 1663 (1663-64). In her will she gave her age as about eighty-seven years, but as she lived about two years longer, she was at death aged about eighty-nine. She dwelt with her daughter in Cambridge about twenty years. Three of her children emigrated to this country: William, who after living in America about seventeen years, returned to his former home in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England; Richard, the founder of the Cutter family in America; and Barbara, her daughter, who came to this country unmarried, and later married Mr. Elijah Corlet, the schoolmaster of Cambridge. In a relation Elizabeth made before the church she is called "Old Goodwife Cutter," and she made a statement to the effect that she was born in some small place without a church, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. She "knew not" her father, who may have died in her infancy, but her mother sent her, when she was old enough, to Newcastle, where she was placed in a "godly family," where she remained for about seven years, when she entered another where the religious privileges were less. Her husband died, and she was sent to Cambridge, New England, and came thither in a time of sick-

ness and through many sad troubles by sea. What her maiden name was is not known to the present writer. From her own statement the inference is drawn that her mother at least was in humble circumstances. She had with her in Cambridge a sister or a sister-in-law, a widow named Mrs. Isabella Wilkinson, who undoubtedly was from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There is more known of the Cutters in Newcastle, where it is said an English antiquary has discovered the name of the grandfather of William and Richard Cutter, and this information is as yet withheld from us.

Richard Cutter, son of Elizabeth, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the age of about seventy-two, June 16, 1693. His brother, William, had died in England before this time. Richard was under age and probably unmarried when he came to America. He was one of the first to build a house outside of the settlement, in that part of Cambridge called Menotomy, and his house for defense against the Indians was furnished with flankers. In December, 1675, he sent his two sons, Ephraim and Gershom, and his stepsons, Isaac and Jacob Amsden, to the severe campaign in Rhode Island which culminated in the Narragansett fight, in which a great part of the New England military were engaged. Richard Cutter was twice married: (First) about 1644, to Elizabeth Williams, who died March 5, 1661-62, aged about forty-two years (gravestone); she was the daughter of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, and his wife, Elizabeth (Stalham) Williams; (second) February 14, 1662-63, to Frances (Perriman) Amsden, parentage unknown; she was the widow of Isaac Amsden, and survived Richard Cutter's decease, and died before July 10, 1728. Fourteen children, seven by each wife.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter and child of Richard Cutter, married William Robin-

son, and several of her descendants became famous as governors. She probably died a long time before her father, and was omitted in his will. Two of her sons laid claim to their share of their grandfather Cutter's estate at a later period. William Robinson, Jonathan Robinson, and Elizabeth Gregory, and also Samuel Robinson, children of Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Richard Cutter, quit-claimed their rights to their grandfather Richard Cutter's estate. William Robinson died in 1693.

William Cutter, third son and fourth child of Richard Cutter, the immigrant, was a thriving farmer, and died in Cambridge, April 1, 1723, in the seventy-fourth year of his age (gravestone). He was father of ten children by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of John Rolfe and his wife, Mary Scullard. Rebecca (Rolfe) Cutter married (second) John Whitmore, Sr., of Medford, and died November 13, 1751, aged ninety.

John Cutter, second son and fifth child of William, born October 15, 1690, died January 21, 1776, in his eighty-sixth year, and thirty-seventh in his office as a deacon. He was a farmer. He married Lydia Harrington; she was formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and she died January 7, 1755, in her sixty-fourth year. Eleven children.

Ammi Cutter, tenth child of John, born October 27, 1733, died April 19, 1795, in his sixty-second year. He was a farmer and a miller, and had three wives and twenty-one children. By his first wife, Esther Pierce, he had ten children, the ninth of whom was Ephraim Cutter, born October 31, 1767, died March 31, 1841, who by his wife, Deborah Locke, had fourteen children, the tenth of whom was Benjamin Cutter, a physician, born June 4, 1803, died March 9, 1864, who by his wife, Mary Whittemore, had six children,

the youngest of whom was William Richard Cutter, born in Woburn, August 17, 1847, the immediate subject of this narrative.

Mr. Cutter was educated in the public schools of his native town until his fifteenth year, when he was sent to the Warren Academy in Woburn, where he remained until April, 1865, when he entered Norwich (Vermont) University—the institution now situated at Northfield, Vermont, and known as the Military College of the State of Vermont. When at the Warren Academy he commanded (1863-1865) a corps of cadets known as the Warren Cadets. He performed his share of duty at the Norwich Military University during the two years of 1865 and 1866, and leaving there in the latter year he returned to Woburn, where he pursued his studies under a private instructor. In the fall of 1867 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, as a special student, and left there in 1869. In the meantime, having access to the large college library at Yale, he became interested in the study of history and more especially genealogy, as he had the use of a larger and more valuable collection of books here than he had ever had before, and he decided to publish a history of the Cutter family, and issued, while at New Haven, his proposals for that work. He traveled extensively in his pursuit of material, and published his book at Boston in 1871, under the title of "A History of the Cutter Family of New England."

He was married, on August 31, 1871, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Kimball, teacher, editor, and lecturer, and his first wife, Mary Ann (Ames) Kimball, and a granddaughter of Rev. David Tenney Kimball, for upwards of sixty years minister of a church in Ipswich, Massachu-

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

setts. One child, Sarah Hamlen, was born to them, July 25, 1873, but died April 26, 1890. Another died in infancy in 1880.

In 1871 Mr. Cutter removed his residence to Lexington, Massachusetts, and devoted himself for ten years to various pursuits. While at Lexington he prepared and published a "History of the Town of Arlington, Massachusetts," which was issued from the press in 1880. This work contained a very full genealogy of the early inhabitants, and copies are now scarce. At Lexington also he edited, with notes, his article for the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," entitled "Journal of a Forton Prisoner, England, 1777-1779," whose length caused its publication to extend through the numbers of that periodical from April, 1876, to January, 1879. While at Lexington also he prepared a sketch of Arlington, which was printed under his name in Drake's "History of Middlesex County" (1880).

During his residence in Lexington he held the office by successive elections of clerk of the Hancock Congregational Church, and for seven years from 1875 that of member and clerk of the town school committee, and in connection with the last named office that of trustee of the Cary Free Public Library, being for a greater part of that time clerk and treasurer of that board. In 1882 he was elected librarian of the Woburn Public library in his native city, and, assuming his duties on March 1, of that year, removed at once to Woburn. He has served on the nominating committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, of which he was one of the original members, and has been one of its vice-presidents. In Woburn he has held the office of secretary of the trustees of Warren Academy since 1885, and that of trustee, clerk, and treasurer of the Burbeen Free Lecture Fund

since 1892. He is also one of the vice-presidents of the Rumford Historical Association of Woburn, and is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars. He has been a vice-president of the Boston Alumni Association of Norwich University, and since 1870 a resident member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He has written much for the publications of the Genealogical Society, and has held a position on its governing council, and in 1906 was elected its historian. He has edited for the Massachusetts Historical Society a section of Hon. Mellen Chamberlain's "History of Chelsea," making a greater part of the second volume of that monumental work. He has prepared three volumes of the Towne Memorial Biographies, published by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. In 1906 Mr. Cutter was elected by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company as editor of two of their publications.

Since 1882, in his leisure from the urgent work of his library position, Mr. Cutter has written much for the newspapers and periodical press, and has written or edited a number of works of greater or less extent. Among them are sketches of the city of Woburn, and of the towns of Burlington and Winchester, for Hurd's "History of Middlesex County," 1890; "Contributions to a Bibliography of the Local History of Woburn," 1892, with additional material, 1893; "Diary of Lieut. Samuel Thompson of Woburn, while in service in the French War, 1785" (with copious notes), 1896; "Life and Humble Confession of Richardson, the Informer" (fifty copies printed), 1894; "A Model Village Library" (an article descriptive of the Woburn Public Library) in "New England Magazine," February, 1890; "Woburn Historic Sites and

Old Houses," 1892; etc. He received the degree of A. M. from Norwich University in 1893.

**RICHARDSON, William L., M. D.,**

**Professional Instructor.**

William Lambert Richardson, A. M., M. D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor of Obstetrics, Harvard Medical School, son of Jeffrey and Julia Lambert (Brackett) Richardson, was born in Boston, September 6, 1842. He fitted for college at the Boston Private Latin School, of which E. S. Dixwell was the head. He received the degree of A. B. from Harvard University in 1864 and the degree of A. M. in 1867.

In the fall of 1864 he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he remained till May 1, 1866, when, having received the appointment of house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital, he entered on the duties of that office, which he held till May 1, 1867. He then reentered the Medical School, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, July 17, 1867. After a special examination, held June 1, 1867, he was admitted a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He sailed for Europe July 31st, and spent the winter in Dublin as a student in the School of Physic (University of Dublin) and as an externe at the Rotunda (Dublin) Lying-in Hospital. After passing an examination at the latter institution, he received, April 3, 1868, the degree of L. M. (Licentiate of Midwifery), and a special diploma for excellence in obstetrics. From April to October he devoted himself to the study of the German language, principally at Berlin, Naueheim (on the Rhine), and Dresden, and reached Vienna in October, where he resumed the study of medicine in the Imperial Hospital. Leaving Vienna in March, 1869, he spent the following

spring and summer in traveling in Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and France. He arrived home in October, 1869, and opened an office for the practice of medicine in Boston, February 1, 1870.

He was appointed, September 28, 1870, one of the district physicians of the Boston Dispensary, and two years later was made a member of the staff on duty at the central office. He was elected June 2, 1871, one of the physicians to outpatients of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was elected December 28, 1883, one of the visiting physicians of that hospital. He held this position until he resigned, and was elected February 20, 1903, one of the consulting physicians. In the spring of 1872 he was appointed one of the physicians of the Children's Hospital. In December, 1872, he was appointed visiting physician of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed one of the medical inspectors connected with the Board of Health of the city of Boston, which office he resigned in the summer of 1883. During July, August, and September, 1875, he acted as secretary *pro tempore* of the Massachusetts State Board of Health during the absence of the secretary, Dr. C. F. Folsom. The following year he prepared for the State Board of Health "A Summary of Seven Years' Work of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts," which was published by the board. He was appointed, February 4, 1885, by the mayor, a member of an advisory committee to consult with the Board of Health in regard to the anticipated outbreak of cholera, and at the first meeting of the committee he was chosen secretary. In February, 1874, having passed through a severe attack of diphtheria, he resigned his positions at the Dispensary and Children's Hospital.

March 28, 1874, he became one of the



councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for several years held the chairmanship of the committee on medical diplomas. In 1887 he was elected anniversary chairman. During the university year, from September 29, 1871, to July, 1872, he held the position of inspector *pro tempore* in obstetrics in the Harvard Medical School. He was appointed, December 1, 1874, as Instructor in Obstetrics for the current year. He was appointed, October 11, 1875, Instructor in Clinical Midwifery; and March 12, 1877, the title of the position was changed to that of Instructor in Obstetrics. He was appointed, September 1, 1882, Assistant Professor in Obstetrics; and January 11, 1886, he was made Professor of Obstetrics. He was elected dean of the Medical Faculty, November 13, 1893. When the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Schools were placed under one Faculty of Medicine, he was elected dean of the combined faculty, November 27, 1899. He was appointed by the Governor, May 16, 1888, a trustee of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.

He joined the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, March 1, 1864; was appointed corporal, December 12, 1865; hospital steward, September 4, 1871; and was commissioned surgeon, November 6, 1875. He was appointed April 25, 1881, a member of the medical board of examiners, and held the position several years, when he resigned. Resigning his position as surgeon, he was retired April 22, 1899, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was treasurer of the Cadet Armory Fund, and a member of the board of trustees. He was elected, April 13, 1870, a director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and April 12, 1871, was elected treasurer. He was elected a trustee, April 16, 1892. He was for some years one of the physicians of

the St. Joseph's Home; the physician of the Children's Mission; a director of the Farm School on Thompson's Island; one of the directors of the Adams Nervine Asylum, of the Boston Training School for Nurses; and a member of the executive committee of the Boston Medical Library Association. He was the treasurer of the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society, and of the Lodge of St. Andrews.

He is a member of the following clubs and societies: Union, Somerset, Algonquin, St. Botolph, Tavern, Athletic, Country, University Club of New York, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (May 27, 1879), Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Society of Medical Sciences, American Gynaecological Society, Obstetrical Society of London (1872), and an honorary member (June 29, 1876) of the Phi Beta Kappa.

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#### THE WEST FAMILY.

"Francis West, a house carpenter by trade, being a single man, invited by a Mr. Thomas, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, left the town of Salisbury, England, and came to New England, and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and there married Margery Reeves. They had five children: Samuel, Thomas, Peter, Mary and Ruth." So writes Zebulon West (1707-70), a great-grandson of the emigrant. Francis West is spoken of as a carpenter in the Duxbury records. In 1640 and 1642 he was a member of the grand jury; in the latter year he purchased a house and land in Duxbury (Millbrook); he was admitted a freeman in Plymouth Colony in 1656; in 1658 he was a surveyor of highways in Duxbury; constable in 1661, and in 1662-69-74-78-80-81 was a member of the "Grand Conquest." He married, in Duxbury, February 27, 1639, Margaret Reeves, and died

there, January 2, 1692, at the age of eighty-six years. Children, probably born in Duxbury: Samuel, of further mention; Dr. Thomas, born 1646; Peter; Mary; Ruth, married Nathaniel Skiff, and died December 31, 1741, at the age of ninety.

(II) Samuel West, son of Francis and Margery (Margaret) (Reeves) West, was born in 1643, and died May 8, 1689. He lived in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he was constable in 1674. He married, September 26, 1668, Triphosa Partridge, who died November 1, 1701, daughter of George and Sarah (Tracy) Partridge, first settlers of Duxbury. Children: Francis, born November 13, 1669, married Marcia Miner; Jeuen, born September 8, 1671, died December 29, 1671; Samuel, born December 23, 1672, married Martha Delano; Peletiah, born March 8, 1674, married, July 12, 1722, Elizabeth Chandler, died December 7, 1756; Ebenezer, born July 22, 1676; John, of further mention; Abigail, born September 26, 1682, married, 1714, Nathaniel Cole; Bathsheba.

(III) John West, son of Samuel and Triphosa (Partridge) West, was born March 6, 1679, and died in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 17, 1741. He married Deborah ———. Children: Joshua, born December 17, 1708; Hannah, July 13, 1710; Nathan, November 10, 1712; John, of further mention; Priscilla, July 17, 1717, died in 1730; Dorothy, September 10, 1719, died in 1730; Solomon, March 15, 1723, married Abigail Strong, died August 21, 1790; Caleb, July 3, 1726.

(IV) John (2) West, son of John (1) and Deborah West, was born March 12, 1715. He married, November 8, 1738, Rebecka Abel, and they had children: 1. John, born August 8, 1739; went to Claremont, New Hampshire, married and had a large family of children: Roby, Rebecca, Polly, Mary, Rosswell, Hannah, married

Chester Gray, and Jerusha, married Judah Taylor, of Ashfield. 2. Dan, born December 31, 1741; married, June 13, 1771, Mary Cook; went to Old Hadley, Massachusetts, died there; left a large family, including a son, Thomas, born in 1773. 3. David, born February 4, 1744, in Becket, Massachusetts, died July 3, 1798; married a Miss Randall; children: Horace, Russell, Erastus, Lloyd and Perry. 4. Rufus, born May 16, 1745, died young. 5. Abel, of further mention. 6. Hannah, born September 2, 1749.

(V) Abel West, son of John (2) and Rebecka (Abel) West, was born May 6, 1747, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1836. He married Hannah Chapman, of Vernon, born April 2, 1753, and they had children: John Chapman, born in Vernon, Connecticut, June 4, 1775, died May 26, 1776; Hannah, born December 7, 1777, at Vernon; Abel, Jr., of further mention; Rhoda, born in Vernon, September 27, 1782; Almira, born at Washington, Massachusetts, July 21, 1790; Betsey, born at Washington, May 14, 1792; Laura, born at Washington, July 21, 1798.

(VI) Abel (2) West, son of Abel (1) and Hannah (Chapman) West, was born at Vernon, Connecticut, November 27, 1780, and died February 2, 1871. After his marriage Mr. West made his home in Washington, Massachusetts, for a time, but about the year 1808 removed to Pittsfield. He hired out his services to Colonel Simon Larned, and by living frugally and economically he amassed a sufficient capital to enable him, in 1816, to purchase a farm, and on this he resided until his death. He married, in 1808, Matilda Thompson, who was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, July 9, 1782, died May 10, 1866; she was the daughter of Thomas and Martha (Smith) Thompson; her father, Thomas Thompson, who died at

the age of one hundred and three years, seven months, three days, was a British soldier, coming over in Burgoyne's army. Children of Mr. and Mrs. West: 1. Charles Edwin, born February 23, 1809, in Washington, Massachusetts, died in Brooklyn, New York, March 9, 1900; at the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching, and although he had been educated in medical and legal lore, he remained devoted to the cause of pedagogy; was the first one to receive the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy bestowed by the State Regent of New York State, making the higher education of women his especial care; he was the first principal of Rutgers Female Institute in 1839, took charge of the Buffalo Female Seminary in 1851, and from 1859 to 1889 was in charge of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary; the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Union and Columbia colleges, that of Doctor of Medicine by the University of the City of New York, and that of Doctor of Laws by Rutgers; he was elected a fellow of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Denmark in 1849, and was a member of the American Ethnological, the American Philological, the New York Historical, the Long Island Historical, and the Berkshire Historical societies; the New York Century Club, and a variety of other educational and learned organizations; some of his childhood years had been spent at Pittsfield, and he always afterward spent a portion of his summer vacations there, taking the greatest interest in its agricultural welfare, and being himself an exhibitor at the county fairs; he married (first) 1835, Antoinette Gregory, of Albany, New York; (second) Elizabeth Green Giles, of Worcester, Massachusetts. 2. John Chapman, whose sketch follows. 3. Harriet Matilda, born in Washington, Massachusetts, May 22,

1813, died in Brooklyn, New York, March 17, 1886; she married, September 17, 1857, David Campbell, of Sandusky, Ohio, editor of the "Sandusky Herald." 4. William Thompson, born in Washington, Massachusetts, January 15, 1815, died in Sandusky, Ohio, June 13, 1899; he married, January 23, 1844, at Sandusky, Mahala Todd, who died December 24, 1902; children: i. Mary Campbell, born March 5, 1847, died January 27, 1852. ii. William Gilbert, born at Sandusky, Ohio, April 26, 1850, died at Petersburg, Virginia, April 17, 1913; he owned the farm where the battle of Petersburg was fought; he married, in August, 1909, Cora Textor, of Sandusky, and has one child, William Gilbert, Jr., born in 1910. iii. King David, born June 9, 1853, was drowned in Sandusky Bay, in early manhood. iv. Jennie Matilda, born in Sandusky, November 30, 1855; married, October 18, 1877, in Sandusky, Charles Livingston Hubbard, and has children: Eleanor, born October 5, 1878; Milicent, born September 21, 1880, married a Mr. Crosskill; Marion, born September 13, 1882; Jenna, born May 29, 1884. v. Carrie Antoinette, born October 28, 1859; married (first) Walter Jordan and has one son, Walter West, born October 4, 1889; married (second) Dr. ——— Smith, of Overbrook, Pennsylvania. vi. George Campbell, born April 26, 1861, in Sandusky, Ohio, died March 16, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois; he married, September 24, 1896, Mary C. Colver. 5. Abel Kingsbury, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 22, 1817, died at Sandusky, Ohio, April 16, 1880; he married, September 13, 1860, Caroline Elizabeth Wood, of Lebanon, New Hampshire; children: i. Harriet Campbell, born at Sandusky, Ohio, July 16, 1861, unmarried. ii. Mary Kingston, born at Sandusky, November 13, 1863; married, April 14, 1891, George Frederick Anderson, and

has Marjorie, born at Sandusky, March 8, 1892. 6. Thomas Dennison, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, April 7, 1820, died September 3, 1881; he married, February 22, 1843, Ann Maria Francis, and had one child, Robert Francis, born March 9, 1844, died August 12, 1873, married, December 8, 1869, at Sandusky, Julia Bell, and had one child, Bell Francis, born February 28, 1871. 7. Gilbert, born January 1, 1823; he received his education in Pittsfield, and upon reaching the age of manhood entered the store of his brother, John Chapman West, the firm at the time being Tracy & West, located on East street, and there he remained two years as a clerk; in 1843 he purchased the interest of Mr. Tracy and the firm name was changed to John C. West & Brother, being conducted under this style until the death of John C. in 1893, making fifty years of uninterrupted partnership; since that time Gilbert West has continued the business under the old firm name of John C. West & Brother; he has been an active citizen of Pittsfield, following the example of his brother, John C., in building extensively, and is a large real estate owner, he and his brother having developed large tracts of land, laid out streets, etc.; some years ago Mr. West was one of the city's assessors, and for more than thirty years he was a member of the board of the fire department of Pittsfield; he is a member of the First Congregational Church, and for more than thirty years was the librarian of the Sunday school; for many years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Pittsfield Cemetery Association; he married Elizabeth Goodrich, born in Pittsfield in 1826, died in October, 1913, a daughter of Orin and Mary (Bogg) Goodrich; they had children: i. William Bogg, born in 1852, died unmarried in 1913. ii. Arthur G., died at about the age of three years. iii. Harry G., born in 1862;

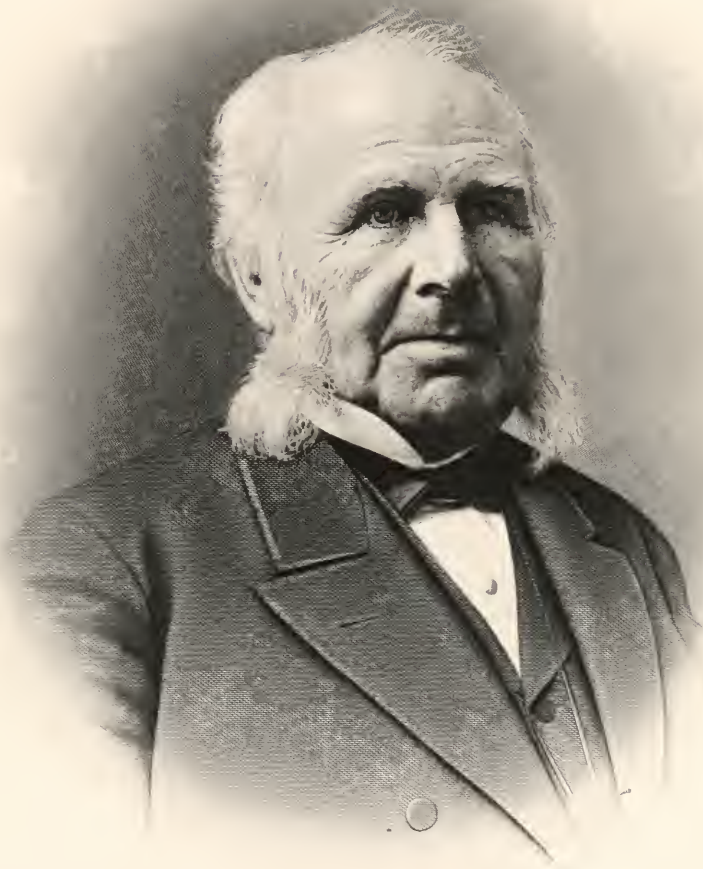
married Mary F. Waite, born in Pittsfield, a daughter of Dr. Lorenzo Waite; children: Frances Elizabeth, Gilbert Lorenzo and William Bradford.

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**WEST, John Chapman,**

**Successful Merchant.**

(VII) John Chapman West, son of Abel (2) and Matilda (Thompson) West, was born at Washington, Massachusetts, March 9, 1811, and died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 8, 1893. He attended the schools of Pittsfield, and was there reared to manhood. There was a brick yard on the West farm, and John C. became an adept in the art of making bricks, following that occupation during the summer months, and to occupy the winter months he learned the trade of shoemaking with John Brown, a well-known shoemaker and dealer in those days. In 1836 Mr. West opened a shoe store in Pittsfield in association with J. and E. Peck, and three years later he, with Doriah Tracy, took the old Bissell store on the public square and commenced a general business. His brother, Gilbert West, joined him later, the interest of Mr. Tracy was purchased, and the building and the site on which it was located became the property of John C. West. In 1850 West's Block was erected, and the brothers remained associated in business until the death of John C. West. Mr. West was a man of uncommon physical strength, a captain of the Berkshire Grays, a militia company which gained especial prominence in training days. He was the first foreman of the earliest hand engine company, the Housatonic, and subsequently became chief engineer of the Pittsfield fire department. Mr. West assisted in the formation of the Pittsfield National Bank, and was for many years a member of the board of directors, rarely



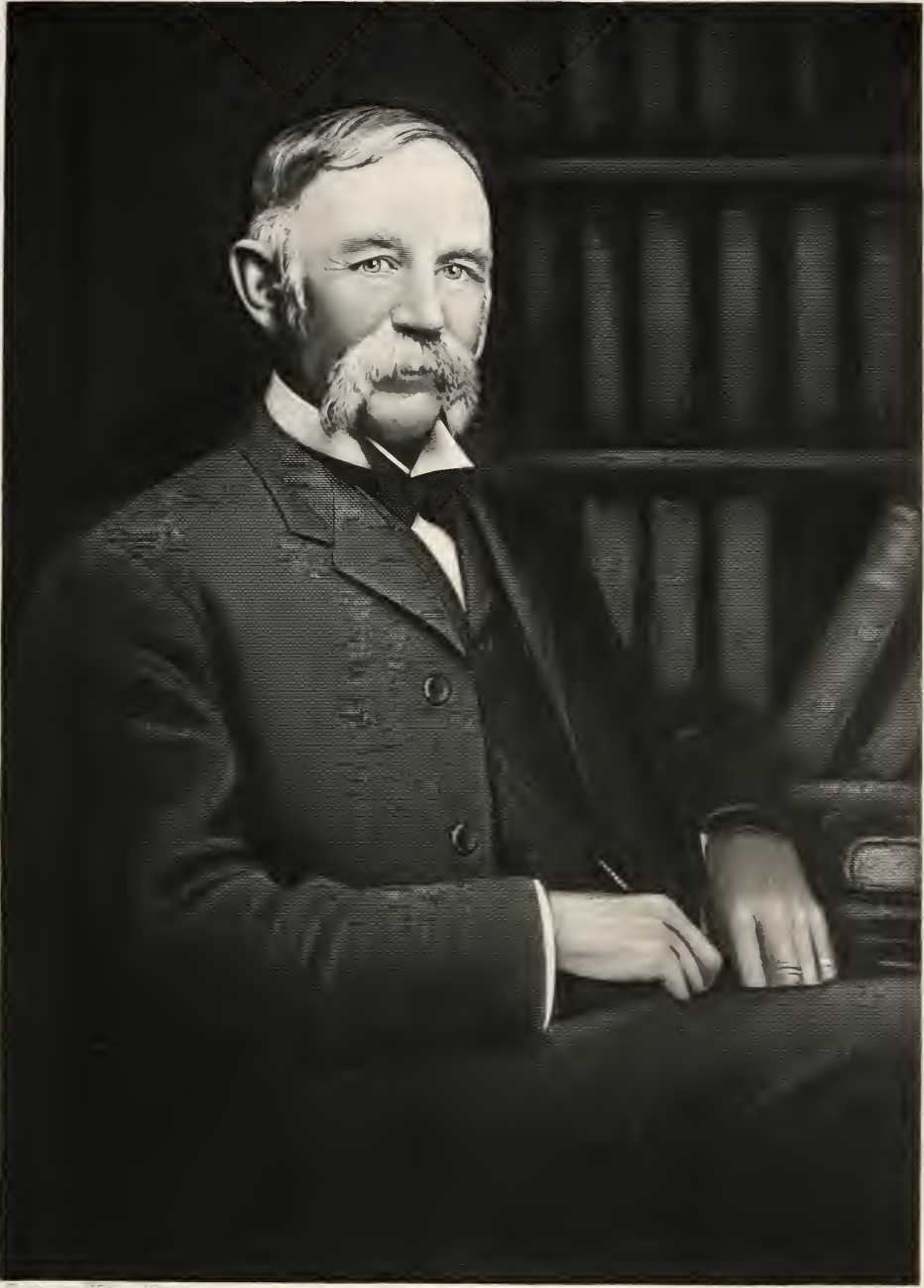
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John C. West

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*Photographic Historical Society*

*Chas. E. Nash*



absenting himself from meetings. He was a director in the Berkshire County Savings Bank and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, serving as president of the latter for many years. He was for years a director in the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation, his advice being especially helpful in developing a most beautiful burial ground. For many years he was a member of the parish of the First Congregational Church, and sang in the choir for half a century; he was chairman of the committee that built the present church. He was always an enthusiastic Democrat, and during the war was known as a war Democrat, and served two terms in the Legislature. Many Pittsfield streets were laid out and more than one hundred and fifty buildings were erected by John C. West & Brother. He was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1853, re-elected in 1856, and then re-elected for nineteen successive terms, being always chosen chairman of the board. He was active in securing the removal of the county buildings to Pittsfield, thereby making this the county seat, and in obtaining desirable sites for them. During the Civil War he was very active and rendered excellent service by recruiting and organizing companies; he was offered a colonelcy of a Massachusetts regiment but declined, believing he could be of greater service as a private citizen. and later he was instrumental in erecting a fitting monument to commemorate the heroism of the fallen soldiers.

Mr. West married (first) in Pittsfield, February 17, 1836, Clarissa J. Root, born in Pittsfield, in October, 1815, died in the same city, March 21, 1842, a daughter of Henry and Thankful (Ashley) Root. They had one child, Charles Edwin, whose sketch follows. Mr. West married (second) in New York City, January 11, 1844, Maria L. Goodrich, born in Pitts-

field, January 3, 1816. Of this marriage there were children: 1. John Kingsbury, born in Pittsfield, January 27, 1847; married (first) October 20, 1875, Jessie Campbell, who died in Chicago, January 25, 1903; no children; married (second) in Detroit, Minnesota, in 1905, Agnes Brownjohn; no children. 2. Dr. Frank Elliott, whose sketch follows. 3. Frederick Thomas, whose sketch follows. 4. George Herbert, born in Pittsfield, April 16, 1859, died in the same city, July 23, 1881, unmarried.

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**WEST, Charles Edwin,**

**Financier, Enterprising Citizen.**

Charles Edwin West, son of John Chapman and Clarissa J. (Root) West, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 4, 1838. His early education was acquired in Pittsfield, where he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1855, from whence he went to the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and graduated from that institution in 1857. Subsequently he matriculated at Williams College, as a member of the class of 1861, but ill health compelled him to leave that institution before his graduation. He became a clerk in a store at Pontoosuc and remained there a short time, then went to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was in the employ of his uncles, William T. and Abel K. West. At the breaking out of the Civil War he joined a three months' company, but later returned to Pittsfield, and soon engaged in the manufacture of Balmoral skirts, operating sixteen hand looms, in a tenement house building. Later, in association with W. J. Hawkins and Christopher Glennon, under the firm name of Hawkins, West & Company (1865), he built a woolen mill in Dalton, Massachusetts, where they manufactured woolen cloth successfully until

1885, during which time Mr. West made his home in Dalton, having purchased the old David Carson homestead. In 1884 he went to Nebraska, and there saw what he considered a good opening for a bank, and established in Albion, Boone county, Nebraska, the Albion State Bank. Later he organized the First National Bank, which absorbed the Albion State Bank, and also the Boone County Bank, and this has continued successfully since that time. He has been its president for some years, and associated with him, as cashier and vice-president, is Frank S. Thompson, one of the able financiers of Nebraska. Mr. West has seen the town grow from two hundred residents to more than twenty-five hundred. He has been very active in its development, building many blocks and greatly benefiting the town. He presented the county with the tower clock for the county court house, which is located in Albion, gave the organ to the Congregational church in Albion, and has been one of the leading spirits of the town, although he makes his home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and divides his time between the two places. In former years he invested in farm land in three different counties in Nebraska, Butler, Howard and Boone, and cultivated these farms until three years ago, when he abandoned this form of industry. It was through his instrumentality that Albion was one of the recipients of a Carnegie Library, and he has been active in obtaining books for its shelves. Mr. West was treasurer and manager of the General Electric Manufacturing Company of New York City for a number of years, manufacturing arc lights and electric machinery, and in this connection traveled throughout Colorado and Texas.

Some years ago Mr. West was the librarian of the Sunday school of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, and

while a resident of Dalton was superintendent of the Sunday school there, and a member of the Dalton school board committee. He also sang in the choir, both in Dalton and Pittsfield, and while in Sandusky, Ohio, was the chorister of the Presbyterian church. For many years he has been a member of the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield. Since the death of his father he has had charge of the estate. A part of the West Block, which he built in association with his brother, is now the Westerly Hotel. In a recent telegram received by him from the Board of Trade a request was made to put up the front of the West Block as a fitting tribute to him as a benefactor of the town. He is also the owner of considerable other real property.

Mr. West married, in Pittsfield, October 9, 1867, Belle Morrison, daughter of Ezekiel Morrison, a prominent citizen of La Porte, Indiana. They have had children: 1. Kate, born in Dalton, Massachusetts, January 8, 1872; married, October 18, 1898, James Elmer Cutler, of Westfield, New Jersey, an electrical engineer in New York, and in this connection has fitted up many of the largest buildings in New York; they have one child, James Westford. 2. Isabelle Morrison, born in Dalton, Massachusetts, May 15, 1879; married, September 3, 1903, William B. Jackson, of Madison, Wisconsin, an electrical engineer in Chicago, with an office in Boston, has a force of ninety men, and conducts business under the firm name of D. C. and W. B. Jackson, also president of the Western Association of Electrical Engineers; children: Isabelle West, born in Pittsfield, May 11, 1910; Josiah Kennet, born in Chicago, July 10, 1911; Mary Price, born in Chicago, July 5, 1913. 3. Ara Maria, born in Dalton, Massachusetts, February 25, 1883; unmarried.

WEST, Frank Elliott, M. D.,

**Prominent Physician.**

(VIII) Dr. Frank Elliott West, the Dean of the Medical Staff of Long Island College, and who for thirty-eight years has occupied a chair in that institution, is well fitted for the profession which he has chosen as a life work. He was born in Pittsfield, June 8, 1850, son of John Chapman and Maria L. (Goodrich) West.

Dr. Frank E. West obtained a practical education in the public schools of Pittsfield, and this was amplified by attendance at Greylock Institute and Williams College, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1872, and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. After his graduation he turned his attention to the study of law, placing himself under the competent instruction of Messrs. Bowerman and Willcox, but this not proving exactly to his liking, he took up the study of medicine with Drs. Paddock and Adams, two of the most eminent physicians in Western Massachusetts, and under their instruction he made rapid progress, and in addition he also attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and at the Long Island College and graduated from the latter institution in the year 1876. The following year he spent as an interne at the Long Island College, thereby materially adding to his store of knowledge by practical experience, and at the expiration of his internship he engaged in the general practice of his profession, in which he was successful. Shortly afterward he was appointed to a chair in the Long Island College, and from 1878 to 1885 he taught physical diagnosis and diseases of the heart and kidneys. In 1886 he was appointed to the chair of Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine and has occupied that chair up to the present time, a period of three decades.

Since 1880 he has served in the capacities of visiting physician of the Long Island College, dean of the hospital faculty, visiting physician of the Brooklyn Hospital for several years, and also of the Kings County Hospital, and consulting physician in many other hospitals, in all of which he has rendered efficient service. He practically retired from his general practice some years ago and now specializes in diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys, also nervous diseases, and along these lines has been signally successful, owing to his thorough preparation and the earnestness with which he applies himself to each and every case. In no department of professional activity has there been greater advancement than in medicine and surgery, and with the progress and improvements Dr. West has kept in close touch, so that he is one of the most able exponents of the more improved methods and practices. He has also written extensively on medical subjects and his articles have appeared in medical and other journals and have elicited considerable praise. He holds membership in the Brooklyn Pathological Society, Allied Physicians of Long Island, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, Kings County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891, and refused renomination, was trustee of the same for ten years, chairman of the board eight years, and chairman of the building committee that erected the present building, the third largest medical library building in the United States, the American Medical Association and many others. He is a member of the Pathological and University clubs in Brooklyn, and the Country Club in Pittsfield. The success attained by Dr. West is due to no inherited fortune or to any succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own energy and will, his thoroughness

and efficiency, his studious habits, and above all his sterling integrity. He possesses a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, and has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, and is distinctively one of the leading citizens and prominent medical authorities of Brooklyn, with whose interests he is prominently identified.

Dr. West married, June 10, 1896, Mary V. Cable, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one child, Frank Elliott, Jr., born in Brooklyn, April 24, 1897, at the present time (1915) a student in the Choate School preparing for entrance to Williams College.

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**WEST, Frederick Thomas,**

**Business Man.**

(VIII) Frederick Thomas West, son of John Chapman and Maria L. (Goodrich) West, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, March 15, 1855. He was educated in Pittsfield, for which he has always entertained an affectionate regard, and whose interests he has furthered in every manner that has lain in his power. In early manhood, however, he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he established himself as a real estate and insurance broker, in both of which branches he has been eminently successful. He, however, decided to make Pittsfield, Massachusetts, his summer home, and returning here he purchased a tract of land, upon which was a part of an old house in which the first county court was held and for this reason it has since been known as Court Hill. Here he erected a fine house which is located very picturesquely, and commands a view of the surrounding country for many miles around.

Mr. West married, in Sharon, Connecticut, September 9, 1886, Anna Sheldon Ogden, born in Chicago, where her father was an early settler, and a prominent real

estate dealer, being the senior member of the well-known firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Company. Mr. and Mrs. West have had children as follows: 1. Frances Ogden, born in New York City, January 1, 1889; married, January 29, 1914, Donald Fraser McPherson, of Chicago, and has one child: Fannie Ogden, born in Chicago, March 9, 1915. 2. Eleanor, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, September 18, 1892. 3. Mahlon Ogden, born in Chicago, November 11, 1899.

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**BACKUS, William G.,**

**Proprietor of Old-Established Business.**

One of the well-known citizens of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is William G. Backus, who in partnership with his brother, Frank C. Backus, continues the business established by their father in the Backus Block, on land purchased by the elder Backus more than sixty years ago, and continuously occupied by members of this family since that time, thus making it one of the oldest established firms of that section of the State.

William Gordon Backus, father, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in April, 1812, and died there in November, 1888. He was a son of Absalom Backus, also born in Pittsfield, and a grandson of Lebeus Backus, who was born in Connecticut, removing to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, prior to the Revolutionary War, and served as a lieutenant in the Continental army from Pittsfield. In the boyhood of William Gordon Backus the opportunities for obtaining a good education were limited, and he was still a young lad when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tinsmithing at the old Peck establishment. Being of a diligent and persevering disposition, he applied himself to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business, and when he attained his majority, in 1833, he was admitted to part-

nership, this being the reward of faithful service. At the expiration of two years he established himself in business independently, beginning on a modest scale, and by means of industry and progressive and well directed effort, succeeded in building up the business to enormous proportions, and left it as a valuable asset to his sons, who have conducted it since that time. When his son, William G. Backus, attained his majority, he was admitted to partnership with his father, under the style of William Backus & Son, and after the death of the father, a younger son, Frank C. Backus, was admitted to the business and the firm name was changed to William G. Backus' Sons, which obtains at the present time (1916), enjoying the distinction of being the oldest establishment to conduct business under one name in the city. The elder Mr. Backus was prominent in the public life of the community, and served as assessor for a period of five years. He married, in 1844, Laura A. Platt, daughter of Comfort B. Platt, for many years resident in Pittsfield, a cousin of Senator Platt. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Backus: 1. Gordon T. 2. William G., of whom further. 3. Albert Platt, born in 1850, died in 1887; was a resident of Pittsfield; married Minnie Tuthill, of Westford, New York. 4. Frank C., born January 29, 1855, became the partner of his brother, as above mentioned; married Grace West, and has a daughter, Laura W. 5. Charles H., born in 1862, died in 1888. The mother of these children died in 1898, aged seventy-three years.

William G. Backus was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, September 16, 1848. He was educated in the common schools of his native city and at Claverack County Institute, attending the latter named institution for three years, preparing for matriculation at Yale College, but, preferring a business career to a profes-

sional one, he did not enter college, instead he devoted one year, after completing his studies at the age of sixteen, to recreation, spending his time in hunting and fishing. His first employment was in the insurance business, his term of service extending over a period of one year, and he then entered the employ of his father, learned the business thoroughly, and when he had attained the age of twenty-one was admitted to partnership, and has since been engaged in the same, having as his partner his brother, Frank C., as above narrated. Being a man of excellent business acumen, as proven by the management of his business affairs, he was chosen as a member of the board of directors of the Pittsfield Gas Company, in which capacity he is serving at the present time. He has served as city assessor for ten years, as water commissioner for fifteen years, and he performed the duties of these offices with an intelligence, effectiveness and fidelity that entitled him to the public thanks. He takes an active interest in Free Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge in which he has filled all the chairs but master; also a member of the Chapter in which he has held all the offices except high priest; also a member of the council and the commandery, and has been eminent commander of the latter body. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in addition to the York rites herein mentioned has taken fourteen degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of the Park Club. Mr. Backus is a gentleman who is well-posted and of affable and courteous manner. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, and he is popular among all classes in his native city.

Mr. Backus married, March 8, 1881, Emma Carrier, born in Chatham, April 26, 1854, daughter of Talman Carrier, who

was a merchant of Albany. She died May 28, 1913, at the age of fifty-nine years.

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**CLARK, Embury Philip,**

**High Sheriff, Civil War Veteran.**

Major-General Embury Philip Clark, of Hampden county, Massachusetts, soldier, and who for the past twenty years has been sheriff of Hampden county, Massachusetts, is a native of the Connecticut Valley, a descendant of worthy ancestors. The name, also written Clarke, Clerk, Clerke and Clearke, is one of great antiquity in England, from whence it was carried to Scotland and Ireland, and ultimately to this country, either directly or indirectly. Originally any person who could read and write was given the name, and it came to be the surname of learned persons generally, but particularly of officers ecclesiastical courts and parish churches, who were entrusted with entering and preserving the records. In medieval days the name was one to be respected, hence it is of frequent use in Domesday Book, either written in one of the various spellings given above, of Clericus, "clerk or clergyman," "one of the clerical order."

The family appears very early in the history of Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where Robert Clark was living in 1790, with three males over sixteen, two under sixteen, and four females in his family, four sons and probably three daughters. He is probably descended from the old Clark family of Northampton, later of Hadley and Amherst, of Scotch ancestry. Nothing is known of his parents. His son, James Clark, born about 1780, in Buckland, was a farmer there throughout his active life, and in 1828 was a member of the committee appointed to build the Methodist Episcopal church in Buckland. He married Almada Davis, and his third son,

Chandler Clark, was born February 24, 1807, in Buckland, where he was a farmer. In 1859 he removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he was a shoe merchant, an active member of the Methodist church, and died December 30, 1877. He was actively interested in the city affairs of Holyoke, was a Republican during the later years of his life, having previously been a Free Soiler. He married, December 17, 1835, Joanna, daughter of Spencer Woodward, a pioneer farmer of Buckland. She died in Holyoke, May 28, 1885. Their youngest and only surviving child is the subject of this biography.

Major-General Embury Philip Clark was born March 31, 1845, in Buckland, where his youthful days were spent. After receiving such education as the public schools of that period afforded, he entered upon the larger school of experience as a clerk in a grocery store. He was soon, however, to see a still more strenuous field of action spread before him, and receive an urgent call that appealed to his higher nature. When but seventeen years of age, in July, 1862, he enrolled with the other thousands of young, intelligent and loyal sons of Massachusetts, to defend the Union, joining Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The regiment was sent to North Carolina as soon as organized, and immediately began campaign work on an expedition to Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, under General J. S. Foster. The following summer it was ordered to Fortress Monroe to join the Army of the James, which was to proceed against Richmond; but on arriving at Fortress Monroe the order was changed, and the regiment dispatched to Baltimore, then to Harpers Ferry, finally joining the Army of the Potomac at Funkstown, Maryland.

When the Civil War was brought to a close the occasion was fittingly celebrated



*Embury P. Clark*





by a grand review in Washington, District of Columbia, a triumphal procession of the victorious army through the streets of the capital, where the march was witnessed by cheering thousands who thus gladly welcomed home the boys in blue and rejoiced at the close of the war. On this occasion there was suspended across Pennsylvania avenue a banner bearing the words "The only debt which the country owes that she cannot pay is the one which she owes her soldiers." With the passing years American citizens have more and more realized how much is due to those who faced the dangers, the horrors and the hardships of war in order to preserve the Union intact. Another fact in which the consensus of public opinion agrees is that the soldier, taken all in all, makes a better citizen than any other class, for the years of warfare bred in him a love of country that has been manifest in patriotic service ever since. To this number of patriotic citizens belongs Major-General Embury P. Clark of Springfield, Massachusetts, high sheriff of Hampden county. In his career he has amply shown that he possesses in rich measure the sterling characteristics of his worthy ancestry. Too much credit or mention in historical works cannot be given to the names on the fast diminishing muster rolls of the Grand Army of the Republic; to those men whose courage and valor made possible the preservation of the Union, and through whose efforts the shackles of bondage were broken that held enslaved so many human beings.

After his discharge from the army, in 1863, Major-General Clark returned to Holyoke, where he was variously employed as a druggist, paymaster of a large manufacturing and building firm, and registrar of the Holyoke waterworks, from July 1, 1876, until January 1, 1893, holding the last named position until he resigned to assume the duties of sheriff

of Hampden county. He was reëlected in 1896, 1899, 1901, 1906 and 1910. The term has been extended so that his tenure of office will not expire until 1915, making a continuous service of twenty-one years, a period longer than that of any previous sheriff. During Major-General Clark's incumbency the business of the office has doubled, and now employs a force of twenty-five deputies, and has charge of the new and modern county jail at Springfield, one of the finest buildings in the State, holding from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty inmates. Major-General Clark's popularity is evidenced by his long period of service in one office, and the same testifies also to his efficiency and high moral worth.

The close of the Civil War did not detract from Major-General Clark's interest in military matters, and in 1868 he joined the State Militia, becoming sergeant of Company K, Second Regiment. He was elected captain, June 4, 1869, major, August 14, 1871, colonel, August 31, 1875, and discharged April 28, 1876. He re-enlisted December 23, 1878, becoming captain of Company D, was elected lieutenant-colonel, August 2, 1879, and colonel, February 2, 1899. He was among the first to respond to the call for troops in the Spanish-American War, and as colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry Massachusetts Volunteers, he was stationed at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898. He was nominated by President McKinley to be brigadier-general by brevet at the same time that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of the First Volunteer Cavalry was nominated for the same position, January 30, 1899, the appointments to date from July, 1898, for gallantry in the battle of Elcaney, Cuba, July 1, 1898. From the "Criterion" is extracted the following notice, which shows the efficiency and standing of the Second Regiment: "Barring no regiment of regulars was

there a finer drilled or better officered body of men in the campaign than this magnificent regiment. The writer saw it fight a battle as though it were on a display drill, and at all times it maintained this same high degree of efficiency and discipline, whether in battle or in camp."

Major-General Clark was appointed brigadier-general, July 26, 1904, and held that office for seven years when he retired, July 29, 1911, with the rank of major-general. In October of that year a great banquet was tendered him at which over two hundred were present, including the Governor and staff and men of prominence in all walks of life from all over New England, one of the most representative gatherings ever held in Boston.

Major-General Clark is a charter member of Kilpatrick Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, in whose work he has taken a very active part, and of which he was commander eight years. He is a member of Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of which he was commander-in-chief in 1904; the Society Army of Santiago de Cuba; Order of Foreign Wars; Legion of Spanish War Veterans. He is also a member of the Springfield Board of Trade; Nyas-set Club; Winthrop Club; Holyoke Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias of Holyoke; Belcher Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party, but is not an active partisan, occupying any office as a public servant, solely on his record and ability and not through solicitation on his part, his personal qualifications being his recommendation for any promotion. He has ever taken a great interest in educational matters, and at the time of his removal to Springfield was a member of the

School Board of Holyoke, an office he had filled continuously for a period of fifteen years.

Major-General Clark married (first) August 21, 1866, Eliza Ann Seaver, born February 13, 1846, a daughter of Perley and Julia (Field) Seaver. She was a lady of brilliant accomplishments, and for many years was a member of the choir of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Holyoke. She died in 1909. He married (second) April, 1910, Mae M. Zeigler, born near Mansfield, Ohio. Children by first wife: 1. Kate Elizabeth, born at Chicopee, December 3, 1869; married Edwin L. Brewer, and has four children. 2. Edward Simpson, April 5, 1873, in Holyoke; married Bessie Farr, daughter of H. M. Farr, of Holyoke. 3. Frederick Bayard, September 4, 1878, at Holyoke; educated at Holyoke and Springfield Business College; was a clerk in the office of the civil service examiners at Washington, and now in the Isthmian Canal Department; married Alice Lyman, of Northampton. 4. Alice May, May 18, 1880, at Holyoke; graduate of the MacDuffee School at Springfield; married George S. Lombard, of the Lombard Iron Works of Augusta, Georgia.

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#### ROBERTS, John Wilbur,

##### **Insurance Actuary.**

John Wilbur Roberts, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has acquired a position in his community and State, which argues not alone the possession of determination and energy, but also that of keen intelligence and executive ability of a high order. To gain a position of leadership in any department of business life requires that the individual give close attention to the duties that devolve upon him as he studies the question of management from every point of view, that he be con-

stantly alert to opportunities, and that his energy and perseverance be of particularly enduring character. Possessing all these requirements, Mr. Roberts, now the cashier and custodian of funds of the Springfield branch of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, leaves no stone unturned to increase the prestige of the corporation with which he is connected. He is a man with a large circle of friends and few, if any, enemies, his genial manner, unfailing courtesy and unfeigned cordiality gaining for him the high regard of those with whom he is brought in contact.

John Wilbur Roberts is a son of the late Edwin and Hulda T. Roberts, the death of the latter occurring in 1911 at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Roberts was born in Pharsalia, Chenango county, New York, and there attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen years he came to Belchertown, Massachusetts, and after a year spent in that town removed to Springfield, with which city he has since then actively and beneficially identified. He began his business career in the cotton mills at Three Rivers, where he was employed for a short period of time, and was then in succession in the following positions: One year in the toy piano factory of Black & Perry, in Springfield; one year in the skate factory of Barney & Berry; five years with the Smith & Wesson Company. Then, after attending Coleman's Business, in Newark, New Jersey, from which he was graduated, he returned to Springfield, Massachusetts, and secured a position in the office of A. N. Mayo & Company, paper stock dealers, where he remained a few months; the three years following he was with the Springfield Gas Light Company; one year with the Holley-Whitmore Steam Heating Company, at the end of which time they went out of business. In November,

1890, he formed a connection with the Springfield branch of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. His first position was as solicitor, and upon the death of one of the clerks in the office, he was appointed to the position of junior clerk, and from that has risen, by reason of ability and faithful discharge of his duties, to his present responsible post. This is a record of faithful and efficient service of twenty-five years' duration, longer than that of any other in the Springfield office.

In 1897 Mr. Roberts became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he at once became a leading spirit, and has since been closely identified with the order, greatly to its benefit. He was appointed right supporter of the vice-grand, and filled that office for one term, when he was appointed conductor of the lodge, and the following term elected vice-grand. At the next term he was elected noble grand, and in September, 1908, was appointed district deputy grand master of his district comprising De Soto Lodge of Springfield, and St. John's Lodge of Chicopee. In September, 1909, he was appointed by Grand Master Charles B. Perry, grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and in 1910 he was elected grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and in 1911 he was elected deputy grand master. In September, 1912, he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the highest State office in the order, and served with efficiency and to the great satisfaction of all the officers and members in his jurisdiction until September, 1913, when his term expired. He was elected and installed in this office in Boston, and the following day returned to Springfield, where one of the largest receptions ever accorded to anyone in that city was tendered him. A

dinner was served at the Kimball Hotel at 7:00 p. m.; this was followed by a parade, which was also a part of the order of the day, and was one of the grandest and most imposing spectacles of its kind ever seen in Springfield. The people not only of the city, but of all the surrounding county, turned out *en masse* to witness this important celebration, and the ceremonies closed with a mass meeting held in the Court Square Theatre, which was packed to the doors with people anxious to hear the able address of Mr. Roberts. He also served as chairman of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home in Worcester. Mr. Roberts is also a member of Agawam Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies in Masonry. He is past high priest of Morning Star Chapter, past thrice illustrious master of Springfield Council, and is among the prominent Masons of the State of Massachusetts.

As a singer Mr. Roberts has ability of a remarkably high order, and for nearly thirty years has sung in the leading church choirs, and taken an active part in many musical affairs of prominence in Springfield. He began his career as a member of Grace Church choir, from whence he went to Christ Church; later he sang at the morning service at Olivet Church and the evening service at Christ Church; then was at Christ Church for a period of four years; then sang for three years at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, after which he formed a connection with the Church of the Unity, where he sang for a period of twenty years, his longest record of continued

musical activity in any one church. In April, 1915, he came to Hope Congregational Church, where he not only sings, but is the musical director of the choir. He was for a number of years an active member of the Orpheus Club, was the first president of the Musical Art Society, is a member of the Schubert Male Choir, and has taken a prominent part in numerous amateur productions of operas, among them being the following: The part of the major-general and the sergeant in the "Pirates of Penzance," and Gaspard in the "Chimes of Normandy." He has been the able conductor of a number of Old Folks Concerts, and for some years was the coach for the Dramatic Club of the Technical High School, which gave very creditable performances. In political opinion he is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and has always taken an active interest in all matters concerning the public welfare. Both he and his wife are communicants of Christ Episcopal Church, and Mr. Roberts is president of the Trinity Club of this congregation.

Mr. Roberts married, in 1888, Susie L., daughter of Henry and Susan Alexander, of Springfield, and they are the parents of one child, Arthur C., born in 1890, now a bookkeeper in the Chicopee National Bank; he was educated in the common and high schools and at the Forest Park Grammar School; he married, April 14, 1915, Lena May Scott, of Springfield. The elder Mrs. Roberts is a woman of great charm of manner and energy, and is performing excellent work as the able treasurer of the Parish Aid Society.

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**PUTNAM, William Eben,**

**Real Estate Promoter.**

The ancestry of the American family of Putnam has been traced from a very remote period in England, the first being

Simon de Puttenham, who lived in 1199, and was probably a lineal descendant of Roger, who held the manor of Puttenham under the bishop of Baieux. The parish of Puttenham is in Hertfordshire, close to the border of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

(I) The first American ancestor, John Putnam, of the seventeenth generation directly traced, was baptized at Wingrove, County Bucks, England, January 17, 1579, and died suddenly in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, December 30, 1662. It is known that he was resident of Aston Abbots, 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, 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, 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 fam-

ily, and died before he went to sleep." He married, in England, Priscilla Gould, who was admitted to the church in Salem in 1641.

(II) Nathaniel Putnam, third son of John Putnam, was baptized October 11, 1619, at Aston Abbots, and died July 23, 1700, at Salem Village. 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 married Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Salem Village.

(III) Captain Benjamin Putnam, son of Nathaniel 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, constable and collector in 1700, selectman in 1707-1713, and was often on the grand and petit juries. He held the position of lieutenant and captain, was in the Indian war, and received the titles in 1706-1711. 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 married (first) Elizabeth Putnam, (second) Sarah Holton.

(IV) Deacon Isaac Putnam, son of Captain Benjamin Putnam, was born August 22, 1699, in Salem Village, and died in Bedford, Massachusetts, November 12, 1760. He married, about 1720-21, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth

(Giles) Bacon, of Billerica, Massachusetts, born December 25, 1696.

(V) Tarrant Putnam, son of Deacon Isaac Putnam, was born September 2, 1733, in Bedford, died 1804, in Newbury, Vermont. He married (first) in Dandridge, July 1, 1756, Mary, daughter of Eleazer Porter, baptized August 22, 1736. He married (second) Eleanor Porter.

(VI) Eleazer Porter Putnam, son of Tarrant Putnam, born December 8, 1758, in Danvers, died 1813, in Corinth, Vermont. He married, April 28, 1781, Rebecca Smith, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, born June 29, 1760, died April 15, 1816, in Corinth.

(VII) Hiram Smith Putnam, son of Eleazer Porter Putnam, was born November 14, 1793, in Danvers, and accompanied his parents to Corinth, Vermont. In early life he conducted a store for a few years in Fair Haven, Vermont, whence he removed to Oswego county, New York.

(VIII) Eben Putnam, son of Hiram Smith Putnam, was born about 1825, lived for some years in Altmar, Oswego county, New York.

(IX) Willis Putnam, son of Eben Putnam, was born 1850, in Oswego county, New York, was a farmer, and lived in Stockbridge, New York. He married Ida Springer, a native of Oswego county, daughter of Edward and Lavina (Walker) Springer, and granddaughter of Adam Springer.

(X) William Eben Putnam, son of Willis Putnam, was born June 6, 1879, in Oswego county, New York, in which locality he was reared, receiving his education in the public schools of the county. Gifted with considerable business ability, he soon found occupation in promoting the commerce of the country. For some time he dealt in school supplies, and was for a time a traveling salesman. He set-

tled in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1911, and became interested by purchase in various tracts of land, which he is now developing into house lots and placing on the market. He also engages in a general real estate business, as commission broker. He is a member of the Baptist church of Hillsdale, New York; an energetic and industrious business man, he is carving out a successful career in the city of his home, and is esteemed and respected by his contemporaries. He married, May 5, 1895, in Oswego county, New York, Maude Vivian Roberts, daughter of Frank and Ida (Reynolds) Roberts. They are the parents of three children: Clyde Franklin, born in Syracuse, New York; Meta Irene, born in Pittsfield; and Ralph Eugene, born in Fulton, New York.

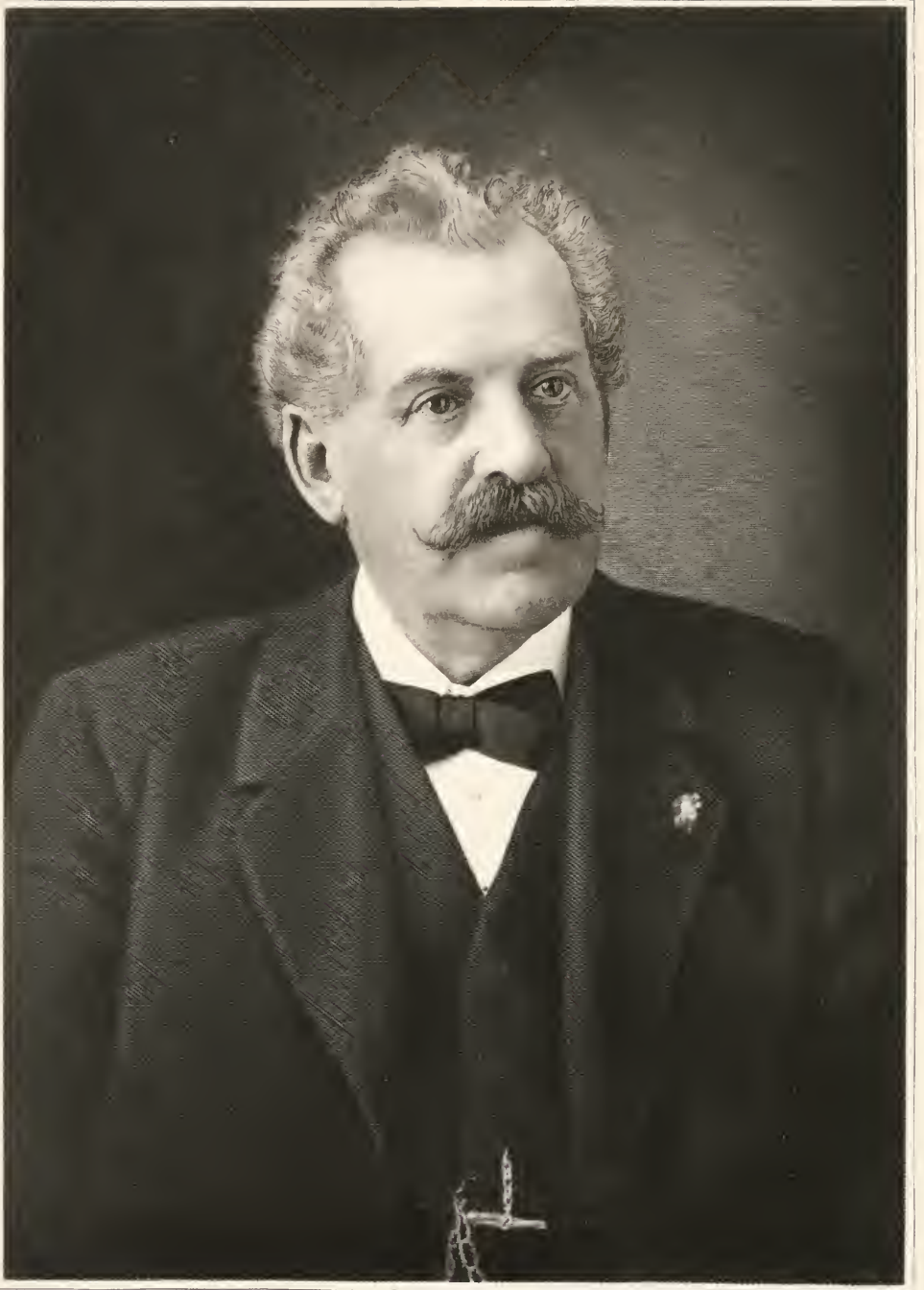
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**CURTIS, William Derbyshire,**

**Public Official.**

William Derbyshire Curtis has attained a place of prominence in business and political circles, having filled various offices of trust and responsibility, and as a citizen he is progressive and public-spirited, and his example in many respects is worthy of emulation.

The name of Curtis is derived from a Norman French word—*curteis* or *curtois*—meaning courteous, civil. The family settled very early in Kent, England. The coat-of-arms of the family of Kent and Sussex is: Argent, a chevron sable between three bulls' heads cabossed gules. Crest: A unicorn passant or between four trees proper. The pedigree of this family is traced back as far as Stephen Curtis, of Appledore, Kent, about 1450. Several of his descendants were mayors of Tenterden, from whence came some of the first settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts. The Curtis family was also among



*William D. Curtis*

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the pioneer settlers of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

(I) Henry Curtis, who was the founder of the American family, was born in 1621, and died November 30, 1661. In 1645 he had land granted him at Windsor, Connecticut, and in all probability lived there until the town voted to put his property for a currier's use, if it were for sale, in 1655. In January, 1660, we find his name in a list of householders paying for seats in church, and in a list of "the number of children born in Windsor from the beginning," made in 1677, the name of "Henry Curtice" is included. One record says that he removed to Northampton, and his widow, Elizabeth, married (second) June 22, 1662, Richard Weller, at that time also of Windsor, Connecticut, who died about 1690.

(II) Nathaniel Curtis, second son of Henry and Elizabeth Curtis, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, July 15, 1651. He married Prudence ———.

(III) Samuel Curtis, son of Nathaniel and Prudence Curtis, was born in 1683. He married, in 1710, Lois Wentworth.

(IV) Elnathan Curtis, son of Samuel and Lois (Wentworth) Curtis, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 10, 1712, and died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, August 20, 1780. He and his wife were admitted to the Congregational church at Stockbridge, June 5, 1763, by letter from New Preston, Connecticut. He married, March 10, 1737, Rose Weller, born in Guilford, Connecticut, in April, 1714, died June 1, 1808, a daughter of Thomas Weller. They had nine children.

(V) Abel Curtis, third child of Elnathan and Rose (Weller) Curtis, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, February 17, 1740, and died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, July 29, 1829. He served in the War of the Revolution. He married at West Stockbridge, September 18, 1767,

Sarah Neale, born January 17, 1749, died April 5, 1831, a daughter of Samuel and Ruth Neale, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. They had eight sons and five daughters.

(VI) Ocran Curtis, eighth child of Abel and Sarah (Neale) Curtis, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 20, 1780, and died December 12, 1849. He was a merchant at Stockbridge and very prosperous. He married, May 28, 1806, Lucy Dresser, born at Charlton, Massachusetts, in 1787, died April 13, 1857, a daughter of James and Irene Dresser. They had ten children.

(VII) William Otis Curtis, son of Ocran and Lucy (Dresser) Curtis, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, July 15, 1817, and died February 20, 1895. In 1833 he came to Lenox, Massachusetts, established a stage line, and for a period of twenty years operated this between Lee and Pittsfield, connecting with the Western, now the Boston & Albany, railroad, and became the proprietor of the famous Curtis Hotel, which he founded in 1853. It has always been kept strictly up to date in all its appointments and management since its inception, and enjoys a well merited popularity. In public affairs Mr. Curtis also played a prominent part, serving as selectman, deputy sheriff, as a delegate to the General Court in 1853, and in other offices. He married, November 5, 1842, Jane Evaline Derbyshire, a daughter of William and Laura (Trowbridge) Derbyshire, and had three sons. Laura (Trowbridge) Derbyshire was a daughter of Joseph Trowbridge, of New Haven, Connecticut. Lucy (Dresser) Curtis, mother of Mr. Curtis, was descended from John Dresser, who settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638; from William and Joanna (Blessing) Towne, who came from Yarmouth, England, and settled at Salem, and from

Edmund Towne, born in Yarmouth, England, in 1628, who married Mary Browning, born January 7, 1638, a daughter of Thomas Browning; from John Peabody, born in 1590, and his wife, Isabell, and from their son, Francis Peabody, born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, married Mary Foster, and came with her to America in the ship "Planter" in 1635.

(VIII) William Derbyshire Curtis, son of William Otis and Jane Evaline (Derbyshire) Curtis, was born at Lenox, Massachusetts, December 22, 1843. His education was acquired at the Lenox Academy and the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Upon the completion of his education he became the associate of his father in the hotel business, and upon the death of the latter in 1895, Mr. Curtis became the sole manager of this important enterprise. He is also largely interested in real estate and the sale and rental of properties. He was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Lenox and is still its president and one of its directors; he was one of the incorporators of the Savings Bank of Lenox, of which he is president and a member of its board of trustees and board of investment; he is president of the Lenox Water Company, of which he was formerly treasurer; vice-president of the Lenox Improvement Association; director of the Berkshire Mutual Insurance Company of Pittsfield, and of the Hampshire Fire Insurance Company; trustee of the Lenox Academy, and was formerly president of the Electric Light and Power Company. Like his father, he has never shirked the duties of public office, and has served as selectman, assessor, town treasurer, clerk, and also for two decades as State Legislator. At all times and in all these various positions he has acquitted himself with the highest capa-

bility and conscientious devotion to the duties and the trust reposed in him. He is a member of the Congregational church and has served as treasurer of its society for many years.

Mr. Curtis married (first) Sylvina C. Phelps, born in Lenox, Massachusetts, who bore him two children: Otis and Lura. He married (second) Sarah Butler Smith, of Coronado, California, a daughter of Rev. Eli Smith, a Presbyterian minister, of Beirut, Syria, where he was stationed many years, and where his daughter was born.

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### COLT, Henry, M. D.,

#### **Prominent Physician, Hospital Official.**

The medical fraternity of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has many representatives, yet none who are more devoted to their profession or are more earnest in the discharge of their professional duties than Dr. Henry Colt, a native of that city, born November 9, 1856, a descendant of ancestors who figured in the early Colonial times, conspicuous for the part they played in military and community affairs during the period of the Revolutionary War.

Captain James Danielson Colt, great-grandfather of Dr. Henry Colt, was born in 1740, and was one of the early and most prominent citizens of Pittsfield. He was the owner of one thousand acres in the southwestern part of the town, his taxes amounting to more than many of the other residents of the county. He was influential in town affairs, serving as selectman in 1782, as a member of the various committees appointed during the Revolutionary War, in which he took an active part, attaining the rank of captain, and was also a member of the committee appointed to settle church matters concerning which some difficulties had arisen.

He and his first wife were members of the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield, to which they had been admitted in 1767. Captain Colt married (first) Phebe Ely, born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 16, 1743, died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 25, 1772. She was a daughter of Deacon Richard Ely, born in Lyme, October 27, 1697, died February 24, 1777; he married (first) Elizabeth Peck, who died October 8, 1730; (second) October 26, 1732, Phebe Hubbard, born in 1705, daughter of Robert and Abigail (Adams) Hubbard, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Deacon Richard Ely was a son of Richard Ely, born in 1656, baptized in Plymouth, England, June 19, 1657; came to this country with his father who settled first in Boston, Massachusetts, later in Lyme, Connecticut, and there Richard Ely married Mary Marvin, born in 1666, a daughter of Lieutenant Reinold and Sarah (Clark) Marvin, of Lyme. Richard Ely, Sr., was a son Richard Ely, a native of England, who emigrated from Plymouth in that country, between 1660 and 1663, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Lyme, Connecticut, where he became the owner of three thousand acres of land, was prominent in Colonial affairs, and was among the first to give freedom to his slaves. He married (first) in England, Joan Phipps, who died at Plymouth, England, January 7, 1660; he married (second) at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1664, Mrs. Elizabeth Cullick, widow of Captain John Cullick, and a sister of Hon. George Fenwick; she died at Lyme, November 12, 1683. Richard Ely, the emigrant, died in Lyme, November 24, 1684, and at one end of his tombstone is the Ely coat-of-arms. Captain Colt married (second) in Pittsfield, published December 18, 1773, Miriam Williams, born February 6, 1756, died

March 30, 1811, daughter of Colonel William and Sarah (Wells) Williams.

James Danielson Colt, grandfather of Dr. Henry Colt, was baptized in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 17, 1768, died December 1, 1856. Mr. Colt was a member of the firm of J. D. and S. D. Colt, his partner being his brother, Samuel D. Colt, their partnership commencing in 1799, and their place of business being located at No. 1 South street, Pittsfield, while his residence was at No. 1 West street. He married, May 8, 1791, Sarah Root, born June 24, 1771, died April 8, 1865, daughter of Ezekiel and Ruth (Noble) Root, and a descendant of John Root, who came from Badby, England, and was a first settler in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1640, and from Thomas Noble, an early settler of Westfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Colt was admitted to the church, June 30, 1799, and was an original member of the Union Church, August 22, 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Colt were the parents of seven children, the youngest being Henry, of whom further.

Henry Colt, father of Dr. Henry Colt, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 2, 1812; baptized June 27, 1813; died January 16, 1888. He followed the occupation of agriculturist during the early years of his life, and later was interested as a wool dealer, buying and selling wool in Michigan, the plant being sold to the Bel Air Company in 1873. He took a keen and active interest in community affairs, and during the troublesome period of the Civil War, from 1862 to 1866, served in the capacity of selectman, was a water commissioner in 1864, a director of the Pittsfield National Bank, and a director of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company from 1878 until his death. He was a member of the First Congregational Parish, active in all the work connected therewith, a prominent member of

the Berkshire County Agricultural Society, also the Massachusetts Agricultural College: a member and trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and a member of the Pittsfield Woolen Company, of which he was the president in 1852. Mr. Colt married, at Utica, New York, September 5, 1839, Elizabeth Goldthwait Bacon, born February 7, 1812, died September 9, 1890, eldest daughter of Judge Ezekiel and Abigail (Smith) Bacon: granddaughter of Hon. and Rev. John Bacon and his wife, Elizabeth (Goldthwait) Bacon: and a descendant of one of the most distinguished of Berkshire county families. Rev. John Bacon was born in Connecticut, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1765; he was installed assistant pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, in 1771, remained until 1775, then located in Stockbridge, Massachusetts; he was a member of the State Senate, and president of that body, judge and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Berkshire county, and from 1801 to 1816 served as a member of the State Legislature. Judge Ezekiel Bacon was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 1, 1775, was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1794, read law and commenced the practice of his profession at Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. In 1806 he removed to Pittsfield and was elected to Congress, was war chairman of the Congressional committee of ways and means in 1812, and then served as judge in the State of Massachusetts, but subsequently removed to Utica, New York, where his death occurred at an advanced age. A volume of his poems was published in 1842.

Dr. Henry Colt received his preliminary education in the public schools of Pittsfield, being thus prepared for entrance to Williams College, from which

institution he was graduated with the class of 1878, after which he matriculated at the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1881. He then located in his native city and has since engaged in the practice of his profession. In addition to his practice, Dr. Colt serves in the capacity of medical director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company; medical examiner of Berkshire county; chairman of the medical and surgical board of the House of Mercy Hospital, Pittsfield, an office of which he has been the incumbent for a period of thirty years; trustee and president of the Berkshire Athæneum, and director in the Pittsfield National Bank. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the local commandery, Knights Templar; the Park and County clubs; University Club of Boston; and Williams Club, New York.

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#### WELLINGTON, Hiram Bartlett,

##### **Sheriff, Public Official.**

From a line of most worthy ancestors, Sheriff Wellington inherited those distinctive New England qualities which make men leaders among their fellows. His long and honorable career in Berkshire county reflects credit upon himself and honor upon a worthy name. The surname Wellington is identical with Willington, the more common spelling in the old country, though both spellings were used interchangeably by many families a few generations ago in both England and America. The history of the family extends back to the Norman conquest of England. The ancient baronial family of Willington was established at the time of William the Conqueror. It is a place-name, like that of many of the most important English surnames. The family of Willington took the name of

the town. The Willington family at Umberleigh, Devonshire; at Todenham, County Gloucester; at Barchestern Brailes and Hurley, County Warwick, all trace their ancestry to Sir Ralph de Willington, who married in the fourteenth century a daughter of Sir William Champernowne, of Umberleigh, inherited his estates and assumed his coat-of-arms, omitting the billets: Gules a saltire vair. Crest: A mountain pine vert, fructed or. John de Wellington (or Willington), of Derbyshire, lived at or about the time of the conquest, and from him descends the baronial family above mentioned. There are parishes of this name in County Salop, County Somerset, Hereford, and Northumberland. The coats-of-arms of the Wellingtons are given by Burke: Ermine a chevron sable; also ermine a chevron sable a crescent or. Crest: A demi-savage wreathed about the head and middle with laurel leaves all proper. Other Willington arms: Sable a bend engrailed cotised argent; also: Ermine a chevron (another sable); also: Per pale ended argent and sable a chief or; also: Ermine three bends azure; also: Sable a bend engr. argent cotised or; also: Or a cross vair. The similarity of arms such as may be noted in these cites is the best proof of relationship in old English families.

(I) Roger Wellington, planter, born 1609 or 1610, died March 11, 1698. He sailed from England, and probably came to Watertown at once on landing. The record of him is the first entry of town records of Watertown, showing an allotment of land dated July 25, 1636, a grant of the great dividend allotted to the freeman and to all the townsmen then inhabiting, one hundred and twenty in number. Roger Wellington received twenty acres, now a part of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, on which he built the first Wellington homestead, where he lived until 1659.

He frequently appears in the records as Corporal Wellington, and served the town in various capacities. In 1657 he purchased twelve acres of land, containing a dwelling house and barn, which became a part of the family estate in Lexington and the home of all the Wellington ancestors. He was admitted a freeman, April 18, 1690, and was selectman from 1678 to 1684 and in 1691. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Richard and Anna (Harriss) Palgrave, of Charlestown.

(II) Benjamin Wellington, third son of Roger and Mary (Palgrave) Wellington, born 1646, lived on the family estate in Lexington, was called yeoman, and died January 8, 1710, at Watertown. He married, December 7, 1671, Elizabeth Sweetman, of Cambridge.

(III) Benjamin (2) Wellington, eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Sweetman) Wellington, was born June 21, 1676, died November 15, 1748. He was admitted a freeman of Lexington in December, 1667, and was for many years one of the popular men of the town, serving for sixteen years as assessor, fifteen years as town clerk, eight years as treasurer, two years as representative, 1728 to 1731. He was a housewright and carpenter, and built for himself a house on the family estate at Lexington, in 1699. He was admitted to the church at Lexington, June 10, 1705. He married (first) January 18, 1698, Lydia Brown.

(IV) Benjamin (3) Wellington, eldest child of Benjamin (2) and Lydia (Brown) Wellington, was born in Lexington, May 21, 1702, died November 15, 1738. He married, about 1731, Abigail Fessenden, born July 13, 1713, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Poulter) Fessenden. Their children were all born in Lexington.

(V) Roger (2) Wellington, eldest son of Benjamin (3) and Abigail (Fessenden)

Wellington, was baptized June 30, 1734, in Lexington. He married, in Waltham, March 15, 1757, Abigail Stearn, baptized October 13, 1739, in Watertown, daughter of John and Anna (Coolidge) Stearn. Both were admitted to the Lexington church, December 25, 1757, and dismissed to the Second Church at Brookfield, January 6, 1760. He lived for a short time in Sutton, Massachusetts. He served in the French and Indian War in 1757 and marched to the relief of Fort William and Henry. The Lexington records show the baptism of his first child, November 22, 1758.

(VI) Eli Wellington, son of Roger (2) and Abigail (Stearn) Wellington, was born in Sutton, lived in Brookfield, and died in North Brookfield, March 6, 1837. He married, September 28, 1800, Margery Rich, of Ware, Massachusetts.

(VII) Harvey Wellington, fourth son of Eli and Margery (Rich) Wellington, was born in North Brookfield, June 28, 1807, and resided in that town, where he was for many years engaged with his father-in-law in operating a tannery. Here he married (first) December 2, 1830, Lucy Hamilton, born November 9, 1812, in Pompey, New York, daughter of James and Lucy (Nichols) Hamilton, formerly of Brookfield. He married (second) Emeline Bartlett, September 26, 1839, daughter of Luther and Olive (Olds) Bartlett. Luther Bartlett removed from Brookfield to North Adams in 1809 and established a tannery on a site near that afterward occupied by the iron works on the northeasterly side of what is known as Furnace Hill. His house stood near the summit of this hill. In May, 1822, he removed to Williamstown, where he long operated a tannery on Water street, and in which his son-in-law, Harvey Wellington, as noted above, was also engaged. For many years he was the village trial

justice and was commonly known as "Squire Bartlett." Harvey Wellington died December 11, 1842.

(VII) Hiram Bartlett Wellington, son of Harvey and Emeline (Bartlett) Wellington, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, September 12, 1840. He was educated at Drury Academy, in North Adams, and at the Lenox Academy, both schools of high reputation. The former was under the charge as principal of William P. Porter, afterwards a well known lawyer of North Adams, and later a partner of Senator Dowes. As a boy he had gone to Lenox, and at the age of twenty years he entered the office of Judge Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox, one of the ablest lawyers of Berkshire county, as a student, and made a thorough study of the principles of law, but did not apply for admission to the bar until 1899, in which year he was admitted. In 1861, at twenty-one years of age, he was offered a position as deputy sheriff by High Sheriff Root, of Berkshire, and from that time his life has been entirely given to public service. For a period of nineteen years he continued to serve as deputy sheriff and until his election in 1880 as high sheriff. He was twice elected to this office and served for six years in all. The county seat was then at Lenox, and during his last year of residence in that town he was town treasurer. He also served in various other important capacities. In 1863 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and has continued as such to this time (1915), a period covering over fifty years, probably the longest in that office of any person in Berkshire county, if not in the Commonwealth. In the same year he was also named by Governor Andrew a special coroner for Berkshire, and continued to fill that position until it was changed by the Legislature of 1877 to medical examiner. The position

of special sheriff was created at that time, to which Mr. Wellington was appointed and he filled the same until his election as high sheriff. In 1863, in the Civil War period, he was also appointed United States deputy provost marshal. For many years he was assistant to A. J. Waterman, register of probate, and was several times appointed temporary register during the absence of Mr. Waterman. In the same line of duty he was frequently appointed as guardian administrator and executor of estates, and assignee in insolvency cases. In matters of insolvency and probate he was especially well informed. The foundation laid by his study of law gave him a wide and exact knowledge and rare qualifications for the office of high sheriff and others which he so acceptably filled. On January 1, 1871, he removed, with other officials, to the new county seat at Pittsfield, and there took the post of deputy jailer and assistant to Sheriff Root, in reorganizing the prison under its new conditions.

Upon his election to the office of high sheriff, Mr. Wellington determined to put in force what are now known as civil service rules in the organization of his office and the selection of deputies. This was naturally displeasing to some even in his own party, and led to petty annoyances from certain sections of the county. It also caused some small opposition to his reelection in 1883, but the general approval of his official conduct was so strong that he was renominated by acclamation, and reelected by the usual majority, even some of the members of the opposing political party giving him their support. In all his actions, Sheriff Wellington was ever sustained by the consciousness of upright intentions and of duty well performed. He was also sustained and encouraged by the enco-

miums of his fellowmen and fellow officials. The leading members of the bar and the judges of the court extended to him the highest praise. In 1888 Mr. Wellington was appointed associate justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire, and is still serving in that capacity. At one time he was a member of the Board of Public Works. At the time of building the bridge across the Connecticut river from Willimansett to Holyoke, known as the Willimansett bridge, he was appointed by Judge Knowlton of the Supreme Court as a commissioner to take testimony in order to determine the amount of money it was necessary to assess each town that had been benefited by the building of the bridge for this purpose. The taking of testimony to determine this question was of great magnitude and required ten days of close, hard work. At the time it attracted considerable attention in Hampden county, and required a man of more than the average ability. For a period of two decades Mr. Wellington has served as trustee of the City Savings Bank, which he was instrumental in forming in 1893 and for which he obtained the charter, and in which he served as treasurer for twenty years, up to 1913 when he was elected vice-president, which position he still (1915) holds.

Mr. Wellington was made a Mason in Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Lee in 1862; he took demit to Mystic Lodge of Pittsfield, and is now a Mason-at-large. In 1882 he became a charter member of the Park Club. Mr. Wellington's dignified and courteous demeanor, his stern regard for justice, and the unblemished purity of his life are elements which have earned for him a large number of friendships, which he still retains. The foundation laid by his early study of law and his experience,

observation and wide reading give him an extended and exact range of knowledge, which especially qualifies him for the various offices which he fills with so much credit to himself and to the community.

Judge Wellington married, December 2, 1863, Nancy B. Sears, born in Lenox, Massachusetts, daughter of Marshall Sears, of that town. On December 2, 1913, they celebrated their golden wedding. Children: 1. Marshall S., an undertaker in Pittsfield; married Mabel E. White; children: Roger W., Andrew S., Persis S. 2. Thomas A., engaged in the General Electric Works; married Elizabeth M. Winters. 3. Mary E., who conducts an art shop in Pittsfield. 4. Susan E., married Frank A. McMullins, part owner in the Electric Light & Water Plants in Eustis, Florida. 5. Fannie A. 6. Hiram Bartlett, Jr., clerk and cashier in the County Savings Bank. 7. Harvey C., a machinist; married Bessie S. Barnes, of Pittsfield; two children: H. Sherwood and Nancy B.

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### **PARENT, Pere Jean Baptiste,**

#### **Honored Divine.**

For twenty-eight years Father Parent has been premier curé of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste at Lynn, Massachusetts, celebrating his first mass there December 18, 1887, the parish then numbering five hundred communicants, a number that has increased under his ministrations to forty-five hundred. This vast increase in numbers has brought added responsibilities, and the young priest of thirty-four is now the mature curé of sixty-three years, and his mental, spiritual and executive growth has been in direct proportion. He has maintained a high spiritual standard in his parish, and in the cause of education has labored with great suc-

cess. He brought to the parish a finely cultured mind, trained in the best church schools, a deep knowledge of theology of his creed, the enthusiasm of youth, and a devotion to his sacred calling unsurpassed. The years have but strengthened these attributes, responsibility has developed latent qualities, and has added a wisdom and judgment that years alone can give. He is a man of wonderful personality and magnetism, his strong intellectual features reflecting his depth of character, and his genial and sunny disposition is evidenced by the cheerful expression of his features, wherein is expressed his sincere love for mankind.

Jean Baptiste Parent was born in Yamaska, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 15, 1853, of French parents, Jean Baptiste and Marie (Pepin) Parent. He was dedicated to the priesthood in boyhood and pursued classical study at the College Sorel, whence he was graduated in 1874. He then began theological study and special preparation for holy orders at Three Rivers (Trois Rivieres) Seminary, Canada, and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church in the Cathedral at Three Rivers, September 23, 1877, by Monsignor Louis Lafleche. During 1877 and 1878 he served as professor at Three Rivers Seminary, and in the latter named year he began executive pastoral work as vicar in the country parish of Gentilly, remaining there until 1881. From that year until 1883 he was spiritual head of the parish of St. Leon de Maskinonge. During 1883 and until 1886 he was in service at the Cathedral at Three Rivers; at Marlboro, Massachusetts, 1886-87; thence went to the French congregation at Salem, Massachusetts, and shortly afterward was appointed to the parish of St. Jean Baptiste at Lynn, beginning his pastoral service, December 18, 1887. At the





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present time (1915) five fraternal societies flourish within the parish with a membership of eight hundred men, including many young men; a convent des Soeurs Ste. Anne was erected in 1907, and the "Ecole Paroissiale" built in 1900. This school now has an average daily attendance of seven hundred and fifty pupils, whom fifteen teachers, three of whom are lay teachers, instruct in the primary and grammar grades in both French and English. The school authorities of Lynn hold the school in high appreciation, evidence of which is the admission of graduates from the grammar school to Lynn High School without examination. All the material affairs of the church are in prosperous condition, church, parsonage, convent and school buildings are adequate, Father Parent's executive ability being only surpassed by his devoted care for the spiritual welfare of his people.

One of the institutions of which Father Parent is justly proud is the St. Jean Baptiste Credit Union, surnamed "La Caisse Populaire," organized in 1910, under the Massachusetts State law with a view to promote thrift among his parishioners and to inculcate the habit of economy in the children of the parochial school. It is part of the mental training of the child, working on its intelligence and strengthening its will for what is good. Economy is a virtue, the practice of which is very difficult, but the Credit Union renders it compatible with all. It is a benevolent society, conducted exactly as savings banks. This institution ought to be better known and established in every school and congregation for it appeals to all philanthropic men. Father Parent's conviction is that the spirit of economy will favor the conquest of the fight against alcohol, the enemy of the human race, and will lessen the number

of inmates in the institutions supported by the State, and in due time comfort and happiness will reign in a larger number of families of the working class, for "Practice makes perfect" is the old proverb. Thrift and economy is a ruling passion inherent in the very woof and warp of the French people, as evidenced in the prompt manner the great French people discharged the indemnity paid to the Germans in 1871. Father Parent was the first clergyman in the State of Massachusetts to establish an institution like the above, glorifying and nurturing this fundamental virtue of thrift. While thus working for the temporal advancement of his parishioners, Father Parent has by no means neglected their spiritual welfare. For being deeply impressed by his noble mission of saviour of souls, he has organized associations for all the categories of persons in the parish in order to stimulate the practice of Christian virtues and thereby lead the souls to a higher state of sanctification.

Father Parent, though heartily attached to his French Canadian race, is nevertheless as much an American and devoted to the United States as the people of English descent, owing to the fact that he was born in America and is a naturalized American citizen. He is an eloquent, earnest speaker, dignified, kindly and full of human sympathy. He keeps in close touch with his people and with current events, writes considerable for French publications in an interesting, lucid and graceful style, is highly regarded outside his own church and greatly loved by his parishioners. To the young men he is a friend and guide in matters other than spiritual, and to all his people he is firmly bound by ties of love and affection as well as by the ties of his priestly office.

**COOPER, George Henry,****Coal Dealer and Real Estate Broker.**

George Henry Cooper, of Pittsfield, the well known real estate broker and coal dealer, is a representative of an English family. His father, William H. Cooper, born about 1809, in England, where he followed various occupations, came to this country and settled in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he engaged in gardening, and there he resided until his removal to Pittsfield, where he remained until his death in 1893. He married (second) Emily A. Roberts, daughter of Freeborn Roberts. She survived him and now resides in Pittsfield. Of their seven children, six are now living, namely: Carolyn E., living in Dobbs Ferry, New York, unmarried; George Henry, of further mention; William H., a resident of Dalton, Massachusetts; Charles H., a citizen of Pittsfield; Robert H., of Pittsfield; Bessie, wife of Percy Cocks, residing in Brainard, Minnesota.

George Henry Cooper was born August 15, 1867, in Lee, where he spent his boyhood, and attended school until sixteen years of age. Being a youth of ambition, he determined to seek employment where he might find opportunity for advancement. He went to Pittsfield and there secured employment with F. G. Guilds & Company, truckmen, where he continued some six years. His next employment was with W. G. Morton, a wholesale coal dealer of Albany, New York, whom he represented as salesman on the road for a period of three years. Returning to Pittsfield, he entered the office of the Pomeroy Woolen Company, where he continued as bookkeeper until 1895. At this time he decided to embark in business on his own account, and opened a retail coal establishment, which he has operated ever since, with marked success. His fair dealing and courteous

treatment of the public have brought him many friends and a large patronage. He is a member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of the New England States, of which he was president several years. He has been very efficient in writing advertisements, so worded as to attract attention and draw trade. His aptitude in this line attracted attention outside of his own community, and his services have been sought by many dealers throughout the country, to which he has responded. His keen wit has enabled him to put much of what is known as "ginger" into his advertisements. He first began writing what is known as "Cooper osities," which attracted such wide attention that he became known throughout the United States and, indeed, in foreign countries, and has written many letters of an advertising nature for clients in many parts of the world. He has also, for several years, been interested in real estate, and is regarded as an expert in that kind of investment, and has often been engaged by proprietors of large properties to aid in their disposal. In this he has been very successful and has handled many large properties, including industrial plants and sub-divisions to the advantage of himself and his employers. To-day he occupies a leading position among real estate dealers of New England. Mr. Cooper was active in the organization of the Pittsfield Board of Trade, of which he was the first president, and is interested in banking and other enterprises of his home city. He is vice-president of the Union Coöperative Bank of Pittsfield, a member of the corporation of the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield, and has been for many years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is an active worker in the Christian Science church, and naturally espouses the broad principles of that organization. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd

Fellows' fraternities; of the Park Club of Pittsfield, and of the advisory board of the Boys' Club Corporation. Mr. Cooper has been for several years connected with the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston, and has spoken for them on the subjects of "Coöperation" and "City Planning" in many States of the Union, and also in Canada. In him every institution or movement calculated to advance the welfare of mankind finds an active friend.

Mr. Cooper married, September 16, 1891, Marietta C. Ayers, daughter of Perry J. Ayers, a well known butcher and meat dealer, who for many years conducted business on Fenn street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have two children: Harold A., in business with his father, and Myra Emily. Mrs. Cooper is a descendant of one of the first white families in Pittsfield. Her mother, Marietta I. Ayers, was a great social and community worker in Pittsfield, where she was very well known.

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### NEWELL, Henry Irving,

#### **Representative Citizen.**

While the business interests of Henry Irving Newell, of Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, have been large and varied, he has not allowed them to monopolize his entire time and attention, but has found opportunity for public service which has made the community he honors by his residence in it largely his debtor. In his business affairs he has won the title and deserves the praise implied in the term "a selfmade man," for he started out in life empty handed, and advanced to his present position through personal merit, resulting from close application, untiring diligence and unflinching perseverance. As the years have passed

he has so directed his affairs that now he is enjoying many of the luxuries of life upon a fine farm, which is the visible evidence of his well directed thrift and industry in former years. He is regarded as a worthy scion of his race, which is an ancient one, and his personal worth and business accomplishments entitle him to recognition as one who merits the esteem, respect and good will of his fellowmen.

(I) Edward Newell, great-grandfather of Henry I. Newell, married Hannah Powney, at Badley, England.

(II) Daniel Newell, son of Edward and Hannah (Powney) Newell, was born in Birmingham, England, May 11, 1796, and died in Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1879. He was in active military service while in England, taking part in the famous battle of Waterloo, at which time he received so severe a gunshot wound in his leg that it was found necessary to amputate that limb. He was a fine musician, a member of the band of his regiment, and was also skilled in the art of making musical instruments, making the first silver-lined flute. When he came to America he took up his residence in New York City, where he was engaged in the manufacture of tortoise shell combs, novelties, etc. Later he removed to Brooklyn, New York. He married Lydia Talman, born in Fishkill, New York, April 15, 1804, died in Brooklyn, New York, April 8, 1854. Children: Abraham, Edward, Mary, Sarah, James Talman, of further mention.

(III) James Talman Newell, son of Daniel and Lydia (Talman) Newell, was born in New York City, March 27, 1833, and died at Franklin, New Jersey, November 24, 1892. He was a contractor and builder, his business office being in New York, and was accidentally killed while superintending the erection of a building in New York City. His political

affiliations were with the Republican party, of which he was a staunch supporter. He married, in Hempstead, Long Island, January 22, 1856, Phebe Millicent Haff, born in Brooklyn, New York, June 16, 1834, died in that town, January 28, 1903, daughter of Ebenezer Haff, who was born on Long Island, June 8, 1796, and died at Hempstead, Long Island, October 4, 1876. Children: William Talman, Henry Irving, of whom further; Benjamin Haff, James Talman, Jr.

(IV) Henry Irving Newell, son of James Talman and Phoebe Millicent (Haff) Newell, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 10, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He left school at the age of fourteen years and commenced his business career as an officeboy in a law office, and while there utilized every spare moment to perfect himself in the study of stenography. At the age of seventeen years he was already correspondent for a number of newspapers, this line of work bringing him into contact with prominent men of affairs. He then became confidential clerk and stenographer in the Pinkerton Detective Agency, New York City, remaining there two years, after which he was associated with the importing house of Mills & Gibb, of New York City, an association which continued for a period of eight years. His next business connection was with James Lee & Company, a large exporting house, and subsequently he became a confidential executive for Lewisohn Brothers, and when this firm was merged into the United States Metals Selling Company, it was the largest concern of its kind in the world, and he remained with it seventeen years. His residence was in Brooklyn until 1892, where he and his wife were active members of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. In that

year he removed to Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, Long Island, New York, where he became very active in the development of that community. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the local fire department; he was a member of the Jamaica school committee, one of the most active promoters of the cause of education, and a leading spirit in the establishment of the present Richmond Hill High School building. For many years he has been a member of the Congregational church at Richmond Hill, was one of its deacons, and for a long time a member of its board of trustees. In the year 1912 he purchased the Henry W. Briggs farm in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, this consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since that time. He has displayed a commendable interest in the town affairs of Lanesboro since taking up his residence there, and has become very popular. He was elected selectman of the town in March, 1914, and is serving as chairman of the Board of Selectmen at the present time. He is a Republican in his political adherence. He was one of the organizers of the Civic Club of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and its vice-president. This club was formed for the purpose of introducing many improvements into the town, and it has been very successful in its operations. In association with others he established the Berkshire County Farm Improvement League, which was fathered by the Agricultural Section of the Board of Trade of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Mr. Newell is the chairman of that section. He is one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Farm Land Bank which is to be located in Springfield.

Mr. Newell married, in Brooklyn, New York, November 20, 1884, Elizabeth Randolph Bates, born in Brooklyn, July 25,

1866, a daughter of Joseph Delaplaine Bates, of further mention. Children: Lewis Bates, born November 1, 1885; Henry Irving, Jr., born September 7, 1888; William Talman, born March 4, 1892; Albert Lyman, born on Long Island, November 5, 1894, died May 5, 1900; Joseph Delaplaine, born on Long Island, January 6, 1899; Theodore Roosevelt, twin of Joseph Delaplaine.

(The Bates Line).

The family of Bates, Bate or Batt, as it was variously spelled, is ancient in England, and many members of the family in that country as well as in America have been distinguished. The name is a form of Bertelot (Bartlett), derived from the old name Bartholomew, when surnames came into vogue. The Bates coat-of-arms is: A lion's head erased, gules.

(I) James Bate, of Lydd, Kent county, England, was born December 2, 1582, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1655. He came to America in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, where he was an elder of the church. He married Alice ———, who died August 14, 1657.

(II) Samuel Bate, son of James and Alice Bate, was born in England, December 19, 1624. He married Ann Withington, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Withington, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(III) James (2) Bates, son of Samuel and Ann (Withington) Bate, was born December 16, 1683, and died prior to 1745. He married, September 18, 1707, Hannah Bull, born April 30, 1681.

(IV) John Bates, son of James (2) and Hannah (Bull) Bates, was born March 3, 1717. He was for a time of Haddam, Connecticut; then of Durham, Connecticut; and finally of Granville, Massachusetts. He married Edith Wood, of Middleton, Connecticut. Children: Hannah, born July 28, 1742; John, born

November 20, 1743; Nathaniel, of further mention; Jacob, born November 22, 1746; David, born March 4, 1750; Elizabeth, born April 26, 1752; Edith, born March 17, 1754.

(V) Nathaniel Bates, son of John and Edith (Wood) Bates, was born March 17, 1745, and died November 18, 1825. He married, September 21, 1769, Hannah Church, born October 22, 1749, died November 19, 1840. Children: Elijah, of further mention; Abigail, born January 10, 1772; Nathaniel, born June 12, 1774; Nathaniel, born April 7, 1777; Hannah, born June 26, 1780; Charlotte, born January 17, 1782; Charles, born June 5, 1784; Dacy, born July 26, 1786; Charles, born February 6, 1789.

(VI) Elijah Bates, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Church) Bates, was born July 27, 1770, and died February 4, 1850. He married, June 15, 1800, Mary Ashley, a daughter of Dr. Israel Ashley, and a granddaughter of Dr. Israel Ashley, a surgeon in the French war. Children: William Gelston, born November 17, 1803, died July 5, 1880; Mary, born May 29, 1809, died January 3, 1889; Henry Webster, of further mention; Margaret, born May 25, 1822, died April 14, 1844.

(VII) Henry Webster Bates, son of Elijah and Mary (Ashley) Bates, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 25, 1811, and died April 4, 1892. He married, December 14, 1836, Elizabeth Randolph Everinghin, and had children: Joseph Delaplaine, of further mention; and William Gelston.

(VIII) Joseph Delaplaine Bates, son of Henry Webster and Elizabeth Randolph (Everinghin) Bates, was born October 29, 1839, and died in Brooklyn, New York, October 22, 1881. His occupation was that of salesman. He married, in Brooklyn, New York, October 4, 1865, Hannah M. Lewis, born in Brooklyn,

September 6, 1836, died in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, March 2, 1913, daughter of Captain Ezra Lewis, of Chatham, Massachusetts, born July 30, 1792, died in Brooklyn, New York, July 4, 1865; he located in New York City, where he became one of the prominent men in the shipping business. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Bates the first four were born in Brooklyn. Children: Elizabeth Randolph, who married Mr. Newell, as above mentioned; William Ezra, born July 13, 1868, died August 19, of the same year; Charles Augustus, born August 25, 1869, died June 29, 1879; Helena Delaplaine, born August 13, 1872, died June 24, 1873; Joseph Delaplaine, born in Cranford, New Jersey, September 28, 1876; married Josephine T. Avery, of Westfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1902; their children were: Joseph Delaplaine, Jr., born August 7, 1903; Avery, born November 11, 1907, and Henry Webster, born May 11, 1911.

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#### WOOD, William P.,

##### **Manufacturer, Public Official.**

William P. Wood, who for nine years served in the capacity of chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Berkshire county, Massachusetts, for many years a member of the well-known firm of Wood Brothers, piano and music dealers, in Pittsfield, and at the present time (1915) president of the Pittsfield Spark Coil Company, of Pittsfield, was born in Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, England, June 9, 1853.

John P. Wood, father of William P. Wood, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1817, and with the exception of four years spent in the city of London, resided there until 1860, in which year he emigrated to the United States and took up his residence in Pittsfield, Massachu-

setts. After completing his studies in the schools of his neighborhood, he served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker, which line of work he followed throughout his active years, and after his removal to this country he established a shoe store and there carried on an extensive line of custom work. In July, 1896, when nearly four score years of age, he retired from active pursuits, after a business life of sixty-five consecutive years, and for a number of years enjoyed a well-merited leisure. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Hemming, born in 1823, daughter of John Hemming, also of Gloucestershire, England. Children: Joseph H., a member of the firm of Wood Brothers; William P., of whom further; Richard A., who was associated with his brothers, though not a member of the firm, died in Pittsfield, August 6, 1915, and left one son, Joseph W., and one daughter, Mrs. R. H. Thomas; Anna, wife of George Burt, of Pittsfield; Elizabeth, wife of Jere Clark, of New Decatur, Alabama. Mr. Wood, the father of these children, died in 1908, aged ninety-one years, and his wife passed away in 1901, aged seventy-eight years.

William P. Wood was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age, when he secured employment with John Breakey, a shoe dealer, and later entered the employ of his father, after which he was a regular attendant of the evening schools and Carter's Business College, and by studious application he obtained a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, mathematics and penmanship, essential aids to a successful business career. He continued in his father's employ until 1873,





*W<sup>m</sup> P. Wood.*

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and then became manager of the Berkshire office of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, assuming charge of the sales, and by his thorough and competent management he succeeded in placing the business on a substantial basis, the volume of business increasing to a large extent, he having several men under his control, and covering practically all of Western Massachusetts. At the expiration of his five years tenure of this office, he was transferred to the office of the same company at Waltham, where he had the general superintendency of all their work in the eastern part of the State west of Boston. He employed a force of twenty-five assistants, and here also his business ability proved of great value, a large amount of business being transacted through this office. He tendered his resignation in February, 1882, and upon his return to Pittsfield, he accepted the position of manager for Cluett & Sons, of Troy, in which capacity he served for a number of months. After severing his connection with that concern, he entered into partnership with his brother, Joseph H., and they purchased a store on West street, Pittsfield, devoted to the sale of music and musical instruments, and under the firm name of Wood Brothers they conducted a successful business for four years. The volume of business increased rapidly, and finding their quarters inadequate to the demands of their constantly growing trade, they removed to more commodious premises at No. 131 North street. At first the main floor only was required to carry on their business, but as new stock was added to meet the demands of their numerous purchasers more room became necessary, and subsequently they added more space, occupying nearly all of the second story of a block of three stores, using it for their organ, piano and repairing departments.

They carried the largest and most complete stock of goods in their line to be found between Boston and Albany, and in their various departments, including that of delivering goods, they employed the services of eleven persons. The firm became favorably known throughout Berkshire and adjoining counties, and derived the patronage of residents of most of the towns in the western part of the State. William P. Wood disposed of his interest in this business in 1903.

Mr. Wood became interested in the Pittsfield Spark Coil Company, in 1903, of which he was one of the organizers, and their factory was located on Eagle street until 1908, when they removed to Dalton, Massachusetts, and remained there until 1915, when they returned to Pittsfield and located in a large factory on Fourth street, their product consisting of magnetos, firers, coils, distributors, master vibrators, spark plugs, etc., the majority of which are made under patents issued to Mr. Wood, who is president of the company. The goods manufactured are of the highest quality and find a ready market, being disposed of at a fair price. Mr. Wood has recently perfected and had patented an ignition system for automobiles that, when placed upon the market, bids fair to revolutionize the automobile industry and to meet all the requirements of a system that has been experimented upon heretofore with only partial success. It is constructed along lines that make it almost absolutely perfect in every detail and thoroughly practical along all lines.

For a number of years prior to 1908 Mr. Wood was a director in the Wilcox & White Organ Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, builders of the Symphony and other self-playing organs and pianos. He was also for a number of years a director, and later vice-president, of the

Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, a director of the Sisson Company of Pittsfield, the Pittsfield National Bank, and was one of the incorporators of the City Savings Bank, serving at the present time (1915) as a member of its board of trustees.

For a number of years Mr. Wood has been active in the ranks of the Republican party, has served as a delegate to various conventions and as member of the City and State Central committees. During the second year of the city's existence, he was elected an alderman from Ward Six, which was a Democratic ward, by a majority of two hundred, and out of six hundred votes cast he received a majority of nine. He served on the fire department committee, the committee on claims, the finance committee, and police committee. In November, 1887, he was elected county commissioner for a term of three years, reelected in 1891 and 1894, and during the time that intervened the commissioners had many extra duties to attend to, including that of ventilating the court house, and the settling of the Mill Brook claims. Mr. Wood was elected chairman of the Board of County Commissioners the second year of his term and continued in that office for eight consecutive years, discharging the duties thereof to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has ever been watchful for the interests of the party he espouses, advancing its growth and success whenever he can.

Mr. Wood has been equally active and prominent in fraternal circles, in which he has attained positions of honor and trust. He was made a Mason in Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1881, and is now a past master; he is a member and past high priest of Berkshire Chapter; a member of Berkshire Commandery, of which he was eminent commander in 1908; a member of the Berkshire Council;

a member of Onota Lodge of Perfection; past district deputy grand high priest of this district, and past district deputy grand master, also a member of the Princes of Jerusalem, of which he is the head. In 1908 he received the thirty-third degree, the highest in the order. He is likewise a member and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Formerly he belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department, and he is now a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association. He also belonged to the Colby Guards, in which he ranked as third sergeant. He is a member of the Park Club.

Mr. Wood married, December 25, 1873, Ida M. Davis, daughter of Edwin Davis, of Pittsfield, a farmer and dealer in neats-foot oil, glue, etc. Children: 1. Grace E., married Albert Reeves Norton, a well known organist of Brooklyn, New York; children: Ida Laura, William C., Merrill and Virginia. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married A. M. Brewer, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, engaged in the optical, real estate and fur farming business; children: William W., George E. and Jean. 3. George Eldridge, who is serving as superintendent of his father's factory; married Varona Case; children: Paul and Marjorie. 4. John Edwin, part owner of the Sisson Garage on West street, Pittsfield; married Ruby Parker, of Dalton; children: Edwin, Ralph, William, Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the parents of these children, attend the South Congregational Church. Their home is at No. 48 Onota street, Pittsfield, where Mr. Wood a few years ago erected a residence which is equipped with everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of its inmates.

Such is the brief review of the career of one who has achieved not only honor-

able success and high standing among men, but whose entire life has been irreproachably correct, so that his character is without stain. His life record demonstrates the fact that success depends not upon circumstances or environments, but upon the man, and the prosperous citizen is he who is able to recognize and improve his opportunities. The one who works in the present and not in the future is he who prospers, and such is the case with Mr. Wood, who has steadily advanced on the high road to success through his own unaided efforts.

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**COOK, George Steele,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

George Steele Cook, president of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Springfield, is a son of William Frederick Cook, who was born, according to the records of Warwick, Massachusetts, February 4, 1847, in that town, the son of Ashel Cook. The wife of the latter is not of record. William Frederick Cook went to Worcester, Massachusetts, when twenty years old, and was employed there for some time as a machinist. Thence he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and was employed by the Smith & Wesson Company, pistol manufacturers, and later at the United States Armory. He was a skillful mechanic, and held numerous responsible positions, with corresponding emoluments. He was careful of his earnings, and was enabled to engage in business on his own account, in 1872, when he settled at Mittineague, in West Springfield, and engaged in business as a dealer in coal and ice. To this he added a general line of mason's supplies and also did an extensive trucking business, under the name of the W. F. Cook Supply Company. In 1905 he established a

branch in Springfield, under the management of his son, George S. Cook. For the last fifteen years the Mittineague business was conducted under the management of another son, Frederick R. Cook. Mr. Cook was considerably interested in West Springfield real estate, and was an esteemed and prominent citizen of that town, where he resided until his death, March 1, 1915. He was an active member of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Springfield, and was somewhat active in the councils of the Republican party. For fifteen years he served on the town committee, and was water commissioner for five years, from 1893 to 1898, being a member of the first board established by the town. During this time the town took over the water works of Goodhue & Birnie. In 1906 he was nominated for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, and was elected and served by reëlection a second term, making a very creditable record as a member of the lower house. He married Florence B. Steele, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Harriet (Binney) Steele. She died in 1885, in West Springfield, leaving two sons and a daughter: Frederick R., born 1878, who continues the business established by his father, in Mittineague, married Mabel Murphy, of that village; George Steele, whose name heads this article, and Marion. Mr. Cook married (second) Carrie B. Norton, who died in May, 1913.

George Steele Cook was born March 22, 1880, in West Springfield, and was educated in the public schools there, graduating from the high school with the class of 1898. His vacations and leisure periods were employed in assisting his father in the conduct of his business, and after leaving school he began his business career as clerk in the grocery store of J.

B. Smith, at Mittineague. After less than a year in this position he was employed in the wholesale and retail grain and masonry supply business of the S. D. Viets Company, where he began as a clerk, in the fall of 1899, but soon became foreman, in which position he continued a year and a half, and was subsequently for five years manager of the Springfield branch of the business, following the death of Mr. J. D. Viets, who had formerly filled that position. In 1908 he became a stockholder and director in the company, and so continued until he withdrew in 1911 to engage in business on his own account. Since that time he has conducted an extensive business in cement and plaster and masons' materials of all kinds, supplying many of the largest contractors in Springfield and neighboring towns. Mr. Cook is very active in fostering the various social, commercial and moral interests of Springfield, is a member of the Commercial Travelers Club, the Springfield Club, and the Calhoun Club. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Springfield. In 1900 he was elected a member of the common council of Springfield, representing Ward One in that body for two years. He has always been actively identified with the Republican party, and exercises a large influence in its councils. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Springfield, and reelected in 1914 for two years, and on the reorganization of that body, in 1915, he was elected president of the board. He is also a member of the Board of Trade of Springfield. He married, December 5, 1905, Mabel G. Eye, daughter of James Eye, of Red Beach, Maine, and they are the parents of two sons: Rodney, born February 24, 1907; Norman, May 11, 1911.

**BOWMAN, Henry Hubbard,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

The Bowman family, represented in the present generation by Henry Hubbard Bowman, one of the prominent and successful business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, claims as its ancestor William Bowman, who was a resident of Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he was a surveyor of land, and later a sealer of leather, serving in that capacity in 1798-99. The "History of Amherst" states that he surveyed the boundary line between Amherst and Shutesbury, October 25, 1792, and the "History of North Brookfield" names him as one of the minute-men of that town who enlisted for the term of six months, November 14, 1774. His wife, Susannah (Hinds) Bowman, whom he married, May 23, 1769, was born in Brookfield, March 15, 1750, died May 31, 1849, daughter of Corlis and Janet (McMaster) Hinds, and fourth in descent from James Hinds, the immigrant.

The line of descent to Henry Hubbard Bowman is through William Bowman, son of the preceding couple, who was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, December 22, 1776, died in Sunderland, August 5, 1866, having lived far beyond the allotted time of three score years and ten. He was a tiller of the soil, from which occupation he derived a comfortable livelihood, and he conducted his operations in various places, namely: Amherst, Hadley, Deerfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland, removing to the last named town in the year 1825. He married, August 16, 1804, Tirzah, daughter of Caleb Hubbard, who bore him the following named children: Tryphena, Montague, Mary, Caleb Hubbard, Julia, Creusa Marsh, Clarissa, Betsey Vannevar, Tirzah

Almira, William Francis. The mother of these children died July 13, 1860.

Caleb Hubbard Bowman, father of Henry Hubbard Bowman, was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, March 30, 1809, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 3, 1873. He served an apprenticeship at the mason's trade, which line of work he followed in North Sunderland, where he resided until 1859, when he removed to Springfield, and there followed his trade, continuing a resident of that city until his death. He believed in the doctrines of the Baptist church, changing his religious faith from that of his parents, who were members of the Congregational church, but followed in the footsteps of his father in politics, being a staunch adherent of Republican principles. He married, September 6, 1843, Persis Maria Field, born August 25, 1818, in Deerfield, third daughter of Elisha and Persis Dona (Hubbard) Field, and the sixteenth in descent from Roger Del Feld, of Sowerby, England. Elisha Field was a native of Leverett, Massachusetts, born February 19, 1781, died in Deerfield, August 25, 1865. He removed from Leverett to Sunderland in 1806, and ten years later took up his residence in Deerfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. His wife, Persis Dona (Hubbard) Field, whom he married, November 18, 1806, was born July 1, 1784, died February 4, 1857; she was the daughter of Caleb and Tryphena (Montague) Hubbard, of Sunderland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Field: Alden Cooley, Elijah Stratton, Lucretia Ashley, Calista Hubbard, Jonathan Spencer, Persis Maria, Tryphena Montague, Mary Jane, Elisha Hubbard and Martha Marilla. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, all born in Sunderland: 1. Eveline Maria, born December 16, 1844; married, January 1, 1867, Rufus D. Sanderson, formerly of

Whately, now deceased; resides in Springfield. 2. Ellen Augusta, born May 18, 1847, died May 18, 1859. 3. Henry Hubbard, of further mention. 4. Jane Elizabeth, born February 2, 1854, in Springfield.

Henry Hubbard Bowman was born in Sunderland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, June 1, 1849. The public schools of his native town and those of the city of Springfield afforded him the means of obtaining a practical education, his graduation taking place from the high school of Springfield in the class of 1867. His first employment was as office boy for Howes Norris, agent for the Remington Arms Company, and his next employer was General Horace C. Lee, agent for the Lamb Knitting Machine Company, both of whom he served faithfully and well. On April 1, 1867, he secured a position in the Springfield Institution for Savings, with which he was connected until 1879, a period of twelve years, during which time he advanced to the position of assistant treasurer. In the last mentioned year he was appointed cashier of the City National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and served in that capacity until 1893, when he organized the Springfield National Bank and became its first president, being well qualified both by experience in monied institutions and by being the possessor of executive ability of a high degree. In addition to the above he organized and has since served as president and director of the United States Spring Bed Company; assisted in organizing the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, and has since been its treasurer and one of its directors; was one of the organizers of the Confectioners' Machinery & Manufacturing Company, now known as the National Equipment Company, of which he has since been treasurer and a director; assisted in organiz-

ing the Consolidated Wrapping Machine Company, of which he was for some time treasurer and director; organizer of the Automatic Weighing Machine Company of New York, of which he was a director; one of the organizers of the United Button Company of New York, of which he is a director; he was one of the organizers of the Springfield Realty Trust, of which he was treasurer and a trustee; director of the Potter Knitting Company, but has now sold out his interest; director and treasurer of the J. Stevens' Arms & Tool Company of Chicopee Falls.

Mr. Bowman is also actively interested in lines outside of business pursuits, in which he is called upon to act in responsible offices, his advice and counsel being of the greatest value. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and from 1904 to 1908 was its president; is treasurer, director and trustee of the International Young Men's Christian Association College; treasurer of the City Library Association; and was a trustee of the Hitchcock Free Academy of Brimfield, of which he was also treasurer for a period of seventeen years, and chairman of the finance committee; was a trustee of Wesson Memorial Hospital; was a member of the River Front Advisory Commission; and an honorary member of the Naval Brigade. His activity also extends to the political field, and he was chosen as a member of the Common Council, in which he served two years, 1887-88, being president of that body in the last mentioned year; was a member of the Board of Aldermen for three years, presiding over that body during the last year of his term of service. Mr. Bowman is also prominent in fraternal circles, affiliating with many organizations in which he is honored and esteemed, namely: George Washington Chapter, Sons of the Amer-

ican Revolution; Connecticut Valley Historical Society; Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Royal Arcanum; and is a member of the following clubs: Winthrop, Nayasset, Country, Economic, Anglers, of which he was also a director; South Branch Fishing; Canadian Camp, of New York City; Engineers, of New York City; and "The Club," of Springfield, a literary organization. He holds membership in the First Highland Baptist Church, and has been chairman of its board of directors. Mr. Bowman has traveled extensively not only throughout his own country, visiting all the places of interest, but also over a large portion of Canada and Mexico, and in 1878, in company with Ralph W. Ellis, visited the Old World, and toured nearly every country, both continental and insular.

Mr. Bowman married (first) November 18, 1874, Gertrude Mary Ellis, born in South Hadley Falls, April 16, 1851, died November 25, 1893. Children: 1. Madeline, born December 28, 1876; married, May 15, 1899, Alexander Amerton Morton, of Wakefield, Massachusetts; children: Amerton Bowman, born September 18, 1900; Frederic Wilbur, born December 28, 1902. 2. Harry Ellis, born October 20, 1882, died December 22, 1882. 3. Tula Ellis, born October 30, 1883; married, January 8, 1907, George Shaw Sabin, of Portland, Maine; child: Henry Bowman, born January 28, 1908. Mr. Bowman married (second) January 23, 1895, Lida (Graves) De Golyer, widow of Joseph De Golyer, of Troy, New York. She died October 18, 1899. Mr. Bowman married (third) February 6, 1902, Mary (Graves) Eddy, widow of Lawrence B. Eddy, and a sister of his second wife.



**LEAVITT, William Whipple,**

**Civil War Veteran, Physician.**

The dean of the medical profession in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Dr. William W. Leavitt, has been continuously engaged in practice for a period of fifty-five years and, still active in mind and body, continues in the same work of humanity at the present time. His father was a physician in active practice forty years in the county, and the family has been identified with all that makes for progress in New England nearly three centuries.

The immigrant ancestor was John Leavitt, a tailor, born 1608 in England, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. Soon removing to Hingham, same colony, he was admitted a freeman, March 3, 1636, was granted a house lot in the same year and was frequently in the public service. From 1656 to 1664 he was deputy to the General Court, was selectman seven years and deacon of the church. He died November 20, 1691. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second) December 16, 1646, Sarah (surname not preserved), who survived him and died May 26, 1700.

The second son of the second marriage, Moses Leavitt, was born August 12, 1650, in Hingham, and settled at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was a prominent citizen, moderator seven years, selectman four years, and representative in the General Court four years. He married, October 26, 1681, Dorothy Dudley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley.

Joseph Leavitt, fourth son of Moses and Dorothy (Dudley) Leavitt, resided in Exeter and Deerfield, New Hampshire.

He married Mary Wadleigh and died in 1793.

His eldest child was Nathaniel Leavitt, born December 27, 1727, and resided for the greater part of his life in Exeter, where most of his children were born. He died in February, 1824, in his ninety-seventh year. He married Lydia Sanborn, born February 26, 1737, daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Dearborn) Sanborn, died in November, 1827, in her ninety-first year.

Their fifth son, Dudley Leavitt, was born March 25, 1767, in Exeter, resided some time in Deerfield, and removed to Grantham, New Hampshire, where he died December 29, 1839. He married, June 26, 1791, Hannah Prescott, born June 25, 1775, daughter of Josiah and Betsey (Smith) Prescott, of Deerfield, and they were the parents of thirteen children.

The third son, Dr. Dudley Leavitt, was born February 18, 1798, in Grantham, and died in October, 1868, in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the practice of medicine throughout his active life. He graduated from Dartmouth College and located in West Stockbridge in 1829, and became one of the best known physicians of Western Massachusetts, esteemed for his ability and high character. He married, May 22, 1834, Lydia Whipple, of Croydon, New Hampshire, born February 24, 1809, of one of the oldest families of that region, died in 1868. She was a member of the Congregational church.

Dr. William Whipple Leavitt, son of Dr. Dudley and Lydia (Whipple) Leavitt, was born September 1, 1837, in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and was the only child of his parents to grow to maturity. His early years were passed in his native town, where he received instruction in the public schools and acad-

emy. He was later a student at Lenox and Spencertown academies and Williams College, where he completed the sophomore year. For a time he studied medicine at Albany Medical College, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, March 1, 1860. A year of hospital practice on Blackwell's Island gave him practical experience, and he received a commission as assistant surgeon in the United States navy, June 1, 1861. This was obtained after a most thorough examination in both theory and practice, consuming four days, and he was highly commended by the naval surgeons for his practical knowledge of both medicine and surgery. He was first assigned to the sloop-of-war, "Cumberland," on which he participated in the capture of Hatteras Inlet, and was later on this vessel engaged in watching for the "Merrimac" at Newport News. December 23, 1861, he was ordered to New York on the gunboat, "Owasco," which sailed February 5, 1862, for New Orleans. Dr. Leavitt was in all the engagements in that vicinity and at the capture of New Orleans, as well as in the first engagement under Farragut at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was at the capture of Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863, and in the engagement when that point was retaken by the Confederates. Out of one hundred men on the "Owasco" at the capture of Galveston, only thirty-three were fit for duty when the engagement was over. By reason of age, Dr. Dudley Leavitt became unable to care for his practice, and now urged his son to return home and assist him. The latter tendered his resignation, July 23, 1863, and this was accepted and he was honorably discharged in October following. In the meantime he had participated in the capture of Mobile, Alabama. On his return to West Stockbridge, he at once

entered actively into practice, taking care of most of the work of his aged father, who soon passed away. Dr. William W. Leavitt continued there in practice until 1873, when he went abroad and spent thirteen months in study and observation in the hospitals of London and Paris. Resuming his practice at West Stockbridge, he continued until 1884, when he removed to Pittsfield. Here a larger field for the exercise of his talents was offered, and here he has continued in active practice since. His long experience and his special studies abroad especially fitted him to handle the most critical cases, and he has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the public of Western Massachusetts. He is appreciated and admired, not only as the good physician but as a citizen of progressive ideas, of high ideals and unbounded interest in the promotion of human welfare. He is the sole survivor among the physicians in practice at Pittsfield when he came there, and has long been actively associated with the Berkshire Medical Society.

He married (first) December 5, 1861, Emma Jane Sanford, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, born March 20, 1839, at Green River, New York, daughter of John Farnham and Louisa Derby (Williams) Sanborn, died November 6, 1884. The only child of this marriage, Dudley Leavitt, was born July 16, 1864, graduated at Yale College and spent two years in pursuit of medical experience in French hospitals. The last years of his practice were spent at Stockbridge, where he died in 1914; he married Laura Smith, daughter of Dr. A. M. Smith, of Pittsfield, and they had two children, Dudley and Dorothy. The latter has led her classes at Great Barrington for two years, and is a young lady of much promise. Dr. Leavitt married (second) Frances





Henry Sedgwick

Freedley; she died in 1890. Dr. Leavitt married (third) Ida May Benjamin.

Dr. Leavitt is a member of the great Masonic brotherhood, affiliating with Wisdom Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stockbridge; Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar, both of Pittsfield; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He has held all the principal chairs in the Blue Lodge, and is widely known and respected in the fraternity. While not particularly interested in politics, he takes the part of a good citizen in public affairs, and sustains every effort for the promotion of political and moral progress. While in Stockbridge he served the town several years as selectman.

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### SEDGWICK, Henry,

#### **Financier, Enterprising Citizen.**

Among the representative men of Massachusetts, who stand as great milestones on the pathway of life, directing the young along the highway of sobriety and success, none stand out more prominently than Henry Sedgwick who, for more than half a century, has been a leader in the financial, social and business affairs of Lenox, and to-day, although he has passed his eighty-fifth milestone on the journey of life, is still as active and interested in all affairs as in the past. There are certain names so woven into the very texture of Massachusetts history that they have come in a manner to be synonymous with the State itself. The members of these families have entered as actors into the most signal and determining events that have revolutionized the condition, developed the resources and shaped the career of the communities in which they have resided, and have originated and carried into execution

enterprises of such value, that they have become identified in the public mind with the civil, social, industrial and intellectual life of the State. In this connection it is essential that we give more than a passing mention to the name of Sedgwick, so ably represented in the present generation by Henry Sedgwick, of Lenox, Massachusetts. His family has long been represented in America, his emigrant ancestor having come to this country from England, and was a representative of an old Saxon family.

(I) Asher Sedgwick, grandfather of Henry Sedgwick, was a resident of West Hebron, Connecticut, from which town and State he came to Massachusetts. He first located in Washington, to which town he came as a pioneer. There he lived the primitive life of the men of those days, working from early morn until late at night to subdue the forest and reclaim the wild land. Here he felled the trees and overcame the many obstacles necessary to allow him to build a house in the clearing he had made in that then almost impenetrable forest. It requires no stretch of the imagination to understand the fortitude exhibited by the men of that day as in many instances with axe in hand and a few absolute necessities of life leading a horse upon which perhaps was seated the bride of only a few days they went forth, often many miles into an unbroken forest, their only guide being blazed trees, facing all the hardships inimicable with life under such rude surroundings. But he conquered the obstacles that lay in his pathway and in time he had a small farm. This he later disposed of and next we find him comfortably located in Lenox and here he followed agricultural pursuits. Inured by hardship to think and plan what more natural than that he be sought for by his townsmen who knew that he pos-

sessed the requirements necessary to assist in directing the affairs of these new towns, and so we find him a broad-minded, liberal and observant man who can well be trusted with any responsibility his townspeople may see fit to place in his hands, and thus we find him filling many offices of trust and responsibility. He served as a member of the board of assessors and the board of selectmen of Lenox, and was a representative to the General Court. But it was not alone in civil affairs we find him interested. When the dark clouds of war hung heavy in the sky and the War of 1812 became imminent, we find him displaying the same courage as when he went forth to conquer and subdue the forces of nature many years before. He does not hesitate. He knows it is the duty of every man who loves his country to help protect her interest at a time like this, and he goes forth as courageously to battle, to do and die, if need be, as when he went forth into that unbroken forest to make the forces of nature subservient to his iron will. He does his duty and lives to see the sky cleared of that ominous cloud, and in the town where he has done his best life work, where he has served not only those interests but also those of country and state, and in the fullness of years he lays down the burden which he has so manfully carried and passes on to his just reward.

(II) Thomas Sedgwick, son of Asher Sedgwick, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools, and was one of the early students at the Lenox Academy, where he made excellent use of his opportunities. Upon the completion of his studies he became a merchant and manufacturer, and was also engaged to a considerable extent in agriculture. For a time he was actively connected with a paper mill at

Pleasant Valley in the town of Lee, and was also president of the Lee Bank. Like his father he was prominent in the public affairs of the town, and served as a member of the Board of Assessors of Lenox. His political support was given to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the Republicans. He married Luna Cook. He died in 1882 at the age of seventy-eight years.

(III) Henry Sedgwick, who for the past fifty years has been actively identified with the banking and business interests of Lenox, was born in that town, May 4, 1830, son of Thomas and Luna (Cook) Sedgwick. The common schools of his district furnished him with a sound, elementary education, and this was supplemented by a complete course at the Lenox and Lee academies, from which he was graduated. In the meantime he had had practical training in all the details of agricultural work, and was for a number of years exclusively engaged in following these pursuits. At an early age it became apparent to him that farming was not his vocation, and shortly afterward he became identified with the financial interests of the town, and when it was decided to have a national bank he was unanimously chosen as its president. How wisely that choice was made can better be understood and appreciated when we consider that throughout all the succeeding years, now more than three decades, that he has occupied the same position, and during which time, owing to various periods of depression in the money market, many older and stronger institutions have gone down with a sudden crash. This bank has gone steadily on bidding defiance to the storms that raged in every crisis and has grown stronger with each succeeding year of life, constantly enlarging its scope and strengthening its credit until to-day no

bank in any town the size of Lenox enjoys a larger credit or a better reputation for its solid financial methods than the First National Bank of Lenox. In all these years Mr. Sedgwick has ever been at the helm to guide it past all shoals or rocks of poor investments or worthless notes which by an error of judgment might wreck its course. Few men to-day in the commonwealth can look back to a more successful career in the banking world and it is small wonder that he is consulted and his advice readily taken upon any and every matter pertaining to financial affairs. He was also president of the Savings Bank of Lenox for nearly a quarter of a century, but resigned from this, but is still a member of the investment committee of that institution. He has been associated with this bank since 1889, and is one of the few now living of the original incorporators of either of the two banks mentioned. His administration of affairs has been greatly to the advantage of the institutions and their patrons. His public service has been rendered as town assessor, in which office he served five years, and as superintendent, clerk and treasurer of the Lenox Cemetery Commissioners, holding the two latter offices for thirty years. At the age of twenty he joined the Congregational church, with which he has been affiliated ever since. For thirty years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school, and for the same period he has been clerk of the church. His addresses on various occasions have been eloquent and impressive in a remarkable degree. Thus it can readily be seen that for over thirty years Mr. Sedgwick has stood at the head of the financial affairs, town affairs and church affairs. Well may he be called a leader. The choice of the people in all the positions in which he has been placed has been justified. No matter what position he has filled it has

been well filled and it is due to men like him, although they are few, that the town of Lenox, Massachusetts, is known throughout the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick married, November 7, 1859, Mary C. Judd, born in Lenox, a daughter of the late James Judd, of that town. She was a woman greatly beloved by all. Her death occurred in her native town, May 7, 1911. Their children were: The Rev. Arthur H. Sedgwick, graduate of Amherst College, who was in charge of a Congregational church at Belle Plain, Iowa, but is now in Vienna, Virginia; Rev. Edward C. Sedgwick, who was for a time pastor of the Congregational church at Curtisville, Massachusetts, and is now engaged in the milk and creamery business at Lenox; Carrie C., at home; Manton R., graduate of Amherst College, married Florence May Gallon, of Amherst, Massachusetts, and has children: Madeline, Elizabeth, and Brewster; T. Llewellyn, who is at the farm at Lenoxdale with Edward C. Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick observed their golden wedding, May 7, 1909. He is now one of the oldest residents in Lenox. His farm and one other are the only ones now left that have not been cut into by the inroads of summer residents.

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#### HUMPHREY, Edwin L.,

##### **Retired Business Man.**

Edwin L. Humphrey, of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who is now living retired from business cares and responsibilities, is a man of excellent business ability, who recognized his opportunities, and not only utilized them for his own advantage but for the benefit of the community in which he lives.

The Humphrey family is a very ancient one. The name, with its orthographic variations of Humphreys, Humphries, Umphrys, Umphry, etc., appears in the

New England colonies as early as 1634. From that time until the present the descendants of the immigrant of this date, and of other later comers, have contributed to the development of the country and its people. Works of biography tell of many eminent men in Britain, one of them, a Duke of Gloucester, bearing this cognomen; and the origin of the name has been traced by some writers to the invasion of Britain by William the Conqueror, in whose retinue were persons bearing the name or one like it. Sir Robert de Humfreyville was one of the followers of William the Conqueror. Humphrey, Lord of Bohun, had descendants who became earls of Hereford. The family had many members who went with the Crusaders to the Holy Land, and many have distinguished themselves in other ways. The name is found in several counties, in the Domesday Book, and has long been common in all parts of England. John Humphrey was deputy-governor of the Massachusetts Company, and returned to England in 1632, but left sons behind him.

Isaac Humphrey was born in New York, in 1811, and died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1857. In early manhood he took up his residence in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and there, while cultivating his farm, also engaged in the business of lime burning. He married Mary Luce, daughter of Constance Luce, who died in September, 1890, and of their five children but one, the subject, is living at the present time.

Edwin L. Humphrey, son of Isaac and Mary (Luce) Humphrey, was born in Stephentown, New York, July 31, 1835. He was but five years of age when he removed with his parents to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and practically his entire life has been spent in that city.

He was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, and as his strength per-

mitted, became the assistant of his father, both in the cultivation of the farm and the lime burning industry. At the death of his father in 1857, Mr. Humphrey was well qualified to assume the responsible duties devolving upon him, and continued the lime burning industry with a great amount of success until 1875. In farming he was equally successful. In 1875 he engaged extensively in granite quarrying, and continued this in a very satisfactory manner until his retirement recently. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a member of the South Congregational Church of Pittsfield. He has never desired to hold public office, nor is he a member of any fraternal organization.

Mr. Humphrey married, October 14, 1858, Asenath Noble, of Hartford, Connecticut, born there, September 18, 1837, daughter of James and Asenath Smith (Martin) Noble, who were the parents of two children: James Martin, a resident of East Hartford, and Asenath, mentioned above. James Noble was a merchant tailor of Hartford, the first to keep ready made clothing for captains on the boats running to and from New York, and later a traveling salesman for Storrs Brothers; he died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the home of his daughter. Mrs. Humphrey, while on a visit there; his wife, born in Washington, Massachusetts, died in the year 1837, when her daughter, Asenath, was an infant. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey: 1. Charles E., a resident of New York City, where he is engaged in the auto garage business; married Katherine Gallagher. 2. Ida, who became the wife of Clinton Woods, and they have one child, Florence, who became the wife of Robert Horidge, and they have two children: Edith and Clinton. 3. Edwin L., Jr., an assistant with his brother in New York; married Annie McLoughlin, now deceased, and they were



the parents of one child, Helen, who became the wife of Edward Lyman, and they have one child, Virginia. 4. Susan, deceased; she was the wife of Joseph Colton, and they had one child, Robert H. 5. Albert N., a resident of Pittsfield, musician.

**PIXLEY, Elbridge Simpson,**

**Prominent Physician.**

The medical fraternity of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has many representatives, yet none who are more devoted to their profession or are more earnest in the discharge of professional duties than Dr. Elbridge S. Pixley. He is a man of profound learning in his profession, whose reputation has been won through earnest, conscientious work, and his standing among his professional brethren is a merited tribute to his ability. As a man and as a citizen he has displayed a personal worth and an excellence of character that not only commands the respect of those with whom he associates, but has won for him the warmest personal admiration and the staunchest friendships. With a mind and heart deeply concerned with the affairs of life, the interests of humanity in general, and those problems bearing upon the welfare of the race, yet he nevertheless has found time for the championship of many progressive public measures, has recognized the opportunities for reform, advancement and improvement, and labored effectively and earnestly for the general good. He enjoys the distinction of being the only eclectic physician in Berkshire county.

Dr. Elbridge S. Pixley was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, May 27, 1832, a son of Luther and Ruth (Osborn) Pixley, grandson of Hall Pixley, Jr., and great-grandson of Hall Pixley, Sr., the two latter named having been farmers for many years in Great Barring-

ton. Hall Pixley, Sr., in addition to his agricultural pursuits, was a tavern keeper when General Burgoyne passed through the place, and he had the honor of entertaining him and his suite; for his services as tavern keeper he received a large sum of Continental money, which he was obliged to take from his patrons, fearing to ask for gold as that would indicate sympathy with the British. He died at the extreme age of ninety-seven years, six months. His son, Hall Pixley, Jr., died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Luther Pixley (father) was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 4, 1805, died March 4, 1873. After completing his studies, he went to Delhi, New York, for the purpose of learning the trade of wagon maker, which he did under the competent instruction of his uncle, John Pixley. On attaining his majority, he returned to Great Barrington, where he followed his trade in connection with farming until his decease. He was a staunch adherent of the policies of the Democratic party until the year 1856 when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party and thenceforth cast his vote for the candidates nominated by them. He was one of the foremost members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was class leader and steward. He married Ruth Osborn, born in Goshen, Connecticut, daughter of John Osborn, a pioneer of Goshen, and a farmer by occupation, and his wife, Maria (Humphrey) Osborn, a representative of the old and highly honored Humphrey family, still represented in Goshen. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn were the parents of three sons and five daughters, among whom were Ruth, above mentioned, and Judge Noah Osborn, of McGrawville, New York. Mrs. Pixley was a member of the Presbyterian church. Her death occurred just a month to the day after that of her husband, April

4, 1873, aged sixty-seven years. Of their six children, four attained years of maturity, namely: Noah, born August 12, 1830, resided in Wamego, Waubensee county, Kansas, and died there; Dr. Elbridge Simpson, of whom further; Mary, married Edward A. Pixley, now deceased, she lives in Great Barrington; Sarah L., now deceased.

Dr. Elbridge S. Pixley in his youth attended the Great Barrington Academy, then a noted institution of learning. His first occupation was along the line of cabinet making, being engaged in the manufacture of chairs and other furniture in New Boston, Sandisfield, later in Housatonic, and in company with his brother, Noah, he removed to Lincoln county, North Carolina, and was there successfully engaged as a furniture manufacturer and dealer until August 6, 1860, when, on account of ill health and the impending Civil War, he returned north, and his brother, not being allowed at a later date to leave the southland, remained throughout the entire period of the war. He was forced to serve on the home guard, and in order to keep out of the rebel army was compelled to pay one thousand dollars a year in gold, and in addition to this the Stoneman raid in North Carolina destroyed nearly six thousand dollars worth of his property. After the war Noah Pixley removed to Kansas. On returning to Great Barrington, Elbridge S. Pixley engaged in business in the southern part of Berkshire county, and so continued until he began the study of medicine. In 1877 he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and immediately settled at Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced until May, 1882, when he took up his residence in Pittsfield, and since then, a period of more than thirty-three years, has been engaged in active practice in that city, his patronage increasing steadily, and he has won

an enviable reputation for his skillful and successful treatment of tumors and cancers, also chronic diseases, of which he has made a special study. He compounds all his own medicine. He keeps abreast of the advanced thought and ideas in his special line of cancer and tumor and all chronic diseases.

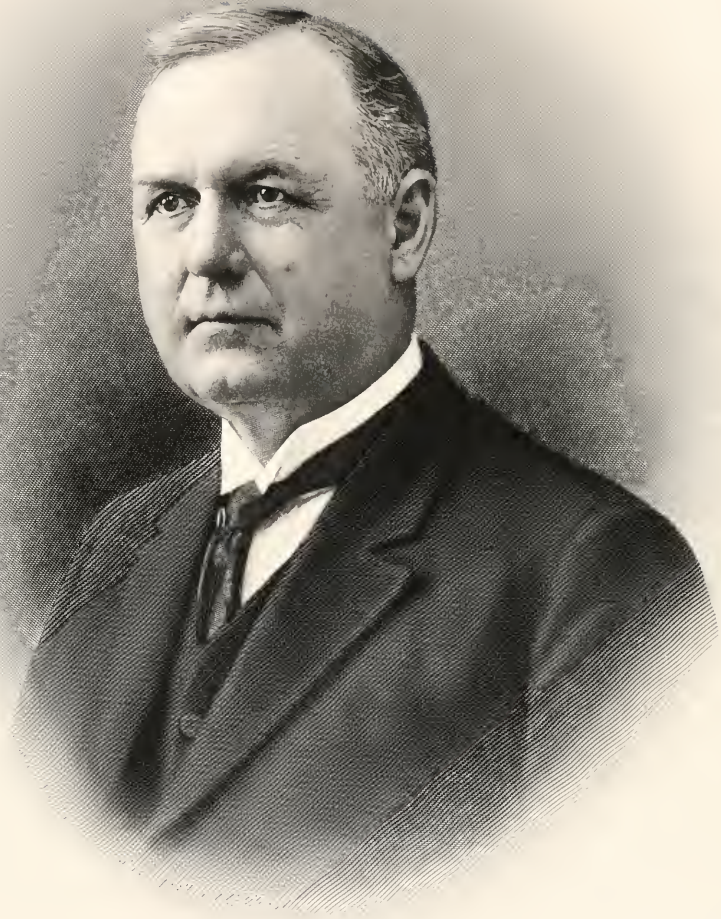
Dr. Pixley married, September 5, 1860, Henrietta E. Peet, of Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, daughter of Henry A. Peet, who removed to Sandisfield from Winsted, Connecticut, when his daughter, Mrs. Pixley, was two years of age. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pixley, namely: Hattie, died at the age of seventeen years, and Annie L., who became the wife of Adolph Feiner, of Pittsfield, a merchant tailor of that city. Mrs. Pixley died April 4, 1912. Dr. Pixley is a member of the First Baptist Church of Pittsfield. Dr. Pixley is the possessor of one of the most extensive and finest collections of beautiful books in Berkshire county, embracing the choicest works of all the best known authors.

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**MELLEN, Daniel W.,**

**Contracting Builder.**

It has been well said that the architectural beauty of the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, commands the unqualified admiration of every visitor to that city. The solid masses of brick and mortar that greet the eye on either side of the commercial thoroughfare; the structures of granite and marble, and the many homes of bankers, professional men and merchants, all combine to arrest the attention of those who behold them. To the men from whose genius much of this beauty has emanated, great praise is due, and prominent among this class of men in Springfield is Daniel W. Mellen, the well-known contractor and builder. Mr. Mel-



*D. W. Miller*



len has, in a rather remarkable degree, several qualifications which are indispensable to success in any business of importance. He is capable of long application and concentration. He is a gentleman of fine judgment, and in a continual fight with difficulties, for the conduct of a large business is not without its mishaps, he maintains more equanimity and command of temper than most people do under the petty harasses of private life.

James Mellen, father of Daniel W. Mellen, was born in Prescott, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and the supposition is that his death occurred returning from a trip to the Pacific coast via the Panama Isthmus. He was a mason and stone cutter by trade, and was employed in this capacity by various builders in his native town during the early part of his business career. He removed to Enfield, Massachusetts, and from that town to Weston, Connecticut, where he resided about three years and then removed to Redding, in the same state, where in 1848, he engaged in business on his own account, meeting with well merited success. In 1852 he started on his journey to the Pacific coast, from which he never returned.

His wife, Elizabeth (Tillson) Mellen, who was born in Prescott, removed to Redding, and then to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1876, and her death occurred in that city in 1886. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Mellen: Caroline; Zabrina I., deceased; Jane, who married Peter Keeler, of Easton, Connecticut, both dead, she died in Redding, Connecticut, 1869; James C., a resident of West Springfield; Daniel W., of further mention.

Daniel W. Mellen was born in Redding, Connecticut, April 15, 1851. He was a pupil in the district schools of Greenfield, completing his studies in the year 1867. He then commenced an apprenticeship

with his brother, Zabrina I. Mellen, to learn the mason's trade, at Redding, and remained there two years, after which he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he followed his trade until 1871. In that year he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there was in the employ respectively of Rice & Baker, D. J. Curtis and B. F. Farrar, until 1874, when he associated himself in a partnership with Mr. Davis, under the firm name of Mellen & Davis. This connection continued until the retirement of Mr. Davis at the expiration of three years. After conducting this business alone for about one year, Mr. Mellen admitted his elder brother as a partner, doing business under the style of Mellen Brothers until 1887, when the firm name was changed to Kelly & Mellen, and continued thus until 1891. W. D. McKenzie was then admitted as a partner, the business name being changed to Mellen & McKenzie, and thus continued until 1895, their workshop and yard being located at No. 111 Dwight street. In 1895 Mr. Mellen bought out the interests of his partners and since that time has conducted it alone with undiminished success.

Among the many large buildings in Springfield which stand as monuments to his skill and ability, testifying eloquently to the fact that his work is of superior quality, may be mentioned: The Dickin-son Block; Gill's Block; the addition to the Rothwell Block; Ward One Engine House; the Smith Block; the Birnie Building at Brightwood; the Warwick Cycle Manufacturing Company's large building; the Parish House for the Memorial Church; the greater part of the Cooley House; the Worthy Hotel, addition; New England Telephone and Telegraph building; Electric Light Company's power buildings; nearly all the buildings for L. W. Bessee, during the past nine years, including his three large blocks on Main

street; the art buildings; the private residences of Dr. Brooks, Dr. Goldwaith, and Dr. Griffin, on Mill street; Teck High School; Jefferson Avenue School; Kensington Avenue School; the first half of the Chestnut Street School, the largest grammar school building in the United States; the New Massasoit House; Stearns Block on Bridge street; Williams Block on Bridge street; and the addition to the Indian Orchard School. His largest and most laborious achievement was the construction work of the Worthington street sewer. This involved the building of a tunnel to the Connecticut river, under the twelve tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad freight house, the tunnel at this point being more than six hundred feet in length, not including the street work, and the tremendous work necessary to sufficiently "shore up" this gigantic mass while the work was proceeding required engineering skill of a high order. In his business as a builder, he holds high rank, and with one exception is the oldest in the city.

The name of Mellen has always stood as a synonym for all that is upright and honorable in business, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or social life. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Encampment of the uniformed rank. He is a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Council, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, also of the Nyassett Club and the Board of Trade.

Mr. Mellen married (first) in 1875, Sarah E. J. Stebbins, of Springfield, who died in 1902, a daughter of Franklin Stebbins. He married (second) Ellen Gotberg. Children by first marriage: 1. Daniel. 2. Franklin S., married Bertha

Doane and they are the parents of three children: Daniel W., Jeanette, and Virginia. 3. Florence L., married Lorin L. Joslyn; he is with A. A. Packard; Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn have one child, Richard L. The family are attendants and staunch supporters of the Hope Congregational Church, situated on the "hill." They are well-known in the community, and take an active part in its varied interests.

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**PALMER, Rev. Charles James,**  
**Clergyman, Historian.**

There were several families bearing the name of Palmer among the Puritan immigrants who settled in New England, and all evinced the commendable qualities which have commanded esteem from the earliest period of known history. Rev. Charles James Palmer is a descendant of William Palmer, who was a landowner in Great Ormsby, Norfolk county, England, whence he came to America as early as 1636. He located first at Watertown, Massachusetts, was in Newbury, same colony, in 1637, and in 1638 was a grantee and one of the first settlers at Hampton, New Hampshire, where he continued to live until his death. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second) Grace, widow of Thomas Rogers, who survived him, returned to Watertown and became the wife of Roger Porter. Four children of the first wife are known, all born in England.

(II) Christopher Palmer, the second son and third child of William Palmer, born about 1626, died June 30, 1699. He married, November 7, 1650, Susanna, daughter of Edward Hilton, born 1634, died January 9, 1717.

(III) Samuel Palmer, son of Christopher and Susanna (Hilton) Palmer, was born November 25, 1652. He lived in Hampton, and married, about 1684, Ann Sanborn. She was born November 20,

1662, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mary (Tuck) Sanborn, and died October 4, 1745.

(IV) Jonathan Palmer, youngest son of Samuel and Ann (Sanborn) Palmer, was born March 26, 1698, in Hampton, and lived in that town and the adjoining town of Kensington, where he died November 13, 1779. He married, October 26, 1729, Anna Brown, born February 21, 1709, in Hampton, died May 14, 1796, in Kensington, daughter of William and Anne (Heath) Brown.

(V) Trueworthy Palmer, youngest child of Jonathan and Anna (Brown) Palmer, was born July 20, 1749, lived in Kensington, Kingston, Loudon and Conway, New Hampshire, and was a patriot of the Revolution. He first enlisted, June 12, 1775, in Captain Philip Tilton's company of Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, and was a signer of the Association Test, April 12, 1776. In the same year he became a member of Captain Calfe's company, Colonel T. Bartlett's regiment, which reinforced the Continental army at New York. He married, April 27, 1772, Joanna, daughter of Thomas and Judith (Noyes) Webster, born July 15, 1749, died February 14, 1794.

(VI) Jonathan (2) Palmer, second son of Trueworthy and Joanna (Webster) Palmer, was born January 25, 1782, in Loudon, and died at Exeter Mills, Maine, November 24, 1866. He married (first) at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, Anna Osgood, who died within a year. He married (second) April 22, 1810, Martha, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Tuck) Prescott, of Gilmanton, born July 4, 1789, died March 23, 1879.

(VII) Rev. James Monroe Palmer, seventh child of Jonathan (2) and Martha (Prescott) Palmer, was born October 5, 1822, at Exeter Mills. In 1847 he graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, and was principal of the Liberal

Institute of Waterville, for a year beginning in 1847. Entering Bangor Theological Seminary of Bangor, Maine, he was graduated in 1853, and at once engaged in the work of the ministry, serving for fifteen years as pastor of Congregational churches in Maine and New Hampshire. Among his most noted characteristics was his charity. In the third year of the Civil War he entered the work of the United States Christian Commission, visiting camps and prisons and preaching to the Union soldiers. In his later years he was engaged in business in Boston, and his last days were spent at Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he died May 23, 1897. He was a strong Republican, from the organization of the party, and earnest in support of liberal government. He married at Waterville, Maine, December 2, 1853, Caroline Frances Bacon, born January 7, 1830, in that town, daughter of Ebenezer Farwell and Jane (Faunce) Bacon, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1, 1899. The eldest child of this marriage is Charles James, of whom further. Ebenezer F. Bacon, born 1796, was a son of Ebenezer Bacon.

(VIII) Rev. Charles James Palmer, son of Rev. James Monroe and Caroline Frances (Bacon) Palmer, was born November 4, 1854, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He received a liberal education. After thorough preparation he entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. He immediately entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, from which he was graduated in 1878, and in June 19th of that year was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose labors he has continued to the present time. His first work was temporary, in various places, until he was called to the charge of St. Luke's Church at Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in September,

1880. For nineteen years he labored as rector of this society, at the end of which time he resigned and accepted the appointment of county missionary of Berkshire county, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has continued in this capacity since that date, making his home in Lanesboro. In 1885, in collaboration with Rev. Joseph Hooper, he prepared the history of the town of Lanesboro, a feature of the "History of Berkshire County," published in that year by J. B. Beers & Company, of New York, also a history of Lenox and of Richmond and some monographs of Dr. John S. Stone and Professor A. V. G. Allen, both natives of Berkshire county, also numerous sketches of various churches. Some idea may be formed of the extent of his writings when it is stated that nine cards of his writings are to be found in the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C., and seven in the Public Library in Boston, also in many other libraries. In addition to this he has prepared a number of family genealogies of Pittsfield and Berkshire county and that section. Rev. Mr. Palmer holds liberal and broad-minded views, and is a worker for progress in political as well as moral life. He is active in organizing and promoting all charitable undertakings, and highly esteemed and loved by those who have come under his ministrations. He has never sought for official station outside of the work of the ministry. His acquaintance is widely extended, and wherever known he is an object of the most kindly regard. Rev. Mr. Palmer was made a member at Bowdoin College of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an honorary Greek letter fraternity, to which only those of established high scholarship are eligible. He is also eligible to become a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Rev. Mr. Palmer married (first) Janu-

ary 19, 1881, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Helen M. Watson, daughter of Justus Dakin, principal of high school in Boston, and Rosina (Callender) Watson, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, died March 23, 1882, in Lanesboro. She was the mother of a daughter, Helen E. Palmer, born January 23, 1882. Rev. Mr. Palmer married (second) October 15, 1885, Gertrude S. Barnes, of Lanesboro, daughter of Daniel Collins and Harriet Sophia Barnes, born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, 1859, died May 7, 1915. There are two children of this marriage: Edward J. Barnes, born October 3, 1886; and Annie Elizabeth, April 8, 1893. The son graduated in 1912 at Harvard University, and became professor of chemistry at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he died April 3, 1913.

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#### **CRANE, Ellery Bicknell,**

**Genealogist, Antiquarian, Librarian.**

Ellery Bicknell Crane, of Worcester, is a descendant of Henry Crane, who as early as 1655 settled with his brother, Benjamin, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. They were tanners and curriers of leather. After conducting business in company for some years Henry removed to Guilford, previous to 1660, and a few years later became one of the first planters of "Hammonassett," the name having been changed in 1667 to Kenilworth, or Killingworth, that portion now being known as Clinton. About the year 1663 he married Concurrence, daughter of John Meigs, and became one of the leading spirits in this new settlement; was the schoolmaster, and captain of the trainband; appointed one of the commissioners for the town; besides serving on various important committees, locating boundary lines and settling estates. On the death of his brother Benjamin, of Wethersfield,





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*Ellery B. Crane*

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in 1693, he was appointed one of the distributors of his estate. His wife, Concurrency, died October 9, 1708, and he married (second) Deborah Champion, widow of Henry Champion, of Lyme, December 26, 1709. He died April 22, 1711, and his widow married Richard Towner. Of his ten children, three died young: John, Concurrency, Mary, Phebe, Theophilus, Henry, and Mercy, grew to mature years and had families.

(II) Henry Crane, Jr., son of Henry and Concurrency Crane, was born October 25, 1677. He married Abigail, daughter of Robert Flood, of Wethersfield, January 27, 1703-04, and settled in that part of Killingworth afterward set off to Durham. He was one of the original proprietors of Durham, one of the deacons of the Congregational church, and for twenty-eight sessions (1718 to 1740), represented the town in the State Legislature. He was also a military man, and advanced from the ranks through the various stages to captain of the Durham train-band. In 1734 the General Assembly of Connecticut appointed Captain Crane and James Wadsworth, Esq., a committee to return the thanks of the assembly to Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey for the sermon he preached before that body, May 9th, that year, and solicit a copy of the same for publication. In October, 1738, he with Mr. Wadsworth, both of Durham, were again appointed by the assembly, with Captain Samuel Hall, to locate a site for a meeting-house in the parish of Amity, New Haven county, the place known as Woodbridge. He died April 11, 1741. His widow died August 31, 1754. They had children: Silas, born January 25, 1705; Concurrency, 1708; Henry, 1710; Abigail, 1712, died 1724.

(III) Silas Crane, eldest son of Henry, Jr., and Abigail (Flood) Crane, was called Sergeant Silas, for service rendered during the French and Indian wars. He was

also prominent in matters relating to the affairs of both church and state. He resided on a part of the farm of seven hundred and fifty acres left by his father, and here for more than twenty years the two brothers resided, with but a partition deed dividing their estates in about equal parts. He died January 15, 1763. He married Mercy, daughter of Samuel Griswold; she died August 29, 1782. Of their eleven children, three died young: Abigail, Jesse, Silas, Robert G., Eli, Hulda, Ruth, and Frederick, lived to mature age.

(IV) Robert Griswold Crane, fourth child and third son of Silas and Mercy (Griswold) Crane, was born February 18, 1739. He married, October 31, 1765, Mary Camp, daughter of Eleazer Camp, of Durham, she died April 30, 1790. In February, 1791, he married (second) Sybilla Judson, who died January 12, 1808. April 7, 1769, Mr. Crane, with his family, removed from Durham to the town of Bethlehem, where he died March 6, 1820, at the age of eighty, having had eight children: Mary, Robert, Molly, Achsah, Eleazer; Jesse, died young; Phineas and Sarah.

(V) Eleazer Crane, second son of Robert G. and Mary (Camp) Crane, was born December 28, 1773. He married, December 9, 1798, Anna (afterwards called Nancy), daughter of Fletcher Prudden, and his wife, Sarah Treat, who was a daughter of Edmund, and granddaughter of Governor Robert Treat. Mr. Crane first settled on a farm in the town of Woodbury, where his two eldest children were born, but during the summer of 1802 removed to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he purchased wild land and began to improve a farm. He also built a saw mill on the stream called Mohawk creek, where he manufactured lumber until 1807, when owing to the frequent depredations, including theft and murder, on account of the controversy regarding

the boundary line between the United States and Canada, he abandoned all his property, home, mill, and lumber manufactured, and with his family returned to Connecticut, locating in Bethlehem. In 1823 he returned to Colebrook to find that the mill, buildings and lumber had been burned, only the old irons remaining. He rebuilt the farm buildings, cleared up a portion of the land for agricultural products, and there made his home until the year 1836, when the family removed to Wisconsin, and as members of the New England Emigrating Company, helped to settle the town (now city) of Beloit, where he died June 14, 1839. His widow died April 3, 1859. They had five children: Emeline E., Orlando F., Sarah Treat, Robert Prudden; and Nathan F., who died in infancy.

(VI) Robert Prudden Crane, fourth child and second son of Eleazer and Nancy (Prudden) Crane, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, April 17, 1807. Sixteen years of his early life were passed in Bethlehem, Connecticut, where he attended school during the winter terms, and worked on the farm in the summer seasons. After returning with his father's family to Colebrook, in 1823, his time was given to assisting in reestablishing a new home near his birthplace, which, in the absence of the family, had been practically obliterated. Thirsting after rather more than a common school education, he went several winter seasons to the academy at Lancaster, where he was graduated in 1831. For a few years he taught school in the neighboring towns about Colebrook during the winter terms. In the fall of 1836 he joined the New England Emigrating Company, which comprised a dozen or more families from in and about Colebrook, organized for the purpose of migrating to the territory then known as "The Far West." In the winter of 1836-37, Mr. Crane, with one other

member of this company, started on their westward journey, reaching the locality now known as Beloit, Wisconsin, in the early spring of the latter year. Here they "set their stakes," and were soon followed by the remainder of the emigrating company. Mr. Crane had previously married (February 25, 1836) Almira P., daughter of Captain John W. Bicknell and Keziah Paine, his wife. Mr. Crane was active and prominent in the early settlement of Beloit, making his home there until 1881, when to avoid the cold winters he removed to Micanopy, Florida, where he died November 3, 1882. His wife, Almira P., died in Beloit, January 6, 1854, leaving one child, Ellery Bicknell Crane.

(VII) Ellery Bicknell Crane, only child of Robert Prudden and Almira P. (Bicknell) Crane, was born in Colebrook, Coos county, New Hampshire, November 12, 1836. He was a babe when he and his mother rejoined the husband and father in what is now Beloit, Wisconsin, on August 7, 1837. Here the son grew to manhood, receiving his education in private and public schools, Beloit Academy, and the preparatory department of Beloit College. After taking a full course of instruction in single and double entry bookkeeping, he was employed as an accountant in the office of a lumber and grain merchant in his native town. The financial stress of 1857 and 1858 proved so discouraging to the credit system to trade that his employer decided to conduct a cash trade only during the year 1860, and Mr. Crane joined a party of gentlemen bound for California via the overland route. They started on this journey, May, 1860, and Sacramento was reached, October 12th, after an interesting and exciting trip on account of the warlike attitude assumed by the Indians against the whites during that season. Mr. Crane remained on the Pacific coast, passing the time in the States of California and Oregon until the

winter of 1862. In December of that year he left San Francisco to return via the Isthmus of Panama to the east. Reaching New York City, he decided to locate in New England among relations, and proceeding to Boston he secured a position as bookkeeper and salesman for a wholesale and retail lumber dealer, where he remained four years and until his employer sold his business and the accounts were all settled through the hands of Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane located in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1867, and started in business for himself in the lumber trade, establishing a yard and office on Madison street, near Southbridge street, with Jonathan C. French as a partner. Within three months he purchased the interest of Mr. French, and for the greater portion of the succeeding thirty-four years conducted the business alone. On Sunday afternoon, July 8, 1900, a fire was started in some mysterious way from an adjoining building, and his stock and building went up in smoke. As a change in the buildings laws prohibited the erection of wooden storehouses on the site he had occupied the business was given up and Mr. Crane retired from mercantile pursuits and has since devoted his time to historical and genealogical work. For forty years he has been a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, serving four years as vice-president, seventeen years as president, and fourteen years as librarian. On the resignation of the librarian, who had served the society in that capacity for seventeen years or more, Mr. Crane was elected to succeed him and accepted the task on account of his fondness for the work attending the office. During the last two years he has accomplished the large task of rearranging the extensive library of the society, and has also prepared a large amount of literary work along historical and genealogical

lines, and numerous written papers of his have been published with the records of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. He had previously compiled and published "The Rawson Family Memorial," a volume containing the genealogical records of the descendants of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and "Crane Family Genealogy," in two volumes. Many of the careful and exhaustive family records contained in the "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County" are also from his pen.

During Mr. Crane's residence in Worcester he has been active in public matters, and as a Republican in politics has endeavored to do what he could to promote the public weal, as he viewed it from his standpoint. Although he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has since voted the Republican ticket in the main, he is not a rank partisan, for he believes in principles first and in party second. As a proof of the confidence reposed in him, we have but to call attention to the honors he has received at the hands of his fellow townsmen. He has occupied a seat in both branches of the city council for the city of Worcester, and also been a representative in the general court, and as senator, and reelected in each instance, thus receiving the complimentary vote of his constituents. While a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, in the House he was a member of the committees on constitutional amendments and election laws. When in the Senate, on election laws, roads and bridges, street railways and taxation, serving as chairman of the latter, and also as chairman of the committee on parishes and religious societies.

Mr. Crane was for several years one of the directors of the Worcester Board of Trade: for three years president of the Builders' Exchange; several years presi-

dent of the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire; president of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association in 1890 and 1891; and for many years has been one of the board of trustees for the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

Mr. Crane married, in 1859, Salona A. Rawson, daughter of George and Lois (Aldrich) Rawson. They had one son, Morton Rawson Crane.

**TUCKER, George Henry,**

**Financier, Enterprising Citizen.**

Robert Tucker, the pioneer ancestor of the family, was born in England in 1604, died at Milton, Massachusetts, March 11, 1682. He is supposed to have come to this country with a company from Weymouth, England, with the Rev. Dr. Hull, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he was living in 1635. Later he removed to Gloucester, and there held the office of recorder. He returned to Weymouth, and held several important offices there. About 1662, when the town of Milton was incorporated, he removed to it and purchased, in several lots on Brush Hill, about one hundred and seventeen acres. He was active in church work, and a member of the church committee. He married Elizabeth Allen, probably a sister of Deacon Henry Allen. Children: Sarah, James, Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin, of further mention; Ephraim, Manasseh, Sumner, Mary.

(II) Benjamin Tucker, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Allen) Tucker, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1646, and died, intestate, February 27, 1713-14. In 1683 the town of Roxbury accepted the grant which was made to them in that year of a tract of land seven miles square, which was soon after called New Roxbury, and is now known as Woodstock. It was settled mostly by people

from Roxbury, and Benjamin Tucker had a lot there numbered "32 of the third range of the second division," as they were laid out by the surveyor. In 1684 he, in company with others from Roxbury and vicinity, purchased what is now the town of Spencer, Massachusetts, and in 1686 the same parties purchased what is now known as the town of Hardwick. He married Ann Payson, daughter of Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson, of Dorchester, and a niece of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. Children: Benjamin, of further mention; Ann, Jonathan, Ephraim, Eben, Cheney, Mary, Edward, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann.

(III) Benjamin (2) Tucker, son of Benjamin and Ann (Payson) Tucker, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1670, and died in 1728. He came into possession of part of the lands in Spencer and Leicester, Massachusetts, which his father and others had purchased from the Indians. He was chosen constable in 1710, refused to serve, for which he was fined five pounds. He married (first) Sarah ———; (second) Elizabeth Williams, born in Roxbury, October 1, 1672, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Wise) Williams, and granddaughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Stratton) Williams. Robert Williams was born probably in Norwich, England, about 1593; came to America in 1637, and was admitted a freeman in Roxbury, May 2, 1638. Only child by the first marriage: Sarah, who married Thomas Heron, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Children by second marriage: Ann; Elizabeth, married Daniel Weld; Benjamin, married Mary Warren, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Stephen, of further mention; Henry; Catherine; Samuel.

(IV) Stephen Tucker, son of Benjamin (2) and Elizabeth (Williams) Tucker, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts,

September 23, 1704-05, and settled in Leicester, Massachusetts. He married (first) May 31, 1739, Hannah Parks; (second) in 1750, Mary, daughter of Onesephrus and Mary (Saunderson) Pike, probably from Shrewsbury. Children by first marriage: Hannah, Stephen, John, of further mention; Lucy, Rebekah.

(V) John Tucker, son of Stephen and Hannah (Parks) Tucker, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1742, and died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 10, 1818. In early manhood he moved to Berkshire county. He married Thankful Eggleston, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and after his marriage removed to Stockbridge. His wife died August 31, 1794, at the age of forty-nine years. Children: Olive, Joseph, of further mention; John, Stephen, Lovisa.

(VI) Joseph Tucker, son of John and Thankful (Eggleston) Tucker, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 12, 1772, and died August 25, 1847. After his marriage he settled in Lenox, Massachusetts, where he was an attorney-at-law. He was register of deeds from the middle district of Berkshire county from 1801 to 1847, and county treasurer from 1813 until his death. His name is in a list of Episcopalians in Lenox, April 3, 1797. He married, March 18, 1802, Lucy Newell, born August 7, 1772, died March 18, 1830, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Dodge) Newell, the former of whom died in Kinderhook, the latter, who was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1744, died in Pittsfield; granddaughter of Joshua and Margaret (Conant) Dodge. Children: William Samuel, born December 17, 1802; George Joseph, of further mention; John Charles, born August 30, 1806, died March 26, 1809; Lucy Lovisa, born March 26, 1808; John, born February 9, died February 11, 1811; Mary,

born May 23, 1814, died unmarried in 1881; Maria, born June 22, 1818.

(VII) George Joseph Tucker, son of Joseph and Lucy (Newell) Tucker, was born at Lenox, Massachusetts, October 17, 1804, and died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1878. He matriculated at Williams College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1822. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Lenox. He was register of deeds from 1847 to 1876, with the exception of three years; and he was county treasurer from 1847 until his death, a period of thirty-one years. He married (first) in Syracuse, New York, September 27, 1829, Eunice Sylvia Cook, daughter of Benjamin Warren and Louisa (Kasson) Cook, and granddaughter of Hezekiah and Lydia Cook; he married (second) at Middletown, Connecticut, August 5, 1854, Harriet Sill, daughter of Thomas and Clarissa Sill, and granddaughter of Captain Micah Sill, of Lyme, Connecticut. Children by first marriage: Joseph, of further mention; Elizabeth, born May 22, 1835, died unmarried; Maria, born November 28, 1837, died unmarried; Benjamin, born July 14, 1842, died in infancy. Children by second marriage: Harriet Matilda, born April 28, 1846, married Oliver Peck and has children: Sarah Tucker and Henry Oliver; Sarah Sill, born October 23, 1847, is unmarried; Caroline Sill, born June 5, 1850, is also unmarried; George Henry, of further mention.

(VIII) Judge Joseph (2) Tucker, son of George Joseph and Eunice Sylvia (Cook) Tucker, was born in Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 21, 1832, and was prepared for college at the Lenox Academy. He matriculated in the sophomore class at Williams College,

and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1851. Commencing the study of law in the office of Rockwell & Colt, at Pittsfield, he pursued it at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Berkshire county in 1854. A short period was spent at Detroit, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois, and in 1857 he opened an office at St. Louis, Missouri; but returned East in 1860 and opened an office in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he practiced until September, 1862. He then enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, becoming first lieutenant of Company D. While this regiment was encamped near New York, he was appointed acting adjutant-general of Banks' expedition in New York City. Shortly after its arrival at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he was appointed a member of the staff of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Gulf. At the battle of Plain's Store, near Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 21, 1863, he was severely wounded. He returned to Lenox in July of that year. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Great Barrington in November, 1865, and represented Southern Berkshire in the State Senate in 1866 and 1867. In 1868 Chief Justice Chase appointed him United States Register in Bankruptcy for the Tenth Massachusetts Congressional District. He served as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts from 1869 to 1872. He was appointed justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire in 1873, and held the office up to his death. For three years he was president of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, and was president of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company. He died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 29, 1907. Judge Tucker married, September 20, 1876, Elizabeth Bishop, who died February 9, 1880,

youngest daughter of Judge Henry W. and Sarah (Buckley) Bishop.

(VIII) George Henry Tucker, youngest child of George Joseph and Harriet (Sill) Tucker, was born at Lenox, Massachusetts, September 12, 1856. He graduated from Williams College in the class of 1878, and in the same year succeeded his father as county treasurer, being the incumbent of this office until his resignation from it in July, 1902, when he assumed the duties of cashier of the Pittsfield National Bank, which he held until 1905, at which time he was elected to the presidency of this institution. He holds official positions in various other important enterprises, being a director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company since 1888, and a member of the finance committee of this corporation since 1894; a trustee of the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield; a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield up to 1902; a member of the board of directors of the Housatonic National Bank of Stockbridge since 1898; a member of the board of directors of the Pittsfield Gas and Coal Company since 1890; member of the board of directors of the Stanley Electric Company until its merger with the General Electric Company; trustee and treasurer of the Berkshire Athenæum and Museum, and trustee of the Boys' Club, of which he was one of the organizers, and in which he has always taken an active interest. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, lodge, chapter and council. He is also a member of the Park Club.

Mr. Tucker married, in Pittsfield, September 7, 1892, Mary Talcott Briggs, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 4, 1853, died November 4, 1895, a daughter of General Henry Shaw Briggs and his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Talcott) Briggs;







*James L. Bowen*

granddaughter of Governor George Nixon Briggs, who was born in Adams, Massachusetts, April 12, 1796, was a member of Congress twelve years, commencing in 1831, and Governor of the State seven years, commencing 1843; he married, in 1818, Harriet Hall, daughter of Ezra and Triphena Hall, of Lanesboro. Mrs. Tucker was a great-granddaughter of Allen and Nancy (Brown) Briggs, of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

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**BOWEN, James Lorenzo,**

**Civil War Veteran, Public Official.**

Man's worth in the world is determined by his usefulness—by what he has accomplished for his fellow men—and the greatest honor and regard are given those whose efforts have been of the greatest benefit to their fellows. Judged by this standard, James Lorenzo Bowen, sealer of weights and measures, at Springfield, Massachusetts, may well be accounted one of the most distinguished citizens of the town. He enjoys a reputation for absolute integrity in every relation of life. His word is regarded as sufficient to guarantee the performance of any duty or task to which he has pledged himself. He does not hold, as do so many at the present time, that success cannot be obtained by honorable methods. On the contrary, his entire career is an exposition of the fact that prosperity and an untarnished name may be won simultaneously.

Orrin M. Bowen, son of James Bowen, was born in Massachusetts in 1820, and died in 1886. He was a cloth fuller and manufacturer all the active years of his life. He married (first) ———, and had one child, now deceased. He married (second) Harriet S. Joy, born in Vermont in 1825, died at Marlboro, Vermont, in August, 1845. Children by this marriage:

James Lorenzo, whose name heads this sketch; Nelson O., served in Company I, First Massachusetts Cavalry, until the close of the Civil War, and was later killed on the railroad, leaving a widow and one child. Mr. Bowen married (third) Martha A. Fuller, and they had two children: Albert Edward, died in Vermont; Arthur H., a farmer in Vermont.

James Lorenzo Bowen, eldest child of Orrin M. and Harriet S. (Joy) Bowen, was born in Marlboro, Windham county, Vermont, April 2, 1842. He received what was considered a practical education in those days in the public schools, and then learned the trade of fulling cloth from his father, with whom he worked until he enlisted, July 25, 1862, at North Adams, to which place the family had removed, in Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Archibald Hopkins. The regiment was organized at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; started for Washington, District of Columbia, September 7, 1862; was under instructions three weeks at Arlington Heights; then joined the Army of the Potomac. His first engagement was at the battle of Fredericksburg, and continued to the battle of Gettysburg, being in the meantime at Marye's Heights, Salem Church, second battle of Fredericksburg, and then at Gettysburg. When in the battle of Winchester, the Thirty-seventh Regiment earned perhaps its highest distinction. On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, during Pickett's charge, Mr. Bowen was severely wounded, being injured in both legs by the explosion of a shell fired by the Confederate battery.

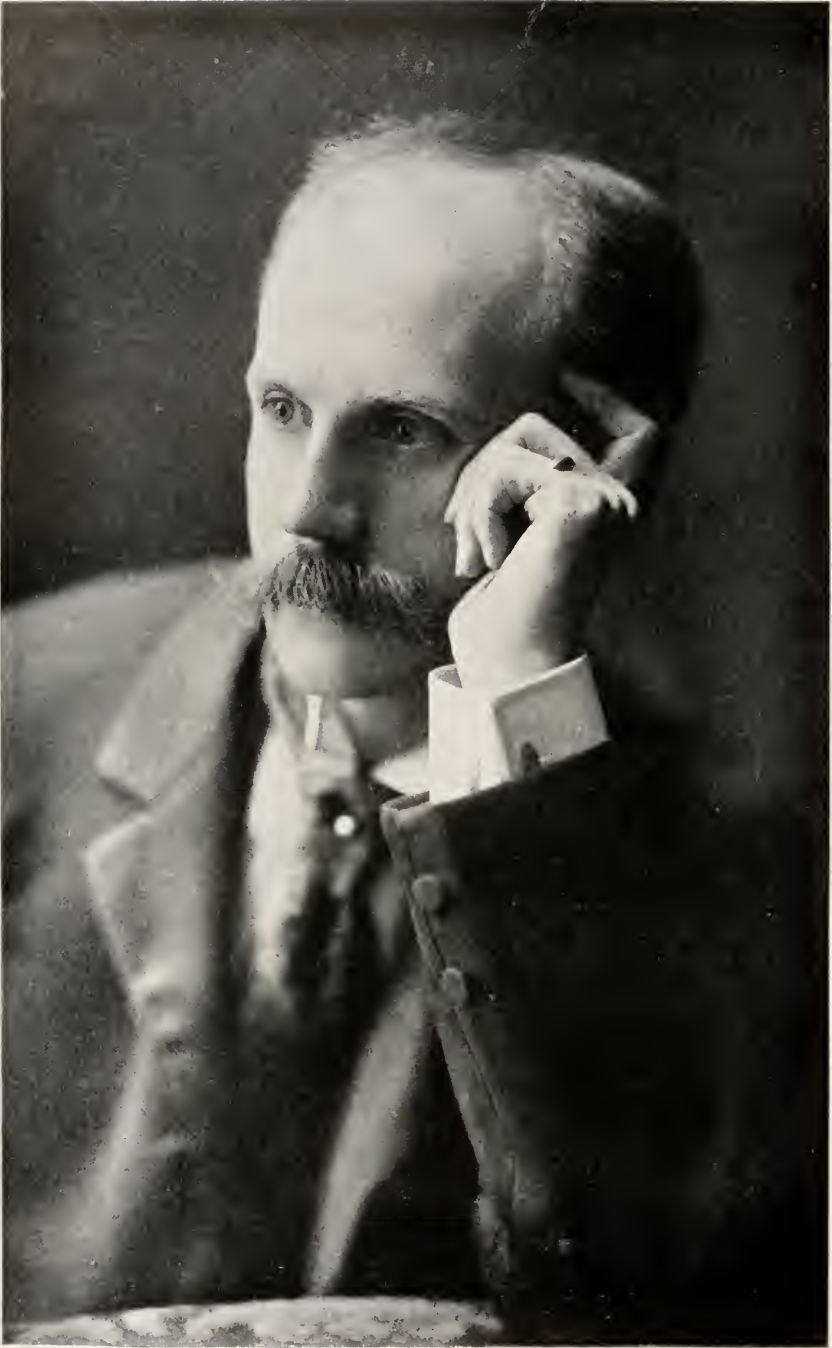
At the close of the war, Mr. Bowen returned to peaceful occupations, being engaged in miscellaneous writing for a period of several years. He wrote about forty or fifty novels and a number of

serial stories. In 1869 he went to North Adams, where he purchased an interest in a local paper and about the same time he began the publication of what was known as "The Temperance Album," and continued this, bringing it to a very prosperous condition, until 1872, when having disposed of his interest in the local paper above referred to, which he had also conducted in a successful manner, he sold "The Temperance Album" to parties in Boston and came to Springfield, Massachusetts, with which city he has since been identified. He formed a connection with "The Springfield Republican" as proof-reader, serving for twelve years, and was in the editorial department until 1890. He was for eight years associated with Clark W. Bryan on the editorial staff of some of his monthly publications, remaining until the latter sold the same. One of these was "Good Housekeeping," of which Mr. Bowen continued editor until it was disposed of to the Phelps Publishing Company in the early part of 1903. In that year he was appointed sealer of weights and measures for Springfield, and is still the incumbent of this important office. He is secretary of the committee on State aid, and in this position practically has charge of all the benefits, that is, the disbursement of funds to needy veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, their widows or dependents. He was a notary public and justice of the peace many years, and was kept busy as a pension claim agent, placing numerous cases before the departments of the Interior and Treasury. In May, 1903, he entered upon his duties as sealer of weights and measures, which position he has since filled in a highly creditable manner. His political affiliations were always with the Republican party, and on account of the wound received at Gettysburg, he went on crutches to the

polls to cast his first vote, which was for President Lincoln, at his second nomination. Mr. Bowen has held official position in the Grand Army of the Republic for more than a quarter of a century. He first joined C. T. Adams Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of North Adams, in 1868, and in 1884 he joined E. K. Wilcox Post, No. 16. He served four years as commander, nine years as adjutant, twelve years as quartermaster, and during the other years has filled various offices. He is serving his second year as a member of the State Department, and is one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home. In the year 1868 he joined the Order of Good Templars, in which he has maintained uninterrupted membership for over forty years, probably the oldest member in the State. He served from 1880 to 1883 as grand chief templar of the State, was an official of this body from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, serving as past grand chief templar, and is now the senior living official, being the oldest in point of service in the State. He and his family are Universalists, and he served a number of years as superintendent of the Sunday school at North Adams. Mr. Bowen is a man of keen intellect, and apart from his other literary labors he compiled a history of his regiment in 1884, which is considered by experts to be the most complete regimental history of the Civil War. In 1888 he compiled a history of "Massachusetts in the Civil War, 1861-1865," which covers one thousand and fifty pages.

Mr. Bowen married, October 3, 1863, Sabra J. Cada, daughter of Joel P. and Finetta A. Cada, of North Adams, and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1913. Children: 1. James Lorenzo, Jr., was killed by an accident at the age of six years. 2. Nelson, twin of





Harlan H. Ballard

James Lorenzo, Jr., died at the age of nine months. 3. Frank Hunter, born February 11, 1867, is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, and was for several years connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor; he spent two years as chief clerk of the Educational Bureau at the time President Taft was Governor-General of the Philippines; he is the owner of a fine farm at Laurel, Maryland; he married, October 3, 1893, Florence E. Gray, and has one child: Nelson Edward Frank, who was educated in the public and high schools. 4. Alfred Monroe, born January 31, 1873, is a resident of Readsboro, Vermont, where he is an electrician in the employ of a chair-making concern; he married (first) Sarah E. White, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who died leaving one child: Alfred M., Jr.; he married (second) June 3, 1914, Hazel Prew, of Readsboro. 5. Edward Nelson, born April 4, 1875; he was educated in the public schools of Springfield, being graduated from the high school, then matriculated at the New York Medical College, from which he was graduated second in his class; he was appointed house surgeon at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and at the end of one year was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, to serve in the Spanish-American War, with the rank of captain; he went with his regiment to Porto Rico, and was honorably mustered out at the expiration of his term of service; he has the wonderful record of treating two hundred and fifty-six fever patients, without the loss of one; some of these were carried for treatment to his bedside, where he himself was suffering with the fever; upon his return he was appointed United States Surgeon in the Department of the Pacific, reported at

San Francisco, where he was assigned to duty at the Presidio, and within three months ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he remained seven years, during the greater part of which he was in service at the front; for a long time he was with the Maccabebe Scouts, was under fire more than one hundred times, and was wounded three times; he returned to the United States with his health in a shattered condition, but careful nursing and the bracing climate of the Pacific coast has caused it to improve greatly; he is the owner of a fine ranch of two hundred and fifty acres in Oregon, and is practicing his profession there; he married Josephine M. Kittell, who died in Springfield. 6. Lorenzo, born May 30, 1881, died December 18, 1904; he married Effie M. Goodell, of West Springfield, and left one son: Ralph Lorenzo, born April 5, 1902. 7. Nettie, who died in infancy. 8. A child, who died in infancy.

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### **BALLARD, Harlan Hoge,**

**Librarian.**

This surname is an ancient one in England, Wales and Ireland, and it took root in America with the colonization of New England.

William Ballard, the first known ancestor of the line herein followed, was born in 1603, died in Andover, Massachusetts, July 10, 1689. He arrived in this country from England in the "James" in 1635, and was one of the earliest settlers of Andover, where he was admitted a freeman, May 2, 1638. His son, Joseph Ballard, was a resident of Andover, Massachusetts, and his death occurred there in 1721. He married (first) Elizabeth Phelps, (second) Mrs. Rebecca Horne. Josiah Ballard, son of Joseph, was born in Andover,

Massachusetts, in 1699, and died there in 1780. He married Mary Chandler. Their son, Josiah (2) Ballard, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1721; served in the Revolutionary War, and died in 1799. He married Sarah Carter. Their son, William Ballard, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, March 23, 1764, settled at Charlemont, Massachusetts, and died in that town, May 25, 1842. He was a captain in the state militia. He married Elizabeth Whitney. Their son, John Ballard, was born in Charlemont, Massachusetts, October 1, 1790, settled in Athens, Ohio, in 1830, and died August 23, 1880. He married Pamela Bennett. Their son, Rev. Addison Ballard, D. D., was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 18, 1822. Williams College conferred upon him the degrees of B. A., M. A. and D. D., and entering the Congregational ministry he held pastorates in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Detroit, Michigan. He held the professorship of Latin at the Ohio University, and that of rhetoric at Williams College; occupied the chair of astronomy, mathematics and natural philosophy at Marietta College; was a professor of Greek and Latin at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, also was professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in the same institution, and was professor of logic in the New York University. One of the principal products of his pen is "Arrows; or The True Aim in Study and Teaching." He married Julia Perkins Pratt, who is widely and favorably known as the author of "Building Stones," "Seven Years from To-night," "Grandmother's Story," "Hole in the Bag" and "Among the Moths and Butterflies." They were the parents of three children: Harlan Hoge, Winifred, and Julia Spaulding.

Harlan Hoge Ballard was born in Athens, Ohio, May 26, 1853. He was graduated from Williams College, B. A.,

with the class of 1874, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1877, and shortly after leaving college he engaged in educational work. For six years, from 1874 to 1880, he was principal of the high school in Lenox, Massachusetts, and from 1880 to 1886 was principal of the Lenox Academy, and while residing in that town he founded the Agassiz Association for the study of nature, which has had over one thousand branches. In 1887 he was chosen librarian and curator of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, and the following year became secretary of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society of Pittsfield. He is curator of the Museum of Natural History and Art, presented to the city of Pittsfield by Zenas Crane, Esq., of Dalton. He was for several years the editor of "Swiss Cross." He is the author of: "Three Kingdoms," 1882; "World of Matter," 1892; "Open Sesame," 1896; "Virgil's Aeneid, translated into English Hexameters," 1902-11, and joint author of: "American Plant Book," 1879; "Barnes' Readers," 1883; and "One Thousand Blunders in English," 1884. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Library Association; member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Royal Arcanum, Country Club and Park Club, Pittsfield, and the National Institute of Social Sciences, and an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Ballard married, August 30, 1879, Lucy Bishop Pike, of Lenox, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Lucy (Bishop) Pike, and granddaughter of Nicholas Pike, who was for many years master of the Newburyport grammar school, and was the author of an arithmetic which was in general use in the public schools of his day. On the maternal side she was a granddaughter of Judge Henry Walker





*Addison Ballard*

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Bishop, of Lenox, and great-granddaughter of Hon. Nathaniel Bishop, of Richmond, Massachusetts. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Ballard: Harlan Hoge, Jr., Elizabeth Bishop, Lucy Bishop, and Margaret.

### **BARD, Henry H.,**

#### **Physician, Hospital Official.**

So great has been the advance made in the science of medicine that the results accomplished by the representatives of the profession seem almost phenomenal. This broader knowledge, however, has been acquired only after the most painstaking, thorough and comprehensive investigation, experiment and research, and to-day the man who is a successful practitioner must be a most earnest, discriminating and appreciative student, continually adding to his professional knowledge through wide reading, and assimilating this knowledge for the benefit of his fellow men. One of the able physicians and surgeons of the younger generations in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is Dr. Henry H. Bard, who was born in Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 30, 1883. His family, which is well known, has been represented in Berkshire county for three generations, covering a period of nearly a century.

The great-grandfather of Dr. Bard was a pioneer settler of Alberta, British Columbia, and there his children were born. He was a carpenter by occupation, and later removed to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he spent his last years. Marcus Bard, his son, removed to Adams, Massachusetts, where he also followed carpentering, and died there in April, 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. He married, in Clarksburg, Anna Eliza-

beth Clark, a daughter of Asa Clark, a pioneer settler in whose honor the town of Clarksburg was named, and where eight generations of the family have now lived. He was the father of seven sons, of whom six are living.

Henry Bard, son of Marcus and Anna Elizabeth (Clark) Bard, was born in Adams, Massachusetts, there spent his entire life, and died in April, 1886. Early in life he engaged in the manufacture of paper and was prominently identified with this line of manufacture until his death. His family for many generations had been connected with the Episcopal church, of which he was also a member. He married Ellen Hewitt, who is still living in Adams, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of the late James Hewitt, well-known as a plaid maker and designer. Mr. and Mrs. Bard were the parents of two children, of whom Dr. H. H. Bard is the only one living.

Dr. Henry H. Bard, only son of Henry and Ellen (Hewitt) Bard, was born in Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 30, 1883. From his earliest childhood he displayed traits of character not usually found so marked in young children; traits which have distinguished him throughout his career, and which have enabled him to achieve the excellent results he has attained. He attended the elementary and high schools of his native town, and from his eleventh year he commenced to be self-supporting. His occupation at that time was as errand boy in a drug store during the hours he could spare from his studies, and each week a certain portion of his earnings was set aside with scrupulous exactitude, to form the nucleus of a fund for later use. His vacations were entirely spent in business occupation, and during the last year he

commenced the study of medicine in the evenings in the office of Dr. J. J. Mahady. In 1904 he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took up his residence in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which town has since that time had the benefit of his professional skill. He became an assistant to Dr. Charles H. Richardson at the opening of the Hillcrest Hospital, and continued in this position for a period of four years, during which time he assisted materially in the upbuilding of this institution, which on the start was very small. In the course of time his services became of such value to the hospital that he now holds the position of first assistant surgeon, and has another to assist him. There are two other physicians on the hospital staff, and twenty-five nurses to attend to the wants of the seventy patients which the hospital is able to accommodate, and this institution, to which he has given so generously of his time and talents, ranks among the leading hospitals of the State.

In 1912 Dr. Bard decided to establish himself in private practice, and the extent of his practice at the present time proves the wisdom of this decision. He opened an office at No. 311 North street, Pittsfield, where he still continues, and his list of patients is constantly and steadily increasing. He has made himself a master in his profession, and has amply demonstrated his ability as a surgeon as well as a physician. He continues the habits which he adopted in earlier years of not allowing a moment to go to waste. Punctually at the appointed hour every morning, Dr. Bard may be found in his office, and there he remains during the stipulated time unless the urgent call of

a suffering mortal necessitates his breaking this self-imposed rule. Neither his personal pleasure nor that of others is allowed to interfere with his professional work and duties and his exactitude in this regard is fully recognized by his patients and appreciated by them to the fullest extent. All of his time not devoted to active practice is given to study along the advanced lines of his chosen profession, and he thus keeps himself firmly fixed in the front ranks of medical practitioners. His affiliation with organizations of varied character and scope is as follows: Member of Berkshire Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Berkshire County Medical Association; member and medical examiner of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Royal Arcanum; surgeon to the police department and fire department and the poor department of the city; member of the Berkshire Club and the City Club.

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**STACY, Frank E.,**

**Mayor of Springfield.**

An enumeration of those men who have conferred honor and dignity upon Springfield, Massachusetts, and who in turn have been honored by their fellow citizens, would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to the record of Frank E. Stacy, mayor of the city. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the admiration and respect which are uniformly accorded him, but through his years of connection with the history of the city and the State, his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life was reached through his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle. He never deviates from what his judgment indicates to be right and honorable between his fellow

men and himself, and never swerves from the path of duty. His abilities are such as to gain him distinction in every field of labor to which he directs his energies. He has contributed in a large measure to the business development and commercial prosperity of the city, and through his broad charity, his benevolence and his kindly spirit, sheds around him much of the sunshine of life. The Stacy family is an old and honored one, and a brief mention of it is in place here.

We must go back to the Stacys of Ballyfield, England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to find the ancestors of the New England families of that name, who have been seated in various parts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts since the days of the Puritans. It is also found that in Colonial times there were Stacys in the provinces of New York and Pennsylvania, of the same stock as the New England families. Mahlon Stacy was one of the lords proprietors of the province of West Jersey, owning one-fourth of one-tenth part of it, a man of great influence and character there, and one of the English landed gentry. In early New England history the name now written Stacy, a form accepted by nearly all the branches of the family, was variously mentioned in town and church records as Stace, Stacey, Stacie, Stacey, Stasy and Stacy, the latter the correct form and used, perhaps, less frequently than some of the others. Hugh Stacy, of the Plymouth Colony, 1621, came to this country in the "Fortune," and subsequently settled in the plantation at Dedham. He was one of the Yorkshire family of his surname, perhaps was of kin to others who followed his example and emigrated from the mother country, and he is credited with having been the first of his

name to have landed on the shores of New England.

Richard Stacy, grandfather of Mayor Stacy, followed farming in Munson, Massachusetts, where he spent his life. The earlier members of the family had been pioneer settlers in that section.

Edwin S. Stacy, son of Richard Stacy, was born in Munson, where he spent his early years, and came to Springfield, Massachusetts, in young manhood. At first he found employment in the Smith & Wesson Pistol Factory, remaining with this concern until 1866, when he founded the E. S. Stacy Machine Company, manufacturers of mill supplies, which is now being conducted by his son. At the time of his death he was one of the most prominent men in the city, respected and admired by all with whom he was associated. He numbered his friends by the scores, and was noted for his kindly spirit and uprightness. He was a member of the city council, 1875-76; in the Legislature, 1885 and 1900; and for many years served as one of the overseers of the poor, being the incumbent of this office at the time of his death, and had served as chairman of the board for a period of twelve years. He held high rank in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree as a Knights Templar. He was a member with his family of Christ Episcopal Church. He married Martha J. Pomeroy, who died at the age of seventy-five years. She was a daughter of Henry Pomeroy, whose father served in the Revolution. The Pomeroy family had been located there for many years, six generations lying buried in Cherry Lane Cemetery. Henry Pomeroy served as a member of the school committee in 1850, and also as a member of the Legislature, and was an alderman in Springfield in 1857-58. Mr.

and Mrs. Stacy had children: Richard H., Harry W., Frank E., whose name heads this sketch; Fred Pomeroy.

Mayor Frank E. Stacy was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 26, 1871. He acquired his educational advantages in the elementary and high schools of his native city, being graduated from the last mentioned in the class of 1890 as the president of his class. Upon the completion of his education he became associated with his father in business, with which his brothers are also identified, his share of the undertaking being to look after the financial affairs of the enterprise. The company conducts its business along enterprising and progressive lines, yet with an amount of conservatism which keeps it within safe boundaries. Mr. Stacy was elected a member of the common council in 1904-05-07-08, serving as president during the last-mentioned year, and was again elected in 1909. He was elected alderman in 1912, reelected in 1913, again in 1914, being president of the board of aldermen in the last-mentioned year, and in the fall was elected mayor of the city to serve 1915-16, and received the largest majority ever received by any mayor of the city. Since taking office he has distinguished himself by carrying through the project to build the great bridge across the Connecticut river. This he did within six months of his inauguration, although the project had come up before the city councils and the mayors of the city for the past fifteen years. From the time he attained his majority he had taken an active part in the public affairs of the city—was a member of the water front commission and the commission for building municipal structures, costing more than a million dollars. He and his family are members of Christ Church, where he led the choir for many

years, an office in which he is now succeeded by his son. His affiliation as a member with organizations of varied scope and character is as follows: Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, up to the thirty-second degree; Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Patriarchs Militant, Uniformed Rank, also of the Odd Fellows; Springfield Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Springfield Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Paramount Lodge, Order of Moose; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Nyasset Club; Oxford Club; Manchonis Club; Tatasic Club of Lake Quinsigamund, Worcester, Massachusetts; Trinity Club; director of the Springfield Boys' Club; a member and director of the Springfield Board of Trade. For many years he has been prominent in musical circles of the city, has been a leader of a number of orchestras, among them being the famous De Soto Orchestra, and is honorary life member of the Hampden County Musicians' Club, composed of four hundred musicians in high standing.

Mayor Stacy married, October 17, 1894, Mabel R. Whitcomb, daughter of R. B. Whitcomb, a prominent business man of Springfield. They have children: Ruth N., Fred Pomeroy, Helen W., and Madeleine Billings. The home is one of open-handed hospitality, and the social gatherings there are attended by people of the highest type of intellectual culture.

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**EASTMAN, Alexander C.,**

**Physician, Specialist.**

Dr. Alexander C. Eastman, of Springfield, prominent in medical societies and in the practice of his profession, is a de-

scendant of an ancient New England family, which has contributed many notable citizens to his native land. This very numerous family has spread throughout New England and the Middle and Western States.

(I) Roger Eastman, the founder of the family in America, was born in Wales in 1611, and was a pioneer settler of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he died December 16, 1694. He came from Langford, County of Wilts, England, and sailed from Southampton in April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence." It is believed that his real rank was concealed for political reasons on account of the English emigration laws. He received lands in the first division of Salisbury, and subsequently other grants. His wife, Sarah (Smith) Eastman, was born in 1621, and died in Salisbury, March 11, 1697. They were members of the church there.

(II) Their sixth son, Joseph Eastman, was born November 8, 1650, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and settled as early as 1682 in Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died April 4, 1692. He was a soldier of King Philip's War. His wife, Mary (Tilton) Eastman, born February 8, 1649, was a daughter of Hon. Peter and Elizabeth Tilton, of Hadley, formerly of Windsor, Connecticut. Peter Tilton was magistrate, representative and judge in Hadley.

(III) Their eldest son, Joseph Eastman, was born August 2, 1683, in Hadley, Massachusetts, was student of Rev. Williams, of Deerfield, when the Indians made their raid upon that town, and was by them carried away as a captive. After three years as a prisoner in Canada, he returned to Hadley and settled on his maternal grandfather's farm, the Tilton estate, where he died September 29, 1769. He was long a deacon of the church at Hadley. He married, November 22, 1711, Mercy Smith, born July 3, 1694, died Jan-

uary 10, 1784, in her ninetieth year, daughter of John and Mary (Root) Smith.

(IV) Their eldest son, Joseph Eastman, born February 1, 1715, in Hadley, Massachusetts, lived in that portion of the town which was set off as Amherst. He took an active part in all the affairs of the town, served for some years as one of the selectmen, and also represented the town at a number of conventions. He served five months and two days in Captain Dickinson's company of the Revolutionary army in 1778, and his son, Joseph, was a member of the same company, serving two years. Joseph Eastman, Sr., died October 23, 1793. He married, May 17, 1746, Sarah Ingraham, born September 25, 1725, daughter of John and Lydia (Boltwood) Ingraham, of Hadley, a granddaughter of John Ingraham, a pioneer settler of that town.

(V) The third son of this marriage, John Eastman, born May 7, 1751, in Amherst, Massachusetts, resided there until his death, May 6, 1829. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as private in Lieutenant Noah Dickinson's company of Colonel Elisha Porter's (Hampshire) regiment, on the alarm from Providence. He was also a member of Captain Reuben Dickinson's company, serving five and one-half months. He married, December 22, 1779, Hephzibah, daughter of John Keyes. She died in 1837.

(VI) Their eldest son, Joseph Eastman, born November 4, 1783, in Amherst, Massachusetts, removed to New York state in 1814, and died there in the town of Bleecker, Fulton county. He married, July 24, 1806, Lois Root, of Montague, Massachusetts, born September 19, 1786, died February 14, 1810, daughter of Martin and Lucinda (Clay) Root. She was the mother of two sons: Rilus, born November 23, 1807, and Lucius Root, of further mention.

(VII) Rev. Lucius Root Eastman, second son of Joseph and Lois (Root) Eastman, was born September 15, 1809, in Amherst, Massachusetts, was graduated from Amherst College, became a clergyman, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Sharon, Massachusetts, for some years, removing later to Boston, where he was a missionary, and died at the age of seventy-six years. He married, at Sharon, November 28, 1837, Sarah Ann Beldon, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Their eldest son, Rev. Lucius Eastman, was born January 25, 1839, at Sharon, Massachusetts. He was educated chiefly at home, under his father's supervision, was graduated from Amherst College in 1857, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1861. His first charge was at Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he was pastor of the Second Congregational Church, and moved thence to Braintree, Massachusetts, later to Somerville, the same state. In 1870 he became pastor of the church at Framingham, Massachusetts, where he continued his active labors until 1909, and where he still resides, now living retired. He is one of the oldest pastors in point of service in the state of Massachusetts. He married (first) Octavia Yale Smith, (second) Rebecca Crane, and there were three children by the first marriage and several by the second. Children: Rev. George, of Orange, New Jersey; Osgood F., a banker in Omaha, Nebraska; Lucius R., president of Hill Brothers, New York; Dr. Alexander C., of further mention; Rufus P., engaged in the insurance business in New York; H. Keyes, in Brooklyn, with his brother, Lucius R., as assistant superintendent of the factory; John, an insurance broker in Boston; Arthur, deceased; Helen and Margaret, died in childhood.

(IX) Dr. Alexander C. Eastman, of Springfield, spent his early years in Fram-

ingham, where he was a student in the public schools, and entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated, after which he entered the medical department of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1900. After one year in hospital work, he began practice at South Framingham, Massachusetts, where he continued three years, and was subsequently located four years in Southboro, Massachusetts. In 1907 he established himself in Springfield, where he makes a specialty of children's diseases, and has built up a large practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Association, New England Pediatric Society, Academy of Medicine of Springfield, of which he was secretary three years, Springfield Medical Society, of which he was secretary and treasurer three years, and was subsequently vice-president and president. He is a member of the college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi. He was the founder of the Baby Feeding Association, of which he was medical director, and is now president.

Dr. Eastman married, June 7, 1905, Katherine Scranton, born in Madison, Connecticut. Children: Alice Scranton, Hamilton C., and Rebecca H.

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#### FRANKLIN, Albert Barnes, Jr.,

##### **Insurance Actuary.**

The acquirement of honorable success, based upon unflinching diligence and straightforward business methods, would alone entitle one to representation in a history of the men of prominence of Springfield, Massachusetts, but while Albert Barnes Franklin, Jr., ranks with the prosperous business men of the city, he is identified with various organizations and measures which have had direct bearing upon the welfare of the city and have





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proven an element toward that higher civilization which recognizes the obligation of man to his fellowmen. His family has been well-known in New England many years.

Benjamin F. Franklin, his grandfather, who were born in Putnam, Vermont, later removed to Eastern Massachusetts. He was the proprietor of the Roxbury Tavern, which was the first stop out of Boston. He also owned a livery stable which is still in active operation under the name of Franklin's Livery Stable. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was an active member of the committee which selected the site for the Amoskeag Agricultural College. He married Clara Stowell, granddaughter of Captain David Stowell, famous as a hero of the Revolution, and both died in Boston. Children: Benjamin Edward, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ira, of Dorchester, Massachusetts; Charles, a resident on the old homestead; Henry, deceased; Albert Barnes, of further mention; Helen, who died young.

Albert Barnes Franklin, son of Benjamin F. and Clara (Stowell) Franklin, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 28, 1852, and attended the public schools of Boston. He was preparing for entrance to college at the Roxbury Latin School, when ill health obliged him to abandon the idea of a college course. He entered the employ of J. J. Walworth & Company, now The Walworth Manufacturing Company, in the summer of 1869, and during the first four years he was with this concern was engaged in learning practically the work of a steam-fitter. Five years were then spent in making plans and estimates for the same firm, and in contracting for heating apparatus. Late in 1878 he established himself in business independently, commencing on a small scale. Early in 1882 he formed a

limited partnership with his brother, Benjamin E., this enabling him to extend his field of operations, and the association was continued until 1891, and he was alone from that time until his death in July, 1914. His annual transactions amounted to more than a quarter of a million dollars. He constructed some of the largest heating and ventilating plants in New England, among the buildings he supplied being the New State House extension, the Asylum for Chronic Insane at Medfield, and many other public and private buildings. He was vice-president of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School in Melrose. He was a member of The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association, of the Congregational Club, and the Boston Sunday School Superintendents' Union. He married, September 30, 1874, Helen Frances Jenness, daughter of Sylvester and Emily (Hobbs) Jenness. Sylvester Jenness was a native of England, and a mechanic, and worked at his trade in America many years. He went to California during the "gold fever" of 1849, and died at the age of fifty-five years as a direct result of the ailments contracted through the hardships he was called upon to endure while west. He had two children: Helen Frances, mentioned above, and a son who died in early youth. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin had children: Lillian, married Ernest Carr, of Melrose, Massachusetts; Lawrence, of Melrose; Ralph, with Lawrence controlling the large business established by their father; Isabella E., a teacher, of Mason, New Hampshire; Clara, married Enos Smith Stockbridge, a prominent attorney of Baltimore, Maryland; Albert B., whose name heads this sketch.

Albert Barnes Franklin, Jr., son of Albert Barnes and Helen Frances (Jen-

ness) Franklin, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 22, 1877. He attended the public schools of Melrose, spent three years in Andover Academy, from which he was graduated, then matriculated at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While a student at the college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In the year of his graduation he accepted a position with the Western Electric Company of New York, and the following year was made manager of the Barney Ventilating Fan Works in Boston, an office he filled until October, 1908, when he became a special agent for the New England Life Insurance Company, and retained this position until April 1, 1910. At that time he became manager for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for the counties of Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin, with offices at No. 1 Court House Place, Springfield, Massachusetts. He has served as president of the Western Massachusetts Life Underwriters' Association. He is a Republican in his political views, was elected a member of the City Council for 1913-14, and in the fall of the last mentioned year was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen for a term of two years, and is serving as a member of the Finance Committee. He is a member of Winthrop Club, has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Finance Committee of Park Memorial Baptist Church.

Mr. Franklin married, in 1903, Edith Bradbury, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Sarah (Woodman) Bradbury, the former a prominent druggist of Boston. Mrs. Franklin was educated at Melrose and at the Boston University. She has served as president of the Forest Park

Mothers' Club, and at present is president of White Street Mothers' Club, and a member of the Prudential Committee of the church. The fine residence of the family is in Springfield, and was erected by Mr. Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin are the parents of the following children: Sarah Bradbury, born in 1907; Albert Barnes, the third of the name, born in 1909.

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**MERRIAM, William C. B.,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

Among the successful business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, is William Cullen Bryant Merriam, who is associated with a number of enterprises, and who has also taken part in the public life of the city.

The surname of Meriam or Merriam is derived from two ancient Saxon words—Mirige and Ham—meaning pleasant or merry home. The ancient spelling was Merryham, Meriham and Merihan. The family was formerly quite numerous in England, in County Kent; as early as 1295 we find the name in England, in County Sussex, and frequently afterwards in County Kent.

George H. Merriam, grandfather of William C. B. Merriam, was a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his death also occurred. He was a musician by profession, and also a poet of note.

George F. Merriam, son of George H. Merriam, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, prior to the Civil War. He enlisted, February 10, 1864, in Company I, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was in charge of the heavy pontoon bridge across the Potomac river. He kept a very complete and interesting diary of the events of this stirring time, which is now in the possession of his son. He was

honorably discharged from service in September, 1865. At the close of the war he was appointed railway mail agent, between Springfield, Massachusetts, and Newport, Vermont, and held this position for a period of twenty-three years. He was a charter member of the Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield; commander of Baxter Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a public speaker of considerable ability, and at one time stumped the state in the interests of the Republican party. In association with a Mr. Livingston, he put in an underground telephone, as an experiment, along Ashley and Cedar streets. His death occurred in January, 1892. He married Emma M. Wheeler, whose grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War. Of their eight children, among whom there were two sets of twins, all died in infancy with the exception of: G. Frank, a resident of Springfield, president of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, and a bank director, who married Ida Towne, of Springfield, and William Cullen Bryant, of whom further.

William Cullen Bryant Merriam was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 28, 1872. He was the youngest child of his parents, and at a suitable age commenced his education at the public schools. Later he became a student at Moody's School at Mount Hermon, and when he had completed his education there he took up the study of pharmacy. For a time he acted as a relief clerk, then purchased the drug business of Mr. Vaughn, at the corner of Main and Adams streets, removing to the Winthrop Block in 1907, where he still continues. He is now serving his second term as president of the Springfield Pharmacists' Association, after having been secretary of this organization four years. He is now serving his second three-year term as secre-

tary of the board of trustees of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is secretary of the building committee having in charge the new Springfield Lodge Building on State street. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, was elected from the Sixth Ward a member of the common council of Springfield, and entered upon the duties of this office, January, 1915. He is a member of the enrollment committee and of the committee of elections and returns.

Mr. Merriam married, in June, 1909, May Belle Brown, daughter of Frank I. and Ella (Corliss) Brown, and they reside at No. 24 Winthrop street.

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#### BLANCHARD, Randall Howard,

##### Prominent Physician.

The wisdom of specializing on the practice of a profession that has developed so broadly upon many lines as that of medicine and surgery cannot be gainsaid and is being more resorted to each year. Dr. Randall Howard Blanchard, of Pittsfield, whose name introduces this sketch, is a practitioner of that type. The family from which he is descended is an old one, and its origin is interesting.

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 progenitors from others of the same personal name. The family in England is ancient but not extensive. The coat-of-arms borne by the family in Wiltshire and Somersetshire is 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.

Enos Blanchard, grandfather of Dr. Blanchard, was a resident of Cumberland, or nearby towns, Maine, was a sea captain, spending all his life at sea, and died at the age of eighty years. He married Jane ———, also of that section, and their children, all of whom are living at the present time (1915) are as follows: Enos; George; William, of further mention; Solomon; Isabel, married Edward Wilson.

William Blanchard, son of Enos and Jane Blanchard, was born in Cumberland, Maine. For many years he was a merchant, dealing successfully in groceries, hay, grain, feed, etc., in Cumberland, Maine. He later retired and is now making his home with his son, Dr. Blanchard. He married Harriet Sturdivant, who was born in 1850, a descendant of an old Cumberland family. Their only child is the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Blanchard died in 1899. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the Masonic fraternity; the Improved Order of Red Men, of Cumberland; Knights of Pythias; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Portland, Maine.

Dr. Randall Howard Blanchard, son of William and Harriet (Sturdivant) Blanchard, was born at Portland, Maine, May 3, 1872. He received his initial schooling in Portland, and took his academic course at St. Johnsbury, during which latter period he decided upon the adoption of the medical profession, and took up the study of medicine in conjunction with his general studies under the preceptorship of Dr. J. E. Hartshorn, a leading physician of that locality. In 1893 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College (since merged with the Medical Department of

New York University), and was graduated with the class of 1896. During the following year he had the advantage of service in various hospitals of New York City, and then entered upon general practice at Deering, Maine, where he remained for one year. His preceptor, Dr. Hartshorn, having in the meantime specialized his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. Blanchard determined upon following in his footsteps, and pursued his subsequent studies along these lines under Dr. Hartshorn, adding thereto the prescribed clinical course in Dr. Knapp's Hospital, and in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. He then established himself in practice in St. Johnsbury, where he remained until 1902, when he came to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he has since made his residence, and here he has built up a very large practice and is recognized as a leader in his specialties, and is widely and favorably known in Western Massachusetts. He is one of the staff of physicians of the House of Mercy, Pittsfield. He was formerly a member of the Maine Medical Society, and since 1903 has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the Park Club. His fraternal affiliation is with Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsfield, and with the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of that order.

Dr. Blanchard married, June 16, 1899, Caroline Harris, born in Portland, a daughter of John S. and Abbie Harris, of Portland, Maine, the former a well known accountant now living retired. Children: Norman Harris, Kenneth William, Randall Howard and Caroline Sturdivant. The family residence is at No. 40 Commonwealth avenue.

**DAMON, Alonzo Willard,****Insurance Actuary, Financier.**

From a worthy line of New England ancestry, Alonzo Willard Damon inherits the temperament, intellectual force and fidelity which have made him a leader among the business men of the Old Bay State. The name is of French origin, and is found at Blois and Cherbourg, France, in very early records. It appears as d'Amon and Damen, and in the early records of Scituate, Massachusetts, it is spelled Daman and in several other forms.

John Damon, the immigrant, came from Kent, England, whence many of the settlers of Scituate came, while a youth, with his guardian, William Gilson, accompanied by his sister Hannah. Their mother was a sister of Gilson. They appear to be related to John Damon, of Reading, Massachusetts, a pioneer of that town. By will of William Gilson, John Damon inherited Gilson's residence on Kent street, Scituate, and his lot on the "third cliff." Later he and his sister were declared sole heirs of William Gilson, who died childless. John Damon was an educated man, and filled important stations in the Plymouth Colony, serving as assistant, and was in the Governor's Council. In the Indian wars he commanded the Scituate troops at the same time that Miles Standish was in command at Plymouth. He married (first) Katharine, daughter of Henry Merritt; (second) Martha Howland, of Plymouth, who survived him, and married (second) Peter Bacon, of Taunton. Children of first marriage: Deborah; John, baptized in Scituate, where he made his home, and married Lucy Bowker, a daughter of John and Ann (Wright) Bowker, and their children were: Simeon, born August 25, 1781; Elijah, mentioned below;

Lucy, November 19, 1784; Delight Bowker, October 25, 1786; Daniel, November 25, 1788; Ruth, October 4, 1790; Lydia, baptized May 22, 1791; Jude Litchfield, born August 19, 1792; Samuel Litchfield, August 9, 1794; Anna, August 12, 1796.

Elijah Damon, second son of John and Lucy (Bowker) Damon, was born January 1, 1783, in Scituate, where he married, November 24, 1811, Sally Sears, born August 21, 1784, in Scituate, daughter of Peter and Susan (Collamore) Sears, of that town. Five children are recorded in Scituate: Davis, mentioned below; Sarah, born October 15, 1814; Lucy, May 23, 1817; Hosea, April 29, 1819; Susannah Collamore, May 30, 1824.

Davis Damon, eldest child of Elijah and Sarah (Sears) Damon, was born July 5, 1812, in Scituate, and lived in that part of the town now set off as the town of Norwell. He married in his native town, Lucy Damon, born June 9, 1816, daughter of Luther and Alice (Nash) Damon, of Scituate. Two children are recorded in Scituate: Lucy Ann, born July 22, 1845, and Alonzo Willard, of further mention.

Alonzo Willard Damon was born February 11, 1847, in South Scituate, now Norwell, Massachusetts. He received his educational training in the public schools of Boston, where he made the best use of his opportunities in preparing for an active life, toward which his ambition beckoned. At the age of fifteen years he began his insurance career by entering the office of the Washington Fire & Marine Insurance Company, as a clerk. Here his industrious application and ready grasp of details gained the favorable notice of his superiors and he was rapidly promoted until, in 1880, he was made secretary of the company. This position he filled with notable efficiency for a period of seven years, when he re-

signed to become special agent of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After one year of this service he transferred his activities to the service of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, with which he has been identified up to the present time. As a practical insurance man he has few equals in the field, and he readily advanced in position with the company from his first connection with it. From 1891 to 1895 he filled the office of assistant secretary, and was elevated to the presidency in 1895. During his connection with it, the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company has made rapid growth, and has come to be the largest fire insurance organization in the Commonwealth. To Mr. Damon is due the credit for much of this prosperity, and he is recognized among insurance men of the United States as a leader in his especial line. That this estimation of the ability of Mr. Damon is a widespread one, the following extract from an article on the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, which appeared in "The Insurance Journal and New England Underwriter," the oldest insurance journal established and continuously published in New England, in the issue of March 19, 1915, will amply testify:

The results above outlined could have been obtained only by both underwriting and executive management of the highest order. The banner period of the company—the past twenty years—has had the directing hand of President A. W. Damon. In fact, it is not too much to say that the remarkable success achieved has been due directly to his masterful management, aided, as he has always been, by a corps of able, efficient, and devoted assistants—a condition precedent to notable accomplishment. Mr. Damon is recognized everywhere as the peer of the ablest underwriters and company managers that this country has ever produced. He has

had more than fifty years' continuous experience in insurance work, having begun as a clerk in the office of a Boston company in 1862. After twenty-five years' service there, during which time he rose to the official position of secretary of the company, he had several years' experience in the New England field as special agent, from which he was called to the home office of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company to fill the position of assistant secretary, and from which he was advanced to the presidency, as already stated, in 1895. Mr. Damon's qualifications for the position he has filled for twenty years with so much credit to himself and his company are not confined, however, to his underwriting and executive ability. He has admittedly but few if any superiors as a financier, his notable success in handling the company's large assets in a manner to produce the best possible results, having won unstinted praise from representative financiers and insurance company officials in all parts of the country. The company's annual statements of income bear further incontrovertible witness to his exceptional acumen in handling investments. By the work one knows the workman.

In 1910-1911 Mr. Damon served as president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. His company occupies a splendid building in Springfield, one of the finest in the world, devoted exclusively to the care and prosecution of its own business. Mr. Damon is interested in several business enterprises of Springfield, to whose prosperity his fine executive ability has contributed in no small degree. He is a director of the Third National Bank of Springfield, and a trustee of the Springfield Institution for Saving, and the New England Investment & Security Company. He is also a director of the Springfield Street Railway Company, the Holyoke Water Power Company and the Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works. Mr. Damon appreciates the duty of every American citizen to participate in the control of public affairs through the ballot, but does not desire political station. He acts with the Repub-



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William H. Daggett.

lican party, and has consented to serve his city as a member of its Sinking Fund Commission.

Mr. Damon married, in Boston, in 1869, Marie Snow Higgins, who died in 1871 after the birth of a son, Willard Sweetser, who died in Springfield, May 24, 1892.

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### DAGGETT, William Henry,

#### **Chief of Springfield Fire Department.**

William Henry Daggett is descended from a family which is very ancient in England, where the name appears to be generally spelled in the form used by him, though sometimes written Doget. Numerous families of the name have been traced for many generations in England in widely separated sections of the kingdom.

The American ancestor was John Daggett, baptized November 1, 1602, in Boxford, Suffolk, England. He came with Governor Winthrop's fleet to America in 1630, and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in May, 1673. No record has been found of his first marriage, which undoubtedly occurred in England. He married (second) in Plymouth, a widow, Bathsheba Pratt. His second son, Thomas Daggett, born about 1630, in Watertown, Massachusetts, settled on Martha's Vineyard as early as 1652, and died there 1691. He married, in 1657, Hannah, daughter of Governor Thomas and Jane Mayhew, of Edgartown, born June 15, 1635, in Watertown, died in Edgartown, 1722. Their third son, John Daggett, born 1662, in Edgartown, was a yeoman, tanner and innholder, and died in Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 7, 1724. He married, about 1685, Sarah Norton, and they were the parents of Ebenezer Daggett, born August 29, 1690, on Martha's Vine-

yard, died at Attleboro, August 30, 1740. Like his father he was a husbandman, tanner and innkeeper. He married, in Attleboro, November 9, 1721, Mary, daughter of Penticost Blackinton, born November 25, 1698, in Marblehead, Massachusetts, died December 1, 1772, in Attleboro. Their third son, Samuel Daggett, born January 3, 1731, in Attleboro, died at Schuylerville, New York, in August, 1806. He settled first in Needham, Massachusetts, and is described as gentleman and yeoman. He married, in Needham, March 6, 1750, Abial, daughter of Nathaniel Kingsbury. Their fifth son was Ebenezer Daggett, born May 16, 1762, in Needham, a blacksmith by trade, died in Jordan, New York, 1845. He married Jennett, daughter of David and Lydia (Brattan) Paterson, born April 24, 1767, in Enfield Massachusetts, died May 13, 1848, in Jordan. Their second son, Moses Daggett, born April 7, 1796, in Enfield, was a blacksmith and carriage maker, residing in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he died April 18, 1876, in the beginning of his eighty-first year. He married (first) Lovisa, daughter of Joel Pinney, born 1800, in Somers Connecticut, died March 6, 1857, in Springfield. Their eldest son was Francis Daggett, born April 16, 1832, in Springfield, an armorer of that city, where he died in 1902. He learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, and went to California in 1850. Returning to his native city, he enlisted as a soldier of the Civil War in Company I, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and was attached to the engineering department. He was a Congregationalist in religion, and his wife a Methodist. He married, in New Britain, Connecticut, October 27, 1857, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Edwin and Mary Ann (Ellis) Belden, born October 2, 1836, in New

Britain, died 1896. Edwin Belden removed to Texas and his wife died and was buried where the city of Dallas, in that State, now stands. After forty-five years' residence in the South, he died in South Carolina, to which State he had a few years before removed. Their daughter, Mary Ann, was but two years of age when her mother died, and was sent back to Connecticut, where she was reared by relatives. Children of Francis and Elizabeth A. Daggett: William Henry, mentioned below; Charles M., now a resident of Boise City, Idaho, where he has been for thirty years a music dealer; George, James, Sarah and Jennie, died in childhood.

William Henry Daggett, eldest child of Francis and Elizabeth Ann (Belden) Daggett, was born October 24, 1858, in Springfield, where he grew up, and attended the grammar school and Burnett's English and Classical Institute, where he attended two years after leaving the grammar school. On attaining his majority he found employment in the Smith & Wesson Fire Arms Company, of Springfield, and was subsequently employed, for a period of twelve years, as an inspector in the United States Armory. At the age of twenty-one years he joined the call force of the Springfield Fire Department, and under the reorganization of the department was made deputy chief, in March, 1894. He continued to serve in this capacity until February, 1908, when he became chief of the Springfield Fire Department. It is a well established and undisputed fact that no city in the United States, if indeed in the world, the size of Springfield has a more efficient department or one better equipped. Every apparatus is run under its own power, no horses being used, and the apparatus is all of the very latest design,

and in his official capacity Chief Daggett is ever alert to any improvement and his judgment is accepted as always for the best interests of the city and its protection. He is a member of Rosalie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Pynchon Council, No. 1368, and of the Royal Arcanum. Politically a lifelong Republican, he has ever taken an active interest in political affairs, has given the best years of his life to the fire protection of his native city, this having taken all his time and attention. In his time the department has been greatly expanded, and is now equipped with modern buildings and apparatus including auto fire trucks, individual rooms for the men of the force, and every convenience known to the times.

He married, November, 1892, Genevieve M. Flynn, daughter of Jeremiah D. and Annie (Crowl) Flynn, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. During the Civil War, Mrs. Daggett came to Springfield with her grandparents, her mother being then deceased. Children: 1. Roswell Belden, born April 12, 1896; graduated February, 1914, at the Technical High School of Springfield, with the highest standing of any one ever graduated from that school, and is now registered at Dartmouth College. 2. Robert True, born July 15, 1904; now a student of the Springfield public schools.

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YOUNG, Charles L.,

**Lawyer, State Official.**

The attributes that go to make up a successful life are many—high character, integrity of purpose, perseverance, ability, and a determination to succeed. All these virile qualities find exemplification in high degree in the person of Colonel Charles L. Young, a representative citizen

of Springfield, Massachusetts, where he is held in high esteem in the best business, political and social circles.

His father, William H. Young, was a native of Virginia, born in Charlestown (now West Virginia), August 18, 1819. He was reared and educated in his native city, and in young manhood removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of a carpenter. His ability and skill gained for him a high reputation, and he came to be one of the prominent contractors and builders of the city, many of its finest buildings and private residences standing as monuments to his masterly workmanship. In religion he was a Methodist, and attended the Wesley Church. He was a prominent member of various fraternal bodies, among them being: Central Lodge, No. 23, of which he was past grand; also Capitol Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he had filled all the chairs and was past chief patriarch; Algonquin Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he was past sachem; Joseph Dowdall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which as in all the previous orders he had passed all the chairs, and was past chancellor.

Mr. Young married Maria Biddle, born in North Radnorshire, Wales, November 27, 1819, died in 1893, a daughter of John Biddle, who came to this country accompanied by his family when his daughter Maria was four years of age, locating in Richwood, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Young had children: George H., a resident of Evans, Colorado; Elvira K., deceased; Mary E., who married Edwin Lawrence, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles L., see next paragraph; Alfred Kelley, deceased; Margaret A., married G. F. Ramsey, of Columbus, Ohio; Joseph.

Colonel Charles L. Young, son of William H. and Maria (Biddle) Young, was

born in Columbus, Ohio, May 23, 1850. He acquired a practical education in the schools of Columbus, completing his education in the high school. His first employment was as errand boy with the firm of Walkup & Ury, entering their service, January 15, 1864, and remaining until 1869, during which time his efficient and capable service secured him advancement to the head clerkship of this concern. Afterward for a number of years he was a traveling salesman for the firm of Jones & Company, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, his territory extending from Western New York to Denver, Colorado. He then removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. Here he became one of the organizers of the C. W. Mutell Manufacturing Company, of which he was chosen president, serving in that capacity until November 21, 1892, when he disposed of his interest in the company. The following year he served as secretary of the Odd Fellows Mutual Relief Association, one of the leading societies of its kind in the New England States, and then entered into business relations with L. H. Hosley for the manufacture and sale of society goods, principally lodge and society regalia and paraphernalia. This enterprise was a success from the outset, its business increasing in volume and importance from year to year, until they took rank among the leading manufacturers in that special line. In the meantime he had given his spare hours to reading law, and on March 13, 1899, he was admitted to the bar. This accomplishment is particularly worthy of note, as he was now about fifty years of age. That he should have so successfully prepared himself for a new career at such an age affords a fine exemplification of the ambition and industry that possessed him—a course of con-

duct most rare at such an age. He immediately entered upon practice, and had soon secured the patronage of a large and important clientele, in whose interests he is now industriously engaged. His standing in his profession is further evidenced by his membership in the National Bar Association.

Aside from his various business interests, Colonel Young has been a prominent figure in political life. A Republican in politics, he was known as a forceful and eloquent speaker, and has been in great demand for service on the stump. While a resident of Columbus, he made a successful campaign through Ohio, under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee, and after his removal to Massachusetts he was similarly engaged by the Republican Committee of that State. In Columbus he served two years as a police commissioner; later he was a candidate for the office of county clerk in Franklin county, but was defeated at the polls, his party being in the minority. In 1895-96 he was elected and served as a member of the Massachusetts General Court, representing the Seventh Hampden District.

Colonel Young has made a unique record in fraternal circles, having attained high rank in many of the most important orders in which he has ever taken a keen interest, possessing a thorough knowledge of their histories and purposes. While a resident of Columbus he became a member of Central Lodge, No. 23, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and held all the various offices in the subordinate lodge together with those of the encampment, and was advanced to the highest office within the gift of the Grand Lodge of the State—that of grand master which exalted station he occupied during the years 1884-85. He served as a repre-

sentative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at the sessions held in Columbus, Ohio, and Topeka, Kansas, in 1888-89, and was appointed on the staff of Lieutenant-General John C. Underwood, as assistant quartermaster, with the rank of major. He was also colonel of the Third Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, which rank he now holds. He has attained the much-coveted thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Rose Croix, and the Cincinnati Consistory. He is also past potentate of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; past commander of Hampden Commandery, Knights of Malta; member of Adelphi Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Ousamequin Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, in which he attained the position of past great representative to the Great Council of the United States; past grand chancellor of Springfield Lodge, No. 63, Knights of Pythias, and past grand chancellor of the State; past representative to the National Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America; member of the Loyal Order of Moose; the Royal Arcanum; the Pilgrim Fathers; the New England Order of Protection and Bela Grotto, and other orders. He also holds membership in the Springfield Board of Trade, the Masonic Club of Springfield, the Automobile Club of Springfield, the Republican Club, the Toledo Traveling Men's Association, and is past grand councillor of the Commercial Travelers' Association of America, and past president of the Springfield Division of the Travelers' Protective Association. He is also an associate member of E. K. Wilcox Post, Grand Army of the Republic, is often the invited orator on Memorial Day, and pays eloquent tribute

to the citizen soldiery of 1861-1865, who under Lincoln, were the saviors of the Union. His warm, patriotic feeling was made manifest practically at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. When the call for troops was made, he organized a provisional company, of which he was elected captain. His company was assigned to the Armory, and, not being called to the front, was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Colonel Young married (first) at Worthington, Ohio, October 1, 1872, Cora E. Richardson, who died July 1, 1908. Children: 1. Elva, studied law and was admitted to the bar; for several years she conducted a successful practice; later she married Charles T. Van Winkle, and they reside in Salt Lake City, Utah. 2. Charles, is a mining engineer, residing in Durango, Colorado. 3. Elizabeth, resides in Springfield, where she is a practicing physician, and is recognized as one having ample professional knowledge and a genuine love for her calling. Colonel Young married (second) March 5, 1910, Jessie Leigh, a prominent soprano soloist of Hartford, Connecticut.

Colonel Young has traveled extensively through many foreign countries, as well as his own land. At various times, on his return from such visits, he has delighted large audiences with his illustrated lectures.

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### **CARMICHAEL, John Hosea,**

#### **Physician, Hospital Official.**

Dr. John Hosea Carmichael, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is a descendant of a Scotch ancestry.

The immigrant ancestor of Dr. Carmichael was John Carmichael, a native of Scotland, reared and educated there, who, upon attaining man's estate, emi-

grated to this country, accompanied by his brother, who located in the State of Georgia. John Carmichael took up his residence at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and achieved success. His wife, who was a Miss Canfield, bore him a number of children, among them being William, of further mention.

Captain William Carmichael, son of John Carmichael, and father of Dr. John Hosea Carmichael, was born at Sand Lake, New York, in 1780. He followed in the footsteps of his father, becoming an agriculturist at a suitable age, conducting his operations on a farm consisting of some two hundred and fifty acres, and in addition to this conducted a business in real estate. He followed these lines for a number of years, but subsequently, in association with his son-in-law, Dr. Judson, of West Sand Lake, he engaged in the manufacturing business, which also proved a highly lucrative enterprise, he being a man of great executive ability, mechanical genius of a high order and an inventive mind. To him is due the credit of making the first cast iron ploughshare and mould board, which he placed on exhibition in Boston and which attracted considerable notice and comment. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace, and head surveyor receiving the latter appointment from the government, but was compelled to retire from the same by reason of impaired health. He was a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in religion, and an active and prominent member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He was an active participant in the War of 1812, receiving his rank as captain as a reward for bravery. Captain Carmichael married Mary Kelley, of Irish parentage, a native of Nassau, New

York, born in 1826, died in 1868, survived by her husband, who passed away in 1876, having attained the venerable age of ninety-six years. They were the parents of seven children who lived to adult age; the eldest of these—

Dr. John Hosea Carmichael was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, January 29, 1851. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, which he attended until his graduation in his fifteenth year. He was then a pupil at Schram's Academy, at Sand Lake, from which he was graduated the following year, 1867, followed a higher course of study at the Nassau Academy, from which he was graduated in the same year. Having thus qualified himself for the profession of teaching, he accepted a position in a school at Old Chatham, where he taught one year. Another year was then spent in teaching at Lebanon Springs, after which he taught school at Sand Lake during the winter months. He then commenced a course of study in the office of Dr. Oliver J. Peck, of North Chatham, New York, continued with this physician until 1873, at the same time pursuing a course of study in the Medical Department of the Union University, at Albany, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, February 24, 1873. Some time was also spent in the office of Dr. J. M. Bigelow. Dr. Carmichael selected Worcester, Massachusetts, as the scene of his professional activity, and was a resident of that city until 1876, was in practice there until his removal to Warren, Massachusetts, where he was in active practice until 1878, when he took a post-graduate course at the New York Homoeopathic Hospital, and the College of Physician and Surgeons, also of New York. He made a specialty of surgery, and was one of the first physi-

cians of Worcester to perform operations in abdominal surgery. In January, 1883, he took up his residence in Boston, and in June, 1884, removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has since been in practice.

Dr. Carmichael was one of the promoters of the Hampden Homoeopathic Hospital (later Wesson Memorial Hospital), of which Daniel B. Wesson, of Springfield, was the benefactor. Dr. Carmichael received the appointment of surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, and still serves in that capacity. It is at the present time (1915) one of the finest and best equipped of its class in the State of Massachusetts, having accommodation for seventy-five patients. Dr. Carmichael is a member of the Surgical and Gynecological Society of Boston, and served as president in 1884; of the Worcester County Homoeopathic Society, of which he was president in 1879; of the Western Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society was president in 1885; the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society; also member of the American College of Surgeons. He also holds membership in Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Nyasset Club; Masonic Club; and the Springfield Driving Club, of which he is president. He is connected with the Highland Baptist Church, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Dr. Carmichael married, at New Lebanon, New York, March 17, 1875, Anna Elizabeth Spencer, born March 13, 1854, daughter of Charles Harrison and Pauline Elizabeth Spencer, of that town, where the father was a successful tiller of the soil. They have one child: Pauline, born July 21, 1892. Mrs. Carmichael is also a member of the Highland Baptist Church, and of the Woman's Club. She has taken



a very prominent part in charitable and church affairs for the past thirty years. She is president of the Home for the Friendless, also of the Home for Friendless Women and Children, and has been a leading spirit in promoting the welfare of these institutions. She is a member of the corporation of the Home for the Aged, and of a number of church organizations connected with the Highland Baptist Church.

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**MOORE, Mary Noble,**

**Successful Business Woman.**

From the quiet of a New Hampshire farm to the management of a large and prosperous business in a bustling city like Lynn, Massachusetts, is indeed a transformation and one that could only be effected by a strong, self-reliant and capable person. Yet this is the life story of Mary Noble Moore, caterer, manufacturer and retail dealer in ice cream and candies. Her success in the business world has been remarkable, but she is a woman remarkable in her energy, quick decision, sound business judgment, progressive spirit and determination to excel. Such traits must win success in any field and in their application to the work her hands found to do, her success is due, not to fortuitous circumstances nor to one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune. From the very beginning of her venture into the business world she has been a worker. She mastered every detail of a small business, and excellence in every department was her standard. A great factor in her success has been her wonderful power to drop the cares of business and thoroughly give herself to whatever recreation she was taking, driving with horse or motor, canoeing or resting at her beautiful home in Swampscott. She has proved her right to a place in the

business world and now that her ambition is realized she is deliberately curtailing it, in pursuance of a determination to keep her operations within a limit that will allow her a certain measure of freedom for social life and travel. Hence the wholesale manufacture of ice cream at her Sewall street factory has been discontinued and her entire business concentrated under one roof at 91 Market street, her beautiful store temptingly inviting customers.

Mary Noble Moore was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and spent her early life upon her father's farm. She is the daughter of Charles and Lucy (Noble) Barber, and granddaughter of John and Lucy Noble, the Barbers and the Nobles of old Maine and New Hampshire lineage. Charles Barber was born near Biddeford, Maine, but being left an orphan at an early age, grew up with the Mundy family of Topsfield, Massachusetts. There he became familiar with live stock dealing, a knowledge that he applied after settling on his own farm at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He did not marry until forty years of age, his bride being about the same age. They were members of the Episcopal church, Mrs. Barber, a talented musician, being church organist.

Their daughter, Mary Noble, early developed a strong healthy, active body, and was her father's business assistant when but a girl, her genius for business asserting itself at the earliest opportunity. At the age of nineteen years she married and moved to Lynn, Massachusetts. Soon after coming to Lynn a small catering business was started, from which has grown the magnificent business of to-day. Mrs. Moore has made her greatest success during the past ten years, during which time she has been alone in the business. She has kept her confectionery business, the oldest in Lynn, in the lead

and to this end has used every endeavor. She has enlarged it several times, added new departments and established a wholesale ice cream business with a factory on Sewall street which was recently sold. It has been her special pride to have the latest and best in furnishings and modern store equipment. The first electric egg beater in the city was installed in her store, a generator for the soda fountain put in, and two soda fountains have been discarded for a third which was installed under her supervision and plans. The store is most inviting in its perfect appointments, the candies temptingly displayed and all in exquisite taste. The ice cream parlor in the rear of the store is a delightful resting place, its decoration having been according to Mrs. Moore's taste and designs. She conducts her business along the best modern lines and has her large force of salesmen and salesladies thoroughly imbued with her own spirit of enthusiasm and desire to excel, some of them having been with her ever since she started in business.

Her greatest delight is in her home and so perfectly has she every detail of her business systematized that she can now devote days at a time to domestic life. Her home in Swampscott is connected by wire with her store, so that she can always and quickly be communicated with, should an emergency arise. She is fond of motoring, drives her own car, and from the old farm days brings a love for the light harness horse, usually owning one or more speedy ones. The White Mountains especially appeal to her in their summer beauty and she has an intimate acquaintance with their every feature. She is a woman of culture, educated at Kingston, New Hampshire, and Somerville, Massachusetts, possesses the womanly graces and accomplishments, is a member of St. Stephen's Protestant

Episcopal Church, is kindly and sympathetic, enjoys social life and has many friends. She works hard but intelligently, and has many plans for the future and intends now that prosperity has been won to thoroughly recompense herself for the years spent in winning it. Yet she does not regret those years of toil, but rejoices in the fact that she was strong enough mentally and physically to meet responsibility courageously and to conquer.

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**POTTER, Charles Samuel,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

Charles Samuel Potter, manager of the Hampden Lumber Company since its organization in 1902, is numbered among Springfield's active and successful business men. He is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, being in direct line of descent from Nathaniel Potter, who was born in England, and settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1634.

Nathaniel Potter, son of the Nathaniel Potter, mentioned above, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in October, 1637, died October 20, 1704, and was the first American born ancestor of this family. He married Elizabeth Stokes.

Nathaniel Potter, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 12, 1669, and died November 16, 1736. He married Joan Wilbur, who was born in the year 1661, and died in 1731.

William Potter, son of Nathaniel and Joan (Wilbur) Potter, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1689, the date of his death not being of record. He married Mary Browning.

David Potter, son of William and Mary (Browning) Potter, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, February 13, 1722, and died April 11, 1801. He married, Jan-

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uary 5, 1749, Susanna Barber, a daughter of Richard Barber.

Philip Potter, son of David and Susanna (Barber) Potter, was born in Richmond, Rhode Island, September 13, 1753, and died October 14, 1824. He married, April 10, 1777, Abigail Philips, born in 1736, died in 1834, a daughter of Bartholomew and Elizabeth Philips.

Captain Philip Potter, son of Philip and Abigail (Philips) Potter, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, February 14, 1782, and died December 31, 1847. He married Hannah, born in 1781, died in 1854, a daughter of Zera and Mary Preston.

Captain Philip Preston Potter, son of Captain Philip and Hannah (Preston) Potter, was born at Willington, Connecticut, July 6, 1811, and died in Springfield, January 14, 1901. He was active in military affairs, and served for many years as captain in the State militia. In 1825 he accompanied his parents to Wilbraham, and was a resident of that town sixty-four years. The later years of his life were spent in Springfield with his son, Timothy D. Potter. He was a man of strong character and exceptional business ability. During his residence at Wilbraham he served several times as selectman and assessor, and in 1853 represented the town in the Legislature. He was one of the incorporators, and for many years a director, of the Palmer Savings Bank; was a Methodist in religion, a Republican in politics. He was active and successful in any line of business to which he turned his attention, whether agriculture, as a lumber merchant, or a dealer in real estate. His honesty was proverbial, and his personal statement did not need the security of writing to be held good. Captain Potter, in partnership with his son, Timothy D. Potter, engaged in the lumber business in Palmer, in 1866, and this concern has been continued to

the present time. Captain Potter married, May 24, 1836, Bethiah B. Walker, born in Connecticut, December 5, 1811, daughter of Caleb and Abigail (Dimmock) Walker, who came to Belchertown about 1825. Caleb Walker, whose father served in the Revolutionary War, died in Belchertown in 1853, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Abigail (Dimmock) Walker, was a daughter of Timothy Dimmock, a native of Willington, Connecticut, who also served in the Revolutionary War. Children of Captain and Mrs. Potter: 1. Timothy D., of further mention. 2. William W., born July 12, 1842, is a resident of Brookline; he married, May 21, 1873, Isabella Strickland, a teacher of Springfield. 3. Abigail Bethiah, born October 30, 1844; married, April 8, 1863, M. A. Maynard, who was a coal and wood dealer of Springfield, now retired. 4. Almena M., born August 8, 1846; married George M. Hastings, of Palmer. 5. Philip H., born August 20, 1851; married, September 17, 1873, Clara Murdock.

Timothy D. Potter, son of Captain Philip Preston and Bethiah B. (Walker) Potter, was born April 12, 1840. He was educated in the common schools and Wilbraham Academy, the latter one of the oldest Methodist institutions in Western Massachusetts. After leaving school Mr. Potter spent a short time in the West, later returning to Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming and lumber operations Belchertown. In 1866, under the firm name of P. P. & T. D. Potter, he built a saw and planing mill at Bondsville, and after six years purchased the interest of his father in this business. He then became a building contractor. In 1880 he took as a partner in business, Rufus L. Bond, an association which lasted until 1909, when Mr. Potter purchased the interest of Mr. Bond, but continued the business under the firm name

of T. D. Potter. Beginning in December, 1880, Mr. Potter was actively engaged for fifteen years in milling operations in Michigan, operating mills in Stanton and Alger, and for a period of three years resided in Stanton. He then, in 1889, removed to Springfield, where he became identified with building operations and real estate transactions. In November, 1893, he purchased a controlling interest in the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, dealing extensively with the wholesale trade. In 1893 he was chosen as treasurer of this company. After conducting the business successfully for twenty years, he disposed of his interest in it, January 1, 1914. When the Hampden Lumber Company was organized in 1902, Mr. Potter was elected to the presidency of the corporation, and has regularly succeeded himself up to the present time (1915). He also operated a mill in Vermont, where he is the owner of several thousands of acres of timber land. In political matters he is a Republican. He is a member and trustee of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. While a resident of Palmer, he served as selectman for one year, as assessor for four years, and in 1878 represented the towns of Palmer, Ludlow and Wilbraham in the Legislature. He served as Sunday school superintendent in Stanton, Michigan, and in Palmer, Bondsville and Springfield. He was president of the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association, and for a number of years was one of the directors. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Baltimore. Mr. Potter married (first) November 19, 1866, Larene E. Howe, born in 1844, died in 1870, a daughter of George and Irene Howe; she had no children. He married (second) April 6, 1871, Laura Ann (Morgan) Atwood, who died February 26, 1883, daughter of Israel and Martha Mor-

gan, and widow of Charles Atwood. He married (third) Mrs. Leora A. Albro, daughter of Frederick and Harriette A. Risley, and widow of the late Henry Albro. The only children were by the second marriage, and they were: Charles Samuel, whose name heads this sketch; and Larene Bethiah, who was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, March 4, 1875, and died October 24, 1881.

Charles Samuel Potter, son of Timothy D. and Laura Ann (Morgan) (Atwood) Potter, was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, March 24, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, and at Wilbraham Academy, and upon the completion of his education he commenced his business career in the office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Springfield, remaining with this concern for a period of six years. He then assumed the duties of bookkeeper for the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, and continued in that capacity until the organization of the Hampden Lumber Company in 1902, when he was elected to the position of manager, an office of which he is still the incumbent. This company has prospered from the time of its organization, under the management of Mr. Potter. He is a man of remarkable executive ability, and is possessed of the happy faculty of winning and retaining the friendship of those with whom he is brought in contact, whether in business, political or social life. He has been twice elected a member of the common council of Springfield, the last year as president, and while a member of that honorable body served on some of the most important committees. Subsequently Ward Eight elected him a member of the board of aldermen. For a number of years he has been a member of the Board of Trade of Springfield. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church. He is a

thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also of the Winthrop Club.

Mr. Potter married, June 1, 1898, Jennie E. Parrish, daughter of O. B. Parrish, of Springfield, and they have one child: Barbara Larene, born September 10, 1904.

**WESTON, Franklin,**

**Corporation Official, Financier.**

Rev. Isaiah Weston is the first of this family of whom we have found a record. He was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, February 17, 1773. In 1814 he located in Dalton, where he remained up to his death, which occurred in 1821. He received an excellent education, later pursuing a course in theology, and was ordained a Unitarian minister, following that high calling for a number of years. After his settlement in Dalton he entered into business relations with his brother-in-law, Colonel Thomas Green, in the operation of a smelting furnace and foundry, and he also erected the first woolen mill in Dalton, which proved a profitable enterprise. In 1812, by appointment of President Madison, he became the incumbent of the office of collector of the port of New Bedford, where he was aggressively active and successful in his measures for the protection of the coast against British cruisers. He was active and public-spirited, entering heartily into every project that was advanced for the betterment and development of the community. He married, in 1795, Sarah Dean, born 1776, died 1818, daughter of Elijah Dean, of Taunton, Massachusetts, who represented the Bristol district in Congress. Children: Grenville, Franklin, Isaiah, mentioned below; Josiah, Sarah.

(II) Isaiah (2) Weston, son of Rev. Isaiah (1) and Sarah (Dean) Weston,

was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1804, and died in 1835, in Fremont, Illinois, whither he removed in that year, his death occurring long before he attained the prime of life, thus cutting off a life of activity and usefulness. After the completion of his studies, he devoted considerable attention to agriculture, in which he was highly successful, and he was also in partnership with his brother, Franklin Weston, in the woolen mill, above referred to, erected and operated at first by their father, and he was also active in the management of the store conducted in conjunction therewith. He was a man of sound business principle, honorable and straightforward in all his transactions, and was honored and esteemed in business circles. He married, at Dalton, Massachusetts, Caroline Curtis, born 1809, died 1865, who bore him four children, among whom were: Isaiah, who was one of the "forty-niners" in California, later located in Leadville, Colorado, and subsequently removed to El Paso, Texas, where his death occurred, and Byron, of whom further.

(III) Governor Byron Weston, son of Isaiah (2) and Caroline (Curtis) Weston, was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, April 9, 1832, died November 9, 1898, in the city of his birth. He acquired a practical education in the schools of the neighborhood, and he began his business career in the capacity of bookkeeper at Saugerties, New York, in a mill, the specialties of which were the making of news and book paper, and which was managed by one of his uncles. His next employment was at Lindley Murray Crane's mill for the manufacture of fine writing papers, at Ballston, New York, and later he was employed in some of the leading mills of Hartford, Connecticut, and Lee, Massachusetts, performing the duties allotted to him in a commendable manner that

won for him the commendation of his employers. After the cessation of hostilities between the North and South, in which struggle he participated, serving as captain of a company, which he raised, in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, acquitting himself in a manner befitting his station, Mr. Weston returned to Dalton and there purchased the paper plant of Messrs. Henry and A. S. Chamberlain, located in the center of the town. This structure he enlarged and practically rebuilt, equipping it with the best and latest machinery for its proposed product, linen record and ledger papers. He also purchased from General William F. Bartlett and Colonel Walter Cutting the mill site, not far from his other mill, and there, in 1876, erected the extensive mill known as the "Centennial." The product of these mills received gold medals and other testimonials of super-excellence wherever exhibited, notably at Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; Australia, 1882; at similar expositions in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and the Pan-American Exposition, 1902. In 1892 the company was incorporated under the name of the Byron Weston Company, of which Byron Weston was president until his decease. Mr. Weston was a man of strong business force and sound judgment as well as resourceful ability, and his efforts were crowned with success, and brought to him an excellent financial return. At the same time he belonged to that class of men whose labors result not alone to their individual prosperity, but are far-reaching in their valuable influence and public aid. He was the author of a comprehensive and most instructive and entertaining history of paper-making read by him at the request of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society at a meeting of that body in 1881, and which

he subsequently used in part in occasional lectures. In 1882 Mr. Weston erected a spacious residence for his own use, also a substantial business block, erected many houses for his employees, which were comfortable and sanitary, laid out streets and sunk great artesian wells, all of which improvements added greatly to the comfort and convenience of the residents, and also to the development of Dalton. His business success led to his appointment as director of numerous important institutions, in which capacity he rendered valuable service, his keen discrimination and excellent business sagacity having been important factors in the prosperous conduct of many of these enterprises. He also took an active interest in politics, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He served a term in the State Senate of 1874 as representative from northern Berkshire, and was elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1879-80-81, with Hon. John D. Long as the candidate for Governor. During his incumbency of office his position was always clearly defined and his course straightforward and upright, and he proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

Governor Weston married, in 1865, Julia Mitchell, born in Cumington, Massachusetts, died September 4, 1902, in Dalton. They were the parents of seven children: Franklin, mentioned below; Ellen, wife of Hale Holden, who was formerly of Kansas City, Missouri, now a resident of Chicago, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; Louise B., died in 1909; Julia Caroline, wife of John McWilliams, Jr., resided in Pasadena, California; Philip, mentioned below; Dorothy D., married Wilmer D. Henning, of Colorado Springs.



she died in 1912; Donald M., employed in the office of the mills.

(IV) Franklin Weston, son of Governor Byron and Julia (Mitchell) Weston, was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, August 13, 1866. He was educated at Greylock Institute, and Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating from the latter named institution in 1887. Immediately afterward he entered his father's mill in Dalton and acquired a practical knowledge of paper-making in all its branches. Upon the incorporation of the Byron Weston Company, Franklin Weston was appointed to the office of treasurer, in which capacity he served until 1910, when he was elected president of the company, and so continues at the present time (1916). Mr. Weston is a member of the board of directors of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company and the Third National Bank of Pittsfield, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Berkshire County Savings Bank. In 1895 he removed to Pittsfield, where he has since made his home. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Dalton, taking an active part in its organization. He filled all the chairs, and was thrice master of the lodge. He is also a member of the chapter, council, and commandery at Pittsfield. Mr. Weston married, June 14, 1893, Edith C. Brewer, daughter of Edward S. Brewer, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They are the parents of five children: Corinne, Byron, Elizabeth, Julia, Sarah.

(IV) Philip Weston, son of Governor Byron and Julia (Mitchell) Weston, was born in Dalton, February 1, 1881. He was educated at St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, at Phillips Academy, at Andover, and at the Yale Scientific School. In 1901 he came to the mill of his father in Dalton, and learned the business of paper-making. Then for a

time was with the American Writing Paper Company. He then returned to Dalton and was made treasurer of the Byron Weston Company in 1910, which position he still holds. Mr. Weston is a Republican in politics, and a member of various college fraternities. He married, in 1910, Theodora L. Pomeroy, a daughter of Theodore L. Pomeroy and eldest of five children.

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**NEWTON, William Henry,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

From sturdy and enterprising ancestors Mr. Newton has inherited those qualities which have made him prominent among the business men of Pittsfield. The Newton family, which is one of the most numerous in New England, is of English origin, and was founded in America early in the Colonial period. It is still well represented throughout New England and is identified with the best interests of that section. Representatives are also scattered over other States.

(I) Richard Newton, whose birthplace and ancestry have been the subject of many years study by genealogists, arrived in Massachusetts prior to 1645, in which year he was admitted a freeman of the colony, and he resided for several years in Sudbury. In company with John Howe and others he petitioned for the settlement of Marlborough, whose incorporation as a town they secured in 1666 and removing thither he located in that part of the town which was afterwards set off as Southborough. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, his death occurring August 24, 1701. The Christian name of his wife was either Anna or Hannah, and she died December 5, 1697.

(II) John Newton, son of Richard Newton, born in 1641, was one of the proprietors of Marlborough, Massachu-

setts, in 1660, and died there October 16, 1723. He married, January 6, 1666, Elizabeth Larkin; she died October 15, 1719.

(III) Samuel Newton, second son of John Newton, was born December 23, 1669. He married Rebecca ———, and they resided in Marlborough.

(IV) Gershom Newton, son of Samuel Newton, was born December 17, 1690, in Marlborough. He married, in 1714, Elizabeth Angier.

(V) Jason Newton, third son of Gershom Newton, was born February 2, 1736, in Marlborough, settled in Milford, Massachusetts, whence he removed, about 1774, to Lanesboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he cleared a farm and spent the remainder of his life. He married, in Milford, June 9, 1757, Hannah Warren, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Beard) Warren. Their first child was baptized in Milford, in 1760.

(VI) Jason (2) Newton, son of Jason (1) Newton, born 1789, in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, passed all his life there, and was a prominent and active citizen; he was a selectman, assessor and collector. He also took a great interest in church matters and was for thirty-two years warden of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, in Lanesboro, Abigail Wood, and had eight children who grew to maturity, including sons, Elias A., Jason, Henry Hobart and Jedediah Warren. The last named was for thirty-two years sheriff of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

(VII) Henry Hobart Newton, son of Jason (2) and Abigail (Wood) Newton, was born in 1830, in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 11, 1901. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, and in early manhood engaged in business as a cattle buyer and butcher. He subsequently engaged successfully in the real

estate and loan and insurance business, and conducted this up to the time of his death. He was a staunch Republican; taking an active part in political affairs and filled various public offices in his native town, and in addition to this was deputy sheriff of Berkshire county for twenty-five years. He married Caroline Nourse, a native of Lanesboro, daughter of Enoch and Experience (Parker) Nourse. She was born in 1827, and died in Pittsfield in 1880, at the age of fifty-three years. Her children, born in Lanesboro, were: 1. William Henry, mentioned below. 2. Florence M., wife of John M. Crysler, of Boston; she is the mother of two children, Earl N. and Ada C. 3. Frank P., formerly engaged in the hotel business, and now for many years steward of the Park Club of Pittsfield; he married Susan Earle, of New Lebanon, New York.

(VIII) William Henry Newton, son of Henry Hobart and Caroline (Nourse) Newton, was born May 28, 1860, in Lanesboro, Massachusetts. He was educated in the schools of Pittsfield. As a young man he was variously employed. He finally took a position as an apprentice and thoroughly learned the upholstering trade which he followed for a time, then decided to engage in the furniture and undertaking business for himself. This continued until 1900, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Jones, the firm being known as Newton & Jones. In 1910 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Jones, and in association with Irving J. Barnfather, formed the Newton, Barnfather Company, Incorporated, of which William H. Newton is president, and Irving J. Barnfather secretary and treasurer. The directors include: Edgar T. Lawrence, Lewis A. Merchant, Arthur H. Wood, Daniel L. Evans, Henry Klossman, Henry M. Pitt, and Franklin Stur-

giss. This is the principal establishment of its kind in the city of Pittsfield, and being fully equipped enjoys a high reputation. Mr. Newton has always taken a keen interest in the progress of his native county, and has been active in the conduct of local affairs for many years. He served as councilman, representing Ward Two of Pittsfield for two years, and was long a member of the Republican city committee. He is affiliated with fraternal and benevolent orders, including the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and the New England Order of Protection, and is a regular attendant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Emily Seville, of Pittsfield, daughter of Peter and Rose Seville.

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**ADAMS, Scott,**

**Lawyer, Legislator.**

Scott Adams belongs to one of the old New England families. The immigrant ancestor of this family was Robert Adams, born in 1601, in England. In 1635 he came from Holderness, County York, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, accompanied by his wife and two children. They resided for a time in Salem, and in 1640 removed to Newbury, where he acquired a large farm and valuable property. By trade he was a tailor, and was thus occupied while residing in Salem, and the large hand-made shears which he brought from England and used in his trade are now in the possession of one of his descendants, a resident of Newbury. Robert Adams died October 12, 1682, aged eighty-one years. His first wife, Eleanor (Wilmot) Adams, died June 12, 1677.

(II) Jacob Adams, youngest child of Robert and Eleanor (Wilmot) Adams, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1651. About the year 1681

or 1682 he removed to Suffield, Connecticut, then a part of Massachusetts, where he was among the most prominent and influential of the pioneers. He was often chosen to important offices, and was a member of the general court at Boston from 1711 to 1714, and again in 1717. In the latter named year he died suddenly, while in attendance upon his duties as a member of the court. He left a large property, and an honored memory. He married, April 7, 1677, Anna, born January 3, 1658, daughter of Nicholas Allen, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(III) John Adams, the fourth son of Jacob and Anna (Allen) Adams, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, June 18, 1694. He made his home in that town, and ranked among the leading citizens. He married, July 26, 1722, Abigail, daughter of Peter and Sarah Remington.

(IV) Moses Adams, eldest son of John and Abigail (Remington) Adams, was born July 8, 1723, in Suffield, Connecticut, died there, October 18, 1809. He married, October 30, 1746, Mehitable Sikes, born in 1720, died April 27, 1813.

(V) Seth Adams, eldest child of Moses and Mehitable (Sikes) Adams, was born February 18, 1747, in Suffield, Connecticut, died in Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1835. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He resided for many years in Agawam, Massachusetts. He married (first) September 10, 1770, Elizabeth Lane, who died December 4, 1773. He married (second) a Miss Fairman. He married (third) Lydia Taylor.

(VI) Gaius Adams, fourth child of Seth and ——— (Fairman) Adams, was born January 18, 1781, in Agawam, Massachusetts, died in Springfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1857. He removed to Springfield in 1808, joining the large colony from Agawam who settled in that town. He married, March

20, 1808, Cynthia Kent, born October 7, 1785, died October 20, 1862, in Springfield, Pennsylvania, probably a daughter of James Kent. Children: Henry Lewis, born March 10, 1809, lived at Columbia Cross Roads, in Pennsylvania; James Kent, born February 6, 1811, settled in Troy, Pennsylvania; Bela Kent, born August 20, 1813, lived in Rome, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Cynthia Kent, born February 4, 1815, died in 1847, unmarried; Harriet, born May 29, 1818, married Sydney Struble, and lived in Muskegan, Michigan; Margaret, born September 10, 1820, died in 1895, unmarried; Joel, born January 10, 1824, was a farmer in Troy, Pennsylvania; Lucretia, born April 20, 1826, married Ambrose Brown, and died in Springfield, Pennsylvania; Jerre, of whom further.

(VII) Jerre Adams, youngest child of Gaius and Cynthia (Kent) Adams, was born April 25, 1831, in Springfield, Pennsylvania, died in Agawam, Massachusetts, June 24, 1904. He was reared there and received his education in public and private schools. He learned the trade of blacksmith and toolmaker, and engaged in railroad and water works construction in the State of Pennsylvania and in Brooklyn, New York, both as superintendent and contractor, but returned to Springfield, Pennsylvania, on account of ill health. He served for a time in the Civil War as corporal in Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg. During a visit to Agawam, Massachusetts, in 1866, he built the covered bridge across the Agawam river, later replaced by the present Agawam bridge. He married Marie Child Scott, born February 26, 1832, in East Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, died in Agawam, Massachusetts, October 24, 1898, daughter of Ansel and Hope (Pierce) Scott, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, both

of whom died in East Smithfield, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Thomas Scott. Mrs. Adams was a member of a large family. Only one of her children grew to maturity, Scott, of whom further.

(VIII) Scott Adams, son of Jerre and Marie Child (Scott) Adams, was born March 27, 1874, in Agawam, Massachusetts. He was reared in his native town, received his education in its public schools, the high school of Springfield, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield in 1891, and from Brown University in 1895. He studied law with Judge A. M. Copeland, was later a student in the office of Judge E. F. Lyford, and was admitted to the bar, October 1, 1897. He at once began the practice of his profession in Springfield, Massachusetts, and has continued to the present time (1915). He resided in Agawam until 1910, when he removed to Springfield, his present residence. He served as a member of the board of selectmen of Agawam for three years, for one year serving in the capacity of chairman; represented the town in the legislature in 1909, and in 1913-14 was city solicitor of Springfield. He is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Adams married, September 9, 1903, Mary Edith Ferre, a native of Springfield, daughter of Charles D. and Fannie C. (Fisher) Ferre, the former named having been a merchant of Springfield, where he died in January, 1904. Mrs. Adams is the younger of his two children, the eldest being James F. Ferre, now manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester. Mrs. Adams is a regular attendant of the Unitarian church of Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of three children: Frances, born June 10, 1904; Scott, born November 20, 1909; Barbara Edith, born February 5, 1911.

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*Daniel J. Driscoll.*

**DRISCOLL, Daniel Joseph,****Business Man, Legislator.**

The history of Hon. Daniel Joseph Driscoll, ex-Senator, member of the Legislature and present postmaster of Chicopee Falls, is the story of a life that appears to have been one of orderly progression under the steady hand of a man who is a consistent master of himself, whose organism is harmonious and always well balanced. He owes his rise in life to his own efforts, and has made a name for himself as a successful business man and in his official career has done much for the benefit of his fellow men and to advance the best interests of the district he has represented, both in the Legislature and Senate. Daniel Driscoll, his grandfather, was a well known gardener, settled in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in the forties, where he spent the remainder of his life, died and is buried.

Stephen J. Driscoll, son of Daniel Driscoll, was born in County Kerry, near the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, in 1845. He was a mere child when he was brought to Chicopee, and as he grew older assisted his father for a time. He then went to Pittsfield, where he tried to enlist in the Thirty-first Regiment, but was refused, upon which he went to Boston and enlisted in the navy where he served with gallantry until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Chicopee Falls, he worked as foreman for Daniel Dunn for a number of years, having been engaged as a knopper, and received prizes for work in that line at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. He went to Greenville, New Hampshire, in September, 1889, in order to start a Knopping Department there, and this he conducted until his death, March 10, 1890. He married Ellen Boland, born in County Limerick, Ireland, a woman of much culture and refinement, who was well edu-

cated and able to read Latin, also a very fine penman; she died at the age of fifty-nine years. Children, ten in number, of whom three are now living: Daniel Joseph, of whom further; James, born in 1876, employed as a chauffeur by the Stevens-Duryea Auto Company; Mary Ellen, who made her home with Daniel Joseph.

Hon. Daniel Joseph Driscoll, son of Stephen J. and Ellen (Boland) Driscoll, was born in Chicopee Falls, Hampden county, Massachusetts, November 20, 1867. He was educated at the public, parochial, and evening schools, and entered upon his business career at an early age. From 1885 to 1888 he was with the Springfield "Evening News," and there learned the printer's trade under Charles Bellamy, and late in the year 1888 he went to New Hampshire with his father, and at the latter's death took his position and continued in this about a year, when the mills closed. He then returned to Chicopee Falls and entered the employ of the Holman Bicycle Company, commencing as a polisher of metal, and continued this connection until his election to the Legislature. Prior to this office, however, he had served in the city council in 1895 and 1896. In the fall of 1897 he was elected to the Legislature, serving in 1898, which was an unusually busy and important session, owing to the Spanish-American war. During that term the Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for coast defense, an appropriation which was made in nine minutes without a dissenting vote, a record unparalled in the history of the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was reelected in the fall of 1898, and received a tie vote in 1899. In order to settle the question the Legislature ordered a special election for Senator on February 3, 1900, at which Mr. Driscoll received a plurality of three hundred and eighty-six votes, defeating Mossman, the

great sculptor. At this session of the Senate, Mr. Driscoll introduced, and had passed, an eight hour bill for town and city laborers, also a bill extending the time for conditional sales of personal property, a bill to prevent the employment of minors in breweries, bottling establishments, or any place where liquor was sold. He had the support of the temperance and labor organizations. After an adverse report by the labor committee, he succeeded in having the bill called up and passed, having the bill substituted for the committee's report. During the years in which Mr. Driscoll was a member of the Legislature, many important bills were presented and passed, among them being the leasing of the Fitchburg to Boston and Maine railroad, and the Boston & Albany to the New York Central Railroad Company. In the case of the Fitchburg railroad, Mr. Driscoll favored compensating the State for the six million dollars which had been appropriated and paid out for the construction of the Hoosac tunnel. Other important bills were the Cape Cod canal bill and the Whitney-Lawson gas bill investigation. The sessions were long ones and extended until well into the summer. He represented a large constituency of laboring men and took an active interest in the cause of labor. In the fall of 1900 he was the Democratic nominee for State Senator in a hard three-cornered fight and secured the nomination on the thirty-seventh ballot. Although he ran far ahead of the National ticket he failed to secure the election. He was the Democratic candidate for the office of mayor of Chicopee, but failed of election by one vote. He has served as delegate to many local and State conventions, and has for many years been a leader in the Democratic party.

In 1900 he purchased an interest in a drug store, with which his time was occupied for a period of two years, after which he became a traveling salesman for the Church Manufacturing Company, in bath room specialties, covering all the United States with the exception of the Pacific Coast, for a period of two years, and then abandoned it in order to accept a position with the Springfield Brewing Company, in 1904, a position which enabled him to spend more time at home with his family. He was for eleven years collector for this company, continuing with them until 1915, when he was appointed by President Wilson postmaster at Chicopee Falls, to serve until 1919, and has since creditably filled this position. Mr. Driscoll and his family are members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. He is a charter member of the Elder Council of the Knights of Columbus, and was formerly a member of Father Matthew's Society. Since becoming of age he has never missed casting a vote at a Democratic caucus or an election. He has been successful in his business deals and is the owner of some fine real estate in Chicopee Falls.

Mr. Driscoll married, June 22, 1898, Catherine G. Walsh, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine Walsh, of Chicopee. Mrs. Driscoll was a graduate of Chicopee High School and teacher in evening schools for three years. Patrick Walsh was a member of the Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was advanced to the rank of corporal, his enlistment being in 1861. He was actively engaged in the real estate business, served as a councilman of Chicopee from the Sixth Ward, and died about 1906. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll, of whom four attend school: Ilene, deceased; Daniel, Kathleen, Monica, Gerald, Paul, Arthur.



**DICKINSON, Francke Walden,****Business Man, Legislator.**

Francke Walden Dickinson, active and prominent in the affairs of Springfield, his native city, is a descendant of a Norwegian ancestry which traces back eleven centuries to a shepherd by the name of Ivar, who had been captured by the Northmen and carried to sea, and who became a favorite at the Norwegian court. The king made him general of his army, and in 725 gave him his daughter, Eurithea, in marriage. He was called Prince of Uplands. Upon the death of the king, Eystein, son of Ivar, became heir to the throne, and during his minority Ivar was regent. Eystein reigned until 755. He was succeeded by his son, Harold Harfager. Rollo, a prince of this line, overran Normandy in 910. His sixth and youngest son, Walter, received the castle and town of Caen as an inheritance. His great-grandson, Walter de Caen, accompanied William the Conqueror, to England at the time of the Conquest. From this nobleman the line herein traced claims descent. Tradition says that the name Dickinson is taken from the fact that Walter de Caen lived in a manor in England, known as Kenson, and that ever afterward the name de Kenson, now Dickinson.

The line of descent is as follows: Walter de Caen, later Walter de Kenson, taking the name from his manor in Yorkshire. Johnne Dykonson, freeholder, of Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, married Margaret Lambert, died 1316. William Dykenson, freeholder as above, died 1330. Hugh Dykensonne, freeholder as above, died 1376. Anthoyne Dickensonne, freeholder as above, married Katherine De La Pole, died 1396. Richard Dickerson, freeholder as above, married Margaret Cooper, died 1441. Thomas

Dickinson, freeholder as above, married Margaret Lambert, died 1475. Hugh Dickinson, freeholder as above, married Agnes Swillington, removed to Kenson Manor, Yorkshire, 1475, died 1509. William Dickinson, freeholder of Kenson Manor, married Isabel Langton, died 1546. John Dickinson settled in Leeds, Yorkshire, married Elizabeth Danby, died 1554. William Dickinson, settled in Brindley Hall, Staffordshire, married Rachel Kinge, died 1580. Richard Dickinson, of Bradley Hall, married Elizabeth Bagnall, died 1605. Thomas Dickinson, clerk in the Portsmouth navy-yard, 1567 to 1587, removed to Cambridge, 1587, married Judith Carey, died 1590. William Dickinson, settled in Ely, Cambridge, married Sarah Stacey died 1628. Nathaniel Dickinson, born in Ely, 1600, died at Hadley, June 16, 1676; came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1636-37, served as town clerk and representative to the General Court; removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659, admitted a freeman there in 1661; married (first) Anna Gull, (second) Anne ———. Nehemiah Dickinson, born about 1644, died September 9, 1723; made a freeman in 1690; married Mary, probably Cowles. William Dickinson, born in Hadley, May 18, 1675, died June 24, 1742; married Mary Marsh. John Dickinson, born in Hadley, November 27, 1715, died September 25, 1753; married Martha Cook; she married (second) David Bagg, and died June 29, 1762. John Dickinson, born in Hadley, October 30, 1748, died December 2, 1830; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; married Abigail Alexander, who died December 30, 1832. Elijah Dickinson, born October 10, 1783, died March 22, 1848; married Clarine White.

Elijah Walden Dickinson, eldest child of Elijah and Clarine (White) Dickinson, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, Feb-

ruary 29, 1816, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 9, 1885. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town and later was supplemented by a course of study at Hopkins Academy. For a short period of time he traveled as a lecturer for a panorama of the Holy Land, after which he served in the capacity of teacher in schools at Hadley, and in 1840 removed to Springfield, and was appointed principal of the grammar school, which later was under the principalship of Charles Barrows. Subsequently he changed to an entirely different line of business, entering the furniture establishment of Robert Crossett, where he learned the upholstering business, becoming highly proficient, and remained there a time, after which he engaged in the furniture business on his own account, locating in the Union block. Six years later he disposed of the business, and in the following year, 1869, entered into business relations with Mr. Fisk, who was a member of the undertaking firm of Pomeroy & Fisk, and so continued up to the death of Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. Dickinson then became a member of the firm and the name was changed to that of Fisk & Dickinson, under which style it continued to transact business until 1872, when Mr. Fisk retired and the firm of E. W. Dickinson & Company was established, and this continued until the death of E. W. Dickinson in 1885. Further facts concerning this business are to be found in the sketch of Francke Walden Dickinson, which follows.

Mr. Dickinson was a man of influence in the community, active and public-spirited, and although never seeking nor desiring public office, was chosen by his townsmen as a member of the Common Council from Ward Three, in 1855, his services being of great value. A strange coincidence is connected with this, as fifty

years later, in 1905, his son, Francke Walden Dickinson, served as mayor. Prior to the Civil War Mr. Dickinson was an Abolitionist, was a close friend of John Brown and other workers in the anti-slavery cause, and loyally assisted the slaves who made their escape by means of the "under ground railway." He was selected to serve on the first board of deacons of the North Church, but subsequently became a Spiritualist, with which cause he was connected ever afterward.

Mr. Dickinson married, in November, 1839, Mary Abbott Crossett, born February 18, 1814, died in Springfield, November 17, 1859, daughter of Robert and Mary (Abbott) Crossett, granddaughter of Samuel and Abigail (Cady) Crossett, great-granddaughter of Robert Crossett, who served in the Revolutionary War at Bennington, Vermont, in 1777. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson: 1. Mary Abbott, born August 31, 1840, died in Springfield, in August, 1877. 2. Arthur Stuart, born August 11, 1844; married, in Agawam, April 9, 1872, Anna Robinson Marsh, now deceased, who was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, July 29, 1853, daughter of Edwin A. and Betsey (Presho) Marsh, of Agawam; four children: Lucille Marsh, born June 28, 1873, died in Oak Hill, Florida, October 14, 1895; Daisy Anna, born October 4, 1874; Mary Abbott, born February 12, 1880; Lena Stuart, born July 13, 1884. 3. Francke Walden, of whom further. 4. An infant son.

Francke Walden Dickinson, second son of Elijah Walden and Mary A. (Crossett) Dickinson, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 19, 1849. He obtained his education in the public and private schools of his native city. In March, 1872, Francke W. and his elder brother, Arthur S., became associated with their father in his undertaking business, under

the style of E. W. Dickinson & Company, and this connection continued until September, 1874, when Arthur S. disposed of his interest to his father and brother, and they continued it until the death of the father in 1885, when Francke W. became the sole owner, remaining so until 1910, when George W. Streeter was admitted, and the firm was incorporated as The Dickinson-Streeter Company, Mr. Dickinson being president and treasurer. He is a man of good judgment, indefatigable energy and thorough knowledge of his business. He has also been honored by various positions of trust and responsibility, serving as a member of the common council of Springfield during the years 1888-89-90, and was president of this body in the last-mentioned year; a member of the board of aldermen in 1903-04; mayor of Springfield in 1905-06; State Senator in 1908-09, serving for two terms, and during his incumbency of this office being chairman of the committee on election laws, member of the committee on cities, and during the second year was chairman of that committee, also served on the committee on federal relations, committee on rules and committee on insurance. He is a staunch adherent of Republican principles, believing that they make for the best form of government. He is a regular attendant of the Third Congregational Church (Unitarian). His fraternal affiliation is with Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; Massachusetts Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in which he has received the thirty-second degree; Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; was a charter member of Equity Council, Royal Arcanum, and filled all

the chairs being past grand regent of Massachusetts, and also trustee of the Supreme Council four years; Hampden Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is also a member of Agawam Encampment, Patriarchs Militant.

Mr. Dickinson married, in Springfield, January 16, 1873, Katie May Allgood, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28, 1854, daughter of James Allgood, of Cincinnati, where he was a professor of music at thirty. Children: 1. Emma Allgood, born December 4, 1873, died February 14, 1884. 2. Ethel May, born July 16, 1875; married, January 1, 1900, Edward William Beattie, Jr.; he resides in New York City, and she died in 1910, leaving a son, Edward William, the third. 3. Henry Walden, born September 13, 1876, died September 6, 1896.

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**ALLEN, Samuel Augustus,**

**Capitalist, Legislator.**

Alleyne, Allyn, Allan and Allen are old family names, existing in England as far back as the thirteenth century. The earliest known ancestor is Alanus De Buchenal, 1272-1307, who held the Lordship of Buchenal in Staffordshire. The Allen or Allyn families were very numerous in New England, even in the first years of the settlement of the colonies. They were of English blood for the most part. There were three Allen families in ancient Windsor, Connecticut, one of Scotch ancestry and two of English, both spellings, Allen and Allyn, being in use. Thomas, Samuel and Matthew Allyn, all brothers, came to this country at the same time. Their parents seem to have come over also, but little is known of them. "Ould Mr. Allyn" died at Windsor, September 12, 1675. "Old Mrs. Allyn" died there August 5, 1649. One or both of

these records doubtless pertain to the parents of the Allyn's. The descendants of Deacon Thomas and Matthew spelled the name Allyn, while those of Samuel, herein traced, use the form Allen. They were sons of Samuel Allyn, of Branton, Devonshire, and of Chelmsford, Essex county, England. Samuel Allen, son of Samuel Allyn, was baptized in Chelmsford, County Essex, England, in 1586. He came to America with the original Brain-tree Company in 1632, as did doubtless the other brothers, and perhaps the parents. Prior to 1644 Samuel Allen removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was buried April 28, 1648, aged sixty years. He lived for a time in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and after his removal to Windsor held many public positions of trust. His widow removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, where she married (second) William Hurlburt, and died November 13, 1687. Samuel Allen left a small estate consisting of house and home lot in East Windsor, meadow and farm land, and personal property, including a musket and sword, which would indicate military service. His third son, John Allen, removed to Massachusetts probably with his widowed mother, was an early settler at Deerfield, and was killed by Indians at the battle of Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675. He married, December 8, 1669, Mary, daughter of William and Honor Hannum. Their second son was Samuel Allen, born February 5, 1673. He lived in Enfield, Connecticut, where he was accepted as an inhabitant in 1697 and granted thirteen acres of land, was constable in 1715, and died in 1735. He married, May 29, 1700, Hannah Burroughs, born 1675, in Northampton. Their eldest child, Samuel Allen, was born March 16, 1702, in Enfield, and died in East Windsor, Connecticut, December 20, 1771. He married, January 27, 1728, Elizabeth,

daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Homan) Booth, born August 19, 1705, in Enfield, died September 10, 1751. Their second son and third child, Abel Allen, was born March 4, 1733, in Windsor, and married, in January, 1756, Elizabeth Chapin, and they were the parents of Abel Allen, born November 15, 1756. He married Phebe Horton, and lived in Connecticut. Their son, Isaac Allen, lived for a time in Bristol, Connecticut, whence he removed, about 1800, to Westfield, Massachusetts, in the northern part of which town he took up a tract of land. This place formerly known as West Farms is now known as Wyben. He spent his life as a farmer, and was prominent in public affairs of Westfield. He married Hannah Atkins, who lived to the age of eighty years.

Alonzo Allen, son of Isaac and Hannah (Atkins) Allen, was born March 2, 1809, in Westfield, on the paternal homestead, where he carried on farming for many years. In 1825 he erected the best store then in Westfield, and had a very large trade with the surrounding country, taking all kinds of produce in exchange, and was later interested in the grain business in Buffalo and New York City. His store was a distributing point for the mails of a large section. He was many years director of the bank formerly known as the Westfield Bank. He was an active citizen of the town, served as selectman and in other positions of trust and responsibility. With his wife he was an attendant and supporter of the Baptist church. He married Eunice Chapman. She died in 1895, at the age of eighty-six years. She was descended from Governor William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower," and was a granddaughter of ——— and Mary (Bradford) Chapman, early settlers in the adjoining town of Montgomery, Hampden county, Mas-

sachusetts. Her father, Elisha Chapman, born 1774, was a merchant and innkeeper in Montgomery, Massachusetts, where he died in 1848. Children of Alonzo and Eunice (Chapman) Allen: Carmilla, married Franklin Gault Tiffany, of Blandford, Massachusetts; Edward A., a grain dealer in New York City; Fannie E.; Samuel Augustus; Carlos A., died an infant; Cordelia E., died at the age of eighteen years; Arselia M., died aged forty-six years.

Samuel Augustus Allen was born February 24, 1855, in Westfield, and spent his early years upon the paternal farm, which he still owns. A portion of the estate has been sold, but he still retains the original grant made to his great-grandfather, on which he lives. He attended the common schools, Wilbraham Academy, and the Connecticut Literary Institute. From an early age he was accustomed to assist his father in the care and management of the home farm and general store, to whose ownership he succeeded. From 1882 to 1886 he was engaged in the manufacture of whips at Westfield, and in 1888, in association with his brother, Edward A., he organized the Great River Water Power Company, which rented buildings and power for manufacturing purposes. In 1891 he was made a director of the First National Bank of Westfield, and was later elected president. In 1901 he and his son, Charles T., established an insurance business which has grown to very satisfactory dimensions. He covers every line of insurance, including life, casualty, fire and plate glass, and his son, Park W., is now associated with him in its conduct, under the style of S. A. Allen & Son. He is a director and vice-president of the Brien Heater Company, engaged in the manufacture of hot air heaters at Westfield. He is a member of the Westfield Board

of Trade, and is also president of the Loyal Protective Insurance Company, of Boston, doing health and accident business. He is among the active members of the Baptist church, of which he is treasurer. Mr. Allen takes a lively interest in public affairs, has always acted politically with the Democratic party, and was elected to represent his town in the State Legislature in 1896-98. He served on the committees on water supply, in 1896, and insurance, in 1898. For six years he was water commissioner of the town, and was assessor in 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Woronoco, formerly Westfield, Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, June 14, 1876, Ella L. Turner, born January 9, 1854, in Troy, New York, daughter of Benjamin F. and Nancy E. (Doane) Turner, of Connecticut. Mr. Turner was a civil engineer, and was killed during a filibustering expedition while engaged in his profession in Central America. His wife was left with two small children, and resided there for some time after his death. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of six children, of whom three are living: 1. Charles T., was engaged in business with his father until his death, June 11, 1903. 2. Lena E., died at the age of twelve years. 3. Roy Winthrop, died at the age of two years. 4. Virgie E., a graduate of Vassar College; resides with her parents in Westfield. 5. Ethel L., graduated at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston. 6. Park W., associated with his father in business.

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#### COOLEY, Arthur Nott,

##### **Prominent Agriculturist.**

The Cooley family, including Arthur N. Cooley, of Pittsfield, who has for several years taken an active part in its

affairs and is noted as an agriculturist and floriculturist, is representative of a noted Massachusetts family.

(I) Benjamin Cooley, immigrant ancestor of the Mr. Cooley of this sketch, was resident in Springfield (Longmeadow), Massachusetts, at an early date. He was a selectman of Springfield for a period of thirteen years, serving with Miles Morgan and John Pynchon, and died August 17, 1684. He married Sarah ———, who died August 23, 1684. Children: Bertha, married Henry Chapin; Obadiah, married Rebecca Williams; Eliakim, married Hannah Tibbals; Daniel, of further mention; Sarah, married Jonathan Morgan; Benjamin; Mary, married Thomas Terry; Joseph.

(II) Daniel Cooley, son of Benjamin and Sarah Cooley, was born May 2, 1651, and died February 9, 1727. He married (first) December 8, 1680, Elizabeth Wolcott, who died January 31, 1708, daughter of Simon Wolcott, of Windsor, and sister of Governor Roger Wolcott; he married (second) June 17, 1709, Lydia, widow of Jonathan Burt. Children: Benjamin; Daniel, of further mention; Simon, married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Samuel Gunn, (second) Jerusha, widow of Daniel Russell; John; Thomas; Elizabeth, married Joshua Field; William.

(III) Daniel (2) Cooley, son of Daniel (1) and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Cooley, was born March 23, 1683. His first settlement was in Enfield where we find the births of his five eldest children, and he then removed to West Springfield. He married Jemima Clark, who died October 29, 1732, Children: Daniel, of further mention; Jemima, Elizabeth, Ann, Noah, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Azuma.

(IV) Daniel (3) Cooley, son of Daniel (2) and Jemima (Clark) Cooley, was born September 11, 1711. He married Frances McKintree, and had William, and perhaps other children.

(V) Captain William Cooley, son of Daniel (3) and Frances (McKintree) Cooley, was born March 17, 1736, and died April 14, 1825. He settled in Granville, Massachusetts, where he organized a military company during the Revolutionary War. His commission as captain was issued April 26, 1776, and is signed by Perez Morton, secretary, and assigns him to the Fifth Company, Third Regiment, Hampshire County Militia, John Moseley, colonel. He married, November 27, 1759, Sarah Mather, born November 26, 1734, died December 2, 1822, whose line of descent follows. Children: Sarah, William, Abigail, Triphena, Dorothy, Timothy Mather, of further mention; Alexander, James.

The Mather coat-of-arms, with its motto, *Virtus vera nobilitas est* is deemed an ample presentation of the qualities of a family which in England and New England for centuries has held a place of conspicuous prominence in the civil and ecclesiastical history of both countries. We find John Mather, and his son, Thomas Mather, were of Lowton, Winwick Parish, Lancashire, England.

Rev. Richard Mather, son of Thomas Mather, was born in Lowton, England, in 1596, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 22, 1669. Commencing with his fifteenth year he was a teacher in a public school at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, then pursued his theological studies at Oxford, and was ordained to the ministry in 1618. Owing to his non-conformity to some of the existing doctrines of the then established church, he was persecuted, and for this reason determined to seek religious liberty in the New World. He was obliged to embark in disguise, and sailed in the "James," arriving at Boston in August, 1635. In the same year he joined the church in Boston with his wife, Catherine. August 23, 1636, he was settled in Dorchester, where he

died in 1669. Two of his famous descendants were Increase Mather, his son, and Cotton Mather, his grandson. He married (first) Catherine, daughter of Edmund Holt, of Bury; (second) Sarah Story, widow of Rev. John Cotton, and daughter of Richard Hankridge, of Boston, England. Children, all by the first marriage: Rev. Samuel, Timothy, of further mention; Rev. Nathaniel, Joseph, Rev. Eleazer, and Rev. Dr. Increase.

Timothy Mather, son of Rev. Richard and Catherine (Holt) Mather, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1628, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 14, 1684. He was a farmer, and his death was the result of a fall while at work in his barn. He married (first) Mary Catherine, daughter of Major-General Humphrey Atherton; (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Amiel Weeks. Children, all born in Dorchester of the first marriage: Rev. Samuel, of further mention; Richard, Catherine, Nathaniel, Joseph, Atherton.

Rev. Samuel Mather, son of Timothy and Mary Catherine (Atherton) Mather, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, July 5, 1650, and died March 18, 1727-28. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1671, ordained to the ministry, and preached at Deerfield, Massachusetts, until that town was destroyed by the Indians in 1675. He was then in succession at Hatfield, Massachusetts; Milford and Branford, Connecticut; and Windsor, Connecticut, where his death occurred. He was an author of note, among his writings being: "A Dead Faith Anatomized," printed in Boston in 1697, and "The Self Justiceary Convicted and Condemned," published in 1706. He married Hannah, a daughter of Governor Robert Treat. Children: Dr. Samuel, of further mention; Hannah, Rev. Azariah, Ebenezer, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rev. Nathaniel, Benjamin, John.

Dr. Samuel (2) Mather, son of Rev. Samuel (1) and Hannah (Treat) Mather, was born in 1677, and died February 6, 1746. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1698, and received a license to practice medicine and surgery from the General Assembly in 1702. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut, and became a physician of distinguished ability. He married (first) Abigail, daughter of Samuel Grant, and granddaughter of Matthew Grant; he married (second) Hannah Buckland, daughter of Nicholas Buckland. Children, eight by the first, and four by the second marriage: Eliakim, Dr. Samuel, Timothy, of further mention; Abigail, Nathaniel, Joseph, Charles, Abigail, Hannah, Lucy, Elizabeth, Eliakim.

Timothy Mather, son of Dr. Samuel (2) and Abigail (Grant) Mather, was born in Windsor, April 23, 1710, died April 6, 1752. He spent his entire life in the town of his birth. He married Sarah Marshall. Children: Sarah, who married Captain William Cooley, as mentioned previously; Dorothy, Cotton.

(VI) Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, D. D., son of Captain William and Sarah (Mather) Cooley, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, March 13, 1772, and died December 14, 1859. A severe illness during his earlier years rendered him unfit for farm labors and he followed his natural inclination for study. He matriculated at Yale College, having been prepared for entrance by a private tutor, and was graduated in 1792. Two years were spent in teaching schools in New Haven and Litchfield, Connecticut, and he then commenced his theological studies with the Rev. Charles Backus, and was licensed to preach by the Association of New Haven County in 1795. His first pastorate was in East Granville, Massachusetts, where he was ordained, February 7, 1798, and this was the only charge he ever held, a

period of fifty-eight years. At the same time he received this call, he received one from Salisbury, Connecticut. He also conducted a preparatory school, and there he prepared eight hundred boys for college, and he was the first vice-president of Williams College. He married, May 14, 1796, Content Chapman, born in Granville, April 29, 1776, daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Robinson) Chapman, the former a member of the company of Granville Volunteers commanded by Captain William Cooley, mentioned above, and died of camp fever at Ticonderoga in 1776. Children: Timothy Chapman, Isaac Augustus, William Bates, Eliza Content, Phineas Robinson, Harriet, Susannah Robinson, Samuel Mather, of further mention; Jane Ruth, Mary Ann Bates.

(VII) Samuel Mather Cooley, son of Rev. Timothy Mather and Content (Chapman) Cooley, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, September 12, 1813, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, July 14, 1887. His education was a sound and practical one, and he gradually prepared himself for business operations of importance. For some time he was successfully engaged in the mercantile business in Western New York, then continued in the same line in New Orleans, Louisiana, for a number of years. He was next associated for a time with Spellman Brothers, of Albany, New York, and then established himself in the grocery business in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and carried this on for some time. His political affiliation was with the Republican party; he and his wife were members of the First Congregational Church; and his fraternal connection was with the Masonic order.

Mr. Cooley married, December 2, 1850, Elmira Louisa Tillotson, born April 21, 1831, who died June 13, 1912. Children: Hattie, married John M. Stevenson; Phineas Chapman; Clara Louisa; Arthur Nott, whose name heads this sketch.

Only the eldest and youngest children are now living. Mrs. Cooley was a daughter of Timothy Cooley and Susan (Chester) Tillotson, who were married February 22, 1827; granddaughter of Abel and Sarah (Cooley) Tillotson; great-granddaughter of Captain William Cooley, of the fifth generation, mentioned above; a descendant of John Tillotson, of Yorkshire, who arrived at Boston from Southampton in the ship "James," in 1635, located first at Rowley, Massachusetts, later in Newbury, Massachusetts, and then in Saybrook, Connecticut; Mrs. Cooley is also a niece of Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., the first president of Union College, Schenectady, New York.

(VIII) Arthur Nott Cooley, son of Samuel Mather and Elmira Louisa (Tillotson) Cooley, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, February 17, 1858. For a time he attended the public schools in Pittsfield, and from them went to Mills School in South Williamstown, where he was prepared for entrance to college. He was a student at Williams College in 1874, then matriculated at Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878, among his class mates was William H. Taft, later president of the United States. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in the carriage business at Pittsfield, conducting this for a period of eight years. He then for a time traveled extensively, meanwhile making his home in the South. Upon his return to the North, he purchased about three hundred acres of land, and in the management of this property and the control of his financial interests he busily occupies his time. His is the only farm in Pittsfield from which certified milk can be obtained, and his herd of high grade cows is the finest in the section. Floriculture also engages a large share of his attention, and his collection of orchids is one of the most complete and beautiful in the







*Frank Grant.*

United States. He has taken many first and other prizes at various horticultural exhibitions, and his greenhouses are models of their kind; they are arranged to have eighteen different temperatures. He is a director of the First National Bank. Mr. Cooley takes a deep interest in all matters which tend to the welfare of the community. He is president of the Associated Charities; president of the Berkshire Branch of the Red Cross Association; trustee of the Berkshire County Athenaeum, for which he furnished the children's room, and gave a finely mounted collection of native birds; a director of the Boys' Club; and also of the Crane Museum. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Country Club, of which he has been president. His religious affiliation is with the First Congregational Church. He is unmarried.

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#### GRANT, Frank,

##### **Active in Community Affairs.**

The name of Grant is one which has been connected with honorable history for many generations, and with important events in the life of the country, and Frank Grant, of Westfield, Massachusetts, is no exception to this rule. Although having been closely identified with business enterprises of importance, he nevertheless has given time to the public welfare of the community in which he lives, and is a leading spirit in every project which has for its object the development or improvement of the town or its inhabitants.

Russell Grant (a descendant in the sixth generation from Matthew Grant, of Windsor, Connecticut, 1601-1681) was born in South Windsor (then East Windsor), December 29, 1754, and died March 8, 1844. He married Rebecca Johnson

and among his children was Lemuel, of whom further.

Lemuel Grant, sixth son of Russell Grant, married Everline Loomis and had children: Two boys who died in infancy; Frank, of whom further; Martha and Mary, both living in Westfield.

Frank Grant, son of Lemuel and Everline (Loomis) Grant, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, December 21, 1850. He acquired a substantial education in the common and high schools of his native town, leaving the latter institution at the age of sixteen years, and then entered the employ of the First National Bank of Westfield, in which he advanced to the position of teller. With increasing years his business interests expanded, and he became connected with various lines of industry and manufacture. Westfield is the center for whip manufacturing, and, like many of his fellow townsmen, Mr. Grant also became connected with it. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of George S. Peck & Company, acting as their traveling representative, selling their goods through the North West, and he continued thus until 1877 when he sold out his interest. For two years, 1876-78, he was treasurer of the Vitrified Wheel and Emery Company, of Ashland, and later Westfield, Massachusetts. In 1878 he began the manufacture of corundum wheels in Manchester, New Hampshire, on his own account, being the first to manufacture wheels exclusively of corundum. In 1880 he moved this business to Chester, Massachusetts, where he continued for two years, under the name of Frank Grant & Company. Later the business was incorporated under the title of Grant Corundum Wheel Company, he remaining with the company until 1884 when he disposed of his interest. He then again entered the whip business in Westfield under the firm name of Chap-

man & Grant, this firm later uniting with the Atwater Manufacturing Company to form the Bay State Whip Company, of which he became treasurer and general manager. This was later merged with others to form the United States Whip Company, of which he was a director until 1898. During this time (on March 24, 1891) Mr. Grant patented what is known as "Grant's Vulcanite Whip" (usually a rawhide, viz., a whip with a rawhide center), with an India rubber inner cover vulcanized on the whip thus producing an absolutely water-proof whip, a quality of the utmost importance in a whip, especially one with a rawhide center. This whip immediately became, as it is yet, the standard of excellence with users of whips throughout the United States. The patents for it were later sold to the United States Whip Company which controls its exclusive manufacture and sale.

Mr. Grant is president of the Westfield Board of Trade; secretary and treasurer of the Grant Family Association; a vice-president of the New England Free Trade League; trustee and director of the Westfield Atheneum (public library), a member of its library committee and for fifteen years its treasurer. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party, and is an ardent advocate of single tax and free trade. His social membership is with the Westfield Club and the Get-Together Club. He has been a member of the First Congregational Church for many years, holding the office of deacon for ten years, and at the present time (1915) is a member of its prudential committee.

Mr. Grant married, May 25, 1875, Ellen Frances Peebles, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 22, 1847, daughter of Lyman Peebles, born in Whitingham, Vermont, December 1, 1816, died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1882, and Ursula (Sackett) Peebles, born in

Westfield, Massachusetts, July 3, 1825, died in Redlands, California, March 19, 1895. Lyman Peebles was a grain merchant in Springfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Ellen Frances (Peebles) Grant was at one time organist of the Central Baptist Church in Westfield, Massachusetts. She is now a member of the First Congregational Church, a charter member of the Shurtleff Mission for Destitute Children, and a charter member of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, one of the oldest and most prominent of the literary clubs of the town. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant: Robert Lyman, of whom further; Raymond Windsor, born September 22, 1884, died at the age of eight months.

Robert Lyman Grant, son of Frank Grant, was born January 2, 1879. After graduating from the Westfield High School he entered Amherst College, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the class of 1900. He then accepted a clerkship in the Hampden National Bank, in Westfield, and later a position in the discount department of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He next went to Walla-Walla, Washington, as assistant cashier of the Baker-Boyer National Bank, the oldest in the State of Washington. In order to make an extended trip around the world, Mr. Grant resigned this position in October, 1914, and upon his return to this country formed a connection with the firm of Charles Pratt & Company, of 26 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Grant is unmarried, and resides in Montclair, New Jersey.

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**STACKPOLE, George Heard,**

**Civil War Veteran, Legislator.**

If as eugenic authorities assert, the commingled blood of England, Ireland and Scotland forms the most virile of pre-

natal influences, then is Mr. Stackpole most happily born, for in him flows the blood of English, Irish and Scotch ancestors. But whatever the contributing influences to his strong and agreeable personality, stress must be laid upon the fact that from a boy of sixteen years he has been the architect of his own fortunes and has won his way upward not through fortuitous circumstance or favor, but through sheer personal ability and strength of character. Now at an age and in circumstances justifying retirement he is still "in the harness," the directing head of a large business, full of energy and strong purpose to keep in the front rank with Lynn's progressive merchants and business men.

George Heard Stackpole is the son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Heard) Stackpole, and grandson of John Stackpole, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, where the American ancestor settled in 1632, founding one of the strongest of American families. Elizabeth Heard was a daughter of Rev. George Heard, a minister of the Baptist church, who was pastor of the church at Emery Mills, York county, Maine, for forty years, although more important churches were offered him in Boston and elsewhere. But his heart was with the people who loved and trusted him and he remained their pastor until the end of his ministerial career.

George H. Stackpole was born in Dover, New Hampshire, September 7, 1843. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Dover, where he resided until his sixteenth year, then completed his studies in the schools of Lynn, Massachusetts, to which city he removed in 1859 and that has since been his home and the seat of his business activity. Lynn was then a city of 18,000 inhabitants, and it is a matter of self congratulation to him that in its growth to a city of 100,000

people he has been privileged to assist in many ways. After leaving school he followed the example of many other young men of the city and engaged in that business that has made Lynn famous, the manufacture of shoes. He continued an employee of the shoe manufacturers until 1874, then under the advice and encouragement of friends, engaged in business as an independent ice dealer. This venture proved a success, and from that time until the present the harvesting and marketing of ice has been the line of business activity to which he has devoted his energies and unusual managerial ability. He is president of the Lynn Ice Company capitalized at \$100,000, and is also the executive head of the North Side Ice Company, capital of \$225,000, both companies being prosperous business enterprises. A comparison of the methods of harvesting and marketing ice when Mr. Stackpole began business with the methods now in use by the companies he directs is most interesting. The oldest way was to cut the ice by hand, the horse-drawn plow followed, giving way to the steam-driven plow and carriers which in turn have been succeeded by electrically propelled machines that cut, block and trim the cakes ready for delivery. Mr. Stackpole eagerly adopted each improvement as soon as its superiority was proved, and the famous Lynn Bar that does the work of twenty men on the ice harvesting field is the invention of one of his employees, George Stevens. In former days three tons of ice handled by one man and a team of horses was a most satisfactory day's work. Recently one of his men delivered in Lynn with an auto truck, fifty-two tons in one day. All other departments of the business have been brought under equally perfected modern systems and over all Mr. Stackpole is the directing head and presiding genius. He has

ever been a man of decision and action, possessing those strong traits of character that mark the New England business man as one of the finest products of the business world. He has ordered his life according to the strictest principles of fair dealing and uprightness, realizing to the fullest extent that character is a business man's best asset.

Mr. Stackpole is not only the business "veteran" but proudly wears the emblem that testifies he is a Civil War "veteran." He enlisted August 6, 1864, in Company B, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, serving until honorably discharged, June 17, 1865. He values the friendship of his former comrades-in-arms and is actively associated with them in membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the Anchor Club, the latter an organization whose membership is limited to Grand Army men.

In politics Mr. Stackpole is a Republican and has devoted considerable time to the public service of his city and State. He was a member of Lynn common council for two years, serving as chairman of the license committee, and for one year was a member of the Board of Aldermen. His year of service as alderman was one of constant official duty, the board being called in regular and special session three hundred and fourteen times. In 1900 and 1901 he represented his district in the State Legislature, there advocating the early death of all bills, save those of acknowledged importance. While that position was not a popular one with the legislators it would, if adhered to, expedite public business and reduce legislative costs.

Mr. Stackpole is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, both business and social, and has ever proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him. He has met every obligation of life squarely, and his religious creed is

contained in one sentence "I will do right." His cardinal principles are the sacredness of an obligation and the performance of each duty promptly and well. He is emphatically a "home man" and in his family circle finds his greatest satisfaction and joy. For forty-two years he has been a member of Bay State Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in all that time has never been reported "sick" or drawn lodge benefits. He is also a member of the auxiliary order, The Daughters of Rebekah.

Mr. Stackpole married, December 7, 1865, Mary A. Harwood, their wedding day also a day named by the President of the United States as a day of special thanksgiving that war no longer raged between the two sections of our fair land. Four children have brightened their home: George S., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Charles Vassar, now a prosperous merchant of Lynn; Mabel E., married Prescott Newhall, of Lynn; Annie Louise, died aged eighteen months. The family are active supporters of the Baptist church.

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### **CLOGHER, Ambrose,**

**Lawyer, National Guard Officer.**

Although the greater part of his life was spent in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Ambrose Clogher was a native of New York State, born February 20, 1872, in Utica, son of Peter A. and Lizzie M. (Clarke) Clogher. His grandfather, Peter Clogher, was born in June, 1813, in Ireland, and was educated for a civil engineer. As a young man he went to Canada, whence he went to Utica, New York, and there engaged in the manufacture of woolens until his death in 1878. His wife, Rebecca (McGibbon) Clogher, died in 1851, aged about thirty-five years. To them were born seven children as follows: Roger A.; Isabella, who died at

the age of thirteen; William E., who died at the age of thirty-two; Peter Alexander, of further mention; Mary, who died unmarried about sixty-seven years of age; Katherine; and Theodore, who died when about two years old.

Peter Alexander Clogher, the third son of Peter and Rebecca (McGibbon) Clogher, was born January 19, 1845, in Utica, New York, and resides now in Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he has been manager of the Hinsdale Woolen Mills since 1877, a period of thirty-eight years. He has served the town for two terms as selectman, but beyond this he has repeatedly declined to accept nomination for office on account of the demands of his business. During the Civil War he served for three years as a member of Company E, Fifteenth Indiana United States Volunteers, but never became affiliated with any veteran associations. He married Lizzie M. Clarke, daughter of William and Rosanna (McQuaid) Clarke, in Utica, New York, and they are the parents of five children: Ambrose, of further mention; William E., now residing in Mankato, Minnesota, where he is the manager of the Mankato Spinning & Knitting Mills Company; Rebecca, the wife of David J. Maloney, an attorney at law, living in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and practicing in Boston; Alexander Clarke, who is a hydraulic engineer in New York City; and Ralph, a physician, residing and practicing in Utica, New York.

Ambrose Clogher was five years of age when his parents moved to Hinsdale. He received his academic training in the schools of that town where he continued to reside until 1911, when he removed his residence to Pittsfield. In 1894 he graduated from Manhattan College, New York City, after which he was employed as assistant by his father for some time, dur-

ing which he began the study of law. In 1896 he entered the law office of Walter F. Hawkins, of Pittsfield, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1901. For the succeeding five years he was associated in practice with his preceptor and since the close of that period has continued independent practice with offices in the Agricultural National Bank Building at Pittsfield. Mr. Clogher has devoted his attention particularly to corporate law, and in 1908 he promoted and organized a corporation known as the Enfield Power Company, the object of which was to effect the restoration of navigation on the Connecticut river between Hartford and Holyoke, in connection with the establishment of a large hydraulic power plant. For fifty years or more the citizens of Springfield and the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts had been urging the United States government to make the improvements necessary in the Connecticut river to restore navigation above Hartford. Certain interests in Connecticut always opposed this proposition and succeeded in securing the arraignment of the State of Connecticut and its representatives in Congress against Massachusetts and its representatives so that, except for numerous surveys of the river made by the United States engineers, nothing had been accomplished toward the restoration of navigation. The controversy between these interests had culminated in another adverse report by the United States engineers when Mr. Clogher appeared in Springfield and interested some twenty or twenty-five prominent bankers and business men in his brother's proposition, who financed and organized the Enfield Power Company which, through the further efforts of Mr. Clogher, finally succeeded in breaking the Connecticut opposition and securing the co-

operation of a large and influential syndicate of men from Connecticut, thereby concentrating the efforts of the Massachusetts navigationists and the Connecticut Power people against the opposition of the landed proprietors who held out against navigation. So after fifty years of controversy, Mr. Clogher may be said to have effected the coöperation of the forces necessary to accomplish the much desired result and the future of the corporation he organized seems to assure the restoration of navigation, and the creation of much needed power throughout the district. During the period from 1908 to 1915, while he was working on the Connecticut river problem, he associated with many of the most prominent men in both Connecticut and Massachusetts and was frequently heard before various committees of Congress in Washington debating the problems of conservation into which his navigation schemes were intimately woven, where his accurate and extensive knowledge of both Federal and State corporate law attracted much favorable attention.

With a constantly growing practice he is appreciated and esteemed by the profession and respected and trusted by the public. With the advance of time, Mr. Clogher has grown in grasp upon public attention and has proven to be an active factor in political affairs in his town and county. By his energetic efforts Democratic sentiment in Hinsdale was united and organized until the town was safely counted in the Democratic column. For six years, Mr. Clogher served as chairman of the school board of Hinsdale and performed efficient and progressive service in that capacity. He served on many political committees and was an ardent party worker but never held office except as above mentioned.

In spite of his many activities, Mr.

Clogher found time to write upon many subjects and was frequently called upon as a speaker upon occasions of public interest. He also wrote several short stories concerning military life in the National Guard, among the best of which were "Moxie's Bridge," "The Drafting of Bud Evans" and "Lieutenant Harmon's Duty," all of which were published from time to time in various military magazines. In March, 1905, Mr. Clogher enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, and because of his previous military experience, gained while at college, he was rapidly advanced through the several grades and elected second lieutenant in June of that same year. In the following March he was elected first lieutenant, which position he held until May, 1912, when, on the retirement of Captain John Nicholson, he was elected captain, his present rank. While he was serving as lieutenant he took great interest in all the affairs of his company, and his influence, skill and ability in the military line were felt not only in his own organization, but were recognized throughout his regiment and the State. Captain Clogher is an ardent advocate of the Massachusetts Service School for Officers and the Training School for Enlisted Men, and was the only officer who received a certificate of high credit in the first class graduated from the Massachusetts Service School. In recognition of his ability, Colonel William C. Hayes, commanding the Second Infantry, selected Captain Clogher as the representative from his regiment; he was recommended for appointment by Governor Walsh as a member of his military staff, and in December, 1913, Governor David I. Walsh appointed him as one of his detailed aides-de-camp, which position he held during the Governor's term of office. Mr. Clogher is a past grand



knight of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Park Club, Improved Order of Red Men, and Sons of Veterans, and is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. On August 28, 1912, he married Madge Carney, of Adams, a daughter of John J. and Margaret H. Carney.

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**LALLY, William J.,**

**Physician.**

Among the younger physicians of Pittsfield who have gained excellent standing in the profession and as citizens is the subject of this notice. Dr. Lally occupies a good station in the social life of the community, and is exerting an influence in the promotion of moral welfare, as well as in safeguarding the health of the people. He was born July 27, 1888, in North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and is therefore not unknown to many people of the section. His grandfather, Patrick Lally, was a native of Ireland who came to America when a young man and settled in Williamstown, where he followed agriculture, and also engaged in contracting with success. His son, William H. Lally, was born in 1858, in Williamstown, and was a dealer in coal and a general contractor at North Adams, Massachusetts, until his death in 1900. He married Mary Nolan, a native of Waterville, New York, daughter of James and Bridget Nolan, of Irish extraction. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Dr. William J. Lally is the eldest. The others are: John Joseph, who graduated at Georgetown Dental College and is now engaged in the practice of dentistry in Pittsfield; Anna Mary, a graduate of the New York School of Applied Art and Design; Mary, a graduate of New Rochelle College, in preparation for teaching; Clare; Gertrude; Charles.

Dr. William J. Lally secured his pri-

mary education in the schools of North Adams and Williamstown, and after due preparation he entered Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Massachusetts. Subsequently he was a student at Georgetown University, where he graduated in medicine in 1912. Before graduating, he spent one year in the Children's Hospital at Washington, D. C., for training, and after graduation he spent a year in the Casualty Hospital of the same city. In the autumn of 1913 he located at Pittsfield for the practice of his profession, and has established a good general practice. Dr. Lally is possessed of a pleasing personality, is thoroughly grounded in the principles of medicine and surgery, and wins friends in every circle where he moves. He is a member of the Phi Chi, a medical college fraternity, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the orders of Knights of Columbus, Moose and Owls. While he does not take an active part in political movements, he feels the interest of every good citizen in the progress of his native land and of the world, and is an independent Democrat in principle. His friends include many of the leading citizens of the county, and they are never disappointed in him.

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**MILLER, Kelton Bedell,**

**Editor, Publisher.**

Kelton B. Miller, proprietor and publisher of the "Pittsfield Eagle," is a native of the Empire State, born September 8, 1860, in New Baltimore, Greene county, son of Henry S. and Antoinette (Bedell) Miller. He is a descendant of one of the old Dutch families which settled in New York in the vicinity of Albany, and of an English Quaker family which settled at Hempstead, Long Island, in the seventeenth century. At the age of eight years Mr. Miller located in Pittsfield, where most of his life has been passed and

where he has achieved success in the newspaper field and established a place in the hearts of his fellows.

He was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, graduating from the high school in 1876. In the following year he was apprenticed to learn the trade of brickmaker, but, having a bent for business, he qualified himself for an accountant and occupied a position in that line for some time. For some years he was engaged in mercantile business, embarking in various ventures prior to 1891. In that year the city government of Pittsfield was established, and Mr. Miller was elected city clerk. For three and one-half years he filled the office with satisfaction to the citizens and officers, in the meantime becoming interested in the "Berkshire County Eagle," the leading journal of the county. He resigned the office of city clerk in order to devote his entire time to the development and progress of the newspaper by issuing a daily edition. "The Eagle" is one of the oldest papers now published in the Union, having been founded under the name of the "Stockbridge Star," in 1789, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. There it was continued thirty-nine years and was then removed to Lenox, taking an additional name and known as the "Star and County Republican." In 1829 it passed to the ownership of John L. Goodrich, who changed its name to the "Berkshire Journal." Two years later it was consolidated with a journal published in Pittsfield, under the name "Argus," and the plant of the latter was moved to Lenox, where the paper was issued under the name of "Argus and Journal." The name was again changed August 28, 1834, when it became the "Massachusetts Eagle." In 1842 a simultaneous issue at Lenox and Pittsfield was announced, and this arrangement continued two years, at the

end of which time the Lenox date line was dropped and the issue has since continued at Pittsfield, beginning in January, 1844. Some five years later its name became the "Berkshire County Eagle," under which name the weekly edition has continued to the present and now has the largest circulation of any weekly paper published in the county. On May 9, 1892, the first number of the "Berkshire Evening Eagle" was issued, and this edition became at once popular and is now the most widely circulated journal of its class in the county. In 1891 a corporation was formed under the laws of Massachusetts, known as the Eagle Publishing Company, for the purpose of conducting these editions, and the entire capital stock of the concern is now held by Kelton B. Miller, who controls its policy and management. In the early part of the past century it was among the most firm supporters of the Whig party in public matters, and it was one of the pioneer advocates of Republican principles, to which it still gives steadfast allegiance. Its present proprietor has always been ardent and consistent in this allegiance, as were his father and grandfather, both of whom voted twice for Abraham Lincoln. The grandfather, a strong Abolitionist, voted for John C. Fremont in 1856. Kelton B. Miller's successful management of all the departments of the "Eagle" is a natural consequence of his natural business aptitude, as evidenced in other lines of endeavor. He is a director of the Berkshire Loan & Trust Company, trustee of the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield, a member of the Board of Trade, and served two terms as mayor of the city, in 1911 and 1912. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, tracing descent from nine ancestors who fought in the Continental army. He married, in 1893, Eva H. Hallenbeck, of Coxsackie, New York, and they are the parents of five children.

**DWINNELL, Clifton H.,****Banker, Veteran of Civil War.**

Tradition differs as to the origin of this family, some saying it was Scotch, and others French Huguenot. One branch of the family has supposed that the Dwinells came from France, where a Count Dwinell was settled near La Rochelle. The spelling of the surname has always varied. Even at the present day we find his descendants called Dwinell, Dwinnell and Dwinel. The surname as written in the town records of Topsfield, where the pioneer settled, has the following variations: Dewnell, Duenell, Doenell, Donell, Dune-ll, Dwinnill. But the best authority is that of Rev. Joseph Capen, of Topsfield, who spelled the name Dwinell on his records from 1684 to 1725. The name Michael was also spelled in divers ways.

(I) Michael Dwinell was born about 1640, and appears in Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he died about 1717, his will being proved in March of that year. He was possessed of considerable property, owning land in Wenham and Middletown. Very little can be discovered in the records concerning him. His wife's name was Mary, and they had children: Mary, born 1668, married John Hovey; Michael, mentioned below; Thomas, born November, 1672, married Dinah Brimsdell; John, 1674, married Mary Read; Elizabeth, April, 1677, died October 29, 1759, unmarried; Magdalen, 1679, married James Holgate, March, 1703, at Salem, Massachusetts; Joseph, January, 1682, married Prudence ———; Susannah, 1685, married ——— Killum, before 1710; Johanna, 1688, married Nathaniel Hood, of Lynn, October 16, 1706.

(II) Dr. Michael (2) Dwinell, eldest son of Michael (1) and Mary Dwinell, was born December 5, 1670, in Topsfield, and died there December 24, 1761, aged ninety-one years. He was the first physi-

cian in the town of Topsfield, and was many years a prominent citizen of that town. It is impossible to learn where he prepared for practice, but it was undoubtedly with some other physician in that vicinity. He had five wives, the baptismal name of the first being Hannah, which is all that is preserved concerning her. He married (second) December 20, 1724, Elizabeth Fisk, born September 15, 1704, in Wenham, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Warner) Fisk, died March 26, 1730. He married (third) Elizabeth Cave, who died in February, 1737. He married (fourth) July 6, 1737, in Salem, Charity Cotton, who died November 8, 1752. He married (fifth) February 1, 1753, Widow Mary Balch. His will dated July 17, 1753, mentions wife Mary; sons Michael, Stephen, Jacob; daughters Sarah Foster, Mary, Hannah and Abigail Dwinell, and granddaughter Esther, wife of David Balch. Children of the first marriage: Thomas, born October 3, 1693, married Mary Perkins; Sarah, 1694, married Abram Foster, of Ipswich; Mary, 1702; Michael, mentioned below; Stephen, 1708, married Abigail Harris; Hannah, 1710, married John Bower; Jacob, 1715, married Keziah Gould; Abigail, 1719, married Humphrey Deering; children of the second marriage: Benjamin, born November, 1726, married Mary Este; Thomas, August, 1729; children of the third marriage: Samuel, born 1731; Elizabeth, October, 1733.

(III) Michael (3) Dwinell, second son of Dr. Michael (2) and Hannah Dwinell, was born January 7, 1706, in Topsfield, and died while a soldier of the French and Indian War, in 1755. He was one of the four men from Topsfield in that war. He married, September 27, 1727, in Salem, Lucy Towne, of Topsfield, who died April 15, 1764, "an aged woman." Children: Bartholomew, mentioned below; Lucy, born March 28, 1730, married William

Moneys; a child, died August 3, 1731; Hannah, born February 17, 1732, married James Meragin, of Marblehead; Michael, January 6, 1735, married Martha Averill; a child, died 1739.

(IV) Bartholomew Dwinell, eldest child of Michael (3) and Lucy (Towne) Dwinell, was born August 5, 1728, in Topsfield, and baptized in the church there, October 24, 1736. He was an early settler in Keene, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer, and died November 21, 1801. He married in Wenham, March 19, 1752, Sarah Moulton, born there January 5, 1733, daughter of John and Hannah (Killain) Moulton, of that town, died 1822 in Keene. Children: Hannah, born October 29, 1753, married William Towne, 1777; Michael, November 28, 1755, died 1755; Sarah, September, 1757; Lucy, January, 1760; Bartholomew, March, 1762, married Rebecca Towne; Anna, December, 1763, married Ezekiel Graves; Huldah, March 17, 1768, married Jonathan French, June, 1787; Lydia, September 8, 1769, married Israel Hill, June, 1789; Michael, mentioned below.

(V) Michael (4) Dwinell, third son of Bartholomew and Sarah (Moulton) Dwinell, was born November 12, 1771, in Topsfield, and was a child of about twelve years when he went with his parents to Keene, New Hampshire. He removed from Keene to Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he died. He married (first) Lydia Towne, born March 24, 1775, in Rindge, New Hampshire, daughter of Francis and Phebe (Towne) Towne, of Rindge. He married a second wife in Charlestown. Children of the first marriage: Francis, mentioned below; Polly, born 1800, married Lorin Morse; Harriet, 1801, married ——— Sawyer; Lydia, 1803, married ——— Powers; Candace, 1806; Clarissa, 1810, married ——— Stewart; Clarinda, unmarried; Thursa, died

unmarried; children by the second marriage; Warren, and a daughter, Sally.

(VI) Francis Dwinell, eldest child of Michael (4) and Lydia (Towne) Dwinell, was born July 26, 1798, in Keene, and grew up on his father's farm in his native town, attending the district schools adjacent to his home. He became a farmer in Charlestown and died in that town, in October, 1843. He married, August 26, 1821, Nancy Tarbell, of Walpole, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Elithea Dudley, born November 18, 1822, married Abram Downer Hull, October 24, 1848; died June 16, 1852. 2. Martha Ann Judson, born January 17, 1829, married Amos Leander Doane, April 2, 1850, of Worcester, Massachusetts. 3. Rebecca Dean, born January 28, 1832, died October 5, 1848. 4. Benjamin Dudley, mentioned below. 5. William Tarbell, born August 25, 1836, married (first) Margaret Elizabeth Auld, February 18, 1860; she died February 17, 1874; married (second) Agnes Louise Greenman, November 3, 1874; she died May 2, 1894; married (third) Martha Elizabeth Long, June 4, 1895; he died in March, 1914, in Mulhall, Oklahoma.

(VII) Benjamin Dudley Dwinell, eldest son of Francis and Nancy (Tarbell) Dwinell, was born September 14, 1834, in Charlestown, New Hampshire, and received his early education in the public schools there. After spending one year in a printing office in Claremont, New Hampshire, he settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he began his career as clerk in the hardware store of C. Foster & Company. The outbreak of the Civil War aroused his patriotic sentiments and he enlisted in 1862 in the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, of which he became quartermaster, receiving his commission from Governor Andrew with the rank of first lieutenant. At the expiration of the

first term of enlistment, he became first lieutenant and quartermaster in the Second Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery in 1864, of which General A. B. R. Sprague was then lieutenant-colonel. This regiment saw active service in Virginia and North Carolina, and Lieutenant Dwinnell was brevetted major, a title by which he was thereafter known. He was mustered out of the service in September, 1865, and immediately engaged in the lumber and turpentine trade in the South, where he continued several years. Returning to Worcester he became assistant postmaster of the city under General Josiah Pickett, and in 1875 was appointed jailer and master of the House of Correction at Fitchburg. For thirty-nine years he continued in this responsible position under various succeeding sheriffs, and was very popular with the county officers, and administered the institution to the satisfaction of the community. In 1908 he was appointed sheriff of Worcester county to fill the unexpired term of General Robert H. Chamberlain, resigned, and the following year was elected sheriff of Worcester county for a term of five years, and has continued to fill that position to the present time. He has also served as a member of the City Council of Fitchburg for two years. Politically he has always been a Republican. He is a director of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Worcester, and of the Burbank Hospital of Fitchburg, and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and of E. V. Sumner Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fitchburg; and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Morning Star Lodge, of Worcester; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg. He is a faithful attendant of divine worship at the First Baptist Church.

He married, December 19, 1861, Ellen Adelaide Shepard, daughter of Russell Rice and Sarah (Hill) Shepard, of Worcester. She died in Fitchburg, January 30, 1911. Children: 1. Florence Russell, born January 12, 1864, married, June 29, 1892, John Herbert Daniels, of Fitchburg, and has children: Ellen Shepherd, born June 10, 1893; George Eaton, May 17, 1896; Florence Dwinnell, November 15, 1900. 2. Josephine Hill, born May 19, 1870, died March 23, 1871. 3. Clifton Howard, born March 13, 1873; a graduate of the Worcester School of Technology; is now first vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston; he married Elisabeth Adamson Marshall, daughter of John Knox Marshall, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and has children: Sabina Adamson, born August 11, 1903; Clifton Howard, October 12, 1905; Marshall, September 28, 1907; Elisabeth, March 24, 1911. 4. Irving Francis, born February 3, 1877; three years a student at the Worcester School of Technology; is now second assistant clerk of Courts of Worcester County; he married, March 11, 1911, Stella Anna Woodward, daughter of Frederick Francis Woodward, of Fitchburg.

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#### KENT, Daniel,

**Lawyer, Public Official.**

Between 1633 and 1644 there came from England to New England three families bearing the surname Kent who became the progenitors of three distinct lines whose descendants have contributed an honorable service toward the upbuilding of the moral, educational and political history of the country.

In 1633 the "good shipp Mary & John" of London had as passengers Richard Kent, Sr., and Richard Kent, Jr. They are supposed to have been cousins. They settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, where

they were joined in 1634 by James Kent, a brother of Richard Kent, Jr. In 1635 Stephen Kent, a brother of Richard Kent, Sr., joined them. He evidently returned to England, as his name appears with that of his wife, Margery, on the list of passengers of the ship "Confidence" in 1638. He remained at Newbury until 1646 when he removed to Haverhill and in 1665 settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey. The descendants of these Kents are known as the Newbury line.

Thomas Kent, born in England, emigrated with his wife prior to 1643 and was one of the proprietors of Gloucester, where he settled. His son, Samuel, removed to Brookfield and on the destruction of that town by the Indians in 1676 went to Suffield, Connecticut, where he died February 2, 1690-91. The Kent Memorial Library stands on the site of the log cabin which he built upon his arrival at Suffield. To this Gloucester line belongs James<sup>6</sup> Kent, Chancellor of New York and author of "Kent's Commentaries on American Law." He was born at Fredericksburg, New York, July 31, 1763. His ancestry was Moss<sup>5</sup>, Elisha<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>.

Under date of May 2, 1643, the town records of Dedham state that "Joshuah Kent is admitted Townsman & hath libertie to purchase Edward Culuers Lott." The records of the First Church of Dedham say that "Joshua Kent went for England wth our testimoniall but to returne againe 11<sup>m</sup> 1644, m<sup>d</sup> he returned 1645." "m<sup>d</sup> ye said Joshuah Kent having brought ov'r 2 of his brothers & placed them in ye country yet wth his wife returned to England 10<sup>m</sup> 1647." "m<sup>d</sup> ye said Joshuah Kent upon ye trobles arising againe in England & wares ther 1648 he returned wth his wife againe about ye 8<sup>m</sup> yt yeare." His brothers were named John and Joseph. These three brothers were the founders of the Dedham Kent line.

The Kent English ancestry has not been traced and it is not known what relationship existed, if any, between the Kents of Newbury, Gloucester and Dedham.

It is the Dedham line and especially the descendants of John<sup>1</sup> Kent, the ancestor of Daniel<sup>7</sup> Kent, of Worcester, which will be considered in this sketch.

Joshua Kent was a prominent man and active in affairs of church and town. His will is dated April 22, 1664. He died at Dedham leaving a widow and three daughters.

Joseph Kent is mentioned in the tax rate of Dedham in 1659. He was at Block Island, May 4, 1664, when he petitioned the Legislature. On December 15, 1673, he was admitted an inhabitant of Swansea. He died at Swansea in 1704 leaving four sons and one daughter.

In the genealogy of the Kent family by Edward E. Kent, John<sup>1</sup> Kent is given as son of Richard Kent, Sr., of Newbury. This is an error, as is amply proven by various church and town records. The will of Elizabeth Harder, of Braintree, June 1, 1664, names John and Joseph, and Joshua Kent's three daughters.

(1) John Kent was admitted to the Dedham church, July 16, 1652, and was admitted a freeman, May 3, 1654. He was on a tax list dated August 29, 1653, and he continued to be taxed at Dedham until November 22, 1664. He was one of the signers of a petition to the General Court, May 7, 1662; he was elected one of the fence viewers for the "West Field" February 24, 1664-65. He removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was received in the Charlestown church by letter from the Dedham church with his wife, Hannah, April 13, 1673. His wife was admitted to the church at Dedham, February 5, 1664. They were in Charlestown in 1667 when their first child was

born. He was tythingman at Charlestown in 1679.

John Kent married at Dedham, May 21, 1662, Hannah Griswold, who was born at Cambridge, March 4, 1644-45, and died at Charlestown, January 9, 1690-91, the daughter of Francis and Mary Griswold (or Grissell), of Charlestown, who resided on the north side of Kirtland street. On December 5, 1636, "There is granted unto Francis Greshold, the Drummer, two acres of land lying at the end of Barnabe Lambson's pole toward Charlestowne, in regard of his services amongst the soldiers upon all occasions, as long as he stayeth." He died at Charlestown, October 2, 1652. No record of John Kent's death has been found. He was living at Charlestown as late as 1707 when he conveyed land. The children of John and Hannah (Griswold) Kent were: 1. Hannah, born July 2, 1667; married Joseph Cahoon. 2. Maria, born February 3, 1669. 3. John, Jr., born 1670; married (first) Sarah Smith, December 22, 1692; (second) Elizabeth ———; in 1698 he moved to Scituate and in 1709 to Mansfield where he died 1753; he was representative in 1724. 4. Joshua, born June 15, 1672, died June 20, 1672. 5. Joshua, born July 4, 1674; married Agnes Okeman, November 4, 1697; he lived in Boston. 6. Joseph, born October 13, 1675; married, November 26, 1702, Rebecca Chittendon, of Scituate; he lived at Charlestown where he died May 30, 1753. 7. Samuel, born March 23, 1678, died March 16, 1702-03. 8. Ebenezer, mentioned below. 9. Lydia, born July 16, 1683; married, 1714, Ebenezer Simmons, of Scituate. 10. Mary, born May 12, 1686; married, 1710, Joseph Barber, of Hingham. 11. Susannah, born August 13, 1689.

(II) Ebenezer Kent, son of John<sup>1</sup> Kent, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts,

August 18, 1680, and died at Hingham, February 16, 1752, aged according to the gravestone seventy-one years, six months. He settled in Hingham about 1703 and resided in the second precinct on what is now Beechwood street, and built the first dwelling house on the west side of the Conahasset river. On March 19, 1706-07, the town of Scituate granted Ebenezer Kent lot one hundred and eighty containing ten acres. He lived at Scituate as late as 1712 at least, but in 1717 he was again residing at Hingham. He became a member of the second church in Hingham (Cohasset) at its foundation, December 13, 1721. In 1727 and 1736 he was elected constable. In 1737 he was one of the grantees of the Beechwood Cemetery, Hingham. His will was dated June 16, 1748, and appointed his sons, Isaac and Ebenezer, executors.

He married December 8, 1703, Hannah Gannett, who was born at Scituate in 1684, and died at Hingham, March 27, 1767, the daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Coombs) Gannett, and granddaughter of Matthew and Hannah Gannett. Matthew Gannett was born in England in 1618, and died in 1695; his wife died at Scituate, July 10, 1700, aged seventy-eight years. The children of Ebenezer and Hannah (Gannett) Kent were: 1. Abigail, born October 12, 1706, died March 12, 1709. 2. Hannah, born 1707; married, January 16, 1727-28, Israel Whitcomb, Jr., of Hingham. 3. Mercy, born July 31, 1708; married, November 27, 1725, Stephen Stodder, Jr., of Hingham. 4. Elizabeth, born September 6, 1710; married (first) May 7, 1735, Eldakin Mayo, of Boston; (second) ——— Pitcher. 5. Susannah, born about 1711, died April 22, 1715. 6. Isaac, born September 27, 1712; married Rachel Bates, October 25, 1739; removed in 1745 to Milford, Massachusetts. 7. Mary, born 1715; married,

August 31, 1743, Joseph Blake. 8. Ebenezer, mentioned below. 9. Seth, born April 13, 1721. 10. Abigail, born March 29, 1723; married, October 22, 1744, Joseph Souther, of Hingham. 11. Lydia, born April 24, 1725; married, December 22, 1748, Noah Ripley, of Hingham. 12. Deacon Abel, born August 7, 1730; married Hannah Hobart, daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, and lived at Cohasset.

(III) Ebenezer Kent, son of Ebenezer<sup>2</sup> Kent, (John<sup>1</sup>) was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, April 18, 1717, and died at Leicester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1786. He learned the trade of cooper. He bought twenty-three acres of land at Leicester, Massachusetts, December 7, 1743, of Benjamin Tillson, of Dorchester, for fifty-seven pounds, ten shillings. He added to this plot twenty acres bought of Joseph Torrey, November 6, 1746, and thirty-two acres, adjoining, September 3, 1748, also of Torrey. His farm was located in the northeasterly part of Leicester. He and his family came from Hingham to live there in or about 1744. His name appears frequently on the town records of Leicester. In 1747 he was elected sealer of weights and measures, to which office he was annually elected with but few exceptions until 1774. He was constable, surveyor of highways and tythingman. When Rev. Joseph Roberts was dismissed from his pastoral charge in 1762, "Mr." Ebenezer Kent was a member of a committee appointed by the town to supply the pulpit for six months. He was chosen one of a committee to hire a school master in 1762. On March 16, 1765, Benjamin Tucker, of Leicester, sold to "Thomas Steel and Daniel Henshaw Esqr, John Brown, Nathaniel Harwood, Nathan Seargent and Thomas Denny Gent, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Nathaniel Waite, Ebenezer Kent, Seth Washburn, Samuel Watson, Ephraim Mower, Asa Stowers, William Hen-

shaw, Benja Richardson, Jonathan Sergeant Jr., Samuel Denny, Darby Ryan, Nathel Richardson, Nathaniel Sergeant and Robert Henry Yoemen and Sarah Denny all of Leicester" "a piece of land for a burying place where some have been buried and called the New Burying place." This is now known as Rawson Cemetery.

Ebenezer Kent married (first) July 11, 1739, Sarah Wheaton, who was born at Hingham, May 17, 1718, and died at Leicester, September 24, 1771, the daughter of Christopher<sup>3</sup> and Sarah (Beal) Wheaton, granddaughter of Christopher<sup>2</sup> and Martha (Prince) Wheaton, and great-granddaughter of Robert<sup>1</sup> and Alice (Bowen) Wheaton. Christopher<sup>2</sup> Wheaton was one of "the brave Capt. Johnson's Company" in King Philip's War. Ebenezer Kent married (second) September 19, 1772, Sarah Stone, widow of Joseph Stone, Sr., of Brookfield, Massachusetts, and daughter of John Potter, of Marlborough and Shrewsbury; she died at Goshen, Massachusetts; her will is dated December 31, 1794, and was filed for probate, May 2, 1797; to the will is attached a letter to her children dated Goshen, April 11, 1797. His will is dated January 12, 1785, and named his son Ebenezer executor. The children of Ebenezer and Sarah (Wheaton) Kent were: 1. Hannah, born December 15, 1740, at Hingham; married, February 11, 1765, Ezra French, of Hingham. 2. Lucy, born March 4, 1743-44, at Hingham; married, August 9, 1764, Jabez Green, Jr., of Leicester. 3. Ebenezer, mentioned below. 4. Reuben, born October 16, 1747, at Leicester, died there April 1, 1763. 5. Jacob, born January 31, 1750, at Leicester; married (first) September 11, 1771, Desire Prouty; (second) May 23, 1773, Mary Tucker; (third) 1776, Abigail Barnes; he died at Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 5, 1825. 6. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1752, at Leicester; married, August 15, 1776, Benjamin Flagg, of



Holden. 7. Lydia, born January 19, 1755, at Leicester; married, June 23, 1783, John Campbell, and lived at Plainfield, Massachusetts.

(IV) Ebenezer Kent, son of Ebenezer<sup>3</sup> Kent, (Ebenezer<sup>2</sup> John<sup>1</sup>), was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, December 8, 1745, and died there January 8, 1806. He was the executor of his father's will and heir of his real estate. His father had deeded him, September 23, 1772, the southern half of the homestead and one-half of a tract of land on Flip road containing thirty-six acres. He was a soldier in the Revolution, being corporal in Captain Seth Washburn's company of minute-men from Leicester, Colonel Ward's regiment, which marched on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; also private in Captain Loring Lincoln's company from Leicester; Lieutenant-Colonel Flagg's regiment on the Bennington Alarm, 1777. He was a member of the Leicester Committee of Safety and Correspondence in 1782. In addition to the lands he inherited and those he bought from the other heirs of his father's estate, he accumulated much other real estate by purchase. He died intestate and his son Daniel was appointed administrator. Mr. Ebenezer Kent was active in town affairs. Like his father, he was sealer of weights and measures and was often elected constable and highway surveyor.

He married at Leicester, October 29, 1772, Esther Stone, who was born at Ipswich, November 21, 1751, and died at Leicester, February 7, 1806, the daughter of William and Abigail (Hodgkins) Stone, granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Downs) Stone, and great-granddaughter of William and Esther Stone, of Ipswich. The children of Ebenezer and Esther (Stone) Kent, all born at Leicester, were: 1. William, born September 14, 1773; married (first) November 30, 1797, Katy Wheaton; (second) September 26, 1827,

Widow Lucinda (Barrows) Bourne; he removed to Wallingford, Vermont, where he died October 28, 1845. 2. Sarah, born December 27, 1774; married (first) May 30, 1799, Reuben Billings Swan, of Spencer; (second) May 8, 1816, Asa Wheeler, of Holden. 3. Captain Daniel, mentioned below. 4. Elias, born May 3, 1780; married, January 20, 1803, Betsey Wheaton; he lived at Wallingford, Vermont, where he died August 20, 1856. 5. Betsey, born June 5, 1782; married, November 26, 1801, Jonathan Hubbard; they lived at Wallingford, Vermont. 6. Ezra, born September 1, 1785; married, December 14, 1811, Eusebia Southwick; he lived at Wallingford, Vermont, where he died February 3, 1818. 7. Polly, born November 20, 1787; married James Bucklin, of East Wallingford, Vermont.

(V) Captain Daniel Kent, gentleman, son of Ebenezer<sup>4</sup> Kent (Ebenezer<sup>3</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, January 6, 1777, and died there May 11, 1849. He, as well as his father and grandfather, was buried in the Rawson Cemetery at Leicester. He was one of the more prominent men of the town and was especially active in military affairs. He was appointed sergeant, June 17, 1803, of a company in the First Regiment of Infantry in the First Brigade, Seventh Division of the Militia; ensign, July 31, 1806; captain, December 13, 1808, and commissioned by Governor Levi Lincoln, April 11, 1809; and was discharged at his own request, January 30, 1812. He was brought up on his father's farm and at the age of eighteen or twenty was apprenticed to Pliny Earle to learn the card making business, which he followed for some years. On his father's death he bought the interest of the other heirs in the farm and lived there thereafter until his death. He was an active man of business. He bought and sold much real estate and was appointed to settle several

estates. He was a very genial man and popular among his associates. Of musical taste, he devoted many of his leisure hours to its cultivation and in the entertainment of his friends. His name appears often in the town records, being a man who held the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen.

Captain Daniel Kent married (first) June 6, 1805, Ruth Watson, who was born at Leicester, February 21, 1781, and died March 24, 1828, the daughter of Captain Samuel and Ruth (Baldwin) Watson, of Leicester. Captain Samuel Watson was one of the minute-men of Leicester, a sergeant in Captain Seth Washburn's company which marched April 19, 1775, and also sergeant in Captain Loring Lincoln's company which marched in 1777 on the Bennington Alarm under Lieutenant-Colonel Flagg. He was a tanner and currier by trade. He was the son of John and Mary (Blair) Watson and grandson of Matthew and Mary (Orr) Watson. The Watson family was Scotch-Irish. Ruth (Baldwin) Watson was a daughter of Major Asa and Abigail (Draper) Baldwin. On the Revolutionary Rolls of Massachusetts the name of Major Asa Baldwin appears many times among the field and staff officers of the First Worcester County Regiment from 1776 to 1778. He was a member of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence for Spencer. His line of descent from Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, Connecticut, was Daniel<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Joseph<sup>1</sup>. His wife was a daughter of Captain James<sup>3</sup> Draper (ancestry James<sup>2</sup>, James<sup>1</sup>). Captain Daniel Kent married (second) 1829, Miranda Cunningham, widow of Reuben Cunningham, daughter of Jabez and Eunice (Goodnow) Ayres. She was born at New Braintree, May 8, 1795, and died at Leicester, December 21, 1861. The children of Captain Daniel and Ruth (Watson) Kent, all born at Leicester, were: 1. William Stone, born

February 6, 1806; married (first) January 11, 1831, Mary, daughter of Amos and Damaris (Bennett) Howard, of Worcester; she died April 5, 1847; married (second) October 3, 1847, Mrs. Louisa Beers, daughter of Phinneas and Joanna (Barnes) Tyler; she was born October 10, 1807, and died at Leicester, January 6, 1892; he died at Leicester, March 26, 1885. 2. Samuel Watson, born January 21, 1808, died in Worcester, December 12, 1883; married, May 19, 1835, Clarissa, daughter of Samuel and Sukey (Vickery) Watson, of Leicester; he lived at Worcester and was a manufacturer of card clothing machinery; he was a member of the Mozart Musical Society, afterwards the Choral Union; on June 26, 1826, he was appointed by Brigadier-General Nathan Heard a member of the First Brigade Band of the Sixth Division of Massachusetts Militia; he was a deacon of the Old South Church from 1861 to 1870, and of the Plymouth Church, 1874-1879, 1880-1883; his widow died at Worcester, February 5, 1902. 3. Daniel Waldo, mentioned below. 4. Caroline Calista, born March 19, 1812; married, February 22, 1848, Levi C. Clapp, of Worcester, born February 11, 1794, at Worthington, Massachusetts, died at Worcester, December 7, 1854; she died January 4, 1898, at Worcester. 5. Melinda Watson, born November 29, 1813; married, April 14, 1835, Captain Dana Hyde Fitch, of Leicester, born August 24, 1803, at Guilford, Vermont, son of Ezra and Sally (Green) Fitch; he died at Worcester, April 2, 1877; when a young man he was much interested in military affairs and was captain of the Worcester Light Infantry in 1837-38; he was also captain of the Worcester Home Guards for two years; his widow died December 28, 1909. 6. James Draper, born September 20, 1815; married (first) March 24, 1841, Anna Maria, born at Boston, September 11,

1815, daughter of Abner and Abigail (Williams) Bourne; she died October 11, 1856; married (second) December 15, 1857, Jennie Whiting, daughter of Whiting H. and Sarah A. (Buell) Hollister; she was born at Hartford, Connecticut, June 13, 1837; he died at Boston, January 9, 1871, and was buried at New Bedford, Massachusetts, with his first wife; his widow married (second) December 23, 1873, Charles F. Paine, of New York City.

7. Esther Stone, born September 1, 1817, died January 12, 1859; married, May 10, 1842, Rufus Holman, of Millbury, son of Aaron and Polly (Stockwell) Holman; he was born April 6, 1816, and died July 22, 1895, at Leicester; he married (second) October 11, 1859, Emeline Draper Bryant, born October 27, 1827, and died May 7, 1879. The children of Captain Daniel and Miranda Kent were: 8. Ruth Watson, born March 31, 1830, died April 19, 1833. 9. John Davis, born April 28, 1834, died July 30, 1838. 10. Edward Everett, born May 5, 1836; married, February 20, 1862, Sarah Rice, born August 4, 1838, at Franklin, Michigan, daughter of Edward and Sophia Catherine (Patterson) Procter; she died August 23, 1870; he was a boot manufacturer and lived at Spencer, Massachusetts; he compiled and published the Kent Genealogy already referred to; he died April 8, 1899.

(VI) Daniel Waldo Kent, son of Captain Daniel<sup>6</sup> Kent (Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>3</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), was born May 5, 1810, at Leicester, Massachusetts, and died at Worcester, October 11, 1906, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. When he was about twenty-three years old he went to Buffalo, New York, to work but soon returned to Leicester. He resided at the old homestead in Leicester from 1841 until he removed to Worcester in 1901. In 1848 in connection with his father he developed a water privilege on Kettle Brook which runs through the farm and

built a saw mill. He afterwards added a box factory. In the sixties he began the manufacture of shoddy, being the first to introduce this industry in Leicester. He was always active in town affairs and many of the roads in the northeast part of the town were built through his influence. He always took a deep interest in the political events which transpired during his long life. In 1904 he had the rare privilege of casting his nineteenth vote for President of the United States. The Kent homestead which was purchased by Ebenezer Kent, December 7, 1743, who came from Hingham, remained in the family until July 15, 1901, when it was sold to the Association of Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy who purchased it to be used in connection with their orphanage in Worcester. Mr. Kent was one of the first in Worcester county to introduce the use of circular saws for making lumber. In his younger days he was a member of the Leicester Company of Light Infantry. Before his marriage he taught school for some time in Leicester and Paxton. Both Mr. Kent and his wife were musical in their younger days, each singing in church choirs in their respective towns. Mrs. Kent taught school for a short time in Paxton before her marriage. April 9, 1903, at the age of ninety-two and eighty-four respectively, Mr. and Mrs. Kent celebrated in a quiet manner the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. Since 1888 Mr. Kent was totally blind.

Daniel Waldo Kent married, April 9, 1839, Harriet Newell Grosvenor, who was born at Paxton, May 5, 1818, and died at Worcester, January 20, 1904, at her home No. 25 Benefit street. The interment was at Pine Grove Cemetery at Leicester. She was the daughter of Jonathan Prescott and Bethiah (Avery) Grosvenor. Her father was born at Grafton, November 30, 1779, and died at Paxton, September 11,

1854; her mother, Bethiah (Avery) Grosvenor, was born at Holden, October 13, 1781; married, April 23, 1804, and died at Paxton, January 3, 1833. The children of Daniel Waldo and Harriet N. Kent, all born at Leicester, were: 1. Lucy Watson, mentioned below. 2. Ruth Amelia, mentioned below. 3. Prescott Grosvenor, mentioned below. 4. Harriet Elizabeth, born May 1, 1850; not married. 5. Daniel, mentioned below. 6. Caroline Esther, born August 4, 1857; not married; graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

(VII) Lucy Watson Kent, daughter of Daniel Waldo<sup>o</sup> Kent, was born May 24, 1841, and died at Florence, Massachusetts, February 9, 1908. She graduated in 1861 from the Westfield State Normal School. She married, June 15, 1864, Joseph Sheldon Noble, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was born June 5, 1829, in Westfield, Massachusetts, son of Jacob Moseley and Eliza (Alderman) Noble. His grandfather, Jacob Noble, served in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, and was colonel of a regiment in the latter war. Mr. Noble attended Westfield Academy. In 1845 he entered the machine shop of Ira Temmons where he spent three years learning the business. When nineteen years old he was employed as engineer on the steam tug "American Eagle" plying between Troy and Albany on the Hudson river, and saved money for another term at the academy. In 1849 he went to New York and secured the position of night clerk in Taylor's Hotel. In the spring of 1850 he went to California and stayed until 1858 where he had many thrilling experiences in that then new and unsettled country. He returned to Westfield and was appointed turnkey of the Hampden county jail by Sheriff Bush. He served there three years and later was jailer at Springfield under Sheriff Bradley. During the latter years of his life he was engaged in

the grain business, having a large warehouse on Lyman street, at Springfield. He died March 12, 1898. Mr. Noble was a Republican in politics. He was prominent in the Masonic order, member of the Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar. The children of Joseph Sheldon and Lucy Watson (Kent) Noble were: 1. Caroline Edna, born February 15, 1866, at Springfield; graduate of Wellesley College and teacher in the public schools. 2. Daniel Waldo, born February 8, 1870, at Springfield, died March 1, 1870. 3. Burton Ellsworth, born July 25, 1871, at Springfield; married, February 14, 1895, Lucy Florence, daughter of Augustus and Frances (Andrews) Tripp, of Springfield; he succeeded to his father's business and lives at Springfield. 4. Roscoe Kent, born July 13, 1880, at Springfield.

(VII) Ruth Amelia Kent, daughter of Daniel Waldo<sup>o</sup> Kent, was born December 8, 1843, died August 4, 1878, in Detroit City, Minnesota. She was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1868 and taught school several years; she married, October 24, 1876, Rev. Melville M. Tracy, of Hartford, Connecticut. He died at Longmont, Colorado, September 22, 1889. Their only child was: Abbie Ruth, born July 26, 1877, in Three Rivers, Palmer, Massachusetts; a graduate of Wellesley College, 1900.

(VII) Prescott Grosvenor Kent, son of Daniel Waldo<sup>o</sup> Kent, was born September 29, 1847. He received his early education in the public schools of Leicester and Leicester Academy and studied later at Williston Academy. In July, 1867, he entered upon a three-year engagement with Hon. William Upham, of Spencer, woolen manufacturer, for the purpose of learning the business. At the expiration of the time, July 1, 1870, he began manufacturing at Monson, Massachusetts, but his plant was burned the following April. For a few years he had a factory at

Oxford, Massachusetts. He formed a partnership with Henry L. Watson, of Leicester, and under the name of Watson & Kent located in the city of Fitchburg, manufacturing principally waterproofings and beavers for the New York market, where he continued until 1878 when he removed to Worcester. In 1880 he began the manufacture of satinets in the old mill on the homestead at Leicester, installing new machinery for the purpose. Soon he was joined by his brother, Daniel, and the firm did an increasing and successful business under the name of the Lakeside Manufacturing Company. In 1885 he and his brother purchased the Jamesville mills in Worcester and there carried on business under the name of P. G. Kent & Company until December, 1892, when they sold the property to the Jamesville Manufacturing Company. Mr. Kent is an active member and deacon of the Plymouth Congregational Church and chairman of the board of assessors of the society.

He married, November 4, 1870, Mary Abbie Watson, of Spencer, Massachusetts; she was born June 22, 1848, in Spencer, daughter of Roswell S. and Hannah (Grout) Watson. Their children are: 1. Edward Everett, born in Spencer, September 11, 1872; graduated in 1893 with the degree of S. B. in electrical engineering from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; in the following year he was given the same degree in mechanical engineering; studied law in Harvard Law School, graduating in 1896; is now practicing law in Boston; he married, at Newton, Massachusetts, November 9, 1905, Mary Clement, daughter of Herbert Wilder. 2. Mabel Watson, born December 2, 1883, in Worcester, a graduate of Smith College, 1906.

(VII) Daniel Kent, son of Daniel Waldo<sup>o</sup> Kent (Daniel<sup>s</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>t</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>z</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>z</sup>, John<sup>n</sup>), was born January 2, 1853. Among his ancestors who

were early settlers in this country my be named Thomas Payne, Michael Metcalf, Jonathan Fairbanks, John Dwight, Nathaniel Whiting, and Dr. William Avery, of Dedham; John Prince and Edmund Hobart, of Hingham; Henry Adams, of Braintree; Josiah Winslow and Thomas Bourne, of Marshfield; John Prescott, of Lancaster; Rev. Peter Bulkeley and John Hoar, of Concord; Cornelius Waldo, of Chelmsford; John Coggsell, John Treadwell, and William Stone, of Ipswich; John Grosvenor and James Draper, of Roxbury, Griffith Bowen, of Rehoboth; Job Lane, of Malden, and Rev. John Miller, of Groton.

He was educated in the public schools and Leicester Academy and graduated at Amherst College in 1875. While at Amherst he was active in college sports, rowing at Springfield in 1872 in the New England Collegiate Regatta the year that Amherst won the pennant against Harvard, Yale, Williams and Bowdoin. He was one of the editors of the "Amherst Student"; a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. While in college he won several prizes for oratory. He has since shown his interest in the college by establishing the Kent Prize in English Literature, of one hundred dollars annually, for the best thesis on an assigned subject produced by the senior class. After graduation he studied law at the Boston Law School and while there supplemented his studies with practical work in the office of the law firm of Turner & Scaife. His study of law had been for the acquisition of legal knowledge rather than for its practice as a profession, and after being admitted to the bar he entered upon a business life, spending one year at Indianapolis, Indiana, and another at Philadelphia. In 1881 he returned to Leicester and associated himself with his brother, Prescott G. Kent, in the manufacture of woolen goods. They estab-

lished the Lakeside Manufacturing Company, of which he became the president. In 1883 they removed the old mill building which they had utilized and built a new mill which was fitted with the most approved machinery. They were the first to install an independent electric lighting plant in the town. They laid out and built a flourishing factory village which was known as Lakeside. Their goods met with great success in the market and to fill their orders they were obliged to run their plant day and night for over six years. In 1885 they purchased the mills at Jamesville in Worcester which were run in conjunction with the Lakeside factory. When in 1892 they sold this property to the Jamesville Manufacturing Company, Daniel Kent became president of the corporation.

During these years the old Kent farm was a source of great interest to him. It was brought to a high state of cultivation. It was stocked with thoroughbred cattle and its fertile fields attracted much attention. The old house which was built before the first Ebenezer Kent bought the farm in 1743, was remodelled and made modern in its fittings but it still retains much of its colonial style, with the corner posts and large beams running through the center of the ceiling.

In 1895 the city of Worcester in order to increase its water supply made a taking of the waters of Kettle Brook at and above the Lakeside Mills. This resulted in the destruction of a manufacturing plant which had given employment to many hands and had performed its part in contributing to the prosperity and growth of the town. The dam and factory building were removed, the busy hum of machinery was silenced and the place became in very truth "a deserted village."

While engaged in business, Mr. Kent lived in the centre village of Leicester.

His house was the one east and next to the Leicester Inn facing the park. It should be noted as a coincidence that it was in this same house that his father and mother began their married life in 1839. In 1897 Mr. Kent sold his house at Leicester and removed to Worcester. During these years he was prominent in town affairs. He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen for a number of years; chairman of the trustees of the public library; chairman of the park committee having full charge of laying out the beautiful park which adorns the centre village of that historic town; secretary of the school committee and repeatedly elected moderator of town meetings. He was elected a member of the Republican state committee for the Third Worcester Senatorial District in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895. In 1893, during the campaign of Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge for governor, Mr. Kent had sole charge of rallies and speakers. He was elected secretary of the Republican state conventions in 1894 and 1895, and in the same years served as secretary of the Republican state committee. He presided at the Congressional convention in 1888 when Hon. Joseph H. Walker was first nominated for Congress. In 1900 he was elected register of deeds for the Worcester district in Worcester county, which office he holds at the present time, having been reelected for a fourth term in 1911. Under his administration many changes have been introduced and the registry has been raised to a high degree of excellence. He has made a special study of the subject of indexing, and is the author of "Land Records, A System of Indexing," published in 1903. It is the first work ever written on that intricate subject. In 1906 he invented a case for classifying cards, also a card holder, both of which he has had patented.

Of literary tastes, he finds much enjoy-

ment among the books in his large library. He devotes many of his leisure hours to genealogical research, and he has solved several very difficult problems. One of his recent successes is the locating of the birth place of John Grosvenor, of Roxbury. Mr. Kent was for three years president of the Amherst Alumni of Central Massachusetts, and for several years was president of the New England Sabinet Manufacturer's Association. In 1900 he was elected a trustee of Leicester Academy and is at present secretary of the board. He is a member of the Worcester Economic Club, the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester County Republican Club, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of Central Massachusetts.

Mr. Kent married (first) at Westfield, Massachusetts, July 2 1878, Georgia, daughter of Nelson Franklin and Henrietta (Snowden) Tyler; she was born at LaGrange, Georgia, July 20, 1853, and died at Worcester, July 24, 1914. He married (second) December 1, 1915, Hattie May Leland, daughter of Francis Augustus and Hattie Mowry (Lapham) Leland, of Worcester.

(The Grosvenor Line).

In the old burying ground at Roxbury, now Boston, at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets, on the right of the entrance gate, and not far distant, near the wall on the Eustis street side, stands a dark slate stone in a good state of preservation, on which is inscribed

HERE LYETH BURIED | Y<sup>e</sup> BODY OF JOHN |  
GROSVENOR WHO | DEC<sup>d</sup> SEPT<sup>m</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> |  
IN Y<sup>e</sup> 49 YEAR OF HIS | AGE, 1691

On the stone is cut his family coat-of-arms. The garb in the dexter quartering, and the crest, a talbot statant on a wreath, shows that he was a descendant of the

ancient Grosvenor family of County Cheshire, England.

The family tradition that John Grosvenor came from Chester where he had married Esther Clarke, an heiress, has been accepted as an established fact. Most published genealogical sketches of him state that he was a son of Sir Richard Grosvenor. This could not have been true as Sir Richard, first Baronet, who died September 14, 1645, left only one son living, Sir Richard, second Baronet. This second Sir Richard, who died January 31, 1664, had five sons who all died unmarried except the eldest, Roger.

Mr. Kent has made a very exhaustive search of the Grosvenor records in England. Having become convinced by research and correspondence with the Duke of Westminster, the rector of Eton Hall, and the Honorable Secretary of the Chester and Lancaster Historical Society that John Grosvenor, the pioneer ancestor of the family in this country, did not come directly from the Chester family, he turned his attention to its branches scattered throughout England. By means of the coat-of-arms on the gravestone at Roxbury, he decided John Grosvenor must have come from Shropshire county. His labors were rewarded by finding at St. Leonard's Church at Bridgnorth the record of John Grosvenor's baptism. At the Herald of Arms at London he found a respite given to make proof of the descent from the Grosvenors of Eton in Cheshire, by Leicester Grosvenor, John's eldest brother, August 14, 1663, which enabled him to go back two generations with certainty. He has also added two other generations which are probably correct. He has not succeeded in determining the connection with the Chester line, but that John Grosvenor did descend from that line there can be no doubt.

Mr. Kent now gives the results of his research for the first time to the American

branch of the family, as a memorial to his mother. All of the published sketches of the descendants of John Grosvenor in his mother's line which appear in this work and others were copied from his notes and are the result of his own research.

The Grosvenors are descended from the Normans. At Venables, about thirty miles beyond Rouen, on the road to Paris, between St. Pierre and Vernon was the barony and ancient seat of the Le Veneurs, so named from their hereditary of Veneur or Venator (Huntsman) to the Dukes of Normandy. They occur in the tenth century in the charters of the *Gallia Christiana*; and Walter Le Veneur was a conspicuous figure in the battle of the Fords, in 960, between Lothaire, King of France, and Richard Sans Peur of Normandy.

Sir Francis Palgrave says of him :

All the interest of the battle seemed at one juncture to be concentrated upon the Huntsman, as though he had been the sole object of the conflict.

Collins writes of the Grosvenors :

This noble family is descended from a long train, in the male line, of illustrious ancestors, who flourished in Normandy, with great dignity and grandeur, from the time of its first erection into a sovereign dukedom, A. D. 912, to the Conquest of England, in the year 1066: having been always ranked among the foremost there, either for nobleness of blood or power: and having had the government of many castles and strongholds in that duchy.

Hugh d'Avranches, better known as Hugh Lupus, was a nephew of William the Conqueror and came with him into England. King William made Hugh Lupus Earl Palatine of Chester "to hold the county as freely by the sword, as the King himself held England by the crown." With Hugh Lupus came his nephew, Gilbert Le Veneur, and several of his family who were richly provided for in his

county of Chester. From this Gilbert Le Veneur are descended the Grosvenors of England of whom the present Duke of Westminster, of Eton Hall, Chester, is the head.

According to Ormerod, the county historian of Chester, the name Grosvenor never occurs earlier than 1260 in the reign of Henry III. It appears, as le Grand Veneur, le Graunt Venur, Grauntvenour, le Gros Venour, le Grosvenour, le Gra-venor, and later as at present Grosvenor.

The earliest evidence of a trustworthy character that we can gather is the testimony in the great Scrope and Grosvenor suit of arms in the fourteenth century. There are few families in England who can trace their pedigree back to the early feudal times with as much show of authority as can the Grosvenors, owing to this testimony preserved in the Court Records. On August 17, 1385, Sir Richard le Scrope brought a suit against Sir Robert Grosvenor relative to the right to the arms "*Azure, a Bend or*" which was claimed by each family. "This case stands pre-eminently distinguished among the memorable events of that remarkable period, so brilliant in the annals of chivalry." The final judgment, which was against Sir Robert Grosvenor, was given by King Richard II. "in the great chamber called the Chamber of Parliament within the Royal Palace of Westminster" May 27, 1390. The records show that nearly two hundred witnesses testified in this suit, among them being three kings, several of the royal blood, members of the nobility, abbots, clergy and gentry of Chester, Lancashire, Yorkshire, etc. At the termination of the suit Sir Robert Grosvenor assumed for arms one of the golden garbs of the old Earls of Chester on a blue field; "the consanguinity of his family to that house having become manifest during the proceedings in this celebrated suit," as well as his descent from



Gilbert le Veneur, and ever since these arms have been borne by the family of Grosvenor.

In 1597 William Dethick, Garter King of Arms, gave a grant of confirmation to Richard Grosvenor, of Eton, and the various branches of the whole family, securing the already recognized crest, a Talbot statant *or* on a wreath of his colours, in which it is stated "yt they shall or may lawfully use and beare ye same Talbot wth yeir due differences for ever."

The history of the family of Grosvenor is very complicated and contradictory, but perhaps no more so than others which trace to the times of William the Conqueror. Most of the pedigrees of the various branches of this family outside of County Cheshire which appear in the "Visitations of Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, etc." trace to various sons of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, of Hulme in County Cheshire, who died 1429. All had for arms, "*Azure*, a garb *or*" with various signs for differences. Crest, "a Talbot statant *or* on a wreath of his colours." That such descent from the Grosvenors of Cheshire was fully recognized by the Heralds is evidenced by the fact of their allowing all of the Grosvenor families in these localities the golden garb and talbot crest for their armorial insignia.

(I) William<sup>1</sup> Gravenor, of Bridgnorth. His wife was Margaret. The Register of St. Leonard's Church, Bridgnorth, has: "Margaret Gravenor buried ye Vth of October 1583"; "Wm Gravenor Honle Gent. buried XXX of October 1589." William and Margaret Gravenor had a son, Richard, mentioned below.

(II) Richard<sup>2</sup> Gravenor (William<sup>1</sup>) living in 1589. He died in or before 1595, having had by his wife, Martha, who was living his widow in 1595 and 1600, four children: William, mentioned below; Joan

"married the XXVIth of June 1592 Wm Peat"; Joice; Roger, of Coventry.

(III) William<sup>3</sup> Grosvenor (Richard<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), of Bridgnorth, Gent., married at St. Leonard's 16 November, 1590, Ursula Blount, of Blount Hall, Bridgnorth. He was buried in St. Leonard's Church, 17 January, 1599-1600. His widow married (second) 4 June, 1600, John Davis. His will is filed at Somerset House, London, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 88 Harte. The will states: "I have one daughter whose name is Margery Gravenor" to whom he bequeathed certain property "yet upon this condicon that she my said daughter be ruled goverened and placed in marriage at the good likeinge of my wife her mother And of my son & heire and of other my frendes, or ells otherwise if she be unrulye and obstinate the same to remaine to my wife and my heire". He names "my sister Joice Grauenor" and Roger Gravener of Coventry being my brother" "I will that my wife Ursula shall have the tuition governaunce rearing and bringing up my two children my son and my daughter And that she shall bring up my sonne to be a scholler, if he prove to be apt". "All my landes tenementes and hereditaments I give and bequeath to my sonne William Gravenor to his heires and assignes for ever." "And I doe ordaine and appoint my saide wife and my sonne William Grauenor executors of this my last will and testamente." The will was "proved 22 November, 1604 by John Davis husband of Ursula Davis alias Gravenor relect of the said deceased and one of the executors named in the will, with power reserved to the other executor." Their children were: William, mentioned below; Margery, baptized 16 May, 1596, married John Hord, of Hord Park, Shropshire.

(IV) William<sup>4</sup> Grosvenor (William<sup>3</sup>,

Richard<sup>d</sup>, William<sup>l</sup>), of Bridgnorth, Gent., was baptized 18 December, 1593. He married Susanna Paston, daughter of Rev. George Paston, rector at Drayton-Bassett, who was buried January 10, 1629. William Grosvenor was church warden of St. Leonard's, 1635. During the Civil War he was a royalist. His home place was called "The Friars" and was near the present carpet works in Lower-town, Bridgnorth. He was buried in St. Leonard's Church, 21 June, 1652. His wife, Susanna, survived him and was buried 20 June, 1667. His will is filed at Somerset House, London, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 366 Brent, and is *verbatim et literatim* as follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN  
 William the Seaven and twentieth Day of May  
 Gravenor In the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty and twoe According to the computacon of the Church of England. I WILLIAM GRAVENER the elder of Bridgenorth in the County of Salopp gent. Sick in body but of good and perfect memory (thanks bee to god for the same) doe make and ordeyne this my Testam.<sup>t</sup> and last Will in manner and forme following (that is to say) First I Comend my soule into the hands of god my maker hoping assuredly through the onely meritts of Jesus Crist my Saviour to bee made partaker of life everlasting And I Comend my body to the earth Whereof it is made and to bee buried in the parrish Church of S.<sup>t</sup> Leonards in Bridgenorth neere unto the place where my father was buried Item I give and bequeath to Susanna my wife the moiety or one halfe of all that my message wherein I now dwell called and knowne by the name of the Fryers And the Moity or one halfe of the garden thereunto adioyneing and belonging scituate lyeing and being in or neere Bridgnorth aforesaid in the said County of Salop For and dureing the Terme of her naturall life And from and after her decease I give and bequeath the same to Lester Gravenor sonne and heire apparent of mee the said William Gravenor and his heires for ever And the other Moity of the said Message And alsoe All the Lands meadows Leasows and passures to the said Message belonging or in any wise appteyneing scitu-

ate lyeing and being in or near Bridgenorth aforesaid And alsoe all other the Messuages lands Tenem:<sup>ts</sup> and hereditam:<sup>ts</sup> of mee the said William Gravenor scituate lyeing and being within the town and Libties of Bridgenorth aforesaid and in Ouldbury in the said County of Salop I give and bequeath to the said Lester Gravenor and his heires for ever And alsoe I give and bequeath to him All my goods Cattells and Chattells whatsoever In Consideracon and upon Condicon And to the intent and purpose That the said Lester Gravenor or his heires shall and doe w.<sup>th</sup> in twoe yeares next after my decease without fraude or deceit well and truely pay satisfie and discharge All such Debts w<sup>ch</sup> I doe iustly and truely owe or shall owe at the tyme of my decease And also he shall and doe w<sup>th</sup> in two yeares next after my decease well and truely satisfie and pay w<sup>th</sup> out fraude or deceit To my daughter Susanna Gravenor the Some of Forty poundes of lawfull money of England To my Daughter Grace Gravenor the some of Forty poundes of like money To my daughter Jane Gravenor the Some of Forty poundes of like money To my Daughter Mary Harrison the some of Five poundes To my Daughter Lettice Levinge the some of Five poundes To her daughter Lettice Levinge the like some of Five poundes To John Eddowes the like some of Five poundes alsoe to me sonne Jerrard Gravenor the sume of threscore poundes And to my sonne John Gravenor the sume of threscore poundes of lawfull money of England PROVIDED allwaies and my will true intent and meaneing is That if my sonne Lester Gravenor or his heires shall make defaulte of paym.<sup>t</sup> of my sayd debts, or any of them or any part of the same or of the said other severall Somes of money limited to bee payd as aforesaid or any of them or any part or pcell of them or any of them at the tyme in w<sup>ch</sup> the same are limited and apoynted to bee payd in manner and forme aforesaid That then the guifts and bequests made by mee to the said Lester Gravenor and his heires in forme aforesaid shall be utterly voyd frustrate and of none effect And then I give and bequeath All my said Messuages lands Tenem:<sup>ts</sup>; and p'misses before menconed (except the said Moity of the said Message and garden called the Fryers which I give to the said Susanna my wife for the Terme of her naturall life) to the said Susanna Gravenor my Daughter Grace Gravenor Jane Gravenor Gerrard Gravenor William Gravenor and John Gravenor their Executors, Administrators; and assignes from and immediately after my decease For and dureing the full end

and Terme of Fowerscore and Nyneteene yeares then next following And fully to bee Compleate and ended And alsoe I give and bequeath to them all my goods cattells and Chattels for ye Satisfying and payinge of my said debts And for and in full satisfaccon and payment of the severall Somes of money before limited to bee payd to them the said Susanna my daughter Grace Jane Gerard William Gravenor and John Gravenor my sonnes And to the said Mary Harrison Lettice Levinge and her Daughter Lettice Leving and John Eddowes in forme aforesaid The wch severall Somes of money I have lymitted and appoynted to bee payd to them for their severall Legacies and porcons PROVIDED allways and it is notwthstanding my will And I doe give and bequeath to the s<sup>d</sup> Susanna my wife the one halfe of my househould goods and implements of househould anything before mençoined to the Contrary in any wise notwth. standing I doe make and ordayne Thomas Leving and Edward Harrison gent. my sonne in lawes my Executo.<sup>rs</sup> to see this my Testam<sup>t</sup> and last Will duely and truly performed And I give and bequeath to them Fower poundes for their paynes to be equally devided betwene them. In Witnes whereof I have thereunto putt my hand and Seale And published and declared this to bee my last will and Testam:<sup>t</sup> in the presence of the persons whose names are subscribed scell Will Gravenor: Thomas Tyther Robert Raynolds Thomas Llawe W: barter.

Proved:—12 September 1653, by the executors named in the will.

The children of William and Susanna Grosvenor were: 1. Leicester, Gent., of "The Friars" Bridgnorth, born about 1627, married the eldest daughter of Christopher Estwick, of Stoke, County Warwick, and his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Isaac Walden, of Coventry. He was buried at St. Leonard's, 14 May, 1690. Administration on his estate was granted 7 October, 1690, to Eleanor, his widow. His widow, Eleanor, was buried at St. Leonard's, 26 November, 1708. 2. Mary, married Edward Harrison, of Bridgnorth. 3. Lettice, married Thomas Levinge, of Shepley, County Leicester; she died in 1690, aged sixty. 4. Gerald, buried 27 June, 1671. 5. William, baptized 17 April, 1634, buried 3 February, 1672. 6.

Jane, baptized 26 July, 1636, married Francis Bayley, of Bridgnorth. 7. Susanna. 8. John, mentioned below. 9. Grace, married Daniel Billingsley, of Bridgnorth.

(V) John<sup>s</sup> Grosvenor (William<sup>t</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, Richard<sup>z</sup>, William<sup>l</sup>), of Roxbury, Massachusetts, the pioneer ancestor of this noted family in America, was born at Bridgnorth. At St. Leonard's Church is this record "John the sonne of William Gravenor and Susanna his wife was baptized ye second day of January 1640"-1. St. Leonard's, founded in the tenth or eleventh centuries stands in a sort of close near High street, surrounded by buildings of Elizabethan or Jacobean date. Its fine old stained glass and its tombs were destroyed during the siege of Bridgnorth by Cromwell in 1646. But of late years (1862) St. Leonard's has been restored and is worthy of the ancient town it adorns. The original church was mainly built in the thirteenth century style; though its rich and handsome tower built of salmon-red sandstone is of a somewhat later style. A fine, open timbered roof was brought to light during the restoration. Its nave is remarkable for its exceptional width, and in this respect is not exceeded by any parish church in England, and by only three cathedrals.

John Grosvenor probably came to New England after his mother's death, and as early as 1670. "John Grosvenor" was a witness to a deed March 14, 1672 (Suffolk Deeds Book 9, page 140).

He married, probably in 1671, Hester, daughter of Hugh Clarke and his wife, Elizabeth, as appears from a deed in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, volume 13, page 328, from Hugh Clarke, of Roxbury, dated January 28, 1684, which reads as follows:

\* \* \* Know Yee that the said Hugh Clarke Some time past about twelve or thirteene Yeares agoe or thereabout for and in consideration of a

part of my Daughter Hester Graveners portion and many other good and considerable Considerations: Hath given granted and given possession \* \* \* unto John Gravener my Sonne in Law and Hester Gravener his wife, two Small pieces of Land, the one peice of Land is that Land whereon John Graveners dwelling House now Standeth being in Roxbury, and as it is now fenced from the land of Hugh Clarke and abutting on the Highway Leadeing from Stony River towards Muddy River Southerly \* \* \*. And the other Smal peice of Land neerer to the Now dwelling house of sd Hugh Clarke whereon John Graveners Tanyard and Tan house standeth \* \* \*.

Hugh Clarke was at Watertown as early as 1641 where his son John was born. He lived there until about 1660 when he moved to Roxbury, where he was free-man, May 30, 1660. He died at Roxbury, July 20, 1693.

Drake in his "History of Roxbury," says: "John Grosvenor's dwelling house and four acres of orchard and pasture were on the northeasterly corner of the present Tremont and Parker streets." In 1678 the town granted him a lot of land "at the bridge and old mill for liming leather, in fee, and not to sell but for such use, and to be forfeit if it damage the water for cattle or man." He was a "tanner" and the first to locate this business at Roxbury which later became noted for its tanneries. In the seventeenth century the tanning industry was very prominent down the Severn Valley from Shrewsbury to Worcester. Bridgnorth was noted for its tanneries and the quality of the leather produced. John Grosvenor, being a younger son, probably learned this trade there.

He held the responsible office of town constable, "then an office of great dignity and importance." He was one of the original six purchasers from Major James Fitch of the Mashamoquet grant of 15,100 acres, 1 May, 1686, which includes the present towns of Pomfret, Brooklyn and

Putnam and the parish of Abington, Connecticut. It is said that John Grosvenor was sent by the company to Norwich to pay Major Fitch the purchase money. The original grantees on 6 May, 1686, designated six other associates. These twelve proprietors were all residents of Roxbury. On 9 March, 1687, these proprietors met to consult upon the settlement of their purchase. The consent and compliance of Major Fitch to any arrangements they might make was judged necessary. They voted that their "truely and beloved friends, Samuel Ruggles, Sen. and Jun. John White, Samuel Gore and John Grosvenor" were authorized "to treat with Major Fitch in and concerning all matters relating to said lands." These gentlemen reported April 7th that half of the land was to be laid out at once. Before the division was effected, Andros assumed the government of Connecticut and it seemed best to defer action. The survey and divisions were accomplished during the winter and on March 27, 1694, nearly eight years after the purchase, the several proprietors met in Roxbury to receive their respective shares. John Grosvenor, who died 27 September, 1691, was represented by his widow who received the first allotment. It consisted of five hundred and two acres, being the land where the village of Pomfret now stands and the hills which surround it, including Prospect Hill, which faces the east, and the commanding eminences called Sharp's Hill and Spaulding's on the west. Esther Grosvenor was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate and on February 17, 1691-92, filed her bond for seven hundred pounds.

His widow Esther, as her name appears on the records, on September 16, 1695, sold six acres called Rock pasture "the Rightful Inheritance of Hugh Clarke late of said Roxbury decd and by the said

Esther Grosvenor purchased of his son John" and three and one half acres "the Rightful Inheritance of aforesaid John Grosvenor \* \* \* together with Mansion house, barn &c." On the same day she and her son William "and all other heires of the said John Grosvenner" purchased sixty-five acres in Muddy River, now Brookline, together with dwelling house, the consideration being three hundred and twelve pounds. On October 7, 1695, they purchased thirty acres in Muddy River "together with the house, fruit trees, wood" &c., the consideration being one hundred and fifty pounds. On April 15, 1701, Esther Grosvenor, William Grosvenor, gentleman, and Susannah Grosvenor, of Muddy River, and John Grosvenor, of "Mashamnggabuck in County New London, Colony of Conn." sold "their Farme Tract" in Muddy River. About this time she probably went with her family to Mashamoquet. The road to Hartford and Windham passed through their land, near their first residence, which was on the western declivity of Prospect Hill, near the site afterward occupied by Colonel Thomas Grosvenor's mansion-house. Mrs. Grosvenor was a woman of great courage and energy, and was held in high esteem by the early settlers. It is a family tradition that she was skillful in tending the sick. Her sons aided in bringing their large possessions under cultivation and early identified themselves with the growth and interests of the town. The Roxbury Records have these records: "13. 2<sup>m</sup>. 1673, Esther Gravener was excommunicated". "2<sup>d</sup> 9<sup>m</sup>. 1673, Esther Gravener was reconciled to ye church & solemnly owned ye Covenant." Esther Grosvenor's gravestone stands in the burial grounds at the foot of Prospect Hill and records: "Here lyes ye body | of Mrs Esther | Grosvenor ye Widow of Mr | John Grosvenor | Died June 15 | 1738 Aged | about 87 Years. | She was there-

fore born about 1651 at the time her father, Hugh Clarke, resided at Watertown where he lived about twenty years before removing to Roxbury.

All of the sons of Leicester Grosvenor were dead when he died at Bridgnorth, 1690, also all of his brothers except John. On Leicester's death John Grosvenor, therefore, became the head of this Grosvenor line.

The children of John and Esther Grosvenor, all born at Roxbury, were as follows: 1. Rev. William, born January 8, 1672-73; graduated at Harvard College, 1693; minister at Brookfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1705, to August 25, 1708; it is a tradition that he went to Charleston, South Carolina; died before 1733. 2. John, baptized June 6, 1675; married at Concord, January 27, 1708-09, Sarah Hayward, born June 16, 1689, daughter of John Hayward and his wife, Anna; John was killed by the Indians at Brookfield, July 22, 1710; his estate was settled by his brothers, Leicester and Ebenezer, in 1724. 3. Captain Leicester, born about 1676, died at Pomfret, Connecticut, September 8, 1759, aged eighty-three; married (first) at Woodstock, January 16, 1711-12, Mary Hubbard; she died May 14, 1724, aged thirty-seven; married (second) February 12, 1728-29, Rebekah Waldo, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 5, 1693-94, died at Pomfret, May 21, 1753; he was a member of the first board of selectmen of Pomfret and was elected nineteen times to that office; member of committee to select site of first church at Pomfret; also of the building committee; ensign of military company at Pomfret. 4. Susanna, born February 9, 1680-81; married, 1702, Joseph Shaw, of Stonington. 5. Child still born, June 21, 1683. 6. Sergeant Ebenezer, mentioned below. 7. Thomas, born June 30, 1687, died same day. 8. Joseph, born September 1, 1689, died June

20, 1738, unmarried. 9. Thomas, married, May 22, 1718, Elizabeth Pepper; died September 30, 1750.

(VI) Sergeant Ebenezer<sup>e</sup> Grosvenor (John<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>t</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, Richard<sup>d</sup>, William<sup>l</sup>), of Pomfret, Connecticut, was born at Roxbury, October 9, 1684. He married Anne, daughter of John and Sarah (Hadlock) Marcy, of Woodstock, born at Roxbury, October 11, 1687. He died at Pomfret, September 29, 1730. His widow died at Pomfret, June 30, 1743. In 1710 a military company was organized with Ebenezer Grosvenor sergeant. In 1720 he was a member of the committee appointed to build the first school house at Pomfret. In 1721 the town granted him the right to build "a pew at the east end of the meeting house." The children of Ebenezer and Anne Grosvenor, all born at Pomfret, were: 1. Susanna, born October 31, 1710. 2. Captain John, born May 22, 1712; married, May 4, 1733, Hannah Dresser, of Thompson, Connecticut; he was captain of the Pomfret company, lieutenant-colonel Nathaniel Tyler's regiment, in the Crown Point Expedition; he was a member of the State Assembly; died 1808, aged ninety-seven years. 3. Ebenezer, mentioned below. 4. Caleb, born May 15, 1716; married, November 29, 1739, Shuah Carpenter. 5. Joshua, died in infancy. 6. Moses, died in infancy. 7. Ann, born September 24, 1724. 8. Penelope.

(VII) Ebenezer<sup>r</sup> Grosvenor (Ebenezer<sup>e</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>t</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, Richard<sup>d</sup>, William<sup>l</sup>), of Pomfret, was born December 24, 1713. He married, March 10, 1737, Lucy, daughter of Lieutenant Abiel and Marah (Waldo) Cheney, born at Pomfret, October 20, 1720. He died August 19, 1793. His wife died May 12, 1792. He was a member of "The United English Library for the Propagation of Christian and Useful Knowledge" founded at Pomfret, September 25, 1739. On June 16, 1760, he

was appointed on a committee to build a new meeting house. The painted portraits of Ebenezer and his wife are in the possession of Mrs. Ellen Coit, of Norwich, Connecticut. The children of Ebenezer and Lucy Grosvenor, all born at Pomfret, were: 1. Rev. Ebenezer, born March 6, 1739; graduated at Yale College, 1759; married at Danvers, February 2, 1764, Elizabeth Clark; died at Harvard, Massachusetts, 1788. 2. Elizabeth, born December 19, 1740. 3. Oliver, born May 19, 1743; married Terniah, daughter of John Payson. 4. Captain Asa, born April 6, 1744; married, April 24, 1766, Hannah, daughter of Rev. David Hall, born at Sutton, August 30, 1740; both died at Reading, Massachusetts., Hannah, March 16, 1834; Captain Asa, September 28, 1834. 5. Lucy, born July 25, 1747; married Rev. ——— Williston. 6. Rev. Daniel, mentioned below. 7. General Lemuel, born August 11, 1752; married Mrs. Eunice Avery, widow of Elisha Avery, and daughter of General Israel Putnam; he was judge of the probate court. 8. Ezra, born June, 1755. 9. Chloe, born October 29, 1757; married, November 24, 1785, Joseph Hall, son of Rev. David Hall; born September 8, 1751; he graduated at Harvard College, 1774; he died at Sutton, April 6, 1840. 10. Captain Nathan, born December 17, 1764.

(VIII) Rev. Daniel<sup>s</sup> Grosvenor (Ebenezer<sup>r</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>e</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>t</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, Richard<sup>d</sup>, William<sup>l</sup>) was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, April 20, 1750. He graduated at Yale College in 1769. In 1773 the church at Great Barrington voted to give Rev. Daniel Grosvenor a call to settle there. This he declined. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Grafton, October 19, 1774. At the ordination the introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Aaron Putnam, his brother-in-law, of the First Church of Pomfret. The sermon was

preached by Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor, of Scituate, an older brother. The text was Genesis 45:24 "See that ye fall not out of the way". The charge was given by Rev. David Hall, D. D., of Sutton, his father-in-law. Mr. Grosvenor continued in the ministry here until the close of the year 1787, when he was dismissed at his own request having lost his voice. "The success of his ministerial labors here is best attested by the unwillingness of his people to consent to his removal so long as there was any reason to hope he would be able to resume his labors. He was a man of very pleasing manners, both in the pulpit and out of it, dignified in his bearing and engaging in his address. Rare conversational powers united with these qualities made him everywhere a pleasant companion. His fondness for anecdote, ready wit, and plentiful resources, also served to make his presence always welcome to those who loved society. In his doctrines he was said to be moderate, avoiding all extremes, and his manner of speaking was easy, fluent and vivacious. His attractions as a preacher were much more than ordinary." Mr. Grosvenor owned and occupied the house in Grafton built by Rev. Solomon Prentice which is still standing. On November 5, 1794, he was installed as pastor at Paxton, Massachusetts, where he was settled until November 17, 1802, when he was dismissed at his own request.

Leicester Academy was incorporated March 23, 1784. The first meeting of the trustees was held April 7, 1784, and on July 4th of the same year Rev. Daniel Grosvenor was elected one of the trustees, and continued on the board until 1815. Hon. Emory Washburn in his "History of Leicester Academy", in speaking of Mr. Grosvenor, says:

Among the incidents which serve to illustrate his character as a man,—when the alarm of the march of the British troops on Lexington reached

Grafton, the company of Minute Men which had been raised, of which Mr. Grosvenor was a member, marched at once for the scene of action, and shouldering his musket, he promptly took his place in their ranks and marched with them to Cambridge.

After leaving Paxton he resided at Petersham, Massachusetts, where he died July 22, 1834. His will was dated February 15, 1834, and probated August 19, 1834. He married, at Sutton, May 9, 1776, Deborah Hall, daughter of Rev. David Hall and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Jonathan and Rebecca (Bulkeley) Prescott, of Concord. His widow died at Petersham, September 11, 1841. Her will was dated March 10, 1841, and probated January 4, 1842. The children of Rev. Daniel and Deborah Grosvenor were: 1. Daniel Bulkeley, born at Grafton, August 10, 1777, died 1822; married Lucy Williston. 2. Jonathan Prescott, mentioned below. 3. Colonel David Hall, born at Grafton, November 30, 1779, died August 10, 1842, aged sixty-three; married (first) at Holden, Martha Newton, of Paxton, April 24, 1804; married (second) Eliza Bigelow at Petersham; she died April 11, 1835. 4. Deborah Hall, born at Grafton, December 9, 1781; married ——— Newton at Paxton. 5. Ebenezer Oliver, born at Grafton, October 29, 1783, died aged eighty-seven; married Mary Ann Livermore, of Paxton. 6. Lucy Williston, born at Grafton, December 8, 1785, died at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, October 13, 1861; married, December 30, 1812, Rev. Joel Wright, born in Milford, New Hampshire, January 26, 1784, died in South Hadley Falls, June 8, 1859, graduated at Dartmouth College. 7. Ira Rufus, born at Grafton, September 10, 1787, died young. 8. Elizabeth Sophia, born at Grafton, November 25, 1789; married, May 9, 1816, Ashbel Goddard, of Petersham. 9. Rev. Cyrus Pitt, born at Graf-

ton, October 18, 1792, died aged eighty-six, January, 1879; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1818; married (first) Sarah W. Warner; married (second) ——— Howard. 10. Rev. Moses Gill, born at Paxton, September 25, 1796, died at Worcester, July 24, 1879; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1822; married (first) February 10, 1830, Sophia Grout, of Petersham; married (second) Hannah D. Orbison, of Troy, Ohio, August 24, 1865.

(IX) Jonathan<sup>o</sup> Prescott Grosvenor (Daniel<sup>s</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>r</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>e</sup>, John<sup>s</sup>, William<sup>t</sup>, William<sup>s</sup>, Richard<sup>e</sup>, William<sup>t</sup>) was born at Grafton, November 30, 1779. He married (first) at Holden, April 23, 1804, Bethiah Avery, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Allen) Avery. She died at Paxton, January 3, 1833. Married (second) November 20, 1838, Mrs. Hannah (Brooks) Hoar, of Lincoln, Massachusetts. She died at Paxton, April 17, 1848. Married (third) Abigail Kennison. He was fourteen years old when his father was settled over the church in Paxton and here he lived until his death. A short time before Rev. Daniel Grosvenor moved to Petersham he deeded to his twin sons, Jonathan Prescott and David Hall Grosvenor, a farm on which he had lived at Paxton. The two brothers lived together in one family for some time after their marriage. On June 14, 1814, David H. sold his interest to his brother, Jonathan P. Jonathan P. remained on the farm until about 1840 when he moved to a house in the center village of Paxton, where he lived until his death.

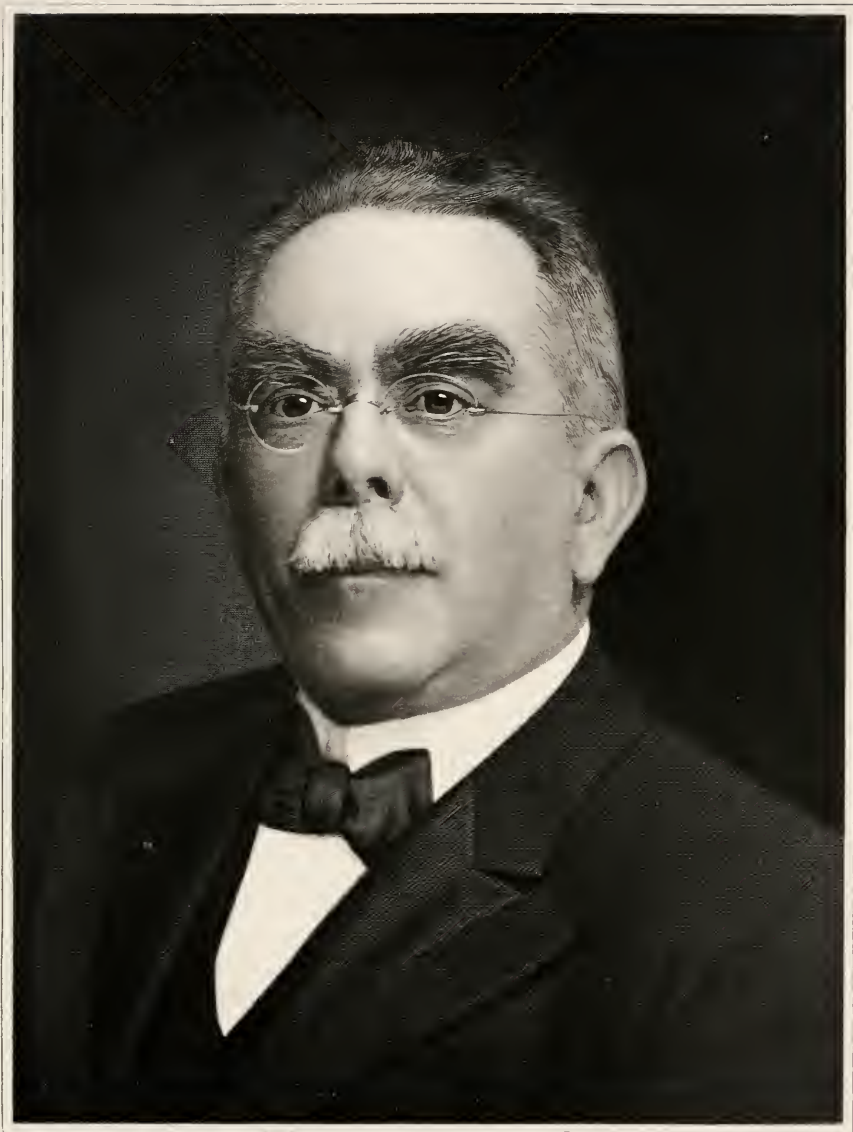
Mr. Grosvenor was always interested in the questions of the day and took an active part in town affairs. He served as selectman and assessor. He was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1820-21. When the meeting house was moved from the Common to its present location about 1835, he was the chairman of the

committee which had the oversight of moving and remodelling the building. For many years he was justice of the peace and performed the duties of that office which at that time were more important than at the present day. On account of his judgment and executive ability he was consulted in regard to legal affairs and was often appointed to settle estates. He was known as "Esquire Grosvenor." The house where he lived for so many years in Paxton and where all of his children were born is still standing. He died at Paxton, September 11, 1854, and is buried in the graveyard back of the church. His will was dated May 20, 1854, and probated November 7, 1854.

His children, all by his first wife, are as follows: 1. Daniel Prescott, born at Paxton, January 23, 1805; married (first) at Paxton, April 23, 1830, Harriet, daughter of Job and Martha Pierce; she died at Paxton, August 15, 1840; he married (second) at Salem, Massachusetts, December 30, 1843, Lois, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Knight; she was born 1801 and died at Peabody, November 23, 1886; he died at Peabody, Massachusetts, October 5, 1882; he was a school teacher and lived in the west for many years. 2. Mary Avery, born August 8, 1806, at Paxton, died June 20, 1811. 3. Joseph Avery, born August 22, 1808, at Paxton, died May 30, 1828. 4. Lucy Bethiah, born at Paxton, March 10, 1810; married, at Paxton, May 17, 1838, David Manning, son of Jesse Manning and Mary Durrah, born April 14, 1812, at Sutton, New Hampshire; he died at Worcester, April 15, 1890; she died at Worcester, April 7, 1896. 5. David Hall, born February 25, 1812, at Paxton, died April 23, 1812. 6. Catharine Ann, born at Paxton, March 11, 1813, died May 28, 1813. 7. Deborah Maria, born October 21, 1814, at Paxton, died December 22, 1814. 8. Samuel Avery, born December 4, 1815, at Pax-







*John Lutz*

ton; married (first) October 17, 1844, Lois R. Partridge, of Medway; she died in Paxton a few days after the birth of her daughter, Lois Partridge, who was born September 19, 1845; he married (second) December 16, 1847, Marianne Watson, of Leicester; he died October 19, 1850; his widow married (second) John C. Newton, of Worcester; she was born May 1, 1815, and died July 6, 1878.

9. Harriet Newell, see "Kent Family".

10. Elisabeth Hall, born at Paxton, June 29, 1820; married, May 18, 1841, at Paxton, Isaac Davis White, son of Aaron and Mary (Avery) White, who was born in Boylston, March 20, 1806, and died in Brookline, March 10, 1901; she died July 19, 1906.

11. Jonathan Bulkeley, born at Paxton, April 30, 1822; married at Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1856, Sarah Jane Latimer, daughter of Elisha and Mary Ann (Griswold) Latimer, of Hartford; she died September 10, 1908, at Worcester; he died December 6, 1893, at Worcester.

12. Sarah Thaxter, born December 9, 1824, at Paxton; married Charles W. Rhoads, December 25, 1850; died February 13, 1895; their children were: Sarah Elisabeth, born at Paxton, September 29, 1853, and Emma Sophia, born at Paxton, July 9, 1858, died June 12, 1863.

13. Charles William, born at Paxton, February 14, 1827; married at Holden, March 21, 1848, Nancy, daughter of David and Nancy (Davis) Clapp; she was born at Holden, June 1, 1828, and died at Leicester, May 10, 1888.

## LEGG, John,

### Prominent Manufacturer.

According to *Patronimica Britannica*, the authority on derivation of English surnames, the surname Legg has three different origins. In other words there may be three or more families of this name having different origins. One is a

variation of Legh which is traced to Thomas de Lega, son of Hugh, son of Oswald de Lega de Easthall, extending back to the time of the Norman Conquest, living at High Legh, County Chester. The other variations in spelling Legh are: Leighe, Leigh, Leghe, Ligh, Lighe, Lea, Leaye, Ley, Leye and Lee. The sign of some ancient trader, a leg, came into use as the surname of his family, thus explaining the origin of the surname Legg or Legge as well as Leg, Legg and Legge are found in use in ancient records as personal names. Fil' Legg is found in the Hundreds Rolls, a record antedating the use of surnames.

Whatever the origin, however, the surname of Legg is as old as any in England and various branches of the family have borne coats-of-arms. The coat-of-arms of the Legge family of Wiltshire is described: Azure, a buck's head argent, an annulet or. This is a very old armorial and is obviously that from which the armorial of the Earl and Barons of Dartmouth was derived—Azure a buck's head cabossed argent. The Legge family of Bilson (Lord Stawell) has the same armorial and the motto: *En parole je vis*. The motto of the Earl of Dartmouth is: *Gaudet tentamine virtus*.

The arms of the Legge family of Kent has a different armorial: Or two lions counter pass azure. This family was seated at Legge, near Tunbridge, and of this family was Thomas Legge, Lord Mayor of London in 1345, whose descendant, William Legge, settled in Ireland and there married a daughter of Lord Bermingham, of Athenry. Another ancient coat-of-arms borne by the Leg and Legg families, slightly varied in different branches is described: Gules a cross engrailed argent a bordure of the last. Crest: A fountain of three raisings playing proper.

William and John Legg, presumably brothers, born about 1700, were early settlers in Mendon, Massachusetts. The Legg family of Worcester is descended from the ancient Wiltshire Legges.

James Legg was born in Westbury, Wiltshire, England, December 18, 1822. His father was a weaver. His great-grandfather had a long and unsuccessful contest over an estate in chancery and while his claim to the property was fruitless, the relationship to the ancient family and his inherited right to the coat-of-arms mentioned above were shown by the litigation. His immediate relatives, however, were in humble circumstances and most of them were weavers by trade. His early education was limited to instruction in the home. It is said that he went to school but one-half day. He learned to operate a hand-loom when very young, and early in life developed a special aptitude for designing fancy woollens which were then coming into fashion for men's wear. His designs attracted the attention of the trade and when hardly more than a boy he became a master weaver, making designs for manufacturers without compensation other than the weaving of the goods, but so popular were his designs that he had to employ a number of weavers. He became dissatisfied with conditions in England. Influenced by the teachings of John Bright and other liberal thinkers he became too democratic to bear the restraints and exactions of English customs. He was ambitious and at a time when many Englishmen were coming to America his attention was attracted by the great and growing opportunities in this country. About 1848 he visited this country to study conditions here, but returned to England and continued in business there until 1854, when with his wife and four sons he left his old home to make a new start in the United States. He came with

a fixed determination to become a woolen manufacturer, but with characteristic caution and foresight he began to work as a power loom weaver in order to learn the business thoroughly. He was painstaking, faithful, industrious, self-denying, frugal, patient and his career from this time to the end of his life was steadily ahead. He settled in Pascoag, Rhode Island. He was employed for a time in the mill of John Marsh near Turkeyville. Thence he went to Graniteville and entered the employ of John and Oscar Chase, and in 1861 he became a boss weaver in the woolen mill of Smith & Lapham at Cherry Valley, near Worcester. Two years later he became the junior partner of the firm of Moriarity, Whitehead & Legg, which established a profitable business in the manufacture of woollens at Putnam, Connecticut. In 1865, however, he withdrew from the firm to engage in business on his own account at Mapleville in the town of Burrillville, Rhode Island. He purchased the mill and was successful from the beginning. In 1870 he nearly lost his life in a fire that destroyed his mill. Mr. Legg and his watchman, LaPoint, made an attempt to extinguish the fire. LaPoint lost his life and Mr. Legg was dragged from the mill by Mr. Moies, a colored barber, who was the first to come to the scene of the disaster. Mr. Legg suffered much from burns and from inhaling the smoke. The foundation of a new mill had already been laid and in 1872 the new building was occupied. Business was prosperous and in some years Mr. Legg cleared over \$50,000. The burning of the mill was a severe loss as nearly all the insurance companies in which he had policies were ruined by the Chicago fire. He shared his prosperity with others and expended much money in the improvement of the village of Mapleville.

From an obituary notice of Mr. Legg,

we quote: "Mapleville is a pretty country village, its streets lined with maples, as its name suggests. It also abounds in fruit trees, almost entirely of his planting. On every side are clustered the remains of his work or the imprint of his thought. His government of the village was benevolent and patriarchal, taking in every interest." Some five years before his death reverses in business came to him, largely through his confidence in others. He bore up bravely through all this painful experience, although in failing health, and remained in active business to the end of his life. He was the owner of the Worcester Woolen Mills, Worcester, Massachusetts. In March, 1890, the business at Mapleville was incorporated under the name of the Mapleville Woolen Company, of which he was president and treasurer at the time of his death. Mr. Legg had a beautiful country estate at Cottage City and owned valuable real estate there. He took great pleasure in caring for the grounds about his place, in planting vines, shrubs and trees. He died at his summer home, August 2, 1890, after a brief illness. Interment was at Pasco Cemetery, near Mapleville.

He married, March 4, 1841, Betsey Whatley, in England. She was born in England, November 25, 1822. She died December 29, 1897, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Haines, at Wilkinsonville, Massachusetts. Children: James, born May 8, 1842; Caroline, born February 18, 1844, died October 20, 1844; Joseph, born June 28, 1845, died at Turkeyville, Rhode Island, December 12, 1854; George, born January 24, 1847, died at Providence, February 26, 1903; Caroline, born March 5, 1850, died April 16, 1850; John, born May 28, 1851; Caroline, born August 8, 1852, died July 10, 1853; William, born July 16, 1854, at Turkeyville, in Burrillville; Elizabeth, born June 3,

1856, at Graniteville, Rhode Island; Caroline, born December 30, 1858, at Graniteville; Alma, born September 11, 1860, at Graniteville; Joseph, born December 2, 1863, at Putnam, Connecticut, died April 4, 1864; Mary Matilda, born at Putnam, February 3, 1865, died at Mapleville, October 5, 1865.

The following tribute to the character of Mr. Legg was published at the time of his death: "He was a man of sterling integrity and one of the best known woolen manufacturers of his time. \* \* His manner was quiet and unassuming, but those who became intimate with him found him jovial and pleasant, warm in his friendships, never forgetting a kindness; positive in his opinion, frankly expressed, never using flattery himself and abominating it in others; with a temper quick as a flash, with loss of control for the moment, under real or fancied provocation, but a large, liberal, generous nature incapable of feelings of malice, quick to forget and forgive." Another writer says: "He was a man of great energy and perseverance. He was very set in his way, and when his mind was made up it could not be turned. He never aspired to any political office and never held any in Burrillville. He was not a believer in secret societies. Although not a member of any church, he gave the rent of a hall owned by him and paid liberally for the support of preaching." In politics he was a Republican.

John Legg, son of James Legg, was born in the parish of Hilperton, near Trowbridge, England, May 28, 1851. He attended the public schools at Putnam, Connecticut, and Mapleville, Rhode Island. At the age of eight years he began to work in the woolen mill and after that age he spent most of his time in the mill when not in school. At the age of sixteen, he decided to go to college

and began to prepare at Lapham Institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island, paying his expenses from his own savings. But his health was not good, and after nearly two years of study he was prevailed upon by his mother to leave school. He mastered all the departments in his father's business and in 1874 became superintendent of the Mapleville mills. He was admitted to partnership by his father and became general manager of the Mapleville mill and subsequently also general manager of the Worcester Woolen Mills. After the death of his father in 1890, the Worcester business was bought by a corporation, consisting of Mr. Legg and three others, under the name of the Worcester Woolen Mill Company, of which E. D. Thayer, Jr., was president; Charles J. Little was treasurer and Mr. Legg was manager. The other stockholder and director was W. B. Fay of the firm of Goddard, Fay & Stone, shoe manufacturers, Worcester. Mr. Legg continued as general manager until 1907, when he succeeded Mr. Thayer, and since that time has been president of the company. The other officers of the corporation are Frank S. Fay, treasurer, and J. Francis Legg, general manager. The company manufactures a great variety of woolen overcoat and cloak cloth and makes a specialty of the cloth used in the uniforms of the United States army, navy, marines and post office mail carriers. The mill is thoroughly modern in equipment and management. The neat and attractive exterior indicates the care and thought expended to provide cleanliness, comfort and healthfulness in the work rooms. Two characteristic things may be seen in the office. One is a striking portrait of the founder, James Legg; the other is a memorial thanking Mr. John Legg for an increase in wages, reduction in hours and fraternal interest in those employed at

the works signed by the employees. The regular force numbers three hundred.

Mr. Legg has divided his time chiefly among the interests of business, home and church. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years has been a trustee and treasurer. For the support of the church he has given generously and largely of his energy and to his personal work the church owes the payment of a long standing debt; he was chairman of the committee to raise the funds. He was class leader for seventeen consecutive years, and a teacher in the Sunday school from the time he came to Worcester until recently. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association; also of the International Sunday School Committee; for several years he was chairman of the New England Northfield Summer School of Sunday School Methods; for seven years superintendent of Trinity Sunday school, and for several years president of the Worcester District of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association. Mr. Legg has taken an active part in missionary work. From 1904 to 1911, under the leadership of Mr. Legg, Trinity Sunday school showed great growth and progress and became one of the very best schools in the State and the largest in the conference.

Until 1912 Mr. Legg gave his earnest support to the Republican party, though he declined all opportunities to enter public service. In 1912 he joined the Progressive party and took an active part in completing the organization, serving as delegate to the State Convention in 1913. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Worcester Country Club. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Legg crossed the continent from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Los Angeles, California, in an

automobile, and then spent six months in the Orient and six months in the west and northwest and Alaska.

He married, June 27, 1877 Sarah Congdon Fifield, daughter of Dr. Moses and Hannah Arnold (Allen) Fifield, of Centreville, Rhode Island (see Fifield VII). From 1895 to 1911 Mrs. Legg was president of the Ladies' Social Circle of Trinity Church. In October, 1914, she was elected for the twelfth consecutive year the president of the New England Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Methodist church. A large part of her time in recent years has been devoted to missionary and other benevolent work. In 1895 Mr. Legg built a very artistic and commodious residence at No. 5 Claremont street, and their home became a veritable center of hospitality. In 1912 Mr. Legg's new house on South Lenox street was occupied. It is beautifully located in Lenox, the new residential park laid out on Chamberlin Hill. Children: 1. John Francis, born at Mapleville, May 23, 1878; graduate of the Worcester High School; became associated in business with his father and since 1907 has been general manager of the Worcester Woolen Mill; married (first) July 8, 1901, Mary Emma Duke, born May 7, 1876, daughter of Charles and Mary Josephine (Dickenson) Duke; children: Dorathea, born and died August 7, 1902, and Robert Navarre, born November 23, 1906; married (second) November 30, 1911, Frances Louise Sloan, born October 27, 1886, a daughter of George Henry and Mary Louise (Moss) Sloan. 2. Rev. Howard Fifield, born at Mapleville, April 23, 1881; graduated from the Worcester High School, the Wesleyan University in 1904, and Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey, in 1907; was pastor of the Park Avenue Church, Worcester, 1910

and 1911, and is now pastor of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Federalist Church; married, May 14, 1907, Nellie Blanche Van Ostrand, born November 29, 1880, daughter of Henry and Mary L. (Sherwood) Van Ostrand; children: Rosamond Sherwood, born February 6, 1908, died March 6, 1908; John Gordon, October 20, 1909; Gaylord Douglass, July 16, 1912. 3. Bessie Whatley, born April 23, 1881, twin of Howard Fifield; graduate of the Worcester High School; studied afterward at Laselle Seminary, Auburn-dale, and at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; soprano soloist in various Worcester church choirs; married, July 7, 1903, William Gray Harris. 4. Emma Allen, born at Worcester, December 11, 1885; educated in the Worcester public schools; married, June 16, 1908, Otto Asbury Bushnell, born October 2, 1880, son of Milo and Addie (Miner) Bushnell; child, Priscilla Bushnell, born May 5, 1909. 5. Helen Bennet, born December 10, 1887, died August 1, 1888. 6. Joseph Willard, born January 18, 1889; graduated from the Worcester High School in 1909 and from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1915; member of the honorary societies of Tau Beta Pi (T B Π) and Sigma Xi (ΣΞ).

(The Fifield Line).

(I) William Fifield, the immigrant ancestor, came from England in the ship "Hercules," sailing April 11, 1634. According to a deposition that he made March 9, 1669, he was then fifty-five years old and therefore was born in 1614. He settled first at Newbury, Massachusetts, and in 1639 removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. He was admitted a freeman, June 2, 1641, and died December 18, 1700. His wife Mary died November 9, 1683. Their descendants have been numerous in Hampton and various other

towns of New Hampshire. Children: Benjamin, mentioned below; William, born February 1, 1652; Lydia, January 12, 1655; Elizabeth, September 7, 1657; Hannah, December 10, 1659; Deborah, February 6, 1661.

(II) Benjamin Fifield, son of William Fifield, was born in 1646, and died August 1, 1706. He settled in Hampton half a mile from Dodge Mills on the south road to Kensington. He was killed by the Indians. He married, December 18, 1670, Mary, daughter of Edward Colcord. Children, born at Hampton: John, November 21, 1671; Shuah, September 27, 1673, died November 14, 1683; daughter, May 3, 1676; Joseph, March 7, 1677; Edward, mentioned below; Benjamin, February 10, 1682, died 1776; Jonathan, removed to Kingston, descendants at Weare and Salisbury, New Hampshire; Mehitable, April 9, 1687.

(III) Edward Fifield, son of Benjamin Fifield, was born March 27, 1678. He settled at Stratham, New Hampshire, and married Elizabeth ———. Children: Edward, born February 11, 1704; Mary, October 10, 1705; Benjamin, mentioned below; Moses, July 30, 1709; Jonathan, March 25, 1711; Dorothy, August 23, 1713; Elizabeth, May 4, 1716; John, November 5, 1718; Joseph, September 13, 1721.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Fifield, son of Benjamin (1) Fifield, was born at Stratham, October 10, 1707. He was one of the early settlers at Rumford, now Concord, New Hampshire. He served in Captain Goffe's Scouts in 1745 and in the company of Captain John Webster for the protection of Pennycook in 1747 (see New Hampshire State Papers p. 915, vol. XVI). He signed a petition dated January 2, 1747-48, asking Governor Wentworth to furnish a guard for the grist mill at Rumford. He married (first) Sarah

———; (second) Hannah Peters. Children by first wife, born at Stratham: Hannah, March 17, 1734; David, April 3, 1736. Children by second wife, recorded at Concord: Mary, born April 1, 1748; Obadiah Peters, August 31, 1749; William, May 6, 1751, lived at Concord and had a son Moses, born October 20, 1786; Hannah, December 21, 1752; Benjamin, October 4, 1754, settled at Salisbury, New Hampshire; Jonathan, August 9, 1756; Sarah, July 13, 1758; Paul, August 5, 1760; John, May 20, 1762; Moses, mentioned below; David, January 16, 1767; Shuah, January 27, 1769.

(V) Moses Fifield, son of Benjamin (2) Fifield, was born at Rumford, August 11, 1764. One account says he settled first in Plainfield, New Hampshire. William and Moses Fifield signed the Association Test in Concord in 1776. Jonathan Fifield, brother of Benjamin, mentioned above, was in the French and Indian War from Concord in 1754-56. Moses Fifield removed to Unity, New Hampshire, before 1790. In the census of 1790 he was the only head of family reported in that town and had a family of four females, doubtless his wife and three daughters. He signed petitions of inhabitants of Unity and Sunapee, November 24, 1791, and May 23, 1794. (See New Hampshire State Papers ps. 584-85, vol. XIII). Also a petition dated December 2, 1790 (p. 503). The vital records of Unity do not contain the records of birth of his children. He married Martha West and Lucy Livingston. He had at least three daughters, however, and the sons: Moses, mentioned below; John, who died at Unity, August 25, 1870, aged seventy-eight years; Samuel, died April 14, 1884, at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, aged seventy-seven.

(VI) Rev. Moses (2) Fifield, son of Moses (1) and Lucy (Livingston) Fifield,



was born at Unity, New Hampshire, December 7, 1790, and died at Centreville, Rhode Island, April 19, 1859. The following account of his life was published in the "Zion's Herald" in April, 1859:

Of his conversion I am not able to give any account, save that it took place when he was about fifteen years of age, and that its soundness and thoroughness were satisfactorily evidenced by his subsequent life and experience. Impelled by the love of Christ and of the souls of his fellowmen, and by a deep conviction of duty, he soon learned to conquer his native diffidence, which inclined him to shrink from engaging actively in the exercises of the social gatherings of the people of God. The attention of the church was arrested by the fervor, simplicity and impressiveness of his prayers and exhortations, so that in due time he was licensed to preach, was "thrust out" to labor in the Lord's vineyard. He was admitted to the itinerant ranks as a probationer, in connection with the New England Conference in 1816 and stationed in the Sandwich circuit. The following year he was stationed on the Harwich circuit and at the following conference was admitted into full connection, ordained deacon by Bishop George, and reappointed to the Harwich circuit. In 1819 he was stationed in Providence; at the conference of 1820 was ordained elder by Bishop George and was stationed that year and the following in Springfield, Massachusetts; in 1822 and 1823 on the Ellington and Warehouse Point circuit and in 1824 on the Tolland circuit. Here his health, which had always been infirm, and had often rendered his ministerial labors exceedingly painful, completely gave way, and obliged him at the following session of the Conference to ask for a superannuate relation. From this time his name was always found either on the superannuated or supernumerary list of his conference, as he never sufficiently recovered his health to allow him to resume the labors and responsibilities of an effective relation.

Trained from boyhood to habits of industry, self-reliance and economy, Father Fifield now directed his attention to secular pursuits, for the support of his family. Divine Providence smiled upon his efforts and kindly opened his way before him, so that he ultimately became located in Warwick, Rhode Island, where he continued to reside, respected and beloved by the entire community, until removed to his heavenly home. In November, 1828, he was elected cashier of the Centreville Bank, and entered upon the duties of his

office the following month. In 1845 he was elected treasurer of the Warwick Institution for Savings. Both of these offices he continued to hold to the entire satisfaction of the respective corporations, until January, 1857, when his increasing infirmities compelled him to retire from them. But though thus engaged in secular business, his interest in the cause of Christ, and especially in the church of his early choice, waned not. Upon his removal to Centreville, he found a small class, which was regularly visited by the circuit preachers. With this little band he at once identified himself, and entered upon the series of labors and sacrifices which ended only with his life; to which under God, very much of the present position and prosperity of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place is to be attributed. So long as he was able he loved to preach the gospel. He took an active interest in the Sabbath school, and in the social meetings of the church was ever ready to contribute his part to render them interesting and useful, and especially rejoiced when he could weep with the weeping, penitent or rejoice with the new-born convert.

Prudent, yet liberal and cheerful in his pecuniary contributions, the amount of the church's indebtedness to him will not be known until the great day reveals all secret things. Father Fifield was a very great sufferer. He commenced in boyhood a life of pain, which increased in severity and constancy with his advance in years. He has often told me that for years he had scarcely known a moment in which he was free from suffering; while at times, and indeed a large proportion of the time, these sufferings were most excruciating. Rest and sleep could usually be secured only by means of opiates. Yet, who ever heard him complain of the severity of the Divine administration towards him? His constant prayer was for patience, for grace to endure all the will of God; and his prayer was answered.

His Christian experience during the two years of my acquaintance with him was usually very clear and satisfactory. As his strength declined and it became evident to himself and others that enfeebled nature was with increasing rapidity yielding to the power of disease, his experience became increasingly rich and glorious. At times, his joys seemed almost too ecstatic for his feeble frame to endure, and it would seem that his happy spirit would burst the frail tabernacle which imprisoned it, and fly away to its home and its God. Sometimes he was severely buffeted by the adversary and maintained faithful and protracted conflicts with powers of darkness. Usually, however, his "peace was as a river" and he con-

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templated his approaching deliverance from human pains and infirmities with great joy. So long as strength continued, he discoursed sweetly upon the religion of Christ, recommending it to the impenitent, encouraging and exhorting the lovers of Christ to fidelity, and in songs and shouts giving utterance to praise and to grateful joy. Thus died a good man; one whose virtues far outweighed his frailties, leaving behind him in the family circle, the church and the business and neighborhood circles in which he moved, a holy savor, which will not soon be lost.

He married, March 5, 1820, Celia Knight, born May 27, 1786, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Knight (see Knight). She died July 31, 1874. Children: 1. Annah, born March 29, 1822, died July 10, 1873; married, July 1, 1841, Samuel Almorán Briggs, merchant, of Providence. 2. Moses, mentioned below. 3. Jane, born January 5, 1826, died August 15, 1893; married, October 24, 1853, Edward Burlingame, of Providence. 4. Mary, born March 13, 1828, died unmarried, July 8, 1905.

(VII) Dr. Moses (3) Fifield, son of Rev. Moses (2) Fifield, was born December 23, 1823, at Warehouse Point, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of Centreville, Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the East Greenwich (Rhode Island) Seminary. He began to study medicine in the offices of Doctors George and Charles W. Fabyan, of Providence, and was graduated in medicine at the University of New York in 1846. He practiced medicine in Fall River, Massachusetts, and Little Compton, Rhode Island, until 1852, when he succeeded to the practice of Dr. J. M. Keith at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. In August, 1856, four years later, on account of the illness of his father, he removed to Centreville in Warwick, to attend his father, and he succeeded him as cashier of the Centreville Bank and treasurer of the Warwick Institution for Savings. He held these

offices and continued in practice to the end of his life. He died April 9, 1900. Dr. Fifield was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. An obituary notice published at the time of his death said of him:

Dr. Fifield was one of those people who had something to do in this world and did it. Now that he rests from his labors, the world in which he moved misses his energy and pays tribute to his worth. He was one of those few men who could adapt themselves to a large number of those interests which touch the world at large, ally himself to them, and assist in the responsibilities and duties connected with their management, in the family, in the church, in fraternal organizations, in his practice, in banking and in business, he found his place and capably filled it.

He married (first) May 24, 1846, Hannah Arnold Allen, born February 9, 1824, died January 8, 1898, daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Congdon) Allen. He married (second) February 19, 1899, Abbie F. Tillinghast, widow of Samuel Tillinghast and daughter of Marcus Lyon. Children: 1. Moses, born July 17, 1847; married, November 6, 1873, Anna Leora Stone, born October 10, 1850; their daughter, Mary Emeline, was born March 25, 1875, school teacher in Providence a number of years, married George H. Brownell and has a son, Allen Fifield, and daughter Edith. 2. Henry Allen, born November 16, 1850, in Little Compton; now with the B. B. & R. Knight Mills; married, November 16, 1871, Lizzie Preston Bennet; children: i. Edith Walcott, born February 6, 1874, married, November 16, 1899, Allan McNab, Jr., superintendent of the Knight Mills; children: Donald Fifield, born July 30, 1900, died September 18, 1900; Allan Douglas, born February 6, 1902; Elizabeth Walcott, born and died July 5, 1903; Helen Preston, born August 26, 1905. ii. Henry

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Livingston, born November 24, 1878, graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1903, now engineer at the Chicago Terminal; married, December 21, 1905, Bessie May Pardo. 3. Sarah Congdon, born March 14, 1856; married John Legg (see Legg).

(The Allen Line).

(I) Matthew Allen, the immigrant ancestor, came from England to Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, and remained there for several years. In 1712 he bought a tract of land in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and settled upon it. He married (first) Elizabeth ——. He married (second) in 1729, Martha Ford, of Newport, Rhode Island. Children of Matthew and Elizabeth Allen: Rose, born September 24, 1701; Caleb, February 27, 1704; Benjamin, mentioned below; Joshua, August 19, 1710; Elizabeth, June 20, 1713.

(II) Benjamin Allen, son of Matthew Allen, was born April 21, 1707. He married a daughter of Jeffrey Watson. Children: Matthew, mentioned below; Christopher, married Sarah Mitchell; Hannah, married, March, 1750, Nicholas Northup, Jr.

(III) Matthew (2) Allen, son of Benjamin Allen, was captain-lieutenant of a company in a regiment from Newport and Bristol counties, 1775. He died in 1799. He married Hannah Dyer, of a famous old Rhode Island family. Children: Samuel Dyer, mentioned below; Penelope; Hannah, born 1769, married Oliver Arnold, of Exeter, Rhode Island.

(IV) Samuel Dyer Allen, son of Matthew (2) Allen, was born November 21, 1764, died April 8, 1828. He married Joanna Eldred, daughter of James Eldred. Children: 1. Christopher, mentioned below. 2. Penelope, born August 28, 1796. 3. Charles, born March 4, 1798; married

Mary Congdon, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Bailey) Congdon; children: Phebe Anna, born July 12, 1834, died September 30, 1863; Almira, December 2, 1835, died March, 1880; Eliza, March 24, 1838, died May 20, 1858; Charles Dyer, March 5, 1841, died December 30, 1842; Hannah, April 22, 1842; Mary, November 15, 1845; Charles, July 19, 1848, died May 27, 1913; Matthew, April 27, 1851; Christopher, August 15, 1854. 4. Matthew, born November 29, 1799, died in 1833. 5. Benjamin, born January 7, 1802. 6. Hannah Dyer, born February 22, 1804; married John H. Gardiner; children: Mary Howland Gardiner; Samuel Dyer Gardiner; Charles Carroll Gardiner. 7. George, born February 24, 1806, died January 27, 1807. 8. Lucy Ann, born April 28, 1808. 9. George Washington, born January 9, 1810. 10. William Henry, born December 28, 1811, married Mary Wilcox Greene, daughter of James Greene; children: Samuel Dyer and William Henry. 11. Samuel Dyer, born July 31, 1814.

(V) Christopher Allen, son of Samuel Dyer Allen, was born February 15, 1795, and died August 10, 1848. He married Sarah Congdon, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Bailey) Congdon. Children: 1. Mary Emmeline, born August 28, 1821, died June 11, 1846. 2. Hannah Arnold, born February 9, 1824, died January 8, 1898; married Dr. Moses Fifield (see Fifield). 3. Benjamin Congdon, born June 27, 1826, died March 20, 1880. 4. Samuel Dyer, born October 19, 1829, died August 20, 1837. 5. Crawford, born April 19, 1833, died March 8, 1863.

(The Congdon Line).

It is an old family tradition that Benjamin Congdon, mentioned below, came to this country with his brother John, who settled in New Jersey, and that their

father's name was John and that their mother was a daughter of the Earl of Pembroke. In support of this story, it is claimed that Benjamin was born in Pembroke-shire, Wales, near St. David's and the coat-of-arms in use by his descendants bears this inscription: "The ancient family of Congdon of Willerby, in Yorkshire, descended out of Wales, now of Rhode Island."

(I) Benjamin Congdon, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1650, and settled as early as 1671 in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He bought 230 acres of land in Kingstown, Rhode Island, September 20, 1671, and removed thither a few years later. He was admitted a freeman of the Rhode Island colony in 1677. In 1683 he was a planter at Portsmouth and he was one of the eighteen purchasers of 7,000 acres of "vacant" land in Narragansett in 1710. He married Elizabeth Albro, who died November 15, 1720, daughter of John and Dorothy Albro. Benjamin Congdon died June 17, 1718. Children: William, lived and died at North Kingstown; Benjamin; John; James, mentioned below; Elizabeth; Susanna.

(II) James Congdon, son of Benjamin Congdon, was born April 19, 1686. He resided at Kingstown, Providence and Charlestown, Rhode Island. He was admitted a freeman in 1720; was a member of the town council in 1731, 1732, 1733 and 1734; moderator of town meetings in 1745, 1747, 1748, 1749 and 1750; ratemaker in 1746 and 1748. He died September 27, 1757. He married (first) Margaret Eldred, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Knowles) Eldred; (second) November 15, 1729, Dorcas Westcott, daughter of Benjamin and Bethiah (Gardiner) Westcott; (third) Mary (Taylor) Hoxsie, widow of Joseph Hoxsie and daughter of Robert and Deborah Taylor. Children by first wife: James, mentioned below;

Penelope, Benjamin, Samuel, William, John, Elizabeth, Martha, Margaret. By second wife: Ephraim, Dorcas, Joseph. By third wife: Robert, Susanna, Phebe.

(III) James (2) Congdon, son of James (1) Congdon, was born at Kingstown, November 27, 1707. He married at North Kingstown, March 30, 1731, Mary Vaughn. Children, born at North Kingstown: Elizabeth, August 26, 1732; John, mentioned below. There may have been other children.

(IV) John Congdon, son of James (2) Congdon, was born at North Kingstown, May 5, 1734. He married (first) March 25, 1752, Mary Reynolds, daughter of John Reynolds; (second) October 22, 1770, Mrs. Naomi Tew, of Jamestown, Rhode Island; (third) March 8, 1778, Abigail Carr, of Jamestown. Children by first wife: James, born November 23, 1753; Hannah, March 4, 1755; John, March 23, 1757; Hewy, July 24, 1759; Jonathan, July 9, 1761; Benjamin, mentioned below; Joseph, April 18, 1765; Mary, July 31, 1766; Elizabeth, August 17, 1768. By second wife: Azariah and J. Naomi, twins, born June 18, 1771; William, January 1, 1773; Oliver, April 15, 1775; Mary, March 15, 1777. By third wife: Abigail, December 2, 1778; Carey, October 21, 1780; Gideon, February 9, 1783; Peleg, October 9, 1784.

(V) Benjamin (2) Congdon, son of John Congdon, was born May 9, 1763. He married Phebe Bailey. Among their children was Sarah who married Christopher Allen (see Allen line).

(The Knight Line).

(I) Richard Knight, the first of the family in this country, was an early settler at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1648-49 he was keeper of the prison, and in 1648-49-50-53-54-57-58 was general sergeant. He was admitted a freeman in

1655, and was water bailiff in 1658. In 1663 he bought lands in Narragansett with Henry Hall and their lands were known as the Hall and Knight Purchase. He and forty-seven others were granted, October 13, 1677, a hundred acres each in a plantation to be called East Greenwich. Richard Knight died in 1680 at Newport. He married, in 1648, Sarah Rogers, daughter of James and Mary Rogers. Children: John, Jonathan, mentioned below; David.

(II) Jonathan Knight, son of Richard Knight, was admitted a freeman, April 30, 1678. In 1693 he had two hundred acres laid out to him in the Hall and Knight Purchase. In 1695 he removed to Providence, in 1704 he was deputy to the General Assembly. He was lieutenant and afterward captain. He died June 25, 1717. He married Hannah ———. Children: Hannah, Jonathan, Richard, Robert, mentioned below; Joseph.

(III) Robert Knight, son of Jonathan Knight, was admitted a freeman in 1720. In 1736 he was a deputy to the General Assembly and was called captain. He died in 1771, leaving a will. He married, July 21, 1721, Mary Potter, daughter of John and Jane (Burlingame) Potter. She was a great-granddaughter of Robert Potter, one of the founders of Warwick. Children: Edward, William, Robert, mentioned below; Charles, Joseph, Mary, Esther, Ruth and Patience.

(IV) Robert (2) Knight, son of Robert (1) Knight, was born in September, 1721, and died April 18, 1791. He married, August 29, 1742, Mercy Gorton, born July 4, 1722, died October 1, 1809, daughter of John and Mercy (Mathewson) Gorton and great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Gorton, one of the Warwick men taken to Boston in 1643 for resisting the authority of Massachusetts in Rhode Island, one of the leaders of the colony. Children of

Robert and Mercy Knight: Ruth, Mercy, Zilpha, Mary, Freelove, Robert, mentioned below; Anne, born 1760, married Joseph Potter, and had Alonzo, who became bishop of Pennsylvania, and whose son, Henry Codman Potter, was bishop of New York.

(V) Robert (3) Knight, son of Robert (2) Knight, was born June 12, 1750, and died July 31, 1823. He married, in November, 1768, Elizabeth Hammond, born May 6, 1750, died August 24, 1845, daughter of Captain Amos Hammond, who raised and commanded a company of soldiers in the French and Indian War and afterward in the Revolution, taking part in the engagement at Crown Point. Robert Knight served during all of the Revolutionary War in the Captain General's Cavaliers, the crack company of the State, and was in the battle of Rhode Island. Robert and Elizabeth Knight had twenty-two children, eleven of whom died in infancy, their names unrecorded. Children, born at Cranston: 1. Rebecca, born November 4, 1769, died May 4, 1855; married Cyrus Potter. 2. Lavinia, born December 8, 1770, died October 31, 1841; married John Greene. 3. Nehemiah, born April 13, 1774, died June 19, 1842; married Loruhamah Burton. 4. Elizabeth, born September 15, 1778, died April 19, 1795. 5. Stephen, born May 13, 1780, died October 1, 1848; married Esther Burton. 6. Robert, born May 22, 1782, died December 5, 1862; married Sophia Sheldon. 7. Amelia, born January 1, 1784, died April 13, 1854; married Stephen Burlingame. 8. Celia, born May 27, 1786, died July 31, 1874; married, March 5, 1820, Rev. Moses Fifield (see Fifield). 9. Amos, born July 24, 1788, died April 12, 1806. 10. Annah, born March 1, 1790, died June 13, 1813; married Samuel Burlingame. 11. Thomas, born April 13, 1792, died January 3, 1869; married Betsey Fenner.

**MATTHEWS, David A.,****Chief of Police of Worcester.**

Richard Matthews was a native of County Galway, Ireland, where he lived and died. Children: Richard, settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts; George Robert, mentioned below; Jane, married William Smith, lived in Boston; Mary, married John Johnston and resided in Boston. The father of Richard Matthews was a sergeant major in the British army and fought at Bunker Hill in the Revolution, in the Connaught Rangers.

(II) George Robert Matthews, son of Richard Matthews, was born April 1, 1815, in Aurham, County Galway. He received an excellent education in his native town, and at the age of seventeen left home and came to Nova Scotia, whither his sister had preceded him. Not long afterward, however, he removed to Boston, where he learned the trade of machinist. Afterward he became a shoemaker. From 1857 to 1860 he lived at Southborough, Massachusetts. During the next five years he resided at West Boylston, Worcester county. From 1865 to the end of his life he lived in Worcester, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was of a Protestant family, a communicant of the Church of England. In politics he was a Democrat.

He married, in Boston, October, 1840, Margaret Deering, who was born in Ulster, in the north of Ireland, in 1824, and died in Worcester, in 1897. She and her parents were communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Her father, James Deering, was born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, and came to this country when a young man. Of the children of James Deering, Rose, married Charles McClellan, a carpenter; John Deering, who for many years was employed at the Boston Museum, whose

daughter Sarah married Daniel Cronin, constable at the Suffolk county courthouse. Children of George Robert Matthews: 1. Richard, born August 30, 1842, was for many years foreman of the Bay State Shoe Company and chairman of the board of registrars, Worcester; died August 30, 1913, at Worcester; married Mary Maloney; had eight children; his son George has been for some years teller of the Merchants' National Bank. 2. Robert Francis, born May 5, 1845, died in Worcester in 1907; enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Battery and served from 1863 to the end of the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac being a corporal at the time he was mustered out; for thirty years a police officer of Worcester; married Mary Mahoney and had four children—Dr. George William, graduate of the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania; served in the Spanish War and entered the regular army; was regimental surgeon with the rank of captain, a major by brevet; contracted malaria during his service in the Philippines and died in 1908 in the Worcester City Hospital; Eleanor, a school teacher, married Dr. John A. Dolan; Margaret, a school teacher in Worcester; Dr. Robert, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, practicing at No. 22 Portland street, Worcester, residing with his mother at No. 91 Elm street. 3. David A., mentioned below. 4. Jane, born in 1849, now living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, unmarried. 5. William, born in 1851; lives in St. Louis, manager. 6. Thomas Francis, born in 1853; a traveling salesman, residing in St. Louis, Missouri; married Nellie ——— and has two children, Joseph and Irene. 7. George. 8. John, died in 1894; a shoemaker by trade, resided in Worcester. 9. Mary, died at St. Louis, unmarried. 10. Margaret, born June, 1857; married William L. Mason,

who was a locomotive engineer on the Boston & Albany Railroad, resided at No. 4 Orient street, Worcester; died April, 1914; their son, George R. Mason, is a bookkeeper at the Reed-Prentice factory, and Harold is a student at Dartmouth College, class of 1917. 11. Joseph, born at West Boylston, a machinist; married Mary Kelly; children: George, foreman at the north works of the American Steel & Wire Company; John, bookkeeper for the American Brewing Company, Boston; William, served in the Thirteenth United States Cavalry in the Philippines. 12. Sarah, died in early life at West Boylston.

(III) Captain David A. Matthews, son of George Robert Matthews, was born in Boston, March 7, 1847. He attended the public schools in Southborough and, following the custom of the times, began when a mere lad to make shoes in West Boylston and Worcester. He was employed in finishing shoes in the old Timothy Stone shoe factory, which stood on the present site of the Worcester post office. At the age of sixteen, however, he enlisted in Boston as a private in the Third Massachusetts Battery, Light Artillery, under Captain A. P. Martin, afterward mayor of Boston and chairman of the Boston police commissioners. His brother, Robert Francis, enlisted in the same command and both were fortunate in escaping wounds and disease. Neither was off duty for any reason and they took part in all the campaigns and engagements of that hard-fighting battery in the Fifth Army Corps of General Grant, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and the siege of Petersburg and being present at Lee's surrender. David A. was discharged with the rank of corporal, June 12, 1865, and returned to Worcester. He found em-

ployment at his trade as shoe finisher in a West Boylston factory where he worked until he enlisted again, June 4, 1867, in Troop E, Eighth United States Cavalry, at Boston. With four hundred men he went from Carlisle barracks to New York City, where they embarked on the steamship "Arizona," bound for the Isthmus of Panama. At that time the trip across the isthmus required an entire day. The trip on the Atlantic was very rough, the stay on the isthmus uncomfortable, but the trip from Panama to San Francisco on the ship "Constitution" was a pleasing contrast. Arriving in San Francisco, July 13, the command was drilled for a time at Camp Angel Island, but soon afterward the men were sent to various sections on the western frontier. Mr. Matthews was assigned to Company E, Eighth Cavalry, which went northward to the Columbia river, four hundred miles, landing at Portland, Oregon, and proceeding thence to Fort Vancouver, Washington territory. Here was an old Hudson Bay Company trading post with an Indian school. Thence the company went to Fort Lapwai, Idaho, through the wilderness, and spent the winter. The Nez Perces Indians in this section were prosperous and peaceful. In the spring the company returned to San Francisco and soon afterward was ordered to Arizona. They sailed to Wilmington harbor and landed in the old town of San Pedro, twenty-two miles from Los Angeles, which was then a village of adobe houses, and spent two weeks preparing for the march of three hundred miles in July, 1868. The company was stationed at Fort Mojave on the Arizona side of the Colorado river. The Indians were hostile. They had been robbing wagon trains and murdering settlers, and in order to protect travelers Camp Willow Grove was established on the Indian trail, a distance

of eighty miles from the fort. Here Captain Matthews spent the fall and winter in this camp. An outpost was established April first at Tollgate, halfway between Willow Grove and Prescott. At that time Richard McCormack was governor of Arizona. In April, 1869, Mr. Matthews was sent to the outpost in charge of a detachment carrying provisions. When halfway on the return trip, Corporal Matthews was attacked by a band of Indians, who were armed with bows and arrows. A mule was killed, a trooper was wounded, the coffee pot was punctured and wagons and saddles bristled with arrows. A few volleys from the rifles of the cavalrymen silenced the attack. Corporal Matthews gave orders to break camp and by a shrewd detour avoided an ambush of the Indians at Fort Rock in a canyon through which his command had to pass. The troops were constantly engaged in scouting for Indians. The Apaches in this section were constantly marauding under Cochise, afterward big chief of the tribe. Company E and two other companies were stationed afterward at Camp Toll Gate, and in 1869 and 1870 were engaged in protecting settlers and wagon trains. One of the regular duties in which Corporal Matthews took part was in carrying the mail by night from Camp Willow Grove to Maharve. In the spring of 1870 his regiment exchanged posts with the Third Cavalry at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. His company was employed in protecting the engineers who were laying out the route of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad from Albuquerque on the Rio Grande to the "Needles" on the Colorado river. The most difficult part of this duty was to locate the springs and "tanks" where camps could be pitched. The trails were abandoned, the maps unreliable and at times water was discovered in the nick of time. Corporal Matthews was in charge of detachments seek-

ing water supplies and was repeatedly commended for his persistence in the face of danger and suffering. Throughout the hazardous service against the crafty Indians, Mr. Matthews continued fortunate in escaping wounds and death. Campaigning under the most difficult and trying conditions seemed to toughen rather than weaken his constitution, which was naturally vigorous and robust. The story of his Indian campaigns while a cavalryman would make an interesting volume. On various occasions he was commended for acts of bravery under fire. He took part in the capture of two Indian encampments or rancharios in 1868 and the story of these attacks alone would furnish details for a most absorbing narrative. He was honorably discharged June 6, 1872, at Fort Wingate, whence he proceeded to Santa Fe and thence homeward.

He came home with Wilbur N. Taylor, who enlisted at the same time and rose from the rank of corporal to first sergeant in Company K, while Mr. Matthews rose from corporal to first sergeant in Company E. Sergeant Matthews was awarded a Congressional medal of honor for acts of bravery in the service. Following is a copy of an official report of William Redwood Price, Brevet Colonel, Major, commanding Eighth Cavalry:

December 15, 1868. Headquarters District of Upper Colorado, Camp Majorve, Arizona Territory. On the morning of the tenth, shortly after daylight in the vicinity of Walker's Spring in the Aquarius Range with fifteen dismounted men on a high and rocky mountain, I surprised a rancharia containing about twenty Indians. On the thirteenth surprised another rancharia, etc. \* \* \* Corporal Matthews of Company E, and—\* \* \* were conspicuous for their energy and gallantry in these fights, although all the men behaved remarkably.

In a supplement to the report to Colonel Price, dated July 4, 1869, ten days later, Captain S. B. M. Young mentions



the names of non-commissioned officers and privates conspicuous for great bravery and among them was Corporal Matthews. The medal of honor was sent from Washington, September 21, 1869, by the Secretary of War, and was pinned upon Captain Matthews breast by General A. J. Alexander, the post commander, at company parade about three months later. Among the letters that Captain Matthews has preserved is one from Major Price:

Headquarters Troops Operating  
in South New Mexico, Fort Stanton.  
November 25th, 1873.

Mr. David A. Matthews;

My dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 20th and to bear testimony of your good conduct and soldierly bearing when first sergeant of E Co. 8th Cavalry under my command, in several Indian engagements while scouting in Arizona particularly attracted my attention. Wishing you all success possible, I remain, etc.

With his old commanding officer, Colonel Young, who was afterward prominent in the Spanish War and eventually at the head of the United States army, Captain Matthews has maintained a friendly correspondence. Some of the letters of General Young give interesting anecdotes of the Indian campaigns. In a letter dated February 17, 1893, General Young wrote:

I was very much pleased with receipt of your letter. I remember well the circumstances you mention while on a scout with me, when your horse was shot by an Indian, who was armed only with bow and arrows. You were eager to dispatch him and although I had put a bullet through his thigh with my sporting rifle and I believe you had put one through his arm with your revolver he still had strength to drive an arrow into the heart of your horse as you galloped up to him. My remembrance is that you finished him with your revolver while your horse which dropped dead held your leg fast under his body. (Captain Matthews was slightly wounded in the leg by an arrow.) We returned to camp in

the Hassi Yampa Valley that night where we received supplies brought out from Date Creek under escort of a detachment commanded by Lieutenant Carrick. After shoeing our bare-footed animals the next morning we again ascended the plateau to the spot where we killed the Indian (Apache) and discovered his charred remains, where his people had burned his body. We then tried to trail them to the northwest, but they had scattered so that it was impossible to do so with any hope of success. We killed two or three men, but on our homeward march, you remember, I trusted to my compass, ignoring the guide as far as choosing my own direction, although the guide, Dan O'Leary, was an excellent man to have along for consultation and advise and also for trailing. Yet when we did not agree as to the best route and there was no trail to follow my prismatic compass which I always carried was my guide and it never failed me and thus it was that my early experience and practical engineering as assistant to Colonel Hutchinson in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad proved of great value.

General Young wrote October 7, 1897:

I thank you very much for your congratulations and kind wishes on my promotion. It is a gratification to be assured of the love and respect of all good soldiers whom I had the honor to command in battle during our great war, 1861-5.

In a letter from Havana, Cuba, March 31, 1907, General Young wrote:

I remember well the incident you relate of the Indian stealing a horse from the shed stable of your troop and of our long attempt to trail him the next night. The work we did in Arizona and afterward in New Mexico and Texas was a most beneficial experience for me and contributed largely to my success in the Philippines. The little brown men against whom we fought in those islands were completely surprised by the long night marches and flank movements of my cavalry and my infantry scouts. They spent great labor in building breastworks and fortifying mountain passes and then were astonished and demoralized because I didn't send my troops to attack them directly in front where they surely expected any attack to be delivered. We had some hard, rough and uncomfortable work in Luzon, but our foes were not so wily as the American Indians of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Yes, I know Dr. Matthews very well and

liked him too, but did not know until receipt of your letter that he was related to you. It is always a pleasure to hear of and from my soldiers and to learn of their success in life.

In a letter dated April 16, 1910, General Young wrote:

My Dear Sergeant:—I call you sergeant because you were a sergeant and one of the best soldiers that ever served in my command. I am always glad to hear from you and from all my old command. I had a letter to-day from a sergeant who served through the Civil War in my regiment of volunteers in which he gave me the names of 84 men who had served in the old 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry of which I became colonel during the war, many of them being familiar names to me. The days of our Indian work in Arizona and New Mexico, although as you say, were trying times, like you I certainly enjoyed them and like you would not exchange my experience for anything nowadays. It was such experience that brought me success in our late war with Spain and I attribute to the open air mountain life that we enjoyed in those days my good health of to-day at the age of seventy. I remember very well the vagaries of that pack mule that ran away in the Hassi Yampa Valley.

Upon returning to Worcester, Captain Matthews was appointed to the police force by Mayor George F. Verry, September 3, 1872. At that time the police officers were changed with every change in the political complexion of the city government. In 1873 Captain Matthews worked at his trade, but in 1874 was again appointed on the police force by Mayor Edward L. Davis. In 1879 he was appointed a roundsman, and in 1884 captain, an office he filled with great fidelity and efficiency for twenty-two years. Contrary to his own expectations he was appointed chief-of-police in 1907 by Mayor Duggan. During his term as chief-of-police, he was chairman of the license board of the city of Worcester. He resigned and retired in 1913.

The following letter testifies to the esteem in which he was held:

Mr. David A. Matthews,  
Chief of Police,  
Worcester, Mass.

My Dear Chief:—

Your request for retirement, to take effect March 1st, has been placed on file in the office of the City Clerk, and will be presented to the Board of Aldermen, Monday night, February 17th.

Your letter accompanying this application, stating that you wish to withdraw from active duty in the Police Department March 1st, will also be referred to the Aldermen.

In behalf of the inhabitants of Worcester, I want to express to you, at this time, appreciation of your thirty-nine years' honorable service, and to say to you that you deserve a respite from the arduous duties of such service.

The thirty-nine years you have worked to protect the people of Worcester have been full of honest activity, and I believe I am expressing the sentiment of every law-abiding citizen of Worcester when I say that those thirty-nine years have never seen you do a dishonorable act.

I trust that when you retire to private life, you will rest under the satisfaction that your career has been an honor to your name, both in war and peace.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) GEORGE M. WRIGHT,  
Mayor.

During his administration the police department was enlarged and vastly improved in personnel and usefulness. No man ever left this office with a greater hold on the public confidence and goodwill.

Captain Matthews is a member of the Knights of Columbus, General George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic; the Medal of Honor Legion, and was formerly a member of the Worcester County Mechanic Association, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Economic Club, the Board of Trade, the Police Chiefs' Union of Massachusetts, of which he was president two years and of which he is now an honorary member. In politics he was a Republican until 1912, when he supported the Progressive party, and in 1913 he was the Progressive

candidate for alderman-at-large, receiving a flattering vote. He spoke during the campaign in favor of commission form of government for Worcester and when a modern charter is adopted in Worcester will be given credit for his share in the work of municipal reform. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

He married, November 16, 1872, Mary A. Sweeney, of Worcester. Children: 1. Marietta, graduate of the Classical High School, class of 1891, then to Worcester Normal School with the thirty-fourth class, member of the Aletheia Club, of which she was an officer; now recording secretary of Levana Club, and of the Alliance Francaise; for a number of years she has been a teacher in the Abbott street school; also interested in amateur theatricals; she is well-known as a soprano soloist, having studied under the private tutorship of Ivan Morawski, Henry M. Aiken and Richard Blackmore, Jr., and is engaged in concert work. 2. George Raymond, graduated at the English High School in 1894, took a year of graduate work at the Classical High School, entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but left during his sophomore year; studied the violin under Kneisel and Kraft of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; he was employed in the office of Washburn & Moen in 1898 and for five years in the Worcester County Institution for Savings; afterward he was musical director of the comic operas "The Isle of Spice" and "Peggy from Paris;" from 1903 to 1913 he was secretary of his father; 1913-14 in the secret service of the Department of Justice at New York, Detroit and New Orleans; married Dorothy Bates, an actress. Captain and Mrs. Matthews and their daughter reside at No. 6 Crown street, Worcester.

WARD, Roy Joslyn,

**Prominent Physician.**

Among the seven hundred and ten distinguished persons who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to the conquest of England in 1066, whose names are preserved, is "Ward, one of the noble captains." This is the earliest period in which the name is found in English history. The first of the family to assume an additional name, so far as we know, was William de la Ward, who resided in Chester, England, in 1175. The Wards of Yorkshire spread gradually over the adjoining counties and the similarity of their arms indicates a common origin, probably in Yorkshire. The arms are: Azure, a cross baton, or. Crest: A wolf's head, erased.

(1) William Ward was born in 1603, in England, probably in Yorkshire. He came to New England before 1639, when he was living in Sudbury, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman, May 10, 1643; was a deputy to the General Court in 1644, and was for a number of years chairman of the Board of Selectmen in Sudbury, and commissioner to end small causes, appointed by the General Court. He and eight others were the original petitioners for the grant of land on which Marlborough was founded. As originally laid out the town included not only the present city of Marlborough, but Westborough, Southborough and Northborough. Ward moved to Marlborough in 1660, the year that the town was incorporated. He deposed October 4, 1664, that he was sixty-one years old. He had a fifty-acre house lot on the south side of the road nearly opposite the meeting house, and was elected deacon of the church. His lands finally extended westward to what is called Belcher's pond, near which was built the tavern of his

son-in-law, Abraham Williams, who married his eldest daughter. During King Philip's War he suffered with the other early settlers great privations and loss, his son was slain and his buildings burnt and cattle killed. He died August 10, 1687, and his will was dated April 6, 1686. He bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth; to children, John and Increase; to the children of his sons, Richard and Eleazer, deceased; to his son-in-law, Abraham Williams; to all his children by his two wives. His widow died December 9, 1700, in her eighty-seventh year. Children: John, born about 1626; Joanna, 1628; Obadiah, 1632; Richard, 1635; Deborah, 1637; Hannah, 1639; William, January 22, 1640, died young; Samuel, September 24, 1641; Elizabeth, April 14, 1643; Increase, February 22, 1644; Hopestill, February 24, 1646; William mentioned below; Eleazer, 1657; Bethia, 1658.

(II) William (2) Ward, son of William (1) and his second wife, Elizabeth Ward, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and died at Marlboro, November 25, 1697. He removed to Marlboro with his father in 1660 and resided there all his remaining years. He married at Marlboro, September 4, 1679, Hannah, born April 27, 1656, died December 8, 1720, widow of Gershom Ames and daughter of Solomon and Hannah Johnson, of Sudbury. Children: 1. William, mentioned below. 2. Bethiah, married Elnathan Brigham. 3. Nahum, married Martha How. 4. Elisha, killed or taken captive by the Indians at Worcester, August, 1709, while riding post from Marlboro to Hadley. His mother, by her will made 1714, provided: "If Elisha shall ever come again my executor shall pay him twenty shilling also." He did not come again. 5. Bathsheba, died young. 6. Gershom, died unmarried.

(III) Colonel William (3) Ward, eldest

child of William (2) and Hannah (Johnson-Ames) Ward, was born March 27, 1681, at Marlboro, and died January 9, 1767. He was a noted surveyor and often employed by the proprietors of new townships to survey their house lots and divisions of the common lands. In this way he became a proprietor of many of the new towns and an extensive landowner. He was a magistrate in early life and much employed in public business. He petitioned the General Court for a grant of land for losses in the Narragansett War, sustained by the father of his wife, and eventually became possessed of one thousand acres of land in Charlemont, originally granted to the town of Boston; his children inherited it and in that town and vicinity his descendants were numerous. He was a member of the artillery company and rose through several grades to the rank of colonel of militia. He married (first) Jane Cleveland, of Boston, and resided at Southboro, where she died April 12, 1745. He married (second) at Westboro, 1758, Sarah Smith. Children, all by first marriage: Hezekiah, mentioned below; Jonathan, died unmarried; Bathsheba, married Hezekiah Wood; Hepzibah, born December 30, 1708; Elisha, married Ruth Rice; William, married Martha Burnap; Hannah, married Ephraim Ward (second wife); Jane, died young; Abigail, born April 17, 1721; Charles, October 27, 1722, died in the army before Louisburg, Canada, 1745, in his twenty-fourth year; Submit, died in infancy.

(IV) Hezekiah Ward, eldest child of Colonel William (3) and Jane (Cleveland) Ward, was born June 28, 1703, in Marlboro, and died March 6, 1774, in Grafton, Massachusetts. He resided in Southboro, Westboro, Upton and Grafton, and is described in the records after 1750 as Lieutenant Hezekiah Ward. He

married (first) November 26, 1724, in Marlboro, Abigail Perry, born May 11, 1709, in that town, daughter of John and Sarah (Ingoldsby) Perry, of that town, died March 30, 1735, recorded in Southboro. He married (second) October 13, 1737, Sarah Green, who died March 9, 1753, in Grafton. He married (third) April 7, 1768, in Leicester, Martha (Newton) Earle, a widow, of that town. Part of the children are recorded in Southboro and some of them in Westboro. They were: Hezekiah, mentioned below; Jonathan, born February 3, 1728; Fanny, March 11, 1729; Abigail, July 23, 1730; Timothy, March 12, 1732; Elizabeth, April 18, 1733; William, March 26, 1734. Children of second marriage: Sarah, born October 7, 1738; Jane, February 16, 1740; Gershom, February 1, 1742; Nahum, March 26, 1744; Hepsibeth, September 17, 1747; Bathsheba, May 31, 1750; Mary, March 9, died March 11, 1753.

(V) Hezekiah (2) Ward, eldest child of Hezekiah (1) and Abigail (Perry) Ward, was born October 6, 1725, in Southboro, and lived in Grafton and Leicester, in which latter town he was several years a magistrate. He died in Paxton, Massachusetts, May 11, 1802. He married, June 7, 1749, in Southboro, Hannah Bellows, born May 16, 1727, in that town, daughter of Eleazer and Sarah Bellows. Children, first six born in Grafton, the others in Leicester: Abigail, born April 8, 1750; Karley, February 17, 1752; Martha, June 14, 1754; Elisha, January 7, 1757; Calvin, July 7, 1759; Luther, November 10, 1761; Jonathan, April 8, 1763; Maria, June 22, 1765; Hannah, March 29, 1769; Hezekiah, mentioned below.

(VI) Hezekiah (3) Ward, youngest child of Hezekiah (2) and Hannah (Bellows) Ward, was born July 7, 1771, in Leicester, resided in various towns in Vermont, including Shelburne, Water-

bury, Burlington, Duxbury, Berlin and Richmond. He removed to Vermont about 1794, and died in Duxbury, that State, September 28, 1849. He married (first) in 1794, Jemima Johnson, of Colerain, Massachusetts, who died January 14, 1812, in Burlington, Vermont. Before the close of that year he married (second) a widow, Ruth Stockwell, of Duxbury. He married (third) December 24, 1829, Elizabeth Eastman, of Starksboro, Vermont. Children: Melinda, born June 6, 1795; Dency, April 18, 1798; Earl, mentioned below; Oren, January 28, 1803, died young; Fanny, August 28, 1804; Hezekiah, October 7, 1806; Jemima, June 15, 1808; Elvira, March 24, 1810; Charlotte, August, 1813; Oren, 1816; Edwin R., July 5, 1834; Tertullus, November 29, 1835; Zalucus, June 8, 1838.

(VII) Earl Ward, eldest son of Hezekiah (3) and Jemima (Johnson) Ward, was born August 28, 1800, and lived in Duxbury, Vermont. There he married, March 12, 1828, Elizabeth Munson, born there July 9, 1811, died May 11, 1862, a member of the Congregational church, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Miller) Munson, of Duxbury (see Munson VII). Children: 1. William C., born June 3, 1829. 2. Emily Elizabeth, born September 29, 1831, married Joseph Parker, and lived at Quechee, Vermont. 3. Dency, born July 17, 1834, married Alonzo Gates, and has four children: O. H. Gates, librarian of Andover Theological Seminary at Cambridge; Flora, married the Rev. Gilbert, of Dorset, Vermont; Bertha, died at St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Carl M. Gates, pastor of the Congregational church at Wellesley Hills. 4. Earl J., born October 9, 1837, married (first) Julia Bachelder, (second) Helen Sabin, (third) Mrs. Mary Rollins. 5. Chester Wright, mentioned below. 6. Hiram O., born January 10, 1842.

(VIII) Chester Wright Ward, third son of Earl and Elizabeth (Munson) Ward, was born September 9, 1839, in Duxbury, and died May 26, 1886. He married, February 5, 1868, Amelia Ann Joslyn, born October, 1844, daughter of Stephen Perry and —— (Pitkin) Joslyn. Children: Emma Lena, born October 18, 1869; Carl Chester, October 6, 1871, married Bessie F. Downing, one child, Earl Chester, born August 14, 1915; Roy Joslyn, mentioned below.

(IX) Dr. Roy Joslyn Ward, son of Chester Wright and Amelia Ann (Joslyn) Ward, was born August 10, 1875, in Johnson, Vermont, where he spent his boyhood and attended the public schools. He prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and entered Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1897 with degree of A. B. He immediately entered the medical department of the same institution, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1900. For three years following he was located in practice at East Barrington, New Hampshire, after which he pursued a post-graduate course in the hospitals of New York City. In May, 1904, he located at Worcester, where he has since been engaged in general practice, and has achieved a notable success. Dr. Ward is especially prominent in Worcester for creating the interest in clean milk stations so helpful to the children of the poorer classes, also in the organization of the Medical Milk Commission of Worcester, of which organization he has been secretary. He is on the staff of the Worcester City Memorial Hospital, and Isolation Department of Belmont Hospital; is medical inspector of schools under direction of the Board of Health; and for two years, 1910 and 1911, he was secretary of the Worcester District Medical Society. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American

Medical Association, and of several clubs, including the Worcester Country Club and the Economic Club. Both he and his wife are active members of the old South Congregational Church of Worcester. Dr. Ward married, at Hanover, New Hampshire, October 23, 1900, Mary A. Downing, daughter of Lucien Bliss and Martha (Taylor) Downing, of that town. Mrs. Ward was educated in the public and high schools, Kimball Union Academy, graduated in class of 1895, and taught school at Hanover, New Hampshire, for five years. Dr. and Mrs. Ward have had three children: Chester Wright, born June 4, 1903, died April 22, 1905; Carlton Joslyn, born April 4, 1910; and Arthur Downing, October 18, 1912.

(The Munson Line).

(I) Thomas Munson, was born about 1612, in England, and first appears in this country in 1637 as a resident of Hartford, who performed military service in the Pequot War, 1637. From that time he has a long and honorable record for civil and military service in the colonies of Hartford and New Haven. As a reward for his services in the Pequot War he, with other soldiers, was allotted a large tract of land from the Soldiers' Field which had been set aside by the town for that purpose. This grant, which was one hundred acres, was not confirmed by the General Court until May 13, 1673. His house-lot, comprising two and one-half acres, stood on the east side of the present High street, opposite the head of Walnut. There was a house on this ground in February, 1641, which he had doubtless built himself. Previous to this date he had sold the place, and is mentioned in the records as having sold his allotment in the Soldiers' Field and as forfeiting other land on the east and west sides of the Connecticut river by removal. Before February, 1640, he had removed with

other settlers to the neighboring settlement of Quinnipiac. June 4, 1639, "A Fundamental Agreement" was signed by sixty-three persons who had invested in the common property of the new town, providing that church members only should be free burgesses and have the elective franchise. Thomas Munson, as a prospective planter, was the sixth to sign the agreement. April 3, 1640, his name appeared on the records at a "Court" held on that date. June 11, of the same year, he was made freeman. He was a member of the First Church as early as 1640 and had land granted him in the same year. In 1642 he was chosen sergeant of the train band, which title he held for nineteen years. In 1644 his name appears on a list of one hundred and eighty-two inhabitants who took the oath of fidelity. During the next ten years his name appears frequently on the records, from which it is evident that he served the town in various capacities. He was placed on committees to treat with the Indians, to appraise estates, and being a carpenter by trade, was given numerous building contracts. In 1655 he became the leader in the movement of some of the townsmen, begun in 1651, to found a new commonwealth at Delaware Bay, but after several years' agitation the affair was given up, and he remained in New Haven. In 1657 he was chosen selectman; in 1659, when a colony school was started in New Haven, he was on a committee of four who were appointed to provide a house for the schoolmaster and a schoolhouse. April 29, 1661, he was made ensign; June 6, 1662, he was one of the deputies for the Town Court, and May 27th a deputy for the General Court. After the union of New Haven colony with that of Hartford (1665) he was chosen deputy for the General Assembly in Hartford, also in 1666 and 1669, and for every succeeding year up to 1683. In

1664 he was made lieutenant of the military company, and August 7, 1673, he was one of a committee of six called the Grand Committee, appointed by the General Assembly for the defense and safety of the colony against the Dutch. During King Philip's War, 1676, he saw active service, and September 19, 1675, was in command of the New Haven forces which marched to Northfield; December 20, of the same year he was made first commissary; February 25, 1676, he was appointed captain, and May 15, when it was decided by the court of elections that a standing army should be raised, he was chosen captain for New Haven county. In 1678-79-80-81-82-83 he was selectman, or townsman, besides serving the town in various minor capacities. He died May 7, 1685, and was buried on The Green; his monument may still be seen in the Grove street burial ground. His wife, Joanna, born about 1610, died December 13, 1678. Children: Elizabeth; Samuel, mentioned below; Hannah, baptized June 11, 1648.

(11) Samuel Munson, only son of Thomas and Joanna Munson, was baptized August 7, 1643, and died between January 10 and March 2, 1693. He was made a freeman of New Haven in 1667, and in 1670 was one of the founders of the new plantation of Wallingford, Connecticut. He signed the agreement relative to the founding of the same, and was assigned one of the original houselots in the new town, besides a river or farm lot. April 6, 1671, he was present at the first town meeting, and April 29, 1673, also in 1674, was chosen selectman. June 17, 1674, he was made drummer; October 19, 1675, during King Philip's War, he was chosen ensign by the court at Hartford, and November 25 colony agent. In 1679 he was chosen the first schoolmaster of Wallingford, and in 1684 was made rector of Hopkins Grammar School. In the

years 1676-80 he was auditor, and in 1677-78-80-81-92 he was lister. In 1680-81 he was again selectman, and in 1692 constable. The administration of his estate was given to his widow, Martha, and his son John. He married, October 26, 1665, Martha, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. After his death she married (second) 1694, Eliasaph Preston, born 1643, died 1707, schoolmaster, second town clerk, and deacon of Wallingford. She married (third) Matthew Sherman. Children of Samuel Munson: Martha, born May 6, 1667; Samuel, February 28, 1669; Thomas, March 12, 1671; John, January 28, 1673; Theophilus, September 10, 1675; Joseph, November 1, 1677; Stephen, December 5, 1679; Caleb, mentioned below; Joshua, February 7, 1685; Israel, March 6, 1687.

(III) Caleb Munson, fifth son of Samuel and Martha (Bradley) Munson, was born November 19, 1682, and settled in Wallingford, where he died August 23, 1765. He was a weaver and farmer, and resided southeast of the village by "Cook's Rock." His name appears in many land transactions in that town, and he was among its prosperous and substantial citizens. He married (first) March 26, 1706, Elizabeth Hermon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who died February 11, 1740. He married (second) January 10, 1741, Hannah Porter. Children: Keziah, born January 13, 1707; Caleb, August 19, 1709; Joshua, January 30, 1712; Moses, mentioned below; Elizabeth, March 31, 1717; Miriam, April 22, 1720.

(IV) Moses Munson, fourth son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hermon) Munson, was born about 1715, in Wallingford, and resided on Muddy river, near his father, three miles from the village of Wallingford. He was a shoemaker and farmer, received twenty acres from his father, and purchased several other parcels. He was made a freeman, September 15, 1747,

and served as surveyor of highways the following year. He probably died in the Port Royal Expedition. The inventory of his estate amounted to 1,688 pounds, 6 shillings and 6 pence. He married, July 18, 1739, Phebe, daughter of Moses Merriman, born March 27, 1720, in Wallingford. Children: John, born August 2, 1740; Thomas Ensign, April 3, 1742; Margaret, April 12, 1744; Caleb, mentioned below; Hannah, May 17, 1748; Moses, August 13, 1750.

(V) Caleb (2) Munson, third son of Moses and Phebe (Merriman) Munson, was born May 22, 1746, in Wallingford, and resided successively in Branford, Goshen and Torrington, Connecticut. From his father's estate he received about one hundred and fifty pounds, and purchased land in Goshen, Connecticut, where he was a weaver and farmer. He served as a soldier of the Revolution, and was under General St. Clair, and was present at Ticonderoga in 1777. He continued in the service until after the surrender of Burgoyne, when he returned home. He again enlisted in 1778, and was made a prisoner by the Hessians, who evidently held him for some time. He returned to his home in Goshen in 1781. After the war he removed to Torrington, Connecticut, where he purchased land. He afterward purchased a share in the town of Waterbury, Vermont, whither he removed, arriving March 31, 1788, and settled on the east side of the Onion river. In 1800 he removed to Canada, where he died December 1, 1802. He married, March 19, 1767, Mary Lee, born January 13, 1747, in Goshen, died March 29, 1835, in Williston, Vermont. Children, all born in Goshen: Seth, February 18, 1768; John, November 23, 1769; Jesse, January 26, 1772; Caleb, June 5, 1775; Loammi Ruhami, May 17, 1777; Reuben, mentioned below.

(VI) Reuben Munson, youngest child



of Caleb (2) and Mary (Lee) Munson, was born July 3, 1781, in Goshen, and settled in South Duxbury, Vermont, where he was many years engaged in farming. He cleared up new ground, and developed a fine farm. A man of large and powerful frame, he impaired his health by hard labor, and finally sold his farm and built a shop on a waterpower in Duxbury, where he made wagons, sleighs and pumps, and sawed lumber, and otherwise served his fellow citizens. In old age he went to live with his son, Bethuel M., in Stowe, Vermont, and died at Morrisville, same State, April 4, 1871. In late life he grew very corpulent, and weighed over three hundred pounds. In politics he was formerly a Whig, later an Anti-Mason, a Free Soiler and finally a Republican. With his wife he united with the Congregational church in each town where they lived. He was called out during the War of 1812 for service at Plattsburg. This summons came in the night, but in twenty minutes he was prepared and on his way. However the battle was over before he reached the scene of hostilities. He married, April 26, 1807, Mary, daughter of Bethuel Miller, born September 19, 1787, in Marlow, New Hampshire, died April 4, 1871. Children: Almira, born June 15, 1808; Elizabeth, mentioned below; Bethuel Miller, August 19, 1815; Reuben Lee, October 27, 1819.

(VII) Elizabeth Munson, eldest daughter of Reuben and Mary (Miller) Munson, was born July 9, 1811, in Duxbury, and became the wife of Earl Ward, of that town (see Ward VII).

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#### **PERRY, Frank Goddard,**

##### **Prominent Business Man.**

Though it is said by some that the Perry family were settled in the southern half of England, chiefly in Somersetshire, Cornwall, Gloucester and Essex counties,

it is thought by some that they are of Welsh origin. The Hon. Amos Perry, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and for many years its librarian, was strongly inclined to this opinion. Among Welsh surnames appears Ap Harry (or the son of Harry) which later became Parry, and was soon corrupted to Perry. On early records in England and America the name was written Pury, Pary, Perrie and Parrie, but Perry has since been universally adopted. Arms of the Perry family: Azure, a fesse embattled between three pears, or. Crest: An arm armed and erect proper, issuing out of the top of a tower gules, holding in the hand a dagger sable. Among the immigrants bearing the name may be mentioned: John Perry, a native of England, was made a freeman at Boston, March 4, 1633, and settled in Roxbury; William Perry, of Scituate, Massachusetts, took the oath of allegiance, February 1, 1638; John Perry, who was in Taunton as early as 1643, also a proprietor of Marshfield in 1645; George Perry, who was a proprietor of Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1645.

(I) Rev. John Perry was a citizen of Farnborough, England, a "clarke" (clerk) by occupation, rector of the parish of Farnham, according to Professor Perry, of Williams College, who has investigated the history of the family. Rev. John Perry died in 1621, and the inventory of his estate in the consistory court at Winchester is dated August 23, 1621. His widow, Judith, was appointed administratrix, May 3, 1622. The name of his son John is obtained from the records of the Clothiers' Guild of London. Another son, William, born in 1606, a tailor by trade, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, before 1642; died September 9, 1683, leaving wife and six children.

(II) John (2) Perry, son of Rev. John (1) Perry, was born 1613, at Farnborough, and began serving an apprentice-

ship shortly after his father's death in the Clothiers' Guild of London, and seems to have been a weaver all his life. He became a freeman of the city of London, and after the great fire there in 1666 came to Watertown, Massachusetts, with his wife and three children, John, Josiah and Elizabeth, and was still living there in 1674. He married Joanna, daughter of Joseph Holland, who was also a weaver of London, of St. Sepulcher's parish, near Newgate. She died in Watertown in 1667. Her brother, Nathaniel Holland, was an early resident of Watertown, Massachusetts. She was mentioned in the will of Joseph Holland, her father, in 1659, as the daughter of his first wife. In this will Nathaniel Holland, of Watertown, New England, his son, was mentioned. John Holland, the pioneer at Watertown, had a son, Nathaniel.

(III) John (3) Perry, apparently eldest child of John (2) and Joanna (Holland) Perry, was born 1644, in London, and came with his father to America when twenty-two years old. He was also a weaver and lived in Watertown, Brookfield, and again in Watertown, where he died in 1724. In 1701 and 1710 he received grants of land in Brookfield, and resided several years near Perry's pond, which was named for him. He married, in Watertown, December 13, 1667, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Cassell) Clary, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born there October 4, 1647, and died at the home of her son, John Perry, in Lexington, October 11, 1730. A chest brought from England by her, bearing her initials and the date 1625 burned into the wood, is owned by a descendant, Mrs. Isaac Hildreth, now residing in Worcester. John (3) Perry's widow, in 1726, made a will giving her property to Thomas Grover, in consideration of his caring for her during her last years. John (3) and Sarah (Clary) Perry had children: John, born

October 1, 1668, died December 13, same year; John, mentioned below; Joanna, November 8, 1672; Sarah, 1675, died young; Elizabeth, November 2, 1681, married Thomas Grover; Josiah, November 28, 1684, progenitor of a large family in Worcester; Joseph, January 17, 1691, of Brookfield; Sarah, April 30, 1694.

(IV) John (4) Perry, second son of John (3) and Sarah (Clary) Perry, was born March 3, 1670, in Watertown, and lived in that town and in Cambridge. He married, July 19, 1693, Sarah Price, born September 27, 1667, daughter of William and Mary (Marblehead) Price, of Watertown. Children: John, mentioned below; Mary, married Edward Manning; Sarah; Abigail; Elizabeth; Ebenezer; Mercy, married David Gleason; and James, of Charlestown, who married Lydia Tufts.

(V) John (5) Perry, eldest child of John (4) and Sarah (Price) Perry, was born March 2, 1696, and lived in Lexington, Massachusetts. He married, in Medford, October 12, 1719, Deborah Wilson, born October 12, 1700, in Cambridge, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Wilson. She was admitted to the church in Lexington, June 29, 1735. Children: John, born December 19, 1720; Thomas, mentioned below; Joseph, October 3, 1724; Milicent, May 10, 1726; Ebenezer and Jonathan (twins), July 17, 1728; Thaddeus, December 26, 1730; Deborah, baptized March 4, 1733; Abigail, August 10, 1735; James, June 30, 1739.

(VI) Thomas Perry, second son of John (5) and Deborah (Wilson) Perry, was born December 19, 1722, in Lexington, and lived in that town, and later at Bedford, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1770 to Royalston, same State, where he died January 9, 1810. He was a soldier from Lexington in the French and Indian War, 1756 and 1759. His wife, Abigail, born 1730, died May 30, 1806. Children: Lucy, born September

25, 1750, married Thomas Harrington; John, Thomas and Asa, died in childhood; Micah, mentioned below; Thaddeus, April 13, 1761, lived in Royalston; Benjamin, December 27, 1763; Elizabeth, September 10, 1766, married Abraham Hawkins; Oliver, June 11, 1769; Asa, May 25, 1772, in Royalston.

(VII) Micah Perry, fourth son of Thomas and Abigail Perry, was born December 3, 1759, in Bedford, Massachusetts, and was a farmer, residing in Royalston until 1786, when he removed to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. Five years later he removed to Royalston, and subsequently removed to Concord, Vermont, where he engaged in agriculture until his death in 1840, in his eighty-first year. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the Continental army during the Revolution, enlisting at the age of sixteen years, at the same time with his second wife's father, Jonathan Woodbury. They served at the battle of Bennington and throughout the war, returning to the arts of peace as soon as the war was closed. His farm in Concord has been in the family for more than one hundred and twenty-five years. He married (first) in Royalston, July 7, 1784, Elizabeth Parker, who died in Royalston. He married (second) at Concord, Vermont, Susan, daughter of Jonathan Woodbury, who was not only a soldier of the Revolution, but also fought in the War of 1812. He had a family of fourteen daughters. Children of Micah Perry, by first wife, recorded in Fitzwilliam: Rhoda, born November 20, 1785; Lucinda, July 22, 1787; Micah, March 11, 1789; Elisha, November 25, 1790; Jonas, 1792; Betsey, February 12, 1794; Abigail, October 19, 1796; Polly, November 25, 1799. Children of second marriage: Laura Ann, Jackson Monroe, Henry Harrison, Harriet Lucinda, Charles Dyer, Chester Thayer, George Vernon, Susan and Sophia (twins), Cros-

by Alpheus. The last named is a prominent physician.

(VIII) Jackson Monroe Perry, son of Micah and Susan (Woodbury) Perry, was born March 23, 1820, in Concord, Vermont, and died there April 27, 1913. He received the common school education and engaged in agriculture, occupying the farm originally cleared by his father, in Concord. This contained some ninety acres, to which he added a like amount by purchase, and with the exception of one year spent in Athol, Massachusetts, resided all his life in Concord, a successful farmer and exemplary citizen. He was a Whig in early life, and naturally affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization. He had no desire for public life, but served the town as tax collector, as his duty as a citizen required. He attended divine worship at the Congregational church. He married (first) Mary Goddard, of Athol, Massachusetts, born October 24, 1828, daughter of Eber and Lucinda (Fish) Goddard. He married (second) Sarah Gordon, of Littleton, New Hampshire, born November 5, 1848, now living in Littleton, daughter of John and Rhoda (Goddard) Gordon. Children of second marriage: Georgianna, born September 7, 1865, died of diphtheria in 1873, as did also William, born February 22, 1868; Frank Goddard, mentioned below; Jennie Ellis, born December 3, 1871, married Lorin A. Ladd; Mary Ellen, October 26, 1873, married Cadman E. Davis; Charles Monroe, November 6, 1874, married Ordella E. Hill; Hattie Emma, November 8, 1875, married D. Wilbur Little; Carrie Maud, February 28, 1877, deceased; Allie Bell, May 11, 1878, married Willis Harry Goodell; William Burt, July 20, 1879, married Cora Whitcomb; Harry Garfield, August 22, 1881, deceased; Elsie Louise, November 18, 1882, died January 30, 1914, married Andrew Burgess; Katherine Gertrude,

December 2, 1884, married Merritt Sherman; Ida Mabel, April 18, 1887, married John R. Shea.

(IX) Frank Goddard Perry, second son of Jackson Monroe and Sarah (Gordon) Perry, was born February 23, 1869, in Concord, Vermont, where he attended school until 1885. His vacations and leisure time were employed in the labors of the home farm and in a saw mill. In 1890 he removed to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he has resided to the present time, and is one of the able and enterprising business men of that city. When he first arrived in Fitchburg he was employed by the wholesale grocery firm of C. A. Cross & Company, and subsequently entered the service of the Fitchburg & Leominster Railway Company as conductor. After a short period he took employment with the Webber & Haywood Furniture Company, where he remained four and one-half years, and was afterward employed by the Ferdinand Furniture Company for a period of three and one-half years. In 1899, in association with a partner, he engaged in the furniture business on his own account in Fitchburg, the name of the firm being Smiley & Perry, and this partnership continued to September 4, 1900, when he purchased his partner's interests, since which time Mr. Perry has conducted the business alone. In addition to furniture, he carries a large stock of all kinds of household goods, and has gained a well-merited success. He began business with a capital of five hundred dollars, his stock now being valued at seventy-five thousand dollars, and he has one of the most complete and best equipped establishments of its kind in the old Bay State, occupying over sixty-two thousand square feet of floor space for the display of his wares. He is very actively affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Charles W. Moore Lodge, Free and Accepted

Masons; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Fitchburg, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He is also a member of the Order of Owls, and a member of the advisory board of the Universalist church of Fitchburg. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He married, September 5, 1893, Ethel Aldrich Stone, of Fitchburg, daughter of Fordyce and Alvira (Smith) Stone.

#### HOLMES, Martin DeForest,

##### Successful Business Man.

Rev. Samuel (2) Holmes, son of Samuel (1) Holmes, was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1759 or 1760, and died March 19, 1813, aged fifty-four years. He married, in 1782, Salena Scott, born at Bennington, December 25, 1766, died at Cambridge, Vermont, in September, 1855. He was one of the earliest settlers in Cambridge, Vermont, where he settled about 1785 on a farm in the eastern part of the town. This place is still owned and occupied by the family. In the spring of 1786 his wife went to join him, going by foot from West to East Cambridge, then a wilderness, finding her way by the aid of blazed trees, carrying one child and leading the other, until she reached the new log house her husband had built at the foot of Nursery Hill. Samuel Holmes became a Baptist minister and was often away from home. On one occasion, during his absence, the house caught fire from a defective chimney, but she succeeded in subduing the flames by water brought from a neighboring spring. On another occasion in his absence, she went in search of the cows through the woods and lost her way, but when she had finally given up hope of reaching home, she was found by her dog, which guided her home. A petition of the inhabitants of Benning-

ton for preaching services, January 7, 1784, bears the name of Samuel Holmes. Samuel Holmes was a soldier in the Revolution from Bennington in Captain Joseph Safford's company in 1782. John Holmes was in the same company; also Benjamin. Samuel Holmes was with Benjamin also in Captain Samuel Robinson's company, Colonel Samuel Herrick's regiment, October 11, 1780. He was in Captain Safford's company in 1781-82, Colonel Ebenezer Wallbridge's regiment. In 1790 the census shows that he was living in Cambridge. Children of Rev. Samuel Holmes, of whom the two eldest were born at Bennington, the others at Cambridge: 1. Sally, born January 12, 1783, died March 8, 1858; married Caleb Morgan. 2. Abigail, born January 18, 1785, died in August, 1864; married Augustus Young; resided in St. Albans. 3. Anna, born December 23, 1786, died November 1, 1864; married Elijah Brewster. 4. Theron, born March 14, 1789, died in 1872; married Priscilla Collins. 5. Levi, born February 15, 1791, died May 22, 1852; grandson, Alba L. Holmes, living in Grand Rapids, Michigan. 6. Emily, born December 22, 1792, died August 1, 1794. 7. William, born May 8, 1795, died May 26, 1842; married Laura Philips and went to New York State. 8. John, born October 23, 1797, died July 22, 1875; married Deborah Baker. 9. Martin, born February 3, 1800, died January 12, 1802. 10. Mary, born August 15, 1802, died April 9, 1868; married Amasa Thompson. 11. Child unnamed, born January 28, 1804, died May 2, 1804. 12. Amanda, born April 18, 1806, died 1848; married John Wires. 13. Samuel, mentioned below.

(II) Samuel (2) Holmes, son of Rev. Samuel (1) Holmes, was born at Cambridge, Vermont, June 22, 1813, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, January 31, 1882. He was a farmer at Cambridge.

He married (first) March 27, 1837, Lucy Wallbridge, who died January 29, 1861, aged forty-four (see Wallbridge V). He married (second) August 30, 1863, Sybil E. Frink, who died June 4, 1868, aged forty-two years. He married (third) October 1, 1869, Sarah C. Ball, a widow. Children, born at Cambridge: 1. Helen Maria, born February 24, 1839, married, at Cambridge, Vermont, November 11, 1857, Luke Edwards. 2. Phebe Eliza, born June 14, 1840, died February 17, 1882; married, January 1, 1863, Wilkinson Field. 3. Martin Wallbridge, born March 23, 1842, died August 18, 1842. 4. Araminta Elizabeth, born July 1, 1843; married, at Cambridge, Vermont, December 23, 1865, Herbert Smith, removed to Hyde Park, Massachusetts. 5. Mary, born January 30, 1845; married, January 19, 1870, William Hawes, of Vancouver, Washington, who died in Portland, Oregon; children: Maud, married Charles Bradford, five children; Elisa, married Louis Wise, four children; Gertrude, actress, playing with stock companies; Ernest, killed at Wrentham, aged ten years; child died in infancy. 6. William Robert, born March 31, 1847, died November 2, 1873; married, May 6, 1873, Sophia L. Smith. 7. Josephine Amanda, born March 25, 1849; married, November 25, 1875, George Rice, of Millbury, no issue. 8. Martin DeForest, mentioned below. 9. Marion Evangeline, born March 18, 1853; married, December 4, 1879, Frank P. Sibley, of Worcester; no issue. 10. George Wilkinson, born February 20, 1855, died January 21, 1873. 11. Aurelia Joannah, born May 22, 1859, died January 15, 1872. 12. Lucy Wallbridge, born January 28, 1861, married (first) Jacob Conselman, and had Henry and Francis; married (second) Wallace Young, of No. 4 Greendale avenue, Worcester. Children by second wife: 13. Child, born and died in 1864. 14. Bertha Jane, born August 2, 1865, died July 22,

1866. 15. Clara B., born June 1, 1868; married Herbert Pierce; five children; lives on Abbott place, Worcester. 16. Carrie B., twin of Clara B., died August 13, 1868.

(III) Martin DeForest Holmes, son of Samuel (2) Holmes, was born at Cambridge, Vermont, May 27, 1851. He attended the district schools of his native town, and worked on the farm during his boyhood. At the age of nineteen years, he came to Worcester and followed farming for a number of years; was in the employ of the Walker Ice Company for a time, in 1884 entered the employ of Braman & Dow, steam fitters and plumbers, and learned the trade, and for ten years he was employed by O. S. Kendall & Company, steam fitters, in Worcester. On April 1, 1900, he started in business under the name of M. D. Holmes & Sons. The firm had a store on Main street for a year and then located in the present quarters in Salem square opposite the Common, Worcester. In 1909 the business was incorporated under the name of M. D. Holmes & Sons Company. Mr. Holmes and his four sons comprise the corporation. The Holmes Company carries on a general business in metal working, plumbing, ventilating and heating, and ranks among the most successful contractors in this line of work in Central Massachusetts, employing regularly some thirty journeymen and utilizing about 6,000 square feet of space in the place of business. Among the recent large contracts of the company may be mentioned: Seven of the buildings of the Grafton Colony of the State Hospital for the Insane; seventeen public school houses of Worcester; the Masonic Temple; the Massachusetts State Sanitarium; Beavan Hall at Holy Cross College. Mr. Holmes is a member of Athelstane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Worcester; of Worcester

Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Worcester County Commandery; the Massachusetts Consistory; and of Blake Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the State and National organizations of the Master Steam Fitters and Plumbers. In politics he is a Republican. The company is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce.

He married (first) June 21, 1876, Ida Frances Stone, who was born April 9, 1845, died April 7, 1907, at Worcester, daughter of Mrs. Mary (Prouty) Stone, of Spencer. He married (second) at Tacoma, Washington, August 25, 1909, Mrs. Mary (Simmons) Sibley, born December 31, 1853, daughter of Mitchell F. and Elizabeth (Kindred) Simmons, of Kentucky. Children by first wife: 1. Bertha Lilla, born March 24, 1877, died June 27, 1877. 2. William Henry, mentioned below. 3. Frederick Everett, mentioned below. 4. Ella Gertrude, born January 3, 1882; married, June 18, 1906, William Henry Brown; child, William Henry Brown, born December 7, 1909, died December 11, 1909. 5. Elmer Herbert, mentioned below. 6. Ernest Russell, mentioned below. 7. Ida Winnifred, born October 12, 1889; married, November 14, 1911, John Stanley Rose, now with Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company; has one child, Robert Rose, born June 20, 1913.

(IV) William Henry Holmes, son of Martin DeForest Holmes, was born at Worcester, June 24, 1878. He was educated there in the public schools. He has charge of the plumbing department of the M. D. Holmes & Sons Company. He is a member of the same Masonic bodies to which his father belongs; of Central Lodge, Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; New England Order of Protection. In 1912-13 he was president of the Master Plumbers Association of Worces-

ter. He married, October 20, 1902, Emma Franklin Urquhart, who was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles E. Urquhart. Children: Claudia Urquhart, died young; Chester Stanley, born October 17, 1904; Leslie Winifred, died April 16, 1910; Mildred Frances, born January 29, 1908.

(IV) Frederick Everett Holmes, son of Martin DeForest Holmes, was born December 1, 1879. He attended the public schools and prepared for college in the English High School. He entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1902. After graduating he spent six months in the West and for a year and a half was an engineer for the Plunger Elevator Company of Worcester. He is now in charge of the engineering and estimating work of the M. D. Holmes & Sons Company. He is a member of the same Masonic bodies as his father and brothers. He married, in 1901, Sarah Ann Taylor, daughter of Robert and Jennie (Needham) Taylor, of Worcester. Children: Raymond Taylor, born May 28, 1902; Everett, died in infancy.

(IV) Elmer Herbert Holmes, son of Martin DeForest Holmes, was born January 3, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, and for one year was a student in the English High School. After leaving school he became associated with his father in business and since 1909 he has been treasurer of the M. D. Holmes & Sons Company and has charge of the bookkeeping. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, same as his father and brothers, also of the Knights of Pythias. He married, June 5, 1912, Elizabeth May Speirs, daughter of John F. Speirs, of No. 12 Orne street, Worcester. They have one son, Ralph Herbert, born August 5, 1914.

(IV) Ernest Russell Holmes, son of

Martin DeForest Holmes, was born December 5, 1884. He was educated in Worcester, leaving the English High School at the end of his junior year to learn the photographer's business. Afterward he became interested in his father's business. He and his brother, Frederick E., have charge of the estimating for the company. He is a member of all Masonic bodies, same as father and brothers. He is a member of the Central Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. He married Bertha D. Blackstone. Children: Ernest, born June 9, 1908; Leslie Winifred, born April 12, died April 16, 1910; Dorothy Irene, born April 20, 1911; Shirley, born August 13, 1914.

(The Scott Line).

(I) William Scott, the immigrant, came to Hadley, Massachusetts, now Hatfield, about 1668, and had probably lived for a time at Braintree or vicinity. He married, January 28, 1670, Hannah, daughter of Deacon William Allis, of Hatfield, who came from England to Watertown, lived later at Braintree and Hartford and finally at Hatfield; was a deacon, lieutenant of cavalry, selectman and justice of the peace. He was a soldier at the Falls Fight in King Philip's War, May 19, 1676. His will, dated February 15, 1716, is among the archives of Memorial Hall at Deerfield, but was not probated. He left a large estate for his day. Children: Josiah, born June 18, 1671; Richard, mentioned below; William, November 24, 1676; Hannah, August 11, 1679; Joseph, March 21, 1682; John, July 6, 1684; Mary, 1686; Mehitable, September 9, 1687; Jonathan, November 1, 1688; Abigail, November 23, 1689.

(II) Richard Scott, son of William Scott, was born at Hatfield, February 22, 1673. He removed from Hatfield to Sunderland soon after 1715, and was one of

the original settlers there. He died there March 31, 1750, and his wife, January 22, 1769. He married, January 15, 1702, Elizabeth Belding, a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Wells) Belding. She was born at Hatfield. Her father was son of Samuel Belding, who came from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut, thence to Hatfield. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Beardsley) Wells, granddaughter of Hugh and Frances Wells. Mary Beardsley was a daughter of William Beardsley, of Hartford, immigrant. Children: Mary, born April 29, 1703; Jonathan, mentioned below; Elizabeth, August 11, 1705; Rachel, July 3, 1710; Experience, October 27, 1713; Lieutenant Reuben, September 25, 1719; Mehitable, May 3, 1722; Stephen, October 16, 1725.

(III) Jonathan Scott, son of Richard Scott, was born at Hatfield, August 11, 1705. He removed about 1760 to Bennington, Vermont. He married, June 9, 1731, Thankful Hitchcock, born October 1, 1707, in Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of John Hitchcock and granddaughter of Luke Hitchcock, of New Haven. Children, born in Sunderland: Thankful, January 15, 1732; Mary, December 10, 1734; Jonathan, mentioned below; Matthew, August 14, 1739; Daniel, December 3, 1744; Eunice, January 2, 1750.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Scott, son of Jonathan (1) Scott, was born at Sunderland, January 28, 1737, died November 23, 1784. He married Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Bottom) Safford; she died October 16, 1806. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Safford, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich in 1641. Children, born in Bennington: Lemuel, November 8, 1764; Salena, December 25, 1766, married Rev. Samuel Holmes (see Holmes I); Martin, December 22, 1768;

Levi, December 17, 1770; Melatine, October 24, 1772; Anna, July 21, 1776; Abigail, September 3, 1779; Ira, October 18, 1782.

(The Wallbridge Line).

(I) Henry Wallbridge, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in England, and came with his brothers, William and Stephen Wallbridge, from Devonshire of Wareham in Dorsetshire after the battle of Sedgmoor in which they were soldiers, July 5, 1685. They settled first at Dedham, Massachusetts, and afterward at Preston, Connecticut. Stephen changed his name to Meech. Henry became an extensive owner of land. His will was dated July 23, 1729. He died July 25, 1729. He married at Preston, December 25, 1688, Anna Amos or Ames, daughter of Hugh Amos or Ames, who was made a freeman in Boston in 1666 and went to Norwich as early as 1677, buying lands there of the Indians in 1683. The will of the widow, Anna Wallbridge, was proved June 10, 1741. Children: William, born March 20, 1690; Amos, April 9, 1693; Henry and Thomas, of whom one was born May 26, 1696; Anna, March 24, 1702; Ebenezer, May 15, 1705; Margaret, September 11, 1711.

(II) Henry (2) Wallbridge, son of Henry (1) Wallbridge, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, May 26, 1696, and died there August 5, 1727. He married, February 21, 1722, Mary Jewett, who was born November 22, 1700, daughter of Eleazer and Mary Lamb, widow of Edward Jewett. Children, born at Norwich: Anna, November 5, 1723; Eleazer, February 10, 1725; Henry, mentioned below.

(III) Henry (3) Wallbridge, son of Henry (2) Wallbridge, was born January 23, 1727, at Norwich, and died September 17, 1807, at Bennington, Vermont. He married at Norwich, Connecticut, December 25, 1750, Anna, daughter of Dea-



con Joseph and Ann (Longbottom) Saford. She was born at Norwich, December 11, 1730, and died at Bennington, December 31, 1817. Henry Wallbridge and three children came to Bennington in 1761 and he was elected selectman in 1764. He joined the church, August 29, 1765; was constable of the town in 1766; tithingman in 1767; fence viewer in 1768 and collector of rates. He opposed the jurisdiction of New York over Vermont towns and was arrested with others for obstructing the survey of the grant from New York; in 1781 he was a juror. Children, born at Norwich: Asa, April 11, 1752, died 1752; Asa, June 8, 1753; Solomon, mentioned below; Anna, October 2, 1756; Silas, June 27, 1758. Born at Bennington: Lucy, February 10, 1764; Asa, October 12, 1766; Esther, July 14, 1768, died unmarried in 1842; David, May 25, 1769; Sarah, April 10, 1772; Mary, 1773.

(IV) Solomon Wallbridge, son of Henry (3) Wallbridge, was born at Norwich, January 8, 1755, and died September 15, 1814, at St. Albans, Vermont. Solomon Wallbridge was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Samuel Robinson's company at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. In 1785 he removed to Cambridge, and in 1811-13 he was sheriff of Franklin county, Vermont. He was a representative in the Vermont Legislature, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1812, 1813. He married, February 28, 1777, Mary Holmes, born September 5, 1754, died about 1830 at Cambridge, Vermont. She was probably a daughter of Samuel Holmes. Both Holmes and Wallbridge families moved to Cambridge, Vermont, from Bennington. Children, born at Bennington: Mary, December 22, 1777; John, June 21, 1779; Anna, April 10, 1781; Martin, December 5, 1782; Henry, June 24, 1784. Born at Cambridge: John, October 3, 1786; William, September 29,

1788; Sarah, December 15, 1791; Almira, December 23, 1793; Solomon, May 5, 1795.

(V) Martin Wallbridge, son of Solomon Wallbridge, was born December 5, 1782, at Bennington. Late in life he moved to New York State and died there. He married Phebe Perry, daughter of Josiah and Mary Perry, of Dudley, Massachusetts. Children, born at Cambridge: Mary, born August 5, 1806; Almira, October 26, 1808; Sanford, January 25, 1811; William Harrison, December 31, 1813; Lucy, married Samuel Holmes, of Cambridge, Vermont (see Holmes II).

**SAWYER, Walter Fairbanks,**

**Prominent Physician.**

This is one of the surnames which probably arose from an occupation, and has been honored in America, since its transportation, by many leading citizens of various states. It has figured conspicuously in the United States Senate, in the ministry, in law and in the various callings pursued by the American people. It is ably and numerously represented in New England, and has contributed its proportion to the progress and development of the nation. It is shown that eighteen members of the Sawyer family from Lancaster, Massachusetts, alone, were in military service at the same time during the Revolution; and one company, recruited in that town, was officered from captain down by Sawyers.

(I) Thomas Sawyer, the American ancestor, son of John Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, was born about 1626, in Lincolnshire, and came to Massachusetts in 1636, with two elder brothers, and they settled in Rowley in 1639. As early as 1647, when he was twenty-four years of age, he became one of the first six settlers of Lancaster, along with the Prescotts, Wilders, Houghtons and two other fam-

ilies. In May, 1653, the general court, in answer to a petition of the inhabitants of Lancaster, appointed Edward Breck, Nathaniel Haddock, William Kerley, Thomas Sawyer, John Prescott and Ralph Houghton, "prudential managers," "both to see all allotments to be laid out for the planters in due proportion to their estates, and also to order their prudential affairs." During this same year these managers allotted a part of the lands of the town. All divisions of land subsequent to the first, whether upland, intervale, meadow or swamp, were to be "accorded to men's estates," on the valuation of the taxable property which they brought into the settlement. Thomas Sawyer's property was valued at one hundred and ten pounds, which was about one forty-second part of the property held by the thirty adult male inhabitants of the town. Thomas Sawyer was made a freeman in 1654. He settled near the south branch of the Nashua river, and not far from the junction of that stream with the North branch. Here he built a house which was a garrison, and the scene of the most conspicuous events in the town's history. In 1704 this garrison with nine men was commanded by Thomas (2) Sawyer, and was the place of defense of the families in the vicinity, in case of an attack by Indians. Thomas Sawyer and his family passed through some of the most horrible experiences of Indian warfare in this home of theirs. King Philip's war, which began in 1675, raised a storm which broke in great fury on Lancaster, August 22, 1675 (o. s.), and eight persons were killed in the town that day. February 9, 1676, King Philip, with fifteen hundred warriors attacked Lancaster, and fifty persons, one-sixth of the inhabitants of the town, were captured or killed. Among the latter was Ephraim, the son of Thomas Sawyer, who was killed at Prescott's Garrison, in what is

now the town of Clinton. The town included fifty families, and they made a heroic resistance, but overpowered by numbers they could not prevent the enemy from destroying a large number of their cattle and all but two of the houses in the settlement. After having been abandoned four years, the resettlement of the town was undertaken by the survivors of the massacre, one of whom was Thomas Sawyer. He was a blacksmith, and after participating in the struggles and trials of fifty-three years he died in Lancaster, at the age of eighty years. He was buried in the old burying ground on the bank of the Nashua river, and his headstone still stands inscribed: "Thomas Sawyer, Dec'd, September 12, 1706." Thomas Sawyer married, in 1647, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. John Prescott, blacksmith, was a native of Lancaster, England, and the first permanent inhabitant of Lancaster. He was the progenitor of Colonel William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, and of William H. Prescott, the historian. The children of Thomas and Mary Sawyer were: Thomas, Ephraim, Mary, Elizabeth, Joshua, James, Caleb, John and Nathaniel.

(II) Caleb Sawyer, seventh child and fifth son of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer, was born in Lancaster, April 20, 1659. He outlived all the Harvard pioneers, dying February 13, 1755, aged ninety-six years. He received a special grant of thirty acres from the Lancaster proprietors, as well as lands from his father, laid out upon the east side of Beare Hill, afterwards included in the town of Harvard, and probably built upon his lot shortly after the massacre of 1697. Near his home was the famous "Rendezvous Tree," often mentioned in old records of land and highways, tantalizing us with suggestions of romance, no detail of

which has been preserved by history or tradition. His dwelling is still standing, and is occupied as a residence. This house was one of the garrisons of the town during the Indian wars, and here he lived for more than fifty years, and here he died. In the town and church affairs of his time he was an active and useful man. He divided the home acres several years before his death between his sons Jonathan and Seth, the latter living with his father in the old house, and Jonathan building a short distance to the north. Caleb Sawyer married, December 28, 1687, Sarah Houghton, born February 16, 1661, the daughter of Ralph and Jane Houghton, granddaughter of James Houghton, thus affecting an alliance between two of the most prominent families which organized the town of Lancaster. She died November 15, 1757, in the ninetyeth year of her age. The children of this union were: Hepsibah, Abigail, Jonathan, John and Seth.

(III) Jonathan Sawyer, eldest son of Caleb and Sarah (Houghton) Sawyer, born about 1689-90, married Elizabeth Wheelock, and their children, baptized in Lancaster, were: Jonathan, mentioned below; Elizabeth, October 6, 1717; Caleb, July 19, 1720; Lois, 1724, died young; Olive, May 2, 1726; Sarah, July 3, 1727; Manasseh, June 1, 1729; Lois, August 6, 1732.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Sawyer, eldest child of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Wheelock) Sawyer, was baptized June 24, 1716, in Lancaster, and died February 21, 1805, in Bolton, Massachusetts. He married, in Harvard, September 30, 1740, Betty Whitney, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barnard) Whitney, of Bolton. The births of three of their children are recorded in Bolton. In the time when Lancaster was being divided into the several towns which now constitute its

original territory, many items failed to be recorded. The children of Jonathan Sawyer, born in Bolton, were: John, March 31, 1748; Adington, October 14, 1752; Sarah, June 26, 1758.

(V) Jonathan (3) Sawyer, undoubtedly a son of Jonathan (2) and Betty (Whitney) Sawyer, was born 1750, and resided in Harvard until 1782. He was one of the minute-men of 1775 in Captain Isaac Gates first company, Colonel Asa Whitcomb's regiment, which marched April 19, 1775, on the Lexington Alarm. About 1782 he removed to Hancock, New Hampshire, where he died March 14, 1812. He married Isabella Grimes, born 1749, died July 14, 1832, presumably of the family of that name, which settled in Hancock. Children, all born in that town: Jonathan, April 2, 1774; Rhoda, August 16, 1776, died 1779; Daniel, September 10, 1778; Josiah, October 28, 1780; Nathaniel, January 6, 1783; Abel, January 18, 1785; Rhode, May 30, 1787; Henry, mentioned below; Polly, April 28, 1791.

(VI) Henry Sawyer, sixth son of Jonathan (3) and Isabella (Grimes) Sawyer, was born March 6, 1789, in Hancock, and died March 20, 1861, in Marlboro, New Hampshire. About 1821 he settled in Marlow, New Hampshire, whence he removed, April 1, 1845, to Marlboro, where he engaged in farming through the remainder of his life. He married, April 12, 1821, Roxelana Emerson, born February 28, 1797, in Richmond, New Hampshire, died September 24, 1860, in Marlboro, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Allen) Emerson. Moses Emerson was born July 14, 1772, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died February 9, 1854. Abigail Allen, born December 5, 1778, died September 21, 1845. Henry Sawyer's children: Mary Ann, born December 30, 1821, married ——— John-

son; Rhoda, March 14, 1823; Caroline, October 26, 1824; Adeline, July 6, 1826; Harriet, March 3, 1828; Elizabeth, February 26, 1830; Daniel H., mentioned below; Wyman, February 3, 1835, now living in Winchenden, Massachusetts.

(VII) Daniel H. Sawyer, elder son of Henry and Roxelana (Emerson) Sawyer, was born January 6, 1832, in Marlow, New Hampshire, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, February 2, 1909. He learned the trade of carpenter, and as a young man located in Keene, New Hampshire, where he continued at his trade, carrying out numerous contracts. Subsequently, in partnership with Mr. Jotham A. French, he opened a photographic studio, which was conducted many years by the firm of French & Sawyer. In 1872 a fire destroyed their establishment, and following this Mr. Sawyer again engaged in building operations, and during the next seven years he erected numerous structures. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of the water works in Keene, and held this position ten years, at the end of which period he resigned. In company with Mr. D. W. Mason, he purchased an insurance business, which was continued by the firm of Sawyer & Mason until 1902, when the former sold out his interest and removed to Fitchburg, retiring from active life. Though not an active politician, Mr. Sawyer held settled views regarding the conduct of public affairs, and acted with the Republican party. While in Keene he served as a member of the City Council. Mr. Sawyer was possessed of an excellent voice, which he cultivated somewhat in his youth, and was for several years a member of a male quartet in Keene. A Unitarian in religious belief, he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a charter member of the Blue Lodge and also a member of the chapter.

He married, June 28, 1865, Sarah Whittemore Fairbanks, born May 8, 1832, in Troy, New Hampshire, died October 26, 1895, daughter of Cyrus and Betsey (Jackson) Fairbanks, of that town (see Fairbanks VII). Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Sawyer were the parents of one son, mentioned below.

(VIII) Dr. Walter Fairbanks Sawyer, only child of Daniel H. and Sarah Whittemore (Fairbanks) Sawyer, was born February 5, 1868, in Keene, New Hampshire. He received his early educational training in the public schools of that city. He was subsequently a student at the Holderness School for Boys, at Holderness, New Hampshire, Cushing Academy, at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and Harvard College. In 1893 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School, and for one year following was house pupil at the McLane Hospital, and for one and one-half years was surgical house officer at the Boston City Hospital. Dr. Sawyer then located in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association and the Boston City Hospital Alumni Association. He is visiting surgeon at the Burbank Hospital, of Fitchburg. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, being a vestryman of Christ Church, of Fitchburg. On June 27, 1900, Dr. Sawyer was united in marriage to Grace Ethel Mossman, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, daughter of Jerome and Helen (Smith) Mossman, and to this union have been born two children, namely: Walter Fairbanks, Jr., born December 23, 1902, and Helen Mossman, born November 22, 1907.

(The Fairbanks Line).

Nearly all persons in the United States bearing the name of Fairbanks or Fairbank, except by marriage, are related by direct descent from Jonathan, the first, while there are many who take a justifiable pride in tracing their lineage back to mothers born to the inheritance. The immigrant often wrote his name Fairbanke, and occasionally ffayerbanke. In his will and the inventory of his property there appears the variations ffarbanke, ffarebanks, Fairbancke. Among the members of this ancient family are many who have distinguished themselves in the professions, in business and in politics, and one has filled the office of vice-president of the United States; another has been governor of a State, and many have been notable in the arts and industries; among the latter those of the later generations of the present line.

(I) Jonathan Fairbanks came from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, where he first built the noted "Old Fairbanks House," which is still standing as an ancient landmark, the oldest dwelling in New England which for the same period of time has been continuously owned and occupied by the builder and his lineal descendants. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dedham, which was established 1636, and signed the covenant, March 23, 1637. Before 1637 Jonathan Fairbanks had been granted at least one of the twelve-acre lots into which the first allotment was divided, with four acres of swamp land, for the same year he received as his portion of a further allotment four acres of "Swamp" land, this additional grant being made on account of the swampy condition of a portion of the first grant. In 1638 he was appointed with others "to

measure out those polls of meadow which adjoin to men's lots, and to mete out so much meadow in several parcels as is allotted unto every man according to the grant made unto them." In 1638 he was allowed six acres more, which was later exchanged for other land; and at other times following he received various small grants. He was admitted townsman and signed the covenant in 1654. He died in Dedham, December 5, 1668. He married Grace Lee. She died "28th 10 mo. 1672." Their children were all born in England, as follows: John, George, Mary, Susan, Jonas and Jonathan.

(II) Jonas Fairbanks, third son of Jonathan Fairbanks, was born in England and came to Dedham with his parents. In 1657 he removed to Lancaster, and March 7, 1659, signed the covenant, and became "one of the fathers of the town." He was by occupation a farmer, and it is believed also a carpenter. In 1652 he was fined for wearing great boots before he was worth two hundred pounds, which was contrary to a regulation of the government of Massachusetts, ordered in 1651. He was killed with his son Joshua in a raid made by King Philip and his warriors upon the settlement, February 10, 1675-76. At this time from fifty to fifty-five persons were massacred and twenty or more carried into captivity. His son Jonathan and one of his children were also victims of the massacre of September 22, 1697. He married, May 28, 1658, Lydia, daughter of John Prescott, who came from Sowerby, parish of Halifax, England. She was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 15, 1641. After his death she married Elias Barron, of Watertown, afterward of Groton and Lancaster. Children: Marie, born June 20, 1659; Joshua, April 6, 1661, killed by the Indians, February 10, 1675-76; Grace, born November 15, 1663; Jonathan, Octo-

ber 7, 1666; Hasadiah, February 28, 1668; Jabez, mentioned below; Jonas, May 6, 1673.

(III) Captain Jabez Fairbanks, son of Jonas and Lydia (Prescott) Fairbanks, was born in Lancaster, January 8, 1670, died there March 2, 1758. He was a very efficient soldier and officer in the Indian wars, and was doubtless incited to heroic exploits by the massacre of his father and brother in 1676, and of his only surviving brother in 1697. During the raid on the town in the latter year, he was the means of saving a garrison and perhaps many lives. The historian, Marvin, speaks of him in this connection, as follows: "First in the order of time of our military heroes, was Lieutenant afterwards Captain Jabez Fairbanks. He was a famous scouting officer, and traversed large sections of the country to the north, east and west, in search of prowling Indians. During the war of 1722, sometimes known as Dummer's War, because it was carried on under the direction of William Dummer, acting governor of the colony, the services of Captain Jabez Fairbanks were sought by the latter to enlist men. He was offered the choice of the office of sergeant if he remained at home in Lancaster or that of lieutenant if he were willing to serve at Groton or at Turkey Hill. He chose the latter, and at once entered the service. He reported directly to the Governor during the war, and the published correspondence between them furnishes many interesting chapters of history." In 1700 he had lands laid out to him, and upon this site the home of the family remained for over a hundred years. In 1714-21-22-23 he was a representative to the General Court. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Houghton) Wilder, who died February 21, 1718, in her forty-third year. He married (second) Elizabeth Whit-

comb, March 25, 1719. She died May 11, 1755, aged eighty years. Children: Joseph, mentioned below; Jabez; Elizabeth, married, December 24, 1718, Deliverance Brown; Jonas, Thomas, Abigail.

(IV) Joseph Fairbanks, eldest child of Captain Jabez and Mary (Wilder) Fairbanks, was born in 1693 in Lancaster, and died December 6, 1772, in Harvard, Massachusetts. In 1732 the district in which he lived became a part of the town of Harvard, and he joined others in forming a church there, September 9, 1733. In that year he was selectman of the town, also in 1735, 1743, and from 1745 to 1752. From 1736 to 1740 he was town treasurer, was chosen representative in 1740, but declined to serve. He was a member of most of the town committees during the exciting times preceding the outbreak of the Revolution, including the committee to consider the form of government adopted by the colony. In 1750 he was deacon of the church, and was seated ninth on the "fore seat below." Members were then seated in the church according to age and amount paid for support of the ministry. In 1766, when the church was reseeded, he was first on the front seat. He built his house about 1720, and it is still standing, though much modified by modern additions and changes. He married, April 21, 1718, Mary Brown, born December 8, 1699, died November 14, 1791, almost ninety-two years old. Children: Phineas, born April 8, 1719; Mary, died young; Joseph, mentioned below; Mercy, February 6, 1725; Cyrus, May 23, 1726; Mary, January 19, 1729; Lydia, August 16, 1731; Elizabeth, May 1, 1734; Amos, April 21, 1737; Relief, December 31, 1739.

(V) Joseph (2) Fairbanks, second son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Brown) Fairbanks, was born November 4, 1722, in what is now the town of Harvard, and

died in 1802, at the age of eighty years. He was captain in a regiment of foot alarm men under Colonel Asa Whitcomb, which marched to Cambridge, April 19, 1775. He was also a captain of the first Harvard company of militia in the Second Worcester Regiment, and was chosen in March, 1776, a member of the committee of correspondence and safety. He was one of the promoters of the social library, March 3, 1798, was assessor in 1752-53; 1756-57-58; 1771-72; 1775-76; treasurer from 1767 to 1769, and selectman in 1769, 1772 and 1777. He married (first) November 11, 1742, Mary Willard, born October 9, 1722, baptized December 22 same year in Harvard, daughter of Hezekiah and Anna (Wilder) Willard, died August 26, 1748. He married (second) October 4, 1749, Abigail Tarbell, born June 6, 1722, in Groton, Massachusetts, died April 12, 1798, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Parker) Tarbell. He married (third) February 19, 1801, when in his seventy-ninth year, Mrs. Mary Willard. Children of first marriage: Joseph, born December 5, 1743; Jabez, March 8, 1745; Anna, March 28, 1746; children of second marriage: Thomas, born November 12, 1750, died young; Cyrus, mentioned below; Ephraim, October 18, 1753; Levi, May 29, 1755; Abigail, November 24, 1756; Jonathan, September 4, 1758; Mary, July 13, 1762; Thomas, May 7, 1764; also Benjamin, mentioned in his will.

(VI) Cyrus Fairbanks, fourth son of Captain Joseph (2) Fairbanks, and second child of his second wife, Abigail (Tarbell) Fairbanks, was born May 12, 1752, in Harvard, and settled in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, in 1788. Between 1815 and 1820 he resided in Troy, New Hampshire, but returned to Ashburnham, where he died June 18, 1852, over one hundred years old. He was a soldier of

the Revolution, and the last pensioner living in Ashburnham. He was a drummer in Captain Jonathan Davis' company of Colonel John Whitcomb's regiment of minute-men, which marched on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and was later under the same officers in the eight months' service at the siege of Boston, located at Cambridge and Prospect Hill. In 1776 he was a drum-major in the army, operating along the Hudson, marching by way of Worcester, New Haven, and White Plains to Dobbs Ferry. In September, 1777, he enlisted at Harvard in the expedition against Burgoyne, and was corporal in a company organized at Petersham under Captain Hill. They marched through Bennington to Fort Edward, New York. He married, August 25, 1779, Mercy Hale, born February 7, 1756, in Stowe, Massachusetts, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Holman) Hale. She died in 1840 in Ashburnham. Children: Sally, born August 8, 1780; Jacob, March 17, 1782; Mercy, October 7, 1784; Cyrus, mentioned below; Abigail, February 24, 1789; Artemas, May 26, 1791; Betsey, April 10, 1796.

(VII) Cyrus (2) Fairbanks, second son of Cyrus (1) and Mercy (Hale) Fairbanks, was born November 17, 1786, in Harvard, and was two years of age when his parents removed to Ashburnham. When a youth he had the misfortune to lose the use of his lower limbs, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he long followed. About 1817 he removed to Troy, New Hampshire, where his death occurred, November 23, 1861. He married, July 3, 1817, Betsey Jackson, born August 5, 1790, in Westminster, Massachusetts, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Pierce) Jackson, died April 29, 1868. Children: Eliza, born March 22, 1818; Silas H., December 7, 1819; Mary Ann, December 3, 1822; George, October

22, 1825; Charles, March 15, 1827; Walter A., January 5, 1830; Sarah Whittemore, mentioned below; Caroline A., June 6, 1836.

(VIII) Sarah Whittemore Fairbanks, third daughter of Cyrus (2) and Betsey (Jackson) Fairbanks, was born May 8, 1832, in Troy, New Hampshire, became the wife of Daniel H. Sawyer, of Keene, New Hampshire (see Sawyer VII).

**HOBBS, Hon. Clarence Whitman,**

**Legislator, Prominent Citizen.**

Two pioneers, probably brothers, of the Hobbs family came early to Ipswich. The elder, Maurice Hobbs, was in Newbury in 1642, removed to Hampton, New Hampshire.

(I) Thomas Hobbs settled in Salem. He was a witness in court in 1648. He deposed in 1679 that he was fifty-four years old, stating that he was living at Wenham in 1651. His wife Martha died at Wenham, August 24, 1672. He may have married again, for a Widow Hobs died in 1715 at Wenham. He died in Boston in 1690, but his inventory was filed at Salem by Richard Hutton and John Gilbert, May 26, 1691. Jonathan Hobbs, his son, was appointed administrator, September 29, 1691. (P. 141 Vol. V. Essex Inst. Coll.) Thomas Hobbs was in King Philip's War in Captain Lathrop's company, killed at Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675. This Thomas was doubtless a son. (See Hist. Ipswich p. 220). Thomas had other children. He may have been father of William of Topsfield and was probably father of John who was also killed in King Philip's War.

(II) Jonathan Hobbs, son of Thomas Hobbs, was born about 1650 and died April 9, 1725. He lived in Ipswich. He married Rebecca ———. Children, born

at Ipswich: Rebecca, December 3, 1677; Jonathan, December 23, 1678; John, mentioned below; Mary, February 7, 1681; Caleb, May 10, 1683, married Deborah Weed; Elizabeth, July 4, 1699; Benjamin (?); Abraham (?).

(III) John Hobbs, son of Jonathan Hobbs, was born at Ipswich, April 25, 1680, and died April 3, 1751. No record of his children or those of his brothers can be found. The vital records are lacking at this point and the probate records and deeds do not supply the information. He married, in 1706, Elizabeth Stinson, born January 11, 1680, daughter of George Stinson, of Ipswich. Jeremiah was a common name in the Stinson family.

(IV) Jeremiah Hobbs, son or nephew of John Hobbs, was born at Ipswich about 1715. He married at Ipswich, April 10, 1740, Mary Gilbert, daughter of Daniel Gilbert. After the birth of their first child in 1742 Jeremiah and Mary sold to "our brother," Jeremiah Low of Ipswich a fifth of the estate of "our father" Daniel Gilbert, of Ipswich, and Eliza Burnham, "mother of said wife of Jeremiah Hobbs, does yield up her right of dower," October 15, 1742. (Essex Deeds vol. 93, p. 4). Jeremiah Hobbs moved to Hopkinton soon afterward; lived there from 1744 to 1752-53; then in Holliston till 1758 or later and again in Hopkinton. Children: 1. Daniel, born at Ipswich, baptized June 27, 1742. Born at Hopkinton: 2. Mary, baptized January 13, 1744-45. 3. Jeremiah, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, baptized April 16, 1749. 5. Susannah, baptized May 26, 1751. Born at Holliston: 6. Gilbert, baptized March 25, 1753. 7. Elizabeth, baptized January 1, 1758. 8. Amos, 1761, at Hopkinton.

(V) Jeremiah (2) Hobbs, son of Jeremiah (1) Hobbs, was born at Hopkinton, June 14, 1747, baptized June 21, 1747,



and died June 17, 1814. He removed to Gray, Maine. Amos Hobbs, his brother, went with him and was a soldier from Gray in the Revolution in 1779. In 1786 Amos and Jeremiah were of the five first settlers at Rustfield, now Norway, Maine. Jeremiah cleared a lot in the Cummings purchase east of the present site of the Congregational church. The five pioneers built their cabins there in the spring of 1787 and in the summer removed their families thither from Shepardsfield where they stayed for a time. In 1790 the federal census shows Jeremiah and Amos living at Rustfield. He married, about 1770, Anna Fowler, who was born in Kittery, Maine, October 20, 1746, died June 18, 1824. Children: Olive, May 30, 1771, married Joel Stevens; Miriam, July 17, 1772, married, May 17, 1791, Nathan Foster (the first marriage in Norway); Wealthy, born February 10, 1774, died in April, 1845, married John Daniels, Jr., of Paris, Maine; Anna, March 15, 1776, died 1849, married Deacon John Horr; Daniel, September 17, 1778; William, April 2, 1780, died February 19, 1845; Sally, January 8, 1782, died February 15, 1850; Jeremiah, January 17, 1785, died February 15, 1850; Lydia, at Norway, August 20, 1789.

(VI) William Hobbs, son of Jeremiah (2) Hobbs, was born in Maine, April 2, 1780, died February 19, 1845. He was a general merchant in Norway. His store was near the center of the town; he was prominent in town affairs. He married Catherine Wetherbee, born May 26, 1787, daughter of Judah and Catherine Whitman. Children: Charlotte Sophronia, born October 29, 1808, married Dr. Nathaniel Grant, removed to Ossipee, New Hampshire; William Whitman, mentioned below; Jeremiah Wellington, June 8, 1814; Charles Leslie, June 10, 1816, died May 16, 1834; Henry Hill, March 13,

1821; Milton Wilkins, April 30, 1823; Cornelius Washington, June 5, 1826.

(VII) William Whitman Hobbs, son of William Hobbs, was born in Norway, Maine, May 20, 1810. When a young man he taught school at Paris Hill, Augusta, Andover, and other towns in Maine. After his marriage he followed farming in Norway. In 1849 he crossed the continent in charge of a company of gold-seekers and spent two years in California. When he returned he conducted the homestead at Norway. He was selectman in 1850 and representative in the Maine Legislature in 1865. For many years he was deputy sheriff. For two years he held a department position in Washington, but life at the capital was uncongenial and he resigned. He removed late in life to Minnesota, engaged in business there and died there in 1876.

He married, June 17, 1840, at Andover, Maine, Sarah Farrington Merrill, daughter of Deacon Ezekiel Merrill (see Merrill). Children: Adela Sophronia, born July 12, 1842, married, April 18, 1867, John Milton Adams, of Portland, Maine; Sarah Frances, June 11, 1847, died September 10, 1851; Clarence Whitman, mentioned below.

(VIII) Clarence Whitman Hobbs, son of William Whitman Hobbs, was born at Norway, Maine, January 27, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. His business career began in 1870 in the office of the "Daily Eastern Argus," of Portland. Soon afterward he became a clerk in the First National Bank. In 1883 he began to manufacture paper boxes at Lynn, Massachusetts, under the name of the New England Paper Box Company. He sold out in 1888 and removed to Boston. In 1891 he organized the Hobbs Manufacturing Company with Richard Sugden and Harry W. Goddard of the Spencer Wire

Company. The company began to make paper box machinery in a building on Union street, Worcester. The business was incorporated in 1895 and in 1903 occupied the factory at No. 26 Salisbury street, purchased of Witherby, Rugg & Richardson. Another large brick building was erected. Mr. Hobbs is president of the company, Mr. Goddard is treasurer. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club, Congregational Club, Economic Club, the Central Congregational Church, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Chamber of Commerce.

He married, June 13, 1877, Marion Blanchard Twitchell, daughter of Samuel B. and Malvina A. (Chapman) Twitchell, of Bethel, Maine. Children: 1. Clarence Whitman, Jr., mentioned below. 2. Samuel Twitchell, born at Portland, Maine, October 29, 1880, graduate of Classical High School of Worcester, and of Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts, 1903; Master of Arts, 1904; salesman for the Hobbs Manufacturing Company. He married Anna Nightingale Warren, daughter of Charles H. and Anna (Nightingale) Warren, of Providence, Rhode Island. He is a member of Economic Club, the Harvard Club of Worcester, and is on the board of directors of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company.

(IX) Hon. Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., son of Clarence Whitman Hobbs, was born at Woodford, now part of Portland, Maine, October 1, 1878. He attended the public schools at Lynn and graduated from the Classical High School, Worcester, in 1898, and from Harvard College in 1902, Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*. He graduated two years later from the Harvard Law School and began to practice. For two years he was in the office of George S. Taft, former district attorney. His offices for several years have been at No. 532 State Mutual build-

ing. In politics Mr. Hobbs is a Republican. He served one year on the Republican city committee. In 1909 he represented his ward in the Common Council, and in 1910, 1911 and 1912 in the General Court. In the house he was on the committee on legal affairs in 1910; on the committee on the judiciary in 1911-12 and clerk the second year; chairman of the committee on elections in 1912. He was State Senator in 1913 and 1914, and is now serving his third term. In 1913 he was member of the committee on the judiciary, fisheries and game, and chairman of cities. In 1914 he was on the committee on election laws and chairman of the judiciary committee and committee on constitutional amendments. In 1915 he was chairman of the committee on railroads. Senator Hobbs ranks among the most capable, efficient and useful men in the Legislature. He is a forceful and convincing public speaker and has taken a prominent part in political campaigns in the city and State in recent years.

He is a member of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa; Morning Star Lodge, Free Masons; the Worcester County Republican Club; the Massachusetts Republican Club; the Worcester Economic Club; the Chamber of Commerce; and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was for three years parish treasurer of the Central Congregational Church and in 1914 was president of the Worcester Congregational Club.

He married, August 20, 1913, at Bennington, Vermont, Florence Mariner Potter, daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Potter.

(The Merrill Line).

The surname Merrill was Anglicized from the French De Merle. Merle signifies a blackbird and its original is said to have derived the name from the figure of a black-

bird displayed at his door. The ancient seat of the De Merles in France was at Place de Dombes in Arvergne. There is a village of Merle in Aisne. The English Merrills, however, trace their ancestry to a follower of William the Conqueror. The coat-of-arms, which was used on a deed in 1726 by Thomas Morrill, grandson of the American pioneer, and is in general use by the family, is described: Or a barrulet between three peacocks' heads erased proper. Crest—A peacock's head erased proper. Motto: *Per aspera ad astra*. According to family tradition, the American family is descended from a French Huguenot who fled to England at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1552 and settled at Salisbury, Wiltshire. John and Nathaniel Merrill, brothers, came to New England from Salisbury, about 1636. John settled at Ipswich, but removed to Newbury in 1638 and died there September 12, 1673, leaving no sons. Hence all of the old Merrill families are descended from Nathaniel.

(I) Nathaniel Merrill, the immigrant ancestor, came to Ipswich but was one of the founders of Newbury in 1638. He married Susanna Wolterton, sister of Gregory. Nathaniel died at Newbury, March 16, 1654-55. His widow married Stephen Jordan. His will was proved March 27, 1655, bequeathing to wife Susanna, children, Susanna, Nathaniel, John, Abraham, Daniel and Abel. His brother John was one of the overseers of the will. Children: John, born 1635; Abraham, 1637, married Abigail Webster; Nathaniel, 1638; Susanna, 1640; Daniel, August 20, 1642, married Sarah Clough; Abel, mentioned below; Thomas, 1648.

(II) Abel Merrill, son of Nathaniel Merrill, was born February 20, 1645-46. He lived in Newbury, and married there,

February 10, 1670, Priscilla Chase, daughter of Aquila and Anne (Wheeler) Chase. Children, born at Newbury: Deacon Abel, born December 28, 1671, married, June 19, 1694, Abigail Stevens; Susanna, born November 14, 1673, married Benjamin Morse, Jr.; Nathan, April 3, 1676; Thomas, January 1, 1678-79, married Judith Kent; Joseph, July 12, 1681; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Priscilla, July 3, 1686, married Nathaniel Noyes; James, January 27, 1689, married Mary Adams.

(III) Nathaniel Merrill, son of Abel Merrill, was born February 6, 1683, at Newbury, and died there February 22, 1743, aged sixty years. He married at Newbury, July 28, 1709, Hannah Stevens, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens. Administration was granted his son Roger, May 7, 1744. They had but one child, Roger, mentioned below.

(IV) Roger Merrill, son of Nathaniel Merrill, was born March 10, 1711, at Newbury. He married, March 10, 1730, Mary Hale (not Hall as given in "Old Salisbury Families"). She was a daughter of Ezekiel and Ruth (Emery) Hale. Children, born at Newbury: Nathaniel, born April 13, 1732; Hannah, July 9, 1733; Mary, March 31, 1735; Mary, March 27, 1738; Elizabeth, October 30, 1739; Priscilla, January 7, 1741; Roger, February 7, 1742, died young; Roger, February 20, 1743; Priscilla, August 31, 1746; Ezekiel, mentioned below; John, April 3, 1750; Joseph, July 10, 1751; Elizabeth, December 10, 1756.

(V) Ezekiel Merrill, son of Roger Merrill, was born at Newbury, December 9, 1748, and died at Andover, Maine, March 16, 1830. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a corporal in Captain William Roger's company of minutemen from Newbury, April 19, 1775. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution).

He was a corporal from Pelham, New Hampshire, in Captain David Quinby's company, Colonel Josiah Bartlett's regiment (also known as Colonel Wingate's) in July, 1776 (N. H. State Papers. vol. 15, p. 252). He married, July 13, 1773, at Newbury, Sarah Emery, of West Newbury, born July 13, 1753, died March 4, 1847, at Andover, Maine. In an account of Andover in the "Maine Gazetteer," it is stated that the township was purchased of Massachusetts in 1791 by Samuel Johnson and others of Andover, Massachusetts. The first settler was Ezekiel Merrill who in 1789 came with his wife and six children from Andover, Massachusetts (should be Pelham, New Hampshire, an adjacent town), having stopped by the way at Fryeburg. He and three sons drew their household effects on hand-sleds through the woods, their only guide being the spotted trail of the Indians. Mrs. Merrill lived for three years without seeing a white woman. Children: Ezekiel, mentioned below; Roger; Sarah, married Peregrine Bartlett; Mary, born February 3, 1791, married Dr. Silvanus Poor; Moses; Susan; Anne; Lydia, married Isaac Winslow.

(VI) Ezekiel Merrill, son of Ezekiel Merrill, was born November 15, 1782, at Pelham, New Hampshire, died at Andover, Maine, September 14, 1853. He married at Andover, Maine, June 12, 1809, Phebe Varnum Farrington, who was born at Andover, Massachusetts, March 22, 1781, and died at Andover, Maine, December 28, 1848. Children: 1. Ezekiel Emery, born January 22, 1811. 2. Phebe Varnum, February 3, 1813; married, February 18, 1836, Daniel Carey Dresser. 3. Henry Putnam, November 3, 1814, died in Montreal. 4. John Farrington, November 15, 1816. 5. Sarah Farrington, November 15, 1818; married, June 17, 1840, William Whitman Hobbs (see

Hobbs). 6. John Farrington, April 11, 1821, died in 1905. 7. Martha Swan, died young. 8. Martha Swan, March 10, 1827, died September 10, 1905. 9. Lydia Talbot, June 6, 1829.

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**KINSMAN, Frederick Gibbs,**  
**Civil War Veteran.**

This name appears often in the early records of Massachusetts as Kingsman, and has been identified with the pioneer settlement and subsequent growth and development of New England, as well as of many other States. Those who bear the name have borne their share in maintaining the New England reputation for industry, thrift and sound moral principles.

(I) Robert Kinsman took the oath of supremacy and allegiance at London, March 24, 1633, and sailed within a day or two from London on the ship "Mary and John," Robert Sayres, master. He arrived at Boston in May of the same year, and soon after settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was granted, in 1637, a house lot of one acre, a planting lot of six acres, and thirty-four acres of upland and meadow on the west side of Chebacco river. His house stood very near the present location of the South Church in Ipswich, where he died, January 28, 1665. There is no record of his marriage or wife. It is probable that his three youngest children were born in Ipswich, but their births are not recorded. The inventory of his estate, made March 28, 1665, amounted to two hundred and thirty-four pounds, eleven shillings. His will made large gifts for that day in money to his daughter Mary and her children and relatives. Children: Robert, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Martha, Tabitha.

(II) Robert (2) Kinsman, only son of Robert (1) Kinsman, was born in 1629,

and died at Ipswich, February 19, 1712. He was in full communion with the church at Ipswich, February 22, 1673, and was therefore eligible to admission as a freeman, which took place March 11, 1674. He was selectman in 1675 and 1687, and probably at other times. In 1677 he was tithingman, and was quartermaster, January 1, 1684. He was a soldier of the Narragansett War, and received three pounds from the colony for his services, and also a share in the division of lands known as the Narragansett towns. He did not live to enjoy this, as was the case with all the soldiers of that service. It was not until most of them had been dead for half a century that the colony redeemed its promise to these men, and his son, Joseph Kinsman, received the lands due to the father in Buxton, Maine. Robert (2) Kinsman opposed the oppression of the notorious Governor Andros, who was deposed in 1689, and for his offense was, with other selectmen, imprisoned at Boston, fined twenty pounds, and compelled to furnish a bond of five hundred pounds. He deeded his estate to his son Joseph, March 21, 1699, in consideration of support during the remainder of his life. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Boreman, of Ipswich. Children: Mary, born December 21, 1657; Sarah, March 19, 1659; Thomas, mentioned below; Joanna, April 25, 1665; Margaret, July 24, 1668; Eunice, January 24, 1670; Joseph, December 20, 1673; Robert, May 21, 1677; Pelatiah, November 10, 1680.

(III) Thomas Kinsman, eldest son of Robert (2) and Mary (Boreman) Kinsman, was born April 15, 1662, in Ipswich, and died July 15, 1696. The inventory of his estate amounted to one hundred and forty-two pounds, fourteen shillings and three pence. He married, July 12, 1687, Elizabeth Burnham, daughter of

Deacon John and Mary Burnham, of Ipswich. Children: Stephen, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born about 1690; Thomas, April 3, 1693; Mary, October 10, 1695.

(IV) Stephen Kinsman, eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Burnham) Kinsman, was born about 1688, died December 8, 1756. He was a weaver of Ipswich, and sergeant of the militia. He bought the homestead of his brother, Thomas Kinsman, mariner, January 3, 1714, and bought the right of his sisters in his father's estate, December 19, 1729. He married (first, published November 24, 1711), Lucy Kimball, born September 9, 1693, died February 22, 1716, daughter of Caleb and Lucy (Edwards) Kimball. He married (second, published November 19, 1716), Lydia Kimball, born September 14, 1694, daughter of Richard and Lydia (Wells) Kimball, died in October, 1762. Children of the first wife: Stephen, died young; Thomas, born February 13, 1715. Children of second wife: Stephen, born March 30, 1718; Daniel, baptized October 25, 1720; Jeremiah, mentioned below; Lydia, August 10, 1729.

(V) Jeremiah Kinsman, fifth son of Stephen Kinsman, and third child of his second wife, Lydia (Kimball) Kinsman, was baptized May 3, 1735, in Ipswich, where he passed his life, and died March 3, 1818. He married (intentions entered January 21, 1743), Sarah Harris, baptized June 25, 1727, died September 19, 1805, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Potter) Harris, of Ipswich. Children: Sarah, married Captain John Andrews; Dorothy, married Joseph Adams; Jeremiah, mentioned below; William, born August 27, 1752; Mehitabel, about 1757, married John Burnham.

(VI) Jeremiah (2) Kinsman, called Jeremy in Ipswich records, was born October 6, 1748, in Ipswich, and was

baptized March 4, 1764, in the Fourth Church of that town. He was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1777 he was a private under Captain Daniel Rogers, and was later in Captain Dodge's company of General Warner's brigade. He served first in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775. In his later enlistments he marched across the State, and was in the northern department of the Revolutionary army in its operations on the Hudson river, in 1778. He served through the Rhode Island campaign in an enlistment under Captain Simon Bower, in Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment. He was a pioneer settler at Fitchburg, where he died March 11, 1828. He married (first) November 16, 1769, Martha Andrews, born February 1, 1748, daughter of John (3) and Martha (Coggswell) Andrews, died April 11, 1810. He married (second) in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, May 17, 1812, Lydia Campbell, who died September 24, 1859, in Fitchburg, aged fifty-nine years. Children, all born of the first marriage: Martha, September 11, 1770; Lydia, July 7, 1772; Jeremiah, mentioned below; Daniel, March 30, 1778; Mary, February 2, 1781; Lucy, August 15, 1783; John, April 24, 1786; Sally, April 7, 1790; Asa, March 30, 1793.

(VII) Jeremiah (3) Kinsman, eldest son of Jeremiah (2) and Martha (Andrews) Kinsman, was born August 19, 1775, in Ipswich, baptized October 1, 1775, in Chebacco Parish, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, July 14, 1857. He was a farmer and lived on Pearl Hill, in Fitchburg, and did considerable business in boring logs for water pipes. He married, April 27, 1798, Olive Messenger, born June 26, 1778, daughter of Thomas and Olive Messenger, of Fitchburg, died November 5, 1857, aged seventy-nine years. Children: Susan, born January 3, 1800, married Lowe Preston; Maria,

October 23, 1801; Olive, April 2, 1804; Jeremiah, mentioned below; William Timothy, June 21, 1808, died young; Horace, August 12, 1811; Mahala, June 13, 1813, married a Mr. Pierce; William L., April 3, 1816; Mary, April 9, 1819.

(VIII) Jeremiah (4) Kinsman, eldest son of Jeremiah (3) and Olive (Messenger) Kinsman, was born March 8, 1806, on Pearl Hill in Fitchburg, and died in that town, March 2, 1875. He was a farmer and cooper, and early in life settled in the village of Fitchburg, where he built a house in which his son now resides. The ground on which it stands was purchased for one hundred and eighty dollars, and it is now taxed upon the valuation of three and one-half dollars a front foot. In early life he taught school and surveyed lands, and was a very able, intelligent and thrifty man. He was very active in supporting the work of Trinitarian Church (Protestant Episcopal), and as a musician took part in the singing. He was also an accomplished performer on the flute and fife. In the first half of the last century, he was identified with the Free Soil movement; was a strong Abolitionist, and aided escaping slaves who sought freedom in Canada. He married, April 19, 1832, Abigail Flagg Hutchinson, of Fitchburg, born January 14, 1808, died December 1, 1891, daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna (Whiting) Hutchinson. Children: Henry and Sarah Jane, died young; Frederick Gibbs, mentioned below; Frank Eugene, living at Hamlet, North Carolina; Abbie Maria, died young; John Flagg, now deceased; Jerome Alfred, living at Gardner, Massachusetts.

(IX) Frederick Gibbs Kinsman, eldest surviving son of Jeremiah (4) and Abigail Flagg (Hutchinson) Kinsman, was born April 22, 1839, in Fitchburg. He attended

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James A. Richardson.



the schools of that city, after which he went to Newton, Massachusetts, where he was employed in a cane shop by the Newton Rattan Company. For some time he traveled on the road, erecting lightning rods, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was the first man to enlist for a three year term from Fitchburg. He was enrolled, May 11, 1861, and became a member of Company D, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, with which he served to the close of the war, and was mustered out July 25, 1865. He served in the Shenandoah Valley, and was at the battles of Harper's Ferry, Port Royal, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the last named engagement his regiment lost one hundred and thirty-four men in a space of twenty minutes out of three hundred and fifteen who entered the action. Later Mr. Kinsman joined the Army of the Tennessee under General Rosecrans. His first term of enlistment having expired, he reenlisted while in the field at Elk River Bridge, Tennessee, and participated in the operations of General Sherman in Northern Georgia, in 1864, and was in his great march to the sea, continuing northward through the Carolinas into Virginia, taking part in the grand review at Washington. At the battle of Antietam, he received a wound, and was subsequently detailed as a surgeon's assistant, receiving honorable mention for bravery in carrying wounded from the field under severe fire. He was in New York with his regiment at the time of the draft riots there, and at the time of his discharge was brevetted assistant surgeon. Returning to Fitchburg after the close of his service, he conducted the cooperage business for sometime, and also did a jobbing business in wooden ware. For three years he was in charge of Cross Brothers, oil dealers in Fitch-

burg. As a result of his injuries and exposures in the military service, he was twenty-eight years an invalid and long confined to the house. Shortly after the war he served in the State militia service, being a member of Company D, Washington Guards, of Fitchburg, of which he was hospital steward. He was a member of Rollstone Hose Company of Fitchburg thirteen years, during three years of which time he was foreman of the company. He is a member of E. V. Sumner Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Rollstone Congregational Church of Fitchburg. Politically he has always acted with the Republican party. He married, November 27, 1873, Martha Louisa Howard, born July 3, 1843, in Sterling, Massachusetts, daughter of Edwin and Martha (Fairbanks) Howard, of Bolton, Massachusetts. She died without issue, January 29, 1907, in Fitchburg.

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**RICHARDSON, James Albert,**  
**Scientist.**

The principal early immigration to New England took place in 1630, when seventeen ships in all, but not all together, brought one thousand or perhaps fifteen hundred passengers from England to these shores. In one of these ships the ancestors of the Richardsons of this article reached Massachusetts. In which one, or from what part of England he came, no one can definitely say. The great part of the members of this family in New England are descended from three Richardson brothers who were among the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts. They were men of substance and influence, and their descendants are very numerous, many of whom have taken leading places in the direction of business and public events in their

different days and generations. It is probable that John Richardson, the ancestor of this line, was a brother of George Richardson, who was in New England at the same time. There is no proof of this, however. George Richardson embarked at London in the ship "Susan and Ellen," for New England, April 15, 1635, being then thirty years of age, and probably arrived in July of that year. Of the coming of John Richardson, no record has been found. They were both at Watertown in the following year.

(I) John Richardson had a grant of one acre of land in 1637, in the Bever Brook plowlands in the town of Watertown, which is within the present town of Waltham. The Beaver Brook plowlands were one hundred and six in number, one acre to each person, and consisted partly of meadow and partly of upland. They were mostly on Waltham plains, on the north side of the Charles river. It is probable that John Richardson was concerned in the Antinomian controversy of 1637, and probably left Watertown in that year. A record is found in Exeter in 1642 of the witnessing of a deed by John Richardson, from which it would seem that he followed Mr. Wheelwright to that point in the winter of 1637-38. A John Richardson was in Exeter in 1642, whose wife was Hannah Truair. He appears to have managed to keep out of the records most of the time. A John Richardson is found in Wells, Maine, in 1673, and was probably the son of John Richardson that followed the fortunes of Mr. Wheelwright and settled at Wells, in 1643.

(II) John Richardson, the first of the name found on the Medfield records, first appears there in notice of his marriage. On May 1, 1679, Ralph Wheelock, magistrate, married John Richardson to Rebecca Clark, who was born in Medfield,

August 16, 1660, youngest daughter of Joseph and Alice Clark, early settlers of that part of Dedham, which was incorporated as the town of Medfield in 1651. This John Richardson owned a tract of land in Wells, Maine, formerly granted to John Richardson, which makes it tolerably certain that he was a son of the first John Richardson. He was by trade a cordwainer, and cultivated a farm of less than fifty acres. In 1697 he was a member of the church in Medfield, as was his wife. He died in what was then Medfield, May 29, 1697, but no will is found on record. The inventory of his estate, dated February 22, 1700, includes a homestead of twenty-six acres with orchard and buildings valued at thirty pounds, besides eight acres of meadow and ten acres of upland and swamp near Bear Hill. The estate was administered by his widow, and the entire value of real estate was estimated at forty-six pounds, inventory including three cows and some other livestock. His personal estate was valued at twenty-seven pounds, ten shillings. His widow married John Hill, of Sherborn, an adjoining town, and died February 17, 1739, aged seventy-nine years. Children of John Richardson: John, born August 25, 1680, married Esther Breck; Elizabeth, September 20, 1681, died 1711; Daniel, mentioned below; Joseph, born about 1687, married, October 18, 1706, Hannah Barber; Mehitable, June 16, 1689; Benjamin, 1693, had wife Elizabeth; Rebecca, February 28, 1697, married Eleazer Hill, of Sherborn, August 18, 1712, settled in Douglas, Massachusetts.

(III) Lieutenant Daniel Richardson, second son of John and Rebecca (Clark) Richardson, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, later Medway, August 31, 1685, and resided in Medfield until 1723. He and his wife owned the covenant

which entitled them to have their children baptized, June 8, 1712. His wife was admitted to full communion, March 15, 1713; he was admitted October 13, 1723; his wife was dismissed from the old church to the new one at Medway, June 28, 1747. He died August 28, 1748, and his estate was valued at 1,859 pounds. He married, in 1709, Hannah Underwood, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, baptized April 13, 1690, daughter of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth Underwood, granddaughter of Joseph (1) Underwood, who married, in England, Mary Wilder, sister of Edward Wilder, a pioneer of Massachusetts, and came in 1637 to Hingham, Massachusetts, removing soon after to Watertown, where he was a freeman in 1645. Hannah Underwood survived her husband, and died in Medway, August 23, 1778, in her eighty-ninth year. Children: William, born February 3, 1711, married, May 21, 1739, Hannah Ellis; Hannah, December 25, 1718, married, June 15, 1739, Jonathan Underwood; Daniel, mentioned below.

(IV) Daniel (2) Richardson, junior son of Lieutenant Daniel (1) and Hannah (Underwood) Richardson, was born June 26, 1721, in Medway, and settled in that town on land deeded by his father, January 3, 1746, including one-half of the paternal dwelling house. He died in Medway, December 23, 1779. Several of his sons served in the Revolution. He married in Medway, July 13, 1742, Judith Bullen, born May 3, 1721, in that town, daughter of David and Abigail (Dana) Bullen. Children, all born in Medway: Bathsheba, April 21, 1743, died April 25, 1827, aged eighty-four years; Elisha, January 25, 1745, married Sarah Ellis; Hannah, January 30, 1747, died January 22, 1795, aged forty-eight years; Sally, December 24, 1748; Abigail, November 13, 1750, died June 11, 1830; Daniel, Feb-

ruary 10, 1752, died 1831, aged seventy-nine years, was a soldier in the Revolution; Judith, February 2, 1754; Patience, February 18, 1756, died November 24, 1792, aged thirty-six years; Justina, April 22, 1760, married (first) Sarah Morse, (second) Polly Babbitt, settled in Charlton, Massachusetts; Silas, mentioned below; Mary, September 12, 1764, died October 31, 1778.

(V) Silas Richardson, third son of Daniel (2) and Judith (Bullen) Richardson, born January 12, 1762, in Medway, was a wheelwright by trade. In 1790 he bought of Caleb Leland a farm of seventy-five acres at Leominster, in the part called North Leominster, for a thousand dollars. He moved there immediately, developed his land, bought more and when he died was possessed of a handsome estate, amounting to about three hundred acres. The original farm is owned by his descendants still. He died at Leominster, June 15, 1833, aged seventy-one years. He married in Medway, February 21, 1791, Abigail Daniels, born August 12, 1768, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Adams) Daniels, also of Medway. She died January 18, 1829, at Leominster, aged sixty years. Their children, born at Leominster, were: Horace, December 20, 1794, married Sally Joslin, died November 1, 1865; Abigail, August 17, 1799, married (first) Henry Bullard, (second) Farnham Plummer; Silas, March 22, 1802, married Annis (Agnes) Smith; Moses Daniels, mentioned below.

(VI) Moses Daniels Richardson, third son of Silas and Abigail (Daniels) Richardson, was born May 19, 1805, on the old homestead at North Leominster, Massachusetts, where he died July 24, 1888. He attended the common schools of his native town, and the academy at Groton, and gave his entire life to agriculture. He continued to aid his father in his early

years, and succeeded to the ownership of the farm, on which he continued to reside. He was a shrewd and progressive farmer, ready to adopt new methods and constantly improving the paternal estate. Though his activity was somewhat hampered by ill health, in later years, he always maintained a high standard of excellence. His fields and buildings gave ample evidence of his skill and attention. He was a member of the Leominster Baptist Church, which he joined in 1828, and was clerk and deacon of the same. In politics he was a Republican and took the interest of a good citizen in public affairs. He married (first) May 28, 1828, Mary Cowden, born in Fitchburg, February 16, 1809, died August 28, 1840. He married (second) December 15, 1842, Eunice T. Smith, born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, January 7, 1818, died August 24, 1851. He married (third) November 19, 1853, Abby W. Putnam, of a well known Worcester county family, born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, April 14, 1818, daughter of George and Polly (Carter) Putnam. After the death of her husband, she resided on the homestead with her son, No. 606 Main street, North Leominster, until her death, which occurred September 28, 1906. Children of first marriage: 1. George Daniels, born February 8, 1836, died August 22, 1842. 2. Mary Abigail, born January 4, 1838, married, June 1, 1865, Putnam Simonds, born at Fitchburg, February 15, 1829. Children of third marriage: 3. James Albert, mentioned below. 4. Dana P., October 14, 1855; he was graduated from the Leominster High School in 1876, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard Medical School in 1882 and is now a practicing physician at North Leominster; he married Fannie L. Benton, of Fitchburg, and they have one son, James Putnam.

(VII) James Albert Richardson, second son of Moses Daniels Richardson, and eldest child of his third wife, Abby W. (Putnam) Richardson, was born July 19, 1854, at North Leominster, in the house where he now resides, a dwelling of historic character, being the oldest now standing in the village of North Leominster. His farm embraces the principal part of this village, and is very valuable because of its location. He attended the public school, including the high school, after which he remained upon the paternal farm until 1877. In that year he was appointed an assistant to the United States Fish Commissioner in California, and for several years following gave his attention almost wholly to this line of public service. For eight years he was superintendent of the United States Fish Hatchery on the McCloud river, at Baird, California. Following this he accepted an invitation of David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University of California, to accompany Mr. Jordan to Mexico, in pursuit of a special course in ichthyology. Mr. Richardson assisted in making a large collection of subjects, and has the credit of discovering a new specie of fish, named *Reddingii*. In 1895 he pursued a course in zoölogy at Leland Stanford University, and the following year engaged in establishing a fish hatchery on the Karluk river, in the Karluk Settlement, on Kodiak Island, Alaska, for the Alaska Packers' Association of San Francisco. This undertaking involved many hardships and difficulties, requiring travel by canoe and portage around rapids and falls, accompanied only by natives, many of whom could not understand a word of his language. The undertaking was, however, a success, and the work done there by Professor Richardson is regarded as a model. After ten years in Alaska Mr. Richardson returned to his

native home, where he has continued to reside to the present time. While residing in California he served as postmaster at Baird, Shasta county, California, under the administration of President Harrison. For the past three years he has been secretary of the Leominster Historical Society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with St. John's Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, of Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, Cyrus Chapter, No. 15, and a charter member of Mount Shasta Commandery, Knights Templar, of Mount Shasta, California.

He married, March 22, 1899, Clara Rosina Edmondson, of San Leandro, Alameda county, California, where she was born July 4, 1861, daughter of Powhattan Ellis Edmondson, who was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, March 29, 1829. He was educated in the schools of Columbus, Mississippi, and enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War at the age of eighteen years, under General Zachary Taylor. After the war he resided in Mexico one year, removing thence to California, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed to a position in the Custom House at San Francisco, and served as deputy sheriff for three terms, under Sheriff Andrew Broder, of Alameda county, California. He was editor and publisher of the La Grange "Journal," at La Grange, Texas, for twelve years. For a period he was editor and publisher of the "Inquirer," at Gonzales, Texas, and later of the "Enterprise," at Schulenburg, Texas, and of the Flatonian "Argus," at Flatonian, Texas. He was mayor of Flatonian for two terms, 1880-82. He married Mrs. Melinda (Harlan) Fowler, at Alvarado, California. Their children were: An infant, died unnamed; Horace, died at the age of three years; an unnamed infant; Clementina

Pocahontas, who married Mr. William Low, of Berkeley, California, where they reside; Sarah, died in infancy; Mary Florence, died aged seventeen years; and Clara Rosina, wife of Mr. Richardson, above noted. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have one son, James Albert, Jr., born October 26, 1902, at San Francisco, California. Mrs. Richardson, before her marriage, was engaged in teaching for a period of six years, from 1892 to 1898, in the public kindergartens in San José, California, during the last two years of which time she was principal of the Quincy Shaw School of the same city.

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**LOWE, Arthur Houghton,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

The name of Lowe has been honorably associated with the history of New England from the beginning of its settlement down to the present time, and has extended to many other States through the pioneer immigration for which New England is noted. With the development of many regions it has been closely allied, aiding in the establishment of the church, school and printing press, those agencies of civilization which have made the New England people preëminent throughout the nation.

(I) Thomas Lowe or Low, of Chabacco, Ipswich, now Essex, Massachusetts, the ancestor of the Lowe family of Fitchburg, of which John Lowe is the head, was born in England. He is believed to have been the son of Captain John Low, master of the ship "Ambrose" and vice-admiral of the fleet that brought over Governor Winthrop's colony in 1630. The cane and Bible said to have belonged to Captain John Low have been handed down in the families of the Essex Lows and are now in possession of Daniel W. Low, of Essex, Massachusetts,

a descendant. The Bible was "Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Majestie, dwelling in Pater Noster Rowe at the signe of the Tigreshead Anno 1579." "The whole Book of Psalms by Sternhold, Hopkins and others, printed by Derye over Aldergate 1578." "Susanna Low her book 1677, May 19." "Thomas Low his book." Thomas Low was born in England, but emigrated early to America. He was a resident of Ipswich as early as 1641. According to his deposition made in 1660 he was born in 1605. He was a malster by trade. He died September 8, 1677. His will, dated April 30, 1677, was proved November 6, 1677. His son, John Low, succeeded to his business as malster and carried it on until 1696. Thomas Low married Susannah ———, who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, August 19, 1684, aged about eighty-six. The children of Thomas and Susannah Low were: Margaret, born in England, married, April 8, 1657, Daniel Davidson, who was afterward a major-general, she died July 8, 1668; Thomas, born in England, 1632, died April 12, 1712; Sarah, born 1637, if deposition of father in 1660 is correct, married Joseph Safford; John, born probably in New England, married (first) December 10, 1661, Sarah Thorndike, daughter of John and Elizabeth Thorndike, of Beverly, married (second) Dorcas ———.

(II) Thomas (2) Lowe, eldest son of Thomas (1) and Susannah Lowe or Low, was born in England in 1632, and died April 12, 1712. Thomas Lowe was a leading citizen. He was a proprietor or consumer in 1668; deacon of the church in 1678, and honored with other offices. His house indicates that he was a prosperous man, a picture of the old house having been preserved. He married (first) July 4, 1660, Martha Borman, daughter of

Thomas and Margaret Borman, of Ipswich. He married (second) Mary Brown. Children of first marriage: Thomas, born April 14, 1661, died February, 1698; Samuel; Jonathan, July 7, 1665, died February 8, 1750; David, mentioned below; Jonathan, March 10, 1669; Martha, married, November 16, 1694, Richard Dodger; she died February 2, 1737; Nathaniel, born June 7, 1672, died July 30, 1695; Sarah, married (first) John Grover, of Beverly, (second) Nathaniel Webster; Abigail, married Joseph Goodhue; Samuel, born April, 1676, died June 2, 1723.

(III) David Lowe, son of Thomas (2) and Martha (Borman) Lowe, was born in Chebacco, Essex, August 14, 1667, died in Ipswich, June 2, 1746. He married, December 28, 1699, Mary Lamb. His will is dated March 14, 1745, and proved June 16, 1746. In a deed dated October 5, 1736, he gives to his son, David Lowe, "his part of land granted to a certain number of men, which formerly went in an expedition to Canada under Sir William Phipps of which I, David Lowe was one." This expedition arrived before Quebec, November 5, 1690, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The land granted was in New Hampshire. The rank of David Lowe was sergeant. Children: David, mentioned below; Jeremiah, born in Ipswich, married, April 4, 1732, Lydia Gilbert; Caleb, married, January 8, 1732, Abigail Varney; Stephen, married, January 31, 1733-34, Sarah Low, he was killed in the battle of Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758; Joshua, married (first) August 8, 1734, Susannah Butler, (second) April 3, 1760, Anna Boardman, widow; Mary, married, August 24, 1723, Jeremiah Lufkin; Martha, married Eleazer Crafts, private; Abigail, Eunice.

(IV) David (2) Lowe, eldest child of David (1) and Mary (Lamb) Lowe, was

born in Chebacco, Essex, in 1701. He was a malster by trade. He settled in Chebacco; April 12, 1763, he bought a farm in Lunenburg with buildings thereon and forty acres of land of William Henderson. This farm was situated in Fitchburg, and was given the same year it was bought to his son Joseph, who settled on it and was the ancestor of the Fitchburg branch of the family. The inventory of his estate shows that he was well off, having one thousand two hundred and two pounds after giving away much of his property. He married Susanna Low, probably daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Thompson) Low (published April 11, 1724). Children: Mary, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, baptized April 24, 1726, married, November 28, 1751, General Stephen Choate, she died about 1768, he died October 19, 1815, had nine children; David, baptized May 5, 1728, died August, 1782; Susannah, born April 5, 1730, died before 1734; Joseph, mentioned below; Susannah, baptized July 7, 1734, married, September 5, 1771, Enoch Blake, of Salisbury; Martha, July 18, 1736, died before 1738; Martha, September 24, 1738, married, November 26, 1761, Francis Perkins; Ebenezer, October 4, 1741, married Martha Story.

(V) Joseph Lowe, second son of David (2) and Susanna (Low) Lowe, was born in Ipswich, baptized December 12, 1731. He settled on what was then called Apple-tree hill, a part of Lunenburg, now between Blossom and Mechanic streets, Fitchburg, in 1763, directly after the land was purchased by his father, David Lowe. Joseph Lowe is on the tax list for 1763. He and his wife brought with them from Ipswich two children, Abigail and Joseph. He married, January 12, 1758, Abigail Low, born September 1, 1737, daughter of Caleb, son of David Low, Sr. Caleb Low married Abigail Varney. Children:

Abigail, married, July, 1783, John Upton, died September 7, 1829, they were the progenitors of a very large family in Fitchburg and vicinity; Joseph, mentioned below; Mary, born in Lunenburg, married Amos Wheeler, who died February 29, 1844.

(VI) Joseph (2) Lowe, only son of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Low) Lowe, was born in Ipswich and baptized there April 24, 1763. He was an infant when his parents brought him with them to Lunenburg, now Fitchburg. He inherited the homestead and kept adding to the three hundred acres that his father left, until he was one of the largest and wealthiest taxpayers of the town. He served the town as highway surveyor. The old deeds of his property are in possession of Mrs. John Lowe, also the inventory and papers relating to the division of his estate. His estate was valued at \$5,005. The only part of the farm now owned by his heirs is that of Mrs. Lydia (Messinger) (Hawes) Wood, she having married as his second wife Samuel Hawes, who married for his first wife Mary Lowe, only daughter of Joseph (2) Lowe (VI). Of this place Samuel Hawes has bought a part. Joseph (2) Lowe married, December 27, 1787, Mary (Polly) Sawyer. Children: Joseph, born in Fitchburg, September 1, 1791; Mary or Polly, born in Fitchburg, March 16, 1794, married Samuel Hawes, son of Robert Hawes, May 6, 1813, died July 17, 1828; Samuel Hawes married (second) Lydia Messinger, he died October 18, 1873, and she married (second) Rev. John Wood; Daniel, born in Fitchburg, August 17, 1796; Stephen, born in Fitchburg, June 27, 1798; David, mentioned below.

(VII) David (3) Lowe, youngest child of Joseph (2) and Mary (Sawyer) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, July 2, 1800. He was left an orphan at the age of eight

years and bound out as an apprentice to one Willard, living on Dean hill. He proved to be a hard master and the little fellow often went hungry and cold. His aunt, Mary (Lowe) Wheeler, took him to her home after a time and he lived with her until his marriage. When a young man he learned the mason's trade, and worked on several of the important buildings. About 1828 he bought the farm, a part of which is now owned by Seth Lowe. He built a house and barn and lived there the remainder of his life. It was well said of him: "None knew him but to love him; none named him put to praise." Always hospitable, but never so happy as when, on Thanksgiving Day, he had as many of his children and grandchildren around his table as could gather there. He died July 3, 1866. He married, January 28, 1822, Louisa Adeline Messinger. Children: John, mentioned below; a son, born and died in 1825; Calvin Messinger, born September 3, 1826; David Sawyer, December 23, 1829; a daughter, born and died in 1831; Seth Philips, born October 22, 1832, died January 10, 1835; Seth Lyman, mentioned below; George, born March 6, 1838, married, November 24, 1864, Mary Adams Russell, in West Fitchburg, where she was born July 20, 1840; he was in Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment, in the Civil War; she married (second) John Lowe, as his second wife; Daniel, born June 3, 1840, died September 23, 1842; Daniel Clark, May 25, 1843, died August 7, 1845; Stephen Clark, January 5, 1847.

(VIII) John Lowe, eldest child of David (3) and Louisa Adeline (Messinger) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, May 5, 1824, in the house on Mechanic street, where E. P. Towne lately lived. When John was a small boy his father moved to the farm now owned by Seth L. Lowe on Pearl hill. The youth

of John Lowe was spent on the farm, and he attended the district schools of his native town. Most of his schooling was obtained in a small red school house now made into a dwelling and standing on the corner of Fisher and Pearl hill roads. One winter term of six weeks he attended a private school taught by a Mr. Fox. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the trade of scythe making of John Farwell and Abel Simonds, but the work indoors was not congenial, and after three or four months he commenced work for Clark Simonds, farming, and attending school winters. Three years later he began work for Isaiah Putnam. About 1849 he left the employ of Mr. Putnam to start in business for himself as a butcher and provision dealer. He used a small building near his father's house for slaughtering at first. Hoping to extend his business he moved in the spring of 1851 to a farm in Rindge, New Hampshire. Four years of hardship among rocky hills were enough to cool his ardor for farming in that locality, though he made many life-long friends and cherished many pleasant memories of that period of his life. He returned to Fitchburg and entered the wholesale meat and provision business, which he followed with success for twenty years. In 1873 he sold the meat business to his oldest sons and for a short time had a market on Day street. He followed market gardening for four years on what he called "Round Top" on Pearl hill, now owned by William Proctor. It was the southern half of his father's farm. His later years were spent assisting in the business of his sons in various ways. John Lowe served the city of Fitchburg as councilman from January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877. He was a member of the Calvinistic Congregational Church, which he joined early in life. Mr. Lowe was honored by his fellow citizens in



Fitchburg as a self-made man, who built up a large business. He was a man of high principles and unblemished character. He had the unique honor also of being the head of the largest and taken altogether probably the most successful and distinguished family ever raised in the city of Fitchburg. As a prominent citizen said of him: "He has seventeen children grown and not a single black sheep in the lot." He died May 9, 1907. He married (first) August 11, 1846, Sarah Mead, of Boxboro, Massachusetts. She was born August 22, 1825, and died December 14, 1865. He married (second) April 3, 1866, in West Fitchburg, Mary Adams (Russell) Lowe, widow of his brother, George Lowe. She was born July 20, 1840. The children of these two marriages number seventeen, all living. In 1901 some interesting statistics were prepared for the genealogy by the committee of the family: Orin M. Lowe, Waldo H. Lowe and Ellen M. Merriam. At that time fourteen of the children were married, three single, making thirty-three brothers and sisters. All of the family attend the Congregational church. The family has an annual gathering on the Fourth of July and has a regular business organization with constitution and officers. Children of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe: Ellen Maria, Edna Mary, Waldo Hawes, Ira Adelbert, Albert Nathaniel, Arthur Houghton, Orin Messinger, Lewis Mead, Herbert G., Ida Louisa, Frank E., George Russell. Children of John and Mary A. (Russell) Lowe, all born in Fitchburg: David, Harriet Lydia, Samuel Hawes, John Adams, Marian Abbie.

(VIII) Seth Lyman Lowe, fifth son of David (3) and Louisa Adeline (Messinger) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, July 22, 1835. He attended the old district school at Pearl hill and later the academy at Rindge, New Hampshire. He was

associated with his brother John A. for a time at Rindge. At the age of twenty-one he went to Whittaker, Michigan, where he remained two years, and then returned to Fitchburg to marry. He returned with his bride and bought a farm in Michigan. His buildings were burned after he had worked for a couple of years on his farm, and finding life in a shanty uncongenial he returned to Fitchburg, in September, 1864, and went to live in the old homestead, where he is still living with his children and grandchildren. Since then he has carried on the farm which is one of the most profitable in that section. In addition to his farm, Mr. Lowe has dealt extensively in lumber. He is a member of the Calvinistic Congregational Church. He married, February 28, 1857, Susan Rebecca Vose, born June 15, 1836, sister of Amelia Vose, who married David S. Lowe, and daughter of ex-Mayor William H. Vose. Children: 1. Frederic Hervey, born January 11, 1860, in Whittaker; married Florence Lovell, born August 26, 1856, at North Adams. 2. Susan Amelia, born at Whittaker, June 14, 1862; married, September 17, 1900, Percival R. Bowers. 3. Eugene Francis, born at Fitchburg, July 11, 1864; he is a successful market gardener; he married (first) June 13, 1888, Myrta Maynard, born January 13, 1866, at Rockford, Illinois, died February 15, 1899; they went to live with his father in the spacious old homestead on Pearl hill; he married (second) June 1, 1900, Milley Willis, born at Templeton, Massachusetts, January 28, 1872, daughter of Aaron Sawyer Willis, born December 16, 1822, descendant of Thomas Sawyer and his wife, Mary (Prescott) Sawyer; her mother was Louise E. (Blodgett) Willis, born May 7, 1833, died May 19, 1898; he is a member of the Calvinistic Congregational Church, and is a Republican in politics; children of first

marriage: Harold Maynard, born in Fitchburg, October 11, 1889; Percival Eugene, September 15, 1891. 4. Clara Luella, born at Fitchburg, October 7, 1867. 5. Annie Louisa, born at Fitchburg, November 29, 1871, died September 20, 1874.

(IX) Ellen Maria Lowe, eldest child of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in the old homestead on Pearl hill, Fitchburg, April 30, 1847. She attended school at Rindge, New Hampshire, and Fitchburg, entering the Fitchburg high school at the head of a class of one hundred. At the age of eighteen she began to teach school at Lunenburg. At the time her mother died she was called upon to nurse her father, mother and five brothers, who had typhoid fever at the same time. She married, July 16, 1868, Lyman Wheeler Merriam, who was born March 31, 1844, in Fitchburg. He is a professional inventor, having sixteen patents and having constructed many useful machines. He has been engaged in the manufacture of milk bottle caps, using machines invented by him. The name of the firm is Merriam Manufacturing Company, and George O. Allen is his partner. Children: 1. Sarah Abbie, born in Fitchburg, August 9, 1869; married, 1890, J. L. Harrington, in Lunenburg; children: Lewis, born 1892; Ruth L., 1893; Carl R., 1896; Harold L., 1898. 2. Frederic, born in Fitchburg, August 2, 1870, died in Worcester, April 23, 1872. 3. Louisa Adeline, born in Holden, August 21, 1872, died September 22, 1890, in Fitchburg. 4. Alice Edna, born in Fitchburg, November 25, 1874, belonged to the class of 1895, in Fitchburg high school; married, April, 1904, Charles Nutting, of Leominster, a farmer; children: John Lyman, born June 1, 1905; Charles Edward, August 16, 1906; Henry Allen, April 28, 1908. 5. John, born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, July 9, 1876, died April 13, 1898; entered class of 1895 in Fitch-

burg high school; joined the Rollstone church in 1890. 6. Edith Augusta, born in Jaffrey, March 5, 1878, entered class of 1897 in Fitchburg high school. 7. Lizzie Maria, born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, September 27, 1880; graduated from the Fitchburg high school in 1898; married, July 7, 1905, Rosser Adams Malone, Jr.; children: Rosser Adams Malone, 3rd, born October 6, 1906; Lyman Merriam, October 20, 1907; Clifton Frederic, July 21, 1912. 8. Clifton Harris, born in Winchendon, December 30, 1883, entered the Fitchburg high school in class of 1902. 9. Henry Mead, born in Fitchburg, September 11, 1885, died August 5, 1887.

(IX) Edna Mary Lowe, second daughter of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born May 3, 1848, in Fitchburg. She was graduated from the Fitchburg high school in 1867 in a class of four girls, the second class to receive diplomas, Franklin G. Fessenden, of Greenfield, being the sole graduate of 1866, a unique distinction. She taught school in Fitchburg and West Acton, Massachusetts, Rochester, New Hampshire, and Key West, Florida. She married, February 22, 1883, James Edward Putnam. He was born in Fitchburg, July 22, 1845, son of James P. and Susan Abigail (Upton) Putnam. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1864, and returned across the continent in 1866. He built six hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was overseer of the county jail at Fitchburg one year in 1868-69, and turnkey there until October, 1877. He was alderman from ward four in 1899. He lives at the old Putnam homestead and has one of the finest farms in the county. Child, Helen Edna, born in Fitchburg, August 8, 1885, entered Fitchburg high school, class of 1902, Lincoln College, 1906; married, June 18, 1910, Robert Tilton Kingsbury; child, Robert Putnam, born March 8, 1913. Mr. Put-

nam's first wife was Ellen Brown, whom he married in 1870; she died in 1881. They had one son, Frank, born 1873, died 1887.

(IX) Waldo Hawes Lowe, eldest son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, May 8, 1849. He attended the Fitchburg public schools and entered the high school in 1862. After three years there he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Boston. He worked at home for his father until March, 1870, when he went into partnership with A. & O. Mead & Company in the meat business, in Brighton and Boston. In November, 1870, the project having been given up in Brighton, he started a market in the store under the Universalist church, Fitchburg, which he carried on with good success until June, 1872, when, with his brother, Ira A., he bought his father's business. The firm name was W. H. & I. A. Lowe & Company. In August, 1879, he went to work for G. F. Swift & Company, Chicago, Illinois, and in the following July was located at Milwaukee, representing the Swift Company, but in a short time was made outside foreman at Chicago. He worked here days, nights and Sundays for four years. He passed through the big strike of 1880, working every day, also the switchmen's strike in 1882, when Swift's house was the only stockyard to work all through the strike, and he hardly left the slaughter house day or night for three years. In June, 1883, he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where his brother Ira A. had preceded him the year before. Here, with others, he started and successfully conducted the Wyoming Meat Company. He suffered with the others in 1886 when the failure of the cattle industry ruined nearly every industry in that section of the country. He removed to Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1887, and

worked there for Hammond & Company, for two years, when he went into the retail meat business with Adam Snyder for partner. After a short time he left to take a position with Cuadhy & Company. In June, 1891, he decided to return east to look for a business opening at Beverly, Massachusetts, but finally decided to enter a new line of business. He learned to make paper and after a short time became superintendent of the Falulah Paper Company, at Fitchburg, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Congregational church. He married, February 13, 1872, Mary Louisa Whitcomb, of Fitchburg. She was born March 27, 1851, in Marlboro, New Hampshire, died February 26, 1909, daughter of Albert S. and Martha Abigail (Willis) Whitcomb. Children: 1. Bessie Edna, born November 25, 1872, died August 3, 1873. 2. Bertie, born May 7, 1875, died June 23, 1875. 3. Mattie Louisa, born July 31, 1876; graduated from Fitchburg high school, 1895; married, March 13, 1909, Reid Nelson Radford; children: Stewart Waldo, born September 20, 1910; Arthur Lowe, December 20, 1911. 4. Florence Josephine, born April 22, 1878, in Fitchburg; graduated from Fitchburg high school in 1896, State Normal School in 1898, and from the four-year course in 1900; taught school in Montclair, New Jersey. 5. Gertrude Whitcomb, born May 16, 1880, in Keene, New Hampshire; graduated from the Fitchburg high school in 1898; policy clerk and stenographer for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fitchburg; married, June 7, 1904, Harry Emerson Rogers, of Fitchburg; child, Rowland, born August 17, 1905. 6. Albert Waldo, born June 11, 1882, in Chicago, died February 25, 1885, in Chicago. 7. Lorena May, born October 17, 1884, in Cheyenne, Wyoming; graduate of Fitchburg high school, 1902, and Fitch-

burg Normal School, 1904-05; married, September 10, 1913, Morley Charles Hancock; child, Waldo Lowe, born July 15, 1914. 8. Willis Mead, born August 10, 1896, in South Fitchburg, died August 31, 1897.

(IX) Ira Adelbert Lowe, second son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born October 13, 1850, in Fitchburg. He attended the public schools and for one year Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Boston. He was for a time with his brothers in the wholesale provision business in Fitchburg, then went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and was connected with the Snow & Lowe Cattle Companies and Wyoming Meat Company as president. About 1887 he removed to Chicago, and in 1888 returned to Massachusetts. He was in Boston two years in business, then removed to Greenfield, where he has since been very successful in raising sheep. He married, June 19, 1884, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Annie Marie Stone, daughter of Jasper and Mary Patten (Swett) Stone. She is a member of the Second Advent Church. He joined the Calvinistic Congregational Church in 1866. They have one child, Beatrice, born November 29, 1888, in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

(IX) Albert Nathaniel Lowe, third son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, March 12, 1852. He received a common school education with six months in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Boston. He was in the wholesale meat and provision business with his brothers until 1886, and then began the manufacture of paper in South Fitchburg under the name of Falulah Paper Company. He began in a small building in a small way, but by patience and perseverance has built up to its present capacity the mills which produce twenty-five to thirty tons of

paper daily. He has served the city as councilman in 1879. He has been director of the Safety Fund National Bank since February, 1897. He is a member and officer of the Rollstone Congregational Church. He married, October 28, 1879, at Fitchburg, Emma Rebecca Palmer. She was born December 17, 1854, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Charlotte (Fiske) Palmer. The annual reunion of the Lowe Family Circle has been held for many years in Dr. Palmer's Grove at Notown. She graduated at the Fitchburg high school in 1873. She is a member of the Calvinistic Congregational Church. Children: 1. Erving Fiske, born May 8, 1881; graduate of Fitchburg high school, 1899, Harvard Dental School, 1902, practicing; married, June 1, 1904, Maude Ethel Lowell, of Allston, Boston, Massachusetts; children: Walter Albert, born April 21, 1905; Marjorie Palmer, July 7, 1908. 2. Ernest Palmer, born May 8, 1881; graduate of high school, 1899, left Amherst College after one year to enter the paper mill and learn the business; married, September 6, 1905, Mary Sylvia Olmstead, of Fitchburg; children: Albert Nelson, born August 26, 1908; Virginia, March 31, 1912, died September 24, 1912. 3. Joseph Albert, born January 20, 1883; graduate of high school, 1900, and Amherst College, 1904; married, June 15, 1912, Anna Fremont Kimball. 4. Ralph Putnam, born February 4, 1887; graduate of high school, 1903. 5. Guy Russell, born April 17, 1888; graduate of high school, 1902. 6. Charlotte Emma, born January 10, 1891.

(IX) Arthur Houghton Lowe, fourth son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, August 20, 1853. He was educated in the Fitchburg public schools. He was associated with his brothers in the meat business for a few years. In 1879 he went into

partnership with his father-in-law, John Parkhill, and Thomas R. B. Dole, to manufacture cotton goods. The buildings long owned and operated as a chair factory by Hon. Alonzo Davis were purchased. The firm began operations in December, 1879, with thirty looms weaving colored cotton goods. The business was incorporated in 1881 with a capital of \$100,000. Since then the business has grown wonderfully. It is by far the largest cotton manufacturing establishment in the city. In 1882 an addition thirty-five by one hundred and thirty-five feet, two stories high, was built. In 1883 a third story was added. In the next two years another building fifty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, three stories high, and a new engine house were built. In 1887 a new dye house fifty-five by one hundred and forty feet, two stories high, was built and the plant of the Fitchburg Woolen Mill Company purchased. The company now operates about four thousand looms and employs one thousand two hundred hands, producing in 1905 about thirty-six million yards of cloth. Mr. Lowe is manager and treasurer. Mr. Parkhill was president from the incorporation. Mr. Lowe organized the Cleghorn Cotton Mill in Fitchburg in 1885 with a capital of \$100,000. This mill was absorbed by the Parkhill Company in 1889, and the capital of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company made \$300,000. Mr. Lowe was the treasurer. The mill employed two hundred hands. The Parkhill mills are now the third largest of their kind in the country. The great success of this enterprise is to a large extent the cause of the development and growth of Fitchburg in the past twenty-five years. Mr. Lowe is also interested in the Grant Yarn Mills. He was instrumental in securing the location in Fitchburg of the car shops of the Fitchburg Railroad, the Orswell Mills, the

Mitchell Manufacturing Company, and other manufacturing industries. In 1900 Mr. Lowe, with Mr. J. Harper Poor and Mr. Charles L. Poor, of New York, and Mr. George P. Grant, of Fitchburg, organized the Lowe Manufacturing Company of Huntsville, Alabama. This company is now running twenty-six thousand spindles and two hundred and forty looms on fine yarns and colored goods, the finest made in the South. In 1903 he became a partner in the firm of J. Harper Poor & Company, dry goods commission merchants in New York. He is vice-president of the Fitchburg National Bank and a director of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company; he is also a director in the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Boston. He is a trustee of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages for Children, Cushing Academy of Ashburnham, Murdock School Fund at Winchendon, and of the Fitchburg Savings Bank. Mr. Lowe has been president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association and of the American Cotton Manufacturing Association of the South. He is a member of the Fay Club, and was a member of the Fitchburg Athletic Club; he is also a member of the Merchants' Club in New York City. He is an active member of the Calvinistic Congregational Church. Mr. Lowe has been president of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, and representative to many trade conventions. He has been active in the Republican party and in municipal affairs. He was alderman in 1888 and mayor in 1893. He declined a reelection on account of the pressure of private business. Three school houses and two fire stations were erected under his administration as mayor. One of the grade crossings was eliminated and various other public works projected. He was a persistent worker for the establishment of the State Normal School in Fitch-

burg. He was a member of the governor's council from the Worcester county district for 1903 and 1904, serving with Governor John L. Bates. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club and of the Home Market Club. He is a steadfast Republican and a firm believer in the tariff policy of the party. He was the delegate from his congressional district to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1900. He married, December 11, 1878, at North Adams, Massachusetts, Annie Elizabeth Parkhill. She was born February 15, 1857, in Belvidere, Illinois, daughter of John and Margaret (Cleghorn) Parkhill. She joined the church at the age of fifteen. She was a graduate of Westfield State Normal School in 1877. Children: 1. Russell Bryant, born February 4, 1880; graduate of the Fitchburg high school in 1898, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902; married, April 30, 1909, Nathelie Corwith Wells; child, Nathelie Wells, born January 3, 1911. 2. Annie Margaret, born November 21, 1885; graduate of Fitchburg high school in 1902, and of Smith College in 1906; married, June 11, 1907, Edgar William Cornell; children: Edgar William, born March 11, 1908; Arthur Lowe, October 18, 1913. 3. Rachel Parkhill, born May 12, 1889; educated at Fitchburg high school and Briarcliff school on the Hudson; married, June 25, 1908, Gerard Barnes Lambert; children: Rachel Lowe, born August 9, 1910; Gerard Barnes, September 18, 1912; Lilly, September 3, 1914.

(IX) Orin Messenger Lowe, fifth son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, April 18, 1855. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he went to California in the clipper ship "Mary L. Stone" around the Cape. A year later he returned and went to work for his brothers

in the meat business. In 1880 he went to Chicago to work for G. F. Swift, but later in the year returned to Fitchburg and became associated with Lowe Brothers & Company. As the other brothers have gradually left the company he has become the head of the concern. He is a Republican and has served in many city and State conventions. He was a councilman of Fitchburg in 1889, and an alderman in 1900 and 1906, and president of the board the latter year. He belongs to the Odd Fellows order. He married, October 30, 1879, at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, Florence Allisia Webber, born in Fitchburg, May 19, 1859, daughter of George H. and Sarah Jane (Smith) Webber. She is gifted with musical talents. Children: 1. Grace Albro, born September 18, 1880; graduate of Fitchburg high school in 1899 and of Mt. Holyoke College, 1903; married, February 28, 1911, Algernon Percival Broadhead. 2. Irene May, born May 4, 1884, graduate of Fitchburg high school, 1902; married, June 26, 1907, Richard Haskal Hitchcock; child, Ruth, born June 27, 1910. 3. Porter Webber, born February 25, 1887; married, February 15, 1912, Hazel Marian Amazeen; child, Bunton Webber, born January 20, 1914. 4. Rodney Messinger, born January 16, 1890.

(IX) Lewis Mead Lowe, sixth son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, March 11, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, and worked for his brothers until he was twenty-one, when he went to Whittaker, Michigan, and worked for Webster Childs. He returned to work for his brothers and after a time went to Chicago for Swift & Company, where he became foreman. He went to Cheyenne when his brothers were in business there, 1884, and was foreman for the Wyoming Meat Company for three years. He

owned the first meat cart in Cheyenne and found it profitable until the bad times drove so many people away. He returned to his native place again and worked for the old firm until January 1, 1892, when he sold his interest in the firm and bought the farm in Lunenburg, where he has since resided. He married, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Lurilla Whipple, born May 3, 1865, in Marion, Iowa, daughter of Daniel F. and Irene A. (Boynton) Whipple. She joined the Baptist church in Cheyenne, 1883. She was educated in the public schools of Marion and Nevada, Iowa, and Cheyenne, Wyoming. She kept books for her father until his death, April, 1884. She was typewrist and school teacher until her marriage. Children: 1. Lillian Whipple, born in Cheyenne, May 8, 1887; graduate of the Fitchburg high school, 1904; married, March 5, 1908, John Henry Kaseburg; children: John Lewis, born June 14, 1909; Barre Snow, July 11, 1910; Gilbert Lowe, October 16, 1912; William Frederic, August 17, 1914. 2. Lowell Mead, born in Lunenburg, November 30, 1894, died December 18, 1904. 3. Leland Ethemore, born July 12, 1901. 4. Dorothy Whipple, born April 11, 1904.

(IX) Herbert G. Lowe, seventh son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, March 27, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and for three months attended the commercial college in Boston. He learned the trade of dyer in the mill of the Johnson Manufacturing Company of North Adams, and in 1880 commenced work for the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1889, when he became one of the owners of the Falulah Paper Company. He served the city as councilman in 1890. He married, May 24, 1888, at Delavan, Illinois, Mary Adelaide Vaughn, born there, April 1, 1860, daughter of William E. and Susan

(Brendorff) Vaughn. She is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music.

(IX) Ida Louisa Lowe, third daughter of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, April 26, 1861. She attended the public schools, leaving the high school after two years in 1878 to study at the State Normal School at Framingham, Massachusetts. She taught school at Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1880. She married, December 14, 1880, Rev. Ezra Jackson Riggs, born in Boston, December 11, 1846. He enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and reenlisted in the field, January 1, 1864, serving until June 30, 1865. He was sergeant of his company when mustered out. He again enlisted August 12, 1867, and served two years. He was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor. He entered the Andover Theological Seminary in September, 1876, to prepare for the ministry and graduated in 1879. He became pastor of the Congregational church at Rindge, New Hampshire. After four years he returned to the seminary for another year of study. He became pastor of the church at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and has since worked in the western field and at Provincetown, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Nelson Francis, born in Rindge, died there September 18, 1882. 2. Christine Louisa, born July 6, 1889, in Fitchburg; married, June 14, 1911, Clinton Washburn.

(IX) Frank E. Lowe, eighth son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, January 15, 1864. He attended the public schools until the spring of 1879, when he left to enter the employ of Ira A. Lowe & Company in the meat business. In August, 1880, he went to Chicago for Swift & Company, but returned to Fitchburg the following year to become bookkeeper and salesman for

his brothers' firm. In March, 1884, he went to Wyoming and worked for a meat company and on the ranches of his brothers there. He returned to Fitchburg in 1885, and in April, 1886, formed the partnership with Orin M. and Arthur H. Lowe, his brothers, under the name of Lowe Bros. & Company, wholesale produce and provision commission merchants and agents for Swift & Company. When the branch house was opened by the company in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in April, 1887, he took charge of it and remained there until 1891, when he became a partner in the Falulah Paper Company and traveled for the firm until 1893, when his health failed. He returned to Greenfield and took charge until the business was sold in 1896 to Swift & Company, whereupon he became interested in street railway enterprises. He was one of the incorporators and first president of the Greenfield & Turners Falls Street Railway Company and was made general manager in 1898. He has become interested in various other street railways in the New England States and Pennsylvania. He married, September 26, 1900, Martha (Stone) Towle, widow, sister of Annie M. (Stone) Lowe, the wife of Ira A. Lowe.

(IX) George Russell Lowe, ninth son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, July 11, 1865. He attended the public schools of his native town. He went to work first for Lowe Brothers & Company. In 1887 he went to Gardner and has since been the representative for Swift & Company there. He was elected director and vice-president of the Gardner Bank in 1895. He has been a delegate to many State conventions, but has declined office. He married, January 16, 1889, at Gardner, Mary Elizabeth Marshall, born July 7, 1862, in Mendon, Vermont, daughter of George

W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Brick) Marshall. Children, born in Gardner, Massachusetts: Bertha, January 3, 1890, died October 23, 1890; Kenneth Marshall, July 30, 1899.

(IX) David Lowe, tenth son of John Lowe and eldest child of his second wife, Mary A. (Russell) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, June 23, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in 1885. He went to work first for his brother, Albert N. Lowe, then the head of I. A. Lowe & Company, in the meat business. He went to the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, December 21, 1885, and learned the business thoroughly. He is now assistant superintendent of mills A. and B., Mr. Parkhill being the general superintendent. He has been an active member of the Rollstone Congregational Church since 1885. He was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been church treasurer since 1898 and also been collector for a number of years. He is a life member of the American Seaman's Friend Society and of the American Missionary Association. He is a director of the Fitchburg Coöperative Bank, a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Fitchburg Historical Society and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Republican and has served a number of years on the Republican city committee. He married, June 1, 1892, Grace Isabelle Doten, born in Boston, December 4, 1866, and is the fifth generation of the lineal descendants of Edward Doten and his wife Faith (Clark) Doten. Mr. Doten came in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth and was one of the signers of the Compact. She was educated in private and public schools in Boston and Fitchburg, and graduated from the Fitchburg high school in 1886.



She is an active member of Rollstone Congregational Church. Children: 1. Eleanor, born April 7, 1893, died December 17, 1894. 2. Frances Helen, born February 1, 1897. 3. Katherine, born February 8, 1906. 4. David, twin of Katherine, died July 12, 1906.

(IX) Harriet Lydia Lowe, fourth daughter of John Lowe and second child of his second wife, Mary A. (Russell) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, April 15, 1870. She is a graduate of the high school, class of 1889, and was a school teacher in Fitchburg. She married, July 12, 1891, William Hamilton Wright, born October 17, 1865, in Clinton, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools of Fitchburg. He is a machinist by trade and resides at Hyde Park. Children: 1. Wilma Harriet, born in Fitchburg, July 24, 1892. 2. Eunice Cummings, born August 1, 1894, in Fitchburg. 3. Martha Hamilton, born November 2, 1903.

(IX) Samuel Hawes Lowe, eleventh son of John Lowe and third child of his second wife, Mary A. (Russell) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, October 22, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He left the high schools before graduation to take a position in Safety Fund National Bank, and has been promoted to paying teller. He is a member of the Rollstone Congregational Church, and has served the Sunday school as secretary for several years, and treasurer of the parish. He is a Free Mason, a member of the Merchants' Association. He is an active Republican. Personally Mr. Lowe is very popular. He married, September 7, 1904, Lucy E. Bennett, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Bennett, of Fitchburg.

(IX) John Adams Lowe, twelfth son of John Lowe and fourth child of his second wife, Mary A. (Russell) Lowe, was born in Fitchburg, August 27, 1881. He

is a graduate of the high school, class of 1899, and of Williams College, 1906.

(IX) Marian Abbie Lowe, youngest child of John and Mary A. (Russell) Lowe, was born November 30, 1883. She is a graduate of the high school, class of 1901, and of the Fitchburg Normal School, class of 1905. She is a member of Rollstone Church. She married, September 7, 1912, Fred Wheeler Osgood, and has one child, Carolyn Russell, born June 29, 1913.

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**DONOVAN, Thomas Roach,**

**Prominent Physician.**

In the last century much of the development of the United States is due to the infusion of European blood among its citizens. The keen witted, alert and industrious Irishman has rapidly forged his way to the front in the professions, in politics and in various fields of worthy endeavor. The race has been conspicuously successful among lawyers and physicians, and the family at present under consideration is no exception to that rule.

(I) Michael H. Donovan, born in 1804, in Ireland, died in Nova Scotia in 1903, about ninety-nine years of age. He grew to manhood in his native place, and soon after attaining his majority sought the larger opportunities afforded by the western continent. He was possessed of ambition, coupled with executive ability, and very soon after his arrival in Boston, Massachusetts, he laid the foundation of a successful business career. Within a few years he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in which he continued for nearly half a century, with remarkable success. During this time he was classed among Boston's most successful business men, active, public-spirited and progressive. He was of genial and affable nature and drew about him a large circle of

friends. His was among the first Catholic families to settle in Boston, and he was active in promotion of the welfare of his church. He was twice married.

(II) Dr. Samuel Michael Donovan, son of Michael H. Donovan, was born in 1852, in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in Quincy, same State, February 18, 1894. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and afterward entered Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following his graduation he settled in the practice of his profession at Quincy, Massachusetts, where he devoted his life and his powers to his work as a physician, in which he achieved unusual success. For twelve years he was city physician of Quincy, and was for a long time medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was a devoted Catholic, and a consistent supporter of the Democratic party in politics. His standing in the profession is indicated by his membership in the Norfolk Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Foresters of America and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He married Mercedes Welsh, born May, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Welsh, died July 2, 1895, in Quincy. Her mother was a noted soprano soloist and also her sister, Elizabeth Welsh, who became the wife of Dr. Bullard, of Harrison Square, Massachusetts, director of St. James' choir. Another sister, Annetta, was a contralto soloist at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston, after the latter's death. All of the family were noted for musical talent, and one of the relatives, Michael Cross, was the first to bring out Handel and Hayden music in America. His bust occupies a place in the Hall of Fame at Philadelphia. Mer-

cides (Welsh) Donovan was educated at the Convent of the Visitation at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and removed with her family to Boston, in 1874. There she became contralto soloist at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which Rev. Robert Fulton was rector. She was also contralto soloist of the Apollo Club of Boston, under direction of J. B. Lang, and in 1877 sang for the Circle French Society at Harvard Club in "Madam Butterfly." Children of Dr. Samuel M. and Mercedes (Welsh) Donovan: 1. and 2. John and Paul, died in infancy. 3. Samuel M., Jr., born in 1886, in Quincy; was educated in the public schools of Quincy, the Adams School and the Adams Academy of that town, from which he graduated; he also graduated at the Thayer Academy in Braintree, Massachusetts, and subsequently attended St. Bonaventure College (a Franciscan Institution) at Alleghany, New York, where he joined the Franciscan Order as a novitiate; after spending four years in Rome, Italy, he was there ordained to the priesthood, and, returning to America, was stationed at Washington, D. C., where most of his time has since been spent; during the past two years he has been stationed at Allegany, New York. 4. Thomas Roach, mentioned below. 5. Maria De Mercedes, born August, 1884, in Quincy; is a professional nurse, practicing in Providence, Rhode Island. 6. Raymond, born September, 1885, in Quincy; now resides in Brockton, Massachusetts. 7. Edwin Charles, born in 1886, in Quincy; resides in the West.

(III) Dr. Thomas Roach Donovan, fourth son of Dr. Samuel M. and Mercedes (Welsh) Donovan, was born September 11, 1882, in Quincy, where he attended the public school, the Adams School and the Quincy high school. For several years he was employed by the

Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator, and by saving his earnings he was enabled to pursue a college course. In 1909 he graduated from Tufts Medical College, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, bearing a considerable portion of his college expenses by working for the Western Union Telegraph Company at the same time he pursued his studies. After graduation he spent one year as house officer at the Burbank Hospital in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and in 1911 he opened an office in that city, where he has continued in successful practice, with growing popularity. He is a member of the Greek Society of Tufts Medical College, Phi Theta Chi, a faithful adherent of the Roman Catholic church, and politically a Democrat. He is a member of the Worcester North Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, American Medical Society, and of the Knights of Columbus.

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**HALL, Franklin Shepard,**

**Business Man.**

This family inherits from many generations of ancestry the Yankee propensity for business activity, and the sound mind, body and principles necessary to usefulness in the world. The name is one of the oldest in America, and was established at several points in New England at almost simultaneous dates. The origin of the name has been the subject of much speculation among its bearers, and three probable sources are mentioned. The most probable is the fact that baronial seats in England were almost always called Halls, with some title annexed. When men were obliged to take surnames, many took the name of their estates, and thus many names were made to end with Hall. The Norman or Anglo-Saxon usage, "de la Hall" (translated, of

the Hall), accounts for most of the occasions where this became a surname, without doubt. One authority attributes it to the Welsh word for salt, which would be attached to a worker in salt or dweller near a salt mine. Again, it is traced to the Norwegian word for hero, which is hallr, the last letter being silent and only indicative of the nominative case. As the Norwegians overran England at one time, many of their words found their way into the language. Hallett is a diminutive of Hall, and was probably given to a dwarfed or younger son, only the eldest son being entitled to the patronymic in earliest usage.

(1) George Hall, born about 1600, came from Devonshire, England, to America as early as 1637, when he appears on the proprietors records of Duxbury, Massachusetts. About that time he settled in Taunton, being one of the forty-six original proprietors of the first purchase, which included the present towns of Taunton and Berkley, with portions of Raynham and Mansfield. He had a twelve-acre share lying on both sides of the Taunton river, his home being on what is now Dean street. This location was selected by the original settlers because the lands had been previously cultivated by the Indians. George Hall was one of the founders of the town of Taunton in 1639, propounded as a freeman in 1643, and admitted in 1645. In the latter year he served as constable; was a member of the supervising council in 1657, and selectman from 1666 to 1669, in which year he died. He was one of the founders and active supporters of the Pilgrim Congregational Church; one of the stock proprietors of the first iron "bloomery," of which he was first clerk in 1656, being succeeded at his death by his son John. He died October 30, 1669, aged about sixty-nine years. His wife survived him,

and shared with her sons in the iron works, which continued in operation for more than two hundred years. He had a large estate and divided lands among his sons. The destruction by fire of the Taunton records in 1838 makes difficult the establishment of definite records of this and many other pioneer families. Children: Charity, born 1634; Sarah; John, born 1640; Joseph, mentioned below; Samuel, 1644, and Mary.

(II) Joseph Hall, apparently second son of George Hall, was born in 1642, and was a tailor, residing in the house inherited from his father on Dean street, where he died April 17, 1705. He was a large landowner; had fifty-two shares in the "South Purchase," a part of the "North Purchase," and share in the iron works. He served as constable and surveyor of highways between 1667 and 1680, filled various town offices, and was an active member of the Pilgrim Church. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Bell. Children: Joseph, mentioned below; Mary, born 1696; Mehitable, 1698; Abigail, 1700; Nathaniel, 1702; Nehemiah, 1704.

(III) Captain Joseph (2) Hall, eldest child of Joseph (1) and Mary (Bell) Hall, was born in 1694, in Taunton, where he died in 1763. He was master of a vessel in the coasting trade to New York and the West Indies, and dealt largely in land, and made a business of loaning money. His lengthy will bequeathed, among other items, two slaves to his wife. He was prominent in the Congregational church. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of James (2) Leonard (son of James Leonard, who came from Pontypoll, Wales, a son of Thomas Leonard, of a family long identified with the iron works in his native country) and his second wife, Lydia, daughter of Anthony Gulliver, of Milton, Massachusetts, born April 19, 1694, in Taunton, died 1750. Captain Jo-

seph Hall married (second) Mrs. Sarah (Dean) Williams. Children: Joseph, mentioned below; Susanna, married Job Tisdale, and Ebenezer, child of second wife, born 1754. As above noted, Thomas Leonard was an iron manufacturer at Pontypoll, Monmouthshire, Wales. His son, James Leonard, was in Providence, Rhode Island, as early as 1645, and in Taunton in 1652. He was inspector of the iron works at Lynn and Braintree, as well as Taunton, and died before 1691. He had children: Thomas, born about 1641; James, mentioned below; Abigail, Rebecca, Joseph, Benjamin, Hannah, Uriah and John. James (2) Leonard, son of James (1) Leonard, was active in the iron manufacture at Taunton. His first wife Harriet died February 25, 1674, and he married (second) October 25, 1675, Lydia, daughter of Anthony Gulliver, of Milton. She died July 24, 1705, and he had a third wife, Rebecca. Children of the first marriage: Eunice, born November 25, 1668; Prudence, January 24, 1670; Hannah, October 2, 1671; James, died young; children of second marriage: James, born May 11, 1677; Lydia, March 10, 1679; Stephen, December 14, 1680; Abigail, March 30, 1683; Nathaniel, March 18, 1685; Seth, April 3, 1686; Sarah, September 6, 1688; Mehitable, October 24, 1691, and Elizabeth, born, as above noted, and became the wife of Captain Joseph (2) Hall.

(IV) Joseph (3) Hall, eldest son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Leonard) Hall, was born October 12, 1720, in Taunton, where he died December 31, 1807. He resided on a part of the paternal estate on Dean street, where he was a farmer, also engaged in the grocery business, and was deacon of the First Church. He married Mary Andrews, born February 14, 1724, died December 21, 1814, daughter of James Andrews. Children: Peris and Mary (twins), born August 2, 1750; Eliz-

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abeth, February 17, 1752; Josias, mentioned below; Hannah, November 23, 1755; Sarah, March 2, 1758; Anna, April 30, 1761.

(V) Josias Hall, eldest son of Joseph (3) and Mary (Andrews) Hall, was born April 12, 1754, in Taunton, where he was a farmer, residing on the Dean street homestead, and was a leading member of the First Church of Taunton. He married, December 8, 1791, Susanna Andrews, of Norton, Massachusetts, born there February 15, 1761, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Torrey) Andrews, died November 23, 1847.

(VI) Joseph (4) Hall, only child of Josias and Susanna (Andrews) Hall, was born April 13, 1801, in Taunton, and was master of steamers plying between New York, Providence, Newport and Taunton. His home was on the Dean street homestead, which had been occupied for five successive generations by his ancestors. He married, August 1, 1824, Sally White, of Marshfield, born September 19, 1803, died April 16, 1876. Children: Joseph J., born May 26, 1825; Sarah, January 11, 1827; Josias, September 22, 1829; Susannah, January 4, 1833; Calvin Shepard, mentioned below; Edward W., October 12, 1838; John White, April 25, 1840; Martin, January 12, 1843; Frederick M., April 6, 1845. The first, third and fourth sons rendered long service in the Union army during the Civil War, and one died at home on the day of his return.

(VII) Calvin Shepard Hall, third son of Joseph (4) and Sarah (Sally) (White) Hall, was born August 4, 1835, in Taunton, and was a shoemaker by occupation, which he followed in various places, making custom shoes in Brockton, Worcester, Taunton, Boston and Weymouth. He was a member of the Congregational church, and supporter of Republican political principles. He married (first) Emeline Clapp, and (second) Clara B.

Lane. Children of the second marriage: Franklin Shepard, mentioned below, and Emma Ashton, wife of Harry A. Sorrel, of Providence.

(VIII) Franklin Shepard Hall, son of Calvin Shepard and Clara B. (Lane) Hall, was born December 4, 1870, in East Weymouth, Massachusetts, and was educated in the schools of Worcester. On leaving school he became an apprentice at the jewelry trade, with Elmer G. Tucker, of Worcester, and was later employed by James H. Fairbanks, in the same line at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In the latter city he engaged in the jewelry and optical business on his own account in 1897, and has thus continued to the present time, taking an active part in the social life of the community, and gaining the esteem and confidence of the general public. He is an attendant of the Calvinistic Congregational church, and very actively identified with the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Charles W. Moore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Fitchburg; and Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Worcester. He has taken both the York and Scottish rite degrees; is a member of Rose Croix of Worcester, Massachusetts Consistory and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. He married, June 30, 1898, Emma Josephine Fairbanks, of Fitchburg, daughter of James H. and Josephine (Brewer) Fairbanks. Children: Josephine, born April 2, 1901; Charlotte, April 14, 1910.

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### LASKER, Henry,

#### Prominent Lawyer.

Throughout the length and breadth of our country we find men who have worked their way from the lowest rung of the ladder to positions of eminence and

power the community, and not the fewest of these have been of foreign birth or foreign descent. The more credit is due them for the additional obstacles they have been obliged to overcome, and the indomitable courage with which they have been possessed. An example in point is Henry Lasker, attorney and public-spirited citizen of Springfield, Massachusetts. Unlimited strength is the impression he conveys, and his entire life and the impression are well founded. He stands as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to aid progress and improvement, and in the example he has set of making the best use of his opportunities. Quiet and unostentatious, his life conforms to a high standard. His activities are numerous, and his kindly nature makes him easy of approach. In his profession he is a forceful and convincing speaker, and he has been called upon as an orator on numerous public occasions of varied nature. He is a son of Louis and Leah (Aronson) Lasker, of Springfield, the former named having been a business man, now retired from active pursuits.

Henry Lasker was born in Russia, July 15, 1878. The public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, furnished his earlier education, and he was graduated from the high school. He then continued his studies at the University of New York, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903, and that of Bachelor of Law in 1904. He always ranked high in his classes, and in his junior year took the first prize for oratory. This standing is the more commendable, as he was obliged to work his way through the university, doing this by means of teaching in the evening schools of Springfield and New York City. He read law in the office of Brooks & Hamilton, and was admitted to the Hampden

county bar in 1905. He lost no time in opening an office for the practice of his profession in Springfield, with which city he has always been identified. His earnest and reliable conduct of the cases entrusted to him soon gained him a large clientele, and this has been consistently increased as the years have passed on. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and he marshals his facts in concise form and presents them in a convincing manner. He is a member of the Massachusetts and American Bar associations, and is a master in chancery. In political opinion he is Republican, has served on the Republican city councils, three terms of two years each as a member of the board of aldermen, and was president of that body in 1913. He served on the Charter Revision Commission, on the Municipal Building Commission and the City Planning Commission. He is a member and for one year served as a director of the Springfield Board of Trade. His connection with organizations is a large and varied one. It is as follows: Estoric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Massachusetts Consistory, Supreme Princes of the Royal Secret; Mellah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Springfield Lodge, Knights of Pythias; De Soto Lodge, No. 155, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Economic Club; Calhoun Club; Springfield Country Club; Nyasset Club; Connecticut Valley Historical Society; National Civic League; American Academy of Political and Social Science; National Geographical Society; director of Springfield Baby Feeding Association; director of the Springfield Boys' Club; was for a number of years a member of the executive committee of the Springfield Independence Day Association, and president of the People's Institute. He is chairman of the



Board of Charities of the Order of B'Nai Brith, of District No. 1, and in 1915 was elected delegate to the National Convention of the B'Nai Brith, at San Francisco, California. He is president of the Beth Al Congregation, also president of United Hebrew Charities, and member of advisory council of the Young Men's Christian Association of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Mr. Lasker married, in 1908, Helen R. Hirsch, a daughter of Morris Hirsch, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. They have one child, May Flora. The residence of Mr. Lasker is at No. 244 Sumner avenue, Springfield.

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### NICHOLS, Frederic Carleton.

#### **Bank Official.**

For many generations the Nichols family has resided in New England, exemplifying that type of citizenship which leads in national growth and progress, energetic, intellectual, guided by high ideals. Several of the name through different generations have offered their services to their country in time of peril, prominent among these having been General Moses Nichols, whose career as a soldier is well worthy of emulation and reflected great credit on his ancestors. The name has been prominent in both England and America, and there was a multitude of immigrants among the pioneers of New England bearing the name. One of these was Richard Nichols, who came early to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later settled in Reading, same colony. Judging from the similarity in the names of their children, he was related to Randolph Nichols, of Charlestown, who, it is known, was the son of William Nichols, of Uxbridge, Middlesex county, England, where Randolph inherited lands from his father. It is quite possible that the immigrant in the line traced below was also

a son of William, of Uxbridge. No records have been discovered to throw any light on the matter. Another ancestor of a numerous progeny was Thomas Nichols, who came from Cogeshall, Essex county, England, where his father, Walter Nichols, lived. Another Thomas Nichols was a pioneer settler of Newport, Rhode Island. Francis Nichols, born in England before 1600, son of Francis and Margaret (Bruce) Nichols, came to America prior to 1636, bringing three sons and a daughter. He was among the first settlers at Stratford, Connecticut. His brother, Governor Richard Nichols, commanded the British fleet, to whom New Amsterdam was surrendered by the Dutch, and became governor of the province of New York in 1664. Thomas Nichols came to America before 1655, and was married in Malden, Massachusetts, in that year. James Nichols, presumably a brother of Thomas Nichols, son of Walter Nichols, of Cogeshall, England, also married in Malden, in 1660.

(I) William Nichols, born about 1599, was the ancestor of one of the many distinct families of the name in Massachusetts. As early as 1637 he was living in Salem, and in 1651 purchased land in Topsfield, where he lived until his death in 1695. His will, dated April 25, 1693, was proved February 17, 1695, and made provision for his wife, Mary, and children. In the county rate made in 1668 is found the names of William Nichols, of Topsfield, and his son, John. In 1690 the town instructed a committee to lay out a highway from the town bridge over the river through the woods to the farm of Nichols and his neighbors. Children: Mary, married Thomas Cary; Hannah, married Thomas Wilkins; John, mentioned below.

(II) John Nichols, only known son of William and Mary Nichols, was born about 1640, lived in Topsfield, where he

died in 1700. His will, dated November 11, of that year, mentions his wife, Lydia, and nine children. He was chosen tithing-man in 1695, and is elsewhere mentioned in the records of Topsfield. Children: William, born August 25, 1663; Anna, August 24, 1665, married Francis Elliot; John, January 14, 1667; Thomas, mentioned below; Isaac, February 6, 1672, died young; Lydia, April 16, 1675, married Aquilla Wilkins; Rachel, November 3, 1677, married Humphrey Case; Elizabeth, March 16, 1679, married Thomas Brewer; Ebenezer, November 9, 1685, married Elizabeth Bailey.

(III) Thomas Nichols, third son of John and Lydia Nichols, was born January 20, 1669, in Topsfield, and resided in that town, or in Boxford. He married, at Salem, December 13, 1694, Joanna Towne, born January 22, 1677, in Topsfield, daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Perkins) Towne, of that town. Children: Anna, baptized August 30, 1696; Isaac, mentioned below; Thomas, and Jonathan.

(IV) Isaac Nichols, eldest son of Thomas and Joanna (Towne) Nichols, settled in Sutton, Massachusetts, but no records of his death appears in that town. He married, in Boxford, February 1, 1726, Sarah Wilkins, probably the daughter of Henry and Sarah Wilkins, born May 27, 1704, in Boxford, survived him, and died a widow, April 9, 1779. Children: Sarah, born December, 1728, died in infancy; Mary, February 5, 1730; Henry, mentioned below; Sarah, September 13, 1734; Isaac, May 13, 1737; William, November 1, 1739; Joan, March 21, 1742, married James Stranahan; Abigail, May 12, 1744; Anna, 1747.

(V) Henry Nichols, eldest son of Isaac and Sarah (Wilkins) Nichols, was born March 17, 1732, in Sutton, and died November 19, 1814, in Royalston, Massa-

chusetts. He lived in Sutton until 1769, when he moved to Royalston, and there spent the remainder of his life. He married (first) September 22, 1757, in Sutton, Elizabeth Towne, born May 13, 1740, in that town, died September 11, 1781, in Royalston, daughter of John and Mercy (Towne) Towne. He married (second) August 8, 1782, Mrs. Mehitable Gale, born September 10, 1737, widow of Isaac Gale, daughter of Jonah and Mehitable (Kenny) Dwinnell, died March 1, 1818. Children, all of first marriage: Anne, born May 28, 1759; Isaac, November 12, 1760; Moses, September 22, 1762; David and Jonathan (twins), March 28, 1764; Elijah, mentioned below; Daniel, May 3, 1775.

(VI) Elijah Nichols, fifth son of Henry and Elizabeth (Towne) Nichols, was born July 25, 1770, in Royalston, and lived in that town, where he died May 2, 1856. He married (first) October 16, 1827, Asenath (Wilder) Fairbanks, born 1785, died August 19, 1847, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Pierce) Wilder, widow of Jonathan Fairbanks. He married (second) Mrs. Betsey Stone, of Grantham, New Hampshire. Children, of first marriage: John Hubbard, born August 27, 1828; Joseph Towne, mentioned below.

(VII) Joseph Towne Nichols, second son of Elijah and Asenath (Wilder-Fairbanks) Nichols, was born February 8, 1832, in Royalston, died there May 20, 1915. His boyhood was passed on the paternal farm in Royalston, and when eighteen years of age he went to Albany, New York, where he was employed in a coal office. After remaining there four years, during the last year of which he was deputy postmaster, he returned to Royalston, and in 1861 enlisted as a soldier of the Civil War. He became a member of Company I, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and served three

years. At the expiration of this enlistment he was transferred to Company A, Fifty-fifth Infantry, and commissioned first lieutenant. At the close of the Civil War he again returned to his native place, and for three years drove the mail and express coach between Royalston Center and South Royalston. After selling out this line, N<sup>r</sup>. Nichols went to Fitchburg, where he learned the undertaking business, working for three years as assistant to the late M. W. Cummings. For a third of a century thereafter he was the town undertaker of Royalston, and performed many deeds of helpfulness in the hours of sorrow of his townspeople. He also engaged in farming, and served the town many years in various official capacities, being ten years selectman, and held in turn every town office. He was a most efficient town official where executive ability, good judgment and general knowledge were seldom so combined in one individual. He married, April 7, 1858, Martha G. Turner, born May 19, 1836, in Phillipston, Massachusetts, daughter of Leonard R. and Mary (Pierce) Turner. The ceremony took place in the Nichols homestead on Royalston Common, directly across the street from his present residence, and was performed by Rev. E. W. Bullard, pastor of the Congregational church. Children: Leonard, mentioned below; Mary L., born June 27, 1871, married S. Weston Wheeler, and has Sidney W. and Ruth; Frederic Carleton, mentioned below; Agnes A., born February 3, 1880, married Cornelius Quinlan, and they have had two children, a daughter, Marjorie, and a son, Joseph Carleton Quinlan, who died in infancy.

(VIII) Leonard Nichols, eldest son of Joseph Towne and Martha G. (Turner) Nichols, was born April 17, 1869, in Royalston, and was in early life a newspaper man. In 1912, after serving sixteen

years as deputy, he was appointed United States shipping commissioner of the port of Providence, Rhode Island. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of General Burnside Encampment, Sons of Veterans; of the Pen and Pencil Club of Rhode Island; of the Quarter Century Club of the Providence Journal; of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, and president of the Providence Fencers Club, and is actively identified with the business, social and athletic life of the Rhode Island city.

(VIII) Frederic Carleton Nichols, second son of Joseph Towne and Martha G. (Turner) Nichols, was born December 27, 1873, in Fitchburg, and was reared in Royalston, where he received his education. As a boy he served as page to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891-92 and 1893, and since that time has been connected with the Fitchburg National Bank, and the Fitchburg Savings Bank. In the latter institution he secured deserved promotion, and was assistant treasurer from 1904 to 1906, since which latter year he has been treasurer. He is a director and a member of the executive committee of both the Fitchburg Bank & Trust Company, and of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Bankers' Mortgage Company of Boston. For two years he was president of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Treasurers' Club, and was four years treasurer of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association. He has been president of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association, and is Past Exalted Ruler of the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also affiliated with Apollo Lodge, No. 205, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fitchburg, and is a member of Charles W. Moore Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Fitchburg. He

is a member of the Unitarian Church Society, in which he has held many offices. He married, October 5, 1899, Ethel Holmes, born at Amelia Court House, Virginia, daughter of Augustus and Hannah M. (Perry) Holmes. Children: Anna Holmes, born October 24, 1905; Louise, March 29, 1913.

### **CORCORAN, George B.,**

#### **Prominent Physician.**

One of the able physicians and surgeons of the younger generation of West Springfield, Massachusetts, is Dr. George B. Corcoran, whose success has by no means been the result of fortunate circumstances, but has come to him through energy, study and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind. His deep interest in his profession arises from a love of scientific research, and a broad sympathy with his fellow-men.

The Corcoran family is an ancient and honorable one of Ireland, and there have been many distinguished bearers of the name. John Corcoran, grandfather of Dr. Corcoran, was born in Ireland, and died in Washington, Massachusetts.

Michael Corcoran, son of John Corcoran, was born in Washington, Massachusetts, where the earlier years of his life were spent. At the age of twenty-eight years he removed to West Springfield, where he has had his residence since that time. He has followed railroading for more than forty years, having worked up from the bottom of the ladder, has been a conductor on a passenger train on the Boston & Albany Railroad for many years, and is the oldest in point of length of service on this road. He married Mary McLaughlin, a native of Lee, Massachusetts, and they have had the following children: Michael, a baggagemaster on the Boston & Albany Railroad; Cath-

erine, a music teacher; Dr. George B., whose name heads this sketch; William, a bookkeeper; John, an electrical engineer; Thomas, a priest of the Passionist Order; Lawrence, a student at the high school; and two who died in infancy.

Dr. George B. Corcoran, son of Michael and Mary (McLaughlin) Corcoran, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, March 22, 1884. His elementary and college preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, where he was graduated from the high school. He then entered Brown University and graduated in 1906. He matriculated at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Having been appointed to an internship at the Worcester City Hospital, he remained in practice in that institution until 1912, in which year he established himself in practice in West Springfield, with the professional life of which city he has since been connected. His practice is a very considerable one, and he makes a specialty of surgery, and in recognition of his ability was appointed assistant surgeon at the Mercy Hospital. All of the time which he can spare from his active practice is devoted to study and research, which he holds should be the plan of a physician's life if he would become thoroughly skilled in his profession. He is a member of the Massachusetts and American Medical associations, the Springfield Academy of Medicine, and the Boylston Medical Society of Boston. In political matters he gives his support to the Democratic party, and is serving as secretary of the West Springfield Board of Health. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Order of the Moose.

PAGE, William Brewster,

**Enterprising Citizen.**

This is an important name in New England, having been among the earliest English names planted within the limits of the present State of New Hampshire, and also having been borne by distinguished citizens down through the generations to the present time.

(I) Robert Page and his wife, Margaret, lived in Ormsby, in the County of Norfolk, England, where they died.

(II) Robert (2) Page, son of Robert (1) and Margaret Page, was born about 1604, in Ormsby, England, and there married, his wife's name being Lucy. This is shown by the record of their examination preparatory to their leaving England, April 11, 1637, when his age is given as thirty-three years and hers as thirty. They had three children: Francis, Margaret and Susannah, and two servants: William Moulton, aged twenty years, and Anne Wadd, fifteen years, and were "desirous to passe into New England to inhabitt." In 1639 Robert Page settled in Hampton, New Hampshire (then Massachusetts), and received a grant of ten acres of land for a house lot, abutting on the meeting house green on the south and on the other lands of his on the north. It was between the house lots of William Marston on the west and Robert Marston on the east, and this land continued to be occupied by his descendants down to the sixth generation. For six years Robert Page served as one of the selectmen, and for years represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts. He was at one time marshal of the old county of Norfolk. He also served on various committees for transacting business of the town from time to time. In 1660 he is on record as one of the deacons of the church, and from the death of his colleague in 1671 to his own death, Septem-

ber 22, 1679, he appears to have been the only deacon. His wife died November 12, 1665, aged fifty-eight years. Their children were: Margaret, Francis, Susannah, Thomas, Hannah, Mary, and Rebecca.

(III) Thomas Page, second son of Robert (2) and Lucy Page, was born 1639, in Salem, Massachusetts, and resided in Hampton, New Hampshire, where he married, February 2, 1664, Mary Hussey, daughter of Christopher and Theodate (Bachiler) Hussey. The last named was born in 1596, in England, daughter of Nathaniel and Hester (Mercer) Bachiler, granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who came from England and was very conspicuous in Hampton in the first settlement of that town, and his second wife, Helen. Children: Mary, born May 21, 1665; Robert, July 17, 1667; Christopher, mentioned below; John, November 15, 1672, settled in Nantucket; Theodate, July 8, 1675; Stephen, August 4, 1677; Bethiah, May 23, 1679.

(IV) Christopher Page, second son of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page, was born September 20, 1670, in Hampton, and inherited the paternal homestead in that town, on which he lived. He married, November 14, 1689, Abigail Tilton, born October 28, 1670, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton. Children: Robert, born September 8, 1690; Abigail, February 1, 1693; Lydia, August 3, 1698; Jonathan, December 25, 1700; David, mentioned below; Shubael, March 28, 1708; Tabitha, August 21, 1711.

(V) David Page, third son of Christopher and Abigail (Tilton) Page, was born November 1, 1703, in Hampton, and settled in that town on what was recently known as the Thomas Moore place. Later he removed to Epping, New Hampshire, his name and that of his eldest son

being among those on the first petition for the town in 1747. A number of his children lived in that town. He married (first) June 27, 1728, Ruth Dearborn, born May 21, 1705, died January 8, 1741, daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Batchelder) Dearborn, of Hampton. He married (second) April 5, 1742, Ruth, daughter of Captain John and Abigail (Shaw) Smith, of Hampton, born May 3, 1703, died July 3, 1769, in North Hampton. Children of first marriage: John, born July 17, 1729; Robert, April 1, 1731, married, November 12, 1755, Sarah Dearborn, and settled in Raymond, New Hampshire, his children being baptized in Epping; Deborah, January 11, 1733; David, March 26, 1735; Benjamin, mentioned below; Abigail, June 20, 1740, died young. Children of second marriage: Abigail, born February 25, 1743; Christopher, October 23, 1744; Ruth, November 5, 1745; Josiah, January 13, 1749, married Sarah Marston.

(VI) Benjamin Page, fourth son of David and Ruth (Dearborn) Page, was born August 7, 1738, in Hampton, and lived in Epping, where he signed the association test before the Revolution. He died there after July 6, 1796, the date of the making of his will. He married, about 1762, Hannah, whose surname is lost. She joined the Epping church, September 11, 1763, and their children were baptized there. Children: Ruth, born September 11, 1763; Elizabeth, baptized December 9, 1764; Deborah, born August 24, 1766; David, "eldest son"; Nathan, mentioned below; Sarah, married ——— French; Abigail; Molly.

(VII) Nathan Page, son of Benjamin and Hannah Page, was born in Epping, New Hampshire, July 10, 1770, baptized July 15, 1770, and was a farmer at Epping. He married (first) Sarah Perkins, of Hampton Falls, March, 1796; she died August 23, 1812, and he married (second)

1813, Mary Weeks, of Parsonfield, Maine, born June 7, 1767, died at Epping, March 25, 1847. Children, all by first marriage: Nathaniel Perkins, born June 7, 1797, died September 16, 1844, at Pembroke, Maine, married Mary Ann Robinson, of Exeter, New Hampshire; Nancy, February 15, 1799, died May 9, 1826, at Nottingham, New Hampshire, married Francis Harvey; Samuel Plumer, June 30, 1801, died April 13, 1838, married Elizabeth Drew, of Plymouth, Massachusetts; Sally, May 12, 1803, married John Fellows, of Fayette, Maine; Benjamin, August 20, 1805, married three times; Hannah, November 27, 1807, died November 3, 1833, at Nottingham, second wife of Francis Harvey, who married (first) her sister, Nancy; David Perkins, mentioned below.

(VIII) David Perkins Page, A. M., son of Nathan and Sarah (Perkins) Page, was born in Epping, July 4, 1810. His father was a farmer in comfortable but not affluent circumstances, and was naturally anxious to keep his son on the farm. The son developed early an ambition to become a teacher; his father was opposed to the idea, though not opposed to education. There was a fair library in the old farm house, and the boy studied at every opportunity, and acquired an excellent common school education. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he had a serious illness, and at the crisis of the disease, when his father feared the worst, the boy exacted a promise from him that if he got well he should go to the academy and become a teacher. That illness gave to the world one of the leaders in the educational progress of America in the nineteenth century. At the age of eighteen he began his studies at Hampton Academy; he had his father's permission, but he made every effort not to draw on his father for expenses. In later years he confessed some of the difficulties of his academy

life, with homespun clothes somewhat outgrown and very much out of fashion. In a few months he was engaged as a teacher, and his success in the school room justified his confidence that he had found his natural vocation. He returned to the academy and studied for a time, and then taught school at Epping, New Hampshire; Newbury and Byfield, Massachusetts. After about two years of teaching in the district schools he decided to open a private school in Newburyport, then a city of sixteen thousand inhabitants. He began with five pupils, but before the end of the term had his school full to its capacity. One of his biographers indicates that success was not as easy as it might seem. "He had been accused, opposed, suspected, and surmounted all attempts to put him down. But he was always calm, cool, collected. He lived down all his enemies, and there were few men over whose solemn grave such a flood of tears would so sincerely fall. He taught himself while teaching others. Punctual to a proverb, the very genius of order, and cheerful as the day, firm but not severe, dignified but not haughty, social but not trifling, there was a charm about him as irresistible as it was benign and salutary." Mr. Page was a natural musician and had a well trained and powerful voice and a good ear, two important gifts for a teacher. It has been said of his early work as a teacher: "The task was by no means light. Faculty is the most essential element of success in Yankee-land. Faculty the young teacher was found to possess in liberal measure. The school house was dingy and ill appointed, as were nearly all of its kind. He filled it with the sunshine of a happy temperament and with the quick conceits of an inventive mind, bent on making labor light and wholesome. He boarded around among his patrons, and was subjected to many petty inconveniences, but

this enabled him to become acquainted with the home influences in his surroundings and he was keen in his perception of the elements with which he had to deal. He became master of the situation." Within five years from the time he went to the Hampton Academy he was elected associate principal and the head of the English department of the public grammar school of the city of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was here for twelve years, and his reputation as a progressive and successful teacher and writer became widely extended. He wrote extensively on educational topics, and lectured when the platform was an important means of public education. His address on "Cooperation of the Parent and Teacher" was declared by Horace Mann to be the ablest and most important educational paper that had yet appeared in America. It was widely circulated and made a strong impression in Massachusetts. His success as lecturer on educational subjects cannot be easily over-estimated. He spoke often, and he was a gifted speaker. He had a message and knew how to deliver it. The very year before his death he spoke in eleven counties, delivering as many as forty-seven lectures or addresses in thirty days, before a thousand or more teachers. The State Normal School of New York, the first in that State, was established chiefly through the efforts of Governor DeWitt Clinton, and to Mr. Page was given the task of making the school, for which no model existed. As principal he had to demonstrate that the school was useful and necessary. He accepted the position knowing its difficulties. On his way to Albany he visited Horace Mann at Boston. The advice of the great educator lingered ever in the mind of the principal: "Succeed or Die." The school was opened December 11, 1844, before the building was finished, with thirteen men and sixteen women

students. He felt his way at first, beginning with review classes in rudimentary subjects, adding algebra and physiology. There were ninety-eight students enrolled before the end of the first term, and in May, 1845, the school had one hundred and seventy-five students. He organized the model school in charge of an expert teacher, who guided the efforts of the students who learned to teach under the eye of a competent critic. The normal school was attacked, but its growth soon demonstrated its usefulness and success. But in his third year as principal of the school his health failed, and he died at the very beginning of his career, January 1, 1848, at Albany. The funeral discourse by Rev. E. A. Huntingdon, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Albany, January 9, 1848, was published.

He toiled up through a long and difficult way to an eminence which, in your sober and rational judgment, but here and there another overshadows. Alas, that he was only permitted, like Moses, to catch a glimpse of the land he was so eminently qualified to subdue and cultivate and enjoy. But we may not give way to tears, since like Moses, too, his eyes rested upon a brighter scene upon which he was ready and waiting to enter. \* \* \* He was just what a teacher should be, a model for youth. He had a true thirst for knowledge, and the ability to a very uncommon degree to excite it for his pupils. In addition to this, the even balance of his various powers gave him a taste for the details of business. His insight into human nature has already been noticed. This was perhaps his highest endowment. We do not claim for him a finished classical or scientific education. But his attainments were various and accurate and important beyond those of many a philosopher. \* \* \* At all events, in self-knowledge and self-discipline, the ultimate end of study, he was not surpassed, and hence the certainty of his success in any enterprise which he would venture to undertake. \* \* \* So completely did he fill his place at the head of the school that he was felt by the executive committee, the faculty, students and people throughout the state, to be almost essential to its prosperity, if not to its existence. All the friends of the institution and all the recipients of its

benefits were bound up in him. It was characteristic of the man that he so identified himself with his station, whatever it might be, that he seemed the life and soul of it.

His only book, "The Theory and Practice of Teaching," is the patriarch, as it was the pioneer, of pedagogical literature in the United States. Singular as the fact may seem, we are told by his biographer in the 1886 edition of the book, that none of the later books on the same and kindred topics has displaced it in any perceptible degree. It was never so widely read as at present. The first edition was in 1847. The second in 1886 was edited by William H. Payne, professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in Michigan University. Another work of Mr. Page, and one which showed the analytical character of his mind, was his "Normal Chart," which presented graphically the powers of the English letters and was formerly in general use in teaching the principles of orthography. A third edition of the works of Mr. Page was edited by J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of the Kansas City Schools, in 1896, containing a new life with portrait. In addition to the "Theory and Practice of Teaching," this edition contains the address on "The Mutual Duties of Parents and Teachers," and "The Schoolmaster—a Dialogue."

He married, December 16, 1835, Susan Maria Lunt, of Newburyport, born June 5, 1811, died February 5, 1878 (see Lunt VI). Children: David Perkins, born August 13, 1836, married Emily Caroline Wills; Susan M., July 15, 1838, married John James Currier, shipbuilder and author, of Newburyport; Mary Lunt, September 22, 1842, died January 13, 1879; Henry Titcomb, mentioned below.

(IX) Henry Titcomb Page, youngest child of David Perkins and Susan M. (Lunt) Page, was born January 30, 1846, in Albany, New York, and when two years old moved with his mother to the



old home at Newburyport. He attended the Newburyport public schools, and the Putnam school, now the high school of Newburyport. For a time he was a student at the Old Thetford (Vermont) Academy. He came of a seafaring people, his ancestors having built ships, and it was natural enough that he and his brothers should follow the sea for a time. He shipped before the mast for two years. In the meantime the Civil War broke out, and in returning from a voyage to the East Indies his vessel had to run the gauntlet of Confederate warships and privateers. Resolving to "do some chasing instead of being chased," he enlisted in the navy, and was appointed acting master's mate, November 23, 1863; promoted to acting ensign, September 4, 1864; served on the "Florida," "Peterhoff," and "Mohican," of the North Atlantic squadron; was in an engagement at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on the sloop-of-war "Mohican," December 25, 1864, and January 13-15, 1865; was discharged June 3, 1865, as acting ensign at the end of the war. After the war he removed to Fitchburg to work for George W. Wheelwright, the founder of the present corporation which bears his name. Mr. Wheelwright shared with the Burbanks, Crockers and Wallaces the distinction of developing the paper making interests of Leominster and Fitchburg. The paper mill in Leominster had been in existence about sixty years when, just before the Civil War, he bought the mill at North Leominster. He greatly enlarged and improved it, and the business has grown constantly, and the plant has been from time to time enlarged to produce more paper. Mr. Wheelwright built the Fitchburg mill on Fourth street, on the river, in 1864. In the following year Mr. Page became connected with the business. For some years the Fitchburg

plant was known as the Rollstone Mill, and operated by Mr. Wheelwright and his son, George W. Wheelwright, Jr., who is now the head of the concern. The firm name at that time was George W. Wheelwright & Son. The present company was incorporated in 1880, at the time of the death of the founder. Mr. Page was vice-president and superintendent. The business of the company has increased many fold in the past twenty-five years, and the facilities correspondingly developed. In the later years Mr. Wheelwright's sons became active in the company. In twenty-five years the capacity of the plant was increased from four tons to fifty tons a day. Mr. Page had charge of the manufacturing end of the business. He died September 23, 1911. His late home on Summer street, Fitchburg, is an attractive colonial house copied from some of the old Essex county mansions of two centuries ago. Mr. Page was a Republican in politics, a member of the Loyal Legion, a director of the Rollstone National Bank, trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, director of the Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company. He was a member and for some years a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Fitchburg.

He married, June 23, 1869, Margaret Allen Brewster, born March 30, 1846, in Newburyport, died June 22, 1912, daughter of William Henry and Mary Young (Allen) Brewster, and granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Ham) Brewster (see Brewster VI). Mary Young Allen was born April 12, 1815, in Newburyport, daughter of Ephraim W. and Dorothy (Stickney) Allen, who were married in December, 1804. She was married, March 30, 1837, to William H. Brewster, of Newburyport, who was born 1812, and died 1880, not recorded in Newburyport. Henry T. and Margaret A. (Brewster)

Page had two sons: William Brewster, mentioned below, and James Currier, born June 9, 1872, died March 17, 1876.

(X) William Brewster Page, only surviving son of Henry Titcomb and Margaret Allen (Brewster) Page, was born June 8, 1870, in Fitchburg, where most of his life has been passed. He attended the local public schools, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1893. He began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Wheelwright paper mills. Later he became superintendent of the company's mill at North Leominster, after which he was made assistant treasurer and agent, which positions he holds at the present time. Mr. Page is interested in some of the leading business concerns of Fitchburg, being a director of the Fitchburg Bank & Trust Company, and the Nashua River Reservoir Company. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and of the Loyal Legion, and while not active in political affairs, is a sound Republican in principle. He is also a member of the Fay Club and the Alpine Golf Club, of Fitchburg; the Engineers' Club and the Technology Club, of Boston; the Mo-nosnock Country Club, of Leominster, and the Old Town Country Club, of Newburyport. He married, December 10, 1902, Mary H. Huse, daughter of William H. and Laura A. (Hayes) Huse, descendant of one of the original families of Newbury, Massachusetts. She died May 31, 1912.

(The Lunt Line).

(I) Henry Lunt, believed to have been a son of Henry Lunt, sailed from England, March 26, 1633, in the ship "Mary and John," of London, and settled in 1635, at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, March 21, 1638, and was one of the proprietors. He died July 10, 1662, and his widow, Anna, mar-

ried (second) Joseph Hills, previously of Malden, Massachusetts.

(II) Daniel Lunt, second child of Henry and Anna Lunt, was born May 17, 1641, in Newbury, died January 26, 1702. He married there (first) May 16, 1664, Hannah, daughter of Robert Coker; she was born January 15, 1645, died January 29, 1679. He married (second) June 24, 1679, Mary Moody, born February 28, 1664, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Pierce) Moody, and granddaughter of William and Sarah Moody, pioneer settlers of Newbury.

(III) Henry (2) Lunt, son of Daniel and Hannah (Coker) Lunt, was born June 23, 1669, in Newburyport, and died August 9, 1737. He married, January 1, 1701, Sarah Bricket, born February 3, 1677, daughter of Nathaniel Bricket. At this time there were two Henry Lunts in Newbury, both called Henry (3), and each of whom had a wife Sarah, so that it is very difficult to distinguish among their children.

(IV) Abner Lunt, son of Henry (2) and Sarah (Bricket) Lunt, was born March 31, 1706, in Newbury, and married, May 6, 1726, Hannah Stickney, baptized July 24, 1709, at Byfield church, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca (Som-erby) Stickney. Children: Hannah, born February 17, 1727; Jane, October 13, 1728; Sarah, September 14, 1730; Abner, mentioned below.

(V) Abner (2) Lunt, son of Abner (1) and Hannah (Stickney) Lunt, was born July 25, 1732, in Newbury, and died at sea at the age of fifty-five years. He married there, April 9, 1751, Miriam Coffin, born August 27, 1732, died March 7, 1787, daughter of Benjamin and Miriam (Woodman) Coffin, of Newbury (see Coffin VIII). Children: Abigail, baptized March 30, 1752, at the First Presbyterian Church, now the Old South Church at

Newburyport; Susa, August 16, 1753; Anna, December 16, 1754; Abner, born October 29, 1755; Molly, May 26, 1757; died young; Jacob, September 7, 1760; Molly, November 21, 1762; Micajah, mentioned below.

(VI) Micajah Lunt, youngest child of Abner (2) and Miriam (Coffin) Lunt, was born November 9, 1764, in Newburyport, and died there August 30, 1840, at the age of seventy-five years. He rendered a long service during the Revolution upon the sea. In 1779 he shipped on the armed vessel "Vengeance" under Captain Thomas Thomas for an expedition to the Penobscot. This vessel, with others, was burned in the river by command of the commodore, to avoid capture by the British fleet. The men escaped to the shore and made their way back on foot to their several homes. Micajah Lunt immediately reshipped on his return to Newburyport on the armed brig "Pallas," Captain William Knapp, and helped capture a British ship bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon, and was placed on board the prize under John Stone, of Newburyport, prize master. Thirty days later this vessel was taken by a British privateer schooner, and after twenty days was captured by a French seventy-four gun ship, and Lunt was liberated at Cadiz, Spain. At Cadiz he shipped on the America vessel "Count d'Estaing," commanded by Captain Proctor, of Marblehead, which was captured thirty days out by the English privateers "Viper" and "Duck," of Liverpool. Lunt was imprisoned with others on the island of St. Kitts, and after sixty days there made his escape, in company with Captain Green Pearson, of Newburyport, reaching the island of St. Eustatia, where they shipped on the armed brig "Tom," commanded by Captain John Lee, of Newburyport, bound home. When about two weeks

out they were taken by the British frigate "Guadaloupe," and conveyed to New York, where Lunt was placed on the prison ship "Hunter." He was there on the memorable dark day of May 19, 1780, was subsequently exchanged and sent to Boston, whence he returned to Newburyport. There he shipped on the privateer "Intrepid," Captain Moses Brown, which carried twenty twelve-pound guns. Proceeding to Boston, the crew was recruited to one hundred and twenty men, and the vessel cruised to L'Orient, France, where the ship was coppered and a spar deck added. Taking on board a cargo of ammunition and other munitions of war, the vessel proceeded in safety to Baltimore, where the cargo was discharged. Seaman Lunt continued on the ship until 1783, when it was sold in Cuba, and he returned to his home at Newburyport. He married (first) June 11, 1792, Sarah Giddings, born August 13, 1765, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Lord) Giddings, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Daniel Giddings, who served in the capture of Louisburg in 1744. The last named was a son of William Giddings, judge of probate of Essex county. Sarah (Giddings) Lunt died January 5, 1827, and Mr. Lunt married (second) Sarah B., daughter of Edmund Sweet, born June 13, 1793, died September 2, 1876. Children: William, born 1794, died young; Micah, April 22, 1796; William, January 1, 1798; Sarah Lord, October 6, 1800; Mary Coffin, November 9, 1802; George, March 7, 1805; Hannah Giddings, March 25, 1807; Jacob William, January 20, 1809; Susan Maria, mentioned below.

(VII) Susan Maria Lunt, fourth daughter of Micajah and Sarah (Giddings) Lunt, was born June 5, 1811, in Newburyport, and was married, December 16, 1835, to David Perkins Page, of Albany (see Page VIII).

(The Coffin Line).

In Fallaise, a town in Normandy, stands the old chateau of Courtitout, once the home of the Norman Coffins; the name is now extinct in that vicinage. The chateau is now owned by Monsieur Le Clere, who is the grandson of the last Mademoiselle Coffin, who married a Le Clere in 1796. Until her marriage the chateau had always been owned by a Coffin. (The above information came through Admiral Henry E. Coffin, of the English navy, who is the nephew of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1759, made a baronet, and granted a coat-of-arms in 1804).

The family traces its ancestry to Sir Richard Coffin, knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy to England, in the year 1066, to whom the manor of Alwington in the County of Devonshire was assigned. There are various branches of the family in County Devon. The English records show the name of Covin, whence it was changed to Cophin, and is also found as Kophin, Coffyn and Coffyne.

Before 1254 the family was flourishing at Portledge near the sea, in the parish of Alwington, five miles from Biddeford, England. For a period of two hundred years the heir always received the name of Richard and so the family was perpetuated for many generations through that name. The name was early brought to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and has been borne by many leading men. The Coffin family were not as conspicuous during the Revolution as they undoubtedly would have been if their location had been different. The island was visited by the British warships on several occasions, and the inhabitants were intimidated, and for their own safety were obliged to preserve a neutrality. The Portledge family bore these arms: Vert, five cross-cross-

lets argent, between four plates. These arms are also used by the American families.

(I) Tristram Coffin, a descendant of Sir Richard Coffin, married and lived in Brixton, County of Devonshire, England. In his will he left legacies to Anne and John, children of his son Nicholas Coffin; Richard and Joan, children of Lionel Coffin; Philip Coffin and his son, Tristram; and appointed Nicholas Coffin, of whom further, as his executor.

(II) Nicholas Coffin, son of Tristram Coffin, lived in Butler's parish, Devonshire, England, where he died in 1603. In his will, which was proved at Totnes, in Devonshire, November 3, 1603, mention is made of his wife, Joan, and five children, namely: Peter, of whom further; Nicholas, Tristram, John and Anne.

(III) Peter Coffin, eldest son of Nicholas and Joan Coffin, was born on the Coffin estate at Brixton, Devonshire, England, about 1580, and died there in 1627-28. He married Joan or Joanna Thember, and their six children were born and baptized in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire, England, in the order following: 1. Tristram, mentioned below. 2. John, born about 1607; was a soldier and died in the service from a mortal wound received in battle during the four years' siege of a fortified town during the civil war, and died within the town about 1642. 3. Joan, born in England, about 1609, probably died there. 4. Deborah, died probably in England. 5. Eunice, born in England, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony with her parents; married William Butler, and died in 1648. 6. Mary, married Alexander Adams, and had children: Mary, Susannah, John and Samuel; she died in 1677 or thereabouts. Widow Joan with her children, Tristram, Eunice and Mary; her two sons-in-law, husbands of her daughters who were married in England; her daughter-in-law, Dionis;

and five grandchildren, came to Salisbury in 1642. She died in Boston, in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years, and in the notice of her family it is quaintly stated that the Rev. Mr. Wilson "embalmed her memory."

(IV) Tristram (2) Coffin, eldest son of Peter and Joan (Thember) Coffin, was born in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire, England, probably in 1605. He was of the landed gentry of England, being heir to his father's estate in Brixton, and he was probably a churchman after the order of the time of Elizabeth. He died at his home on Nantucket Island, October 2, 1681. It is a strange fact that the christian name of the immigrant forefather of all the Coffins in America, Tristram, is repeated and multiplied in every family in every generation, while the name of the foremother, Dionis, is repeated but once in all the generations, and that was when it was given to the eldest daughter of Stephen, but when she married Jacob Norton her name appears as Dinah. It is not known on which of the early ships conveying emigrants from England to New England the Coffin family took passage, but it is generally believed that it was the same ship that brought Robert Clement, the emigrant, who owned the ships "Hector," "Griffin," "Job Clement," and "Mary Clement," and if Robert Clement, the immigrant, took passage on one of his own ships, Tristram Coffin, the immigrant, was a passenger in the same ship, and both men settled in Haverhill in 1642.

The early settlers of Salisbury, which town was established October 7, 1640, commenced a settlement at Pentucket the same year, and the Indian deed for this land was witnessed by Tristram Coffin in 1642, and in 1643 he removed to the place which was established as the town of Haverhill, Norfolk county, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He settled near Robert

Clement. Tradition has it that Tristram Coffin was the first man to plow land in the town of Haverhill, he constructing his own plow. He changed his residence to the "Rocks" in the following year, and in 1648-49 removed to Newbury where he kept an ordinary and sold wine and liquors and kept the Newbury side of Carr's Ferry. In September, 1643, his wife, Dionis, was prosecuted for selling beer for three pence per quart, while the regular price was but two pence, but she proved that she had put six bushels of malt into the hogshead while the law only required the use of four bushels, and she was discharged. He returned to Salisbury and was commissioner of the town, and while living there purchased or planned the purchase of the island of Nantucket, where he with his associates removed on account of religious persecution. At least Thomas Macy, who was the pioneer settler on Nantucket Island, "fled from the officers of the law and sold his property and home rather than submit to tyranny, which punished a man for being hospitable to strangers in the rain-storm even though the strangers be Quakers." Mr. Macy returned to Salisbury and resided there in 1664, and when he left he sold his house and lands and so the story of his fleeing from persecution would seem to be spoiled and history perhaps gives the true reason for his migration, the search for a milder climate and better opportunities for cultivating the soil.

Early in 1654 Tristram Coffin took Peter Folger, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, at the time living in Martha's Vineyard, as an interpreter of the Indian language, and proceeded to Nantucket to ascertain the "temper and disposition of the Indians and the capabilities of the island, that he might report to the citizens of Salisbury what inducements were offered emigrants." A grant

of the island had been given to Thomas Mayhew by William Earl, of Sterling, and recorded in the secretary's office of the State of New York, July 2, 1659. Thomas Mayhew deeded the island to Tristram Coffin, Richard Swain, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, William Pike, Thomas Macy, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey, John Swain, retaining an interest of one-twentieth for himself, the consideration being "£30 and two Beaver Hats, one for myself and one for my wife." Later the same parties purchased from one Wanackmamak, head Sachem of Nantucket, a large part of their lands, consideration £40. James Coffin accompanied Thomas Macy and family, Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman to the island later the same year, and they all took up their residence there. The Coffin family that settled at Nantucket included Tristram, Sr.; James, Mary, John, and Stephen, each the head of a family. Tristram Coffin was thirty-seven years old when he arrived in America, and fifty-five years old at the time of his removal to Nantucket, and during the first year of his residence he was the richest proprietor. The property of his son Peter is said soon after to have exceeded that of the original proprietor, the family together owning about one-fourth of the island and the whole of Tuckernock. On the 29th of June, 1671, Francis Lovelace, governor of New York, granted a commission to Tristram Coffin to be chief magistrate on and over the island of Nantucket and Tuckanucket (deeds III, secretary's office, Albany, New York). At the same time Thomas Mayhew was appointed the chief magistrate of Martha's Vineyard through commissions signed by Governor Lovelace, of New York, bearing date June 29, 1671, and the two chief magistrates, together with two assistants for each island, constituted a general

and a committee having relative jurisdiction over both islands. The appointment was made by Governor Francis Lovelace, of New York, and his second commission, September 16, 1677, was signed by Edward Andros, governor-general of the province of New York. Tristram, when he died, left his widow, Dionis; seven children, sixty grandchildren, and a number of great-grandchildren, and in 1728 there had been born to him one thousand five hundred and eighty-two descendants, of whom one thousand and twenty-eight were living. He married Dionis (the diminutive for Dionysia and afterwards written Dionys), daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton, England. The children were nine in number, the first five having been born in England, as follows: Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth, James, John, Deborah, Mary, John, Stephen.

(V) Tristram (3) Coffin, second son of Tristram (2) and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in 1632, in England, came to America with his parents at ten years of age, and was ancestor of all the Coffins originating from Newbury, where he died February 4, 1704. He married, March 2, 1653, in Newbury, Judith, daughter of Edmund Greenleaf, the immigrant, and widow of Henry Somerby, of Newbury. She died December 15, 1705.

(VI) Stephen Coffin, son of Tristram (3) and Judith (Greenleaf-Somerby) Coffin, was born August 18, 1665, in Newbury, where he married, October 8, 1685, Sarah, daughter of John Atkinson, of that town, born November 27, 1665.

(VII) Benjamin Coffin, son of Stephen and Sarah (Atkinson) Coffin, was born June 14, 1710, in Newbury, where he married, October 28, 1731, Miriam Woodman, born March 13, 1715, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Atkinson) Woodman.

(VIII) Miriam Coffin, daughter of Benjamin and Miriam (Woodman) Coffin,

was born August 27, 1732, in Newbury, and became the wife of Abner (2) Lunt, of that town (see Lunt V).

(The Brewster Line).

There were several immigrants of this name early in New England, the name appearing in the early records as Bruster and Breuster.

(I) John Brewster, whose parentage has not been discovered, came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after 1658 and before 1664. At a general town meeting, March 8, 1666, he subscribed eight shillings for the support of Rev. Moody's ministry, and March 17, 1671, subscribed twelve shillings. He died in 1691, leaving a will, which named wife, Mary; only son, John; and grandson, John; also six daughters: Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Jane and Rachel. In the seating of the meeting house in 1694, Widow Brewster was assigned a seat on the main floor. He married, about 1650, Mary, daughter of Roger Knight, was a freeman in 1672, and grand juryman in 1687.

(II) John (2) Brewster, son of John (1) and Mary (Knight) Brewster, was born about 1660, and lived on Portsmouth Plains. He died in 1726, and his will was in probate August 8 of that year. In 1694 he was assigned a seat in the men's gallery, and his wife in the women's gallery of the Portsmouth church. In the great massacre of June 26, 1696, at Portsmouth Plains, his house was burned, his wife was scalped, and their African slave, Dinah, was killed. He was elected selectman, March 25, 1721. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Sloper, born February 11, 1663, died February 22, 1744. She recovered from the horrible treatment of the Indians, and was afterward the mother of several children. Children: John, a tailor; Samuel, mentioned below; Joseph, cordwainer; Joshua, blacksmith; and Abigail, married Samuel White.

(III) Samuel Brewster, son of John (2) and Mary (Sloper) Brewster, was probably born before 1700, and built a house on Portsmouth Plains, in 1722. He was a tax payer in 1727, was elected selectman, March 26, 1739, and had a pew in the center of the North Church, which was occupied by the family from the erection of the building in 1712, to 1837. He married Margaret, daughter of Timothy Waterhouse, whose wife was a Miss Moses, of Portsmouth. Children: Margaret, married Mr. Furbisher, of Boston, and died soon after; Samuel, of Barrington; Moses, inherited the homestead on Portsmouth Plains; Timothy, died at the age of twenty-one years; John, went to sea and was never again heard of; Abigail, married Leader Nelson; Mary, married Samuel Winkley, of Barrington; Daniel, removed to Rochester in 1775, and twenty years later to Wolfeboro, New Hampshire; David, mentioned below; Colonel William, married Ruth Foss, and lived in Portsmouth; Paul, resided in Barrington; Margaret, married Joseph Hayes; Lydia, wife of Joseph Hicks, of Madbury.

(IV) David Brewster, sixth son of Samuel and Margaret (Waterhouse) Brewster, was born 1739, in Portsmouth. He was a joiner by trade, and in 1766 built a residence on Deer street, in the present city of Providence, where he died in 1818. He married Mary, daughter of John Gains, and had the following children, baptized at the North Church at Portsmouth: Ruth, February 12, 1764; Margaret, January 25, 1767; Samuel, mentioned below; David, September 9, 1770; George, January 31, 1773; Mark, December 4, 1774; John Gains, January 11, 1778.

(V) Samuel (2) Brewster, son of David and Mary (Gains) Brewster, was baptized December 18, 1768, in the North Church of Providence, and lived in that town. He

married Mary Ham, and had children: George Gains, Harriott, Charles Warren, John Samuel, and Willam Henry.

(VI) William Henry Brewster, youngest son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Ham) Brewster, was born 1812, and died in 1880. He was a part owner of the ship "Crown Point," which was destroyed May 13, 1863, by the Confederate cruiser "Florida," fitted out in England, and in the award of the Alabama claims commission received compensation for the loss. In association with Joseph B. Morss he purchased the Newport "Daily" and "Semi-weekly Herald," in June, 1834, and for twenty years it was published by Morss & Brewster, after which William H. Huse became a partner in the firm, and sole owner in 1856. Subsequently William H. Brewster was treasurer and business manager of the Boston "Traveler." He married, March 30, 1837, in Newburyport, Mary Young Allen, born April 12, 1815, daughter of Ephraim W. and Dorothy (Stickney) Allen. The children of William Henry and Mary Young (Allen) Brewster were: Emeline Smith, Mary Allen, Margaret Allen, mentioned below; William Henry, Jr., who died in June, 1904, in Swampscott, Massachusetts; Allen Morss, who is now living at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

(VII) Margaret Allen Brewster, daughter of William Henry and Mary Young (Allen) Brewster, was born March 30, 1846, at Newburyport, and became the wife of Henry Titcomb Page, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts (see Page IX).

**EDGERLY, Joseph Gardner,**

**Successful Educator.**

Among the representative families of New England, members of which have led useful and exemplary lives, performing the duties allotted to them faithfully and well, may be mentioned that of

Edgerly, whose ancestry dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century in this country.

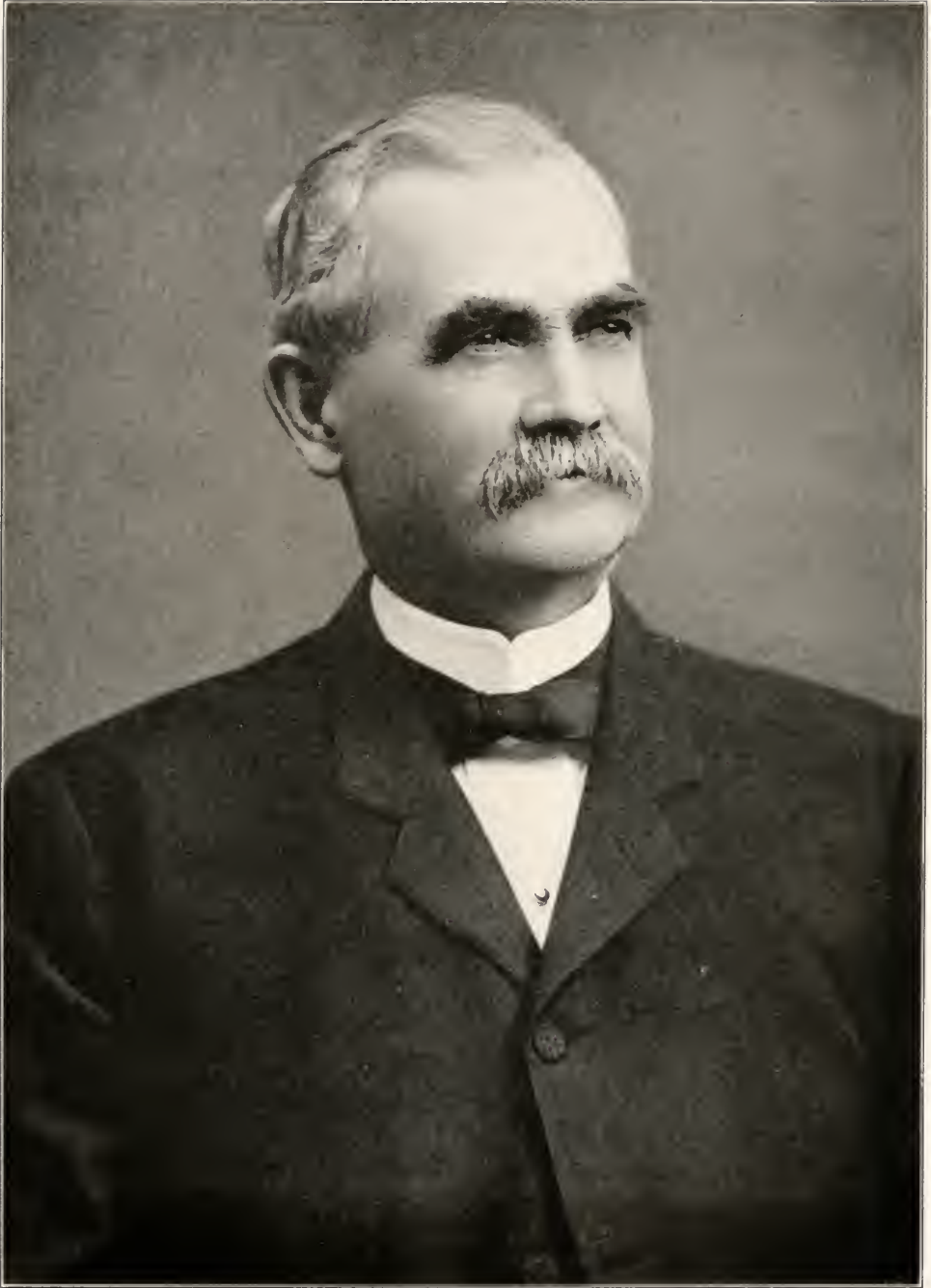
(I) Thomas Edgerly, born in England about 1644, was a resident of Oyster River Settlement, Dover, New Hampshire, in 1665, which is now the town of Durham. At the burning of the Oyster River Settlement by the Indians, the house of Thomas Edgerly was destroyed. He married, September 28, 1665, Rebecca, daughter of John and Remembrance (Ault) Hallowell, and they had children: Zachariah, killed by Indians, at Oyster River, July 18, 1694; a daughter, name lost, made prisoner by Indians on same date; Thomas, settled in Greenland in 1700; Samuel, married Elizabeth Tuttle; John, mentioned below; Joseph, married Mary Green.

(II) John Edgerly, fourth son of Thomas and Rebecca (Hallowell) Edgerly, was born 1670, at Oyster River, and lived there, dying in 1750. He was a weaver by trade, and his residence was in the present town of Madbury. He married, in 1700, Elizabeth Rawlings. Children: Elizabeth, born 1701; John, 1703; Zachariah, mentioned below; Joseph, 1706; Alice, 1708; Hannah, 1710.

(III) Zachariah Edgerly, second son of John and Elizabeth (Rawlings) Edgerly, was born 1705, in Durham, and resided in that town, where he died in 1780. He married (first) May 11, 1723, Joanna Drew, and (second) in 1759, Susanna Taylor. Children of first marriage: Ruth, born 1727; Olive, 1732; John, 1735; Daniel, 1737. Children of second marriage: Jonathan, born 1760; Susannah, 1763; Samuel, mentioned below.

(IV) Samuel Edgerly, youngest child of Zachariah and Susanna (Taylor) Edgerly, was born June 3, 1765, in Northwood, and died in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, March 31, 1854. He was a carpenter and did a large business in contract-





*Joseph L. Edgerly.*

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ing for buildings. He married Lydia S. Johnson, born August 2, 1767, in Northwood, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Roberts) Johnson, died December 4, 1822. Children: Drusilla, born November 5, 1788, married a Mr. Hill and died October 2, 1869; Elizabeth, September 26, 1790, died July 2, 1836; Samuel Johnson, mentioned below; Ruth, May 6, 1795, died April 2, 1878; Abigail, September 26, 1799, died November 19, 1839; John, May 4, 1802, died January 15, 1873; Lydia S., December 25, 1804, died August 5, 1854, married (first) a Mr. Tucker, (second) John Meader; Hannah, August 9, 1807, died April 27, 1889; Joseph G., July 15, 1811, died March 30, 1838.

(V) Samuel Johnson Edgerly, eldest son of Samuel and Lydia S. (Johnson) Edgerly, was born February 17, 1793, in Northwood, and died July 2, 1851, in Manchester, New Hampshire. In early life he was a teacher in the schools of Barnstead, New Hampshire, and was later employed as clerk in a store in that town. Subsequently he engaged in farming in that town and the adjoining town of Pittsfield, and on retiring removed to Manchester. He was a member of the Congregational church and of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was like most of his compatriots, a Democrat. With an interest in the progress of mankind, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his compatriots, and was called upon to serve as selectman in Barnstead. He married, in 1823, Eliza Bickford, born June 27, 1802, in Lee, New Hampshire, daughter of William Bickford, died June 17, 1881, in Manchester, New Hampshire. Children: Arianna, born November 29, 1824, married James A. Jordan, of Manchester, and died June 25, 1854; Andrew Jackson, born October 8, 1828, died February 26, 1890, he married (first) Ann Eliza Williams, of Mansfield, Massachusetts, and (second) Sarah C. Carr, of

Haverhill, New Hampshire, and had children: Josephine and Julien C.; Euphemia D., born August 18, 1831, died July 11, 1852; Martin Van Buren, born September 26, 1833, died March 18, 1895, he married Alvina Barney, of Grafton, New Hampshire, and they had children: Clinton J. and Mabel C.; Hannah A., born June 1, 1836, died September 13, 1909, she married Ambrose Pearson, and they had three children: Carrie, Fred Stark and Walter A.; Joseph Gardner, mentioned below; Araminta C., born July 6, 1841, unmarried; Clarence M., born September 28, 1844, married (first) S. Fannie Stone, of Manchester, and (second) Josephine A. Boshier, of Manchester, and had two children: Alice J. and Ferdinand B.; and Jacob F., born September 30, 1845, died July 20, 1846.

(VI) Joseph Gardner Edgerly, third son of Samuel Johnson and Eliza (Bickford) Edgerly, was born October 12, 1838, in Barnstead, and was six years of age when he went with his parents to Manchester, New Hampshire. Until ten years of age, he had there the educational advantages supplied by the public schools, and then entered the Amoskeag mills as bobbin boy, where he continued one year. For the succeeding seven years he alternated between farm work and study, paying his school expenses by his own labor. In 1857 he began an attendance of one year at the Manchester high school, and then engaged in teaching, alternating with farm work and study. In 1858 and 1859 he taught school in Bakersville, and was called to be principal of the grammar school at Piscataquag at the close of that period. In 1862 he was transferred to a school in Manchester. Soon he secured leave of absence in order to enter the government postal service at Fortress Monroe. This he was soon forced to abandon by impaired health, and returned to Manchester. Soon he entered the

sophomore class at Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1867. He was at once elected superintendent of the Manchester schools, and continued eight years in this position, which he resigned to become superintendent of schools at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. This position he filled thirty-nine years, making fifty-two years of continuous school work, and at the time of his retirement was dean of the Eastern States school superintendents. He has always striven to make Fitchburg schools an example for other schools, and with success, attracting the attention of educators throughout the United States and even in Europe, whence inquiries have often come concerning plans successfully worked out here. Fitchburg was the pioneer in the introduction of a part-time industrial course. While the school board usually has been equally divided as to race or religion, Mr. Edgerly was nearly always reelected unanimously, and school problems have been decided without deadlocks, proclaiming the superintendent a diplomat and gentleman of varied qualifications. As a public speaker and worker for the best interests of the community, he enjoys an enviable reputation. For thirty-one years he has been a trustee of the Wallace Library, and twenty-two years trustee of Cushing Academy, and has held all the offices in the gift of the various educational societies of the region. Upon his retirement in June, 1914, the Fitchburg Teachers Association gave him a reception, attended by school committeemen and other officials, at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Association, at which he was presented a book of congratulations and good wishes signed by every teacher of the schools and a purse of gold. Several prominent citizens, some of whom were educated under Superintendent Edgerly, made addresses, and in every way the guest of the even-

ing was impressed with the good will and affection of officials, associates and the entire community. In addressing the meeting, Mr. Edgerly said:

It would have been my personal desire to retire from this position with as little ceremony as was exhibited when I assumed the duties that have devolved upon me for nearly forty years. It should, in my opinion, be left to others to speak of what an official has accomplished or what he has failed to accomplish. It seems, however, that it has been decreed otherwise, in my case, and thus I am compelled to talk of myself and of my work—subjects whose consideration in some respects are not calculated to awaken the highest degree of enthusiasm. A condition of affairs is thus brought to my attention and in response to the kind words that have been said at this time I shall attempt to present some statements with reference to work of the past thirty-nine years and in this presentation of affairs I shall undoubtedly repeat what many of you have heard before but for this repetition I offer no excuse or apology. I cannot in justice to myself, allow the opportunity to pass without giving expression to my sense of appreciation of the support that has been given me by the members of the board who have retired from service, and also to those who at this time are active members thereof. These members have been my friends not merely in an official capacity but I desire to say from the promptings of a grateful heart that no man who ever occupied an official position has had supporters more loyal or co-workers more steadfast, in their tokens of personal friendship than I have had in the persons of many who have been associated with me in the past and others who are now laboring with me. This loyalty, this friendship has been manifested without stint at times when I was in sore need of sympathetic support and thus it is a pleasure for me in this public manner to make grateful acknowledgment thereof. These expressions savor not of eulogistic rhetoric nor of idle meaningless, flattery put forth at a time when relations are to be severed that are well nigh fraternal. Any man holding official position must expect to meet with harsh criticism and at times with fierce opposition. It has not been my lot to escape these comments or these criticisms and undoubtedly they were deserved, as no public official has the right to assume that his record does not deserve censure. Whatever may have been the record, whatever may have been the failings of the incumbent of this office,

the hearty, the unfailing support of members of former boards and of the present board has been such that the labors of the position have been thereby lightened. Thus in retiring from such a position one feels that he is withdrawing from a circle in which personal friendship is a prominent feature. My appreciation of the courteous and sympathetic expressions from the teachers was expressed in a circular letter, a copy of which I sent a few months since to each and every teacher who signed a request that I reconsider my determination to relinquish the duties of my position at the close of the present year. Such a petition signed by every teacher in the city is something of which anyone may justly feel proud and in addition to what was said in reply to that petition, I must from the promptings of a grateful heart acknowledge my high appreciation of such a testimonial. The kind and sympathetic expressions from many of the citizens of this municipality have given me cheer and encouragements, and I regret that I am unable to respond personally to each and every one of these manifest tokens of esteem. Words are inadequate for the expressions of appreciation of such tokens of friendship.

"There are billows far out on the ocean  
That never can break on the beach,  
There are waves of human emotion  
That can find no expression in speech."

Mr. Edgerly is a prominent and influential member of the Masonic organization, having been made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1861. He is also a member of Mt. Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Manchester. He was knighted in 1862, in Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester, transferring his membership to Jerusalem Commandery, of Fitchburg, being past eminent commander of the latter. He is also a member of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in which he is an officer. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in the New Hampshire Consistory. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Wildey Lodge, of Manchester,

of which he is past noble grand. Upon the organization of Apollo Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fitchburg, he affiliated with the latter, of which he was the first noble grand. He is a member of Wonolanset Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In early life Mr. Edgerly took an active interest in the temperance movement.

Mr. Edgerly married, April 10, 1877, Mary J. Graves, born February 10, 1842, in Groton, Massachusetts, daughter of John J. and Lucy (Pollard) Graves, of that town. The only child of this marriage, Louise Graves Edgerly, was born January 19, 1879, and died February 13, 1901, in Fitchburg. Mrs. Edgerly passed away in Fitchburg, May 3, 1910.

## WHITCOMB, Henry E.,

**Financier, Enterprising Citizen.**

Whitcomb is an ancient English surname. The coat-of-arms is described. Paly of six or and sable three eagles displayed countercharged. Crest: Out of ducal coronet argent a demi-eagle per pale sable and argent wings countercharged (Burke's General Armory). Motto: *Aquila non Captat Muscas*. Symon Whitcomb, of the English family, was one of the original patentees of the old Massachusetts Bay Company.

(1) John Whitcomb, the pioneer ancestor of the American family, was born in England and is believed to have been son of John and Anne (Harper) Whitcomb, of London. John Harper, father of Anne Harper, was a member of the East India Company in 1620, and it is recorded that he gave to John Whitcomb a share in Virginia. John Whitcomb settled in Dorchester as early as 1633, and joined the church there in 1635. In 1640 he

located in Scituate, Massachusetts, and in 1643 his name appeared in the list of those able to bear arms. He was a constable, and was admitted a freeman, June 3, 1652. In 1654 he removed to Lancaster, of which he was one of the founders, and he died there, September 24, 1662, aged seventy-four years. He married, in England, Frances ———. Her will was dated May 12, 1671. She died May 17, 1671. Her daughter Mary was executrix. He died intestate and his estate was divided among his heirs by agreement. Children: Catherine, married Rodolphus Ellmes, of Scituate; James, lived in Boston; John, in Lancaster; Robert, in Scituate; Jonathan, mentioned below; Mary, married John Moore; Josiah, born in 1638.

(II) Jonathan Whitcomb, son of John Whitcomb, was born in England about 1630, died about 1690. In 1655 he removed to Lancaster and, except during King Philip's War, spent the rest of his life there, sharing the homestead with his brother John until the latter died in 1683. He married, November 25, 1667, Hannah Joslin, who was killed by Indians at Lancaster, July 18, 1692. Children: Hannah, born September 17, 1668; Jonathan, mentioned below; Hannah, August 29, 1671; Abigail, May 5, 1674; Elizabeth, 1676; Katherine, 1678; Ruth, 1680; Mary, 1682; John, May 12, 1684.

(III) Jonathan (2) Whitcomb, son of Jonathan (1) Whitcomb, was born in Lancaster, February 26, 1670, and died April 10, 1715. He married (first) Mary Blood, daughter of Abraham and Mary Blood, of Lancaster. He married (second) September 4, 1710, at Concord, Deborah Scripture, of Groton. Children by first wife: Jonathan, mentioned below; Joseph; Nathaniel; Hannah; Martha, born March 18, 1701; Ephraim, April, 1702; Mary, 1704. Children by second wife: Benjamin, born December 11, 1711, at Groton; Lydia.

(IV) Jonathan (3) Whitcomb, son of Jonathan (2) Whitcomb, was born at Lancaster in 1690, and died about 1767. He resided in Littleton, where he owned lime kilns. He was at various times tanner, currier, blacksmith, shoemaker and incidentally made coffins. The dam that he built at Littleton and his limestone quarry are objects of interest to descendants. He married, May 15, 1716, Deliverance Nutting, daughter of James Nutting, and granddaughter of John Nutting, who was the pioneer of Groton. Children: Jonathan, born December 23, 1717; William, September 10, 1719; Oliver, August 21, 1721; Elizabeth, January 17, 1723-24; Tamer, March 20, 1726; Lydia, March 22, 1727-28; Job, April 16, 1730; Martha, December 25, 1732; Abner, mentioned below; Jotham, August 8, 1737.

(V) Abner Whitcomb, son of Jonathan (3) Whitcomb, was born at Littleton, February 4, 1734. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was one of the Groton minute-men who responded to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775. In 1783 he settled in Hancock, New Hampshire, his first farm there being on the plain between Bald Hill and Norway Pond, about a mile north of the pond. This farm he gave to his son John and he removed to another a mile further eastward. In 1806, however, he was living in a house that he had built on Main street. He was received in the church at Hancock by letter from the Groton church, April 1, 1787. He married (first) March 27, 1759, Sarah Jefts, born July 12, 1734. The name of his second wife is not known. He married (third) September 8, 1796, Susannah ———. He married (fourth) February 21, 1806, Abigail Boynton, who died in October, 1823, a daughter of Thomas and Alice Boynton, of Hancock. During his last years he was totally blind. He died February 13, 1821. His widow went to live with her brother,

then proprietor of the Lamb Tavern in Boston, but later returned to Hancock, where she died in 1823. Children by first wife: Abner, born at Groton, February 13, 1760; Samuel, January 30, 1763; John, August 30, 1764; Ebenezer, July 30, 1766; Oliver, June 18, 1768; Eli, February 18, 1770; Sarah, February 2, 1772; Ira, February 13, 1774; Lucy, died August 5, 1823. Children by third wife: Ira Meads; Eunice, died young. Child by fourth wife, David, mentioned below.

(VI) David Whitcomb, son of Abner Whitcomb, was born at Hancock, New Hampshire, May 30, 1808. He was bound out at the age of seven in a family where he suffered harsh treatment and at the age of nine became chore-boy in another farmer's family, riding horse to plow, driving cows to pasture, tending a distillery. He received but little schooling, only a few winter terms in the district school. At the age of eighteen he left his native town on foot and obtained employment at Gill, Massachusetts, on a farm which is the site of Moody's Mount Hermon School. There he remained until September, 1829, when broken health drove him back to Hancock. The story of excessive labor and hardship during his childhood and youth were engraved on his deeply furrowed face, but his energy was not curbed nor his ambition crushed. When his health improved, he returned to work at Gill for a few weeks. He was then of age and possessed a capital of \$450, derived partly from his father's estate, partly from a gift from an uncle and from his own savings. He went to Templeton, hoping to start in business as a tin peddler in the employ of a cousin, John Boynton, who was a tinsmith, but his mission failed. He left Gill after a few weeks, and went on foot to Northampton, where he found a place with a Mrs. Mills, caring for her horse and helping her in the kitchen for five dollars a

month. He went to Ware to seek work in the mills and found a job in the hotel of Deacon Porfer, building fires, helping in the kitchen, blacking boots and doing other chores, remaining until January, 1830, when John Boynton sent for him. He went at once by stage to Petersham, and the rest of the way on foot. On the 18th he started on his first trip with his peddler's cart. After a second trip, Boynton hired him for a year, giving him his board, one hundred dollars and a "vest" pattern. David Whitcomb demonstrated his business ability and made rapid progress. He worked for a time in the shop. Boynton admitted him to partnership in 1831, the next year, and in 1832 he took charge of a branch of the business at Leominster. The business of the branch soon exceeded that of the headquarters and within two years he was virtually the head of the business, which he extended far beyond all former records. The partnership continued for fifteen years in uninterrupted harmony. It was dissolved in 1846 when Mr. Boynton retired. In 1848 Colonel Henry S. Smith, afterward his son-in-law, was admitted to partnership, and in 1853 Mr. Whitcomb sold his interests to this partner. In twenty hard but prosperous years in the tin business Mr. Whitcomb accumulated what was at that time a handsome fortune, but he was then at the very beginning of his life work. He came to Worcester in the spring of 1854, and in January, 1855, became a partner in the firm of C. Foster & Company, hardware dealers. During the Civil War he had the courage and foresight to buy at panic prices in large quantities and the firm reaped a harvest in profits. In January, 1866, he withdrew from the firm of C. Foster & Company, which became afterward the firm of Duncan & Goodell Company, continuing as the foremost of the hardware houses of the city. He furnished the capital to

establish his son in the envelope business, and during his later years his wisdom and experience as well were devoted to the development of the envelope business.

In 1839 he joined the Trinitarian Congregational Church at Templeton and became a very earnest Christian, the chief pillar of the church. Morning and evening he maintained family worship, and he began to give to church and charities and during the forty-seven years of his life afterward his gifts never amounted to less than one hundred dollars; in two years only was the amount less than two hundred dollars; for thirty-two years the amount exceeded one thousand dollars a year and in the last seven years his annual contributions exceeded ten thousand dollars. The total of his gifts, testamentary and otherwise, exceeded \$350,000. No part of this great sum was given for selfish purposes. The largest sums were given to institutions of learning and his favorite form of gift was in scholarships. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, originally called the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science. John Boynton, his former partner, had decided to give the larger part of his fortune to promote industrial education and it was Mr. Whitcomb who persuaded him to establish the school in Worcester. Having no formulated scheme of his own, Mr. Boynton by deed of gift placed \$100,000 in the hands of Mr. Whitcomb to carry out his purposes. Mr. Whitcomb took counsel with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Sweetser, and Governor Emory Washburn, the advisor of Ichabod Washburn, who had a purpose similar to that of Mr. Boynton. Subsequently Stephen Salisbury gave his financial assistance and coöperation. In 1869 the institute was founded and as its trustee and treasurer Mr. Whitcomb continued for many years to aid and support

it. He contributed more than \$27,000 to its funds and had much to do with making it a model of its kind in a new field of educational work.

In 1883 he made a voyage to Europe for his health and was greatly benefited, but his work was nearly done. Gradually he set his house in order and prepared, as few men do, to take leave of life. He died July 8, 1887. Tributes to his memory came from men in all walks of life, from teachers, clergymen, business men and statesmen, students and laborers alike, appreciative of his useful life and noble character. Senator Hoar said: "He was one of the best types of the New England character, faithful and true and strong and wise."

He married, April 9, 1833, Margaret Cummings, born at Littleton, New Hampshire, November 1, 1808, died at Templeton, August 1, 1886 (see Cummings VII). Children: 1. Abby Boynton, born January 7, 1834, died May 7, 1898; married Colonel Henry S. Smith, of Boston. 2. Ellen Margaret, born March 31, 1841, died unmarried April 18, 1882. 3. George Henry, mentioned below.

(VII) George Henry Whitcomb, son of David Whitcomb, was born at Templeton, September 26, 1842. He came to Worcester with his father in 1853 and attended the public school on Thomas street. In 1860 he graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Amherst College from which he was graduated in 1864. He was gymnasium captain of his class and orator at commencement. On account of ill health he made a trip to Europe in a sailing vessel in the summer of 1863 and returned much improved. In 1867 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst. He was a member of the Gamma Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa. During the summer of 1864 he was employed in the hardware store of





G. Henry Whitcomb



Calvin Foster & Company, in which his father was a partner, but found the work uncongenial and made a trip through the Middle West, where, in Ohio, he investigated the manufacture of strawboard and writing paper, learned of the possibilities of making envelopes, and decided to take up that line of industry. On his return to Worcester he interested his father in the work, and the elder man invested some money in the first envelope factory established in Worcester. This was on School street, the site now occupied by the fire department, and Mr. Whitcomb had one Arnold machine, which, through the genius of two young mechanics in his employ, was developed into the present Swift envelope machine, capable of turning out 75,000 envelopes a day, counted in bunches of twenty-five and boxed ready for shipment. In a few months the School street shop was outgrown and in 1865 Mr. Whitcomb moved to Main and Walnut streets, where he remained until his father erected a new factory building on Mercantile street. At first his wife was bookkeeper and he was clerk, cutter, machine tender, packer and shipper. During the first year he lost one thousand dollars; during the second he made his living and saved one hundred dollars, and in the third year a profit of two thousand dollars. In some of his later years, when the business was most prosperous, the profits exceeded \$100,000. He has often said that it was his wife who cheered, inspired and encouraged him during the early years when progress was slow and failure threatened.

On January 1, 1866, he moved into the new building on Mercantile street, which was the first in the United States built for the exclusive manufacture of envelopes. The elder Whitcomb sold out his interest in the Calvin Foster & Company business and became associated with his son under the firm name of G. Henry

Whitcomb & Company. At first the capacity was 100,000 envelopes a day, but soon it became a million, and in five years the factory was too small for the business. In 1872 Mr. Whitcomb erected a new factory at Lincoln square and this was increased by additions built in 1878, 1886 and 1889, until it was one of the largest factory buildings in Worcester. They had one hundred thousand feet of floor space and an annual capacity of six hundred million envelopes, two million five hundred thousand straw and news board boxes, not including a vast quantity required for the product of the concern. The machines used have been built in the Whitcomb shops and all the patents owned by the company.

In 1884 the partnership was merged into a Massachusetts corporation known as the Whitcomb Envelope Company, with capital stock of \$150,000, David Whitcomb, president, G. Henry Whitcomb, treasurer and manager. After the death of David Whitcomb, M. F. Dickinson, of Boston, a college mate of G. Henry Whitcomb, was elected president. In 1894 Henry E. Whitcomb entered the business and gradually assumed the management. In 1898 the Whitcomb Envelope Company became a division of the United States Envelope Company and Mr. Whitcomb retired, though he remained vice-president and a director of the new corporation, and his son, Henry E. Whitcomb, became manager of the old plant, which has since been known as the Whitcomb Envelope Company Division.

In Mr. Whitcomb's employ more than in that of any other manufacturer, the men most prominent in the envelope industry of the present time were trained and developed. Among those who started with him as boys were James Logan, the present general manager of the United States Envelope Company; the Swift

brothers, and John S. Brigham, who were the founders of the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company; Charles W. Gray, later of the New England Envelope Company; John A. Sherman, of the Sherman Envelope Company; Charles Heywood, of the National Envelope Company; Frederick A. Bill, of the Springfield Envelope Company; Ezra Waterhouse, of the Worcester Envelope Company, and others.

Mr. Whitcomb was also interested in real estate development. His first big venture was the erection of the Cummings Block at 53-61 Main street, in the construction of which face tile was used for the first time in Worcester. He later erected the Whitcomb Building at 78-80 Front street and the Granite Block at 82-84 Front street. His residence at 51 Harvard street was the first granite dwelling house erected in Worcester. Up to within a few years of his death he was dividing his time between Worcester and the western cities, notably Seattle and Pueblo, Colorado, where he owned considerable property. Mr. Whitcomb had the ability to see values before they were expressed in edifices and other things that denote prosperity. He also developed considerable of the business property in the business center of Pueblo and Seattle. The present location of the retail center of Seattle on Upper Second avenue is due in no small measure to the construction there by Mr. Whitcomb, sometimes with the coöperation of eastern friends. Among the enterprises in Seattle in which Mr. Whitcomb was interested financially were the Lowman tract, the Capitol hill addition and extensions, the Estabrook Building, the Arcade Building, the Whitcomb Building, the Arcade Annex, the Amherst Building and the Washington Annex Hotel.

Apart from his being engaged in manufacturing and the real estate business in

Worcester, Mr. Whitcomb did not concern himself a great deal with general financial operations in that city. He was for some time a director of the old First National Bank, which with the old Central and the Quinsigamond were absorbed by the Worcester Trust Company, and a director of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company. In addition to this he was formerly president of the Worcester & Marlboro Street Railway; president of the Standard Cattle Company of Wyoming; president of the Boston Raisin Company; and a director of the following: The United States Coal and Oil Company, the Equitable Securities Company of New York, the Columbia Paper Company, the Hartford Manufacturing Company, which manufactured government stamped envelopes, and of the State Bank of St. John, Kansas.

Mr. Whitcomb was associated in the eighties with Henry D. Hyde, now deceased, Henry M. Whitney; his lifelong friend, M. F. Dickinson, his college mate, Elmer P. Howe, and Colonel Albert E. Pope, in obtaining control of the development of the land along the line of the West End Street Railway Company, in Boston, and the disposal of the holdings of the West End Land Company netted those interested a large sum of money.

Mr. Whitcomb also took a prominent part in guiding several educational institutions. In 1884 he was elected a life trustee and for several years prior to his death had been the senior member of the board of Amherst College, and served as treasurer of the college in 1897-98, and he served for many years on the finance committee, to the great gain of its endowment funds; he also acted as trustee member of the finance committee of Holyoke College, of Oberlin College, Ohio, and of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in the establishment of which his father was counselor of Mr. Boynton, and he also

helped many other schools and colleges in an advisory and financial way. He was president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Central Massachusetts; was a member of the Andover Alumni Association, serving at one time as vice-president; treasurer of the Gamma Chapter Corporation of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He held membership in the Congregational Club of Worcester, of which he was formerly president, and many years ago, when he was frequently in New York, he called at the Transportation Club, in which he retained membership up to his death.

Mr. Whitcomb was a man of very deep religious beliefs, and as in his business life, his beliefs were expressed in action. He was formerly a member of Central Congregational Church, but in 1884 he became a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, where he served as deacon for many years, also as trustee of the parish, and for many years taught a large Sunday school class. From 1890 to 1906 he was a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being chairman of the board for nine years, and during those sixteen years he rarely failed to attend the all-day meetings of the board at Boston. After the rules of the American Board relieved him from his position, he was made a member of the executive and finance committees of the American Missionary Association, the great home missionary agent of the Congregational church, and for many years regularly attended their meetings in New York City. In politics he was a Republican, but the only public office he held was that of member of the Worcester School Committee for two years. For a number of years he was vice-president of the Worcester Board of Trade.

Mr. Whitcomb married (first) October

11, 1865, Abbie Miller Estabrook, born April 8, 1842, died June 1, 1900, daughter of Francis Chaffin and Caroline (Miller) Estabrook (see Estabrook VI). He married (second) January 22, 1902, Elizabeth (Shannon) Wickware, of Seattle, Washington. Children by first wife: Francis Chaffin, born March 5, 1867, died August 12, 1867; Anne Boynton, born October 22, 1868, died March 28, 1871; Henry Estabrook, mentioned below; Margaret, born July 12, 1873, died July 12, 1873; Emma Caroline, born February 26, 1876, died May 29, 1902; David, mentioned below; Ernest Miller, mentioned below.

Mr. Whitcomb passed away at his late home, No. 51 Harvard street, Worcester, February 13, 1916, aged seventy-three years. The three sons, Henry E. Whitcomb, of Worcester, David Whitcomb, of Seattle and Ernest M. Whitcomb, of Amherst, are the executors, sole beneficiaries and trustees under the will and codicils.

(VIII) Henry Estabrook Whitcomb, son of George Henry Whitcomb, was born in Worcester, August 18, 1871. He received his education in the Worcester Academy, the Worcester High School, and Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in college, as manager of the Musical Clubs, he arranged and carried out a tour in England in the summer of 1894, taking forty students and giving concerts all over England. This was the pioneer trip of any American college musical organization in Europe. He is one of the editors of the '94 Bugle, a graduate periodical of his class, and is the permanent class secretary. In August, 1894, he entered business life at Worcester as an employee of the Whitcomb Envelope Company, and soon afterward was elected assistant treasurer and secretary of the corporation. In 1898 he became manager of the

plant, after the consolidation, the business being conducted under the name of the Whitcomb Envelope Company Division, United States Envelope Company. In March, 1903, he shared a half-interest in United States patent, No. 721,701, covering an envelope-folding device, invented by George H. Hallop. In 1909 he was treasurer of the Morgan Company, manufacturers of motor trucks. After a year and a half he left that concern and established the Greendale Lumber & Supply Company, manufacturers of wooden boxes and cases, and developed the lumber business in that section of the city of Worcester, and in 1912 he sold the business as a going concern and retired. Since September, 1909, when he resigned as division manager for the United States Envelope Company, he has devoted his time mainly to caring for his financial and real estate interests and to the business of his father's estate, the management of which devolved upon his three sons. He is secretary of the Wachusett Investment Company, president of the Estabrook Investment Company, vice-president of the Arcade Building and Realty Company. He was vice-chairman and treasurer of the Republican city committee of Worcester in 1898-1900. He is president of the Worcester High School Alumni Association, and has been successively secretary, vice-president and president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Central Massachusetts. He was a founder and one of the original board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Worcester, and an incorporator of the Worcester County Institution for Savings and of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester. Mr. Whitcomb was one of the organizers and president of the Worcester Association of Building Owners and Managers. In 1916 he took the initiative of the largest real estate owners of Worcester, representing eighteen to twenty million dollars of as-

essed property for the protection of property owners. In 1915 he was one of the prime movers in forming the Worcester Military Training School. He is an active member and for years an assessor of Plymouth Congregational Church, life member of the Young Men's Christian Association and life member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He also holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, being eligible through the services of nine ancestors, namely: Abner Whitcomb, private in Bennington, Vermont, company; Jonathan Whitcomb, private under General Prescott and fifer of the Bolton, Massachusetts, company; Lieutenant John Cummings, an active participant in the battle of Bunker Hill; Captain John Cummings, also at Bunker Hill; Daniel Estabrook, minute-man from the town of Rutland, Massachusetts; Samuel Chaffin, minute-man from Littleton, Massachusetts; Lewis Miller, minute-man from Milton, Massachusetts; David Fuller, and Captain Aaron Fuller, his son, from Dedham, Massachusetts. He is connected with the Massachusetts Chapter and Worcester Chapter of that order. He is a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester National Historical Society, Worcester Art Museum (life member), Worcester Agricultural Society, University Club of Boston, the Economic Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Tatassit Canoe Club of Worcester, the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Psi Upsilon Club of New York.

Mr. Whitcomb married, June 20, 1895, at Newton Center, Massachusetts, Gertrude Elouise Dowling, who was born at Providence, Rhode Island, December 27, 1872, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, born June 2, 1849, and Mary Hatfield (Justin) Dowling, born May 21, 1849, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of John Dow-

ling, a native of Pevensey, England, and Maria Sampson (Perkins) Dowling. Her parents were married at Philadelphia, June 28, 1870. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Friday Morning Club, Woman's Club and the Mother's Club. Children, born in Worcester: 1. Henry Dowling, born June 22, 1897; graduate of Milton Academy, 1914, student in Amherst College, class of 1919; was leader of the Academy Glee Club, member of the Mandolin Club and was manager of the Hockey Team in 1914; member of the College Orchestra, and played on the Amherst Freshmen football team. 2. Douglas, born January 18, 1899; student in Milton Academy, class of 1917. 3. George Francis, born August 24, 1900; student in Worcester Academy, class of 1919. Each of the three sons are members of Washington Guard, Sons of the American Revolution.

(VIII) David Whitcomb, son of George Henry Whitcomb, was born in Worcester, January 22, 1879. After graduating from the English High School in his native city, he attended the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for one year, then entered Amherst College in advanced standing and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts (cum laude) in 1900. He was one of the commencement speakers. While in college he was on the editorial board of the "Amherst Student." He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa. From 1900 to 1902 he was with Silver, Burdett & Company of New York in the editorial department. From 1902 to 1904 he was a student in Harvard Law School, and in 1904-05 in George Washington University, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1905, and in the same year he received the degree of Master of Arts at Amherst. He is a member of the bar in Massachusetts,

New York and the State of Washington. From 1905 to 1909 he practiced law in New York City, making his home at Stamford, Connecticut, where he had a stock farm. Since then he has made his home in Seattle, Washington, and has followed his profession. He is a partner in the law firm of Beebe & Whitcomb. He is president of the Arcade Building and Realty Company, vice-president of the Seattle Building Owners and Managers Association, and of the Title Trust Company, director of the National City Bank, the Estabrook Investment Company, and various other corporations. He is a member of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, and chairman of the Income Tax Committee. He is a member and one of the founders of the College Club and of the College Club Outing Association of Seattle, member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, the College Club, the Rainier Club, the Golf Club, the Yacht Club, the Automobile Club, and the Commercial Club of Seattle. He is keenly interested in the subject of good roads and public improvements in Seattle and vicinity, and is active in the Pacific Highway Association and the Chamber of Commerce. From time to time he has delivered illustrated lectures on the Columbia Highway, the fauna and flora of Washington and kindred subjects. He is president and treasurer of Woodway Park Corporation, which is developing a magnificent tract on Puget Sound. He is president of the Amherst Alumni Association of Puget Sound, and is treasurer of the Psi Upsilon Club of Seattle. For three years he has been a trustee of Pilgrim Congregational Church, and he is also a trustee of the Washington Congregational Conference and overseer of Whitman College of Walla Walla. While in New York he was a member of the

Seventh Regiment. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle.

Mr. Whitcomb married, September 13, 1911, Mildred Osgood, who was born June 20, 1884, daughter of Benjamin F. and Arabella (Quimby) Osgood. Her father is a retired manufacturing jeweler of Boston. Mrs. Whitcomb is a member of the Sunset Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution and various other clubs and social organizations, and is active in social and church work.

(VIII) Ernest Miller Whitcomb, son of George Henry Whitcomb, was born in Worcester, February 28, 1882. He is a graduate of the Worcester Classical High School and of Amherst College, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1904, and Master of Arts, 1907. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1904 he attended the University of Jena, Germany. The following six years he was engaged in the commercial paper and banking business in Boston, Chicago and New York. He is treasurer of the Alumni Council of Amherst College. Since 1910 he has resided at Amherst, Massachusetts. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Amherst, trustee of the Amherst Savings Bank, treasurer of the Arcade Building and Realty Company, and director of the Contoocook Mills Corporation and the United States Envelope Company. He has taken an active part in public affairs, and is a member of the Republican town committee. He has served in the militia in two states, in the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and in Squadron A, National Guard, New York. He attends the Episcopal church and is vestryman of Grace Church, Amherst. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, the University Club of Chi-

cago, the Bankers Club of America, and the Laurentian Club of Canada.

Mr. Whitcomb married, April 21, 1909, Anna Gauntlett, who was born October 20, 1880, daughter of John C. and Mary Celestia (McGraw) Gauntlett, of Ithaca, New York.

(The Cummings Line).

(I) Isaac Cummings, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1601, and died in 1677. In 1639 he owned land in Ipswich, but settled in Topsfield. He held various town offices there. He married and had children: Isaac, Elizabeth, John, Ann.

(II) John Cummings, son of Isaac Cummings, died December 3, 1700. He removed from Topsfield to Dunstable about 1680 and was selectman in 1682. He married Sarah, daughter of Ensign Thomas and Alice (French) Howlett, of Ipswich. His wife died December 7, 1700. Children: John, Thomas, Nathaniel, Sarah, Abraham, Isaac, Ebenezer, William, Eleazer, Benjamin, Samuel.

(III) John (2) Cummings, son of John (1) Cummings, was born in Boxford, 1657. He lived at Dunstable. He married, September 13, 1680, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Brackett) Kinsley. His wife was killed by Indians, July 3, 1706, and he was wounded at the same time, but escaped. Children: John, Samuel, Ebenezer, Anna, Lydia, William.

(IV) Deacon John (3) Cummings, son of John (2) Cummings, was born July 7, 1682, and died April 27, 1759. He was first deacon of the church at Westford; moderator of the first town meeting and selectman. In 1736 he was town clerk. He married, October 3, 1705, Elizabeth, daughter of Pelatiah and Ruth Adams, of Chelmsford, born April 26, 1680, died April 30, 1759. Children: Elizabeth,



Mary, John, William, Thomas, Abigail, Ephraim, Bridget.

(V) Lieutenant John (4) Cummings, son of Deacon John (3) Cummings, was born June 1, 1720. He settled in Groton and served in the French and Indian War and later in the Revolution. He removed to Hancock, New Hampshire, and was one of the founders of the church there. He married, January 29, 1736, Sarah, daughter of Eleazer and Mary Lawrence, of Littleton. Children: John, Eleazer, Sarah, Peter, Mitty, Reuben, Sybil. He died September 20, 1789, and his wife died October 3, 1799.

(VI) Captain John (5) Cummings, son of Lieutenant John (4) Cummings, was born at Groton, March 16, 1737. He settled in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he lived until June, 1779, when he was in Hancock. He was ensign of Captain Dow's company, Colonel Prescott's regiment, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was afterward a captain. He married, August 6, 1761, Rebecca, daughter of Peter Reed, of Littleton. He died October 5, 1805, and his widow died October 28, 1807. Children: Peter, Rebecca, Sarah, John, Rebecca, Abigail, Asahel, Henry, Benajah, Betty, Adams, Polly.

(VII) Asahel Cummings, son of Captain John (5) Cummings, was born in Hollis, January 13, 1777. He was a carpenter, living in Hancock. He married (first) March 3, 1801, Polly, daughter of David and Margaret (Mitchell) Ames, born February 12, 1783, died November 11, 1853. He married (second) September 19, 1854, Dolly (Flint) Ware, born September 20, 1794, at Malden, Massachusetts. He died in Hancock, December 29, 1864; his wife, December 11, 1873. Children: Reed, born November 14, 1801; David, February 7, 1804; Mary, August 20, 1806; Margaret, November 1, 1808, married David Whit-

comb (see Whitcomb VI); John, June 13, 1811; Jane, November 4, 1812; Asahel Ames, October 11, 1823; Benjamin Franklin, May 14, 1827.

(The Estabrook Line).

(I) Rev. Joseph Estabrook, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Enfield, England. He graduated from Harvard College in 1664; was colleague of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, minister of Concord, and from 1696 to 1711 was minister at Concord. He was admitted freeman, May 3, 1665. His election sermon in 1705 was published. The "Boston News Letter" said of him: "Eminent for his skill in the Hebrew language and a most orthodox, learned and worthy divine, of excellent principles in religion, indefatigable laborious in the ministry and of holy life and conversation." His brother Thomas lived at Concord and Swansea. He married, May 20, 1668, Mary, daughter of Captain Hugh and Esther Mason. She was born December 16, 1640. Children: Joseph, born May 6, 1669; Benjamin, February 24, 1670-71; Mary, October 28, 1672; Rev. Samuel, June 7, 1674; Daniel, mentioned below; Ann, December 30, 1677.

(II) Daniel Estabrook, son of Rev. Joseph Estabrook, was born February 10, 1676, and died January 7, 1735. He lived at Lexington and Weston and in Sudbury, where he bought land in 1704. He married Abigail Flint, born January 11, 1675, died November, 1770, daughter of John and Mary (Oakes) Flint. Children: Abigail, born September 25, 1702; Daniel, mentioned below; Benjamin, May 7, 1708; Samuel, August 18, 1710; Mary, November 2, 1712; Anne, November 13, 1714.

(III) Cornet Daniel (2) Estabrook, son of Daniel (1) Estabrook, was born at Sudbury, June 14, 1705, and died at Rutland, August 21, 1799. He lived in Rut-

land from 1710 until he died. His wife Hannah was born in 1713, died August 5, 1775. Children, born at Rutland: Daniel, born July 26, 1737; Thaddeus, May 22, 1739; Hannah, June 22, 1741; Daniel, mentioned below; Abigail, February 19, 1745; Thaddeus, March 24, 1747-48; Benjamin, May 4, 1750; John, March 22, 1752; Anne, December 30, 1754; Elizabeth, 1758.

(IV) Daniel (3) Estabrook, son of Cornet Daniel (2) Estabrook, was born in 1743, and died at Rutland, August 21, 1797. He was a sergeant in Captain David Bent's company, Colonel Nathan Sparhawk's regiment on the Bennington Alarm in 1777, marching from Rutland. He married, April 16, 1766, Persis Newton, who died December 25, 1828, aged eighty-six years, daughter of Hezekiah Newton, of Paxton. Children, born at Rutland: Daniel, born November 15, 1767; Jedediah, mentioned below; Jonah, January 25, 1770; Samuel, August 11, 1772; Silas, June 26, 1774; Persis and Sophia, September 26, 1776; Samuel, June 16, 1779.

(V) Jedediah Estabrook, son of Daniel (3) Estabrook, was born December 17, 1768, at Rutland, died February 15, 1845. He married (first) April 18, 1792, Elizabeth Chaffin, born December 17, 1770, died July 18, 1823. He married (second) December 23, 1824, Nabby Read, widow. Children by first wife, born at Rutland: Artemas, born December 14, 1792; Dr. George, August 26, 1795; Charles, June 20, 1796; Warren, April 18, 1798; Francis Chaffin, mentioned below; Joel, July 8, 1805; Elizabeth M., September 15, 1807; Persis Louisa, May 4, 1810.

(VI) Francis Chaffin Estabrook, son of Jedediah Estabrook, was born at Rutland, February 25, 1800, died at Dayton, Ohio, July 12, 1871. He married, at Northboro, October 11, 1837, Caroline Miller, born at Mendon, February 20,

1808, died at Dayton, January 9, 1851. Children, born at Dayton: Hattie C., born March 25, 1839, married, March 10, 1864, David W. Chancellor; Abbie Miller, April 8, 1842, married, October 11, 1865, George Henry Whitcomb (see Whitcomb VII); Emma Caroline, July 26, 1847, married, October 19, 1871, Will T. Brown, of Worcester.

## WHITCOMB, Alonzo Wilton,

### Prominent Business Man.

Josiah Whitcomb, son of John Whitcomb (q. v.), was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1638. He went to Lancaster with his father and made his home in what is now Bolton. During Queen Anne's War his house was a garrison for refuge from Indian attacks, and he was the commander. In 1705 he was selectman of Lancaster, and in 1708 with twenty-nine others he signed the church covenant. In 1710 he was deputy to the General Court. He died April 12, 1718, and in his will dated March 20, 1718, left to his children land in Littleton. His gravestone may be seen in the old burying ground at Bolton. He married, January 4, 1664, at Lancaster, Rebecca Waters, daughter of Lawrence and Ann (Linton) Waters. She was born in February, 1640, died in 1726. Children: Josiah, born November 12, 1665, died same day; Josiah, January 7, 1667; David, mentioned below; Rebecca, November 12, 1671; Joanna, March 8, 1674; Hezekiah, September 14, 1681; Deborah, December 26, 1683; Damaris, Mary, Abigail, March 13, 1687-88; Eunice.

(III) David Whitcomb, son of Josiah Whitcomb, was born February 20, 1668. He married, May 31, 1700, in Concord, Mary (Hayward) Fairbanks, widow of Jonathan Fairbanks, who was killed by Indians at Lancaster, September 4, 1697.

She was taken captive at the time her first husband was killed and carried to Canada, returning on the province galley from Casco Bay, January 17, 1699. While with the Indians she acquired a knowledge of medicinal herbs and afterward dispensed medicines and was called "doctress." David's home was in the southeastern part of Bolton and he kept a tavern. He died intestate, April 11, 1730, and his wife, Mary, January 5, 1734, aged seventy-six years. Children: David, Jonathan, Joseph, Rebecca, baptized 1708; Benjamin, 1710; Simon, baptized March 7, 1713-14.

(IV) Joseph Whitcomb, son of David Whitcomb, was born at Lancaster. He married, January 20, 1725, Damaris Priest, daughter of John and Anna (Houghton) Priest. About 1760 they removed to West Swanzey, New Hampshire, where he built a saw mill and grist mill on the water privilege where the Stratton mills are now located. He became the owner of large tracts of land. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, being lieutenant of Company Four, under Captain John Warner and Colonel Samuel Willard in the Louisburg expedition; also lieutenant in the Crown Point expedition in 1755 and captain in Colonel Timothy Ruggles' regiment in 1758. His five sons were prominent in the Revolution, one being a general, two colonels and another lieutenant. He died in November, 1792, at Swanzey. Children: Abigail, born April 13, 1726; Elizabeth, December 3, 1728; Joseph, March 15, 1731-32, lieutenant at Ticonderoga; Benjamin, September 1, 1735, died young; Damaris, January 7, 1737, died young; Benjamin, September 29, 1738; Jonathan Priest, mentioned below; Elisha, October 18, 1742, major; Elizabeth, twin of Elisha; Damaris, May 21, 1746; Philemon, October 29, 1748, general; Abijah, June 25 or 27, 1751.

(V) Jonathan Priest Whitcomb, son of Joseph Whitcomb, was born January 14, 1740, at Leominster. He married, September 5, 1764, Dorothy Carter, born March 9, 1746, died October 22, 1827. They settled at Swanzey where he kept the first tavern and the first general store. He served in the Revolution for eight months and a half at the siege of Boston in 1775. He was captain of the largest company in Colonel James Reid's regiment at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and at Bunker Hill, June 17. His company encamped on Winter Hill. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel. Colonel and Mrs. Whitcomb used to make horseback trips to Boston and on one occasion brought home some lilacs, the first they ever saw, and planted them on the homestead in Swanzey. He died June 13, 1792, and the survivors of his regiment attended the funeral. Children: Dorothy, born May 23, 1765; Jonathan, September 20, 1766; John, March 22, 1768; Nathan, mentioned below; John, March 9, 1772; Ephraim, June 4 or 9, 1774; Damaris, April 29, 1777; Anna, April 9, 1779; Ephraim, February 26, 1782; Salome, March 3, 1784, died young; Salome, April 25, 1786.

(VI) Nathan Whitcomb, son of Jonathan Priest Whitcomb, was born May 14, 1770, in Swanzey where his life was spent. He married, October 23, 1791, Penelope White, born 1771, died March 15, 1850. Children: Leonard, born January 26, 1793; Carter, mentioned below; Otis, September, 1796, who, with Joshua Halbrook, formed the inspiration for the original "Joshua Whitcomb" in Denman Thompson's famous play; Nathan, died in Fitchburg; Alva, born 1800; Lyman, April 22, 1804; Eliza; son, died March 9, 1812, aged two years; two children died in infancy.

(VII) Carter Whitcomb, son of Nathan Whitcomb, was born at Swanzey,

February 9, 1794. He married, December 26, 1815, Lucy Baker, born February 4, 1794, died October 3, 1890, daughter of Jonidab Baker, of Marlborough, New Hampshire. He was a merchant and manufacturer of woolen goods from 1815 to 1837 at Saxton's River, Vermont, in partnership with Clement Godfrey. He took an active part in town affairs and was colonel of a Vermont regiment. In 1837 he returned to Swanzey and spent the remainder of his days there on his farm. Children, except the youngest, born at Saxton's River: Alonzo, mentioned below; Carter, born May 27, 1820, a partner of his brother Alonzo until 1871; died in Worcester, December 1, 1880; Jonidab Baker, October 2, 1823, died January 22, 1890; Byron, April 17, 1826; Clement Godfrey, December 12, 1828, died April 1, 1893; Lucy Jane, May 9, 1834, married George Carpenter; Henry Homer, May 13, 1837, died September 12, 1899.

(VIII) Alonzo Whitcomb, son of Carter Whitcomb, was born at Saxton's River, Vermont, April 30, 1818. He was clerk in his father's store until 1837 and afterward salesman for David Buffum at Walpole, New Hampshire. He came to Worcester in 1845 and found employment in the machine shop of S. C. Coombs & Company. In 1849, in partnership with his brother Carter, he purchased the copying-press business of George C. Taft, then located in the Howe & Goddard shop, Union street. In a few years the business of C. Whitcomb & Company outgrew these quarters and was moved to the Merrifield building at the corner of Exchange and Union streets, where it remained until the building was destroyed by fire in 1854. The firm had temporary quarters in the Junction shop, returning finally to the new Merrifield building at the corner of Exchange and Cypress streets. In addi-

tion to the original business the firm engaged in the manufacture of metal-working machine tools. In 1870 Carter Whitcomb retired from the firm and the name became the Whitcomb Manufacturing Company. In 1872 the business was moved to the Estabrook shop at the Junction and in 1877 to the Rice & Griffin shop on Gold street. Here he suffered another disastrous fire, having a loss of \$45,000 and but \$5,000 insurance, but he continued the business without interruption. In 1892 he built the shop at the corner of Sargent and Gold streets. From 1866 to 1881 he was a partner in the firm of Rice & Whitcomb with Augustus Rice in the business established by Timothy F. Taft, manufacturing metal shears and presses. Upon the retirement of Mr. Rice, Mr. Whitcomb united the two concerns and became sole owner of both. He was also a partner in the Kabley Foundry in partnership with Frederick E. Reed and Arnold Kabley. When that business was incorporated he became its treasurer. The foundry was at No. 50 Gold street. He continued in active business to the end of his life and was at his office daily until within a few months of his death. He died March 28, 1900, at the age of eighty-two years. He owned the old Governor John Davis house on Lincoln street, now occupied by his son Alonzo. Dickens, Thackeray and many other famous men have been guests in this house, which is one of the most interesting historically in the city.

He married, December 14, 1857, Sybell (Heald) Clary, who was born at Troy, Maine, October 17, 1820, and died January 16, 1906, at Worcester. (See Heald). Children of Alonzo and Sybell Whitcomb: 1. Lucy Stella, born February 3, 1859; married, April 12, 1898, John Franklin Browning, of Salem, Massachusetts; children—Whitcomb Brown-

ing, born May 13, 1899; John Franklin Browning, Jr., September 12, 1900; Elizabeth Browning, October 21, 1902. 2. Camilla Gertrude, born July 24, 1860; resides in the house built by her father in 1860 and occupied by his family since that time, No. 35 Oxford street, Worcester; she is a communicant of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church and is active in social and charitable work, an earnest supporter of the equal suffrage movement. 3. Alonzo Wilton, mentioned below.

(IX) Alonzo Wilton Whitcomb, son of Alonzo Whitcomb, was born in Worcester, April 11, 1862. He graduated from the Worcester High School in 1880 and from Amherst College in 1884. He became associated in business with his father and for many years was in partnership and shared in the management of the business. When his father died the business was incorporated with his mother, Sybell H. Whitcomb, president, and her brother, Samuel H. Clary, clerk, Mr. Whitcomb being treasurer and manager. The stock of Mr. Reed and Mr. Kabley was purchased and the same officers chosen for the Kabley corporation. In 1905 a further consolidation took place, the Whitcomb companies and the P. Blaisdell Machine Company uniting in a new corporation known as the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Company with a capitalization of \$200,000, of which Mr. Whitcomb was president; Charles E. Hildreth, vice-president and treasurer; William A. Blaisdell, Samuel H. Clary and Camilla G. Whitcomb, directors. This company made a specialty of metal planers, engine lathes and upright drills. Its business extended constantly and was highly profitable. For further history of the company see sketch of Charles E. Hildreth in this work. Mr. Whitcomb sold his interests in the company in October, 1915, and immediately started in

business again under the name of the Worcester Lathe Company in the W. H. Robinson building at No. 68 Prescott street, beginning the manufacture of lathes, November 15, 1915.

Mr. Whitcomb is a member of Quinsigamond Lodge of Free Masons, and of the Commonwealth and Country clubs. He has been a trustee of the Worcester County Mechanics Association and member of the executive council of the Worcester Metal Trades Association. He was formerly a member of the Worcester Board of Trade and its successor, the Chamber of Commerce.

He married, April 4, 1894, Gertrude Coffey, born in Worcester, April 11, 1871. Children, born in Worcester: Dorothy, born January 2, 1895; Preston, May 30, 1897; Wilton Alonzo, April 4, 1900.

(The Heald Line).

(I) John Heald, the immigrant ancestor, came from Berwick in County Northumberland, England, and settled in 1635 in Concord, Massachusetts, being one of the first twelve settlers. He died there May 24, 1662. He married in England Dorothy ———. Children: John; Dorcas, born March 22, 1645; Gershom, January 23, 1647; Dorothy, September 16, 1649; Dorcas, March 10, 1650; Israel, July 30, 1660.

(II) John (2) Heald, son of John (1) Heald, married Sarah Dane, daughter of Thomas Dane, one of the first settlers of Concord, June 10, 1661. He died June 17, 1689. She died July 22, 1689. Children: Elizabeth, born April 15, 1664; John, mentioned below; Gershom, March 1, 1668; Sarah, December 18, 1670; Hannah, October 10, 1679.

(III) John (3) Heald, son of John (2) Heald, was born September 19, 1666, died November 25, 1721; married, December 18, 1690, Mary Chandler. Children: John, born August 18, 1693; Timothy,

mentioned below; Josiah, February 28, 1698-99; Elizabeth, December 12, 1701; Samuel, May 4, 1705; Amos, May 23, 1708; Ephraim, February 19, 1710; Dorcas, August 22, 1713; Eunice, 1715.

(IV) Timothy Heald, son of John (3) Heald, was born June 7, 1696, died March 28, 1736. He was one of the original proprietors of Townsend, Massachusetts. He married Hannah ———. Children: Timothy, mentioned below; Simon, born March 7, 1725; Stephen, April 1, 1727; Thomas, July 18, 1729; Josiah, Ebenezer, Hannah.

(V) Timothy (2) Heald, son of Timothy (1) Heald, was born October 14, 1723, in Concord. He settled in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, where he was clerk of the proprietors. About 1770 he settled in Winslow, Maine, where he was moderator of the first town meeting, May 23, 1771, and on the first board of selectmen. He was on the committee of safety during the Revolution. He built the first mills at Norridgewock, Maine. He married, in 1748, Elizabeth Stevens. Children: Timothy, born 1749; John, mentioned below; Sybel, 1755; Jonas, 1757; Josiah, 1759; Thomas, Ebenezer, Betsey.

(VI) John (4) Heald, son of Timothy (2) Heald, was born in New Ipswich, in 1751, and moved with his father to Winslow. About 1778 he settled in Norridgewock, Maine. He married Rebecca Willis Heywood, of Winslow, daughter of Zimri, granddaughter of Nathan and Esther (Willis) Heywood and a direct descendant of John Heywood or Hayward, a pioneer in Concord. Zimri Heywood married, June 5, 1756, Jane Foster, daughter of Deacon Moses Foster, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. Zimri Heywood moved from Ashburnham to Winslow about 1771; was representative to the General Court from Winslow; a prominent citizen both in Ashburnham and Winslow. John Heald was constable

and collector of Norridgewock in 1788; selectman and assessor in 1789-90; in the service of the government a few months in 1777. Children of John Heald: 1. John, born 1777, died in Ohio. 2. Jonas, of Plymouth, Maine, married Hannah McKenney. 3. Rebecca, born 1780, married Timothy McKenney, moved to Mercer, New York. 4. Nathan, born 1783, married Anna Martin, lived at Palmyra, Maine. 5. William, born 1786, soldier in War of 1812, settled near Vandalia, Illinois. 6. Samuel, mentioned below. 7. Arba, settled in Indiana.

(VII) Samuel Heald, son of John (4) Heald, was born March 16, 1790. About 1808 he located at Sebeccook, now Pittsfield, Maine. He was commissioned captain in the Maine militia, June 14, 1821. He was commissioned postmaster of Joy, Maine, April 30, 1822, and held that office until 1846. He was justice of the peace from about 1822 to the end of his life; also commissioner to qualify public officers; member of the House of Representatives of Maine in 1855. He held various other positions of trust and honor, was an excellent citizen and a highly respected and worthy man. He died at Troy, May 17, 1864. In 1816 he and his family located in Joy, now Troy, Maine. He married Mary Carll, of Waterborough, Maine, daughter of John and Mary (Morrill) Carll. Her father was born in 1759, died September, 1833; her mother born in 1759, died December 14, 1841. Children of Samuel Heald: 1. Sarah J., born July 15, 1812; married, March, 1833, Increase Sumner Johnson; she died at Los Angeles, California, June 27, 1892. 2. Peter, born in July, 1815, died at Troy, March 9, 1896; married (first) Celinda Haskell; married (second) Lydia Pinkham, of Harpswell, Maine. 3. Sybell, mentioned below. 4. Mary, born 1825; married Charles A. Vickery, of Portland, Maine; children—Minnie E.

Vickery; Lucia F. Vickery, M. D., Jamaica Plain, Boston; Charles H. Vickery, Fitchburg, married Minnie Wallace and has one child, Helen Vickery; Augusta Vickery, died young.

(VIII) Sybell Heald, daughter of Samuel Heald, was born October 17, 1820. She married (first) February 2, 1842, John Clary, of Jackson, Maine, son of Daniel and Persis (Morse) Clary. He died in California, October 5, 1852, and she married (second) December 14, 1857, Alonzo Whitcomb. Children by first marriage: 1. Abby Annette Clary, born at Troy, January 10, 1843, died April 3, 1848. 2. John Everard Clary, born at Troy, November 16, 1845, died March 27, 1848. 3. Agnes Sybell Clary, born December 6, 1846, died May 5, 1903, at Worcester. 4. Mary Ella Clary, born March 15, 1848, died April 4, 1875; married Edmund W. Bagley and had one son, John Luther Bagley, born September 12, 1874. 5. Albert E. Clary, born March 15, 1848, died May 14, 1910; lawyer in Boston; judge of the East Boston District Court from February, 1886, until he died; married, April 14, 1881, Rosalia L. Dunn, daughter of Alanson and Hannah (Townsend) Dunn, of Saco, Maine. 6. Samuel Heald Clary, born June 9, 1851, at Lincoln, Maine; treasurer of the Worcester Trust Company; married Ellen Olive Thayer; children—Ernest Thayer Clary, born March 1, 1887, graduate of Harvard, now with the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Company; Eleanor Clary, August 2, 1892, graduate of Vassar, 1914 (Bachelor of Arts), a graduate student at Radcliffe College.

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**LANGLOIS, Joseph A.,**

**Prominent Physician.**

Dr. Joseph Augustin Langlois, of Pittsfield, was born March 23, 1842, in La Bruere, Lotbiniere, near Quebec, Canada,

a grandson of Joseph Langlois, who came from France to Canada and settled on a farm there. Augustin Langlois, son of Joseph Langlois, was born there, and passed his active life in farming, is still living at the age of ninety-one years. His wife, Catherine (Labray) Langlois, died in 1887. Of their thirteen children, only three are now living, namely: Joseph A., Antonio and Charles. The last named is a priest in charge of a parish at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Joseph A. Langlois spent his early years on the paternal farm, participating in its labors and building up a fine physique, at the same time pursuing knowledge, for which he had a keen desire. After a classical course at the Quebec College he entered the Laval University, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, March 11, 1879, and at once began the practice of his profession at Magog (Stanstead), Canada, where he met with success and developed his abilities. In 1887 he settled at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he has since grown into a very large practice. He was the second of his nationality to locate here in professional work, and the first physician now in practice here. From the first he enjoyed a large practice among his compatriots, and in time came to be recognized as a practitioner of skill and high character. For many years he has occupied a leading position in his chosen profession, and is honored and esteemed by all classes of people in Berkshire county. His eldest son has tried to follow in his footsteps, and both are respected and appreciated as among the leading citizens and practitioners. Dr. Langlois is a friend and supporter of every movement calculated to benefit the community and takes a keen interest in the progress of his adopted country. Politically, he acts with the Democratic party. For three

years he served the city as a member of the Board of Health. He is a member of the American Saint Jean Batiste Society, and of several clubs, and has reared a fine family of children, an honor to the city. He married, May 25, 1885, in Magog, Mary Derex, born February 3, 1863, in Bolton, Quebec, died November 3, 1912, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Her father was a tailor in Boston at the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States, and enlisted in the Union army, serving until his death on the field. Mrs. Langlois lived in Bolton till twenty years of age, was later for some time in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, whence she came to Pittsfield. She was greatly interested in church and charity work, was first vice-president of the Pittsfield Day Nursery, treasurer of the Helping Hand Society of Notre Dame Church, and secretary and treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Jean Batiste Society. She was a good mother, a true friend and noble character in every way, widely known and respected, through her good works. Of her seven children, six are living, namely: Anna; Charles, a physician of Pittsfield; Theresa, Napoleon, Ruth and Alice, all graduates of high school and residing with their father. Both the sons graduated at a convent school in Quebec, and the elder graduated also at Sherbrooke College and in 1911 at Bellevue Medical College, New York City. He is now in active practice in association with his father in Pittsfield.

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#### WILDER, Solon,

##### **Active in Community Affairs.**

The Wilders constitute a lineage well endowed with the qualities and faculties that are always essential to moral and intellectual achievement. It is not quite four centuries since a king of England

conferred on their ancestral representative the distinction which has entitled his descendants to be enrolled among the landed gentry of Great Britain. Their career, at once modest and honorable, has shown that it was guerdon not ill bestowed. Those of the name and race who live in this country have abundant reason to boast of their kindred and ancestry beyond the Atlantic. Nor here in America, under Republican institutions, has there been any essential change of character. There is no doubt that the inciting cause was religion which led Martha Wilder and her children to emigrate to the colony of Massachusetts Bay. They firmly and inflexibly maintained that iron-side orthodoxy peculiar to the seventeenth century, and their descendants have a full measure of their peculiar characteristics. The great body of them have been influential members of society, not often aspiring to lead, but not willing to follow a leader blindly. They have displayed from the first all the nobler characteristics of their ancestors, punctuality in the fulfilling of engagements, strict veneration for truth, patient industry, inflexible tenacity, and other kindred qualities.

(I) The first Wilder known in history is Nicholas Wilder, a military chieftain in the army of the Earl of Richmond, at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. The name is German and would indicate that Nicholas was one of those who came with the Earl of France, and landed at Milford Haven, April 15, 1497. Henry VII. gave Nicholas Wilder, as a token of favor, a landed estate and a coat-of-arms, and that estate is still held by his heirs. From the son of Nicholas Wilder until 1777 they were born at Shiplake, which seems to have been the family residence. Of Nicholas Wilder we do not know the time of his birth or death. He had one son.



(II) John Wilder, son of Nicholas Wilder, was in possession of the ancestral estate by entail in 1525. His wife's name was Agnes, and they had a son, John Wilder, Esq., and a daughter, Agnes, who died in 1580.

(III) John (2) Wilder, son of John (1) and Agnes Wilder, married Alice Keats, daughter and heiress of Thomas Keats, Esq., of Sulham House, by whom he had four sons: John, Nicholas, William, and Thomas. Thus far we have no dates of births and deaths. In 1582 John gave by deed of entail the Sulham House, of which his wife was heir, to William, their third son, probably as a part of an arrangement by which Thomas, the fourth son, was to become the proprietor of the entailed estate. By the will of John, made October, 1588, and proved by his widow Alice, and executors, the following November, John and Thomas were both provided for, and a deed of conveyance was also made to Thomas. We do not know by what power the third son came to be made heir instead of the eldest, yet it was done in this case, and the family residence, Shiplake, which was not a part of the entailed estate, was probably conveyed by deed to Thomas, and thus made to continue as the family residence.

(IV) Thomas Wilder, son of John (2) and Alice (Keats) Wilder, was born and died at Shiplake, on the property which came from his father. Berry, in his "Pedigrees," says that Thomas succeeded John at his father's death, and that his heir apparent was his son John of Nunhide, who was living in 1681, and probably died in 1688. Martha Wilder left Shiplake in May, 1638, for the colonies. One strong presumption is that Martha was the widow of Thomas, who died in 1634, and that Thomas, of Charlestown, was the son of Martha and the brother of Edward; it follows that they had an older

brother, John, who was the heir of Thomas, and that all the five who had emigrated were his children; and until this is shown by proper evidence to be correct, we shall assume that they were all of one family. Thus the children of Thomas and Martha Wilder seem to be: John, heir to father's estate, died in 1688; Thomas, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born 1621; Edward, settled in Hingham; Mary.

(V) Thomas (2) Wilder, son of Thomas (1) and Martha Wilder, was born in Shiplake, England, in 1618, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor as early as 1638. He was admitted a freeman, June 2, 1641, and bought land in Charlestown, October 27, 1643. In 1660 and 1667 he was selectman, and he also held other offices. In 1659 he moved to Lancaster, Massachusetts. His wife Ann, whom he married in 1641, died June 10, 1692. She was admitted to the church May 7, 1650. He died October 23, 1667. He may have been born later than the date given, as he deposed June 17, 1654, that he was thirty-three years old. His will was dated January 22, 1667-68, and proved March 4, 1668. Children: Mary, born in Charlestown, June 30, 1642; Thomas, September 14, 1644; John, 1646; Elizabeth, 1648; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Ebenezer.

(VI) Lieutenant Nathaniel Wilder, third son of Thomas (2) and Ann Wilder, was born November 3, 1650, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and settled in Lancaster, same colony, where he was lieutenant of the military company, and was killed by the Indians in July, 1704. He married Mary Sawyer, of Lancaster, born July 4, 1652, daughter of Thomas (2) and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer. Thomas (2) Sawyer was a son of Thomas (1) Sawyer, born about 1616, in England, settled first at Rowley, Massachusetts, and in 1647 [at Lancaster, where he was one of the

first four permanent settlers. Children: Nathaniel, born 1675; Ephraim, August 16, 1678; Mary, May 12, 1679; Elizabeth, February 14, 1681; Jonathan, April 20, 1685; Dorothy, 1686; Oliver, mentioned below.

(VII) Oliver Wilder, youngest child of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Mary (Sawyer) Wilder, was born in 1694, in Lancaster, and when sixteen years old was attached by the Indians while working with his brother, Nathaniel, on their father's farm. Three years previous to this their brother, Jonathan, had been brutally tortured to death by the Indians, and their brother Ephraim severely injured. Oliver and Nathaniel managed to escape to the garrison, but the Indian servant who was working with them was killed. Oliver Wilder was an ensign in the service, August 23, 1725, at which time he was living at Turkey Hills. At the age of sixty-three he turned out with his regiment at the Fort William alarm in 1757, and marched as far as Springfield, Massachusetts. He was in the Crown Point Expedition in 1759, and rose through all the various military grades to the rank of colonel. In 1726 he refused to accept the office of constable, and declined to pay the fine of five pounds which the law imposed as a penalty for refusing to take public service. He often served the town as moderator and selectman. His home was at South Lancaster, where he owned a mill privilege, and the house was recently still standing. He died March 16, 1765, and suitable stones mark the graves of himself and wife. He married, in 1713, Mary Fairbanks, born 1692, died June 15, 1745, daughter of Jonathan Fairbanks, who was a soldier under Sir William Phipps in the Canadian expedition, and was a grandson of the immigrant, Jonathan Fairbanks, of Dedham. Children: Hannah, born January 15, 1716, died November 23, 1723; Mary, De-

cember 24, 1717; Oliver, May 17, 1720; Tilley, June 23, 1722; Keziah, February 27, 1725; Tamar, May 23, 1727; Phinehas, April 24, 1730, married, 1780, Lois Boies; Lois, April 20, 1733; Moses, mentioned below; Abigail, December 16, 1740.

(VIII) Moses Wilder, fourth son of Oliver and Mary (Fairbanks) Wilder, was born May 24, 1736, in Lancaster, and lived in what is now Sterling, Massachusetts. He married, November 17, 1757, in Lancaster, Submit Frost. Children: Tryphena, born October 17, 1759; Luther, July 24, 1763; John, mentioned below; Rebecca, April 10, 1767; Sarah, May 8, 1770; Moses, October 28, 1772; Submit, February 25, 1775; Aaron, September 14, 1776; Abel, October 28, 1778; Patty, April 20, 1780; Elias, December 14, 1782; Belinda, January 4, 1784; and Jonas, November 9, 1786.

(IX) John Wilder, second son of Moses and Submit (Frost) Wilder, was born June 10, 1765, in Sterling, and died July 1, 1852. He married (intentions entered March 8, 1796) Sally Whipple, who was born May 28, 1769, and died November 28, 1815. Their children were: John Warren, mentioned below; Joseph Wales, born April 20, 1798; Sally Whipple, May 30, 1800; Abigail, March 16, 1802; Ben Going, January 3, 1804; Enos, December 29, 1805; Josephus, September 13, 1807; Lucy, July 21, 1809; Charles Lewis, February 20, 1812; Eliza A. W., October 14, 1814; and Rebecca, October 31, 1815.

(X) John Warren Wilder, eldest child of John and Sally (Whipple) Wilder, was born January 3, 1797, and died in April, 1869, in Belfast, Maine. He married Betsey Wellington, and their children were: John Emery, Joseph Warren, William Otis, Sarah, Jonas Brooks, and Benjamin.

(XI) Jonas Brooks Wilder, fourth son





*William H. Wilder*

of John Warren and Betsey (Wellington) Wilder, was born July 4, 1827, in Belfast, Maine, and died in Gardner, Massachusetts, February 7, 1907, in his eightieth year. He was a mechanic and inventor, and designed the first side-hill plow. He married at Belfast, Maine, October 9, 1849, Louisa Davidson, who was born April 7, 1825, in Waldo, Maine, and died at Gardner, Massachusetts, January 30, 1913. To this union were born children as follows: Charles Wellington and Sarah Dinsmore (twins), born November 14, 1851, the former dying October 2, 1852, and the latter July 17, 1900; Harlan Page, born October 5, 1852, died May 19, 1905; and William Henry, mentioned below.

(XII) William Henry Wilder, youngest son of Jonas Brooks and Louisa (Davidson) Wilder, was born May 14, 1855, at Belfast, Maine, where he lived until eleven years of age, when his parents removed to Massachusetts. During the next three years he worked on a farm, attending school in the winter, and in the succeeding year worked for a farmer, who owned a card mill, in which the boy spent much of his time. Subsequently he was employed by a man who prepared stock for the chair factories of Gardner, Massachusetts. For several years he was employed in the painting trade in summer, finding employment in the chair factories of Gardner in the winter seasons, during which time he attended school when the opportunity presented itself. After the age of sixteen years he had no further opportunities of schooling. When seventeen years of age he went into business for himself, and was thereafter throughout his life an employer of labor. He built up a large business in house painting, graining, paper hanging, fresco painting and other decoration, which he closed out in 1884, for the purpose of forming an association

with the late A. M. Greenwood and Calvin H. Hill, through whose efforts the oil stove manufacture was brought to Gardner. Possessing a natural mechanical ability, Mr. Wilder began at the bottom and learned the business thoroughly, which soon enabled him to construct the patterns and the various parts of the stoves. From the beginning, in 1884, to 1909, as a result of his ingenuity and inventive skill, not a year passed in which he did not receive at least one patent, and over fifty of his inventions altogether were covered by patents issued to him. In the early days of the business his partners were connected with Heywood Brothers, manufacturers of chairs, and the management of the stove business was left in the sole charge of Mr. Wilder, who was his own bookkeeper, salesman and general manager. He was a prominent factor in the consolidation of various interests in the Central Oilgas Stove Company, and became the treasurer of the company, with headquarters at Florence, Massachusetts. Other factories were maintained at Greenwich, Connecticut, and at Jackson, Michigan, with warehouses in Boston, New York and Chicago. The business of this concern grew rapidly, aggregating about one million dollars per year, and was carried on successfully by Mr. Wilder through the panic of 1892-94. In 1895, through no fault of his own, he found himself involved in business disaster and with obligations of over a quarter of a million dollars hanging over his head. He assumed these obligations, however, preferring to try to liquidate them rather than to take advantage of the courts of bankruptcy. Before his death the entire amount was either paid or abundantly made good. In 1896, Mr. Wilder reorganized the Gardner, Massachusetts, plant, which is now conducted under the name of the Central Oil & Gas Stove Company, and in the following

year he bought out the famous free level oil stove patents, which revolutionized the manufacture of kerosene oil burning stoves. On April 19, 1899, the Gardner plant was badly damaged by fire, the power plant and foundry, however, being but partially damaged. Before the fire was extinguished the directors met and voted to rebuild, and within a week there had been constructed a temporary building one hundred and forty feet long, in which workmen were again engaged in the construction of stoves. The great coal strike three years later created a boom for the product of this plant, and though selfish interests would have led him to ignore the coal strike, Mr. Wilder interested himself in procuring coal for the people of Gardner, who were occasioned much suffering by the scarcity of that fuel. He went to New York City, Jersey City and other points, visiting the heads of the coal carrying railroads, but without success. At Utica, New York, however, he managed to secure thirty-two carloads of coal, which was delivered in Gardner in thirty-one days, and the coal famine in that city was broken. After paying all expenses of this enterprise there was a balance of five hundred dollars, which was distributed through the pastors of the various churches for use among the needy. This incident is but one of many that might be cited showing the public-spirited and benevolent character of Mr. Wilder. The Central Oil & Gas Stove Company, which began with nothing in 1884, is to-day one of the largest and foremost industries in the town of Gardner, and stands as a monument to the constructive ability of Mr. Wilder. As an employer of labor he was held in high regard by his employees, many of whom continued in his employ for years, and he was also esteemed by the labor unions, as he often paid a

higher wage than that provided by the union scale.

Another most interesting event in the life of Mr. Wilder was his pursuit of the study of law after he had attained the age of forty-five years, he being admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia. Upon attaining his majority he became actively interested in political affairs and thus continued throughout life. A stalwart Republican in political faith, he soon became a prominent factor in the councils of that party, to the various conventions of which he was frequently a delegate. Mr. Wilder represented the Fourth Massachusetts District in the Sixty-second Congress, and after the re-districting the present Third District in the Sixty-third Congress, from April 14, 1911, until his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1913. He was a member of the committees on patents and railways and canals in the Sixty-second Congress, and in the Sixty-third Congress served as a member of the committees on patents, revision of laws and census. He was an extensive and observing traveler, having made five trips to the Pacific Coast, and in the spring of 1909 spent a month in Panama, where he investigated generally the plans and operations of the great canal constructed by the United States. He made four trips to Europe, making a study of monetary affairs, a subject in which he had been much interested for many years, and in an address before the committee on banking and currency of the House of Representatives demonstrated his general knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Wilder was an active and useful member of the First Congregational Church of Gardner, and took a prominent part in the organization of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the church, of

which he was a charter member. In all projects having for their object the betterment and welfare of the community, Mr. Wilder was always found taking an earnest interest and giving freely of his means, and though of a generous nature his giving was always done with an unostentatious hand. Progressive, up-to-date, he was ever ready to exert his influence and aid in all movements in the interest of better conditions, good government, the promotion of the town and the best means of advancing its prosperity. He was essentially a selfmade man, and his success in life was due to his forcefulness, keen executive ability, and by an intelligent application of his energies. Socially, he was of a genial nature, possessed an even temperament, and was sympathetic, charitable, warm in his impulses, accessible, and polite to all, without regard for outward conditions or circumstances. He was a prominent and active member of the Masonic organization, holding membership in Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Gardner Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was the first high priest; and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 46, Knights Templar, all of Gardner. He had attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, holding membership in the Massachusetts Consistory, and was also a member of Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He was also an honorary member of D. J. Farragut Post, No. 116, Grand Army of the Republic, of Gardner. Mr. Wilder maintained a summer home at Friendship, Maine, and was also the owner of a farm of two hundred and forty-three acres on the outskirts of Gardner, in which he took much pride and interest.

Mr. Wilder married (first) June 20, 1876, Helen Marion Laws, who was born March 7, 1855, in Gardner, where she passed away November 30, 1909, daugh-

ter of Samuel Newell and Fidelia (Whitney) Laws. To this union were born the following children: 1. Solon, mentioned below. 2. Marion L., born October 7, 1885, in Gardner, was educated in the schools of that city and at Mt. Holyoke College, and has spent much time in travel abroad. 3. Paul, born March 28, 1888, in Gardner, was educated there, graduating from the Gardner High School, and was also a student at Harvard and Cornell universities; he is mechanical engineer of the Central Oil & Gas Stove Company's plant at Gardner; he married, December 8, 1913, Beatrice Leaycock, and they have one daughter, Helen Beatrice, born November 27, 1914, in Gardner. 4. Alice F., born March 25, 1890, in Gardner, is the wife of Harold I. Wood, and they reside in Gardner, the parents of one son, Wilder Wood, born August 31, 1913, in Gardner. 5. Naomi H., born February 26, 1893, in Florence, Massachusetts, is the wife of Wallace C. Gay, of Brockton, Massachusetts, and they reside in Gardner, the parents of one daughter, Virginia Gay, born May 5, 1910, in Hampton, Virginia. Mr. Wilder married (second) March 22, 1912, Irene Paula Uibel, who survives him.

The following resolutions of respect were passed by the Business Men's Association of Gardner, upon the death of Mr. Wilder:

APPRECIATION.—The Honorable William H. Wilder, the first citizen of Gardner to be elected a member of the National House of Representatives, died in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, September 11th, 1913.

From early manhood to the time of his death Mr. Wilder was actively connected with the business life of Gardner. Under difficult conditions he established and developed the prosperous manufacturing business which is now so important a part of our commercial life. In these later years of his prosperity Mr. Wilder interested himself in numerous Gardner enterprises, and has been a great help to other men.

In his public career Mr. Wilder quickly gained a reputation for force, bravery and effectiveness. It is a great misfortune to Gardner that his life should end at a time when he seemed best able to accomplish large things.

Mr. Wilder passes away after a notable struggle against disease, in the midst of a busy life, with his face toward the front, and active to the last in the faithful performance of his duties.

The Business Men's Association of Gardner hereby order this statement of appreciation to be made a part of its records, and a copy to be sent to each member of Congressman William H. Wilder's family.

(XIII) Solon Wilder, eldest child of the late William Henry and Helen Marion (Laws) Wilder, was born May 19, 1884, in Gardner, Massachusetts. He received his early educational training in the schools of Florence and Gardner, Massachusetts, graduating from the high school of the latter town in 1901. He then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon leaving college he became associated with his father in business. For two years he was engaged in traveling in the interests of the Central Oil & Gas Stove Company. In 1906, Mr. Wilder was made president of this company, in which capacity he has since continued. He is also president of the Meals Printing Company, of Gardner, besides having an interest in various other extensive business affairs of the town. He is among the most active and public-spirited citizens of his native town, and exercises an influence in the conduct of affairs in the community. He is much interested in the progress and welfare of his native country, and in political activities acts with the Republican party. Like his father before him, Mr. Wilder possesses an affable and genial manner, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, holding membership in the First

Congregational Church, of Gardner. Mr. Wilder is a prominent and active member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Gardner Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and in Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 46, Knights Templar, all of Gardner. He has also attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, holding membership in the Massachusetts Consistory, and is as well a member of Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He is also an active member of various clubs and social organizations, among them the City Club and the Harvard Club, both of Boston, the Fay Club, of Fitchburg, the Gardner Boat Club, and the Ridgley Country Club, of Gardner.

On June 12, 1907, Mr. Wilder was united in marriage to Edith Leavens, who was born November 15, 1884, in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Thomas C. and Fanny (Birch) Leavens, and to this union have been born two children, namely: Ruth, born February 28, 1909, in Gardner, and died there March 31, 1911; and Richard, born September 11, 1911, in Gardner.

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#### PUTNAM, William Andrew,

**Insurance Actuary, Public Official.**

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 accom-



moderate a large number of immigrants who were desirous of locating within its jurisprudence, 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 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 a 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 de Puttenham, 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 de Puttenham, 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 Puttenham, 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 Puttenham, 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 Putnam, third son of William and Ann Puttenham, of Penne, in 1534, bore the same arms as his elder brother, Sir George. He had sons: John and Henry.

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

(XVI) Richard Putnam, 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 Putnam, 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, 1568. They had sons: Nicholas, Richard, Thomas, and John.

(XVIII) Nicholas Putnam, eldest son of John and Margaret Putnam, of Wingrave 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 Putnam, 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 Abbots, 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 Abbots, were: Elizabeth; Thomas, grandfather of General Israel Putnam, of the Revolutionary War; John, Nathaniel, Sara, Phoebe, and John.

(II) Nathaniel Putnam, third son of 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 uninterrupted in the family, and 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 both parties, 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. 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 action. 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 coöperation 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 Putnam, 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, constable and collector in 1700, selectman in 1707-13, 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 1706-11. 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 appear. 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.

(IV) Deacon Nathaniel Putnam, 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, Mehitabel, and Kezia.

(V) Jacob Putnam, 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, 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) Jacob (2) Putnam, sixth son of Jacob (1) Putnam, was born November 15, 1747, in Wilton, and resided in the southwestern part of that town, where he was succeeded by his descendants, and where a grandson was living in 1888. For many years he was a deacon of the church, was a farmer and manufacturer of spinning wheels and plows, and died June 2, 1821. He married (first) in 1770, Abigail Burnap, who died June 10, 1812. He married (second) Lucy Spofford, of Temple, Massachusetts. Children: Jacob, born November 4, 1771; Abigail, April 29, 1773; John, November 24, 1774; Caleb, 1776, died 1777; Caleb, mentioned below; Ruth, January 20, 1781; Edah, married Stephen Cooper.

(VII) Caleb Putnam, fourth son of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Burnap) Putnam, was born March 24, 1779, in Wilton, was a farmer on the paternal homestead, and for many years led the singing in the Wilton church. He was captain of a cavalry company in the Twenty-second Regiment of Militia, and died September 8, 1862. He married (first) February 4, 1801, Lydia Spalding, who died November 17, 1811. He married (second) Jane Longley, of Shirley, Massachusetts, born 1788, died January 2, 1854, and (third) Mrs. Sarah Shattuck Putnam, of Lyndeborough. Children: Caleb, died young; Lydia, born September 3, 1813; Jane,

December 25, 1814; Caleb, September 15, 1816; Roxana, July 16, 1818; Samuel, May 18, 1820; Jacob, August 16, 1822; Ruth Ann, June 19, 1824; Asa Longley, July 9, 1826; Andrew Jackson, mentioned below; Artemas, January 1, 1831; Sarah M., October 13, 1834, married Calvin D. Blanchard, and lived in Harvard, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Andrew Jackson Putnam, sixth son of Caleb Putnam and child of his second wife, Jane (Longley) Putnam, was born July 25, 1828, in Wilton, where he lived, and for many years operated a tannery in East Wilton, which he built in association with his brother Artemas. He married, May 1, 1861, Sarah Flagge Whitney, born September 22, 1838, in Adrian, Michigan, daughter of Richard H. Whitney, a prominent citizen of that town, and his wife Nancy (Flagge) Whitney, descended from John Whitney, who was born 1589, in England, and was among the first settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts. She survives her husband, and is now living in Wilton. Children: Samuel H., born October 26, 1862; William Andrew, mentioned below; Harriet L., December 6, 1865; Mabel L., April 23, 1868; Augustus W., March 26, 1873.

(IX) William Andrew Putnam, second son of Andrew Jackson and Sarah Flagge (Whitney) Putnam, was born February 13, 1864, in Wilton, and March 1, 1882, went to Leominster, Massachusetts, where he has continued to reside down to the present time. For eight years he was employed as a bookkeeper in the National and Savings banks at Leominster, and later engaged in the insurance business, which he has built up until he is the leader in that line of industry in the town. In 1913 he became a candidate on the Citizens' ticket for the office of selectman, and was elected by a large majority,

and has since been twice elected by an increased majority each year. He is one of the most popular citizens of the town, and has justified the trust reposed in him with signal ability and advantage. He is a member of Wilder Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master in 1895-96. He is also affiliated with Thomas Chapin Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Fitchburg, with Jerusalem Commandery of that city, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts. He is a charter member of Leominster Lodge, No. 1237, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was first exalted ruler, and obtained a life membership, October 1, 1913. He acts in political contests with the Republican party. He married, January 14, 1886, Florence T. Morse, born January 2, 1865, second daughter of George Franklin and Mary E. (Tufts) Morse, of Leominster (see Morse XI). Mr. and Mrs. Putnam had two daughters: Marjorie Morse, born July 14, 1887, died January 24, 1888, and Ruth, August 27, 1891, resides with her parents in Leominster.

(The Morse Line).

The Morse family is one of the oldest in America, and has been conspicuous in both English and American annals, traced with tolerable accuracy to the time of William the Conqueror. The name is inseparably connected with the invention of the electric telegraph, and is otherwise distinguished in relation to the science, literature and all the influences that make for the betterment of the condition of mankind. Its bearers are to be found in remotely separated districts of the United States, and they have been noted for the maintenance of the standards set up by their Puritan fathers. The American family has been traced to the Rev.

Thomas Morse, who resided at Foxearth, in the County of Essex, England. There were several of the name early established in Essex county, Massachusetts, including William, Anthony, Samuel and Joseph Morse, all of whom were the ancestors of a numerous progeny.

(I) Joseph Morse was born in England about 1587, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was a planter and one of the proprietors of the town in 1637. His son Joseph had preceded him. The father made his will, April 24, 1646, and it was proved September 29 following, bequeathing to his wife Dorothy, sons Joseph and John, and daughter Hannah. The last named became the wife of Thomas Newman, of Ipswich. The second son resided in Ipswich, Groton and Watertown, and died 1694-95.

(II) Joseph (2) Morse, eldest son of Joseph (1) and Dorothy Morse, was born 1610, in England, and came to America in the ship "Elizabeth," of Ipswich, England, sailing April 30, 1634, being then twenty-four years of age. He was first in Ipswich, Massachusetts, but settled in Watertown, where he was one of the proprietors in 1636, and died March 4, 1690. He was one of the tythingmen of the town. He married Esther, daughter of John and Elizabeth Pierce, of Watertown. Children: Joseph, born April 3, 1637, died 1677, settled at Groton, where he was a proprietor; Deacon John, of further mention below; Jonathan, buried May 12, 1643, at Watertown; Jonathan, born November 7, 1643, died July 31, 1686, town clerk of Groton; Esther, March 7, 1645-46, married, December 22, 1669, Jonathan Bullard, lived at Watertown; Sarah, married, June, 1669, Timothy Cooper, lived at Groton; Jeremiah, died September 27, 1719, at Newton, proprietor of Groton; Isaac, lived at Newton, wife died 1714.

(III) Deacon John Morse, second son of Joseph (2) and Esther (Pierce) Morse, was born February 28, 1639, in Watertown, where he was admitted a freeman, May 15, 1672, was ensign of the militia, constable, and a commissioner in 1689 and 1694. In 1681 he was elected tythingman at the same time as his father, was sealer of leather in 1694, and elected constable in 1697, in place of his son, James, who was incapacitated. For a time he lived in Lancaster, and was one of the first deacons of Rev. Amgier's church. He died in Watertown, July 23, 1702, and his estate was administered by his son James. He married (first) Anne, daughter of John Smith, of Lancaster, and (second) April 27, 1666, Abigail Stearns, fifth daughter of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Stearns, pioneers of Watertown. She died October 15, 1690. Children of first marriage: Lydia, born April 6, 1660; John, April 7, 1662, probably died young at Lancaster. Children of second marriage: John, born May 10, 1667, died young; James, November 25, 1668, died 1718, married Abigail Morse; John, of further mention; Joseph, August 25, 1671, died June 24, 1709, settled at Guilford, Connecticut; Abigail, December 23, 1673, died March 6, 1674; Abigail, August 6, 1677, died April 13, 1683; Isaac, died November 24, 1694, at Watertown; Samuel, born June 21, 1682; Nathaniel, died March 10, 1729-30, married (first) Grace Dyer, (second) Phebe, surname unknown.

(IV) John (2) Morse, fifth son of John (1) and third child of his second wife, Abigail (Stearns) Morse, was born March 15, 1670, probably in Watertown, where he lived in early life, was admitted a freeman, June 2, 1700, and was living in Needham, Massachusetts, in 1718. He married (first) January 8, 1690, Elizabeth Godding, born November 8, 1667, daugh-

ter of Henry and Elizabeth (Beers) Godding. She owned the covenant at the Watertown church, and died November 21, 1701. He married (second) January 7, 1702, Hephsebeth Stone, born May 5, 1677, daughter of John and Sarah Stone. Children of first marriage: John, baptized October 3, 1697; Elizabeth, baptized October 3, 1697; Susannah, born January 5, 1694-95, died at Watertown; Isaac, mentioned below; William, born November 18, 1699, died 1752, without issue. Children of second marriage: Hephsebeth, born February 14, 1703; Henry, born September 14, 1704, married Mary Follett, and resided in Attleboro; John, 1705, died 1767, joined Cambridge church, 1730; Rebecca, November 16, 1706; Sarah, June 3, 1708; Abigail, baptized March 5, 1709-10; Sarah, born October 9, 1712, died March 20, 1714; Susanna, born October 9, 1712, died March, 1714; Mary, baptized June 19, 1715.

(V) Isaac Morse, second son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Godding) Morse, was born February 11, 1697, in Watertown, and baptized there October 3 following. In 1737 he was received in the church at Cambridge. For some time he lived at Attleboro and subsequently in Needham and Natick, Massachusetts. His intention of marriage was published in Attleboro, October 27, 1739, to Elizabeth Turner, of Braintree, Massachusetts. She survived him and married (second) in Natick, William Dyer, of that town. There is record of three children: Elizabeth, Elisha (died young), and Elisha, mentioned below.

(VI) Elisha Morse, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Turner) Morse, was born November 2, 1742, in Needham, and was but two years of age when he went with his parents to Natick, where he died December 3, 1804, as the result of a fall from a wagon. He was one of the patriots of

the Revolution, serving through that struggle. He was first a private in Captain Joseph Morse's company, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and afterward, in the same year, in Captain James Miller's company, Colonel Jonathan Wood's regiment. In 1778 he was a member of Captain Amos Perry's company, Colonel Haw's regiment, in Rhode Island, and in 1780 in Captain Joshua Fink's company, Colonel Abner Perry's regiment. He was enlisted for three years in the Continental army. He married, December 28, 1761, Jemima Tomblin, born April 6, 1742, daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Wheeler) Tomblin, of Westboro, later North Brookfield, Massachusetts. She died October 29, 1805, in Natick. Children: Mehitabel, born June 4, 1763, married Hezekiah Bacon; Lurana, May 3, 1764, married Levi Sawin, of West Dedham; Isaac, February 3, 1769, married Deborah Cleveland, resided at Needham, had thirteen children; Elisha, mentioned below; Arnold, born May 15, 1774, married, April 6, 1792, Sally Hunting (according to the church records), resided at Millbury, Massachusetts, and Pomfret, Connecticut; Rebecca, October 1, 1778, married, 1802, Luther Broad, and had ten children, resided at Natick; Persis, April 1, 1780, married Elisha Robbins, who died without issue; Reuben, October 4, 1782, died 1835; Betsey, October 27, 1786, died about 1801.

(VII) Elisha (2) Morse, second son of Elisha (1) and Jemima (Tomblin) Morse, was born June 2, 1771, in Natick, lived for a time in Needham, and about the beginning of the nineteenth century settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. There was also a Deacon Elisha Morse living in that town at the same time. He married Sally Moore. From the family Bible of Elisha (2) Morse, which is still preserved in Hopkinton, the following

record of his children is taken. This record says the father was born June 23, 1771; Arnold, mentioned below; Gardner, born September 3, 1792, died 1796; Eliab, June 18, 1794; Sally, April 9, 1797; Gardner, April 10, 1799, died 1803; Elisha F., baptized October 18, 1801, at Christ Church in Hopkinton; Betsey, born June 18, 1803, died two days old; Charles P., December 31, 1804; Betsey, August 8, 1806; Mary Ann, April 27, 1809; Elbridge Gerry, September 10, 1811; James Madison, August 21, 1813; Roxana B., November 13, 1817.

(VIII) Arnold Morse, eldest child of Elisha (2) and Sally (Moore) Morse, was born March 21, 1791, in Needham, in which town he lived for some years, receiving his education in the common schools. He was a farmer and paper maker, lived for a time in Dorchester, and about 1827 settled in Leominster, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in paper making to the end of his life. He married at Needham, December 2, 1810, Jane Giles, of that town.

(IX) Gardner Morse, son of Arnold and Jane (Giles) Morse, was born about 1811, family tradition says in Dorchester, not recorded in that town. During his residence in Dorchester he was a student at the public schools, and at the age of sixteen years went with his parents to Leominster, where he learned the business of comb making, which was the leading industry of that town at that time, and in which most boys were employed. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship he engaged in the manufacture of combs on his own account, and conducted a large and flourishing business until the close of his active life. For more than half a century his residence was on West street, in what is still known as the Morse Place. He moved into this house in April, 1836, and died there October 15, 1894.



In 1857 he formed a partnership including his son, George F. Morse, William Booth and Joseph F. Goodhue, under the style of G. Morse & Company, which continued under that style for many years, and was finally incorporated as the Morse Comb Company, the first manufacturing corporation in the town of Leominster. Within a year its factory was consumed by fire, but the business was not abandoned, and continued until the beginning of the year 1861. He married, in 1833, Mary Ann Willard, of Sterling, Massachusetts. Children: Mary C., born 1834; George Franklin, mentioned below; Anna M., 1838; Elizabeth A., 1842, married J. H. Rice; Henrietta A., 1844; Charles A., 1848; Sarah H., 1850, married C. F. Edgerton, resided in Concord, Massachusetts; Albert G., 1846.

(X) George Franklin Morse, eldest son of Gardner and Mary Ann (Willard) Morse, was born October 16, 1835, in Leominster, in the house where his father then lived in West street, now known as the Micah R. Ball place, died December 27, 1914. This was in the old school district No. 2, where he attended school, and he was one of the first pupils admitted to the Leominster High School, when it was established. After a four years' course, he was graduated in 1851, at the age of sixteen years. He then went to Boston, becoming a clerk in the importing establishment of Hill, Burrage & Company, of which establishment two of the proprietors, Alvah and Charles H. Burrage, were natives of Leominster. After two years in Boston he returned to his native town to learn the business of comb making in his father's factory, which was then conducted by G. & A. Morse. This firm also conducted a large general store in Leominster, and in this the son kept the books for a year. In 1857 he became a partner of the firm of G. Morse & Company, and upon the in-

corporation the son became secretary. At the outbreak of the Civil War, George F. Morse left his business to join the patriots, who extinguished rebellion. For two years he was in the quartermaster's department, and in 1862 he joined his regiment in the Third Division, Third Army Corps, then under command of General Whipple, with which he remained until after the battle of Fredericksburg. After his discharge he purchased the city hotel property at Annapolis, Maryland, in partnership with General Augustus Morse. After conducting the hotel a year he tired of that business, and returned to Leominster, where he again engaged in the manufacture of combs, from 1864 to 1868. He again entered the hotel business as proprietor of the Creighton House, Boston, which he sold out after one year, and returned to Leominster. In 1871 he again engaged in the manufacture of combs, and also wholesale dealing in horns. In the following year, in association with his brother, Albert G. Morse, under the style of G. F. Morse & Company, he turned his attention wholly to the buying and selling of horns, and for the next twelve years they pushed this business with great energy and marked success. In those days nearly all combs and much jewelry was made of horns, and Mr. Morse traveled extensively in extending his sales. In 1875 he made a business trip to California, and in 1880 to Cuba and Mexico. Wherever the cattle industry flourished he penetrated in the search of material for his business, and traveled all over the continent, securing supplies for Leominster factories. In association with his brother he erected a powder mill at Rahway, New Jersey, which they subsequently sold. In 1882 George F. Morse was elected president of the South Spring Hill Gold Mining Company of Amador, California, where he spent the greater

part of a year in management of the mines. For many years he was president of the Hecla Powder Company of New York, and is a director of the Leominster Gaslight Company. At the first annual meeting of the Wachusett National Bank of Fitchburg, he was elected one of its directors. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a notary public since 1874, when he was appointed by Governor Thomas Talbot. During the administration of Hon. William E. Russell as governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Morse was elected to the governor's council, and continued with the succeeding Governor Wolcott. He has served the town of Leominster as auditor and in various other positions of trust and responsibility. His active support is given to the Universalist church, where he is a regular attendant. He married, in 1859, Mary E., daughter of Nathan and Eliza (Downe) Tufts, of Fitchburg. Children: Ralph G., born 1860, married, 1883, Susan F. Colby; Alice A., 1862, married, 1888, Charles A. Joslin, treasurer of the Leominster Savings Bank, they have two children—Maud A. and Ralph A. Joslin; Florence T., mentioned below; Margaret D., 1872, married F. N. Dillon, has children: Frederick N., Dorothy and Katherine; Mabel W., 1872, married Franklin Freeman, has children: Morse and Gardner W. Freeman.

(XI) Florence T. Morse, second daughter of George Franklin and Mary E. (Tufts) Morse, was born January 2, 1865, and became the wife of William Andrew Putnam, of Leominster (see Putnam IX).

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**SEWARD, Edwin Judd,**

**Journalist.**

According to *Patronimica Britannica*, Seward (also spelled Saward and Sheward) is an ancient Teutonic personal

name, derived from the Saxon *sac* (sea) and *weard* (warden), meaning a keeper or guardian of the sea, a fit name for a great naval commander. Indeed it was an official as well as personal name and was applied to the high admiral of Saxon times. It was Latinized as *Siwardus*. The hamlets of Sewardstone in County Essex and Sewardley in Northamptonshire seem to have been designated from ancient proprietors of the name. The parish register of St. Mary's Aldemary, London, shows that Richard and William were members of the parish, but no other family of the name lived there. William (grocer in Bow Lane) was buried in the quire (choir) April 26, 1620; Richard, of parish St. Andrew Hubbard, married Elizabeth Ashe, daughter of Mr. Peter Ashe, dwelling in Bow Lane, July 2, 1612.

The Seward family is among the oldest in England. In the variations in spelling this surname in the early generations, Seaward and Sheward were common forms. Several branches of the family bore coats-of-arms, and at least three of the devices are plainly very ancient. (See *Burke's General Armory*). The crest of the Seward family has been handed down in the American family and among the heirlooms of the ancestors of Edwin J. Seward, of Worcester, was a seal ring on which was engraved the crest described below. The coat-of-arms is described: Argent, three boars' heads bendways in bend azure. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or a horse's leg foot upwards.

It is known that William Seward, the American ancestor, came from Bristol, England. It is also a matter of record that William Seward sailed from London, January 6, 1734, for St. Christopher and Barbadoes. Henry F. Waters in his gleanings reports the will of Sarah Seward, of Bristol, dated July 12, 1681,

proved December 2, 1682, bequeathing to son John and his wife Hester and their children, Sarah, Hester, John, James and Thomas Seward; to daughter Bridget Williams and her son James; to her daughter Sarah, wife of William Hasell (Haswell) and their children, of whom a son John "was beyond the sea;" to daughter Mary Seward; and daughter Rebecca. To her son James she left the lodge and garden at Bristol.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury there are wills of two brothers, undoubtedly of this family. (No. 606) William Seward, citizen and grocer of St. Mary Aldemary, London, made his will April 12, 1620, bequeathing to his brother John Seward; his brother, Richard Seward, citizen and grocer of London, and godsons, William Seward, William Taylor and Peter Seward and Nurse Brockett.

(No. 1195). John Seward, of Shelsley, Beauchampse, County Worcester, yeoman, made his will July 11, 1616, proved August 22, 1620. He was buried in Shelsley parish. He bequeathed to wife Nanse a house at Shelsley called Hillhouse and Hillorchard. He left money for the poor of Little Hereford, where he states he was bred and lived a long time. His children were: John, Thomas, William, Richard, Andrew, Anne and Mary. He gave a house at Ludlowe, Salop, land called Studleys in the common fields of Orleton, County Hereford, and land at Brumfield, Hereford. He also bequeathed to William and Richard, children of his son William. Further research is necessary to prove the exact relationship of these Swards to the American immigrants, but there is every reason to believe that John or his brother Richard was the grandfather of William Seward, mentioned below.

Hon. William H. Seward, of Lincoln's cabinet, was descended from this same

stock. According to a tradition often published, his immigrant ancestor came to Connecticut. If that is correct, George Seward, of the same family as William Seward, was his progenitor. George Seward was in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1651, and signed the original covenant at Branford, Connecticut, 1668, but soon afterward went to Newark, New Jersey. Obadiah Seward, doubtless his son, born about 1640, drew land in Brookhaven, New Jersey, 1664. Obadiah, Jr., settled in Roxbury, Morris county, New Jersey, in 1747; his son John, born March 22, 1730, died in Sussex county, New Jersey, December 9, 1797. Samuel Swazey Seward, son of this John Seward, was born December 5, 1768, and was the father of Hon. William H. Seward, born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York. Curiously enough he moved to the same section of New York State in which descendants of William Seward were living. For fuller details of the family of Mr. Seward, see the reports of the Cayuga County Historical Society (No. 7, p. 23) and Chambers Early Germans of New Jersey (p. 486).

Richard Seward, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, another pioneer, was probably also of this family. It should be noted that County Salop mentioned in the abstracts of will given above was on the border of Wales and Secretary Seward's family claimed that the original stock was from Wales.

(I) Lieutenant William Seward, progenitor of the Connecticut Swards, was born in England in 1627. He came to this country from Bristol, England, when a boy, probably with relatives and presumably with George and Richard. He was in Taunton, Massachusetts, for a time and in 1643 his name appears on the Taunton list of those able to bear arms. But he soon removed to New Haven, and

shortly afterward to Guilford. He took the oath of fidelity, May 4, 1654, at Guilford. He bought land of William Stevens at Guilford, March 26, 1671. He was a tanner by trade and became a man of "considerable property and eminence." For a long time he was commander of the Train Band; often served in the General Assembly. He was on a committee to fix the north bounds of Guilford, May 28, 1674; on the committee of sizers and surveyors of lands in the third division, December 11, 1672, also to reserve schools lands and lay out highways. During King Philip's War he and John Graves were appointed to order the fortification of garrisons, March 13, 1676. He was on the committee to search the records and prepare the town patent, November 4, 1685, and was one of the twelve men chosen as patentees for the king's charter of Guilford; also to keep the charter. He was deputy to the General Court, 1673, 1674, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686; marshal in 1662-64.

When the State charter of the colony was supposed to be concealed at Guilford by Governor Leete's family, it is related that delegates were sent down to seize it and bring it to Hartford. Captain Seward marched his company with muskets loaded to the southeast corner of the green where the delegates were lodged, and paraded in front of the house to the beating of drums. Being asked by the delegates what they wanted Captain Seward informed them that he came to escort them out of the town and he would not leave with his men without them. The delegates seeing their danger accepted the escort forced upon them and left town.

Lieutenant Seward and Deacon William Johnson were elected town's attorneys "both plaintive and defensive" on any action they shall judge necessary

for the town's good until the town see cause to call in their power again, November 6, 1677. He was chosen one of three, February 8, 1664-65, to audit the books and accounts belonging to the town (before the union of the colonies). He was on the committee, January 26, 1674-75, to settle the line between Guilford and Killingsworth.

He died March 29, 1689. His will, dated the day of his death, was proved June 7, 1689. He married Grace Norton, who died March 5, 1704, daughter of Thomas Norton. Thomas Norton's land on what is now State street, Guilford, was afterward owned by Seward. Norton was church warden of Whitfield's church at Ockley, Surrey. His English ancestry has been published. (See New England Register 13, p. 225; Reg. 1900, p. 269) (Also Reg. April, 1897). Children of William Seward: Mary, born February 14, 1653-54; Joseph, 1655; Samuel, August 20, 1659; Caleb, mentioned below; Stephen, August 6, 1664; Samuel, February 8, 1666-67; Hannah, February 8, 1669-70; Ebenezer, December 13, 1672.

(II) Caleb Seward, son of Lieutenant William Seward, was born March 14, 1662-63, at Guilford. Like his father he was a tanner by trade. He was one of the first settlers of Durham, Connecticut, May 4, 1699. He married, July 14, 1686, Lydia Bushnell, daughter of Lieutenant William Bushnell, of Saybrook, granddaughter of the pioneer Francis Bushnell, the founder of the family, which takes rank among the foremost in Connecticut. Governor Bushnell was a descendant. Three sons of William Seward married daughters of William Bushnell. Children of Caleb, born at Guilford: Daniel, October 16, 1687; Lydia, May 22, 1689; Caleb, January 12, 1692; Thomas, mentioned below; Noadiah, August 22, 1697. Born

at Durham: Ephraim, August 6, 1700, the first white child born in Durham; Ebenezer, June 7, 1703, the second child born at Durham.

(III) Thomas Seward, son of Caleb Seward, was born at Guilford, December 19, 1694. He resided in Durham and Wallingford, Connecticut. He married, March 31, 1720, Sarah Camp, daughter of Samuel Camp, of Durham. She died March 12, 1762. She married (second) January 1, 1755, Deacon Daniel Benton at North Brandford. Children of Thomas and Sarah Seward: Deacon Solomon, mentioned below; Phebe, born February 3, 1723-24; Amos, March 25, 1726, married Ruth Rogers; Catherine, December 8, 1727; Nathan, baptized June 14, 1730.

(IV) Deacon Solomon Seward, son of Thomas Seward, was born at Durham, Connecticut, January 19, 1721, and baptized January 21 following. He removed from Durham to Southbury, Connecticut, and late in life went to Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, where he died in 1807, aged eighty-seven years. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, a sergeant in Lieutenant Daniel Maltbie's company of Northford in Branford, Second Regiment, Colonel Newton, on the alarm at Fort William Henry, August, 1757. (p. 225, Conn. Hist. Society IX). He was deacon of the church. The census of 1790 shows Solomon and his son Samuel as heads of families at Southbury. He married Eleanor ———, born in 1734, died in 1815. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; Benjamin.

(V) Samuel Seward, son of Deacon Solomon Seward, was born August 24, 1766, died September 23, 1825. He married Elizabeth Downs, who died July 30, 1811. Among their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(VI) Samuel (2) Seward, son of Samuel (1) Seward, was born about 1790.

He married (second) Phila Wales, born April 24, 1785, died in 1866, aged eighty-one years. Children of Samuel and Phila Seward: Alvin Wales; Emma Louise, born 1818, died November 20, 1887, married H. L. Grose; Benjamin Franklin, mentioned below; Jane P., born September 5, 1822, died March 6, 1890, married Philo P. Evarts.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin Seward, son of Samuel (2) Seward, was born February 14, 1820. He was a prosperous and for his time wealthy business man, of a literary turn of mind. He was active in public affairs and served a number of terms in the Legislature of Connecticut, from Southington. During the panic of 1857 and afterward he suffered business reverses and being unable to rebuild his fortunes he declined in health and died of a broken heart, leaving his wife and three young children. He died at Binghamton, New York, in April, 1869, and is buried in the Seward lot, in Southington, Connecticut. He married Annie Smith, who is now living at an advanced age. Her parents were of English birth, but from early childhood lived in this country. She was born on White street, New York City. Children, born at Southington, Connecticut: Mary Elizabeth, born August 4, 1856; Edwin Judd, mentioned below; Clarence Benjamin, born August 14, 1864, died in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 20, 1891; George, born and died young infant, about 1866.

(VIII) Edwin Judd Seward, son of Benjamin Franklin Seward, was born at Southington, Connecticut, November 20, 1858. His education was begun in a boarding school at Mount Vernon, New York, kept by a Mr. Oakley, when he was six years old, and he remained there for six months. For several years afterward he lived with various relatives. About 1870 his mother brought together again her

little family and they lived for a year in New York City, at No. 151 East Fortieth street, and Edwin J. attended the Thirty-seventh street school for four or five months. The two periods of school mentioned were all that he ever had. When about ten years old he began to work for a living, selling newspapers in New York City, and afterward becoming office boy and apprentice of Jacob Wells, a celebrated artist in his day and perhaps the foremost geographer of his time. Here the boy acquired a keen liking for geography, a subject that has continued to be his hobby to the present time. Subsequently he went to live with his father's sister, Mrs. H. L. Grose, of Ballston Spa, where he served an apprenticeship on the "Ballston Journal," carrying a paper route, feeding the press, setting type and doing chores for his board, and incidentally making good the lack of schooling, acquiring in the course of his daily work in the newspaper office the ability to write fluently. With his aunt's family he went to Hydeville, Vermont. He found employment on the "Fair Haven Journal" at a salary of four dollars and a half a week and had to walk between his home and office, a distance of two miles. He returned to New York and had a variety of jobs. When he was thirteen he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and worked on a farm for his board. Soon afterward he went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger boy. He became a telegraph operator at the age of fourteen and worked at that occupation in the Oil Pipe line business in the employ of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, and the Tide Water Pipe Company until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to New York City to work for the Western Union again. By close attention to his work, he became an

expert operator and later was accounted one of the fastest transmitters and receivers, as well as one of the fastest and best penmen in the country. In 1883 he returned to the petroleum business in the New York office of the Tidewater Pipe Company. Here he won rapid promotion, filling the positions successively of telegraph operator, bookkeeper, lighterage and transportation foreman and salesman. In 1889 he resigned and went to California by way of Panama, visiting Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico. In San Francisco he again entered the employ of the Western Union and later became a clerk in the office of the Continental Oil Company of Denver, one of the branches of the Standard Oil Company, and in three years he had risen to the position of manager of the lubricating oil department of the company, traveling constantly in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and New Mexico. After five years, however, he was induced by his mother to return to New York to carry on the business left by his grandfather. In this business he experienced his first and most disastrous set back, losing all his money and wrecking his health. He started again as an operator in the press department of the "New York World." A year later his health failed and he underwent a serious surgical operation. In order to regain his strength afterward he sought work that was less confining. For a time he solicited life insurance. A friend secured him a position as solicitor of advertising on the "Cleveland Plain Dealer." He entered the newspaper work with a determination to succeed and in four years his name was at the top of the editorial page as manager of the newspaper. But his career was cut short by an attack of typhoid fever which left his health shattered again. Returning to New York,

after his health was in some measure restored, he became business manager of the "New York Commercial," but the place was uncongenial, and in 1898 he became the business manager of the "Worcester Spy," a position he filled with ability for several years. He has made his home since that time in Worcester and is now the treasurer of the Royal Worcester Corset Company of Worcester.

Of genial manner, fluent in conversation, gifted as a story teller and rich in experience, Mr. Seward has made friends by the thousand in all parts of the world. His was the education of hard knocks. He is a member of the Worcester Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Worcester Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the corporation of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank; director of the Royal Worcester Corset Company, president of the Boston Automatic Machine Company, trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank and vice-president of the Home Market Club. He is active in charitable and political work. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Congregationalist.

He married in Warren, Ohio, November 9, 1889, Minnie Mary Howard, born March 17, 1860, daughter of Marshall J. and Mary E. Howard, of Warren, Ohio. Children: Howard Holland, born October 14, 1890, in Denver, Colorado; Janette, born April 24, 1894, in Cleveland, Ohio; Marjorie, born January 1, 1896, in Cleveland, Ohio.

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**CLIFFORD, Walter Baker,**

**Representative Citizen.**

The name of Clifford is found early in the settlement of New England, and one family has been continuously represented in the history of New Hampshire to the

present time. Several immigrants came to Massachusetts from Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century. This family is probably descended from one of these. It has become thoroughly identified with New England character and traditions, and still abounds in the Bay State.

(I) Jonathan Clifford first appears in Southboro, Massachusetts, on the occasion of his marriage, November 26, 1778, to Mary Bridges, of Southboro. She was born there May 8, 1758, daughter of James and Mary Bridges, and died March 5, 1839, in Hubbardston, Massachusetts. Jonathan Clifford was born 1752, settled in Hubbardston in 1778, and died there, August 21, 1803. Children: Thankful, born October 17, 1779; Joanna, June 16, 1781; Luther, mentioned below; Nellie, January 24, 1785; Josephus, April 20, 1790; Polly, September 7, 1795.

(II) Luther Clifford, elder son of Jonathan and Mary (Bridges) Clifford, was born December 24, 1782, in Hubbardston, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, January 25, 1864. He was a widely known citizen of Worcester county, and served as deputy sheriff for a period of nearly forty years. He married in September (intentions published August 18), 1805, in Hubbardston, Lydia Murdock, born August 30, 1785, in Westminster, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Achsah (Woodward) Murdock, of that town. Children: Martin, mentioned below; Achsah, born January 27, 1808; Warner, February 25, 1810, lived in Worcester; William J., November 29, 1812, died in Fitchburg; Betsey, July 2, 1819; Samuel, February 20, 1827, resided in Fitchburg.

(III) Martin Clifford, eldest child of Luther and Lydia (Murdock) Clifford, was born September 3, 1806, in Hubbardston, and died December 14, 1879, in Am-

herst, Massachusetts. He lived for a time in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, whence he removed to Fitchburg in 1854. In 1865 he went to Amherst, where the remainder of his life was passed. He married (first) in April (intentions entered March 15), 1832, Mary Ann Hancock. He married (second) (intentions entered May 9, 1835), in Hubbardston, Eliza Baker, a native of Prescott, Massachusetts, daughter of John Baker, a Revolutionary soldier. John Baker was born August 3, 1749, in Marlboro, Massachusetts, and enlisted from Captain Cranson's company, Colonel Ezekiel Howe's regiment, for three years' service in the Continental army, in Colonel Wigglesworth's regiment. He married, August 21, 1783, Mary Hayden, born July 18, 1756, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Hayden, of that town. Martin Clifford had two sons, Henry M. and George Edwin.

(IV) George Edwin Clifford, son of Martin and Eliza (Baker) Clifford, was born April 26, 1850, in Marcellus, New York, whence he removed at the age of four years with his parents. In the public schools of Fitchburg and Amherst, whither the family removed when he was fifteen years old, he received his early education. In his eighteenth year, in the fall of 1867, he located at Fitchburg, making his home with his paternal aunt, Mrs. Betsey Hayward, who owned and occupied property on Main street, between the present freight house and office building of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He at once obtained a position as office boy with the late Luther J. Brown. The boy's energy and ability soon attracted the favorable notice of his employer, who was a keen judge of character, and young Clifford's promotion was rapid. In a comparably

short time he was promoted to cashier, and soon became head bookkeeper. Mr. Brown developed a large business, in which he was greatly assisted by Mr. Clifford, and conducted the leading dry goods house of his section of the State. On the organization of the Wachusett National Bank, May 20, 1875, with Abraham W. Seaver as president, Mr. Clifford became teller, and in 1878 he became cashier. This position he filled with conspicuous fidelity and efficiency until November, 1893, when he assumed the presidency of the institution. Failing health caused him to decline a further reelection in 1907, and he died June 25 of that year. In him the bank found a most indefatigable and faithful officer, and his judicious care of the interests of both depositors and stockholders was known and widely appreciated, and he was a bright example of integrity in fiduciary relations. In 1890 Mr. Clifford was elected city treasurer of Fitchburg, and was reelected each year until 1905, when he declined reelection. He had been a director of the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company from 1900 until his death and, also, had charge of several large estates. He was president of the Fidelity Coöperative Bank from its corporation in 1888 until March, 1907, when he withdrew from further service. He was a director of the Orswell Mills and the Nockege Mills, the Fitchburg Gas and Electric Company, and the Fitchburg Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Jerusalem, Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he had been eminent commander, all of Fitchburg. He was also a member of Apollo Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fitchburg. He was a regular at-



tendant of the First Parish (Congregational) Church. In political principle he was a stalwart Republican. He married, January 1, 1873, Nancy Louise Smith, born August 27, 1846, who passed away in Fitchburg, February 25, 1904, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Arnold) Smith, of Fitchburg. They were the parents of two children, Dora L., who was graduated from Smith College, in the class of 1901, and is now the wife of Dr. Charles E. Monroe, of Wallaston, Massachusetts, and Walter Baker, mentioned below. Mr. Clifford took a keen interest in all that worked for the advantage and progress of the city, where he was appreciated and esteemed, and his loss to the community was widely mourned.

(V) Walter Baker Clifford, only son of George Edwin and Nancy Louise (Smith) Clifford, was born February 23, 1885, in Fitchburg, and in the schools of his native city acquired his educational training. He also graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1906 and received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Fitchburg. He married, June 29, 1907, Bessie W. Swenson, of Concord, New Hampshire, born January 29, 1882, in Owego, New York. To this union was born a daughter, December 12, 1908, who was christened Anne.

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**SLADE, Abbott E.,**

**SLADE, Louis P.,**

**Representative Citizens.**

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

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

In England we have the de la Slades of the Hundred Rolls. The word is seen in many compounds like: Robert de Grene-slade (of the greenslade); William de la Morslade (the moorlandslade); Michael de Oclslade (the oakslade). Sladen, that is slade-den, implies a woodland hollow. The name Slade in this country has sometimes been written Sled and Slead. During the period which has witnessed the growth and development of the city of Fall River as an industrial center the name of Slade has been prominently identified with its affairs.

(1) William Slade, founder of the family in this country, is said to have been born in Wales, and was the son of Edward Slade. The family appears to have been but temporarily located in Wales, as it was long identified with Somersetshire, England. William Slade appears at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1659, when he was admitted a freeman of the colony, and became an early settler in the Shawomet purchase, included in that part of Swansea, Massachusetts, which became the town of Somerset, in 1790. As early as 1680, when the first record book of the town begins, Mr. Slade was a resident of Swansea, and the meetings of the proprietors were held at his house after their discontinuance at Plymouth, in 1677. He was a large landholder, his domain including the ferry across Taunton river, which has ever been known as Slade's Ferry, and this ferry remained in possession of the family until the river was bridged in 1876, at which time it was operated by William L. and Jonathan Slade. William Slade married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of

Rehoboth. Children: Mary, born May, 1689; William, 1692; Edward, mentioned below; Elizabeth, December 2, 1695; Hannah, July 15, 1697; Martha, February 27, 1699; Sarah; Phebe, September 25, 1701; Jonathan, August 3, 1703, died aged about eighteen; Lydia, October 8, 1706.

(II) Edward Slade, second son of William and Sarah (Holmes) Slade, was born June 14, 1694, in Swansea, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) in 1717, Elizabeth Anthony, who bore him one son, William, born September 25, 1718. He married (second) December 6, 1720, Phebe, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Chase. He married (third) Deborah Buffam. Children of the second marriage: Samuel, born November 26, 1721; Elizabeth, April 29, 1723; Joseph, November 16, 1724; Sarah, February, 1726. By the third: Edward, mentioned below; Philip, April 19, 1730; Phebe, July 4, 1737; Mercy, 1744.

(III) Edward (2) Slade, son of Edward (1) and Deborah (Buffam) Slade, was born November 11, 1728, and married, June 4, 1756, Lydia Baker, his cousin, daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia (Slade) Baker. Children: Baker, mentioned below; John, Edward, Sarah, Phebe.

(IV) Baker Slade, eldest child of Edward (2) and Lydia (Baker) Slade, born September 20, 1759, was a farmer of Somerset, and married, March 18, 1784, Hannah, daughter of Captain Mial and Hepsibeth (Mason) Pierce, of Swansea and Somerset. Children: Lydia, born April 1, 1785; Edward, January 8, 1787; John, mentioned below; Jonathan, October 27, 1791; Mial, April 13, 1793; Elizabeth, March 8, 1795; Philip, March 17, 1797; Hannah, February 15, 1799; Sarah, April, 1801; Levi, August 29, 1804.

(V) John Slade, second son of Baker

and Hannah (Pierce) Slade, died at the early age of twenty-seven years. He was a farmer of Swansea, married Phebe Pierce, of the latter town, and had children: Pierce; John, mentioned below; and Edmund. She married (second) Wing Eddy, by whom she had several children, and lived to an advanced age.

(VI) John (2) Slade, second son of John (1) and Phebe (Pierce) Slade, was a farmer in Somerset, and married his cousin, Mary, daughter of Edward Slade. Both he and his wife died comparatively young, Mr. Slade when twenty-seven, and Mrs. Slade at the age of thirty-nine years. They had children: Winslow, who was lost at sea; John Palmer, mentioned below; Edward and Mary (twins), died in infancy.

(VII) John Palmer Slade, son of John (2) and Mary (Slade) Slade, was born November 13, 1824, in Somerset, and was but three years of age at the time of his father's death. He was fourteen years old when his mother died, and subsequently made his home in the family of Captain Robert Gibbs, a farmer, of Somerset. He had a fair opportunity for attendance at the common schools, and was a short time a student at Myer's Academy, in Warren, Rhode Island. His situation naturally developed in him a spirit of self-reliance, and this, no doubt, was responsible for much of his success in life. He was resourceful and independent, full of energy and perseverance, and rapidly acquired a reputation among his associates as a man of ability and worth. In 1841 he began his business career as clerk in a grocery and drug store, in Fall River, where he continued a little less than a year. He was subsequently employed as clerk by his cousin, Mr. F. P. Cummings, who conducted a general merchandise and cotton business in the South, and within a few months young Slade



John P. Slade

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was admitted to partnership. After two years of this association, Mr. Slade purchased the interest of his partner, closed up the business, and returned to Fall River, where he thenceforward made his home, and where he attained a leading position as a business man. For a period of seven years, beginning previous to 1850, he was clerk and afterward conductor in the employ of the Fall River Railroad Company, which was in time merged in the Old Colony Railroad Company. From 1855 to 1858 Mr. Slade was clerk and salesman in the general commission establishment of Hale Remington. In 1858 Mr. Slade embarked as a general commission merchant on his own account, and included insurance, meeting with continued success. After twenty-one years his son, Leonard N. Slade, became associated with him, under the firm name of John P. Slade & Son. With the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in New England, Mr. Slade was intimately associated from the beginning. He was instrumental in the adaptation of the great water power at Fall River in furthering this industry. He was ever ready to support any promising enterprise that was likely to add to the progress of the town. He was one of the original subscribers to the Granite Mills Corporation in 1863, and its organization took place in his office, at which time he was made a director. Four years later, upon the organization of the Davol Mills, Mr. Slade became a director in that corporation, and five years later assisted in the establishment of the Shove Mills, of which he became a director and the first treasurer. From 1875 to 1880 he was president of this corporation. For a long period he was a director of the Weetamoe Mills, and from 1881 to the time of his death was president of the Laurel Lake Mills Corporation. His excellent busi-

ness qualifications were made manifest in these great enterprises, where he showed marked executive ability. For more than forty-five years he was secretary of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and was its vice-president at the time of his death. This institution, beginning in a humble way, grew to be one of great importance to the city, and now carries deposits approximating five million dollars in amount. Beginning with 1865, and continuing until his death, Mr. Slade was a director of the Fall River National Bank, the oldest financial institution in the city. One year after the establishment of Fall River as a city (in 1855), Mr. Slade was a member of its Common Council, and from 1856 to 1857 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen, having been elected as a Republican. He was again an alderman in 1860, and in 1866-67 and 1877-78 was again a member of the Common Council. He was a charter member of King Philip Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Fall River Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Fall River Council, Royal and Select Masters, and a charter member of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a faithful member of the First Congregational Parish. He died June 12, 1902, nearly seventy-eight years of age. He married (first) Sarah L., daughter of Martin and Mary Lewin, of Somerset, who died soon thereafter. He married (second) Ruth Ann Gardner, daughter of Preserved S. and Ann Maria Gardner, of Swansea. Soon after her death he married (third) January 28, 1858, Lois A., daughter of Moses (3) and Ruth Borden (Slade) Buffington, of Swansea. Children of second marriage: Leonard N., mentioned below; Abbott E., mentioned below. Children by third marriage: Mary E., mentioned below; Benjamin, born December 10, 1860, died October 7, 1861;

John Milton, June 12, 1864, died March 23, 1868; Louis Palmer, mentioned below.

(VIII) Leonard N. Slade, eldest son of the late John Palmer and Ruth Ann (Gardner) Slade, was born February 11, 1852, and married Emma F. Peckham, daughter of Joseph Peckham, of Newport, Rhode Island, and to this union were born children as follows: Everett N., who married Asenath Borden, daughter of Jerome Borden; Zetta Lois, who married Charles E. Chace; John P., who died young; and Francis C. Mr. Slade was connected with the John P. Slade & Son Company, of Fall River, where he died January 6, 1916.

(VIII) Abbott E. Slade, second son of John Palmer and Ruth Ann (Gardner) Slade, was born December 14, 1853, on Bank street, Fall River. He was educated in the public schools of that town, where he prepared for entrance to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston. He matriculated at that institution in the fall of 1871, and continued the regular course of study of the institute for three years, up to within one-half year of his graduation, when a severe attack of typhoid fever made it seem inadvisable to continue his studies. He then engaged in work as a civil engineer, being for about one year with two or three engineers of the city, and for a few months in the city engineer's office. From this employment he went into the engineering department of the Fall River waterworks, being there part of the time employed as general service man. He then became clerk to the city treasurer, and continued thus until the fall of 1881, when he was elected treasurer of the Laurel Lake Mills, his father at that time being president of the company. With the exception of two years, 1899 and 1900, he has continued in that position to the present time. During the two years 1899-

1900 he was engaged in the cotton brokerage business. Mr. Slade is a director of the Laurel-Lake Mills. He has been a Republican in politics but not active in such matters. He is a member of King Philip Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fall River, of which he was secretary for a number of years; of Fall River Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Fall River Council, Royal and Select Masters, and of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery, Fall River, of which he is a past commander. He is also a member of Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, and of the Boston Consistory, thirty-second degree. He belongs to the First Congregational Church Society of Fall River. Mr. Slade married, June 5, 1884, Cora Lynn Chase, daughter of George D. and Sarah M. Chase, of Providence (see Chase IX). They have one son, Harold Chapin, born April 26, 1885, in Fall River, who graduated from Phillips Andover Academy, 1904, and student at Harvard University, class of 1908; member of Pi Eta Society, and for five years engaged in the cotton business in the South, now being connected with the office of markets of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. He married Mary Venetia Mason, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 28, 1906, and they have one son, Abbott Whitney Slade, born May 26, 1908, in Cambridge.

(VIII) Mary E. Slade, eldest daughter of John Palmer Slade, and child of his third wife, Lois A. (Buffington) Slade, was born September 26, 1859. She married, June 14, 1882, Horace W. Tinkham, son of Andrew L. and Dorothy (King) Tinkham. They make their home on their large farm on Touisset Neck, Warren, Rhode Island. They had children: 1. Henry Buffington, born June 14, 1883, died 1914; married Helen, daughter of George and Lavinia Marvel, born August

13, 1884, and they had a daughter, Dorothy Lavinia, born July 1, 1909. 2. George King, born August 13, 1885; married Effie May Cole, and has children: Corella, born June 1, 1913; Mabel Chase, June 30, 1915. 3. Marion Lois, born January 19, 1888; a graduate of Providence Normal School, now a teacher in Cranston, Rhode Island. 4. Corella Whitridge, born February 3, 1889; a nurse, graduate of Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vermont.

(VIII) Louis Palmer Slade, youngest child of John Palmer Slade and his third wife, Lois A. (Buffington) Slade, born March 14, 1873, was educated in the public schools of Fall River, graduated from the high school, from Williams College with the class of 1893, and pursued post-graduate work at Harvard. He spent a year in European travel and was in attendance at the University of Berlin during the winter semester of 1895-96. In 1898 he became instructor in history in the Fall River High School. In 1905 he became principal of the high school at Chicopee, Massachusetts, and was instrumental in establishing an industrial department in that school. In 1913 he became principal of the high school at New Britain, Connecticut, in which capacity he has since continued. While at Williams College he became a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. He married, April 2, 1901, Charlotte Keach Boone, and had children: Virginia, born February 13, 1903; Benjamin, April 11, 1905; John Milton, May 17, 1907; Harry Boone, December 19, 1911.

(The Buffington Line).

The name Buffington was not a common one or the family a numerous one in early New England, yet a record of it here reaches back some two hundred and more years, and to the old historic town

of Salem, Massachusetts. This family seems to have belonged to the Society of Friends, and was therefore largely ignored in the early records of Massachusetts by the Puritans. The Salem, Massachusetts, probate and vital records give mere mention of the name, with no continuous account of the family.

(I) Thomas Buffinton (or Buffington), who spelled his name Bovanton, resided in Salem, and married there, December 30, 1671, Sarah Southwick, probably a granddaughter of Lawrence Southwick. They had children: Thomas, born March 1, 1763; Benjamin, mentioned below; Abigail, July 25, 1679.

(II) Benjamin Buffington, son of Thomas and Sarah (Southwick) Buffington, was born July 24, 1675, in Salem, resided for a short time in Lynn, and subsequently removed to southeastern Massachusetts, residing within the bounds of Swansea Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends, of which he became a member, and there lived the remainder of his days.

(III) Benjamin (2) Buffington, son of Benjamin (1) Buffington, was born April 9, 1701, in Lynn, Massachusetts, but his birth does not appear in the records of that town, presumably because he was a Quaker. He resided in Swansea, Massachusetts, where he died April 9, 1760, and was buried in the Friends' graveyard. His wife, Isabel, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Chase, was born July 6, 1705, in Swansea, and died there April 6, 1791, and was buried beside her husband. Children, recorded in the Quaker records: Benjamin, born 7th of 9th month, 1737; Moses, mentioned below; Stephen, 25th of 11th month, 1743; Elizabeth, 21st of 6th month, 1746; Hannah, 30th of 5th month, 1749.

(IV) Moses Buffington, second son of Benjamin (2) and Isabel (Chase) Buffington, was born 8th of 3rd month, 1741,

in Swansea, and resided in that town, where all of his children were born, except William and Aaron, who were born in the town of Dighton. He died 7th of 4th month, 1817, and he and his wife Isabel were both buried in the Friends' yard in Swansea. He married (first) Isabel, born 4th of 5th month, 1741, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Chace) Baker, died 4th of 5th month, 1781. He married (second) Patience Chace. Children of first marriage: Benjamin, mentioned below; Sarah, 25th of 9th month, 1764; Rebecca, 24th of 8th month, 1768; Ama, 25th of 7th month, 1770; Daniel, 7th of 1st month, 1773; Moses, mentioned below; Aaron, 21st of 7th month, 1776, died 15th of 11th month, 1777; Bethany, 28th of 7th month, 1778, died 31st of 8th month, 1779; Aaron, 24th of 4th month, 1780. Children of second marriage: Eber, born 6th of 12th month, 1783; Mary, 21st of 9th month, 1786; Elizabeth, 8th of 6th month, 1788, married Nathan Chace.

(V) Benjamin (3) Buffington, eldest child of Moses and Isabel (Baker) Buffington, born November 1, 1762, died February 20, 1843, in Troy, now Fall River, and was buried there. He is known on the Friends' records in Swansea as Benjamin Buffington, 2nd. Both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married in Swansea, October 25, 1785, Charity Robinson, daughter of John and Phebe (Chase) Robinson, died in Troy, March 31, 1829, and is buried in Somerset. Children: Isabel, born September 22, 1786; Ruth, September 5, 1788; Nathan, December 29, 1790; Daniel, March 11, 1794; Darius, mentioned below; Mary, March 31, 1799; Israel, October 14, 1802; Elizabeth, April 7, 1805; Phebe, July 14, 1807.

(VI) Darius Buffington, third son of Benjamin (3) and Charity (Robinson) Buffington, was born May 21, 1796, in

Somerset, and died in Troy, May 23, 1828. He married Rebecca Robinson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Robinson, died at Troy, January 21, 1832, and was buried there.

(VII) Samuel Robinson Buffington, son of Darius and Rebecca (Robinson) Buffington, was born in Troy, where he made his home, engaged in the coal business, dying in 1903. He married at Fall River, May 7, 1845, Mary S., daughter of Edmund and Phebe (Slade) Chase, died 1899. Children, born in Fall River: Samuel Darius, August 6, 1848, died August 26, same year; Charles Darius, mentioned below; Anne R., October 3, 1854; Samuel Francis, April 26, 1857, died October 8, 1858; Edmund Francis, November 2, 1860; Mary Chase, December 29, 1862, died September 2, 1863.

(VIII) Charles Darius Buffington, second son of Samuel Robinson and Mary S. (Chase) Buffington, was born December 27, 1852, in Fall River, where he resided, a member of the firm of S. R. Buffington, dealers in coal. He married, November 18, 1880, Sabrina Matilda Davis, born in Fall River, daughter of Jason and Matilda (Dean) Davis (see Davis V).

(V) Moses (2) Buffington, third son of Moses (1) and Isabel (Baker) Buffington, married Sarah Chase, and lived on Prudence Island, Rhode Island. They had two children: Moses, mentioned below, and Sarah, who married Stephen Buffington.

(VI) Moses (3) Buffington, son of Moses (2) and Sarah (Chase) Buffington, born January 25, 1799, on Prudence Island, died November 2, 1869; engaged in farming, first on Prudence Island, and afterward in Swansea, and was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends. He married Ruth Borden Slade, born January 25, 1795, in Swansea, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Robinson)



Slade, died February 9, 1873, in Fall River, and was buried beside her husband in the Slade Cemetery. Children: Abner, died young; Darius, born May 29, 1829, married, January 15, 1861, Julia A. Whitwell; Abner, June 24, 1831, died October 26, 1841; Lois A., mentioned below; Susan S., July 18, 1836, died April 9, 1882.

(VII) Lois A. Buffington, daughter of Moses (3) and Ruth Borden (Slade) Buffington, born August 13, 1834, married John Palmer Slade, of Fall River (see Slade VII).

(The Chase Line).

(III) William (3) Chase, eldest child of William (2) Chase (q. v.), born about 1645, married (first) Hannah, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, and (second) December 6, 1732, Priscilla Perry. His will was proved August 16, 1737. Children: William, Eber, Isaac, Nathaniel, Joseph, and Hezekiah.

(IV) Isaac Chase, third son of William (3) Chase, was a resident of Swansea, Massachusetts, died in 1760, and his will was proved April 1st of that year. He married (first) February 10, 1704, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (Marks) Blethen, of Salem, Massachusetts, and (second) November 2, 1720, Mary, daughter of Samuel Fowler. Children by first marriage: James, mentioned below; Waitstill, born April 24, 1708; Isaac, May 19, 1710; William, October 21, 1712. Children by second marriage: Ezekiel, Mary, Robert, David, Lydia, Susanna, Benjamin.

(V) James Chase, eldest child of Isaac and Elizabeth (Blethen) Chase, was born February 12, 1706, in Swansea, and died April 20, 1782, in Middletown, Rhode Island, to which town he removed about 1740. He married (first) May 11, 1727, Alice, daughter of William and Mary (Coggeshall) Anthony (see Anthony V).

She died in March, 1762, in the fifty-seventh year of her age, and he married (second) June 30, 1763, Lydia, widow of Jonathan Thurston, she being formerly a Goddard. She died June 16, 1784. Children: Elizabeth, born March 20, 1728, in Swansea; Aaron, mentioned below; Alice, October 8, 1732, in Freetown, Massachusetts; Zaccheus, November 4, 1737; Mary, July 6, 1739; Daniel, 1741; James; Peter; Paul; Isaac.

(VI) Aaron Chase, fourth son of James and Alice (Anthony) Chase, was a resident of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. During the war of the Revolution, while Rhode Island was occupied by the British troops, Mr. Chase's family and others were driven back from their homes by the British soldiers, their houses and farm buildings burned and property destroyed. One of Mr. Chase's sons, a lad of only twelve or fourteen years, was killed. Aaron Chase married Elizabeth Perry, and had children: Elizabeth, born December 8, 1755; Darius, May 8, 1757; Daniel, mentioned below; Martha, August 2, 1760, died young; Alice, September 19, 1762; Perry, January 23, 1764; Martha, September 11, 1765; Sarah, December 7, 1767; Royal, October 9, 1769; Lydia, May 20, 1771; Ruth, October 7, 1774; May, September 22, 1779.

(VII) Daniel Chase, second son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Perry) Chase, was born February 2, 1759, and was a substantial man and farmer of Portsmouth, prominently identified with the public affairs of his town and section. He represented Portsmouth for fourteen years in the General Assembly of the State, where he was given the sobriquet of the "Quaker member." In 1805 he built a large brick mansion near the south end of the island. It was burned August 26, 1909. Mr. Chase was an influential citizen, respected and esteemed by his many

associates and acquaintances. He married (first) Hannah Lawton, and (second) Joanna Mott. Children by first wife: Hannah; Darius, born April 10, 1782; George, mentioned below; Sarah, Elizabeth, Daniel, Mary, Ruth.

(VIII) George Chase, second son of Daniel and Hannah (Lawton) Chase, was born March 31, 1784, in Portsmouth, died in Westerly, Rhode Island, at the home of his daughter, Sarah E. Nye, January, 1873. He made his home on Prudence Island, where he engaged quite extensively in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of sheep. He made extensive improvements on his farm. He married Eunice Albro, born November 24, 1790, in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, died on Prudence Island, October 20, 1848. Children: Sarah E., born April 7, 1814, married, in 1855, Samuel R. Nye, of Westerly, Rhode Island; Nicholas E., October 8, 1815; Harriet, November 9, 1817; Abby Frances, February 13, 1820; Collins, November 25, 1824; George, September 29, 1825, died young; Stephen D., October 3, 1827; George Dexter, mentioned below; Mary Eunice, March 30, 1831, married Robinson Dennis, of Seekonk, Massachusetts.

(IX) George Dexter Chase, fifth son of George and Eunice (Albro) Chase, was born May 20, 1829, on Prudence Island, where he grew to manhood, and received his primary education. He also attended school in Greenwich, Rhode Island, and made farming his occupation, continuing for some time on Prudence Island, later removing to Seekonk. At the time of the publication of his marriage bans, July, 1854, he was described as a resident of Seekonk. He was married in Providence by Rev. Albert G. Morton, July 23, 1854, to Sarah Melonia Blake, born July 14, 1829, in Wrentham, Massachusetts. She died in Fall River, Massachusetts, May 6,

1893. She was survived by her husband more than ten years. He died July 26, 1903, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Slade, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery of Fall River. There was but one child of this marriage.

(X) Cora Lynn Chase, daughter of George Dexter and Sarah Melonia (Blake) Chase, was born at Seekonk, and educated in public and private schools. In early life she was a teacher for some years at Somerset, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. She was married, June 5, 1884, to Abbott E. Slade, son of the late John Palmer Slade (see Slade VIII). She is the mother of one son, Harold Chapin Slade. Mrs. Slade is interested in art and music and takes a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of her home city.

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#### PUTNAM, Darius A.,

##### Prominent Citizen.

(XVIII) Andrew Putnam, son of Captain Archelaus Putnam (q. v.), was born at Sutton, September 24, 1773, and died August 7, 1846, at Rutland. He removed to Rutland when a young man and settled on the homestead occupied later by his son and grandson, mentioned below. He married at Sutton, November 30, 1797, Tamar Carriel, who died at Rutland, February 1, 1839. Children, born at Sutton and Rutland: 1. Salmon, born January 18, 1799, died September 13, 1800 (record at Rutland). 2. Sarah, or Sally, born November 29, 1801; married Joseph Hubbard; children: Emmons J., Franklin, Horace, Darius, Joseph Mason. 3. Andrew, born September 8, 1803, resided at Rutland, married Nancy Woodward; children: Cynthia R., Henry R., Jane L.; Tyler J., Mary A., Sarah N., Ellen N., Martha A., Eliza K., Francenia E., Andrew E., Austin G., Archelaus D. 4.

Tamar, born August 1, 1805; married Jennison Woodis; children: Willard, Catherine, George, William. 5. Sanford, born June 8, 1807, unmarried. 6. Sumner, mentioned below. 7. John E., born June 6, 1812. 8. Willard, born January 7, 1815, died September 29, 1818. 9. Darius, born October 30, 1819; married Sarah Carter; children: Henry D., Emma A., Edwin A., Lizzie E., Florence and Fred, twins, died in infancy.

(XIX) Sumner Putnam, son of Andrew Putnam, was born at Rutland, May 3, 1810. He succeeded to the homestead. He was a prominent citizen. He was overseer of the poor, selectman of the town, and a member of the Congregational church. His death was caused by an accident while he was loading logs. He married at Rutland, November 26, 1835, Amelia A. Newton. Children: Melvina Amelia, married George Campbell; George Sumner, born in Rutland, married (first) Lucy Forbes, (second) Mary Adams; Charles Harrison, married Jane E. Forbes; Mary, died in infancy; Daniel Cady, born May 20, 1846, married Mary Louise Avery; Lucy Hannah Isabel, born March 24, 1849, married Simeon Dryden Taylor; Darius Austin, mentioned below.

(XX) Darius Austin Putnam, son of Sumner Putnam, was born at Rutland, April 20, 1853. He attended the public schools of his native town, and until he was eighteen years old assisted his father on the farm. For three years he was clerk of the Mountain House at Princeton. At the age of twenty-one he came to Worcester and engaged in business as a milk dealer. Having sold his route he entered the employ of Learned & Newton, wholesale grocers, Worcester, and continued with that firm for three years. During the following six years he conducted a grocery store under his own name at No. 142 Central street. After-

ward he was with A. J. Tillinghast, grocer, in Worcester, for three years, and a salesman for Manning Brothers, dealers in boots and shoes, for three years. Since 1898 he has been in the undertaking business in Worcester. He was partner for a time in the firm of Hildreth & Putnam. For two years this firm was located at No. 36 Foster street, then at No. 30 Foster street. Mr. George G. Hildreth, the senior partner, retired at the age of eighty-two years and Mr. Putnam bought his interests and continued the business. Since 1911 his business has been located at No. 234 Main street. He is a member of the New England Undertakers' Association. Mr. Putnam has been an active member of Plymouth Congregational Church for many years, serving as deacon for ten years and as secretary of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Congregational Club. In politics he is a Republican. He is also a member of Central Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Queen Esther Rebeckah Lodge; Cherokee Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Rathbone Lodge, Knights of Pythais; Ulysses S. Grant Commandery, Knights of Malta.

He married (first) December 6, 1876, Martha Rice Stone, born in Rutland, July 14, 1854, died July 15, 1887, daughter of Stillman and Jeanette (Rice) Stone. He married (second) June 11, 1893, Alice Edna Gleason, daughter of William Frederick and Maria Mayo (Morse) Gleason (see Gleason VII). Children by first wife: 1. Winifred Jeanette, born December 25, 1877; married Charles W. Reed, organ builder of West Boylston, Massachusetts, and have one son, Donald Putnam Reed, born August 12, 1904. 2. Nelson Austin, born at Worcester, attended Worcester public and North High (English) School, class of 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam have an adopted daughter, Dorothy Marie Putnam.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

### (The Gleason Line).

(I) Thomas Gleason, the immigrant ancestor, was born, it is believed, in Sulgrave, County Northampton, England, in 1607, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1686. He married, in England, Susanna Page, who died in Boston, January 24, 1691. In 1658 he located at Charlestown and in December of that year leased part of the Squa Sachem lands at Medford. Children: Thomas, born in 1637; Joseph, born at Watertown, 1642; John, mentioned below; Philip, 1649-50; Nathaniel, 1651, killed in the Sudbury Fight, 1676; Isaac, 1654; William, 1655; Mary, October 31, 1657, in Cambridge; Ann, 1659, in Charlestown.

(II) John Gleason, son of Thomas Gleason, was born in Watertown, 1647, and died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1689. He served in King Philip's War in Captain Joseph Syll's company, Major Willard's regiment, from August 7, 1675, to January 25, 1676. He married, in Sudbury, January 10, 1673, Mary Ross, daughter of James and Mary (Goodnow) Ross. She was born in Sudbury, December 25, 1656 or 1659. Her father came from England in the ship "John & Sarah" in 1651, served in King Philip's War and suffered severe loss from Indian depredations. Mary Goodnow was a daughter of Thomas Goodnow, of Shasbury, England, one of three brothers who were pioneers of Sudbury. Mary was born August 25, 1640, and was killed by Indians in 1707, according to the Sudbury history. Children: Mary, born May 3, 1681; James, 1684; Thomas, mentioned below; Martha, March 25, 1688.

(III) Thomas (2) Gleason, son of John Gleason, was born in 1686, and died in Worcester in 1755. He married, in 1721, Priscilla, daughter of Isaac and Priscilla (Ball) Miller. She was born in Sudbury, October 25, 1703, and died in Worcester

in 1777. Isaac Miller was born at Charlestown, August 3, 1670, son of James Miller. Children, born at Shrewsbury: Susanna, August 4, 1722; Isaac, mentioned below; Phinehas, July 16, 1726; Joseph, August 31, 1728; Patience, February 18, 1730; Solomon, March 13, 1732-33; Bezaleel, August 14, 1735; Daniel, February 25, 1738; Abigail, April 9, 1740; Thomas, March 3, 1742; Priscilla, July 1, 1744.

(IV) Isaac Gleason, son of Thomas (2) Gleason, was born at Shrewsbury, August 6, 1724, died at Worcester, January 7, 1776. He was a soldier in the Revolution from Worcester. He married Eunice Smith. Children, born in Worcester: John, or Jonathan, mentioned below; Patience, January 7, 1748; Reuben, March 14, 1750; Isaac, March 8, 1752; Isaac, March 3, 1754; Prudence, October 2, 1756; Azubah, March 26, 1759; Lydia, April 1, 1761; Solomon, August 13, 1764.

(V) Jonathan Gleason, son of Isaac Gleason, was born at Worcester, October 30, 1745, died there June 21, 1827. He was also known as John. He was selectman, overseer of the poor, highway surveyor and collector of taxes. He married (first) July 11, or December 1, 1767, Lucretia, daughter of Increase and Lydia Moore. She was born March 17, 1749. He married (second) Mary, daughter of John and Azubah (Moore) Fiske, born 1748, died August 1, 1821. He married (third) in Worcester, November 17, 1825, Eunice (Wilson) Gleason, widow of Solomon Gleason. Children, all by second wife: Jonathan, April 9, 1772; John, May 3, 1773; Isaac, April 27, 1775; Reuben, December 31, 1777; Mary, December 19, 1779; Lucretia, April 5, 1782; James, March 18, 1784; Joel, mentioned below; Azubah, January 22, 1788; Eunice, May 30, 1790; Elizabeth, October 16, 1792; Elmira, July 29, 1796.

(VI) Joel Gleason, son of Jonathan Gleason, was born at Worcester, May 10, 1786, died there, October 8, 1852. He was major of artillery in the War of 1812. He married in Worcester, February 12, 1815, Anna Eaton, born at Worcester, October 12, 1792, died there in November, 1865, daughter of William and Anna (Gates) Eaton. Her father was born September 10, 1766, son of Thomas and Susannah Eaton. Children, born in Worcester: William Eaton, June 2, 1816; Henry, September 7, 1817; Eliza Ann, June 27, 1819; William Frederick, mentioned below; Mary Eaton, July 13, 1823; Jonathan Augustine, June 19, 1825; Eunice; Sarah; Ashley White, March 21, 1832; Joel Alexander.

(VII) William Frederick Gleason, son of Joel Gleason, was born at Worcester, February 29, 1821, died at Worcester, September 2, 1899. He married Maria Mayo Morse. Children: 1. Charles M., lives in New Hampshire; married and has one son, Fred A. 2. Emma, married Henry Wilson Davis, of Worcester; three children: Warren G., Howard F., and Ralph Wilson; Howard F. married and has four children: Helen Emma, Henry, Alice, Dorothy. 3. Alice E., married Darius A. Putnam (see Putnam IX); children: Stanley Eaton, and Dorothy Marie, adopted by Darius A. Putnam. 4. Ida May, 5. Sarah E. F., married William O. Haley. 6. Charlotte, died aged nine years. Two children died in infancy.

(The Morse Line).

(I) Joseph Morse, the immigrant ancestor, and wife Dorothy arrived in New England a year or more after his sons, Joseph and John, and settled in Ipswich, where his will was dated April 24, 1646, and his inventory, September 28, 1646. Children: Joseph, mentioned below; John; Hannah; all mentioned in the will.

(II) Joseph (2) Morse, son of Joseph (1) Morse, was born about 1610, in England, and came in the ship "Elizabeth" from Ipswich, England, sailing April, 1634. He settled in Watertown and married there Hester, daughter of John and Elizabeth Pierce. Children: Joseph, born April 30, 1637; John, mentioned below; Jonathan, died young; Jonathan, November 7, 1643; Hester, March 7, 1645; Sarah; Jeremiah; Isaac.

(III) Deacon John Morse, son of Joseph (2) Morse, was born at Watertown or Groton, February 28, 1639. He was ensign of the Watertown company; commissioner in 1689 and 1694; tythingman; constable. He was in the military service in 1692. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second) April 27, 1666, Abigail Stearns, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Stearns. She died October 15, 1690, and he married Sarah ——. He died at Watertown, July 23, 1702. Children: Lydia, born April 2, 1660; John, April 7, 1664, died young; John, died young; James, born September 25, 1668; John, mentioned below; Joseph, born August 25, 1671; Abigail, December 23, 1673; Abigail, August 6, 1677; Isaac, January 5, 1679; Samuel, June 21, 1682; Nathaniel, baptized January 29, 1687-88.

(IV) John (2) Morse, son of Deacon John (1) Morse, was born in Watertown, March 15, 1669-70. In 1718 he was living at Needham. He married (first) in Watertown, January 8, 1689-90, Elizabeth, born November 8, 1667, died November 21, 1701, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Giddings. He married (second) January 7, 1701, Hephsebeth Stone, born May 5, 1677, daughter of John and Sarah Stone. Children: Elizabeth, baptized May 31, 1692; David, baptized May 31, 1692; John, baptized May 31, 1694; Susan, born January 5, 1694-95;

John, baptized October 3, 1697; Isaac, baptized October 3, 1697; Elizabeth, baptized October 3, 1697; William, November 18, 1699; Hephsebeth, February 2, 1702-03; Henry, mentioned below; John, 1705; Rebecca, November 16, 1706; Sarah, June 3, 1708; Susannah, October 9, 1712.

(V) Henry Morse, son of John (2) Morse, was born September 14, 1704, in Watertown. He removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, thence to Attleboro. He married at Rehoboth, June 8, 1727, Mary Follett, born August 1, 1707, died March, 1784, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Follett. He died February 5, 1756. Children: Jemima, born July 7, 1728; Elihu, August 19, 1730; Mary, May 4, 1732; Henry, July 22, 1734; William, July 4, 1736; Beulah, November 13, 1738; Noah, April 12, 1740; Daniel, mentioned below; Isaac, March 6, 1745-46; Sarah, April 4, 1748; Abigail, June 11, 1750.

(VI) Daniel Morse, son of Henry Morse, was born June 9, 1743, at Attleboro. He was a soldier in the Revolution, sergeant in Captain Isaac Washburn's company at Thomaston, 1718. He married, at Cumberland, Rhode Island, February 16, 1769, Freelove, daughter of John and Sarah (Hipple) Dexter. She was born March 25, 1747, died June 16, 1824. He finally settled in Thomaston, Maine, and died there, December 16, 1808. Children: Lydia, born August 1, 1770; John D., September 1, 1771; Lavinia, November 19, 1772; Daniel, October 9, 1774; Captain Henry, May 3, 1777; Freelove, October 4, 1779; Jabez, March 20, 1782; Lucy, May 3, 1784; James, mentioned below.

(VII) James Morse, son of Daniel Morse, was born April 25, 1787. He married, January 2, 1811, Hannah Mayo, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Camden, Maine. Children, born at Thomaston: Mary P., November 6, 1811; Hannah,

March 11, 1814; Eliza, October 7, 1816; James, November 21, 1818; Maria Mayo, April 10, 1821; married William Frederick Gleason (see Gleason VII); Isaac, August 16, 1823, died young; William B., February 3, 1826; Charles, February 22, 1829; Amelia, December 5, 1831; Susan F., November 11, 1835.

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**BROWN, Arthur Hayes,**

**Financier.**

The origin of the name Brown is elsewhere discussed in this work. There were multitudes bearing the name among the early immigrants in New England, and the name has been identified with the growth and development of the entire nation.

(I) Edward Brown was a resident of Inkburrow, Worcestershire, England. He married Jane Side, daughter of Thomas Side. They lived and died in the parish of Inkburrow, and there is no doubt that the son next mentioned was born there.

(II) Nicholas Brown, son of Edward and Jane (Side) Brown, was in Lynn, Massachusetts, before 1638, and the name of his son John appears in the Indian deed of Lynn as "ye Worshipful Mr. Brown." The latter was sent to England in 1660 by his father to look after the estate of Thomas Side, which Nicholas Brown had inherited. Nicholas Brown was a mariner in early life, and settled at the northwest of Sadler's Rock, in what is now Saugus, then Lynn, where he was granted two hundred and ten acres by the town, situated on the river. North of his land was the Wigwam Meadow. He owned two hundred acres in Reading and three hundred and twenty-seven acres on the north side of Ipswich river. He was admitted a freeman in Lynn, September 7, 1638, and was deputy to the General Court from that town in 1641. After the

town of Reading was set off from Lynn, in 1644, he resided in the former town, where he was a leading citizen, and was deputy to the General Court in 1655-56 and 1661, during which years he was also selectman. In 1640 he was appointed commissioner to hear small causes, the title at that time of a local magistrate. With his wife, Elizabeth, and children, he was dismissed from the Lynn church to the Reading church, February 6, 1663. He died April 5, 1673, and was survived by his wife, who died November 1 of the following year. Children: John, Josiah, Edward, born August 15, 1640; Joseph, mentioned below; Cornelius; Sarah, June 6, 1650; Elizabeth. The first two were probably born in England, and perhaps Cornelius was also.

(III) Joseph Brown, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Brown, was born December 10, 1647, in Reading, and died there October 16, 1723. He married, May 26, 1674, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Bancroft, born December 7, 1653, in Reading. Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft was born in 1622, in England, probably the Thomas Bancroft who was baptized February 10 of that year at Cheadle, Stafford county. His first wife, Alice Bacon, had one child, who died young. Michael Metcalf, father of his second wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1586, in Tatterford, County of Norfolk, England, and was a weaver of stuff used for carpets and curtains, residing in Norwich, Norfolk county. He married, October 13, 1616, in the adjoining town of Wayneham, Sarah Ellwyn, a native of that town, born June 17, 1593. Their first seven children were born in St. Benedict's Parish, Norwich, and the four younger at St. Edmondsbury. On his way to America Michael Metcalf wrote a letter to "All the true professors of Christ's Gospel within the city of Nor-

wich," saying, "I was persecuted in the land of my father's sepulchres, for not bowing at the name of Jesus, and observing other ceremonies in religion, forced upon me at the instance of Bishop Wren of Norwich and his chancellor, Dr. Corbett, whose violent measures troubled me in the Bishop's court, and returned me into the High Commissioners Court. Suffering many times for the cause of religion, I was forced for the sake of the liberty of my conscience to flee from my wife and my children to go into New England, taking ship for the voyage at London Sept. 17, 1636; being by tempests tossed up and down the seas till the Christmas following, then veering about to Plymouth in Old England in which time I met with many sore afflictions. Leaving the ship I went down to Yarmouth in Norfolk County, whence I shipped myself and family to come to New England and sailed April 15, 1637." Michael Metcalf settled at Dedham, where he was admitted a freeman, May 13, 1640, was town officer and schoolmaster, and died December 27, 1664. His will, dated December 27, 1664, mentions his wife and children. Joseph Brown's children: Elizabeth, born January 18, 1675; Nicholas, mentioned below; Joseph, November 16, 1679; Thomas, April 14, 1682; Ebenezer, January 12, 1684, died young; Ebenezer, October 11, 1690; Hephzabeth, February 23, 1693; Tabitha, September 13, 1696.

(IV) Nicholas (2) Brown, eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Brown, was born September 22, 1677, in Reading, and is described as a clerk in the records of that town, where he lived, and died September 2, 1713, at the early age of thirty-six years, and was buried in the old graveyard at South Reading. He married, May 28, 1700, Rebecca Nichols, born August 10, 1684, daughter of Captain

Thomas and Rebecca (Eaton) Nichols. She married (second) as his second wife, Deacon Jonathan Barrett, died March 18, 1765, and was buried in the South Reading Cemetery. Her father, Captain Thomas Nichols, married, December 1, 1680, in Reading, Rebecca, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton. John Eaton was born December 20, 1635, in Staple, County Kent, England, son of William Eaton, who was born about 1604-05. Together they settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and Reading, where the father, William, died May 13, 1673, and his widow, Martha, November 14, 1680. John Eaton died in 1691 in Reading. His wife, Elizabeth (Kendall) Eaton, was a daughter of Thomas Kendall, of Reading, and his wife Rebecca. The latter died July 17, 1703, aged eighty-five years, and the following is inscribed on her tombstone: "Here lyeth the mother of ten who had 175 grand and great grand children." Her descendants, however, were all through her daughters, and those of the name of Kendall are descended from her husband's brother, Francis Kendall, of Woburn. Children of Nicholas (2) Brown: Benjamin, mentioned below; Thomas, born March 23, 1704; Jonathan, August 21, 1707; James, March 23, 1710; Rebecca, February 19, 1713.

(V) Benjamin Brown, eldest son of Nicholas (2) and Rebecca (Nichols) Brown, was born February 21, 1702, in Reading, and died there April 1, 1768. There is no record of his marriage, but the name of his wife, Susanna, appears in the record of their children's birth, namely: Susanna, December 10, 1725; Benjamin, mentioned below; Sarah, March 15, 1730, died April 2 following; Thomas, September 25, 1733, died May 30 following; Tabitha, March 29, 1737; Nicholas, January 22, 1740; Joseph, May 10, 1743; Sarah, March 28, 1746; Thomas, August 18, 1748.

(VI) General Benjamin (2) Brown, eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Susanna Brown, was born March 22, 1728, in Reading, and died there January 4, 1801, near the close of his seventy-third year. He married (first) in Reading, June 20, 1749, Hannah Swain, born there August 26, 1731, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Swain, died June 12, 1771. He married (second) February 20, 1772, in Reading, Elizabeth Wiely, born June 9, 1728, in Reading, daughter of Thomas and Tabitha (Goodwin) Wiely. Children of first marriage: Benjamin, born March 30, 1752, died young; Hannah, May 6, 1753, died young; Benjamin, May 26, 1754; Nathaniel, June 14, 1756; William, mentioned below; Hannah, May 7, 1760. Children of second marriage: Dorothy and Farwell (twins), born November 16, 1772; Joseph Warren, October 24, 1775.

Thomas Swain, father of Hannah (Swain) Brown, was a grandson of Jeremiah Swain, and son of Lieutenant Benjamin Swain. Major Jeremiah Swain, son of Jeremiah Swain, was born in England, and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1638, probably the year in which he came from England. In 1640 he settled in Reading, and died in 1658. Major and Dr. Jeremiah (3) Swain was a soldier of King Philip's War at Fort Narragansett. He was captain of the military in 1676, and in 1689 was in command of the forces sent against the Indians; for eight years he was selectman of Reading; was representative to the General Court ten years, and governor's assistant in 1690 and 1696. He married, in 1664, Mary, daughter of Francis Smith, one of the pioneer settlers of the town. Benjamin Swain, son of Major Jeremiah (3) Swain, was also a physician; was for many years selectman of Reading, and died in 1747. By his first wife, Margaret, he had nine children. In 1714 he married (second) Elizabeth, widow of James



Boutwell. One of his sons, Thomas Swain, was a private in Captain John Walton's company, of Colonel David Green's regiment, and marched with the company on the Lexington Alarm. Later he was appointed by the General Court lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Jonathan Fox's regiment of Middlesex county, and in 1777 was lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Samuel Bullard's Massachusetts regiment. He was at Ticonderoga with General Gates in 1776; was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was the general of militia after the war. His daughter, Hannah, became the wife of General Benjamin Brown, as above noted.

(VII) William Brown, fourth son of General Benjamin (2) and Hannah (Swain) Brown, was born April 1, 1758, in Reading, and died December 23, 1830, in Royalston, Massachusetts. He was a tanner by trade, and established a tannery on what has been recently known as the Prouty Place. By several purchases he acquired lands adjoining his original farm, and became a large landed proprietor. In his later years his son, Benjamin Brown, was associated with him in business. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and marched with his father in the Reading company on the Lexington Alarm. He was also in the trainband under Captain John Walton, in May, 1775. He commanded the Royalston Grenadiers when they marched to the defence of Boston in the last war with Great Britain. His farm has remained in the possession of his descendants down to the present time. He married, February 7, 1783, Martha Richardson, born April 9, 1760, in Lynn, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Martha (Townsend) Richardson. Children: William, born April 15, 1784, died at the age of nineteen years; Benjamin, mentioned below; Otis, September 11, 1793, died before three years

old; Hannah, December 13, 1795, died July 12, 1886.

(VIII) Colonel Benjamin (3) Brown, second son of William and Martha (Richardson) Brown, was born May 16, 1787, in Royalston, and died there February 4, 1866. He was captain of a company which went from Royalston in the War of 1812. He was prominent among the early settlers of Royalston, became a colonel in the militia, and served the town in all the important offices, being many years selectman, and was two terms representative in the General Court. He was successful as a farmer. He was married (first) May 19, 1814, by Rev. Joseph Lee, to Betsey Reed, of Winchendon, born January 14, 1791, in Royalston, died March 22, 1833, daughter of Nathan Reed, of Rutland, Massachusetts, later of Royalston. He married (second) (intention published December 8, 1834) Catherine Townsend, of Keene, New Hampshire. Nathan Reed was born May 31, 1761, in Rutland, died May 6, 1850, in Royalston. He married, September 14, 1783, Lois Maynard, born December 20, 1764, daughter of Moses and Tabitha (Moore) Maynard, of Rutland, died December 24, 1846. Her father, Moses Maynard, at the age of sixty-seven weighed four hundred and fifty-one pounds. He was descended from John Maynard, the immigrant, who was in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and married, June 14, 1646, Mary Axtell, daughter of Comfort Starr. Their son, Zachary Maynard, born June 7, 1647, in Sudbury, died 1724, was the father of Moses Maynard, born about 1696, died March 26, 1782. He was the father of Moses (2) Maynard, who died December, 1796, and was the father of Lois Maynard. Children of Colonel Benjamin (3) Brown: William Otis, born March 29, 1815; Isabella Reed, May 3, 1818; Eliza Morse, October 18, 1820;

Mary Richardson, December 27, 1822, died 1823; Benjamin Hammond, mentioned below; Edward Augustus, August 7, 1827; Moses Reed, April 1, 1830, died 1864; Elizabeth Reed, March 22, 1833.

The Reed family is descended from William Reed or Reade, of Woburn, who is believed to have been a son of Thomas and Mary Reade, of Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, England. He was born 1587, and sailed from London in the ship "Defence" in July, 1635, arriving at Boston, October 6, following, with his wife, Mabel (Kendall) Reed, born in 1605. George Reed, son of William and Mabel (Kendall) Reed, born in England in 1629, purchased a farm in Woburn, Massachusetts, November 7, 1651, and in 1655 purchased land in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was a wealthy and influential citizen of Woburn, deacon of the church, and died February 21, 1706. He married (first) August 4, 1651, Elizabeth Jennings or Jenison, of Watertown, born April 12, 1637, in Woburn, daughter of Robert Jenison, of Watertown. Robert Jenison was admitted a freeman in May, 1645, and died July 4, 1690. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 30, 1638, aged thirty. They were the parents of Elizabeth Jennings, wife of George Reed. Captain William Reed, son of George and Elizabeth (Jennings or Jenison) Reed, was born September 22, 1662, and married, May 24, 1686, his father's cousin, Abigail Kendall, who had the peculiarity for which her family was noted for centuries, of extra toes and fingers. Captain Reed settled at Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, and was a large land holder in that town and Woburn and Billerica; was justice of the peace, captain of the military company, and a member of the first board of selectmen, chosen after the incorporation of Lexington in 1713. He died there May 22, 1718, and was sur-

vived by his wife, who died October 12, 1734, and both were buried in Lexington. Major Benjamin Reed, son of Captain William and Abigail (Kendall) Reed, was born October 22, 1696, in Lexington, and removed to Littleton, Massachusetts, where he died July 13, 1789. He married Rebecca Stone, who died November 30, 1748, aged fifty-two years. Deacon Jonas Reed, son of Major Benjamin and Rebecca (Stone) Reed, was born June 7, 1722. He married, April 17, 1746, Elizabeth Wright, of Concord. Nathan Reed, son of Deacon Jonas and Elizabeth (Wright) Reed, was born May 31, 1761, and died May 6, 1850. He married Lois Maynard, and they were the parents of Betsey Reed, wife of Colonel Benjamin (3) Brown, as above noted.

The Stone family herein concerned is descended from Gregory Stone, born 1590, who came from England in 1635, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was deacon of the first church, deputy to the General Court, and died November 30, 1672. He married Lydia Cooper, a widow, who died June 24, 1674. Gregory Stone was one of the four brothers who came to America to enjoy religious freedom, sons of Rev. Samuel Stone, a dissenting minister of Sudbury, Suffolk, England. Samuel Stone, son of Gregory and Lydia Stone, born in 1635, was a prominent man of Cambridge Farms, town officer and deacon, and died September 27, 1715. His first wife, Sarah (Stearns) Stone, died October 4, 1700, and he had a second wife, Abigail, who died in Woburn in 1728. Samuel (2) Stone, son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Stearns) Stone, was born October 1, 1656, and died June 17, 1740. He married, June 12, 1679, Dorcas Jones, born 1659, believed to have been the daughter of John and Dorcas Jones, of Concord. She died September 24, 1746. They re-

sided in Lexington, where he, like his father, was deacon of the church. Rebecca Stone, daughter of Samuel (2) and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, was born November 19, 1680, died November 30, 1748, married, about 1718, Major Benjamin Reed, as above noted.

(IX) Benjamin Hammond Brown, second son of Colonel Benjamin (3) and Betsey (Reed) Brown, was born July 31, 1824, in Royalston. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, remaining on the paternal farm, in whose labors he shared until after his majority. For a time he worked in a wooden ware mill at Winchendon, and went thence to Maine soon after 1850. He then went to Australia, where he engaged in gold mining, continuing about nine years. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to his native state, and enlisted at Royalston as a soldier in the defense of the Union. He became a member of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, mustered in October 18, 1862, which was recruited for nine months' service. It proceeded to the front, November 29, 1862, and he was mustered out September 2, 1863, with the rank of first lieutenant. After his discharge from the army, he returned to his native town, and engaged in farming on the paternal homestead, where he continued until 1905, and then removed to the center of the town. Here he continued to reside until his death, October 14, 1910. He was a Congregationalist, and a Republican, and filled various offices in the town of Royalston, being a member of the school board, assessor, selectman and overseer of the poor many years. In 1872 he represented the town in the Legislature. He was a member of Parker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Athol, Massachusetts. He married, February 16, 1864, Nancy L. Wood, born July 1,

1840, in Royalston, died there July 11, 1912, daughter of John and Abbie (Lord) Wood. Children: 1. Charles H., born February 2, 1865, married Annie Rowe, and resides in Royalston, they have five children: Alfred H., who married Edith Hager, of Athol, Massachusetts; Irving F., Rose Mildred, Gertrude and Edwin Roe. 2. Frank H., born November 15, 1866, resides in Fitchburg, Massachusetts; he married Florence F. Ruggles. 3. William L., born May 1, 1868, married Sarah Skelley, and resides in Chelsea, a suburb of Boston. 4. Benjamin E., born November 21, 1870, married Susie Geddes, and lives in Winchendon, Massachusetts. 5. Isabelle E., born March 2, 1875, in Royalston, married Rev. Augustus M. Rice, and resides in her native town. 6. Arthur Hays, mentioned below.

(X) Arthur Hays Brown, youngest child of Benjamin Hammond and Nancy L. (Wood) Brown, was born March 9, 1877, in Royalston, where he grew up on the paternal farm, receiving his education in the public schools of the town. He was an earnest student and prepared himself for a business career. After living two years in Winchendon, Massachusetts, he went to Fitchburg in 1898, and became bookkeeper for the Union Coal Company of that city. Seven years later he was offered the position of teller in the Fitchburg Savings Bank, which he accepted, and in 1909 was elected assistant treasurer of that institution, which position he holds at the present time. He is one of the incorporators of the institution, and is esteemed and respected among the business men of the community. Mr. Brown is a member of the Rollstone Congregational Church of Fitchburg, of which he is treasurer, and sustains the political principles of the Republican party. He married, June 14, 1905, Florence M. Ritchie, born November 10, 1876,

in Fitchburg, daughter of Adelbert and Kate (Grady) Ritchie. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had a son, Robert A., born June 23, 1912, in Fitchburg, died there July 28, 1913.

### STEBBINS, Albyn Allison,

#### **Man of Affairs.**

The name Stebbins is one of the oldest in this country, and the family is one of the most prolific. It has ever been found on the frontier, advancing the spread of civilization, clearing away forests, and planting those influences which have developed the most progressive and flourishing of modern nations.

(I) Rowland Stebbins was born in or near Stebbing, County Essex, England, in 1594, died December 14, 1671, at Northampton, Massachusetts. At the age of forty he came to America in the ship "Francis," of Ipswich, sailing April 30, 1634, with his wife, Sarah, aged forty-three years, and children, Thomas, aged fourteen; Sarah, aged eleven; John, aged eight; Elizabeth, aged six; and servant, Mary Winch, aged fifteen. He resided in Springfield, Massachusetts, soon after its settlement, about 1639; had a grant of land there, December 24, 1640, and other grants later; was a proprietor in 1641. His wife, Sarah, died at Springfield and was buried October 4, 1649. He removed to Northampton, about 1668, from Springfield, and died there. His will, dated March 1, 1669, bequeathed to son Thomas and his seven children; to son John and nine children; to daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Clarke, and her three children; to son-in-law Merrick's three daughters; to Mary Munde; friend John Pyncheon and brother Robert Bartlett, overseers. Children: Thomas, born 1620, married Hannah Wright; Sarah, 1623, married Thomas Merrick; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, 1628, married John Clarke.

(II) John Stebbins, son of Rowland and Sarah Stebbins, was born in England in 1626, died March 7, 1678, at Northampton, Massachusetts. He was a farmer at Springfield and Northampton and in 1651 was for a time at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He had grants of land at Springfield, and bought a house there. He was highway surveyor; selectman, 1655. In 1656 he moved to Northampton, and his home was on the lower end of Pudding lane, now Hawley street. He owned saw mills there; was measurer of land in 1659-71; committee to lay out highways in 1660; juror in 1661; selectman in 1675-78. He owned the covenant in the church, June 18, 1661; served on the church building committee the same year; was bailiff, 1664; contributed to the Harvard College fund, 1672-73, ten bushels of wheat. It was commonly believed that he was killed by witches. He was part owner of the mill on Broad brook and was killed in some mysterious way while alone in the mill. He married (first) March 14, 1646, at Springfield, Ann Munden, widow of Abraham Munden. She married (first) May 16, 1644, and died 1656. He married (second) December 17, 1657, at Northampton, Abigail Bartlett, daughter of Robert and Anne Bartlett. She was killed October 10, 1710, by a fall from her horse while on a visit to her children at Coventry, Connecticut. Children of first wife: John, born January 28, 1647, married Dorothy Alexander; Thomas, February 24, 1649, died April 24, 1650; Anna, April 10, 1651, died May 6, 1653; Edward, July 12, 1653, died October 14, 1653; Benoni, June 23, 1655, married (first) Mary (Broughton) Bennett, (second) Hannah Edwards. Children of second wife, born at Northampton: Samuel, January 21, 1659, married Mary French; Abigail, September 6, 1660, married William Phelps; Thomas, mentioned below; Hannah, July 8, 1664, married

John Sheldon, Mary, September 10, 1666, married Thomas Strong; Sarah, June 4, 1668, married William Southwell; Joseph, January 17, 1670, died June 3, 1681; Deborah, March 5, 1672, married (first) Benjamin Alvord, (second) Benjamin Burt; Rebecca, baptized February 26, 1676, married Nathaniel Strong; Thankful, born May 11, 1678, married Jerijah Strong.

(III) Thomas Stebbins, son of John and Abigail (Bartlett) Stebbins, was born May 6, 1662, in Northampton, died there April 28, 1712. He took the oath of allegiance. February 8, 1678; was fence viewer, 1695-96, 1706-07-09-10. His estate was settled February 13, 1724. He married, September 26, 1684, Elizabeth Wright, born July 31, 1666, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Burt) Wright. She married (second) John Hannum. Children: Elizabeth, born October 31, 1685, married William Wait; Thomas, April 2, 1689; Hannah, 1691, married Samuel King; Josiah, September, 1694, died 1725; Joseph, mentioned below; Experience, March 14, 1699, died young; Asahel, April 10, 1701, married Sarah Petty; Experience, March 18, 1703; Mary, December 26, 1705, married Noah Strong.

(IV) Captain Joseph Stebbins, third son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wright) Stebbins, was born at Northampton, March 30, 1697, died January 31, 1780, at Northfield. He settled at Deerfield, removed to Northfield in 1726. He bought a farm of William Clarke at Northfield; was one of the leading opponents of Rev. Mr. Doolittle in the church troubles, 1736-37. He built a log house near the Ashue lot south of Stebbins Island in the spring of 1750; was surveyor, elected at the first town meeting, September 25, 1753. On the Indian alarm of 1753 he and his family resorted to the stockaded house of John Evans. He built a house in 1765 on the west side of the river, covering it with clap-boards and thatching the roof

with grass from the meadow. Stebbins Island belonged to him and descendants for several generations. He married, 1718, Mary Williams, born February 13, 1701, at Northampton, died December 23, 1786, daughter of Zebediah and Sarah (Arms) Williams. Children: Mary, born July 11, 1719, died 1765, unmarried; Joseph, mentioned below; Zebediah, October 29, 1723, married Thankful Graves; Sarah, January 27, 1727, married Captain Thomas Taylor; Josiah, October 20, 1729, married Mary Howe; Anna, September 5 or 25, 1731, died November 5, 1732; Ann, November 10, 1734, married Thomas Sergeant; Elizabeth, October 8, 1736, married General Ebenezer Walbridge; Elisha, March 16, 1743, married Martha Wright.

(V) Captain Joseph (2) Stebbins, eldest son of Captain Joseph (1) and Mary (Williams) Stebbins, was born January 13, 1721, at Deerfield, died February 6, 1784, at Vernon, Windham county, Vermont. He was a farmer and member of the church. He went to Vermont about 1740, bought land of the Merimans, May 21, 1749; of Titus Belding, February 2, 1753, at Hinsdale, now Vernon, Vermont, on the west side of the Connecticut and he was one of the fourteen proprietors when the town was chartered September 5, 1753. He and two children had a narrow escape from the Indians, August 20, 1756. Two Indians laying in wait for him were discovered by his brother Zebediah and Reuben Wright, who exchanged shots with them. Wright was wounded and the white men were pursued by the savages. After crossing Island brook Stebbins shot one of the Indians. Over a century later the grave of this Indian was discovered by George M. Lee while clearing the land in that vicinity. Joseph Stebbins and the children, alarmed by the firing, escaped to the garrison house. He married, 1741, Thank-

ful Belding, born January 6, 1718, at Northfield, died May 9, 1788, at Vernon, daughter of Stephen and Mindwell (Wright) Belding. Children: Tabitha, born about 1743, married Zurr Evans, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire; Thankful, November, 1745, married Elihu Root; Mary, June 6 or 28, 1747, married Timothy Root; Elijah, baptized April 27, 1749, died young; Elijah, mentioned below; Lucy, born May 31, 1752; Eliakim, November 17, 1753, married Rebecca Hawks; Abner, baptized August 9, 1755; Joseph, October 10, 1757, died young; Joseph, born March 1, 1761, married (first) Sarah Severance, (second) Elizabeth Edwards.

(VI) Elijah Stebbins, second son of Captain Joseph (2) and Thankful (Belding) Stebbins, was baptized January 6, 1751, in Vernon, where he passed his life, engaged in agriculture, and died January 3, 1821. He married, in Hatfield, Massachusetts, about 1774, Beulah Dickinson, born there May 25, 1754, died February 10, 1822, daughter of Gideon and Rebecca Dickinson. Children: Mary, born 1775, died 1777; Mary, 1778, married Zadock Wright; Thankful, 1779, died 1798; Rebecca, 1781, died nineteen days old; Rebecca, 1784, married Lovel Johnson; Elijah, mentioned below; Gideon D., about 1788, lived in Vernon; George R., July 8, 1790, lived in Vernon; Harriet, married Stephen Perry, of Warwick, Massachusetts; Samuel, May 12, 1795; William, February 23, 1799.

(VII) Captain Elijah (2) Stebbins, eldest son of Elijah (1) and Beulah (Dickinson) Stebbins, was born May 30, 1786, in Vernon, where he made his home, and died September 10, 1868, in his eighty-third year. He was a farmer and drover, driving cattle to the Massachusetts markets. He married (first intentions published May 4, 1809), in Bernardston, Massachusetts, Roxanna Parmenter, born there March 10, 1789, died in Vernon,

August 28, 1848, seventh daughter of Elias (2) and Sybil (Sheldon) Parmenter, of that town. (see Parmenter VI). He married (second) Abigail Elmer, born 1789, died September 4, 1856. Children, all of the first marriage: Valonia, married Thomas W. Titus, of Vernon; Roxanna, married Leavitt Hall; Mary, died at the age of twenty years; Charlotte, married a Mr. McNeil, and was living in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in 1890; Elijah, born October 9, 1819, now resides in Vernon; Thankful, married Franklin Streeter; Laverna, was unmarried in 1890; George Parmenter, mentioned below.

(VIII) George Parmenter Stebbins, youngest child of Captain Elijah (2) and Roxanna (Parmenter) Stebbins, was born about 1823, in Vernon, and settled on a part of the original farm cleared by his ancestor in that town, embracing some fifty acres, most of which was under cultivation. His education was supplied by the schools of his native town, and he lived and died there. By industry and thrift he was enabled to add largely to his original farm, and was a prosperous and respected citizen. His religious affiliations were with the Advent church, and he was politically a Republican. He married Caroline Severance, a native of Gill, Massachusetts, born about 1828, died in Vernon, 1911, aged eighty-three. Children: George, now living in Vernon; Lillian, now living in Northfield, Massachusetts; and Albyn Allison, mentioned below.

(IX) Albyn Allison Stebbins, junior son of George Parmenter and Caroline (Severance) Stebbins, was born November 4, 1864, in Vernon, where he received his education in the common schools, and assisted his father in the tillage of the home farm. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in lumbering in Vermont, and followed that occupation three years. In 1886 he removed to Fitchburg, Massachu-

setts, and was first employed there as a carpenter. Later he entered the service of the Goodrich Clothing Company, and with the exception of a short period, continued ten years in that employ. In 1898 he engaged in building operations in Fitchburg, and during the first eight years carried out several large contracts. In the meantime he purchased large tracts of lumber land in Maine, and in 1905 began the manufacture of lumber, having a large plant in Winn, Maine, where he does custom work, as well as the production of lumber for the markets. During the season of 1914 he produced two and one-half million feet of lumber. He continues to reside in Fitchburg, and takes an active interest in the social and material progress of that city. He has served two years as a member of the City Council, and has been chairman of the Citizens' party committee of his ward. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and is esteemed and respected as an upright and worthy citizen. He married, July 20, 1891, Flora V. Thompson, of Fitchburg, daughter of John and Eliza (Harnden) Thompson, of that town. They have one child, Ruth Thompson Stebbins, born April 11, 1906.

(The Parmenter Line).

The Parmenter family is one of the oldest in America, and has been especially identified with New England down to the present day. In the early records the name finds a variety of spelling, including Parmentir, Parmentor, Permenter, Pamer, and Palmeter.

(I) John Parmenter, born about 1588, was in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. He was one of the first proprietors of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and on the committee to lay out lands there, September 4, 1639, becoming a freeman, May 13, 1640. He served as selectman of the town and deacon of the church. He was accompanied to America

by his wife Bridget, who died April 6, 1660, in Sudbury, immediately after which he removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he died May 1, 1671, aged eighty-three years. He married (second) August 9, 1660, Annis, or Ann, widow (second) of John Dane, and (first) of William Chandler, one of the pioneer settlers of Roxbury. She is supposed to have been a sister of Deacon George Alcock, of Roxbury.

(II) John (2) Parmenter, son of John (1) and Bridget Parmenter, came with his father from England, and was made freeman in Sudbury, May 10, 1643. He was one of the first proprietors of that town and was authorized, April 12, 1666, to keep a house of entertainment. There is no record of his marriage. His wife Amy died in 1681. Children: John, born about 1639; Joseph, March 12, 1642; Mary, June 10, 1644; George; Benjamin; Lydia, October 16, 1655.

(III) George Parmenter, son of John (2) and Amy Parmenter, was born in Sudbury, and resided in Framingham and Sudbury, Massachusetts, adjoining towns. He rented a farm of one hundred and three acres in Framingham in early life. This he purchased April 25, 1709. His death occurred in Sudbury, October 25, 1727. He married, January 20, 1678, in Sudbury, Hannah, daughter of Solomon and Hannah Johnson, born April 27, 1656, died June 16, 1720. Children: George, mentioned below; Joseph, born May 19, 1681; Solomon, June 17, 1683; John, April 17, 1685; Daniel, August 3, 1688; Amos, March 12, 1694; Hannah, July 17, 1696; Abigail, February 17, 1703.

(IV) George (2) Parmenter, eldest child of George (1) and Hannah (Johnson) Parmenter, was born May 5, 1679, and lived in Sudbury, where he married, in 1701, Mary Bent, born October 28, 1682, in that town, daughter of Jonathan and Experience (Smith) Bent. Possibly he removed to the western part of the

State, as the Sudbury records show no record of his death or that of his wife. Children, recorded in Sudbury: Thankful; Deliverance, recorded December 6, 1709; the torn leaf in the records has destroyed the years of their birth; Elias, mentioned below; Zebudah, April 30, 1716; Hannah, January 5, 1721.

(V) Elias Parmenter, son of George (2) and Mary (Bent) Parmenter, was born March 13, 1706, in Sudbury, and lived in Bernardston, Massachusetts, and Northfield, same State. He was in the latter town from 1764 until his death in 1801. There is no record of his marriage.

(VI) Elias (2) Parmenter, son of Elias (1) Parmenter, settled in Bernardston, Massachusetts, where he was hayward in 1775 and 1780, fence viewer in 1778, surveyor of highways in 1786, and selectman in 1795-96. He married Sybil, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Hoyt) Sheldon, of Bernardston, born January 22, 1748, died May 15, 1838. Children: Thaddeus, born June 23, 1769; Sybil, February 5, 1771, died 1775; Salina, June 30, 1773; Elias, January 21, 1776; Sybil, January 6, 1778; Huldah, 1780, died 1785; Abigail, April 25, 1782; George, February 27, 1785; Huldah, February 15, 1787; Roxanna, mentioned below; Sophronia, October 15, 1791.

(VII) Roxanna Parmenter, seventh daughter of Elias (2) and Sybil (Sheldon) Parmenter, was born March 10, 1789, in Bernardston, Massachusetts, and became the wife of Captain Elijah (2) Stebbins, of Vernon, Vermont (see Stebbins VII).

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**SWEET, Andrew Hodges,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

The surname Sweet is identical with Swett, Sweat and Sweete, and is variously spelled in the early records. The

Sweet family is of ancient English lineage, and has produced many distinguished men. The Rhode Island family has had many prominent surgeons, not only in that State but in Massachusetts and New York. The family is noted for its "natural bone-setters," exhibiting to a remarkable degree hereditary skill in this line of professional work.

(I) John Sweet, the ancestor, was born in England, and came early in life to Salem, Massachusetts. He was doubtless related to John Sweet, or Swett, who settled in Newbury among the pioneers, and whose descendants have mostly spelled the name Swett. It is very doubtful as to which of the Johns killed the famous wolf dog of Governor John Endicott. He left Salem in 1637 and settled in Providence, Rhode Island. He had a grant of land that year, and also died that year. Afterward his widow received another grant of land there. Rev. Hogh Peters, of Salem, wrote in a letter dated July 1, 1639, of the widow and certain others, that they had "the great censure passed upon them in this our church, and that they wholly refused to hear the church, denying it and all churches in the Bay to be true churches," etc. John Sweet's widow married (second) Ezekiel Holliman. Her will, dated July 31, 1681, gave among other bequests all her interest in the house at Warwick to her son-in-law, John Gereardy, and her daughter Renewed. Children: James, born 1622; Renewed, married John Gereardy; John, mentioned below.

(II) John (2) Sweet, son of John (1) Sweet, was born about 1630, in England, and died in 1677, at Newport, Rhode Island. He was owner of a grist mill at Patowomut, in Rhode Island, burned by the Indians in 1675 in King Philip's War. In 1655 he was admitted a freeman, and took the oath of allegiance, May 20, 1671. His wife Elizabeth was born in 1629, and



died in 1684. She deposed September 18, 1684, that she was aged forty-five years, and that after the war she returned with the children to Patowomut. Children: John; Daniel, of Warwick; James; Henry, mentioned below; Richard, of West Greenwich; Benjamin, of East Greenwich; William, of East Greenwich; Jeremiah; and a daughter.

(III) Henry Sweet, fourth son of John (2) and Elizabeth Sweet, resided in Swansea and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, dying in the latter town, December 8, 1704. The inventory of his estate amounted to £100, six shillings and eight pence. He married, March 29, 1687, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Walker, born early in April, 1666, in Rehoboth, died in Attleboro, Massachusetts, June 28, 1731. Children: John, mentioned below; Philip, born January 28, 1698; Michael, January 14, 1700; Thomas, March 14, 1702; Dorothy, January 22, 1704.

(IV) John (3) Sweet, eldest child of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Sweet, was born October 23, 1695, in Rehoboth, and lived in that town. He married (first) January 22, 1719, in Attleboro, Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah and Deborah (Cooper) Peck, born October 20, 1692, in Rehoboth, died June 29, 1729. He married (second) November 11, 1730, Sarah, daughter of Antipas and Sarah McClaffin. Children of first marriage: Hannah, born October 13, 1719; Henry, March 27, 1722; John, mentioned below; Simon, March 29, 1729. By second marriage: Abigail, January 25, 1732; Hannah, April 2, 1733; Sarah, September 4, 1734; Thomas, May 9, 1736; Sarah, January 9, 1737; Benjamin, September 3, 1738; Noah and Nehemiah (twins), April 26, 1741; Ebenezer, January 18, 1744; Nathaniel, March 16, 1746.

(V) John (4) Sweet, second son of John (3) and Hannah (Peck) Sweet, was

born December 7, 1724, in Attleboro, and married (first) January 10, 1753, Elizabeth Bragg or Briggs, who died very soon. He married (second) August 31, 1753, Jemima Freeman, born May 24, 1729, daughter of Ralph and Sarah (Capron) Freeman. She survived him and married (second) Josiah Ide. She died October 28, 1813, in her eighty-fifth year.

(VI) John (5) Sweet, son of John (4) and Jemima (Freeman) Sweet, was born May 7, 1757, and lived for a time in Mansfield, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Norton, Massachusetts. He was a farmer in the latter town, and died there July, 1846, in his ninetieth year. He married, April 8, 1793, Eunice Tucker, of Milton, born May 26, 1772, baptized October 6, 1775, daughter of Lewis and Abiah (Cobb) Tucker, and she died April 10, 1862, in Norton. His children of Norton town record were: Eunice Tucker, born March 27, 1795, married, April 18, 1847, Lysander Makepeace, of Norton; Benjamin, January 14, 1797; Richard Foster, March 11, 1801; Joseph Dana, mentioned below; Sarah Tucker, March 21, 1805; John Davis, June 22, 1807; Mary Ann, October 13, 1817.

(VII) Joseph Dana Sweet, son of John (5) and Eunice (Tucker) Sweet, was born February 17, 1803, died January 11, 1889, and was engaged in farming all his life. He was a Unitarian in religious belief. He married, November 22, 1836, Abby Ann Hodges, born December 15, 1805, died August 10, 1881. The Hodges family, of which Mrs. Abby Ann Sweet was a descendant, was one of the oldest of southeastern Massachusetts, her line of ancestry being from William and Mary (Andrews) Hodges, early residents of Taunton, Massachusetts, through Henry, John, Andrew and Leonard. Leonard Hodges was born at Norton, March 13, 1774, and died March 7, 1841. He married, March 13, 1798, Hannah Peck,

daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Bliss) Peck. He was a well known contractor and builder, erecting the Norton Academy, the Freemasons' Hall, the Major White homestead, the Talbot factory, and many other buildings. Children of Joseph Dana and Abby Ann (Hodges) Sweet: 1. Lewis, born November 2, 1837, died at Port Hudson, Louisiana, June 15, 1863, from wounds received the previous day in the assault on Port Hudson; he was mustered into the United States service, September 23, 1862, in Company F, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was promoted to sergeant. 2. Abby Ann, born July 17, 1840, married Charles H. Walker. 3. Joseph Franklin, born November 15, 1842, married Cordana M. Smith, of Taunton. 4. Andrew Hodges, mentioned below.

(VIII) Andrew Hodges Sweet, youngest child of Joseph Dana and Abby Ann (Hodges) Sweet, was born October 2, 1845, in Norton, Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools of Norton, and later taught school at Easton and Sharon. For a time he engaged in the grocery business, and afterward became identified with his father-in-law, Austin Messinger, in the match business under the name of Messinger & Sweet, which firm was consolidated with the Diamond Match Company, with whom he remained for about three years, when he bought back from them the Norton property and began the manufacture of wooden and paper boxes. In 1883, over a quarter of a century ago, the business of A. H. Sweet was started by "two girls, a man and a paper box" in a small building which is now the office of the present establishment, which covers five acres, comprises seven buildings, and employs nearly a hundred people in getting out its product. At that time the firm made paper boxes and few of them at that. To-day it makes

all sorts of paper and wooden boxes for the manufacturers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and makes a specialty of "auger bit boxes" for the hardware trade all over the country, egg cases and fillers, shooks and dimension lumber, and wooden snow and stable shovels. In 1881 the Diamond Match Company bought out Messinger & Sweet, and their good will being sold the firm must needs give up the making of matches and search about for a new product to put upon the market. Being in the busiest manufacturing center in the country (which is to say Massachusetts and Rhode Island), Mr. Sweet conceived the idea of making boxes for use in packing the many products of the section, influenced in this idea, perhaps, by his location so near to the center of jewelry making, which was then taking rapid strides toward its present position of industrial importance. Mr. Sweet's decision meant more than going to work making boxes. It meant new machinery, the remodeling of buildings, the discarding of appliances for the making of the flimsy matches, and the installing of new saws for the making of sturdy packing boxes; it meant, in short, a complete renovation of the works and a new start. This start was taken by Mr. Sweet alone. Beginning in this small way, to quote Mr. Sweet, "with two girls, a man and a paper box," the business rapidly grew. The Sweet boxes "caught on," as the saying goes, and new buildings were added. In 1895 almost the entire plant was consumed by fire, but the buildings were immediately rebuilt and business went on as before. About this time Austin M. Sweet, son of the founder of the business, was taken into the concern and father and son started in to make the Sweet boxes the recognized product in their line, and they have done it. Mr. Sweet was of the opinion, that is well borne out by achievement, that it is well to keep good

men, once they have been found, and in furtherance of this idea he was instrumental in establishing and is president of the Norton Building & Loan Association, by means of which more than thirty of the employees of the firm are the owners of their own homes. Mr. Sweet is a director of the First National Bank of Attleboro. He has also been treasurer of the Norton Public Library for a number of years. He is well known and recognized as the "father" of his town, having served as a member of the school committee, represented it in the Legislature (was a member of the house committee on roads and bridges), and has done everything in his power to advance its interests at home and abroad. He married, June 8, 1870, Mary Ella Messinger, born December 23, 1845, daughter of Hon. Austin and Selina A. F. (Alden) Messinger (see Messinger VII).

(IX) Austin Messinger Sweet, only son of Andrew Hodges and Mary Ella (Messinger) Sweet, was born May 10, 1874, and received his education in the public schools of Norton and Attleboro. He is a member of the firm of Andrew H. Sweet & Son, box manufacturers. He married, April 8, 1896, Mary Alice Cowles, born February 10, 1876, daughter of Allison J. and Delia M. Cowles, of Norton. They have no children.

(The Alden Line).

(II) Joseph Alden, son of John (q. v.) and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden, was born 1624, in Plymouth, and inherited his father's proprietary share in Bridgewater, where he settled, residing in what is now West Bridgewater, and died February 2, 1697. He also owned lands at Middleboro, and was admitted a freeman in 1659. He married Mary, daughter of Moses (2) Simmons, who came in the "Fortune" in 1621, and settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Children: Isaac, married, De-

ember 2, 1695, Mehitable Allen; Joseph, born in 1667; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, married, 1691, Benjamin Snow; Mary, married, 1700, Samuel Allen.

(III) John Alden, third son of Joseph and Mary (Simmons) Alden, was born 1674, in Bridgewater, and inherited his father's homestead in West Bridgewater, which he sold, June 20, 1700, to Isaac Johnson. He removed to Middleboro, where he died September 29, 1730, aged fifty-six years. He married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah White, of Weymouth, born May 12, 1668, died October 5, 1732. Children: David, mentioned below; Priscilla, born March 2, 1704; Hannah, March 24, 1708; Thankful, May 3, 1709; Lydia, December 18, 1710; Mary, November 18, 1712; Abigail, September 8, 1714; Joseph, September 11, 1716; John, October 8, 1718; Ebenezer, October 8, 1720; Samuel, died young; Nathan, June 12, 1723; Noah, May 31, 1725.

(IV) David Alden, eldest child of John and Hannah (White) Alden, was born May 18, 1702, and resided in Middleboro, where he died August 24, 1763. He married Judith Paddleford, born 1708, died 1802. Children: Solomon, born November 21, 1728; David, mentioned below; Rufus, November 19, 1731; Huldah, October 8, 1733; Job, September 24, 1737; Sylvanus, October 10, 1739; Abigail, May 19, 1744; Peter, February 17, 1747.

(V) Deacon David (2) Alden, second son of David (1) and Judith (Paddleford) Alden, was born January 14, 1730, in Middleboro, and lived in that town, where he died about 1813. He married Rhoda Leach, and they had children: Caleb, Rufus, David, Andrew, Huldah, and Rhoda.

(VI) Andrew Alden, fourth son of Deacon David (2) and Rhoda (Leach) Alden, lived in North Middleboro, and

married Selina Fobes. Children: Jason Fobes, mentioned below; Philander, Andrew L., Horatio H., and Josiah Vaughn.

(VII) Jason Fobes Alden, eldest child of Andrew and Selina (Fobes) Alden, was born January 22, 1792, in Middleboro, and lived in Norton, Massachusetts. He married, January 16, 1821, Keziah Eaton Shaw, daughter of John and Polly (Eaton) Shaw, of Middleboro, born December 16, 1799. Children: 1. Selina Ann Fobes, mentioned below. 2. Adnah, born January 16, 1825, died February 11, 1825. 3. Emily Ellen, born September 19, 1826, died August 4, 1861; married in Norton, in 1846, William Wetherell, Jr., born December 5, 1822, and died February 9, 1909, and their children were: William Henry, born January 15, 1847, died August 2, 1847; Ellen Izetta, born May 16, 1848, is unmarried; Eveline Fuller, born May 11, 1849, deceased; Clarence Oliver, born July 26, 1850, died August 11, 1914; Frank Jason, born May 19, 1852, married (first) Nancy Wiber, of Foxboro, and they had one son, Frank Bertram; married (second) Carrie Mitchell, of Bridgewater, and they had one son, Leslie; Mary Ann, born September 12, 1853, died April 15, 1869; William, born November 30, 1854, died October 2, 1909, married Clara Briggs, of Norton; Lewie Eaton, born October 31, 1856, married Lodemia Fuller, and they had one daughter, Gertrude Lodemia; Emily Amanda, born May 18, 1858, married Amos G. Fuller, and they had two children, Howard Chester and Emily Allen. 4. William Henry, born July 18, 1828, died March 24, 1889; married Angelia Melinda Clapp, born May 29, 1831, and died February 27, 1911, and their children were: Effia Minette, born December 4, 1859, at Peoria, Illinois, married, June 25, 1881, Emmons Hart Lincoln, born May 2, 1859, son of Moses and Mary Ellen (Hart) Lincoln; Nellie, born April 20, 1865, died

in infancy; Kate Rogerson, born March 2, 1868, at Norton, married, March 26, 1889, Charles Leonard Briggs, who was born March 20, 1862. 5. Polly Eaton, born March 1, 1831, died April 19, 1913; married, May 29, 1851, Oliver Harrison Lane, born December 21, 1828, and their children were: Charles Edgar, born September 6, 1852, married Ella Gertrude Messinger, born October 22, 1853, daughter of Albert Henry Messinger, son of Albert and grandson of Oliver Messinger; Carrie Adelaide, born May 29, 1860, married, September 22, 1880, Jerome R. Kilburn, born June 2, 1860, at Smithfield, Rhode Island, and their children were: Arleen, born May 23, 1882, married Charles H. Gifford, of Attleboro, born February 29, 1880; Winford Almon, born May 2, 1884, married Mae Sampson, of Nova Scotia, born March 20, 1889. 6. Hannah White, born September 13, 1832, married Hezekiah Sweet, of Norton; no issue.

(VIII) Selina Ann Fobes Alden, eldest child of Jason Fobes and Keziah Eaton (Shaw) Alden, was born March 13, 1823, in Norton, and was married, in 1840, to Austin Messinger, of that town (see Messinger VI).

(The Messinger Line).

The name of Messinger is a very ancient one, and is found as early as the reign of Edward I. and II. in England, spelled Massinge. The ancient records give a great variety of spellings, such as Massinger, Messenger, Massenger, and the family resided very early in Gloucestershire, England, where it had arms: Argent, a chevron gules, between three close helmets sable. John Messenger, of York, who died in 1816, at the age of seventy years, bore these arms. One authority says the name is derived from the French Mesager, corresponding in meaning to the English ward messenger.

In the records of Norton, Massachusetts, the name is given this form, but in Wrentham it is spelled Messinger. Others claim that the name is derived from the parish of Messing in Essex, England. The name is Saxon, and came into England at a very early date. In the reign of Richard I., in the rolls of the king's court, appears the name of Johannes Messenger, about 1194. In the time of Henry III., about 1260, Henricus Messenger, son of Radulphus le Messenger, was in Essex. In 1359 John Messenger was vicar of Send. Subsequently there were many of the name among the clergy of England.

(I) Henry Messenger and wife Sarah were in Boston as early as January 27, 1640, when he received a grant of a lot at Muddy River for two heads. He was the first known proprietor of the land subsequently occupied by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and partly by the Boston Museum. His house and garden were bounded on the west by Tremont street and bordered on the burying place. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1658, a freeman in 1665, and was a joiner by trade. His property was appraised, April 30, 1681, at 496 pounds, nine shillings and six pence, and he probably died early in that year. His wife made her will in 1694, and it was proved June 24, 1697. Children: John, born January 25, 1641; Sarah, January 12, 1643; Simon, January 19, 1645; Henry; Ann, baptized January 20, 1650; Rebecca, born January 26, 1652; Lydia and Priscilla (twins, latter died young), November 22, 1656; Priscilla, about 1659; Thomas, mentioned below; Ebenezer, October 25, 1665.

(II) Thomas Messinger, fourth son of Henry and Sarah Messenger, was born March 22, 1661, in Boston, and received one-half of the paternal estate next to the

burying ground. He was a member of Major Savage's company of militia, and in 1693 represented that company as tythingman. He married Elizabeth Mellows, daughter of John and Martha (Winthrop) Mellows, the latter a daughter of Deane Winthrop, of Pulling Point. Children: Elizabeth, born March 23, 1687, died young; Sarah, April 17, 1688; Thomas, January 18, 1690; Elizabeth, October 7, 1692; Henry, February 28, 1695; Ebenezer, mentioned below.

(III) Ebenezer Messinger, youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mellows) Messinger, was born June 2, 1697, in Boston, where he resided until about 1752, when he removed to Wrentham, Massachusetts, and there died June 9, 1768. His estate was valued at 676 pounds, eighteen shillings and six pence. He married (first) January 26, 1719, Rebecca, daughter of Wigglesworth and Ursillar Sweetser, who died November 21, 1752, in Wrentham. He married (second) November 3, 1766, Hannah Metcalf. Children, all born of the first marriage: Rebecca, born June 26, 1721; Ebenezer, November 25, 1723; Elizabeth, July 16, 1728; Abigail, married Caleb Death, of Framingham; Ruth, married Josiah Wood; Ursula, married Abraham Belknap; Sweetser, mentioned below; Wigglesworth.

(IV) Sweetser Messinger, second son of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Sweetser) Messinger, born about 1736, in Boston, resided in Wrentham, Massachusetts, and there married, February 22, 1758, Elizabeth Smith, born there January 14, 1739, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith. Children: Betty, born March 1, 1759; Samuel, May 12, 1761; Rebecca, January 8, 1763; John Smith, December 27, 1764; James, April 16, 1767; Ebenezer, March 5, 1769; George Whitfield, January 3, 1771; Mary, February 21, 1773;

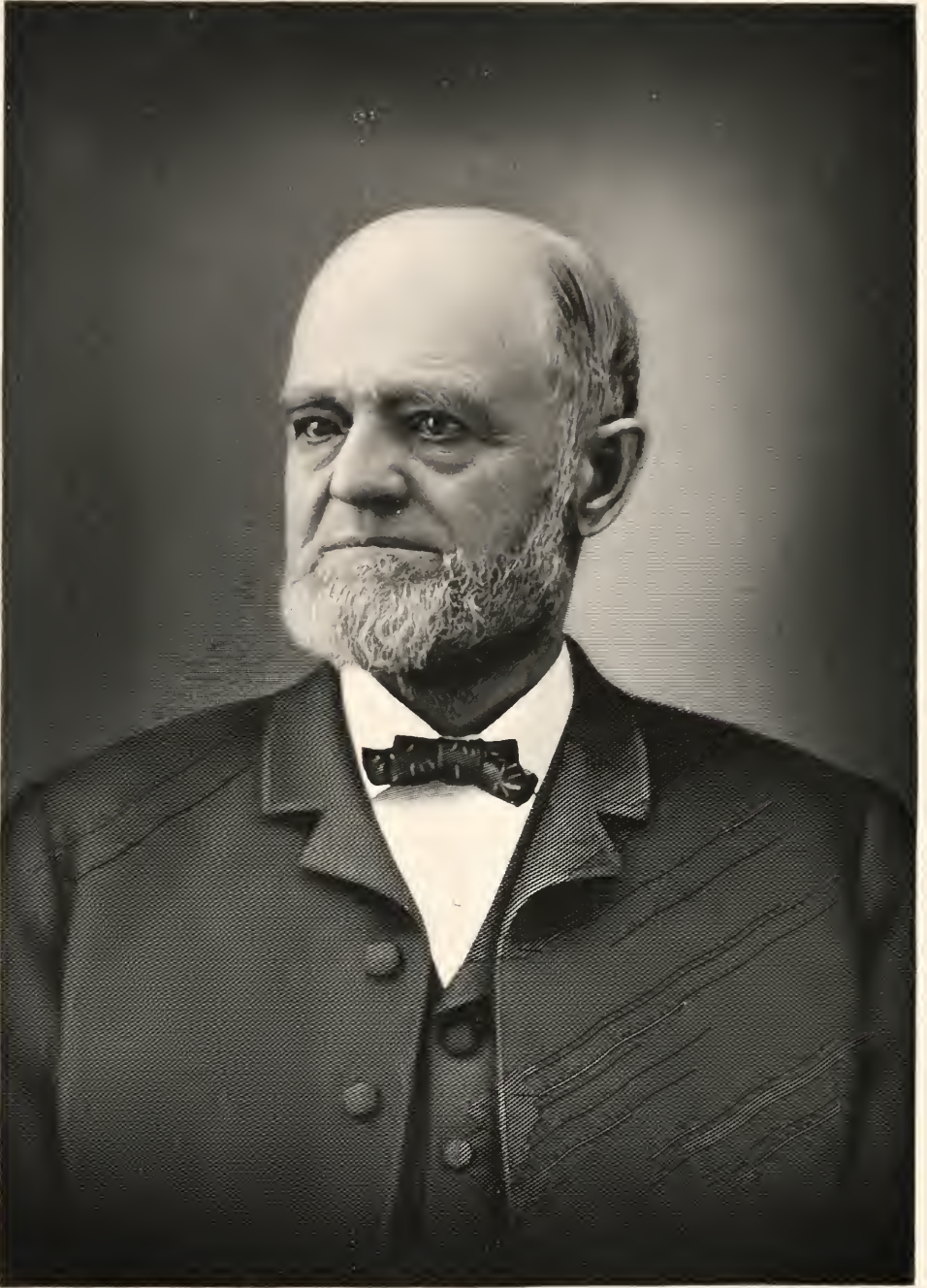
Elijah, November 15, 1774; David, October 28, 1776; Oliver, mentioned below; Nancy, June 6, 1781.

(V) Oliver Messinger, youngest son of Sweetser and Elizabeth (Smith) Messinger, was born May 19, 1778, in Wrentham, and resided in Norton, Massachusetts, where he married (first) April 7, 1803, Patience Miller, daughter of Nelson and Sarah Miller. She died May 9, 1816, aged thirty-three years, and he married (second) January 21, 1817, in Taunton, Rhoda Kilton, of that town, born April 23, 1792, daughter of Elder Amos and Phebe Kilton. The following children were born of the first marriage: Albert; James Oliver, born June 15, 1810; Louisa, October 26, 1812; and of the second marriage: Austin, mentioned below; and Rhoda Maria, born May 6, 1825, who married Benjamin Richmond Sweet, of Norton, Massachusetts.

(VI) Austin Messinger, son of Oliver Messinger, and eldest child of his second wife, Rhoda (Kilton) Messinger, was born November 2, 1817, in Norton, where he grew up and received his education. He learned the painter's trade, and early engaged in business as a contracting painter in Taunton, Massachusetts. This occupation proved deleterious to his health, and in 1846 he returned to Norton, where in 1857 he commenced the manufacture of friction matches, which developed into an extensive and profitable occupation. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Andrew H. Sweet, under the firm name of Messinger & Sweet. He continued this business from 1870 to 1881, when the property was disposed of to the Diamond Match Company, and he continued with that establishment as manager of the business until its dissolution in 1884. In early life Mr. Messinger was affiliated with the Democratic party, but in 1848 became identified with the Free Soil party, and

three years later was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Norton. Later he was a delegate to the convention which participated in the organization of the Republican party. He was again a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1882, and in 1888-89 was state senator from the First Bristol District. For nearly fifty years he was a justice of the peace, and also served as a member of the Board of Selectmen of Norton and as deputy sheriff. He was also town clerk and treasurer of the town of Norton from 1861 to 1883, covering a period of twenty-three years. He was the first president of the Norton Building & Loan Association, a trustee of the Unitarian church of Norton, and a member of King David Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Taunton. He died at his home in Norton, February 1, 1898. Mr. Messinger married, December 24, 1840, Selina Ann Fobes Alden, daughter of Jason Fobes and Keziah Eaton (Shaw) Alden, of Norton (see Alden VII). To this union were born two children, namely: Emma Eveline, who died in infancy, and Mary Ella, mentioned below.

(VII) Mary Ella Messinger, daughter of Austin and Selina A. F. (Alden) Messinger, was born December 23, 1845, in Taunton, and was educated in the public schools of Norton and Wheaton Seminary. In 1867 she engaged in teaching in the public schools of Sharon, Attleboro, Norton and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. On June 8, 1870, she became the wife of Andrew Hodges Sweet, of Norton (see Sweet VIII). She is one of the charter members of the Alden Kindred of America, and was its secretary for several years. She is actively interested in the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Norton, of which she was one of the organizers, and several years president. She is much interested in the progress and welfare of



*Austin Messinger*

THE NEW YORK  
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1897



her native town and its people and institutions, and is ever ready to participate in anything that contributes to its growth and progress. She was active in organizing and for several years was a member of the executive committee of the Norton Public Library, and is highly esteemed by the people of the town for her personal worth.

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**SHAW, Robert Kendall,**

**Librarian, Litterateur.**

Abraham Shaw, the first of the family in this country, came from North Awram, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, with his wife, Bridget (Best) Shaw, in 1636, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman, March 9, 1636-37, and was at that time a proprietor of Watertown. His house there was burned in October, 1636, and he removed to Dedham, of which he was one of the original petitioners. He signed the famous compact and was elected constable, September 6, 1636. He afterward removed to Cambridge and was a town officer there. While in Dedham he helped build the first bridge across the Charles river for a grist mill. He had a grant of "coal and iron ore which may be found in any common land in this country's disposing," November 2, 1637, and it is presumed that he prospected for minerals. He owned coal mines in Halifax, England. He was given liberty to erect a corn mill, February 12, 1636-37. He died in 1638, leaving a will in which he made bequest to children, Joseph, John, Mary and Martha. Children: 1. Joseph, settled in Weymouth. 2. John, mentioned below. 3. Mary, born about 1638. 4. Martha, about 1638. 5. Susanna, married Nicholas Byram, and removed to Weymouth.

(II) John Shaw, son of Abraham Shaw, was baptized at Halifax, England,

May 21, 1630, died at Weymouth, September 16, 1704. He married Alice Phillips, daughter of Deacon Nicholas Phillips, of Weymouth. Children: John, born about 1655; Elizabeth, February 26, 1656; Abraham, October 10, 1657; Mary, May 24, 1660; Nicholas, March 23, 1662; Joseph, April 15, 1664; Alice, July 6, 1666; Hannah, April 7, 1668; Benjamin, mentioned below; Abigail, July 15, 1672; Ebenezer, April 24, 1674.

(III) Benjamin Shaw, son of John Shaw, was born at Weymouth, June 16, 1670, died at Taunton, June 16, 1723. He married Hannah Rogers, who died at Taunton, May 26, 1723. Among their children was Samuel, mentioned below.

(IV) Samuel Shaw, son of Benjamin Shaw, was born in Weymouth, in 1698, died in Taunton, in September, 1730. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hodges. She married (second) January 12, 1734, Isaac Sampson; (third) November 6, 1750, Deacon Edward Richmond; she died October 10, 1782, aged eighty-one years. Samuel Shaw left five sons: Samuel, Joseph, Jonathan and two others.

(V) Joseph Shaw, son of Samuel Shaw, was born at Taunton, September 2, 1725, and was the first of the family to settle in Raynham, which was set off in 1731. Joseph Shaw was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain John King's company in 1775 and in his old age received a pension. He married, October 18, 1748, his cousin, Mary Shaw, born October 19, 1729, died October 15, 1816, at Raynham, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Mason) Shaw. Children: Joseph, born April 1, 1750, died young; Joseph, November 6, 1751; Silas, July 26, 1754; Samuel, mentioned below.

(VI) Samuel (2) Shaw, son of Joseph Shaw, was born at Raynham, April 19, 1772, died there April 20, 1840. He was a farmer in his native town and also a carpenter. He had a talent for music and

taught singing schools in the vicinity. He also composed words and music for a number of songs. He married, April 2, 1793, Abigail Hall, born in Raynham, September 21, 1771 (see Hall VI). Children: 1. Mary, born September 13, 1794, died March 27, 1876; married Josephus Bumpus. 2. Samuel, born September 29, 1795, died March 4, 1881; married (first) August 25, 1817, Mrs. Rachel Barden, of Raynham; (second) Mrs. Caroline W. Farnham; children by first wife: Alanson; Caroline Elizabeth, who married Dr. Daniel A. Briggs, of Norton; Francis Marion, manufacturer at Brockton, married and had two sons and one daughter; Linus Hall, born at Raynham, August 25, 1851; Frank Ellsworth, both of Brockton; Alice; William Wallace; Oliver Perry; Andrew Jackson; James Harmon. 3. Diadamia, born July 29, 1797, died March, 1882; married (first) Abiather Dean, of Taunton, who died June 26, 1833; married (second) William Ramsdell. 4. Isaac H., born February 4, 1800, died at sea, June, 1845. 5. Susanna H., born June 4, 1802; married Henry Hall, of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. 6. Rev. Linus Hall, mentioned below. 7. Alanson, born May 6, 1807, died March 15, 1809. 8. Abigail, born January 10, 1810; married (first) ——— Briggs, of West Bridgewater; (second) Joshua Hall, of East Westmoreland. 9. Lucinda, born and died in 1814.

(VII) Rev. Linus Hall Shaw, son of Samuel (2) Shaw, was born at Raynham, November 29, 1804, died at Sudbury, January 6, 1866. He attended the public schools of his native town and under the tuition of Rev. Enoch Sanford, pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church, of Raynham, fitted for college. He entered Brown University in the class of 1829, but after two years left college. He was the assistant principal of the old Bristol County Academy at Taunton for a

time. In 1830 he entered Harvard Divinity School, in which he was choir leader, and from which he was graduated in 1833. He was a classmate of Chandler Robbins and James Freeman Clarke. He was ordained at Athol, Massachusetts, as pastor of the Unitarian church. In 1840 he accepted a call to the church at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, and later to Townsend in this State. He preached afterward at Mendon, Massachusetts. In 1844 he was called to Sudbury, Massachusetts, where his pastorate continued to the end of his life. In 1850 he built a house on Plympton Hill, north-east of Sudbury Center. He was for some years on the school committee and was chairman of the Goodnow Library board of trustees. He took an active part in the temperance movement and belonged to various temperance organizations. In his parish he was popular and highly esteemed. Hudson, the historian of Sudbury, says he was an "estimable man, a valuable citizen, much respected. Small in stature, dignified and gentlemanly in demeanor, quiet and unassuming in his ways." A sermon preached November 24, 1864, from the theme, "The Blackman and the War" was published in pamphlet form as well as one preached three years earlier on "The War and Its Issues."

He married, at Raynham, September 3, 1827, Louisa Alden Jones, born at Raynham, October 24, 1806, daughter of Nehemiah and Polly (Alden) Jones (see Alden VI). She died at Framingham, Massachusetts, August 29, 1891. "She was a prudent and affectionate wife, a good mother and a faithful friend. Her children rise up and call her blessed." Children: 1. Charles, born at Raynham, died 1846. 2. Dr. Henry, born at Raynham, September 12, 1829, died March 28, 1910, at Revere, Massachusetts; graduate of Harvard Medical School in 1854; assistant surgeon in the United States

navy, 1862-68; employed in Boston and State charities, 1872-1910; author of book on "Pauper Settlement" and one of the authors of "The Descendants of Polly and Ebenezer Alden;" married, October 28, 1855, Jane Maria Taft. 3. Louisa, born at Cambridge, December 26, 1831; married, April 25, 1855, Rev. George F. Stearns, and had ten children. 4. Joseph Alden, mentioned below. 5. Ednah Maria, born at Mendon, December 28, 1842; married, at Sudbury, September 5, 1865, Orange Scott Stearns, assistant postmaster at Framingham for many years; had three children. 6. Helen Jones, born at Sudbury, March 20, 1848; married, at Framingham, July 12, 1880, Walter Frank Hurd, born at Newton, January 1, 1842, died at Framingham, April 9, 1900; was an architect and musician; Mrs. Hurd is a teacher of household art, a librarian and maker of library catalogues.

(VIII) Joseph Alden Shaw, son of Rev. Linus Hall Shaw, was born at Athol, Massachusetts, January 4, 1836. He attended school in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, and in the other towns in which his father was located. In 1850 he attended a select school in Wayland, where he continued the study of Latin previously begun with his father, and prepared for college. In 1853 he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, Massachusetts, in the middle class and graduated with the class of 1855. Mr. Shaw was a student under Professor Joseph G. Hoyt, who taught Greek and mathematics and was afterward chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Shaw and his fellow-students acknowledged their great debt to this teacher, whose naturally large influence over his pupils and intuitive knowledge of human nature made him preëminent in his profession. Mr. Shaw entered the sophomore class of Harvard College and was

graduated with the class of 1858 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1866 he received from Harvard the honorary degree of Master of Arts. At Exeter Mr. Shaw was a member of the famous old fraternity known as the Golden Branch. At Harvard he received a "detur" in recognition of his scholarship and he graduated with honors. While a student in college, he followed the custom then in vogue and taught school during three winters. His first school was at Upton in Worcester county, where his brother Henry lived and practiced in 1855-56. In 1856-57 Mr. Shaw taught the grammar school at Upton Center. In 1857-58 he taught at Centerville in the town of Barnstable. In late years Mr. Shaw spent his summers in this village and enjoyed renewing acquaintance with his former pupils after a lapse of more than half a century. In 1858-59 he accepted the position of principal of the New Salem Academy, one of the few remaining endowed academies in the State. After a few months spent in the study of law in the office of his cousin, Colonel John Wilder, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, Mr. Shaw decided to continue in the profession of teaching and became head teacher of the Elm Park Institute at the Lyman Beecher Mansion at Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1862 he was recalled to his former position at New Salem where he was principal for five years more. In 1867 he accepted the position of sub-principal of the Highland Military Academy of Worcester and teacher of ancient and modern languages. In 1881 he resigned, and during the following year was in charge of the classical department of the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned to New England after the death of Mr. Chickering and held the office of classical instructor in the Cheshire School, Cheshire, Connecticut, until the fall of 1883, when he accepted

a call to the same position in Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson. In 1887 he returned to Worcester, and succeeded Mr. Caleb B. Metcalf as head master of the Highland Military Academy. For twenty-five years he was at the head of this famous old academy and maintained its high reputation as an institution of learning. In June, 1912, the real estate of the academy was sold by the Metcalf estate for residential purposes, the school closed and Mr. Shaw retired from active labor. The academy was founded in 1856 and during the fifty-six years of its existence had but two superintendents, Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Shaw. The academy ranked among the foremost in its standards and its discipline, and numbers among its graduates many distinguished men. Among its well known alumni may be mentioned F. W. Whitridge, lawyer, author, publicist; George Hitchcock, painter, famous on two continents, for many years a resident of Holland; Hon. Ernest W. Roberts, of Chelsea, congressman; Frederic Remington, artist, sculptor and author. Rev. Welles M. Partridge, A. George Bullock, General Philip Reade, United States Army, retired, Edward L. Burlingame, and many other former students might be mentioned. George Nagle, the guard whose bullet ended the career of the notorious Judge Terry, was once a student. Those who knew Mr. Shaw will be struck by the description of his father in the Sudbury history as applicable equally well to the son. Mr. Shaw was a type of the American scholar. He had a native gift for teaching and won uniform success wherever he taught. He invariably gained the respect and confidence of his pupils. His character and executive ability were the bulwarks of the academy for many years, and hundreds of former students have the kindest feelings for the late head master

who for so many years made the academy highly successful in every way.

Mr. Shaw was a charter member of the Hancock Club, and was a member of the Worcester Economic Club, the American Philological Association, the Alden Kindred, a retired member of the Harvard Club, and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. For many years he was a communicant of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church and he was one of the earlier members of St. John's Church. He served the parish of St. John's as vestryman and represented it in the diocesan conventions. He was a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. In 1914 he prepared a historical sketch of St. John's Church. In politics he was a Republican. The only public office he held was on the school committee of New Salem.

Mr. Shaw married, November 18, 1863, Eliza Antoinette Thompson, born April 16, 1843, daughter of Captain Clark and Nancy (Kendall) Thompson, granddaughter of James and Mary (Sellon) Thompson, of New Salem, and of Joel and Sally (Raymond) Kendall, of Athol. Mrs. Shaw is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (now college), class of 1863. Captain Clark Thompson married (first) Eliza Smith, of New Salem, and had a son, Edward Clark Thompson, a successful manufacturer at Brandon, Vermont, who married Mary Goodrich, who survived him and is now living at Clinton, Maine. Dr. Frederick Henry Thompson, brother of Mrs. Shaw, was born August 5, 1844, graduate of Phillips Exeter, a student at Amherst College in 1864, Harvard Medical School (Doctor of Medicine) 1870, practiced at Lancaster, 1870-74, and since then at Fitchburg, Massachusetts; married Harriet Fiske Howes, of Petersham, June 1, 1870. Children of Joseph Alden Shaw:

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alden, M. D., born at New Salem, June 3, 1867; graduate of Trinity Military Institute at Tivoli, New York, in 1886; of Harvard Medical School, 1889; house officer of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1889-91; practiced in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1891; was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army in 1891 with the rank of lieutenant; served in the Philippines; stationed at Fort Slocum, New York, 1903-10, in charge of the hospital and made a systematic study of new recruits of great value to the medical service of the army; now stationed at West Point; married, July 6, 1892, at Worcester, Alice Stanley Whitman, born at Fitchburg, August 8, 1866, daughter of Ephraim and Augustine (Nash) Whitman; daughter, Margaret Whitman, student in Smith College, class of 1915.

2. Robert Kendall, mentioned below.

(IX) Robert Kendall Shaw, son of Joseph Alden Shaw, was born at Worcester, July 18, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Worcester Classical High School in 1890. He was salutatorian of his class. In 1894 he graduated from Harvard University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum laude*, taking final honors in classics. During the next three years he was a teacher in the Highland Military School. From 1898 to 1901 he was on the staff of the New York State Library. From 1901 to 1904 he was assistant in the library of Congress at Washington. In 1904-05 he was librarian of the public library of Brockton, Massachusetts. He returned to Worcester in 1905 to accept the position of assistant librarian of the Free Public Library. Upon the resignation of Mr. Samuel Swett Green, in January, 1909, Mr. Shaw became librarian. He has continued the policy, in which Mr.

Green was a pioneer, of making the library a popular institution, coöperating with the public schools and colleges of the city in assisting research of all kinds, answering every question possible, keeping pace with demand for fiction and works of entertainment as well as those of study and instruction. Under Mr. Shaw the usefulness of the library has widened and broadened. The following from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees relates to Mr. Shaw: "During the past year, he has discharged the duties of his position with a degree of fidelity, ability and courtesy which has merited and received the commendation of the patrons of the library, and the approbation of the board of directors."

He is a member of the American Library Association, the Massachusetts Library Club, the Bay Path Literary Club, the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard, the Worcester Economic Club, the Shakespeare Club, and the Harvard Club. He was president of the Massachusetts Library Club in 1910-11. He delivered an address at the dedication of the Fobes Memorial Library at Oakham in 1908, of the Merriam Library at Auburn, Massachusetts, in June, 1909, and of the Beaman Memorial Library at West Boylston in 1912. In 1911 he read a paper on Elihu Burritt before the Worcester Society of Antiquity. He was one of the speakers at the dedication of the three new branch libraries in Worcester, under his charge, at Greendale, South Worcester, and Quinsigamond, respectively, known as the Carnegie branches of the Worcester Public Library.

Mr. Shaw married, September 20, 1902, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Bertha Mower Brown, born at Porter's Mills, Wisconsin, December 27, 1875, daughter of James Harding and Anna Sarah (Taft) Brown.

## ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Hall Line).

(I) George Hall and his wife Mary were the pioneer ancestors of the Halls of Taunton. They emigrated, it is believed, from Devonshire, England, in 1636-37. George Hall was a proprietor of land at Duxbury in 1637 and was one of the forty-six purchasers of Taunton (Cohannet) and he built a house on what is now Dean street on the river. He was admitted a freeman in 1645 and was constable in that year; member of the supervising council in 1657; chairman of the board of selectmen, 1666-69. He was one of the founders of the church, and a stockholder in the iron works at Raynham and first clerk of the company. He died October 30, 1669, and his will was proved in March, 1670. Children: John, born 1640; Joseph, 1642; Samuel, mentioned below; Charity, Sarah, Mary.

(II) Samuel Hall, son of George Hall, was born in 1644. His will was dated January 25, 1690, and proved May 19, 1690. Samuel Hall's homestead was near the iron works. He was an owner in Taunton North and South Purchases and held much real estate in Taunton. He was a town officer and member of the church and contributed four acres towards improving the parsonage of Rev. Samuel Danforth. He married Elizabeth White, who died in 1707, daughter of Nicholas White, an early settler of Taunton. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; John, born October 19, 1666; Nicholas, January 23, 1668; Elizabeth, October 28, 1670; Mary, October 3, 1672; Sarah, 1674; Ebenezer, March 19, 1677; Sarah, March 2, 1679; George, January 25, 1680-81; Hannah, 1682-83.

(III) Samuel (2) Hall, son of Samuel (1) Hall, was born December 11, 1664, died in 1716. He was a farmer and large landholder in Taunton. He married Abigail Pratt, born November 2 1665, died July 6, 1734, daughter of Jonathan

and Abigail Pratt, of Plymouth. Children: Samuel, born 1688; Jonathan, mentioned below; Esther, Hannah.

(IV) Jonathan Hall, son of Samuel (2) Hall, was born at Taunton, August 22, 1689, died there April 19, 1750. He was a farmer and large real estate owner; deacon of the church at Raynham. He married (first) Sarah ———, born 1690, died March, 1726. He married (second) Sarah ———. Children by first wife: Jonathan, mentioned below; Sarah, born July 16, 1718; Amos, April 5, 1720; Rebecca, May 21, 1722; John, May 15, 1724; Mason, January 28, 1726. Children by second wife, Sarah: Elizabeth, May 2, 1728; Hannah, March 25, 1734.

(V) Jonathan (2) Hall, son of Jonathan (1) Hall, was born at Taunton, May 3, 1716, died February 25, 1789. He was a prominent member and deacon of the Raynham church, member of the board of selectmen in 1776 and for several years afterward and town treasurer. He married (first) Lydia Leonard, who died in 1763. He married (second) April 25, 1764, Hannah Hall. Children by first wife, born in Raynham: Jonathan, born September 26, 1737; Seth, mentioned below; Silas, February 4, 1742; Prudence, March 20, 1744; Lydia, October 21, 1747; Jemima, August 14, 1750; Jonathan, June, 1753; Hezekiah, November 12, 1755; Obed, December 23, 1757; Ebenezer, December 22, 1759; Abigail, June 6, 1762. Child by second wife, Linus, born May 17, 1765, for whom Linus Hall Shaw was named.

(VI) Seth Hall, son of Jonathan (2) Hall, was born at Raynham, October 4, 1740. He was a farmer at Raynham. He was a soldier in the Revolution from Raynham, a corporal in Captain Philip King's company, Colonel George Williams' regiment (Third Bristol County) twenty-three days in December, 1776, on a Rhode Island alarm; also sergeant in

Captain Noah Hall's company, Colonel Abiel Mitchell's regiment in command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Williams on the alarm at Tiverton, August 1, 1780. He married Diadania Shaw. Children, born at Raynham: Elijah A., born October 19, 1769; Abigail, September 21, 1771; married Samuel Shaw (see Shaw VI); Lucinda, May 21, 1775; Joshua, October 11, 1777; Gaius, June 12, 1780; Seth, January 31, 1783; Camillus, July 18, 1785.

(The Alden Line).

(I) John Alden, the Pilgrim ancestor, was born in England in 1599. He joined the Pilgrims on the "Mayflower" at Southampton, when the vessel stopped there for supplies on the way to New England and was hired as a cooper. He had not been with the company at Leyden, and was probably not a member of the independent church at that time. After enduring the hardships of the first terrible winter at Plymouth, he cast his fortunes with the colonists and in the spring of 1621 married Priscilla Mullins (or Molines), daughter of William Mullins (or Molines), who also came with his family in the "Mayflower." Long-fellow has made John and Priscilla familiar names in his "Courtship of Miles Standish." When the common property of the colony was divided in 1627, John Alden went with Captain Standish, Elder Brewster, John Howland, Francis Eaton and Peter Brown to Hattakeset, the Indian name for the territory now included in Duxbury, Marshfield, Pembroke, Hanson and Bridgewater. For several years they were obliged to return to Plymouth during the winter season to unite all their forces against possible Indian attacks. The residence in Plymouth also gave them an opportunity to attend religious worship. In 1633 John Alden was elected assistant, an office he continued to hold during nearly all the

remainder of his life, and from 1666 until he died he was first assistant, often called deputy governor on account of his acting as governor in the absence of the governor. From 1640 to 1650 he was deputy to the colonial council. The history of Duxbury says of him:

Holding office of the highest trust, no important measure was proposed or any responsible agency ordered in which he had not a part. He was one of the council of war, many times an arbitrator, a surveyor of lands for the government as well as for individuals, and on several important occasions was authorized to act as agent or attorney for the colony. He was possessed of a sound judgment and of talents which, though not brilliant, were by no means ordinary. Writers who mention him bear ample testimony to his industry, integrity and exemplary piety, and he has been represented as a worthy and useful man of great humility and eminent sanctity of life, decided, ardent, resolute and persevering, indifferent to danger, stern, austere and unyielding and of incorruptible integrity. He was always a firm supporter of the church, and everything of an innovating nature received determined opposition.

From the Puritan point of view Alden was a model of the virtues. He took his part in making the lives of the Quakers at Plymouth colony intolerable. On the Alden farm stands the house built by his son Jonathan and occupied by eight generation in direct line. Here John Alden spent his last years. He died at Duxbury, September 1, 1686, the last of the Pilgrim Fathers. Eleven children: John; Joseph, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born 1625; Jonathan, about 1627; Priscilla, Rebecca, Zachariah, Sarah, married Alexander Standish, son of Miles Standish; Ruth, married John Bass, from whom the President Adams descended; Mary, David.

(II) Joseph Alden, son of John Alden, was born in Plymouth in 1624, died February 8, 1697. He inherited land at Bridgewater, where he settled, and also at Middleborough. He was admitted a

freeman in 1659. He married Mary Simmons, daughter of Moses Simmons, Jr., who came in the ship "Fortune" in 1621 and settled at Duxbury. Joseph Alden's will was dated December 14, 1696, and proved March 10, 1697. Children: Isaac, Joseph, John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Mary.

(III) John (2) Alden, son of Joseph Alden, was born about 1674, died September 29, 1730. He removed from Bridgewater to Middleborough about 1700. He married Hannah White, born May 11, 1681, died October 5, 1732, daughter of Captain Ebenezer White, of Weymouth. Children, born at Middleborough: David, born May 18, 1702; Priscilla, March 2, 1704; Thankful, May 3, 1706; Hannah, 1708; Lydia, 1710; Mary, 1712; Abigail, 1714; Joseph, mentioned below; John, October 8, 1718; Ebenezer, served in Cuba, settled in Ashfield; Rev. Noah, May 30, 1725.

(IV) Joseph (2) Alden, son of John (2) Alden, resided in Middleborough, where he was born in 1716, died January 20, 1787. He married (first) Hannah Hall. She died July 1, 1766. He married (second) Deborah Williamson, a widow, born September 11, 1716. In 1789 she released her dower rights in the estate and in the deed gives the only complete list of the children of Joseph Alden. Children: Ebenezer, mentioned below; Amariah, Moses, Phebe, Hannah, Joseph, Fear, Eunice, Lois, Abner, Eliab.

(V) Ebenezer Alden, son of Joseph (2) Alden, was born in Middleborough, February 4, 1743. He married there, December 22, 1763, Ruth Fobes (daughter of Joshua Fobes (4), Joshua (3), Edward (2), John (1)). She married (second) August 2, 1777, Daniel Faunce, of Plympton, and died July 28, 1817. She was buried at North Carver. By her second husband she had children: Sarah, Eunice, Phebe, Alden and Ezra Faunce.

Ebenezer Alden was a general merchant. He died at Middleborough, January 6, 1773, and was buried with his parents and Alden grandparents in Purchase burying ground. Children: Hannah, born February 2, 1765; Polly, mentioned below; Ruth, December 18, 1768; Ebenezer, August 8, 1770, removed to Pennsylvania, later to Appleton, Maryland; Joseph, born 177—.

(VI) Polly Alden, daughter of Ebenezer Alden, was born at Middleborough, August 4, 1767. She married, at Raynham, October 2, 1791, Nehemiah Jones, born at Raynham, July 7, 1767, son of Nathan Jones. She died January 7, 1831. He died January 3, 1831, at Raynham. Mr. Jones was for many years merchant, postmaster and justice of the peace at Raynham. Children: Maria; Nehemiah, born February 1, 1795; Clarissa Leonard, 1799, married Dr. Abner A. Hathaway; Mary Wales Fobes, May 12, 1802, married Rev. John Wilder; Emeline, January 31, 1805, teacher; Louisa Alden, October 24, 1806, married Rev. Linus Hall Shaw (see Shaw VII); William, March 11, 1811.

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**GREEN, Henry Lawrence,**

**Well-Known Druggist.**

Ephraim Green, the first of the family in this country, son of Philip Green, was born in Germany of ancient German ancestry. He came to this country when a young man and settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In his youth he learned the trade of tailor and for many years he was in business as a merchant tailor in Portsmouth. He married Leah Felleman, daughter of Morris Felleman, who was a native of Holland, and settled in New York City when a young man. Children of Ephraim and Leah Green: Morris, born February 22, 1863; Josiah, 1865; Benjamin, April 26, 1867; Ralph,



August 8, 1870; Henry L., April 26, 1872; Arthur L., November 12, 1875; Minnie B., February 2, 1879; Louis L., April 19, 1881.

Henry Lawrence Green, son of Ephraim and Leah (Felleman) Green, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 26, 1872. He received his education in the public and high schools of his native town. He learned the drug business in the employ of his brother Benjamin, a druggist in Portsmouth, and in 1891 became a registered pharmacist in New Hampshire. He removed to Boston and having passed the Massachusetts examinations, in 1891, received his diploma as a registered pharmacist. For a year or more he was head clerk in a drug store in the Back Bay, Boston. Afterward he filled a similar position in the drug store of W. J. Guerin & Company in Salem, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1892 he bought the Roberts Pharmacy in Beverly, Massachusetts, and conducted it for five years under his own name. He sold this business in 1898 and bought the old drug store at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets in Worcester, Massachusetts. Introducing modern ideas and methods and advertising liberally, he rapidly increased the business, making it one of the busiest and most profitable drug stores in Central Massachusetts. In 1902 he bought the Draper drug store in Springfield and by the same energetic business methods made that store one of the leading pharmacies of the city. In 1898 he started a drug store in the city of Holyoke. In December, 1913, he established his fourth drug store in Adams Square, Boston. In 1914 he became one of the owners of the Riker-Hegeman drug stores, conducting a chain of drug stores in all parts of the country. In all parts of New England the name of "Green the Druggist" is well known.

Mr. Green is very prominent in

Masonic circles and has been honored with the thirty-third degree. He is a member of Quinsigamond Lodge; Worcester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar, and was eminent commander in 1914; Massachusetts Consistory, Worcester Lodge of Perfection; Goddard Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Lawrence Chapter, Rose Croix, and of the United Commercial Travellers. In politics he is a Progressive. Before 1912 he was a Republican, but has never sought public office.

He married, May 18, 1893, Helen C. Stimson, born September 7, 1872, daughter of Charles Woodbury Stimson, at the North Congregational Church of Portsmouth, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, the pastor, officiating. She is a member of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Worcester; the Woman's Club of Worcester; the Masonic Auxiliary, of which she was secretary two years and president one year; and formerly a member of Stella Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in which she held the office of Adah for three years. She is a member of the Park Congregational Church and was president of the Ladies' Aid Society for three years. She is a member of the Equal Franchise League of Worcester. Children: 1. Helen Scott, born March 18, 1894; married, October 22, 1913, James Everett Lowell, of Worcester. 2. Henry Lawrence, Jr., born February 21, 1896; married, June 1, 1915, Hazel M. Field, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. 3. Marion Chamberlain, born September 4, 1899.

(The Tobey Line).

(I) James Tobey, immigrant ancestor, settled in Kittery, Maine, as early as 1669 and had grants of land there in 1687, 1694 and 1699. His relationship with

Thomas Tobey, of Sandwich, progenitor of a numerous family in the Cape Cod section, has not been established. James Tobey and his son James were killed by the Indians, May 21, 1705. He married (first) Katherine ———. He married (second) Ann Hanscom. His widow Ann and son Stephen were appointed to administer his estate in 1705. Ann was previously the widow of Thomas Hanscom. Children: James, born about 1668; Stephen, mentioned below; John, William, Richard, Isaac, Margaret, Mary.

(II) Stephen Tobey, son of James Tobey, married, November 29, 1688, Hannah Nelson, daughter of Charles and Mary Nelson. He was a ship-builder at Mast Cove, a juror in 1690-91. Children: Katherine, born October 25, 1689; Samuel, mentioned below; James, October 21, 1694; John, January 2, 1699; Stephen, January 3, 1702; Hannah, January 10, 1705-06.

(III) Samuel Tobey, son of Stephen Tobey, was born at Kittery, January 31, 1692. He was a resident of Kittery. He married, December 29, 1720, Mary Spinney, daughter of John and Mary (Diamond) Spinney, granddaughter of Thomas Spinney, the immigrant, and wife Margery, early settlers at Kittery. John Diamond, father of Mary, was a son of John Diamond, the immigrant, who settled as early as 1651 at Kittery with his wife Grace, served as constable and clerk of the writs, was a ship-builder and rope-maker. Children: Abigail; William, baptized August, 1730; Mary, baptized November, 1734; Samuel, mentioned below; Nathaniel, 1742.

(IV) Samuel (2) Tobey, son of Samuel (1) Tobey, was baptized at Kittery in August, 1735, died March 6, 1807. He married Mary Paul, born in 1738, died November 20, 1801. Children: Stephen, baptized April 22, 1770; James, mentioned below; William, baptized August

14, 1774; Sarah, baptized July 6, 1776; Mary, twin of Sarah; John, baptized July, 1780; William, baptized September, 1782; Samuel, baptized May 22, 1785; Mary, twin of Samuel.

(V) James (2) Tobey, son of Samuel (2) Tobey, was born at Kittery, June 22, 1770, died December 26, 1848. He married, November 5, 1791, Hannah Shapleigh, born June 24, 1771, died June 24, 1861; (see Shapleigh). Children: Lydia, born April 28, 1793; Olive, July 16, 1794; Abigail, May 6, 1798; Isabel Shapleigh, June 3, 1800; James Shapleigh, mentioned below; Mary Paul, May 7, 1805; William, November 17, 1807.

(VI) James Shapleigh Tobey, son of James (2) Tobey, was born at Kittery, September 28, 1801. He learned the trade of ship carpenter in the employ of his father and afterward was in partnership with Nathaniel Paul, James K. Paul and Elias Remick contracting for decks of vessels built by George Raynes. Afterward he worked in the government navy yard and in shipyards on the Piscataqua river. He carried the mail from Portsmouth to Eliot for nineteen years, and during that time also had a farm and at one time raised more Baldwin apples than any other farmer in the State. He served fourteen years in the militia and was commissioned captain, February 12, 1826, resigning February 26, 1831. He was one of the founders of Eliot Academy; held several town offices, being treasurer several years, "an enterprising, influential and highly respected citizen." He married, October 30, 1826, Mary Jane Remick. He died December 19, 1887. His wife died September 27, 1884. Children: Ellen Augusta, born August 11, 1828; Martha Jane, mentioned below; Hannah Shapleigh, November 26, 1833, died young; Annie Shapleigh, May 3, 1836; Martin Parry, January 15, 1840.

(VII) Martha Jane Tobey, daughter of

James Shapleigh Tobey, was born at Kittery, February 28, 1831. She married (first) Charles W. Walker, of Portsmouth, December 24, 1848. He died May 4, 1860. She married (second) October 6, 1864, as his second wife, Charles Woodbury Stimson, of Kittery, son of Charles and Eliza (Libby) Stimson (see Libby). Children by first marriage: Charles William, born January 12, 1852; James Tobey, born April 4, 1855; Mary Alice, born December 29, 1858. Children by second marriage: Albert G., born August 2, 1865, married Katherine Danielson, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, children, Marguerite and Doris; Annie, born September 27, 1868; Helen C., born September 7, 1872.

Charles Woodbury Stimson was the father of three children by his first wife, who prior to her marriage to Mr. Stimson was Mrs. Storer, of York, Maine, namely: 1. Dr. John Woodbury Stimson, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. 2. Edward Carrington Stimson, of Denver, Colorado; graduate of Dartmouth College, 1876, and of Boston University Law School; practiced at Aspen, Colorado, for a time, then removed to Denver; candidate for governor of the Democratic party, and judge of the Circuit Court; married (first) Clara Barri, of Portsmouth, and (second) Mrs. Harriet Mohr, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. 3. Mary Eliza, wife of Dr. Leonard J. Loeme, of Higganum, Connecticut.

(The Shapleigh Line).

The coat-of-arms of the ancient Shapleigh family of England is described: Vert, a chevron between three escallops argent. Crest: An arm vested gules turned up argent holding in the hand proper a chaplet vert, garnished with roses of the first.

(I) Alexander Shapleigh, the immigrant, was from Kingsweare, Devonshire, England, and in 1639 was living near

Sturgeon creek, Maine, according to a deposition of his servant, Thomas Jones. He was at Kittery Point, Maine, however, as early as 1635 and died at Kittery about 1650. He was a merchant and ship owner. Children: Alexander, mentioned below; Catherine, and Major Nicholas.

(II) Alexander (2) Shapleigh, son of Alexander (1) Shapleigh, was born about 1606 and died in England in 1642, leaving a son John, mentioned below.

(III) John Shapleigh, son of Alexander (2) Shapleigh, was born about 1640. He was prominent in the early history of Kittery, serving as selectman, representative to the General Court, ensign in the militia. He was killed by Indians, April 29, 1706. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Withers, who was a commissioner in 1664, representative to the General Court in 1656; he married (second) Mary ———. His widow Mary married William Godsoe. Children of John Shapleigh, born at Kittery: Alexander, Alice, Nicholas, Mary, Sarah, John, mentioned below.

(IV) Captain John (2) Shapleigh, son of John (1) Shapleigh, was born about 1689 in Kittery; he lived in what is now Eliot, Maine, and died in 1759. He married, November 29, 1732. Dorcas Littlefield, of Wells. Children, born in Kittery: John, November 5, 1733; Nicholas, April 15, 1735; Sarah, December 9, 1738; James, mentioned below; Dependence, March 5, 1744; Dorcas, February 5, 1746; Mary, March 14, 1749; Alice, February 20, 1752.

(V) Lieutenant James Shapleigh, son of Captain John (2) Shapleigh, was born at Kittery, March 5, 1741. He was a soldier in the Revolution, commissioned first lieutenant of the first company of Kittery, April 29, 1776, under Captain Elisha Shapleigh; first lieutenant of Captain E. Preble's company, Colonel Gerrish's regiment at Winter Hill, guarding Bur-

goyne's troops. He died January 30, 1806. He married Hannah, daughter of John Heard and Dorcas (Moulton) Bartlett (see Bartlett). She died September 25, 1826. She was a descendant of John Heard, who died at Kittery in 1676. Children: Hannah, born June, 1769, married James Tobey (see Tobey); Dorcas, November 4, 1770; Mary, baptized May 9, 1772; James, baptized April 13, 1773; Lydia, baptized October 9, 1774; Mercy, baptized June 11, 1776; Isabella, baptized December 21, 1777; John, baptized July 4, 1779; Thomas, baptized April 27, 1783; Lucy, baptized October 3, 1784; Abigail, baptized January 6, 1786; George, baptized September 2, 1787; William, born 1789; Sarah, baptized April 3, 1791.

(The Bartlett Line).

The English family of Bartlett is traced to the time of the Norman Conquest, A. D. 1066. The ancient coat-of-arms is described: Sable three sinister falconer's gloves argent arranged triangularly two above and one below pendant bands around the wrist and tassels or. The American lineage is traced to Adam Barttelot, of Ferring, County Sussex, who came with William the Conqueror and was buried in 1100 at Stopham.

(II) William de Stopham Barttelot, son of Adam Barttelot, was also buried at Stopham.

(III) John Barttelot, son of William de Stopham Barttelot, lived and died at Stopham.

(IV) Richard Barttelot, son of John Barttelot, died at Stopham.

(V) Thomas Bartlett, son of Richard Barttelot, married Assoline, daughter of John of Stopham.

(VI) John (2) Bartlett, son of Thomas Bartlett, captured Castle Fontenoy in France and to him was granted the castle in his crest. He married a daughter of John de Stopham.

(VII) John (3) Bartlett, son of John (2) Bartlett, was a member of Parliament from Sussex in 1453; married Joan, daughter of John de Lowknor.

(VIII) Richard (2) Bartlett, son of John (3) Bartlett, married Petronilla.

(IX) John (4) Bartlett, son of Richard (2) Bartlett, died in 1493; married Olive Arthur, daughter of John Arthur, of Sylveston.

(X) Richard (3) Bartlett, son of John (4) Bartlett, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gates. Sons: William and Edmund.

(XI) Edmund Bartlett, son of Richard (3) Bartlett, was of Fernley; died in 1591.

(XII) Edmund (2) Bartlett, son of Edmund (1) Bartlett, was of Fernley; married Elizabeth Gore. Children: John, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts; Richard, mentioned below; Thomas, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

(I) Richard (4) Bartlett, first of the American line, son of Edmund Bartlett (XII), mentioned above, was born in Wiltshire in 1575. He was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died May 25, 1647. His Bible giving the records of birth of his children has been preserved. Children: Joan, born January 29, 1610; John, November 9, 1613; Thomas, January 22, 1615; Richard, mentioned below; Christopher, February 25, 1623; Anne, February 26, 1625.

(II) Richard (5) Bartlett, son of Richard (4) Bartlett, was born in England, October 31, 1621. He resided at Newbury, represented the town in the General Court. His wife Abigail died March 8, 1686-87, and he died in 1698. Children, born in Newbury: Samuel, February 20, 1645-46; Richard, February 21, 1648-49; Thomas, September 7, 1650; Abigail, March 14, 1653; John, mentioned below; Hannah, December 1, 1657; Rebecca, May 23, 1661.

(III) John (5) Bartlett, son of Richard

(5) Bartlett, was born at Newbury, June 23, 1655. He was a tanner. He married, October 29, 1680, Mary Rust, daughter or niece of the immigrant, Henry Rust. Children, born at Newbury: Mary, October 17, 1681; John, January 24, 1683; Mary, April 7, 1684; Nathaniel, April 18, 1685; Sarah, November 27, 1687; Dorothy, August 23, 1688; Hannah, March 13, 1689; Nathan, mentioned below; Abigail, August 12, 1693; Alice.

(IV) Nathan Bartlett, son of John (5) Bartlett, was born in 1691.

(V) Captain John Heard Bartlett, son of Nathan Bartlett, was born April 8, 1726. He was executor of his father's will which is printed in vol. viii (p. 127) Old Eliot. He graduated at Harvard in 1747, and for many years was a school master at Kittery. He was lieutenant of the "Blue Troop of Horse" in 1757 in the French and Indian War under Sir William Pepperell, afterward a captain. Before and during the Revolution he was an active patriot. He was appointed chairman of a town committee, December 21, 1773, relative to the Boston Tea Party, the town then offering its sympathy and support to the people of Boston. He was chairman of the committee of inspection, correspondence and safety in Kittery, elected December 13, 1774. He was deacon of the church; town assessor; representative to the General Court, and held other offices. He died July 28, 1805. He married (first) Dorcas Moulton, of York, in 1747, and she died January 29, 1788. He married (second) June 15, 1788, Elizabeth Atkinson. He married (third) Bertha Merriam, of Berwick, Maine. Children: Shuah, born May 15, 1748; Hannah, December 16, 1749, married James Shapleigh (see Shapleigh); John, June 16, 1751; Jeremiah, May 15, 1753; Nathan, March 30, 1756; William Rogers, November 8, 1758; Dorcas, February 28, 1759;

Lucy, March 13, 1761; Daniel, July 23, 1763; Ballard, August 31, 1765; Abigail, May 17, 1767.

(The Libby Line).

(I) John Libby, the immigrant, was born in England about 1602 and came early to Maine, where he was employed in the fisheries by Robert Trelawney from 1635 to 1639. He had land granted at Scarborough, Maine, and for many years was one of the principal planters there. He was a constable and selectman. During King Philip's War his house was burned and he fled with his family to Boston, but later returned to Maine and died there at the age of eighty. He married twice. Children: John, born 1636; James, killed in King Philip's War; Samuel, died of wounds received in the Indian war; Joanna; Henry, born 1647; Anthony, 1649; Rebecca; Sarah; Hannah; David, mentioned below; Mathew; Daniel.

(II) David Libby, son of John Libby, was born at Scarborough, Maine, about 1657. From 1690 to 1700 he lived at Portsmouth on account of the Indian hostilities. In 1699 he and brother Mathew and others bought land in Kittery. He married Eleanor——. Children: David; Samuel, mentioned below; Mary; Solomon; John; Elizabeth; Ephraim, born February 2, 1702; Eleanor, June 21, 1705; Abigail, September 29, 1707.

(III) Samuel Libby, son of David Libby, was born about 1690. In 1731 he removed from Kittery to Scarborough. He was a carpenter and ship owner. He married his cousin, Mary Libby, daughter of Mathew Libby, May 31, 1713. He died in 1754; his widow in January, 1774. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; Mary, born April 12, 1716-17; Oliver, February 21, 1719; Enoch; Abigail, March 2, 1733.

(IV) Samuel (2) Libby, son of Sam-

uel (1) Libby, was born at Kittery, July 7, 1714. He married, December 25, 1745, at Scarborough, Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of Richard Hubbard, of Kittery. Governor John Hubbard, of Maine, was a nephew. He died May 12, 1787. Children: Jeremiah, born November 5, 1746; Theophilus, April 15, 1749; Ruth, December 24, 1754; Mary, May 27, 1756; Samuel, mentioned below; Ruth Hubbard, October 27, 1763.

(V) Samuel (3) Libby, son of Samuel (2) Libby, was born at Scarborough, December 17, 1759, died March 8, 1819. He was a soldier in the Revolution and his widow received a pension in her later years. He married, January 8, 1782, Abigail Graffam, daughter of Josiah and Catherine (Whidden) Graffam, of Scarborough. She died March 9, 1856. Children, born at Scarborough: Caleb, born August 19, 1783, died young; Rebecca, July 24, 1784; Caleb, October 14, 1786; Samuel, September 25, 1788; Mary, August 5, 1789; Theophilus, March 1, 1792; Catherine, December 28, 1793; Enos, October 13, 1795; Abigail, May 15, 1797; Samuel, March 7, 1799; Eliza, January 11, 1801, married, August 19, 1821, Charles Stimson, of Kittery, father of Mrs. Henry L. Green (see Green); Jairus, March 31, 1804, died young; Jairus, October 25, 1805.

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**BROWN, Edwin,**

**Retired Business Man.**

Many families of this name are found very early in New England, and several different families often appear in one neighborhood, making it difficult to distinguish. The family herein traced was located in the Plymouth Colony, but the continued tracing is rendered extremely difficult by the meagreness of vital records in some of the towns of that region.

(I) Among the signers of the May-

flower Compact, November 11, 1620, on board the historic "Mayflower," in Cape Cod Bay, Peter Brown was thirty-third. He is said to have been a son of Thomas Brown, and great-grandson of Anthony Brown, who was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard II., and was recipient of the famous Battle Abbey at the hands of Henry VIII. John Brown, an elder brother of Peter Brown, became acquainted with the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, prior to 1620, and the year of his immigration has been fixed at about 1630. He was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1636, and was a man of large intelligence, great energy of character and deep and earnest piety. In 1634 he was made a freeman and in 1636 was an assistant to the governor, an office which he held by annual election for seventeen years. He was a grand pioneer in the settlement of the towns on the west of old Plymouth. His name is found among the purchasers of Taunton in 1637, and he, with Miles Standish, erected bounds around the purchase in 1640. Thither he had probably removed with his family before 1643, for among the fifty-four males subject to military duty in that year his name stands first, followed by his two sons, James and John. During the same year he was one of the company to purchase Rehoboth, and his interest in that township was the largest of any, amounting to six hundred pounds sterling. Prior to June 9, 1645, he removed to Rehoboth. His son James removed from Taunton with him, and his son John followed in 1647. In December, 1645, John Brown, Sr., became sole proprietor of the section known by the Indians as Wannamoisett and Wannamoisett Neck (now Bullock's Point and Riverside, Rhode Island), which originally included a portion of the present towns of Rehoboth and Swansea, with a large portion of Barrington and the south

part of Seekonk and East Providence. His name appears on all of the important committees of the town of Rehoboth. In 1643 the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven, united in a confederacy styled the United Colonies of New England, for their common defense and welfare. Each colony sent two commissioners to the meetings of this body, and John Brown represented Plymouth Colony twelve years. He was associated in deliberations with such men as John Winthrop and others, serving the colonies wisely and faithfully. He died at Wannamoisett, April 10, 1662. He married Dorothy ———, who died in Swansea, January 27, 1673, aged ninety years. Children: Mary, married Thomas Willett; John, mentioned below; James.

(II) John (2) Brown, son of John (1) and Dorothy Brown, was born probably in England, and resided in Rehoboth, where he died March 31, 1662. His will was probated the same day and his father was made executor. He married Lydia, daughter of William Buckland. Children: John, mentioned below; Lydia, born August 5, 1655; Hannah, January 29, 1657; Joseph, April 9, 1658; Nathaniel, June 9, 1661.

(III) Captain John (3) Brown, eldest child of John (2) and Lydia (Buckland) Brown, was born the last Friday in September, 1650, in Rehoboth, and lived in Swansea, Massachusetts. In 1675 he was lieutenant and in 1679 captain of the local militia. He married, November 8, 1672, in Swansea, Ann Mason, whose parentage does not appear in the records. Children, recorded in Swansea: John, born April 28, 1675; Samuel, mentioned below; Lydia and Rachel (twins), May 16, 1679; Martha, November 20, 1681; Daniel, October 29, 1683, died young; Ebenezer, June 15, 1685; Daniel, December 26, 1686; Stephen, January 29, 1688;

Joseph, May 19, 1690; Elizabeth, December 12, 1691.

(IV) Samuel Brown, second son of Captain John (3) and Ann (Mason) Brown, was born January 31, 1677, in Swansea, and lived in that town. He seems to have been a very quiet citizen, and figures little in the records. These show, however, that the next mentioned was his son.

(V) William Brown, son of Samuel Brown, born soon after 1700, resided in Rehoboth, and was a commissioned officer of cavalry under King George. He married, in Rehoboth, October 10, 1728, Ruth Walker, born September 20, 1710, died March 6, 1790, daughter of Samuel (2) and Ruth (Bliss) Walker, of Rehoboth (see Walker V). Children: Ruth, born September 10, 1729; Lucy, October 6, 1733, died young; William, November 22, 1735; Sarah, December 11, 1737; Samuel, mentioned below; Molly, April 19, 1742; John, July 10, 1745; Deborah, August 29, 1747; Chloe, October 1, 1749; Huldah, December 4, 1751.

(VI) Samuel (2) Brown, second son of William and Ruth (Walker) Brown, was born March 25, 1740, baptized March 30 following, in Rehoboth or Seekonk, and died in 1816. He married (first) January 5, 1764, Esther Bucklin, who died May 2, 1782. He married (second) January 16, 1783, Huldah Hunt. Children of first marriage: Samuel, mentioned below; Josiah, born October 10, 1767; Lucy, October 20, 1770; Esther, October 16, 1772; Molly, October 16, 1774; Theophilus, April 9, 1776. Children of second marriage: Joseph, born March 5, 1787; Ira, January 15, 1791; Peter Hunt, January 13, 1793.

(VII) Samuel (3) Brown, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Esther (Bucklin) Brown, was born March 2, 1765, in Rehoboth, and died in 1820. He married Adah

Healy, daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Walker) Healy, of Seekonk (see Walker VII). She died in 1847. Children: William, born August 19, 1797, married Louisa Gladding; Albert, mentioned below; Elizabeth Walker, born in September, 1813, married Appleton Purdy Lesure; Theophilus, married Sarah Knowlton; "Abby," married Ayres Robert Marsh.

(VIII) Albert Brown, second son of Samuel (3) and Adah (Healy) Brown, was born in Seekonk, March 20, 1804. He was reared on the homestead farm, and later removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he engaged in the clothing trade. Subsequently he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, and in association with his brother William opened the "Emporium of Fashion" on Main street, and later moved to the corner of Main and Pearl streets, under the name of W. & A. Brown. He was a member of the Common Council for one year, and in 1849 he went with members of the Peace Congress to Versailles, France, and Richard Cobden, chairman of the Congress, presented him with a copy of a French Testament with his autograph on the fly leaf. He was a member of the First Unitarian Church, Court Hill, which was the second parish in Worcester, and was a member of its building committee. He was an ardent hunter and fisherman. He married Mary Blair Eaton, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Duncan) Eaton. Children: 1. Albert Samuel, born in Worcester, February 22, 1829, died at Wood's Hole, September 14, 1900; he attended the public school of Worcester; was a Unitarian in religion; he married Ellen Morse, daughter of Mason H. and Maria (Bigelow) Morse; no issue. 2. Henry William, born in Worcester, June 24, 1831, died at Daytona, Florida, February 21, 1900; married Harriet B. Rathbone, and they were the parents of one

son, Conway R., who died at the age of twenty-two, while a student at Harvard College. 3. J. Stewart, died in infancy. 4. Mary, died in infancy. 5. James Stewart, born September 12, 1837; president of the Five Cents Savings Bank of Worcester. 6. Sarah Dean, born February 13, 1840; married George Wilson Ryerson, born January 23, 1837, died March 10, 1886; children: i. John Albert, born January 25, 1866, died May 16, 1910; married Violet E. Stone, of Chicago; two children. ii. Edwin Warner, born March 14, 1872; married Adelaide Kendall Hamilton. iii. Adah Brown, born July 11, 1873, died March 15, 1881. iv. Edna, died in infancy. 7. Emily, born January 24, 1842; married John S. Baldwin, born January 26, 1834, died October 11, 1909; children: Mary Eleanor, Robert, Alice H., John D., Henry B., Emily G. 8. Edwin, mentioned below. 9. Charles Eaton, born January 23, 1847, drowned in Bay of Yokohama, Japan, January 24, 1870; graduate of United States Naval Academy; ensign at time of his death on United States gunboat "Oneida," sunk by the English steamer, "Bombay," one hundred and twenty lost. 10. Mary Louisa, born June 1, 1849; married Stephen C. Earle; children: 1. Charles B., born July 18, 1871, engaged in the real estate business in Boston. ii. Ralph, born April 3, 1874; attended Worcester public and high schools, United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated; married Janet Schenck; children: Ralph, born March 22, 1900, and Mary J., born July 22, 1906. iii. Richard Blair, born May 29, 1876, resides in Cambridge; married Frederika H. Jackson; children: Barbara and Richard Blair, Jr. iv. Ruth Stanton, born December 17, 1882; married Nathan S. Southwick; five children. v. Edward, born November 27, 1889; resides in Worcester, connected with the American Steel and Wire Company. 11. Ada, born



September 29, 1852, died February 3, 1869. Thomas Eaton, ancestor of Mary Blair (Eaton) Brown, had a daughter Susan, who married Jonas Rice, of Sudbury, and their son, Adonijah Rice, born November 7, 1714, died January 22, 1802, in Bridport, Vermont, was the first white child born in Worcester.

(IX) Edwin Brown, fifth son of Albert and Mary Blair (Eaton) Brown, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 24, 1844. In boyhood he was a student of the public schools of that city. After two years' service as messenger of the City Bank of Worcester, he enlisted as a soldier of the Civil War. He was mustered in, September 25, 1862, as a member of Company C, Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Volunteer Militia, and was mustered out, July 27, 1863. He was stationed at Newberne, North Carolina, and took part in the battles of Goldsboro, Whitehall and Kingston, North Carolina, after which the regiment was sent north to Virginia. He participated in a forced march to reach the battle of Gettysburg, but arrived too late to take part in the fighting. On returning to the arts of peace he again entered the City Bank, where he was employed two years as a bookkeeper. Following this he served the Worcester National Bank as teller, and again returned to the City Bank, where he was teller for a like period. Following that he was assistant cashier until 1870, when he engaged in the card clothing business, in partnership with T. K. Earle, afterwards T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company. In 1890 the business was sold to the American Card Clothing Company, of which Mr. Brown became treasurer. This position he resigned in 1904, and has since been retired from active business. He is one of the founders of the Quinsigamond Boat Club, of Worcester, of which he was at one time president; is a member of the

Worcester Club, of which Senator George F. Hoar was a leading member; of the Worcester Society of Antiquity; the Twentieth Century Club; George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic; and Worcester Fire Society, one of the oldest societies in the United States, organized in 1793.

Mr. Brown married, June 2, 1872, Mariana Mifflin Earle, born August 24, 1850, daughter of Timothy Keese and Nancy Shove (Hacker) Earle (see Earle VIII). Children: 1. Earle, born August 15, 1873; was educated in the public and private schools of Worcester, and graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1895; after one year in business in Providence, he enlisted as a private in the First Rhode Island Regiment for the Spanish War; after his discharge as a corporal he returned to Harvard, where he pursued the law course, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1902; for a time he was associated in practice with Smith, Gage & Dresser, of Worcester, and in 1905 engaged in practice on his own account; on September 21, 1907, he married Mary Felton Sargent, second daughter of Henry and Lydia Sargent, and they have had three children: Edwin Sargent, Earle, died in infancy, and Earle. 2. Edwin Hacker, born July 29, 1875, in Worcester; graduated Bachelor of Arts at Harvard University, 1896, and from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1898, Bachelor of Science, as president of his class; he is now a partner in the firm of Hewitt & Brown, architects, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and resides at Wayzata, Minnesota. 3. Caspar Mifflin, born October 13, 1878; graduated from Harvard, Bachelor of Arts, 1900, and was subsequently employed for a short time in the office of the American Card Clothing Company; he represented the Bowers Rubber Company in Boston in San Francisco for a period of three months, after

which he opened a branch office of this establishment in Boston, Massachusetts; following this he was for some time president of the Worcester Metal Goods Company, and in 1912 went to San Francisco, California; he married Ethel Melone, daughter of Drury and Sarah (Bucklin-Woodward) Melone, of Oak Knoll, Napa county, California, and has twin daughters, Sally and Ethel, born June 11, 1914.

4. Dr. Lloyd Thornton, born August 20, 1880; was educated in the schools of Worcester and Milton Academy, and graduated Bachelor of Arts at Harvard University in 1903; immediately taking up the medical course of that institution, he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1907, following which he served as an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Children's Hospital of Boston; in 1911 he entered the partnership of Goldthwaite, Painter & Osgood, now Goldthwaite, Osgood & Brown; on January 14, 1911, he married Marian Epes Wigglesworth, daughter of George and Mary C. (Dixwell) Wigglesworth, and has two children, both born in Boston, Lloyd, October 19, 1911, and Thornton, November 24, 1913.

(The Earle Line).

An extended history of the early generations of the Earle family appears elsewhere in this work, beginning with Ralph Earle, born in England, and married there Joan Savage. He was in Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1638. His second son, William Earle, resided in Portsmouth until about 1670, when he removed to Dartmouth, where he had a large landed interest.

(III) Ralph (2) Earle, son of William Earle, was born in 1660, and the earliest known record of him is to the effect that he had taken the freeman's oath prior to March 24, 1686. In 1688 his father gave to him and his wife the land adjoining the

"fall river" at Pocasset, in Freetown, and his removal to and occupancy of this land must have occurred soon afterward. He lived there between twenty-five and thirty years, the site of this house being on what is now Bedford street, about ten rods northeast of the northeast corner of the market, which was standing in 1860. The house had a gambrel roof and was destroyed about 1848. He was surveyor of highways in 1690-92-96, constable in 1699, grand jurymen in 1700 and 1715, and bore the military title of ensign. In 1716 he went through Providence, Rhode Island, into the interior of Massachusetts, as far as what is now Leicester. On the way, at Grafton, he hired an Indian, named Moses Printer, as guide. Over part of the way there was no path and they blazed their way in order to find the track back again. In 1717 he removed with part of his family to Leicester and purchased of the original proprietors of the town two tracts of land, containing in the aggregate five hundred and fifty acres. His dwelling house was built about one and one-half miles northeasterly from the present village of Leicester. In 1721 he was a member of the church that is now the Congregational church of Leicester. Within a year a Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was organized in the town, and he joined it. In 1732 he and his sons William and Robert, with four other men, asked to be released from paying any part of the tax for the support of the minister or ministers established by the laws of this province, alleging that they as Quakers had a conscientious scruple against paying such a tax. The Quaker meeting house was erected upon land taken from the farm of Ralph Earle and that of his neighbor, Nathaniel Potter, both of whose graves are within a few feet of the site of the old meeting house. Ralph Earle's interest in the society was so great that he made a

trip to Philadelphia to visit William Penn, the best known Quaker in the country. Penn at the time was building a house at Pennsburg, and it is said told Earle that he would put his initials on the chimney. He still retained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, for he was chosen March 22, 1736, to perambulate the line between Leicester and Worcester, with the committee from the other town, for which the town paid the munificent sum of four shillings. It is said that Earle once owned Mount Hope, Rhode Island, but no deed of it can be found on record. His will was made May 25, 1750. Among the bequests to his wife is the negro boy Sharp; and he directs that if the negro be faithful and well behaved, he should have his freedom at her decease; if not, may be sold. But before Earle died he himself manumitted the slave, and April 6, 1756, gave him thirty acres of land on the southern declivity of Asnebumskit. The negro took the name of Freeborn as a surname later. Ralph (2) Earle married Mary (Carr) Hicks, widow of John Hicks, and daughter of Robert Carr, of Newport, Rhode Island. She died the same year that he died, 1757, at Leicester, and both are buried in the Friends' burying ground at Leicester, where the graves of no less than six generations of their descendants are. Children: William, born November 12, 1690; John, April 24, 1692; Mary, October 24, 1693; Elizabeth, December 24, 1696; Sarah, January 18, 1698; Martha, December 21, 1700; Patience, November 24, 1702; Ralph, March 14, 1704; Robert, mentioned below; Mercy, March 13, 1708; Benjamin, March 14, 1711.

(IV) Robert Earle, fourth son of Ralph (2) and Mary (Carr-Hicks) Earle, born March 2, 1706, in Freetown, Massachusetts, was eleven years old when his father moved to Leicester, and when he was of age his father gave him two tracts

of land, on one of which he erected his house at the corner of Earle and Mulberry streets, and resided there during all his married life. He sold the place to his grandsons, Pliny and Jonah Earle, for three hundred pounds, April 11, 1792. In the following year Pliny removed the old dwelling house to the opposite side of the road and erected upon the old site a new house, which with some changes and additions is still standing. Here Robert Earle passed the remainder of his days with the family of his grandson Pliny. He had a remarkable constitution and retained his vigor and activity to almost the close of his long life. After the ninetyeth anniversary of his birth he went alone on horseback to visit his sons at Chester, Vermont. On his return he arrived home at night, having ridden fifty miles during the day. Once, at least, when at this extreme age he rode in one day to Providence, Rhode Island, to attend the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, to which he belonged. Some years before his death he was injured by a fall from his horse, and was afterward somewhat lame from the effects of the injury received. He married Mary Newhall, granddaughter of Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn, Massachusetts. Children: Martha, born November 3, 1726; Nathan, May 12, 1728; Mary, August 10, 1730; Elizabeth, October 18, 1732; George, March 3, 1735; Thomas, August 27, 1737; Esek, February 10, 1741; Robert, mentioned below; Lydia, August 15, 1746; Marmaduke, March 8, 1749; Phebe, December 22, 1756; Timothy, March 13, 1759.

(V) Robert (2) Earle, fifth child of Robert (1) and Mary (Newhall) Earle, was born October 10, 1743, in Leicester, in which town he made his home, and died January 23, 1819. His homestead was on Mulberry street, the place now known as "Earle Ridge." There he built

his house in 1771. Both he and his wife and all of their children were members of the Society of Friends. He was a man of great integrity, and much respected. In 1812, at an examination in the public school of the district, twenty-one of the forty pupils present were grandchildren of Robert and Sarah Earle. He married Sarah Hunt, born April 15, 1745, died September 4, 1824, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Rice) Hunt, who occupied at the time of their daughter's marriage what is now the Town Farm. Children: Pliny, born December 17, 1762; Jonah, August 10, 1765; Silas, July 26, 1767; Elizabeth, July 5, 1769; Persis, September 19, 1771; Henry, mentioned below; Lydia, January 16, 1776; Timothy, March 2, 1778; Sarah, January 1, 1781; Hannah, April 9, 1784.

(VI) Henry Earle, fourth son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Hunt) Earle, was born March 13, 1774, in Leicester. He was engaged for some years in the card making business. He owned a farm on Marshall street, where he built a handsome residence in 1808. Like his ancestor, he was associated with the Society of Friends, and some times appeared in the ministry. He married (first) January 4, 1795, Martha Aldrich, of Northbridge, Massachusetts, whose only child, Homer, died in infancy. He married (second) December 20, 1798, in Leicester, Miriam Fry, born January 12, 1771, in Bolton, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Miriam Fry, died October 14, 1814, in Leicester. He married (third) in 1821, Ruth (Keese) Earle, widow of his brother, Timothy Earle, born March 13, 1785, daughter of Richard Keese, of Peru, New York. Children of second marriage: Narcissa, born May 3, 1800; Homer, December 3, 1801, died in infancy; Melissa, April 1, 1803; Sarah, April 8, 1805; Henry W., March 18, 1810; and John Fry, September 29, 1812. Children of

third marriage: Lydia, born December 11, 1821; Timothy Keese, mentioned below, and Thomas (twins), January 11, 1823; Oliver K., September 8, 1824.

(VII) Timothy Keese Earle, fifth son of Henry and Ruth (Keese-Earle) Earle, was born January 11, 1823, in Leicester, and died October 1, 1881, in Worcester, Massachusetts. His education was obtained at a common school and academy at Leicester and the Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1842, in company with Reuben Randall, he purchased the card setting machines previously operated by his uncle, Silas Earle, then just deceased, and continued to operate them with success. The interest of his partner, by purchase and sale, passed through several hands until at last his half-brother came into the firm, which was known as T. K. Earle & Company. They removed the business to Worcester, where it rapidly grew until it became the most extensive establishment of its kind in the United States. In 1878 it was organized as the T. K. Earle Manufacturing Company, with Timothy K. Earle as trustee, and Edwin Brown, agent and treasurer (see Brown IX). Mr. Earle was never a seeker of political honors, though he was active in every movement designed to promote the progress and prosperity of the community. He was at one time a member of the school committee of Worcester, which position he held for several years. He was a consistent and firm advocate of temperance and prohibition of the sale of liquor. In 1878 and 1880 he was the candidate of the Prohibition party of Massachusetts for lieutenant-governor. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in his later years often spoke in its meetings.

Mr. Earle married (first) September 12, 1849, Nancy Shove Hacker, born September 26, 1829, in Salem, Massachusetts,

died January 24, 1864, daughter of William E. and Nancy (Shove) Hacker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was the mother of six children, as follows: 1. Mariana Mifflin, mentioned below. 2. Lloyd M., born March 20, 1853, died May 18, 1868. 3. Helen H., born November 16, 1854, died March 9, 1860. 4. Hettie H., born April 16, 1859, died December 7, 1860. 5. Caroline H., born June 18, 1861, died April 26, 1862. 6. Nancy Hacker, born in Worcester, July 22, 1863, attended the public and high schools of that city and the Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island, a graduate of the class of 1881 of the latter school; married Frank Bulkeley Smith, born in Worcester, August 25, 1864, son of Charles Worcester and Josephine Caroline (Lord) Smith. Mr. Earle married (second) October 10, 1867, Caroline C. Osborne, of Dover, New Hampshire, daughter of Daniel and Caroline (Cartland) Osborne. Children: Daniel O., born September 3, 1869; Caroline, March 19, 1873; Henry Halleck, May 31, 1874, died February 13, 1879.

(VIII) Mariana Mifflin Earle, eldest child of Timothy Keese and Nancy Shove (Hacker) Earle, was born August 24, 1850, in Worcester. She was married, June 2, 1872, in Worcester, to Edwin Brown, of that city (see Brown IX). She was educated in the public and high schools of Worcester, attending the latter for two years, then attended Friends' School of Providence one term, then Vassar College, class of 1871.

(The Walker Line).

(I) Widow Walker, the first of the Taunton family, was one of the first purchasers and proprietors of the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and one of the company who first settled there. Her name is on the list of those who in 1643 gave in the value of their estates for a pro rata of the lands. Hers was fifty

pounds. In the division made June 30, 1644, she had a share and lots were assigned to her in several divisions afterwards, as in drawing for the Great Plain, and February 18, 1646, for the new meadow. Her name then disappears. Children: Philip, mentioned below; James.

(II) Philip Walker, elder son of Widow Walker, is first mentioned in a deed bearing his signature, dated Rehoboth, 1653. He was one of the grand jury, May 17, 1655, and took the oath of fidelity, June 1, 1658. His name appears in the first division of Rehoboth North Purchase, June 22, 1658, and again May 26, 1668. He held various other positions of trust; surveyor, 1657; constable, 1658; on the grand inquest, 1668 and 1678; selectman, between 1666 and 1675; deputy to Plymouth, 1669. He was also a deacon of the church, and November 2, 1663, was one of a committee appointed to build or buy a parsonage. In King Philip's War he contributed twenty-six pounds to help carry it on, the largest sum, with two exceptions, in the town. He was a weaver, and his estate was appraised at six hundred and eighty-one pounds, one of the largest in Rehoboth. He was buried August 21, 1679. He married, about 1654, Jane, daughter of Michael Metcalf, of Dedham. She survived him, and married (second) June 2, 1684, John Polley, of Roxbury. She lived in the latter place until her death, in 1702. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; Sarah, born February 16, 1657; Philip (mentioned below) and Elizabeth (twins), March, 1661, latter drowned August 7, 1664; Mary, May, 1663; Experience, buried November 10, 1674; Elizabeth, born April 1, 1666; Michael, March 1, 1667, buried February, 1677; Ebenezer, 1676; Martha.

(III) Samuel Walker, eldest child of Philip and Jane (Metcalf) Walker, born

February, 1655, died August 12, 1712, was admitted a freeman in 1682, and was constable the same year. He served under Major Bradford in King Philip's War, held commissions of coronet, lieutenant and captain, and was also called gent, indicating that he was a man of wealth. His inventory was one thousand five hundred and eighty-six pounds, eighteen shillings, three pence, a large estate for the time, including about seven hundred acres, besides personal property. He was representative to the General Court in 1705, lived on Watchemoket Neck, in Rehoboth, now Seekonk. He married (first) November 11, 1681, Martha Ide, daughter of Nicholas Ide, born 1654, died August, 1700. His second wife Elizabeth after his death married, March 17, 1714, John Smith, of Roxbury, died March 13, 1718. Children of first marriage: Samuel, mentioned below; Patience, born March 30, 1685, died November 28, 1730; Timothy, September 14, 1687, died November 17, 1745; Peter, September 18, 1689, died March 24, 1760; Ephraim, September 4, 1692, died March 2, 1732; Martha, September 8, 1696, died March 20, 1760. Children of second marriage: Elizabeth, August 10, 1702, died December 28, 1702; Benjamin, August 12, 1703, died 1787.

(IV) Samuel (2) Walker, eldest child of Samuel (1) and Martha (Ide) Walker, was born November 11, 1682, in Rehoboth, in which town he made his home, and died August 23, 1712. He married (first) February 9, 1706, Bethia Read, born November 2, 1679, in Rehoboth, died October 18, 1708, daughter of Zachariah Read and granddaughter of Moses Read. He married (second) November 10, 1709, Ruth Bliss, born November 11, 1687, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Kendrick) Bliss, of Rehoboth. There was one child of the first marriage: Moses, born October 11, 1708. Only one

child of the second marriage recorded in Rehoboth is mentioned below.

(V) Ruth Walker, daughter of Samuel (2) Walker and his second wife, Ruth (Bliss) Walker, was born September 20, 1710, in Rehoboth, and died March 6, 1790. She was married, October 10, 1728, to William Brown (see Brown V).

(III) Philip (2) Walker, second son of Philip (1) and Jane (Metcalfe) Walker, born March, 1661, died February 17, 1740, and was buried in Seekonk Cemetery. His inventory amounted to one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. He married (first) December 31, 1687, Mary Bowen, born October 5, 1666, daughter of Richard and Esther (Sutton) Bowen. She was buried May 22, 1694. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of William Bowen, born 1671, died February 6, 1739, in Rehoboth. Children of first marriage: Esther, born October 31, 1688; James, September 3, 1690; Philip, August 13, 1693. Children of second marriage: Sarah, January 8, 1696; Mary, March 19, 1700; Jane, March 21, 1702; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Daniel, October 10, 1706; Stephen, August 7, 1709.

(IV) Nathaniel Walker, third son of Philip (2) Walker, and fourth child of his second wife, Sarah (Bowen) Walker, was born January 31, 1704, in Rehoboth, where he died April 20, 1783. He married, in 1727, Anna Sweeting, born May 1, 1707, died March 23, 1772, daughter of Henry and Martha Sweeting. Children: Nathaniel, mentioned below; Enos, born December 29, 1730; Anna and Susannah, March 3, 1733; Ephraim, March 8, 1736; Amos, May 9, 1740; Esther, October 6, 1743; Lewis, December 13, 1745; Benjamin, April 1, 1748.

(V) Nathaniel (2) Walker, eldest child of Nathaniel (1) and Anna (Sweeting) Walker, was born September 4, 1728, in Rehoboth, and lived in North Providence, or Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he

THE ASTOR LENOX  
TILDEN FOUNDATION

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATION



*Perley R. Eaton*



was a blacksmith, and died March 12, 1814. He married, about 1751, Abigail Smith, born May 8, 1731, in Rehoboth, daughter of Solomon and Abigail Smith, of that town, died September 24, 1822. Children: Betsey, mentioned below; Samuel, born March 7, 1755; Susan, February 28, 1757; Mary, April 29, 1759; Nathaniel, July 21, 1761; Abigail, April 3, 1764; Sally, February 28, 1766; David, April 16, 1768; Cynthia, June 10, 1771.

(VI) Betsey Walker, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Smith) Walker, was born May 18, 1753, and died 1839, at Watervliet, New York. She married Samuel Healey, of Seekonk.

(VII) Adah Healey, daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Walker) Healey, was a member of the Baptist church. She married Samuel (3) Brown, of Rehoboth, and died in 1847 (see Brown VII).

## EATON, Perley Ralph,

### Successful Manufacturer.

Whatever may have been the cause of the immigration of this family from the old country, it is plain that the leader was a man of conviction, who acted upon his own judgment. His general course of conduct clearly shows that he was capable, under God, of being the "architect of his own fortune." The various admirable characteristics so preëminent in the ancestor prevail very largely in his progeny of to-day. The general standing of the Eatons of America to-day is such as to reflect honor on the name.

(I) John and Ann Eaton, with their six children, came to our New England shores, like many other families of their time, without leaving any known record of the date or place of their arrival, or of the vessel in which they came. His name first appears on the proprietors' books of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1639-40. It is supposed the family

came from England, but no trace of its ancestry has yet been found. There were several grants of land made by the "freemen" of Salisbury unto John Eaton, Sr., from 1640 to 1646, inclusive. One was a house lot in Salisbury, near the present town office; another, supposed to be the one in which he lived, was a "planting lott containing per 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 possession of the Eaton family, and was recently 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 arrange 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 river, to Haverhill, where he spent the last twenty-two years of his life in tilling the soil and in manufacturing staves. One of the entries in the records of the town of Haverhill is: "Anne, ye wife of John Eaton, died on the fifth of February, 1660." Another, "John Eaton, sen., and Phebe Dow, widow of Thomas Dow, of Newbury, were married ye twentieth of November, 1661." John Eaton died at Haverhill, October 29, 1668, aged seventy-three years. His widow survived him about four years, dying in 1672. The children of John and Ann Eaton were: John, mentioned below; Ann, who married George Brown; Elizabeth, who married James Davis; Thomas, born before 1630; Ruth, who married Samuel Ingalls; and Hester, who died unmarried.

(II) John (2) Eaton, eldest son of John (1) and Ann Eaton, was born in 1619, without doubt in England, and died on his homestead on the "great neck,"

November 1, 1682. He appears to have come to Salisbury with his father, whom he succeeded on the homestead, which he occupied until his death, and was also the owner of other real estate. His land holdings were large, and in conveyances he was sometimes called "cooper," and in others, "planter." He married, about 1644, Martha, daughter of Thomas Rowlandson, Sr., of Ipswich, and sister of Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1652, and the only graduate that year. She was a member of the Salisbury church, and died in July, 1712, a woman of great age and of great excellency of character. Their children were: Esther, who died in 1649; John, mentioned below; Thomas, born January 17, 1647; Martha, May 12, 1648; Elizabeth, December 12, 1650; Ann, December 17, 1652; Sarah, December 28, 1654; Mary, December 9, 1656; Samuel, February 14, 1659; Joseph, March 6, 1661; and Ephraim, April 12, 1663.

(III) John (3) Eaton, eldest son of John (2) and Mary (Rowlandson) Eaton, was born about 1646, in Salisbury, and made his home in that town, where he died January 7, 1718. He was admitted to the Salisbury church, September 7, 1707. By his wife Mary, he had children as follows: Mary, born May 13, 1685; John, mentioned below; William, born about 1689; James, April 27, 1691; Samuel, November 25, 1692; Martha, September 5, 1695; Jonathan, October 2, 1698; Thomas, March 2, 1702; Daniel, who died young; and Daniel (2), born March 11, 1710.

(IV) John (4) Eaton, eldest son of John (3) and Mary Eaton, was born about 1687, in Salisbury, and died there before April 15, 1719. His home was in Salisbury and Hampton, New Hampshire, an adjoining town, and possibly in other places, since it is apparent that all of his children are not recorded in these towns.

He married, November 18, 1708, in Hampton, Esther Swett, who was born there June 10, 1690, daughter of Moses and Mary (Hussey) Swett, and to them were born the following children: John, born in September, 1709; Joseph, August 30, 1711, in Hampton; Benjamin, about 1718; William, mentioned below; Thomas, born March 17, 1722; Wyman, July 24, 1725; Joseph (2), May 9, 1728; and Rachel, May 2, 1731.

(V) William Eaton, fourth son of John (4) and Esther (Swett) Eaton, was born about 1720, and lived in the vicinity of Hampton until 1762, when he became the first permanent settler on Deer Isle, Maine, his first location being on the northern end of the island, in the present town of Deer Isle, near the steamboat landing. After living there for several years he sold his property and removed to Little Deer Island, where he died. He married at York, Maine (intentions published April 20, 1742), Meribah Wardwell, daughter of Samuel Wardwell, and granddaughter of Thomas Wardwell, the American immigrant of that family. Their children were: Eliakim, Jeremiah, William, Samuel, Mrs. Jonathan Torrey, and Mrs. Benjamin Weed, of Deer Isle.

(VI) Eliakim Eaton, eldest son of William and Meribah (Wardwell) Eaton, settled in the southeastern part of Deer Isle, now called Stave Island, where he died in 1800. He married Mary Bunker, who survived him, and married (second) Charles Stewart. She died about 1840. The children of Eliakim and Mary (Bunker) Eaton were: Solomon, Isaac, Peter H., Mrs. Ezekiel Alexander, Mrs. Jeremiah Eaton, and Phebe Eaton, of Deer Isle.

(VII) Solomon Eaton, eldest son of Eliakim and Mary (Bunker) Eaton, was born about 1775, on Deer Isle, and died there February 22, 1858. His home was on the southwestern part of the island.

He married (first) Lydia Howard, daughter of Benjamin Howard; (second) a daughter of David Billings, who was born about 1800; and (third) Mrs. Martha Tibbetts, a sister of his first wife. His children by the first marriage were: Benjamin H., Mark Haskell, Solomon, John, and Mrs. Peter H. Haskell. The children by the second marriage were: Isaac B., Amos, and Hardy.

(VIII) Mark Haskell Eaton, second son of Solomon and Lydia (Howard) Eaton, was born October 16, 1813, on Deer Isle, and died there June 24, 1910, at the advanced age of over ninety-six years. He was extensively engaged in the fishing industry for many years, at one time having over thirty vessels engaged in that trade, with headquarters at Swain's Cove, Little Deer Isle, Maine, where the fish were salted down and packed for the market. He continued actively engaged in that business until he had attained the age of about seventy-five years, and was one of the most successful and best known mariners engaged in the fishing industry along the coast of Maine. He was a remarkably energetic man, and possessed a very rugged and sturdy constitution, retaining his faculties to a marked degree until his death. While sailing one of his vessels in a heavy fog, the vessel ran onto Black Horse Ledge, off Isleauhaut, Maine, and was split in two, although he and his crew were saved. He died at the remarkable old age of over ninety-six years, and although not ill at the time, he realized that the end was drawing near and requested that his family be notified of his premonition, he passing away in less than a week later. He married, February 11, 1834, Lydia Benson, born July 16, 1814, and died July 4, 1914. His children were: Mark Haskell, Jr., born July 5, 1835; Otis L., April 13, 1837; Lucy J., July 18, 1840; Rhoda A., March 11, 1842;

Eliakim H., June 3, 1845; Martha, May 19, 1848; Joseph Haskell, mentioned below; Lydia, born June 10, 1852; and William H., May 18, 1854.

(IX) Joseph Haskell Eaton, fourth son of Mark Haskell and Lydia (Benson) Eaton, was born May 26, 1851, in Little Deer Isle, Maine. In early life he was also extensively engaged in the fishing industry, as was his father before him, and was master of various vessels running from Gloucester to the Grand Banks, in which he was part owner in partnership with his brothers. After retiring from the fishing industry he then became engaged in the manufacture of paving stones at Stonington, Maine, continuing in that business for several years. Following this venture he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years, when he became manager of his son's lumber mills at Damariscotta Mills, on Damariscotta Lake, Maine, continuing in that capacity until the same were destroyed by fire in 1912. For a time thereafter he had charge of a large tract of timber land belonging to his son at Holley Ridge, North Carolina, since which time he has been retired from active business cares, and is now residing at Stonington, Maine. He married, December 6, 1874, Lauretta Knowlton, born March 12, 1856, in Deer Isle, daughter of John B. and Cynthia B. (Davis) Knowlton, and to this union were born the following children: Perley Ralph, mentioned below; an unnamed infant who died; Bessie Helen, born August 28, 1885, who is the wife of George B. Noyes, Jr., of Tea Hill, Stonington, Maine, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Herbert and Eleanor Noyes.

(X) Perley Ralph Eaton, eldest child of Joseph Haskell and Lauretta (Knowlton) Eaton, was born December 10, 1876, in Stonington, Maine, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age.

He was afterward a student at the Rockland Academy and Business College at Rockland, Maine, where he prepared for a business career. After leaving school, for a time he was engaged in the manufacture of paving stones in company with his father, and upon attaining his majority, in 1897, he went to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he assisted in forming the Webber Lumber Company, in the following year. He remained with this concern as bookkeeper and assistant treasurer until December 1, 1904, when he resigned his position and engaged in the lumber business on his own account, in an individual capacity, in which he has continued with gratifying success. He has operated lumber mills at Norcross, Milo Junction and Damariscotta Mills, in the State of Maine, and also in North Carolina, where he built a railroad into a large tract of timber land of several thousand acres, this railroad running from Holley Ridge, North Carolina, to Halley Shelter Pocosin (Swamp), North Carolina. A very extensive business is done in telegraph and telephone poles, as well as in lumber of all kinds, which are brought out of this large tract of forest by the railroad just mentioned. Mr. Eaton's large lumber mills at Damariscotta Mills, Maine, which were destroyed by fire in 1912, were the best equipped band saw-mills in operation in the State of Maine, being up-to-date in every particular, he being able to saw his lumber with the least possible waste, and resulted in his obtaining from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet more lumber per thousand than is ordinarily the case. Mr. Eaton furnished the lumber used in making the forms for the concrete work on the Panama Canal at Gatun Locks Dam and Miraflores Locks, and receives honorable mention in the work on that gigantic project soon to be issued by the United States government. On July 1,

1914, Mr. Eaton incorporated his lumber business under the name of The Perley R. Eaton Lumber Company, a Massachusetts corporation, taking over his personal lumber business, he remaining as active manager of the same. He is president and a director of the Green Mountain Marble Company, of Rutland, Vermont. Mr. Eaton is a forceful, energetic and persevering business man, and his familiarity with the details of his business interests not only enable him to dispose of a great amount of work, but he also maintains a close personal knowledge of affairs in general. He attends divine worship at the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a staunch Republican in political faith and principles. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic organization, holding membership in Charles W. Moore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fitchburg.

On November 7, 1900, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage to Grace M. Jewett, of Leominster, Massachusetts, daughter of Wendell P. and Julia H. (Gibson) Jewett, and to this union have been born three children, namely: Mark Jewett, born August 28, 1906; Leon Everett, October 21, 1907; and Julian Gibson, May 16, 1910.

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#### **POWERS, Alfred Foster,**

##### **Successful Business Man.**

Walter Power, the immigrant ancestor, was born in 1639, probably in England, and died February 22, 1708, in Littleton, Massachusetts. He settled in Concord in the section afterward incorporated in the town of Littleton. In 1694 he bought of Thomas Waban and other Indians a quarter of the town of Nashobe. He is buried in the old Powers cemetery at Littleton. He married, March 11, 1661, Trial Shepard, born February 10, 1641, daughter of Deacon Ralph and Thankful

Shepard. Her father came from England in the ship "Abigail" in July, 1635, giving his age at that time as twenty-nine years and that of his wife as twenty-three and daughter Sarah as two years. Shepard was a tailor by trade; settled at Charlestown; was afterward a pioneer at Dedham, Massachusetts; removed to Weymouth, of which he was a town officer in 1645; thence to Malden and after 1653 to Concord. Children of Walter and Trial Power, recorded at Littleton: William, born 1661, died March 16, 1710, succeeded to the homestead; Mary, 1663, married Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler; Isaac, 1665; Thomas, mentioned below; Daniel, May 10, 1669; Increase, July 16, 1671; Walter, June 28, 1674; Jacob, December 15, 1679; Sarah, February 8, 1683, married Moses Barron.

(II) Thomas Powers, son of Walter Power, was born at Littleton, in 1667. He is the ancestor of large families at Greenwich and Enfield, Massachusetts, and at Pittsford, Vermont. Hiram Powers, the sculptor, was a descendant. Thomas Powers moved from Littleton to Willington, Connecticut, thence to Hardwick, Massachusetts, and finally to Greenwich. He married (first) Elizabeth Littleton, who died May 25, 1698; (second) October 25, 1702, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Harwood, of Concord. She was born February 5, 1676. Children by first wife: Joseph, born December 1, 1692; Elizabeth. Children by second wife: Phineas, born 1704, lived at Hardwick and Champlain, New York; Ephraim, 1706; James, 1708; Jeremiah, mentioned below.

(III) Jeremiah Powers, son of Thomas Powers, was born in 1710. He was one of the early proprietors of Quabbin (Greenwich) where he was engaged in farming and trading and was universally respected. He married Hannah Fiske. Children: Captain Jeremiah, removed to Pittsford; Captain Isaac, married Phene

Russell and Thankful Stone; Aaron, mentioned below; Nathan, born March, 1748; Colonel Thomas; Hannah, married William White, of Otsego, New York; Elizabeth, married Isaac Davis and Stephen Griswold; Eunice, married Daniel Bridges, of White Creek, New York; Esther, married Captain Jesse Gibbs, of Greenwich; Susanna, married Captain Joseph Hinds.

(IV) Aaron Powers, son of Jeremiah Powers, was born in 1738, died October 9, 1826. He was a farmer in Greenwich. He married (first) Olive Osborne; (second) May 25, 1790, Widow Martha Tilson. Children, born at Greenwich: Aaron, born February 8, 1760, died November 2, 1831; Oliver, April 9, 1762; Stephen, October 10, 1763; Susanna, April 9, 1765; John, married Polly Smith; Jeremy, married Lucy Vaughn; Polly, November 30, 1770; Hannah, July 1, 1772; Rev. Reuben, June 5, 1774, died December 1, 1806, pastor of the Methodist church at Canaan, Connecticut; Benjamin, mentioned below; Rufus, October 10, 1778; Dr. Isaac, August 9, 1780. Child by second wife: Patty, December 8, 1792.

(V) Benjamin Powers, son of Aaron Powers, was born at Greenwich, October 7, 1776, died June 2, 1819. He married, April 30, 1804, Rhoda, daughter of Cornelius and Molly (Weeks) Cannon. She died May 28, 1814. Children, born at Greenwich: Pamela, born January 5, 1805, died July 27, 1868, married Captain Warren Smith; Louisa, October 2, 1806, died June 23, 1875, married (first) Captain Henry Hobbs, of Worcester, who died June 17, 1837, and she married (second) October 31, 1844, Alfred Foster; Herman, mentioned below; Minerva, March 11, 1813, died April 23, 1865, married Colonel Daniel Ford.

(VI) Herman Powers, son of Benjamin Powers, was born at Greenwich,

November 13, 1808, and died November 30, 1882. At the age of ten years he was left an orphan and a few years later left home to live with his maternal grandmother. Afterward he lived with his uncle and guardian. His schooling was rather brief. He began his business career in a country store. Later he was clerk in a general store at Enfield. It was part of his duty to attend to the mail which was sent out at midnight and he slept in the store. His long evenings alone were spent in studying Greek, Latin and mathematics and in playing the flute. His father had intended him to prepare for the ministry, but he finally had to abandon his ambition to be a preacher. When about twenty-three years old he removed to Boston and engaged in business there as a merchant and manufacturer. He made his home in Boston and later in Chelsea. After he was thirty years old he was hampered by deafness. Late in life he removed to North Chester, Massachusetts, where he followed farming. He endeavored to establish a manufacturing business but was repeatedly frustrated by disastrous freshets. He had a general store there, and for seventeen years he was justice of the peace, during most of the time being postmaster. He was the local conveyancer and took much pleasure in drawing legal papers for his townsmen. In the section of the town where he lived there was no church. He established a Sunday school and arranged for frequent preaching in the school house, giving much time to securing ministers and in conveying them to the services. He was superintendent of the Sunday school and teacher of the Bible class; conducted prayer meetings and sometimes preached. Though he could not hear the preacher, he always attended the services. He traveled extensively. His last illness was protracted and painful, and he died Novem-

ber 30, 1882. From an obituary in the "Congregationalist" at the time of his death, we quote:

Here was a rugged and to those who best knew him, a genial character. Before middle life, he had been active in business and to the end continued his industries so faithfully that it is probable that he may have shortened his days thereby. \* \* \* He resided many years in Chelsea and his strong, quaint sense, piety and humor made him a valued friend of those who then would find him. By the infirmity of deafness he was shut out somewhat from the world and shut in with God, yet he was eminently social in his feelings and happy in his domestic relations. His piety was of the old-fashioned type, which made him a sympathizing subscriber to the "Boston Recorder" and its successor the "Puritan Recorder and Congregationalist," which brought him with unflinching regularity to the worship of the Lord's House on the Sabbath and made him a sharer in the toils, pecuniary burdens and counsels of his brethren of the church. For sixteen years and more preceding his death, he had resided at North Chester. \* \* \* A factor for good and a light that could not fail of recognition. He filled also civic office with fidelity.

He married, March 30, 1837, Caroline Hayward, born July 22, 1818, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Tilton) Carter, of Sudbury; granddaughter of ——— Tilton, a soldier in the Revolution. Children: 1. Caroline Adra, born February 10, 1838, died April 15, 1887. 2. George Herman, mentioned below. 3. Edward Rufus, born March 31, 1842, superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, New York, twenty-eight years; died October 27, 1898. 4. Ellen Tilton, born November 8, 1845; married, October 23, 1866, George E. Colesworthy, born April 3, 1844; children: Clement G., born 1867; Florence, 1871; Frank E., 1875; lives at No. 9 Silvan street; has one daughter and two sons; Herman R., 1877, died 1892. 5. Frederick E., born March 10, 1848, died December 14, 1909; married, November 20, 1877, Ellen J., daughter of Artemas Weeks, of Chester; daughter, Edna Louise, single,

born February 28, 1880. 6. Alfred Foster, mentioned below. 7. Walter Canning, born September 10, 1853. 8. Eugene Osborne, born February 27, 1856, died January 21, 1857. 9. Arthur Benjamin, born December 8, 1857, postmaster at North Chester. 10. Harold Carter, born August 27, 1865.

(VII) George Herman Powers, physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 13, 1840, son of Herman and Caroline Hayward (Carter) Powers. After attending the public schools of Chelsea he was graduated at Harvard College, in 1861, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1865. Among his preceptors at Harvard were Asa Gray and Oliver Wendell Holmes. He directed the glee club during his four years of academic life, and was organist of Park Street Church, Boston. His education was continued at the Boston City Hospital as house officer, receiving there his first training in ophthalmology. Responding to the call of troops for the Civil War, he was enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. After the war he began practice in San Francisco, California. He became professor of ophthalmology, otology, rhinology and laryngology in the medical department of the University of California. He was ophthalmologist and otologist at St. Luke's, St. Mary's and the Children's hospitals, and was chief consulting surgeon in these specialties for the Southern Pacific Railroad Hospital Association.

His contributions to medical literature were numerous, among his later writings being "A Rare Anomaly of the Lateral Sigmoidal Sinus." He was the originator of the bifocal lens which bears his name, an ingenious combination of reading and distance lenses. Always possessed of rare judgment his surgical work was ever painstaking and successful, and from the

earliest years of his practice his technique in the cataract operation was his particular hobby, and it gave him a prominent place among the foremost ophthalmologists of America. The blind who received sight by his skill and care and the recipients of his devoted kindness still thrill at the mention of his good deeds. He brought this skill, and the tireless devotion of the accomplished surgeon, to minister alike to the rich and poor. For twenty years he served as organist of St. Paul's Church, San Rafael, California, and for many years was treasurer of St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, and a vestryman of that church until his death. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, and the Bohemian, University, Pacific Union and Loring clubs, of San Francisco. His musical ability made him conspicuous in the entertainments of the Bohemian Club dramatic circle, and he was always a favorite in amateur musical circles in his adopted city. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, and of various local medical societies.

He was married in Sacramento, California, July 30, 1871, to Cornelia Janet, daughter of Russell Chapman, of New Haven, Connecticut, who survives him, with four children: Katherine, wife of Edward R. Chapman, of Detroit; George Herman, Jr., a practicing physician, of Boston; Allan Raymond, a practicing physician of Rio Vista, California, and Ruth Powers, of Detroit. He died in Detroit, Michigan, May 4, 1913.

(VII) Alfred Foster Powers, son of Herman Powers, was born December 7, 1850, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools. He graduated from the Williams Grammar School, of Chelsea, famous for the annual reunions of its alumni. His career began in Boston where he was an office boy in a lawyer's office. Afterward he worked

in his father's cotton mill at North Chester and for four years in his father's general store there. Returning then to Boston he was employed as bookkeeper in a men's furnishing store and for eight years in a wholesale fruit house. He went west and stayed for a year in Kansas City. Returning to Massachusetts, he was employed for a time in a brass foundry at Springfield, and afterward in a whip shop at Westfield, Massachusetts. In 1887 he was clerk in a general store at Huntington, Massachusetts. From 1888 to 1892 he was bookkeeper for the Porter & Gardner Last Company of Worcester. For a year and half he was at Farmer's Falls with his brother, Harold C., afterwards for a year and a half he was bookkeeper for Charles Baker & Company at Worcester, and for a similar period in the office of L. C. Clark & Company, as bookkeeper.

In February, 1897, Mr. Powers, in partnership with Fred E. Adams engaged in business in Worcester, under the firm name of Adams & Powers, dealers in builders' finish, doors, sash and blinds. The place of business has been at No. 142 to 156 Union street. The firm has been successful from the outset. On September 20, 1911, Mr. Powers bought out his partner, but continued in business under the old firm name.

Mr. Powers is a member of Montacute Lodge, Free Masons; Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Worcester; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar; the Massachusetts Consistory; the Aletheia Grotto and the Stella Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Chamber of Commerce and the Builders Exchange. In politics he is a

Republican. He is a communicant of Bethany Church. He served as marshal in the parade for the Worcester district, July 4, 1914, over the route taken by General Washington when he came to Cambridge to take command of the army. This parade was under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution. He resides at No. 12 Henderson avenue.

He married, March 31, 1882, Julia Nellie Cone, born September 27, 1862, daughter of Amos S. and Harriet (Fiske) Cone. She is a member of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is active in Bethany Church and the Sunday school, also Stella Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star. Children: 1. Lawrence Mortimer, died aged eight years. 2. Alfred Raymond, mentioned below. 3. Eugene Hayward, mentioned below. 4. Willard Sylvester, born May 8, 1895, died September 13, 1895. 5. Adra Cordelia, born November 14, 1899, member of the Junior Daughters of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter. Mrs. Powers traces her genealogy through the Cone, Fiske and Mack genealogies.

(VIII) Alfred Raymond Powers, son of Alfred Foster Powers, was born at Chester, Massachusetts, April 2, 1885. He fitted for college in the English and South High schools of Worcester and entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After spending a year in the shops of the Westinghouse Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in practical electrical work, he returned to Worcester Polytechnic Institute for further study and in 1909 received the degree of Electrical Engineer. For two years he was instructor in electricity in the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1911 he has been professor of electricity in the Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of



Technology at Potsdam, New York, which is now (1914) Clarkson College. He is a member of the Sigma Delta fraternity of Clarkson; of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He married, September 1, 1910, Ada Welch Larkin, daughter of Ferdinand P. Larkin. Children: 1. Alan Raymond, born November 8, 1911. 2. Leonard, born December 3, 1913, died December 5, 1913. 3. Lawrence Ferdinand, twin of Leonard.

(VIII) Eugene Hayward Powers, son of Alfred Foster Powers, was born at Worcester, February 27, 1891. He attended the public schools there and graduated from the South High School in 1908 and from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Since graduation he has been associated in business with his father. He is a member of Ridgeley Lodge of Odd Fellows; of Montacute Lodge, Free Masons, and of Bethany Church. He married, September 9, 1914, Elsa Seraph Clark, born at Worcester, January 27, 1889, daughter of Frederick S. and Jessie Seraph (Gould) Clark. The Clark family is from Gardner, Massachusetts, and the Gould family from Warren, Massachusetts.

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### KENNEDY, Alexander,

#### Merchant, Active in Community Affairs.

Alexander Kennedy, ex-treasurer of The Kennedy-MacInnes Company of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and at present (1915) president and treasurer of the Pittsfield Electric Company, is one of the most prominent citizens of the city, few men being more widely and favorably known. He is recognized as a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his execu-

tive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns in which he has taken an interest a large degree of success, the work accomplished by Mr. Kennedy being worthy of especial mention. The name of Kennedy has an interesting history, as follows:

Clan Uhic, Duncan de Carrick, so-called from a district in Ayrshire, Scotland, lived in the end of the twelfth century, and in 1220 his son Nicol, actuated by the piety of the age, granted the church of Maybole to the Nuns of North Berwick. Nial or Nigel, Earl of Carrick, executed a deed of confirmation and acknowledgement to Roland, son of Nicol, in which he is styled *caput totius progeniei suae*, having right to the caps and whatever else belonged to the chiefship of his clan, he being head of his race. The most likely derivation of the name of Kennedy, which became the common appellation given to the clan mentioned after patronymics came into use, and the one most consonant with Celtic practice, is that it is derived from personal appearance and very likely it is from the blackheaded Roland, "Ceanndubh," that the name Kennedy arose. Certain it is that Carrick and Kennedy were used for the same person in many charters. In Carrick, even until the time of Buchanan, the Gaelic was the spoken language, Gaelic customs prevailed, and surnames in that language are yet abundant.

Alexander Kennedy, who was chancellor in the time of Baleol, 1295, is the first of the name who appears in written record. In 1296 Alexander Kennedy, with John and Hugh, signed "Ragman's Roll," that bond of allegiance forced on the Scots by Edward the First. The name of the people has puzzled antiquarians, but a knowledge of the Gaelic makes a solution easy. It is simply "the people of the black feet," and this appellation appears to have been acquired from

their practice of wearing "cuarans" of a different character from those in general use among the Highlanders of former ages, which, being made of deer skins with the hair outwards, gave rise to the term "Red Shanks," by which they were distinguished among their lowland countrymen. Uhic Kennedy went from Carrick at an early period and settled in Lochaver, and from him descend the MacUhics, who put themselves under the leadership of the Camerons. The armorial bearings are: On a field argent, a chevron gules, between three cross crosslets, fitchee sable, all within a double tressure, flory counterflory fleur de lis of the second. Crest: A dolphin naiant proper. Supporters: Two swans proper, beaked and membered gules. Motto: *Avise lafin.*

Alexander Kennedy, of this review, was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 14, 1840, son of Adam and Isabella (Muirhead) Kennedy, who were the parents of two children, Alexander being the only one living at the present time. Adam Kennedy was born in Scotland, and died there in his eighty-first year; he was a farmer and miller. His wife died in Scotland, also at the age of ninety years, in 1891. Alexander Kennedy acquired a substantial education in schools in the vicinity of his home, and upon the completion of his studies he was apprenticed for a period of four years to learn the dry goods business in the leading house of Dumfries, and so valuable were his services to his employers that he was retained in their employ at the close of his apprenticeship, and continued thus for a further four years. Having come to the decision that the United States offered better and more frequent opportunities for advancement to a young man of ambition and energy than the Old World, he accordingly decided to emigrate thither, which he did

in the year 1865. He met with no difficulty in securing a suitable position, entering the employ of Churchill, Watson & Company, the well known dry goods house of Boston, Massachusetts, and during his connection with that firm he became thoroughly acquainted with the various methods of transacting business in this country. At the expiration of three years he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and established himself in business there, his efforts meeting with well deserved success, and later removed to Albany, New York, where he successfully conducted the same line of business for a period of three years. In April, 1874, he entered into partnership with Mr. W. D. MacInnes, and they purchased the dry goods business of Smith & Wallace, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and from this beginning built up one of the largest mercantile establishments in Western Massachusetts. Their patronage came to them not alone from Berkshire county, but from all the adjoining counties, and their business fame was wide-spread. Both partners displayed exceptional business ability and to their wise direction is directly due the success and repute that the enterprise achieved in its special line. Until February 1, 1905, the business was transacted under the style of The Kennedy & MacInnes Company, but at that date it was incorporated as The Kennedy-MacInnes Company, of which Mr. Kennedy became the treasurer, and he continued thus up to January, 1906, when he disposed of his interest in the same. In 1883 the present Pittsfield Electric Light Company was started by four men, namely: Alexander Kennedy, president; C. E. Merrill, treasurer; A. A. Mills and I. D. Ferrey, they conducting the same up to 1890. In 1890 Mr. Ferrey and Mr. Mills disposed of their interests to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Merrill. They in company with other gentlemen purchased what

was known as the Illuminating Company and from this merged with the Pittsfield Electric Light Company formed the Pittsfield Electric Company, of which Mr. Kennedy became president, and is still serving in this capacity after a period of a quarter of a century. The esteem in which Mr. Kennedy is held in the business world is evidenced by the fact of his having been chosen president of the first Board of Trade of Pittsfield, founded in 1889, an office in which he served with efficiency. His connection with other business enterprises is as follows: A member of the board of investment of the Berkshire County Savings Bank; was a director of the Pittsfield National Bank for twenty-five years, and of the Pittsfield Street Railway Company until this was sold to the Berkshire Street Railway Company. He was also a director of the J. E. Manix Dry Goods Company, of New York. He was one of the founders, and served as the first president of the Pittsfield Young Men's Christian Association. He and his family are members of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, and he has served for a number of years as a member of its board of deacons. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, having taken a demit from the order in Dumfries, Scotland. He holds membership in a number of clubs, including the Park, Golf and Country clubs; St. Andrew's Club, of New York; also since 1865 has been a member of the Scotch Charitable Society of New York City. Personally, Mr. Kennedy is a man of high culture and broad attainments, possessing strong mentality and intellectual gifts of an exceptional order. Wherever known he is popular and his social standing, like his business repute, is of the best.

Mr. Kennedy married, December 29, 1878, Mary Rodgers, daughter of the late John Rodgers, a prominent machinist and

builder of engines, of Albany, New York. Children: Mary Rodgers, a teacher in the Hampton Institute, and a graduate of the school at Quincy, Massachusetts; Ethel, also graduate of school at Quincy; Alexander, a graduate of Cornell, now connected with the General Electric Works at Schenectady, New York; Isabel, a graduate of Miss Chapin's School, at Northampton, Massachusetts.

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#### FOSS, Frank H. and Charles W.,

##### **Building Contractors.**

The Foss family is of Norwegian origin, and belonged to the nobility in Norway, bearing a coat-of-arms, the chief figure in both arms and crest being that of a fox. The name was originally Vos, which signifies fox, and was pronounced foss. The line comes through Denmark and England to America, and the first of whom any knowledge has now been traced was a man named Lauritz, nothing further being known of him at this time. According to the custom of the age in that country, the name of the son was adopted from the baptismal name of the father.

(1) David Lauritzen Foss, born in Norway, in 1604, removed to Denmark when a young man, and died at Ribe, in that country, August 31, 1659. He was a minister of the gospel, was pastor of St. Catherine's Church at Ribe, in 1648; was also a magistrate, and afterward provost at Ribe. He married there, September 10, 1636, Jansdatter Hundevard, born February 15, 1620, died September 16, 1684, daughter of Jens Lorenson and Catherine (Hasdatter) Hundevard. These records have been obtained from Denmark, and are a feature of the Foss genealogy in manuscript, now in the possession of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Children, born at Ribe: John, mentioned below; Karine,

July 23, 1638; Lauritz, October 27, 1639; Agatha, April 18, 1641; Magdalen, August 9, 1642; Lauritz Davidson, August 14, 1643; Jene, February 11, 1645; Antoninus, May 1, 1646; Peter, August 31, 1647; Inger.

(II) John Foss, American immigrant ancestor, son of David Lauritzen Foss, was baptized January 3, 1639, in Denmark, and became a sea-faring man. Going to England in company with his brother Peter, he entered the British navy as a ship-calker. On the arrival of the vessel in which he sailed in the port of Boston, he decided to remain in this country, and tradition states that he went overboard in the evening and swam ashore. To avoid a forcible return to the service, he immediately proceeded to the interior and shortly settled in Dover, New Hampshire. He purchased a house in Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, 1666, and sold it in April, 1671. In 1667, 1669, 1671 and 1688 he was a juror in Dover, and for some time lived in Rye, New Hampshire. His will was dated at Dover, December 17, 1699, and he died before January 8 of the following year. He married (first) Mary Chadbourn, born in 1644, daughter of William and Jane Chadbourn. Her father came to America in the employ of Captain John Mason to build a mill at South Berwick, Maine, and in 1657 was at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. With him John Foss removed to Old Kittery, Maine, soon after settling in Dover. He was a prominent man in town affairs in Dover, and was married there (second) by John Wincool, a justice of the peace, January 25, 1686, to Mary Fernicide, widow of James Goss. He married (third) Elizabeth (Berry) Lock, daughter of William and Jane Berry, and widow of John Lock, who was killed on Dover Plains, June 26, 1696. Children: John, Samuel, Joshua, Elizabeth, born 1666; Mary, William, Walter,

mentioned below; Hannah, Thomas, Hinkson, killed June 26, 1696; Humphrey, Jemima and Samuel.

(III) Walter Foss, son of John Foss, lived a few years in Dover, and subsequently in Newington, where, with his wife, he owned the covenant in the Newington church, July 15, 1728. The family tradition states that he removed to Scarborough, Maine, where he was drowned. The earliest land records of York county show that Walter Foss "late of Newington, now of Scarborough," bought lands in Saco, in 1729. In the following year he was living at Saco. The name of his wife has not been found.

(IV) Thomas Foss, son of Walter Foss, was baptized in 1725, in Dover, and settled in Scarborough, Maine. His wife Sarah died there, and was buried April 5, 1752. Children: Thomas, Sarah, Joseph, Hiram and Daniel.

(V) Thomas (2) Foss, son of Thomas (1) and Sarah Foss, was baptized May 25, 1746, in the Second Church of Scarborough. He married Betsey Owen, and settled in Wales, Maine.

(VI) Thomas (3) Foss, son of Thomas (2) and Betsey (Owen) Foss, was born in Wales, Maine, where he passed his life as a farmer and inn keeper in stage coach days. He married Hannah Owen, and they had four sons and six daughters.

(VII) Orrin Fairfield Foss, son of Thomas (3) and Hannah (Owen) Foss, was born September 14, 1838, in Wales, and died November 8, 1895, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in his fifty-eighth year. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when a young man learned the brick mason's trade at Lewiston, Maine. Thence he went to Augusta, same State, where he was employed as a journeyman, and subsequently owned a farm at Fayette, Maine. Much of his time was given to his trade, and he engaged extensively in mason building.

He spent some years at Livermore Falls, Maine, which was then a rapidly growing village. In religion he was a Baptist, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Politically a Republican, he took little part in political affairs. He married Hannah Fiske, born May 16, 1838, at Fayette, Maine, daughter of Francis Nourse and Fanny (Hilton) Fiske, of that town (see Fiske XV). Children: Frank Herbert and Charles Waters, mentioned below.

(VIII) Frank Herbert Foss, eldest son of Orrin Fairfield and Hannah (Fiske) Foss, was born September 20, 1865, in Augusta, Maine, was educated in the public schools of Fayette and Kents Hill Seminary, and learned the brick mason's trade in Winthrop, Maine, under his father. In 1884 he accompanied his father to Livermore Falls, where they engaged in general contracting until 1892, under the firm name of Foss & Son. In the spring of 1893, Frank H. Foss went to Medfield, Massachusetts, and there continued in the same line of endeavor for one year. Proceeding to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, he formed a partnership there, May 1, 1893, with Walter K. Wiley, of that town, under the firm name of Wiley & Foss. This concern probably conducts the largest business as building contractors in Fitchburg, and employs about two hundred men, carpenters, masons, painters and laborers, with a large business outside of Fitchburg, having an office at Leominster. Mr. Wiley and Mr. Foss both being practical mechanics, have supervision of all construction work, to which they devote their entire time. Mr. Foss is a Universalist in religion, a Republican in politics, has served four years on the Board of Aldermen of Fitchburg, and three years as a member of the City Council. He is now a member of the board of water commissioners, and a trustee of

the Fitchburg Savings Bank. He is affiliated with Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fitchburg; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Fitchburg; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Worcester; Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg, of which he is eminent commander (1915). He has also attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, holding membership in the Massachusetts Consistory, and is as well a member of Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodges of Livermore Falls, Maine; and a member of Lodge No. 847, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Fitchburg. He married, December 2, 1891, Sybil S. Alden, born April 28, 1872, at Wyoming City, Iowa, daughter of Dr. Isaiah and Dora (Staples) Alden. Children: 1. Ray Alden, born May 7, 1895, at Fitchburg; is a graduate of the high school of that city, and now a student at the Worcester School of Technology. 2. Ruth Hannah, born April 7, 1900; now a student of the Fitchburg High School. 3. Dorothy S., born June 21, 1901; a student of the Fitchburg public schools.

(VIII) Charles Waters Foss, junior son of Orrin Fairfield and Hannah (Fiske) Foss, was born December 9, 1876, in Fayette, Maine, and was educated in the public schools of that town, and of Livermore Falls. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the trade of brick mason with his father, with whom he removed to Medfield, Massachusetts, and later to Fitchburg. In 1898 he went to Ashland, Massachusetts, where he continued about four years, and for a like period in Worcester, Massachusetts, as a journeyman mason. In 1906 he settled in Fitchburg, where for several years he had charge of the heavy construction work carried on by the firm of Wiley & Foss, of that city. In March,

1914, he engaged in business for himself as general contractor and builder, in which his industry and energy have laid the foundation of a successful business. He is a Baptist in religion, in politics a Republican. He is actively identified with the Masonic order, affiliating with North Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ashland; Worcester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Worcester; Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg, and Lady Emma Chapter, No. 27, Order of the Eastern Star, of Fitchburg, of which his wife is also a member. He is also a member of Lodge No. 847, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of that city. He married, March 2, 1898, Minnie Rowley, born August 27, 1879, in Fitchburg, daughter of John and Esther (Rose) Rowley, of that city. They have two sons: Orrin John, born April 20, 1899, in Ashland, now a student of the Fitchburg High School; Philip Francis, August 30, 1907, in Fitchburg.

(The Fiske Line).

This name is derived from fish. The breakfasting Englishman of early times ate his fisc. The family flourished in the county of Suffolk, England, as early as the reign of King John in 1208. In that year we find the name of Daniel Fisc, of Laxfield, where he occupied manorial lands and had a coat-of-arms. Among the distinguished men of this line were Professor John Fisk, the historian; General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, who ran on the Prohibition ticket for President; Colonel James Fisk, Jr., the New York banker; the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; Ezekiel A. Straw, Governor of New Hampshire; and Gail Hamilton, the authoress. When a country is new and agricultural, the tendency of emigration, as the inhabitants expand, is to follow the river from its mouth to its source. In this way, Lebanon, New Hampshire, and

nearly all the towns along the Connecticut Valley were peopled from down below. Even institutions so travel. Dartmouth College was a Connecticut fledgling before its location in the wilds of northern New Hampshire. But in the run of years after the country has developed along commercial and manufacturing lines there is a reactionary movement from the farms and the hillside to repossess the land of the fathers and the treke down the river to the centers of population sets in. Down the river to Springfield came those great captains of industry, Elisha Morgan, Thomas W. Mason and George C. Fisk. Members of the family in America for centuries have been prominent in private and public life as clergymen, lawyers, physicians, financiers, soldiers, merchants, teachers and professors in college, farmers, philanthropists and patriots. Rev. Perrin B. Fiske, of Lyndon, Vermont, has written of them:

"Ffische, Fisc, Fiske, Fisk (spell it either way)  
 Meant true knighthood, freedom, faith, good  
 qualities that stay.  
 Brethren, let the ancient name mean just the  
 same for aye,  
 'Forward, every youth! to seek the higher good  
 to-day!'"

(I) Lord Symond Fiske, grandson of Daniel Fisc, was Lord of the Manor of Standhaugh, parish of Laxfield, county of Suffolk, England, lived in the reign of Henry IV. and VI. (1399-1422). He married Susannah Smyth, and after her death, he had wife Katherine. Symond Fiske, of Laxfield, will dated December 22, 1463, proved at Norwich, February 26, 1464, died in February, 1464. He was survived by five children: William, Jeffrey, John, Edmund and Margaret.

(II) William Fiske, eldest son of Lord Symond Fiske, was born at Standhaugh, county of Suffolk, England, and lived

during the reign of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III. and Henry VII. He died about 1504, was survived by his wife, who died in 1505, and left seven children: William, Augustine, Simon, Robert, John, Margery and Margaret.

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

(IV) Simon (2) Fiske, son of Simon (1) and Elizabeth Fiske, was born in Laxfield. The name of his wife and date of his marriage are not known. He died in 1605. His children were: Robert, John, George, Nicholas, Jeffrey, William, Richard, Joan, Gelyne and Agnes.

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

married a Mr. Locke, and was the mother of the celebrated John Locke, the English philosopher.

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

(VII) John Fiske, eldest child of William (2) and Anna (Austye) Fiske, was born at St. James, England, and died in South Elmham, where he had lived in 1633. He married Anne Lantersee, daughter of Robert Lantersee, who died on board ship on his way to New England, in 1637. Children: 1. John, born in South Elmham, England, 1601; married (first) Ann Gipps; (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Henchman. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Anne, married Francis Chickering, who came to America and was admitted a freeman, May 13, 1640; proprietor of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1638; member of court valuation committee, ensign, selectman, and deputy to the General Court; his wife, Anne, died about 1649 and he married (second) Sarah Sibley, June 16, 1650. 4. Martha, born in England; married there Captain Edmund Thompson, son of John Thompson, of Holkham, in Norfolk county, and his wife, Anne Thompson, daughter of John Hastings, of Holkham. They had four children born in New England, then returned to England, where three children were born at Yarmouth; Captain Thompson was a sea captain, and served the

State of Holland after the death of Charles I.; while in America he was proprietor at Salem and Wenham, Massachusetts. 5. Nathan, died young. 6. Eleazer, born at South Elmham, mentioned in grandfather's will.

(VIII) William (3) Fiske, second son of John and Anne (Lantersee) Fiske, was born in England about 1613; came to America in 1637, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, where he received a grant of land, and was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1642, and a member of the Salem church, July 2, 1641. Soon afterward he removed to Wenham, Massachusetts, where he was first town clerk, and then clerk of writs from 1643 to 1660. He was a representative to the General Court in 1647, and until 1652, and was one of the most honored and prominent citizens of the town of Wenham. He died September, 1654, intestate. He married, at Salem, Bridget Muskett, of Pelham, England. After his death she married, November 3, 1661, Thomas Rix, of Salem, surgeon. Children of William (3) and Bridget (Muskett) Fiske: William, mentioned below; Samuel, born in Wenham; Joseph, in Wenham, married Elizabeth Haman; Benjamin, in Wenham, married Bethusha Morse; Martha.

(IX) William (4) Fiske, son of William (3) and Bridget (Muskett) Fiske, was baptized June 4, 1642-43, in Wenham, died there February 5, 1728. He was a lieutenant of the militia, and was made deacon of the Congregational church in 1679; served in various town offices, being representative in 1701, 1704, 1711 and 1713-14. By trade he was a weaver, but evidently engaged also in farming, as a deed is found dated January 18, 1696, showing his purchase of sixty acres of upland swamp for one hundred pounds. Later surveys proved this tract to contain seventy acres. He married, January 15, 1662, in Wenham, Sarah Kil-

ham, born January 24, 1642, died January 26, 1737, daughter of Austin and Alice Kilham, pioneer settlers of Wenham. Children: William, born January 30, 1663; Sarah, February 5, 1664; Ruth, March 2, 1666; Samuel, died young; Martha, May 5, 1668; Joseph, died young; Samuel, February 16, 1670; Joseph, April 14, 1672; Benjamin, April 6, 1674; Theophilus, July 28, 1676; Ebenezer, died young; Ebenezer, mentioned below; Jonathan, July 22, 1681.

(X) Ebenezer Fiske, ninth son of William (4) and Sarah (Kilham) Fiske, was born March 22, 1679, in Wenham, where he became deacon of the church, May 16, 1739, serving until his resignation on account of old age, in 1758, and died September 30, 1771. He inherited and lived upon the paternal homestead; was a very substantial farmer, living a quiet life, though he filled some town offices. A deed dated December 13, 1770, shows his purchase of a house and barn, with twelve acres of land, and two rights in the swamp for one hundred pounds. He married (first) May 24, 1710, in Wenham, Elizabeth Fuller, born 1686, in Salem, daughter of Jacob Fuller, died August 25, 1732, in Wenham. He married (second) December 1, 1733, Martha Kimball, who died March 28, 1764. Children, all born of the first marriage: Sarah, July 15, 1711; Jonathan, December 11, 1713; Ebenezer, July 2, 1716; Elizabeth, October 12, 1718; Jacob, December 26, 1721; Mary, January 27, 1723; William, mentioned below; Mercy, March 9, 1728; Lucy, April 22, 1732.

(XI) William (5) Fiske, fourth son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fuller) Fiske, was born November 30, 1726, in Wenham, where he continued to reside until 1774, when he settled up his father's estate as executor, disposed of the lands, and removed to Amherst, New Hampshire, settling on the south side of Wal-



nut hill, where he died in June, 1779. The region in Amherst where he settled was then a wilderness, and it required severe labor to clear away the rocks and timber and make a farm. It was probably owing to the hardships of this life that he died in his fifty-third year. He married, January 25, 1749, Susannah Batchelder, of Wenham, born there, September 22, 1731, died 1810, daughter of David and Susannah (Whipell) Batchelder, of Wenham. She married (second) Benjamin Davis. Children: Jonathan, born May 1, 1751; Elizabeth, June 27, 1753; William, mentioned below; David, June 25, 1757; Mary, October 21, 1759; Ebenezer, February 11, 1762; John, April 11, 1764; Susannah, October 2, 1766; Anne, August 22, 1771.

(XII) William (6) Fiske, second son of William (5) and Susannah (Batchelder) Fiske, was born April 20, 1755, in Wenham, and died June 4, 1831, in Amherst. He was a shoemaker by trade, and settled on a farm two and one-half miles northeasterly from the village of Amherst on the turnpike leading to Bedford, where he was for some years toll keeper. His farm was a rocky tract, not very extensive, but with the aid of his large family he was successful in gleanings therefrom a comfortable livelihood. With his wife he joined the Congregational church of Amherst, November 6, 1776, and he was long in the public service. At the March meeting in 1792, he was elected town clerk, and was consecutively reelected for twenty years thereafter. In 1794 he was elected chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and continued in that office twenty-one consecutive years. He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1798-99, 1804-05-06 07-08-09, and was a member of the Senate in 1810-11-12-13. It seems that the "ripper bills" of modern times were not wholly unknown in his day. He was

appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Hillsboro county, but political legislation immediately following his appointment prevented his taking the office. However, he was appointed in 1815 United States assessor of direct taxes for Hillsboro county. In 1824 he was a presidential elector, casting his vote for John Quincy Adams. In 1795 he built a house on his farm, which was considered one of the finest in that section of the State. He was a man of commanding appearance, standing six feet high, and well proportioned. He married (first) October 28, 1773, Eunice Nourse, born May 2, 1752, died March 13, 1819, daughter of Deacon Francis and Eunice Nourse, of Danvers. He married (second) November 28, 1819, Hannah, daughter of James Walker, of Concord, New Hampshire. She survived him more than ten years, dying December 10, 1841. Children, all of the first marriage: Eunice, born January 7, 1775; Ezra, mentioned below; William, July 11, 1778; Francis Nourse, June 12, 1780; Abigail, October 9, 1782; Mary, May 1, 1785; Fanny, June 6, 1787; Allen, April 10, 1789; David, May 4, 1791; Nancy, June 17, 1794.

(XIII) Ezra Fiske, eldest son of William (6) and Eunice (Nourse) Fiske, was born April 2, 1776, in Amherst, and was early accustomed to engage in arduous labor in support of the family, thus limiting his opportunities for attending school. His summers were employed upon the farm, and in winter he worked with his father on the shoemaker's bench. By diligent reading he gathered much information, and became one of the best informed men of his day. After attaining his majority, he attended something over a year the Amherst Academy, and was later a teacher, engaging in that occupation for a period of twenty-one years, during the winter terms. In May, 1799, he removed to Maine, and purchased land

in the town of Fayette, where he died October 4, 1870, in his ninety-fifth year. He was possessed of considerable mechanical genius, and at the age of sixteen constructed a violin without any instruction and with very few tools to work with. Among his many inventions was a machine for moulding brick, which revolutionized that industry, and he also patented several other inventions. He entered the militia in Maine as a drummer, and was clerk and lieutenant, and served as adjutant of his regiment under two colonels. For twenty-three years he was a member of the Board of School Examiners; was twenty-two years a selectman, and thirty-five years justice of the peace. While Maine was a part of Massachusetts, he represented his town in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1812-13; was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the organic law of the new State, and was again representative in its Legislature in 1829-31. In the political movements of his middle life, he was active in promoting the principles supported by the Whig party, and died a Republican. For sixty-seven years he was a member of the Baptist church, and for a like period was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Two of his sons and three of his grandsons gained distinction as soldiers in the Civil War. He married, in May, 1799, Melinda Blake, born 1784, died 1868, daughter of Robert and Martha (Dudley) Blake, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. Children: William, born November 22, 1801; Francis Nourse, mentioned below; Ezra, April 19, 1805, died young; Ezra, February 2, 1807; Thomas Gage Underwood, September 26, 1809; Fannie Nourse, February 9, 1811; Robert Blake, January 21, 1813; Allen, March 16, 1815; Melinda, January 26, 1817; Dudley Blake, July 19, 1819; Lucinda, July 13, 1821; David, March 15, 1823; Mary Walker, November 4, 1824;

Joseph Anderson, August 31, 1826; Franklin, February 10, 1829; Sarah Walker, January 7, 1831.

(XIV) Francis Nourse Fiske, second son of Ezra and Melinda (Blake) Fiske, was born March 30, 1803, in Fayette, where he was a farmer, and died in April, 1876. Following in the footsteps of his father, he affiliated with the Baptist church, and was an earnest Republican in politics. He married, in 1828, Fanny Hilton, born August 11, 1808, in Wiscasset, Maine, died in March, 1892. Children: Joseph Davis, born April, 1830, died 1832; Philip Davis, April 20, 1832; William Hilton, May 10, 1835; Mary Marston, April 14, 1836; Hannah, mentioned below; Allen C., August, 1840; Fanny N., November 23, 1844.

(XV) Hannah Fiske, second daughter of Francis Nourse and Fanny (Hilton) Fiske, was born May 16, 1838, in Fayette, and became the wife of Orrin Fairfield Foss, of Fitchburg (see Foss VII).

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**AVERILL, Charles Sydle,**

**Enterprising Citizen.**

In the Averill genealogy the result of the researches of Charles A. Hoppin, Jr., for the English ancestry of the Averill family is published. He is convinced by the evidence presented that the American immigrant, mentioned below, was the eldest son of Nicholas and Dorcas Averell, of Ash, County Kent, very near London; grandson of Robert Averell, who was buried at Ash and was mentioned in a Chancery case in 1638; great-grandson of Thomas Averell, of Ridley, County Kent, who died in September, 1556, and was mentioned in a Chancery case in 1638. The will of Nicholas Averell dated September 8, 1631, states that he was of Ashe (by Farmington) Kent; requests that he be buried by the side of his father



Chas. S. Smith



in the churchyard; bequeathed to son William his home in Ashe and to son Michael a house and tenement in Little Peckham. In the early American records the name is often spelled Avery, but the families of Avery and Averell are distinct, though there are various spellings of the Averell surname.

(I) William Averill or Averell, the American immigrant, was born in England about 1611. He was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as March 2, 1637, when he was granted land there, six acres of planting ground on the further side of Muddy river, twenty acres of upland and six of meadow at Chebacco. He was a commoner in 1639. In 1648 he was a subscriber to the Denison fund. He died in 1653. His will was dated June 3, 1652, and proved March 29, 1653. His widow, Abigail, was living in 1655. The inventory of her estate was presented March 27, 1655, by her son William. Children: William, mentioned below; Thomas, married Frances Collins; Sarah, married John Wildes; John. According to the father's will there were three other children, whose names are unknown.

(II) William (2) Averill, son of William (1) Averill or Averell, was born about 1632, probably in England. His name appears first in the Ipswich court records as Will Avery, Jr. He was a witness in court in 1650 and witness to a deed, February 21, 1653. In that year he moved to Topsfield, which was formerly part of Ipswich, purchasing a messuage. In 1666 he bought a hundred acres of land in Topsfield. He was a constable of Topsfield before 1670; a juror in 1675; selectman in 1688. The section near his homestead is still known as "The Colleges." He was a carpenter and cabinet maker. His will was dated April 15, 1690, proved June 30, 1691. He married, July 31, 1661, Hannah Jackson, of Ipswich. She was living in 1735. Children:

William, born May 1, 1662; Nathaniel, October 13, 1664; John, January 1, 1666; Job, January 1, 1666; Hannah, December 18, 1667; Ebenezer, October 14, 1669; Isaac, January 26, 1671, died young; Thomas, December 9, 1672; Abigail, March 8, 1674; Ezekiel, July 24, 1675; Paul, June 21, 1677; Silas, May 1, 1679; Isaac, November 10, 1680; Mary, baptized May 16, 1697.

(III) Isaac Averill, son of William (2) Averill, was born at Topsfield, November 10, 1680. He removed to Connecticut and was in Preston, May 30, 1724, when he acknowledged a deed there. His mother was living in Connecticut in 1735. Later in life he settled in Kent and Woodbury, Connecticut, in what is now the town of Washington. He was one of the original members of the New Preston Congregational Church, January 5, 1757. He was a housewright by trade. He was an ingenious carpenter and framed in Providence, Rhode Island, the largest meeting house of his time. He bought land in Preston in 1706 and 1707 and was living in Preston in 1710 when he sold land to John Benjamin. He was lister in Preston in 1714; granery man, 1718; constable, 1722; justice of the peace for New London county in 1722; tythingman, 1724. He married, May 16, 1709, at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Esther Walker, daughter of Philip Walker, Jr. She was baptized July 4, 1697, and died in 1749 or later at New Preston. Both were members of the church at Preston. Children born at Preston: Hannah, born October 30, 1710; Esther, March 11, 1712; Isaac, December 24, 1713; Samuel, March 1, 1715; Daniel, mentioned below; Abigail, April 10, 1719; Sarah, May 12, 1721; Moses, March 6, 1722-23; Ruth, February 3, 1724-25.

(IV) Daniel Averill, son of Isaac Averill, was born at Preston, May 7, 1717, died October 23, 1785, at New Preston. He

settled in Litchfield county about 1749. He owned a grist mill at New Preston for many years. He married, November 11, 1742, at Preston, Lucy Cogswell, born April 14, 1726, at Ipswich, died September 23, 1782, at New Preston, daughter of Edward (4) Cogswell (William (3), William (2), John (1)). Children: Nathan, mentioned below; Daniel, born about 1747; Nathaniel, lived at Amsterdam, New York; Judah, born 1756, died May 18, 1784; Lucy; Esther; Ruth.

(V) Nathan Averill, son of Daniel Averill, was born December 15, 1745, at New Preston, moved about 1781 to Plattsburg, New York, where he was living in 1790, according to the first federal census. He was a farmer. He married at New Milford, Connecticut, March 3, 1768, Rosanna Noble (see Noble IV). He died at Plattsburg, April 11, 1820. Children: Lavinia, born October 25, 1769, at New Preston; Noble, February 20, 1772; Nathan, April 10, 1774; Urania, March 22, 1776; Calvin, 1778; Sarah; Clarina, April 15, 1781, at Greenwich, Connecticut; Stephen Noble, mentioned below; Prudence, April 25, 1787; Lovisa, 1790; Lucy Noble, 1795; Hannah.

(VI) Stephen Noble Averill, son of Nathan Averill, was born at New Preston, September 14, 1783 (given September 2, 1782, in the genealogy). He lived in his native town and Plattsburg until about 1845, when he removed to Eden, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, though some of his children remained in Plattsburg. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died at Eden, September 1, 1873. He married (first) Susan Moore, born October 9, 1789, died October 13, 1836; (second) Susan Bodwell, a widow. Children by first wife: Mills, born 1812, married Theresa Wilcox, moved to Cleveland; Charles, born 1815, died August, 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio; Rosanna, February 19,

1819; Jeremiah, 1820; George, July 11, 1822; Edgar, mentioned below; Verranus Griswold, June 7, 1827. Child by second wife: Stephen.

(VII) Edgar Averill, son of Stephen Noble Averill, was born July 10, 1826, at Plattsburg, New York. He received a common school education and engaged in the hotel business. He was for many years proprietor of the Cumberland House at Plattsburg and owner of Ausable House at Keeseville, Essex county, New York. He died April 10, 1870. He married, August 5, 1849, at Plattsburg, Abbie Mary Young, born January 1, 1829, died January 15, 1888, at Auburn, New York, daughter of Christian Young. Children, born at Plattsburg: 1. George Frederick, born August 29, 1850, hotel proprietor; married, September, 1875, Catherine L. Ames; children: Mary Lucretia, Roger and Robert. 2. Charles Sydle, mentioned below. 3. Lura Augusta, born April 1, 1857; married (first) June 17, 1875, John Boyle Gilmore; married (second) February 6, 1888, Clarence Fulton White; children by first husband: Anna Warwick Gilmore, Helen Christine Gilmore, Edgar and Nathalie Gilmore, who died young; child by second husband: Robert F. White. 4. Marian C., born December 2, 1860; married, June 5, 1884, George Frederick Gregory; children: Abbie Gregory, died young; Harrison Edgar Gregory, Jeannie Ellis Gregory and Marian Fredricka Gregory.

(VIII) Charles Sydle Averill, son of Edgar Averill, was born at Plattsburg, August 11, 1855. He attended the public schools, but left the high school to engage in the hotel business. He acquired a knowledge of the hotel business in his youth, assisting his father, and at the early age of seventeen, after the death of his father, became a proprietor and successfully managed the hotel property left

to him, the Ausable House, Keeseville, New York. When his brother went to Oregon in 1881, he bought the Cumberland House and conducted it for five years. He then became proprietor of the Osborne House, owned by Thomas Mott Osborne, the reform warden of Sing Sing prison, located at Auburn, New York. From 1892 to 1916 he was proprietor of the Yates Hotel at Syracuse, New York, a model modern hotel. On September 1, 1913, he was called to Worcester to take charge and open as president and managing director The Bancroft, the new million-dollar hotel, which has contributed materially since its opening to the social life, the progress and municipal importance of Worcester. Under his able management this spacious, magnificent hotel has become successful.

Mr. Averill is a member of the Auburn City Club; the Syracuse Onandaga County Club; the Worcester Club; the Worcester Country Club; of Plattsburg Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; the Lake Champlain Society; the National Security League; the New York State Agricultural Society; The Tattassit Canoe Club; the Economic Club of Worcester; the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse and of Worcester; The New York Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Worcester Chapter; the New York Society of Colonial Wars; the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association, the New York State Hotel Men's Association, the New England Hotel Men's Association, the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. He is an Independent in politics; was town treasurer of Plattsburg, in 1876-77. He is a communicant of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, Worcester.

The success of Mr. Averill in his business is due not only to natural ability and fitness, but to an excellent early training,

to private study, to research in the details of his business and to a fortunate, pleasing personality.

He married, June 4, 1890, at Auburn, Jennie Edith Raeish, born at Auburn, November 27, 1868, daughter of Albert and Edith (Andrews) Raeish. Children: 1. Lloyd Bernard, born December 2, 1892, at Auburn. 2. Charles Mills, born March 9, 1897, at Syracuse.

(The Noble Line).

(I) Thomas Noble, immigrant ancestor, was born as early as 1632, died January 20, 1704, at Westfield, Massachusetts; married Hannah Warriner, born at Springfield, August 17, 1642, died May 12, 1721, daughter of William and Joanna (Scant) Warriner.

(II) John Noble, son of Thomas Noble, was born at Springfield, March 6, 1669, died August 17, 1714, at New Milford, Connecticut; was the first white settler at New Milford; married Mary Goodman, born at Hadley, daughter of Deacon Richard and Mary (Terry) Goodman, granddaughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Terry.

(III) Captain Stephen Noble, son of John Noble, was born August 15, 1686, in Westfield, died December 10, 1755, in New Milford; noted Indian fighter; married Abigail Morgan, born February 16, 1683, daughter of Isaac Morgan, soldier in the Falls Fight, King Philip's War; granddaughter of Sergeant Myles and Prudence (Gilbert) Morgan. Myles Morgan was one of the founders of Springfield.

(IV) Stephen (2) Noble, son of Captain Stephen (1) Noble, married Sarah Ferris, born November 10, 1710, at New Milford, died March 9, 1802, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Ferris. Her father was born February 6, 1676, died before 1757, son of Zachariah Ferris, who came from Reading, England. Their daughter,

Rosanna Noble, born July 12, 1752, at New Milford, died December 5, 1812, at Plattsburg, New York; married, March 3, 1768, Nathan Averill, Sr. (see Averill V).

(The English Royal Ancestry).

Charles Sydle Averill is a descendant of the Plantaganets, and of the kings of England from Egbert to Henry III. Alfred the Great was a grandson of Egbert, the first king of England, whose ancestry is preserved for ten generations: Alkmund, Essa, Eooppa, Ingills, Kenred, Chelwald, Cuth, Cuthwin, Cheaulin and Henric, who was son of Cedric, the first of the West Saxon kings. Cedric's reign began in A. D. 519.

Edward, the elder, son of Alfred the Great, married Edgina. Edmund, son of Edward, married Elfgiva. Edgar the Peaceable married Elfreda, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire. Ethelred II., son of Edgar, married Elfleda about 984. Edmund Ironsides, son of Ethelred, married Alghitha. Edward the Exile, son of Edmund, married Agatha, daughter of Henry, Emperor of Germany. Margaret, daughter of Edward, married Malcolm, king of Scotland. Matilda, daughter of Malcolm and Margaret, married Henry Beauclerc, who became Henry I. of England. Maud, daughter of Henry and Matilda, married Geoffrey Plantagenet Count d'Anjou. Henry Plantagenet, son of Geoffrey and Maud, was Henry II.; married Eleanor. Their son, John Plantagenet, married Isabel Talifer. Their son, Henry III., married Eleanor, granddaughter of Alphonso, king of Aragon. Their son, Edward Plantagenet, born June 28, 1233; married Eleanore, only child of Ferdinand III., of Castile. Their daughter, Joan, married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. Their daughter, Margaret de Clare, married Hugh de Audley. Their daughter, Margaret de Audley, married Ralph, Lord

Stafford, created Earl about 1352. Their son, Hugh, second Earl of Stafford, married Phillippa Beauchamp. Their daughter, Margaret Stafford, married Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland. Their daughter, Phillippa Nevill, married Thomas Dacre. Their son, Thomas Dacre, married Eliza Bowes. Their daughter, Joan Dacre, married Sir Richard Fienes, Lord Dacre. Their son, Sir Thomas Fienes, married Alice FitzHugh. Their son, Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre, married Anne Bouchier. Their daughter, Catharine Fienes, married Richard Loudenoys. Their daughter, Mary Loudenoys, married Thomas Harlakenden. Their son, Roger Harlakenden, born about 1355, married Elizabeth Hardress. Their son, Thomas Harlakenden, married Dorothy Cheney. Their daughter, Dorothy Harlakenden, married Samuel Symonds, deputy-governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1673-78. Their daughter, Ruth Symonds, married Rev. John Emerson, son of the immigrant, Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Rev. John Emerson graduated from Harvard and was minister of Gloucester. Their daughter, Martha Emerson, married William Cogswell, born December 4, 1659. Their son, Edward Cogswell, married Hannah Brown, daughter of Nathaniel and Judith (Perkins) Brown, granddaughter of John and Sarah Brown and of Jacob and Sarah Perkins, great-granddaughter of John and Judith Perkins. Their daughter, Lucy Cogswell, born April 14, 1726, married, November 11, 1742, Daniel Averill (see Averill IV).

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**UPTON, George Vose,**

**Manufacturer, Financier.**

The history of the Upton family dates back in England to the days of the Norman Conquest. The lineage of the family is traced for twelve centuries in direct



line in Cornwall to the ancestor, De Upton, of Upton. While the family has spread widely over England, Scotland and Wales, the original seat of the family was Upton in Cornwall.

(I) John Upton, born about 1612, came to New England about 1652, and settled in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts. Tradition states that he came from Scotland, and he may have been one of the Scotch prisoners taken by Cromwell at Dunbarton in 1650, or at Worcester in 1651. The last named battle was fought near the town of Upton, England, the seat of the ancient family of this name, and in the two battles Cromwell made prisoners seventeen thousand English and Scotchmen, many of whom were sent to the American colonies. Tradition further states that John Upton's wife was Eleanor Stuart, unquestionably of Scotch blood. Further evidence is found in the fact that he refused to join the Puritan church, and did not take the freeman's oath until it had been modified. He was admitted freeman, April 18, 1691. The first record of him appears of December 26, 1658, when he bought forty acres of land in Salem, for which he paid four pounds. He bought other land adjoining his farm, April 6, 1662. The homestead was in what is now Danvers, about half a mile from the present town of Lynnfield, one mile south of the Ipswich river, and two miles west of Newburyport turnpike. His later residence in North Reading is two and one-half miles from this site. He began with no capital, was energetic and successful, bought and sold considerable land in the vicinity, and accumulated a handsome estate. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, July 11, 1699. He used a fleur-de-lis for a seal, and in his will endeavored to entail his estate, but the laws of the colony effectually prevented this. Children: John, born 1654; Eleanor, 1656; William, 1658, died

young; James, September, 1660; Mary, 1661, died 1663; William, mentioned below; Samuel, October, 1664; Ann; Isabel, January 3, 1667, died 1680; Ezekiel, September, 1668; Joseph, April 9, 1670; Francis, July 1, 1671; Mary.

(II) William Upton, fourth son of John Upton, was born June 10, 1663, in Danvers, and inherited jointly with his brother Samuel the farm in the southwest part of Danvers, which was formerly the paternal homestead, and this they held without division until 1708. They also inherited a negro slave, Thomas, whom they set free December 21, 1717, after he had worked for them eighteen years. Before his death William Upton deeded his land to his eldest son, William. His son Paul was executor of his estate and residuary legatee. He died between April 13, 1739, and March 10, 1740. He married, May 27, 1701, Mary Maber. Children, all born in Danvers, and all living in 1740: William, mentioned below; Mary, September 28, 1705; James, January 5, 1707-08; Paul, February 20, 1709; Frances, May 13, 1712; Edward, April 16, 1714; Richard, May 20, 1716; Dorcas and Timothy (twins), September 4, 1718; Caleb.

(III) William (2) Upton, eldest child of William (1) and Mary (Maber) Upton, was born July 17, 1703, in Danvers, and lived in Reading, Massachusetts. He married (first) January 4, 1726-27, Lydia Burnap, of Reading, born July 29, 1706, daughter of Joseph and Tabitha Burnap, and (second) December 9, 1753, Hannah Felton, of Danvers. Children, all by first wife: William, mentioned below; Daniel, born August 19, 1731; James, March 26, 1733; Lydia, February 22, 1735; Mary, September 30, 1737; Jacob, December 10, 1739; Jacob and Mary (twins), February 5, 1741; Tabitha, March 30, 1745, resided in Templeton, Massachusetts, and married, May 21, 1766, Aaron Felt.

(IV) William (3) Upton, eldest child

of William (2) and Lydia (Burnap) Upton, was born August 5, 1729, in North Reading, where he lived until 1770, when he removed to Temple, New Hampshire, and there died in 1790. He married (first) May 10, 1750, Sarah, widow of Benjamin Herrick, of Lynn. He married (second) at Wilmington, December 1, 1757, Hannah Stanley, of that town. He had a third wife whose Christian name was Mehitable. The only child of the first marriage was Sarah, born November 20, 1755, married Samuel Gardner. Children of second marriage: John, mentioned below; William, born 1759; Eli, 1760; Thomas, November 28, 1761; Mehitable, November 6, 1763, married Captain Thomas Thurston; Hannah, October 6, 1765; Nathan, August 11, 1767; Lydia, April 6, 1769; a child, born in Temple, May, 1773; Eunice, 1775. Children of third marriage: Dorcas, Rhoda, Eli, born 1785, married five times.

(V) Captain John Upton, eldest son of William (3) and eldest child of his second wife, Hannah (Stanley) Upton, was born in 1758, in North Reading, and removed thence to Temple, New Hampshire, with his father, in 1770. Later he settled in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he opened a store. He purchased land in Temple and New Ipswich for which he paid two hundred pounds. After the death of his father, in 1790, he was administrator of the estate. An active and energetic man, he accumulated a handsome property, was captain of the Fitchburg Fusiliers, and died October 18, 1811, at the house of his son, Joseph Upton, in Fitchburg. He married, July —, 1783, Abigail Low, who died September 7, 1829, at the home of her son, in Fitchburg. Children: Joseph, mentioned below; John, born August 7, 1787, removed to Tennessee, and thence to Illinois, and died at Keeseville in the latter State, September 1, 1834; Abigail, October 22, 1789, died

1811, at Fitchburg; Timothy Felton, November 12, 1792, married Eunice Vinton; Mehitable, June 22, 1794, married, January 12, 1814, Thomas Sweetser, of Fitchburg, removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where she died February, 1838; Lucy, May 31, 1798, married Joseph Wiggin, removed to Boston, where she died September, 1830; William, August 23, 1803, died at Maumee City, Ohio, September, 1827.

(VI) Joseph Upton, eldest child of Captain John and Abigail (Low) Upton, was born July 3, 1784, in Fitchburg, in which town he lived, and died July 17, 1855. He resided on Blossom street, where all his children were born. He was not of robust health, but became well-to-do through his earnings as a carpenter and builder. Of quiet disposition and domestic habits, he was among the most substantial and reliable citizens of the town, and was widely esteemed. He married, February 12, 1807, Susan Thurston, born 1788, in Fitchburg. Children: Joseph, mentioned below; Mary Thurston, born November 10, 1809, married Jonathan Burrage; Thomas, August 22, 1813, married Abigail Downe, resided at Westminster, Massachusetts; Edwin, December 9, 1815, married Louisa Maria Farwell; John, December 29, 1817, died in Fitchburg, June 24, 1895, married Louisa C. Willis; Susan Abigail, July 20, 1819, married James P. Putnam; Charles, November 4, 1821, married Sarah A. Hagar, resided in Westminster; Martha Ann, February 21, 1826, married George Curtis, their son, Edwin Upton Curtis, has been city clerk and mayor of Boston, a very prominent Republican, prominent lawyer; another son, Nelson Curtis, is a paper manufacturer and business man of Boston.

(VII) Joseph (2) Upton, eldest child of Joseph (1) and Susan (Thurston) Upton, was born October 15, 1807, at the

Blossom street homestead in Fitchburg, and died March 14, 1870, as the result of a fall from the upper scaffolding in his barn. He attended the district schools of his native town, and was apprenticed to the mason's trade at the age of sixteen years. He continued in this occupation until thirty years old, when he purchased a farm in Fitchburg, in whose cultivation he was occupied until the close of an industrious and useful life. Besides farming he conducted a lumber business, and was universally esteemed and respected for his integrity and social worth. A lover of music, for more than twenty years he led the choir of the Calvinistic Congregational Church, of which he was a member. He was active in town and military affairs, having command of the Fitchburg Military Company. An unusually vigorous and robust man, he was ill but once in the midst of a life of great activity, and doubtless would have reached a great age but for the unfortunate accident which ended his life. He married (first) January 20, 1831, Betsey, daughter of Calvin and Betsey Messenger, born 1807, died December 25, 1864, at the age of fifty-eight years and eleven months. He married (second) March 28, 1866, Amelia Frances (Vose) Lowe, widow of David Sawyer Lowe, daughter of William Hervey and Sally (Grout) Vose, of Leominster (see Vose VIII). She was born August 17, 1834, in Roylston, Massachusetts, and survived her husband many years. Children of first marriage: 1. Susan Elizabeth, born October 9, 1831, married Marraton Upton. 2. Calvin, born May 21, 1833, killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, October 3, 1847. 3. Jane Augusta, born January 19, 1835, married, September 7, 1859, Edward N. Leavens, at Chicago; she died at Faribault, Minnesota, December 24, 1863, leaving one child. 4. Emily M., born December 31, 1836, mar-

ried, December 20, 1859, at Fitchburg, John M. Farnsworth. 5. Louisa Adeline, born February 1, 1839, married, June 25, 1862, Edward J. Davis, at Pittsfield; their children are: Gertrude L., born January 23, 1865, at North Adams; Walter E., November 2, 1866, at Fitchburg, died September 4, 1868; Grace Upton, August 23, 1868, at Lunenburg. 6. Harrison, born December 2, 1840, married, at Marlboro, New Hampshire, December 14, 1870, Sarah M. Greenwood. 7. Mary T., born April 11, 1843, married at Fitchburg, October 19, 1868, George M. Bowker; she died at Fitchburg, June 16, 1870. 8. Daniel C., born June 21, 1844, died August 29, 1844. 9. Lydia H., born August 27, 1846, died August 12, 1847. 10. Abby Caroline, born November 2, 1849, married, at Worcester, August 6, 1867, Simeon Fuller, and had one child: Alice C. Fuller, born in Fitchburg, November 20, 1870. Children of second marriage: 11. Susan Amelia, born April 8, 1867, married, June 28, 1888, Harry G. Townsend, died February 6, 1901; children: i. Robert Vose Townsend, born August 17, 1892, graduated from the Fitchburg High School, 1910, from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914; he is assistant instructor in chemistry in that institution. ii. Maurice Garthwaite, born February 27, 1900, is a student of the Fitchburg High School. 12. George Vose, mentioned below.

(VIII) George Vose Upton, fourth son of Joseph (2) Upton, and second child of his second wife, Amelia F. (Vose-Lowe) Upton, was born July 6, 1868, in Fitchburg, where he is now residing, active in the conduct of local affairs. He was educated in the schools of the city, graduating from the high school in 1886, and for one year following was employed in the office of the Fitchburg Woolen Mill Company. Following this he entered the employ of the Parkhill Manu-

facturing Company as clerk and paymaster, in which association he continued until 1892. In the latter year, 1892, upon the incorporation of the Grant Yarn Company, he took charge of the office of that company, continuing in that capacity until in October, 1903, when because of failing health he was forced to abandon his business activities, and went to Asheville, North Carolina, to recuperate. After regaining his health he returned to Fitchburg, and in 1904 organized the Fitchburg Horn Goods Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of hair ornaments in horn and celluloid, employing in normal times about one hundred hands, of which he is now treasurer and general manager. He is also secretary of the Grant Yarn Company, which he has served in that capacity since its incorporation in 1892. He is a director of the Fitchburg Bank & Trust Company, and of the Fitchburg Coöperative Bank. Mr. Upton is a man of pleasing personality, of congenial nature and affable manners, and commands the loyal friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. In 1895-96 he served as a member of the City Council, and for six years preceding December 31, 1913, he was a member of the city school committee. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Masonic fraternity, and the Royal Arcanum, and has served as treasurer of the Calvinistic Congregational Church, of which he is one of the most active members. He married, September 28, 1891, Helen Abbott Mason, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, born at Warren, Massachusetts, November 19, 1867, daughter of George Anthony and Martha Elizabeth (Abbott) Mason (see Mason VIII). Children: 1. Frances Elizabeth, born November 1, 1892; graduated from the Fitchburg High School in 1910, and was subsequent-

ly a student at Simmons College, Boston. 2. Helen Beatrice, born November 24, 1893; graduated from the Fitchburg High School, in 1913. 3. Dorothy Christine, born February 9, 1899; is a student of the Fitchburg High School. 4. George Vose, Jr., and 5. Joseph Mason (twins), born November 10, 1900; now students of the Fitchburg High School.

(The Vose Line).

This name is probably of German origin and was formerly spelled Voose. It became Latinized into Voseius and finally Anglicized into its present form. Two immigrants, said to have been brothers, came from England at an early date, one of whom settled in Massachusetts and the other in Connecticut. The latter spelled the name Vorse.

(I) Robert Vose was born in Garston, near Liverpool, County Lancaster, England, about 1599, son of Thomas and Anna Vose, died in Milton, Massachusetts, October 16, 1683. In July, 1654, he purchased of the heirs of "Worshipful John Glover" one hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Dorchester, afterwards Milton, on the easterly and southerly sides of "Cobert Baddocks River." A part of this land has remained in the family for two and a half centuries. Robert Vose was a prominent man in the town, was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton, and gave to the town in 1664 eight acres of land for church purposes near Vose's lane and Center street, now occupied in part by the Blanchard house. He was active in church affairs, and lived in the old Glover house, near the junction of Canton avenue and Brook road. His wife Jane died in October, 1675. Children: Edward, mentioned below; Thomas, born about 1641; Elizabeth, married, December 9, 1657, Thomas Swift; Martha, married

Lieutenant John Sharp, of Muddy Brook (Brookline), who was killed in the Sudbury fight by the Indians.

(II) Edward Vose, elder son of Robert and Jane Vose, was born in 1636, and lived in Milton, where he died June 26, 1716, aged eighty years. His wife's name was Abigail, and he had children recorded in Milton as follows: Robert, born November 24, 1666; Jane, November 21, 1668; Abigail, July 27, 1670; Nathaniel, mentioned below; William, November 9, 1674; John, November 20, 1676; Elizabeth, September 2, 1678; Martha, August 27, 1680; Mary, February 17, 1682; Sarah, August 30, 1684.

(III) Captain Nathaniel Vose, second son of Edward and Abigail Vose, was born November 17, 1672, in Milton, where he died October 10, 1753. He married, December 16, 1696, in Milton, Mary Belcher, and they had the following children recorded there: Mary, born September 12, 1697; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Jerusha, September 7, 1702; Miriam, June 16, 1706; Elijah, January 1, 1708; Melletiah, June 21, 1710.

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Vose, eldest son of Captain Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Belcher) Vose, was born March 31, 1699, in Milton, and died before his father, December 18, 1751. He married, February 8, 1721, Rachel Bent, born August 21, 1705, in Milton, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Fuller) Bent. Their children, recorded in Milton, are: Ruth, born May 22, 1722; Jerusha, January 13, 1724; John, November 21, 1725; Miriam, February 25, 1729; Grace, March 12, 1731; Patience and Prudence (twins), April 12, 1733; Oliver, February 10, 1735; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Reuben, July 24, 1739; Josiah, June 16, 1741; Rachel, September 4, 1743; Thankful, July 11, 1745; Belcher, June 19, 1748, died 1750; Belcher, January 11, 1751, died February 2, following.

(V) Nathaniel (3) Vose, third son of Nathaniel (2) and Rachel (Bent) Vose, was born April 25, 1737, in Milton, and probably died at the home of one of his children elsewhere, as his death is not recorded in Milton. He married, in 1756, Ruth Miller, probably a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Miller, of Milton, born 1733-34, died June 3, 1821, in Leominster, Massachusetts. They had children: Jerusha, born October 28, 1756; Nathaniel, April 26, 1758, died twelve days old; Nathaniel, May 5, 1759; Reuben, January 19, 1761; Deborah, December 23, 1763; Rufus, September 12, 1765; Josiah, September 27, 1767; Oliver, mentioned below.

(VI) Oliver Vose, youngest child of Nathaniel (3) and Ruth (Miller) Vose, was born February 4, 1770, in Milton, as shown by family record, not recorded in Milton. He removed to Leominster, Massachusetts, as early as 1805, and died there June 23, 1863. He married, January 2, 1805, in Winchendon, Massachusetts, Susannah Sherwin, born October 14, 1778, in that town, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Curtice) Sherwin, died July 5, 1836, in Leominster. He had children, recorded in Leominster: Charles Henry, born October 25, 1805; George Franklin, July 1, 1807; William Hervey, mentioned below; Joseph Miller, baptized July 22, 1813, died the same day, aged nine months.

(VII) William Hervey Vose, third son of Oliver and Susannah (Sherwin) Vose, was born November 5, 1808, in Leominster, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, October 27, 1884. He married, August 27, 1833, Sally Grout, born January 29, 1811, in Winchendon, Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Brigham) Grout. Children: Amelia Frances, mentioned below; Susan Rebecca, born June 15, 1836, died December 29, 1914, married, June 17, 1862, Seth

Low, who died May 4, 1915; George Franklin, April 10, 1838, married Mary Theodosia Wood, and died March 26, 1867; Delia Eliza, May 19, 1840, died June 10, 1843; Celia Adelaide, June 8, 1844, died February 28, 1868.

(VIII) Amelia Frances Vose, eldest child of William Hervey and Sally (Grcut) Vose, was born August 17, 1834, in South Royalston, and married (first) April 22, 1856, David Sawyer Lowe, who died October 12, 1860. She married (second) as his second wife, March 28, 1866, Joseph (2) Upton, of Fitchburg (see Upton VII). There were four children of the first marriage: William Vose Lowe, born September 8, 1857, died September 20, 1858; William Vose Lowe, September 25, 1859; Celia Adelaide and Delia Eliza (twins), April 25, 1861, the first died August 3, following, and the second September 19, following.

(The Mason Line).

(I) Sampson Mason was a soldier or "dragoon" in Cromwell's army, and came to America about 1650. The earliest record found of him in America is in the Suffolk county record of the settlement of the estate of Edward Bullock, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. The latter's will, dated July 25, 1640, mentions a debt for his wife's shoes due to Sampson Mason, which would indicate that the latter was a cordwainer. In 1651 Sampson Mason purchased a house and land in Dorchester of William Botts, and afterwards sold it to Jacob Hewins. He removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where by vote of the town, December 9, 1657, he was given permission to buy land and settle there. He was a Baptist, and the records show that he and other Baptists became prominent in the town in spite of the fact that they were only allowed to live there, without the privilege of being made freemen, by the

Puritan inhabitants. He obtained grants of land south of Rehoboth, from the Indians, in the town of Swansey. His name is among the original associates and founders of the town, and one of the original proprietors of the "North Purchase," later Attleborough, Massachusetts. He died in 1676, in the midst of Indian wars, and his widow settled that part of the estate which was left after the ravages of the Indians. Children: Noah, born probably in Dorchester; Sampson, in Dorchester; Samuel, February 12, 1656-57; John, in Dorchester; Sarah, February 15, 1658, in Rehoboth; Mary, February 7, 1660; James, October 30, 1661; Joseph, mentioned below; Bethia, October 15, 1665; Isaac, July 15, 1667; Pelatiah, in Rehoboth, April 1, 1669; Benjamin, October 20, 1670; Thankful, October 27, 1672.

(II) Joseph Mason, fifth son of Sampson Mason, was born March 6, 1664, probably in Rehoboth, and was the second pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Swansea, Massachusetts, where he died May 19, 1748. He married (first) March 12, 1684, Anne Daggett, and (second) September 4, 1685, Lydia Bowen, born April 23, 1666, daughter of Obadiah and Mary (Clifton) Bowen. She was living in feeble health in 1752. Children of the second marriage: Joseph, mentioned below; Ann, born August 28, 1688; Freeloove, June 5, 1695; Lydia, November 7, 1704.

(III) Joseph (2) Mason, eldest child of Joseph (1) and Lydia (Bowen) Mason, was born April 3, 1687, in Swansea, where he lived, and died between April 6 and May 4, 1761. He married, June 3, 1714, Elizabeth Barney, born January 17, 1694, daughter of Joseph and Constance (Davis) Barney, of Swansea. She died before her husband. Children: Valentine, born February 10, 1715; John, May 21, 1716; Barbara, October 24, 1718;

Freelove, November 14, 1720; Ann, 1722; Urana, July 17, 1724; Joseph, June 30, 1726; Augustus, died young; Augustus, born April 25, 1730; Marmaduke, mentioned below.

(IV) Marmaduke Mason, youngest child of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Barney) Mason, was born September 14, 1732, in Swansea, and lived in Warren, Rhode Island, where he died June 28, 1798. He married (first) February 25, 1752, Hannah, daughter of James and Alice (Chace) Anthony, born February 19, 1736, died February 25, 1774. He married (second) December 12, 1782, in Warren, Elizabeth, widow of John O'Kelley, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Butterworth) Cole, died in Providence early in 1839, at the age of ninety years. Children: Edward, mentioned below; Anthony, died at the age of nine months; James, born December 20, 1755; Alexander, December 3, 1757; Joseph, August 7, 1759; Elizabeth, February 21, 1766. There was one child of the second marriage, Patience, born March 1, 1784.

(V) Edward Mason, eldest child of Marmaduke and Hannah (Anthony) Mason, was born June 18, 1753, in Warren, Rhode Island, where he lived with his wife Sarah, and where the following children are recorded: Anthony, mentioned below; Rose M., born March 3, 1773; Gardner, May 26, 1775; John, May 22, 1777; Anna, September 19, 1780; Edward M., March 24, 1783; Mary, August 7, 1785; Obadiah, November 14, 1787; Miller, September 26, 1789.

(VI) Anthony Mason, eldest child of Edward and Sarah Mason, was born October 17, 1770, in Warren, Rhode Island, and settled in Brookline, Windham county, Vermont, in 1796. He is spoken of in that town as one of its most active and energetic business men. His son, Ephraim H. Mason, was a well-known citizen of that town.

(VII) Anthony (2) Mason, son of Anthony (1) Mason, was born June 6, 1807, in Brookline, and lived in Millbury, Massachusetts. He married in Sutton, that State, August 30, 1837, Sophronia Sibley, born January 18, 1810, in that town, daughter of Simon and Nancy Sibley. They had three children: George Anthony, Simon, and Nancy, born June 13, 1847.

(VIII) George Anthony Mason, son of Anthony (2) and Sophronia (Sibley) Mason, was born September 18, 1838, in Millbury, Massachusetts, not recorded in that town, and died March 1, 1868, in Warren, Massachusetts. He married, in Sutton, October 26, 1865, Martha Elizabeth Abbott, born June 4, 1838, in Temple, New Hampshire, died in Warren, March 9, 1868. They had one daughter, Helen Abbott Mason, who became the wife of George Vose Upton, of Fitchburg (see Upton VIII).

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#### SLOAN, William H.,

##### Retired Business Man.

One of the men of prominence of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is William H. Sloan, who has for many years been one of the leading citizens of his community. Equally noted as a citizen whose career, useful and honorable, confers credit upon the city in which he resides, and whose sterling qualities have won for him more than mere local repute, he holds distinctive precedence as one of the successful and progressive men in this locality.

William H. Sloan, son of Thomas W. and Mary (Hayden) Sloan, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Canaan, New York, October 6 1831. He was a young child when his parents removed to New Lebanon, New York, and in the public schools of that town he received his education. November 1, 1849, he was apprenticed to learn the hat and fur trade,

in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with D. J. Dodge, a manufacturer of silk hats, furs, etc. Here he served an apprenticeship of three years, and after working for the period of one year as a journeyman at a fixed salary, he had so amply proven his worth and ability that he was admitted to partnership. This connection was continued uninterruptedly for a period of a quarter of a century, when Mr. Sloan purchased the interest of Mr. Dodge and continued the business alone until his retirement from it in 1875. About this time his services had been called into action in the interests of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, and he served as a member of the finance committee of that institution for twenty-five years. He was one of the original directors of the Third National Bank, resigning from it when the Loan & Trust Company was formed, of which he became one of the directors and a valued counselor. He is a member of the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation, of which he is the president, and has served in that capacity many years. Although generally retired from active participation in business affairs, he is still interested in the Loan & Trust Company. He is a charter member of the Park Club, in which he is still active. Of all outdoor sports that of baseball has always appealed to him most strongly, and he was one of the organizers and a member of the first Pittsfield Base Ball Club, and laid out the first baseball grounds in Pittsfield. This was the second club of this kind organized in Massachusetts. In political matters he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school committee for a number of years. He follows all current events with deep interest.

Mr. Sloan married, at Pittsfield, October 30, 1866, Julia A. Webber, a daughter of William and Hannah Webber, of Pittsfield. They had no children. Mrs. Sloan,

who died in 1894, was a valued member of the Free Will Society of the First Church of Pittsfield, and Mr. Sloan is a member of the same church. Mr. Sloan is genial and unassuming in his manner, and his uniform courtesy has won for him the friendship of all who have had dealings with him.

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### **BRADLEY, John Erving,**

#### **Representative Business Man.**

Daniel Bradley, founder of the family in this country, was born as early as 1640. He may have been a son of Daniel Bradley, who was at Ipswich as early as 1645, but the evidence is inconclusive. He was without doubt related to various other Bradleys who located early in Essex county, Massachusetts. Daniel Bradley was a taxpayer in Rowley, June 19, 1662. In a deposition made in 1663 he calls George Hadley his uncle. He was granted land in Haverhill, March 6, 1665-66, and from time to time acquired other real estate there. In 1686 the selectmen of Haverhill leased to Bradley the parsonage farm. He was a selectman in 1685-86-87-88. He was killed by Indians on the Parsonage road, August 13, 1689, not far from the present Atkinson station of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The Indians then went to the field of Nathaniel Singletary where he and his eldest son were at work, shot Singletary and took his son prisoner. The widow of Bradley was appointed administratrix, September 30, 1690, and their son Joseph administrator. The estate was divided by agreement of the heirs, however, October 25, 1689, though it appears that the final settlement was not effected until May, 1708. Daniel Bradley married in Haverhill, May 21, 1662, Mary Williams, daughter of John and Jane Williams. His wife was born in Newbury, September 20, 1641, died at Haverhill, October



6, 1714. Children: Daniel, born at Rowley, now Bradford, February 14, 1663; Joseph, mentioned below; Martha, at Haverhill, 1677; Mary, at Haverhill, March 1, 1669-70, died young; Mary, April 16, 1671; Sarah, August 19, 1673; Hannah, May 28, 1677; Isaac, February 25, 1680; Abraham, March 14, 1683-84.

(II) Joseph Bradley, son of Daniel Bradley, was born at Rowley, now Bradford, February 7, 1664-65, died in Haverhill, October 3, 1727. He settled in Haverhill and in 1690 commanded the fifth garrison of that town. During the Indian attack, March 15, 1696-97, his children Joseph and Martha were slain, and his wife was carried into captivity with Hannah Dustin and Mary Neff. Hannah Bradley was carried further than the others, as shown by a deposition that she made June 23, 1739. She was taken to Norridgewock, Maine, where she remained in captivity nearly two years. She was released at Casco Bay, January 17, 1698-99. The exploit of Hannah Dustin in slaying her captors is one of the best known achievements of colonial history. Again, February 8, 1703-04, Joseph Bradley's house at Haverhill was taken, thirteen persons killed and five carried away. Three escaped from the house and one Indian was slain by Jonathan Johnson. Another account tells us that Mrs. Bradley scalded one of the Indians to death with boiling soap. An infant born to her soon after her capture was tortured by her captors. They thrust embers from the fire into its mouth, gashed its forehead with knives and finally during her temporary absence ended its life by impaling it on a pike. She lived through the terrible journey to Canada, however, subsisting on bits of skin, ground nuts, tree bark, wild onions and lily roots. She was sold to the French for eighty livres and was kindly treated by them. Her husband started

for Canada in March, 1705, with a dog and hand-sled, having a bag of snuff to present to the governor of Canada from the governor of Massachusetts. He found his wife, redeemed her and returned by sailing vessel to Boston. Forty-four English captives returned in the same vessel in charge of Ensign John Sheldon, of Deerfield, John Wells and Joseph Bradley. Bradley was in the famous snow-shoe regiment in 1710. In 1721 he was a constable of Haverhill, also in 1722-23. In 1734 the widow of Joseph Bradley was granted two hundred and fifty acres of land on account of her sufferings from Indian depredations, and in 1738 she was granted two more farms in Methuen. It is possible that the two grants were identical, each being for the same amount.

Joseph Bradley married in Haverhill, April 14, 1691, Hannah Heath, daughter of John and Sarah (Partridge) Heath. She was born May 3, 1667, died at Haverhill, November 2, 1761. Children: Mehitable, born November 24, 1691, died young; Joseph, March 9, 1693, killed by Indians, March 15, 1696-97; Martha, September 3, 1695, killed by Indians, March 15, 1696-97; Martha, November 7, 1699; Sarah, January 26, 1701-02; child killed by the Indians, 1704; Joseph, February 13, 1706-07; Daniel, March 18, 1708-09; Nehemiah, December 25, 1711; William, mentioned below.

(III) William Bradley, son of Joseph Bradley, was born at Haverhill, July 6, 1717, died at Haverhill, February 28, 1780. He lived in his native town. During the Revolution he contributed clothing for the American army. In 1773 his house was unroofed and badly damaged by a whirlwind and his barn demolished. His will was dated in 1780. He married at Haverhill, September 23, 1741, Mehitable Emerson, born January 30, 1722-23, died July 18, 1811, daughter of Jona-

than and Hannah (Day) Emerson. She was a niece of Hannah Dustin. Children: Merrel, born at Haverhill, July 1, 1742; Joseph, February 14, 1744-45; Jonathan, twin of Joseph; Mehitable, October 23, 1747; Sarah, February 24, 1749-50; William, May 18, 1752; Hannah, May 27, 1754; William, April 22, 1756; Susanna, September 17, 1758; Abigail, August 22, 1760; Anne, May 23, 1763; Moses, November 6, 1765.

(IV) Jonathan Bradley, son of William Bradley, was born at Haverhill, February 14, 1744-45, died at Andover, February 22, 1818. He was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Timothy Easton's company, Colonel Johnson's regiment on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775; second lieutenant in Captain Stephen Webster's company (Fourteenth), Fourth Essex County Regiment, in June, 1778; also in Captain John Robinson's company, Fourth Essex Regiment. In 1780 he contributed clothing for the soldiers. He married (first) June 17, 1773, Sarah Osgood, born at Andover, December 2, 1749, died September 14, 1790 (gravestone in North Andover graveyard). He married (second) April 14, 1791, Sally Ayer, of Plaistow, New Hampshire, born at Haverhill, November 14, 1755, died October 10, 1820, daughter of William and Sarah (Little) Ayer. Her gravestone is next that of her husband in the second oldest graveyard in North Andover. Children by first wife: Thomas Osgood, mentioned below; Sarah, August 10, 1776; Mary, May 3, 1779; William, January 7, 1782; Elizabeth, June 10, 1784; Jonathan, October 19, 1786; William, at Andover, January 16, 1789. Children by second wife: Charles, at North Andover, December 17, 1792; Harrison, December 4, 1793; James, July 1, 1795; George, November 28, 1796; Ann, November 11, 1798; Susanna, February 17, 1801.

(V) Thomas Osgood Bradley, son of Jonathan Bradley, was born at North Andover, September 28, 1774, died at Andover, October 12, 1811. He lived in Bradford and Andover. He married at Bradford, June 2, 1796, Mehitable Carleton, who died September 5, 1849. Children: Frederic, born at Bradford, October 18, 1797, died at Smithfield, Rhode Island; Osgood, mentioned below; John, January 10, 1801, died in Worcester, married Nancy Webb, of Exeter, New Hampshire; Sarah, married, November 13, 1843, Leonard Runnels, of Bradford.

(VI) Osgood Bradley, son of Thomas Osgood Bradley, was born at Andover, December 20, 1798 (according to the town records; January 15, 1800, according to family records), died in Worcester, May 11, 1884. He received a high school education, and early in life entered upon his business career. He learned the trade of carriage making in Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1822 located in Worcester where he began to build coaches and carriages in an old wooden building in the rear of the Green store. He prospered and soon removed to larger quarters. In 1826 he began to make coaches for the large stage line operators of New England and New York and for many years built the larger part of the stage coaches used in this section of the country. At the beginning of the railway era in 1835, when the railroad to Boston was opened, he turned his attention to the building of railroad coaches and in 1837 he sold his carriage business and devoted his attention exclusively to the building of passenger cars. His business became one of the leading industries of Worcester, and he supplied the greater part of the coaches for the eastern railroads for many years. For a decade prior to 1849 Edward B. Rice was his partner but after that he continued the business alone until his sons were admitted to

partnership under the firm name of Osgood Bradley & Sons.

Mr. Bradley was a man of sterling character, progressive and enterprising, of strict integrity, generous with his means and active in promoting the public welfare. He was no inconsiderable factor in the upbuilding of the city of Worcester in its critical days. In 1845 he purchased the fine mansion on the site of the present Chase building and there he lived to a ripe old age. He celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday with a remarkable gathering of friends, including railroad magnates from all parts of the country. He was one of the charter members of Plymouth Congregational Church, in which church he was very active and generous in a financial way. He was one of the building committee of the present church.

He married (first) October 16, 1823, Fanny Sanger, of Framingham. She died June 21, 1846. He married (second) February 9, 1849, Sarah Jane Makepeace, of Western (now Warren), Massachusetts. She died April 30, 1898. Children by first wife: Elizabeth Mehitable, born September 11, 1824; Maria Sanger, September 27, 1826, married General John B. Wyman, who was killed at Vicksburg; John, April 10, 1827; Henry Osgood, mentioned below; Daniel Sanger, February 9, 1834; Osgood, Jr., December 26, 1836; Sarah Olivia, November 2, 1839. Child by second wife: Abbie Jeanie, born October 13, 1851.

(VII) Henry Osgood Bradley, son of Osgood Bradley, was born September 17, 1828. He received a liberal education, and became associated in business with his father early in life and in 1881 was admitted to partnership with his father and brother under the firm name of Osgood Bradley & Sons. He had charge of the office and accounts and possessed

great business ability. He came of age in 1849, when all the adventurous young men turned their eyes to California, and he went to the gold fields in the first vessel sailing from Boston, remaining a year. He traveled extensively in all parts of the country and visited Europe twice for recreation and education. He divided his time between his business and his home and belonged to no social organizations. His mind was richly stored from extensive reading, close observation and study, and his judgment was sound. In politics he was a Democrat, but he had no ambition or taste for public life. He bore his full share in affairs of public interest and in movements designed to promote the public welfare and prosperity of the city in which he lived. In October, 1901, his career was cut short by death. He married (first) in 1853, Sarah L. Stockbridge, of Hanover, Massachusetts. She died November 22, 1867, and he married (second) Alice Wetherell, of Providence, Rhode Island. She died in February, 1895. Children by first wife: 1. Fanny Sanger, born October 13, 1854, married, October 28, 1880, Dr. George F. Harwood, born February 5, 1847, died July 11, 1912, a well known dentist of Worcester; had no children. 2. John Erving, mentioned below.

(VIII) John Erving Bradley, son of Henry Osgood Bradley, was born in Worcester, February 26, 1860. He attended the public schools and the private school of Mrs. Wheeler, Summer street. He graduated from the Worcester Classical High School in 1877, and entered Amherst College in the class of 1881. At the end of his freshman year he left college to enter upon a business career, beginning as clerk for Jerome Marble & Company, dealers in paints, oils and mill supplies, and remained with that concern for four years. He was about to start on

a travelling engagement for the firm in March, 1882, when he resigned his position to become connected with the firm of Osgood Bradley & Sons, in which his father was a partner. After the death of his uncle in 1896 he became general manager of the business, and when his father died, five years later, he became sole owner. The high reputation of the concern has been more than maintained under his ownership and the field of business vastly extended. On account of the construction of the new union station and the change of grade of the railroads in 1909, the old plant at Washington Square was abandoned and a magnificent modern plant constructed at Greendale in Worcester. At the old location the firm occupied an acre and three-quarters, while at Greendale the plant occupies fifty-two acres. On the old site Mr. Bradley erected in 1914 an eight-story fireproof building for commercial and manufacturing purposes, fronting on Grafton street, one hundred by two hundred and twelve feet. It is known as the Osgood Bradley Building. In 1909 the business was incorporated as the Osgood Bradley Car Company, of which Mr. Bradley is president. Next to the Pullman Company this company is the largest concern building passenger cars exclusively. Steel and wooden cars for railroads and street railways are manufactured. The company has a capacity at present of six hundred cars a year. The buildings are of concrete, admirably planned for the purposes of the business. Fifteen hundred men are employed. Most of the great railroad systems of the country have had coaches built in the Bradley works. The Bradley company ranks among the largest industries of the city.

Mr. Bradley is a director of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, and was

formerly a member of the Board of Trade. He is a member of the Canadian Railroad Club of Montreal; the New York Railroad Club; the Traffic Club of New England; the Engineers Club of Boston; the Home Market Club of Boston; the American Electric Railway Manufacturers Association; the National Association of Manufacturers; the American Railroad Appliance Association; the New England Steam Railroad Club; the New England Street Railroad Club, of which he was a member of the executive board; the Worcester Mechanics Association; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Electric Railway Association; the Worcester Club, in which he has served on the membership committee; the Worcester Country Club; the Tatnuck Country Club; the Tattassit Canoe Club, of which he has been commodore; the Uptown Club, of which he has been president. For three years he served in the Worcester Light Infantry and he is a member of the Veteran Association and has served on its membership committee. He has taken the thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry and is a member of Quinsigamond Lodge of Worcester; of Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Worcester Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Boston, and the Massachusetts Consistory. He attends Piedmont Congregational Church and is a member of the finance committee and board of assessors. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, but has taken no active part in politics. He has travelled extensively.

He married, October 13, 1887, Emma M. Dingley, born September 24, 1859, daughter of Hon. Jamse B. and Maria (McKenney) Dingley. Her father was prominent in business in Gardiner, Maine,





Thos. L. Sheldon

and was first mayor of that city, being re-elected several years. Children: 1. Helen Osgood, born June 16, 1888; graduate of Smith College, 1910; married Hamilton B. Wood, who is associated with his father, O. B. Wood, in the printing business in Worcester; child, Elizabeth Wood, born January 18, 1915. 2. Katharine, born April 2, 1895; student in Smith College, class of 1918.

**SHELDON, Thomas Cowdin,**  
**Active Business Man.**

There were several immigrants of this name, all of whom left a numerous progeny. One of the most conspicuous families was that founded by John Sheldon, of Rhode Island. One of the earliest of the name in this country was Isaac Sheldon, who located first at Dorchester and later in Windsor, Connecticut. In the early records of Reading, Massachusetts, this name is spelled Sheldin, Shelden and Shelton, as well as Sheldon. The family herein considered has been especially identified with Massachusetts, where descendants still carry with honor and reputation a worthy name.

(I) Godfrey Sheldon was born in England in 1599, and came to New England about 1660 with his wife Alice, settling in Scarborough, what is now the State of Maine, dying in 1671. By his will most of his real estate was bequeathed to his son William, who was to pay legacies to another son John, and to others. It mentions also his brother, John Sheldon. The son, John Sheldon, settled in Billerica, Massachusetts, and was the ancestor of a large family.

(II) William Sheldon, born about 1630, in England, son of Godfrey Sheldon, was a miller, and received a grant of land in Billerica in 1660, on condition that he build a mill to grind corn within two

years. In addition to this home lot of eight acres he was given forty-four acres on Fox hill by Fox meadow, near the lot of his brother John. For some reason he did not settle and build the mill, and in 1663 the grant was declared forfeited. The brother John was indignant over the transaction and even removed from the town for a time, living at Woburn. The town acknowledged itself wrong to some extent by offering to settle the differences between it and William Sheldon over the mill by giving a generous grant of land to his brother John. In some way the brothers settled matters. William Sheldon was made his father's heir by will dated the year he would have had to come to Billerica to live to have obtained his rights. The final grant and settlement were made after the father's death, so that one brother probably had to remain in Maine to care for the paternal property, the other remaining in Billerica. The district now known as Maine was not a pleasant place to live in just then. William Sheldon was driven from home by the Indian war of 1675 and for a time lived in Salem. Again in 1690 he had to leave Scarborough on account of the hostility of the Indians. The children, born at Saco or Scarborough, were: Ephraim, mentioned below; Mary, Lydia, Sarah, Rebecca, Hepzibah, Nathaniel, died at Salem, November 3, 1675, aged ten years.

(III) Ephraim Sheldon, son of William Sheldon, probably born at Scarborough, resided in the vicinity of Salem, Massachusetts, and married, in Lynn, April 30, 1694, Jane Peard. Among their children were sons Ephraim and Nathaniel.

(IV) Ephraim (2) Sheldon, son of Ephraim (1) and Jane (Peard) Sheldon, was born about 1708, probably in Salem, and settled in Reading, Massachusetts,

where some of his descendants have continued until a very recent date. His children were: Eunice, married Horace Dexter; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Abraham, born 1731, settled in Reading; William, settled in Reading; Ephraim, settled in Lynnfield; Mary, married ——— Derby; Samuel, born in Reading, settled in Wilton, New Hampshire, progenitor of many of the New Hampshire branches.

(V) Nathaniel Sheldon, son of Ephraim (2) Sheldon, was born about 1725, and resided in Reading, Massachusetts, also at Andover, and was among the early residents of Ashby, now in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, adjoining Fitchburg on the north. He married, about 1749, Anna Fitch, born March 20, 1729-30, in Boston, daughter of Zachariah and Abigail (Davison) Fitch, formerly of Reading (see Fitch V). In the Reading records her name is spelled both Hannah and Anna. The children of Nathaniel and Anna (Fitch) Sheldon were: 1. Hannah, born in 1750, married Jacob Damon, of Reading. 2. Nathaniel, born in 1752, married Sarah Carter, and they resided in Reading, from which town he was a Revolutionary soldier. 3. Zachariah, mentioned below. 4. Susannah, born in 1756, married Russell Sheldon, of Reading. 5. William, born in 1758, married Hannah Page, of Fitchburg; he was a soldier in the Revolution, and settled in Ashby. 6. Lucy, born in 1761, married Jonathan Lawrence, of Ashby. 7. Benjamin, born in 1764-65, married Esther Flint, and lived in Fitchburg. 8. Mary, born in 1767, married Amos Eaton, and they settled at Wilton, New Hampshire. 9. Elizabeth, born in 1770, married Joseph Eaton, of Ashby. 10. Tamar, born in 1774, married Jonathan Page, of Fitchburg.

(VI) Zachariah Sheldon, second son of

Nathaniel and Anna (Fitch) Sheldon, was born March 10, 1754, in Reading, and died in Fitchburg, in 1815. He was a soldier of the Revolution in Captain John Flint's company, Colonel David Green's regiment, and also in Captain Amos Upton's (Third Reading) company, in 1775. About 1789 he settled in Fitchburg, purchasing a farm near the Ashby town line, where his sons and grandsons were born. He was a prominent citizen, and held various offices in the town of Fitchburg. He married, October 20, 1785, in Reading, Mary or Polly Jones, of Andover, born there January 20, 1768, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Jenkins) Jones. Two children, Becky and Zachariah, were baptized November 2, 1788, in Reading. Children: Rebecca, born at Andover, Massachusetts, February 17, 1786; Zachariah, born at Andover, was a prominent citizen and contractor in Fitchburg; Samuel, mentioned below; Polly, January 17, 1791, married William Carleton; Josiah, September 20, 1797, married Orinda Fitch, resided in Fitchburg and had a grist mill on the present site of the Star Worsted Mill, also a saw mill near by; Hannah, January 3, 1801, married Daniel Works.

(VII) Samuel Sheldon, second son of Zachariah and Mary or Polly (Jones) Sheldon, is said by the family to have been born at Andover, not recorded there, and was an infant when the family removed to Fitchburg. He inherited the homestead on Ashby road, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he removed to the city of Fitchburg, where he was for several years engaged in contracting. He subsequently purchased a farm on what was known as Sheldon road, and removed thereto, continuing at farming until his death, September 7, 1859, aged sixty-four years. He married, June 3, 1819, Tamer Pratt,



of Dublin, New Hampshire. Children: Francis, mentioned below; John Pratt, born February 2, 1822; Samuel Dexter, May 21, 1825; Thomas, November 9, 1826.

(VIII) Francis Sheldon, eldest child of Samuel and Tamer (Pratt) Sheldon, was born March 25, 1820, in Fitchburg, was educated in the district schools of the town and learned the trade of millwright. For fifty-five years he worked at his trade in Fitchburg, the foremost man in his line of work. He was employed by most of the manufacturing establishments in that region and in the early days of the mills had charge of most of the work in his line. His partner in business was Charles Nash in later years and the firm was F. Sheldon & Company. The place of business was at the rear of No. 136 Water street. Few men held as high a position in the esteem of their fellow citizens. He represented Ward Three in the Common Council during the first five years after the city charter was in force, 1873-74-75-76-77-83. He was an alderman in 1878-79. He served on important committees and was an influential and active member, taking a special interest in the fire department. He himself was for ten years foreman of Conqueror No. 1 Engine Company, the house of which was on West street, near E. B. Dole's stable. He was chief engineer, elected April 1, 1865, and served two years. He was at various times an assistant engineer and for fully fifty years had some sort of connection with the firemen of the city. He was one of the oldest and most popular Free Masons in the city, a member of Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg. In religion he was a Unitarian and was assessor of

the Unitarian Society. The Fitchburg "Sentinel" said of him at the time of his death—April 25, 1896—"Mr. Sheldon's character was too well known to require extended eulogy. Faithful to duty, whether public or private, upright in his dealings, just to his employees, courteous to all, his death brings a sense of loss to a large circle of friends." He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery at Fitchburg. He married, March 31, 1846, at Fitchburg, Martha Sophia Cowdin, daughter of Captain Philip Farrington and Eunice (Sawyer) Cowdin. They observed their golden wedding, although Mr. Sheldon was not well at the time. Their only child was Thomas Cowdin, mentioned below.

(IX) Thomas Cowdin Sheldon, only child of Francis and Martha S. (Cowdin) Sheldon, was born November 20, 1850, in Fitchburg, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and subsequently became associated with his father in the millwright business. He then studied civil engineering with George Raymond, and for a number of years followed that profession, being six years city engineer of Fitchburg, holding that office until 1880. He then became interested in the manufacture of gingham, as mechanical engineer of the Lancaster Mills in Clinton, Massachusetts, later becoming superintendent of the spinning department of these mills, and since 1893 has been identified with the Fitchburg Duck Mills in Fitchburg, as agent and treasurer, and later president. The latter concern was incorporated January 6, 1905, and for two years succeeding Mr. Sheldon was its president. In 1908 he became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the same. The Fitchburg Duck Mills were built in 1844, and are applied to the manufacture of cotton duck of all kinds, giving employment to up-

wards of one hundred and fifty hands. Mr. Sheldon was a director in the old Wachusett National Bank of Fitchburg, and is now a trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution of Fitchburg. Since 1905 he has been a member of the Fitchburg Water Board, and is its chairman, serving for the past three years. Since 1906 he has been an associate county commissioner of Worcester county. Politically he has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg. He is also a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 199, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Clinton, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Fitchburg Historical Society, and of the Fay Club of Fitchburg.

Mr. Sheldon married (first) September 25, 1877, Florence Wendell Stevens, of Fitchburg, daughter of Abel and Lydia Ann (Phelps) Stevens. She died March 29, 1894, and he married (second) November 17, 1913, Helen Bartlett (Smith) Strachauer, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, daughter of Francis Perry Smith, who has been proprietor of the Atlantic House at Provincetown, Massachusetts, for over forty years, and his wife, Fidelia Parker (Dunham) Smith. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Unitarian church, of Fitchburg, of which Mr. Sheldon was treasurer for several years.

(The Fitch Line).

This name has been a prominent and more or less prolific one in this country for two hundred and eighty or more years. It was one of the early founded families in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and those bearing the name have

generally been leading citizens in the communities where they have dwelt.

(I) Zachrie Fitch, the emigrant ancestor of the branch of this family here under consideration, came to Lynn, about 1633. It is understood that he lived in Lynn a few years, and settled about 1640, in the South Parish of Reading, now Wakefield, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death. With others he received grants of land from Lynn which fell within the town of Reading when that town was organized, and it is presumed that he early occupied this land, which is now in the town of Wakefield. He was admitted a freeman in 1638. He was an original member of the church of Reading, and a deacon from 1645 until he died. He was prominent in the affairs of the colony, and was selectman in 1649, 1651 and 1661. In the records of Reading he is frequently mentioned, and in the colonial papers of his time the good character of the man is fully confirmed. He wrote his name Zachrie, but the name of his son and many of his descendants have taken the full form of Zachariah. The name of his wife was Mary, but a record of his marriage has not been found. It is certain that he was married about the time he emigrated to America, and the marriage may have been consummated in England or immediately after his arrival in this country. He died in Reading, June 9, 1662. His will is dated March 18, 1662, and to his sons, Benjamin, Joseph and Samuel, who were farmers remaining in Reading, he devised lands in Reading; and to his sons Jeremiah, Thomas and John he gave money. It is known that Jeremiah and Thomas were merchants in Boston, and as this is the only mention of John, it is presumed from the character of the bequest that he had removed from Reading, and possibly was engaged in

business. His children were: Thomas, who married Martha Fisk; Jeremiah, who married Esther ———; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Skerry; Sarah, who married John Weston; Joseph, who married Hannah Sweetser; John; Samuel, who married Sarah Lane; and Zachariah, who died June 20, 1647.

(II) Joseph Fitch, son of Deacon Zachrie and Mary Fitch, was born in 1634. He was a prosperous farmer in Reading, where he died in 1694. He married, July 2, 1661, Hannah Sweetser, who was born in 1639, daughter of Seth and Bethiah Sweetser, of Charlestown. Mrs. Fitch died November 5, 1673. Their children were: Hannah, born March 3, 1662, died March 25, 1662; Joseph, Jr., mentioned below; Hannah (2), born November 28, 1664; Benjamin, born July 14, 1667, married Mary Hett.

(III) Joseph Fitch, Jr., son of Joseph and Hannah (Sweetser) Fitch, was born February 26, 1663, and was a farmer of Reading. He married, June 29, 1688, Ann Kibbe. He died January 9, 1695, and his widow married (second) May 28, 1700, John Dix, who was born in 1659, son of Ralph Dix, of Ipswich and Reading. The children of Joseph, Jr., and Ann (Kibbe) Fitch were: Joseph, born September 3, 1689, died November 10, 1694; Anna, born August 14, 1690, died June 29, 1697; Zachariah, mentioned below; Joseph (2), born February 4, 1695-96, married Margaret Clark.

(IV) Zachariah Fitch, son of Joseph, Jr., and Ann (Kibbe) Fitch, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, February 24, 1693-94. He was early a leather dresser, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was active in business, and accumulated a fair estate. He was prominent in town affairs, and acquired tracts of land in several of the new townships. He married, in 1718, Abigail

Davison, daughter of Major Daniel Davison, of Newbury. He died previous to 1746, in Boston. Oil portraits of Zachariah and Abigail (Davison) Fitch, now in the possession of the family of the late Francis Sheldon, of Fitchburg, were once in the custody of their daughter, Anna Fitch, who married Nathaniel Sheldon, the great-grandparents of Francis Sheldon. Thomas C. Sheldon, the only child of the late Francis Sheldon, is also in possession of the old Fitch family Bible, which was printed in 1639. The children of Zachariah and Abigail (Davison) Fitch were: Zachariah, born March 9, 1719-20; Mary, born August 29, 1721, was living unmarried, in 1746; Abigail, born September 6, 1723; Jacob, born September 3, 1725, married, August 3, 1746, Eleanor Stayner; Benjamin, born February 9, 1727-28; Anna, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born January 31, 1731-32, married, in 1760, Samuel Gorrod.

(V) Anna Fitch, youngest daughter of Zachariah and Abigail (Davison) Fitch, was born in Boston, March 20, 1729-30, and married about 1749, Nathaniel Sheldon, son of Ephraim Sheldon, of Reading (see Sheldon V).

(IV) John Fitch, son of Samuel Fitch (III), grandson of Samuel Fitch (II), and great-grandson of Deacon Zachrie Fitch (I), was born February 12, 1707-08, and married, about 1733, Susannah Gates, of Stow, Massachusetts, daughter of Simon and Hannah (Benjamin) Gates. He settled in Lunenburg, on the Lancaster road, south of the old centre of the town. Subsequently he purchased a tract of land then in the northern part of Lunenburg, where he erected buildings to which he removed his family in 1739. In the creation of new towns, this homestead became a part of Fitchburg, in 1764, and of Ashby, in 1767. During the French and Indian wars he lived upon the

frontier, and his house was one of a line of block houses fortified for the protection of Westminister, Lunenburg and Townsend. On July 5, 1748, the Indians made an attack upon the garrison, killed two soldiers then on duty, and made captives of John Fitch, his wife and five children. They were conducted to Canada, and exchanged as prisoners of war a few months subsequently. Susannah, wife of John Fitch, died on the homeward journey, December 24, 1748. The father and his young children again occupied the homestead. He married (second) February 14, 1750-51, Elizabeth (Bowers) Pierce, who was born September 2, 1710, daughter of Samuel and Esther Bowers, and widow of David Pierce, of Lunenburg. Through industry, and by inheritance from his father and the father of his first wife, he accumulated for the times a good estate, but in later years he lost heavily in land speculations, and in old age was impoverished. In 1772 he removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, and in 1779 to Harvard, where his wife died January 20, 1780. In 1782, he removed to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and two years later to Ashby, where he died April 8, 1795. A monument to his memory has been erected at Ashby, and a memorial tablet erected by the Fitchburg Historical Society marks the site of the garrison. Fitchburg was named in his honor. (For an extended sketch of John Fitch, see Proceedings of the Fitchburg Historical Society, Vol. 1). He had five children by his first wife and two by his second marriage, as follows: 1. Catherine, born in 1735, married William Campbell, of Harvard, from which town he was a soldier in the Revolution. 2. John, born in 1737, was a soldier in 1755 (see Military Annals of Lancaster). 3. Paul, born in 1741-42, married Mary Jaquith. 4. Jacob, born in 1744, was

carried to Canada when four years of age, upon the back of an Indian; the rigor of the thongs with which he was bound dwarfed his lower limbs, and he was a cripple for life; for several years he was engaged in teaching school at Rindge, New Hampshire, and vicinity. 5. Susannah, born in 1746-47, married Joshua Chase. 6. Molley, born in 1752, married Thomas Hutchinson, who was a soldier in the Revolution, serving at Bunker Hill. 7. Sarah, born in 1755, who probably died unmarried.

(The Cowdin Line).

(I) Captain Thomas Cowdin removed to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in July, 1764, a few months after the incorporation of the town. At once he gained the approval of his townsmen and became a foremost citizen. The town records attest his activity and usefulness, and pleasing pictures of his genial nature and sturdy character adorn the annals of the town. He was a born leader, but he exercised his control of men with moderation and discretion. At the election in March, 1765, the first annual meeting after his removal to the town, he was chosen one of the selectmen and was continued in that office until the dawn of the Revolution. From 1767 to 1775 he was also town clerk and town treasurer, and for shorter terms he was elected a moderator and constable. He was commissioned a captain in 1779, and served as such in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently served as captain in the militia. He was a representative to the first session of the General Court from Fitchburg under the State constitution. He was a large landowner and a man of wealth and influence. His wife Hannah was the mother of fourteen children. He died in 1792.

(II) Thomas Cowdin, Jr., son of Captain Thomas and Hannah Cowdin, was a

leading member and an officer in the Unitarian church. He married Mary Farrington, who bore him twelve children.

(III) Captain Philip Farrington Cowdin, son of Thomas, Jr., and Mary (Farrington) Cowdin, was born April 6, 1780, in Fitchburg. He received his title of captain from his office in the State militia. He was a civil engineer by profession, but in later years he gave his attention to farming on the old Cowdin homestead where he continued until his death in 1848. He was selectman of the town, moderator in town meetings and was universally respected. He was an active and prominent Unitarian. He married, November 3, 1805, Eunice Sawyer, who was born May 13, 1781, daughter of Phineas Sawyer, of Fitchburg, and a direct descendant of Thomas Sawyer, who was born about 1616, in England, and came to America in 1639, married Mary Prescott, of Lancaster, in 1648, and was one of the first proprietors of Lancaster, Massachusetts. The children born to Captain Philip Farrington and Eunice (Sawyer) Cowdin, nine in number, were as follows: Lovina, born November 23, 1806, married Noah Adams, of Townsend; Mary Farrington, born July 16, 1808, married John L. Bailey, of Townsend; John Prescott, born May 15, 1810, died in young manhood; Putnam, born March 24, 1812, removed to Illinois as a young man and died there; Natt, born May 11, 1814, married Nancy Going, of Lowell; Henry, born July 16, 1816, married Mary Rowe, of Candia, New Hampshire; Sarah Smith, born September 14, 1818, married Porter S. Putnam, of Fitchburg; Philip, born January 12, 1820, married Emily Pratt, of Fitchburg; and Martha Sophia, mentioned below.

(IV) Martha Sophia Cowdin, youngest child of Captain Philip Farrington and Eunice (Sawyer) Cowdin, was born De-

ember 18, 1826, in Fitchburg, and married, March 31, 1846, Francis Sheldon, of Fitchburg (see Sheldon VIII).

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**BROWN, Clarence A.,**

**Official in Manufacturing Industry.**

Many families of this name are found very early in New England, and several different families often appear in one neighborhood, making it difficult to distinguish. The family herein traced was located in the Plymouth Colony, but the continued tracing is rendered extremely difficult by the meagreness of vital records in some of the towns of that region.

(I) Among the signers of the Mayflower Compact, November 11, 1620, on board the historic "Mayflower," in Cape Cod Bay, Peter Brown was thirty-third. He is said to have been a son of Thomas and great-grandson of Anthony Brown, who was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard II., and was recipient of the famous Battle Abbey at the hands of Henry VIII. John Brown, an elder brother of Peter, an English ship-builder, became acquainted with the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, prior to 1620, and the year of his immigration has been fixed at about 1630. He was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1636, and was a man of large intelligence, great energy of character and deep and earnest piety. In 1634 he was made a freeman, and in 1636 was an assistant to the governor, an office which he held by annual election for seventeen years. He was a grand pioneer in the settlement of the towns on the west of old Plymouth. His name is found among the purchasers of Taunton in 1637, and he, with Miles Standish, erected bounds around the purchase in 1640. Thither he had probably removed with his family before 1643, for among the fifty-four males subject to

military duty in that year his name stands first, followed by his two sons, James and John. During the same year he was one of the company to purchase Rehoboth, and his interest in that township was the largest of any, amounting to six hundred pounds sterling. Prior to June 9, 1645, he removed to Rehoboth. His son James removed from Taunton with him, and his son John followed in 1647. In December, 1645, John Brown, Sr., became sole proprietor of the section known by the Indians as Wannamoisett and Wannamoisett Neck (now Bullock's Point and Riverside, Rhode Island), which originally included a portion of the present towns of Rehoboth and Swansea, with a large portion of Barrington and the south part of Seekonk and East Providence. His name appears on all of the important committees of the town of Rehoboth. In 1643 the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven, united in a confederacy styled the United Colonies of New England, for their common defense and welfare. Each colony sent two commissioners to the meetings of this body, and John Brown represented Plymouth Colony twelve years. He was associated in deliberations with such men as John Winthrop and others, serving the colonies wisely and faithfully. He died at Wannamoisett, April 10, 1662. His widow, Dorothy Brown, died in Swansea, January 27, 1673, aged ninety years. Children: Mary, married Captain Thomas Willett; John, mentioned below; James.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Dorothy Brown, was born probably in England, and resided in Rehoboth, where he died March 31, 1662. His will was probated the same day and his father was made executor. He married Lydia, daughter of William Buckland. Children: John, mentioned below; Annah, born January 29, 1654; Lydia, August 5,

1655; Joseph, April 9, 1658; Nathaniel, June 9, 1661.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Lydia (Buckland) Brown, was born September, 1650, and died November 24, 1709. He was a man of positive nature, unflinching in the discharge of everything he deemed a duty. It is said of him that he was so enraged at his son John when he joined the Baptist church that, supposing the latter's residence to be partially on his land, he was going to pull the part to which he laid claim away from the other, thus aiming to destroy the house, but a survey made to ascertain the fact showed that no portion of the house touched his land. Whether the tradition be true or false, it tells the character of the men of that perilous pioneer period. Athletic, strong-minded and positive in character, they were well fitted to develop civilization from the unpromising and savage surroundings, and to contend ably with its foes. Among these settlers the Browns were leaders, and their different generations were prominent in church and local matters. From 1672 to 1692 the deputy for several years was a Brown. John (3) Brown married, November 8, 1672, Ann Mason, born June, 1650, daughter of Major John Mason. Children: Anne, born September 19, 1673; John, mentioned below; Samuel, January 31, 1677; Lydia and Rachel (twins), May 16, 1679; Martha, November 2, 1681; Daniel, October 29, 1683; Ebenezer, June 15, 1685; Daniel, September 26, 1686; Stephen, January 29, 1688; Joseph, May 19, 1690; Elizabeth, December 12, 1691.

(IV) John (4), son of John (3) and Ann (Mason) Brown, was born April 23, 1675, in Swansea, and died April 23, 1752, leaving at least one son, John. He married (first) July 2, 1696, Abigail Cole, born December 1, 1681, died in her thirtieth year, daughter of Lieutenant James

and Mary Cole. He married (second) Mary (surname said to be Pierce). Children: Mary, born November 21, 1697, married Daniel Gould; Ann, April 1, 1700, married Walter Chaloner; Elizabeth, October 4, 1702, married John Hudson; John, mentioned below; James, January 2, 1707, married Ruth Pierce; Jeremiah, June 26, 1710; David, February 22, 1718; Lydia, April 28, 1720; Seth, September 5, 1725; Benjamin; Martha; and Rachel, confirmed in St. Michael's Church, 1732. The lands bequeathed to Mrs. Brown by her father were transmitted from the time of their purchase from the Indians to generation after generation for more than two centuries, and never were conveyed by deed until their purchase by H. A. Gardner.

(V) John (5) Brown was also prominent, held a captain's commission, and was an earnest and consistent man. Lieutenant John Brown, as he is recorded, was born 1705, in Swansea, and died May 18, 1754. He was a large farmer, owning slaves, was well-to-do, and was honored with various offices. The following is extracted from the church records in Swansea: "The Church of Christ in Swansea, soon after December, 1749, built a new meeting-house on land given said church by Captain John Brown and William Wood for that purpose." "June 14, 1753, James Brown was on a committee to receive in behalf of the church a deed of some land which our beloved brother, John Brown, proposes to give to said church for its use and benefit forever." John (5) Brown married, in 1722, Lydia, daughter of Joseph Mason, born 1704, in Swansea, died February 17, 1747. They had five children, of whom one was William.

(VI) William Brown, son of John (5) and Lydia (Mason) Brown, was born April 14, 1729, in Swansea, and died in

1805. He was a farmer and much employed in public matters; surveyed land for years, settled many estates, was a man of distinction and ability, and much esteemed by his townsmen. He owned a handsome property in land and slaves. He married, in 1753, Lettice, daughter of Hezekiah Kingsley, who was born in 1732, and who survived her husband two years. Children: Elizabeth, married Edward Gardiner (they were the grandparents of Mrs. Marcus A. Brown); Joseph, who died aged twenty, a British prisoner on one of the terrible prison ships; Lurannella, married Reuben Lewis; Amy; Betty, married Aaron Cole; Mary, married Benjamin Butterworth; Sarah; William, mentioned below.

(VII) William (2), youngest child of William (1) and Lettice (Kingsley) Brown, was born September 13, 1776, in the old homestead in Swansea, a short distance south of Cole's Station. He was a farmer, inherited the entire landed estate of his father, about one hundred and forty acres, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was an unassuming, hard-working man, very social, with a remarkable memory—a faculty possessed by many of the family in a large degree. He could repeat whole chapters from the Bible, and had no need to refresh his memory of any event by memoranda. Although a plain, unostentatious man, he was of strongly marked honesty and fixed principles, and was held in high esteem in the community. In politics he was a Whig, but never sought office; in religion he was an independent, but rather skeptical; never argued with others and considered every other person entitled to freedom of belief and action. He died April 8, 1840. He married, in 1799, Free-love, daughter of Aaron and Free-love (Mason) Wood, of Swansea, born September 28, 1780, died November 14, 1855.

Both are buried in the cemetery in North Swansea, as are their American ancestors of each generation. Children: Marcia W., born March 23, 1803; Gardner, March 18, 1805; Nathan W., July 24, 1807; Mary A., November 21, 1809; Samuel, October 26, 1811; Aaron, October 31, 1813; Mason, January 12, 1806; Betsey, February 12, 1817, married Charles B. Winslow; Marcus A., mentioned below. Nathan W., Gardner and Samuel were seafaring men. Gardner became captain and died in Swansea in May, 1868. The others were young men of promise, but died at an early age. Mason was a farmer and was a great reader; of strong memory, he was well versed in historic and genealogic lore, and was held in high repute by the community; he died December 9, 1882.

(VIII) Marcus A., youngest child of William (2) and Freelove (Wood) Brown, was born December 12, 1819, and up to the age of twenty-four stayed on the farm, which he managed after his father's death. He had limited educational advantages at the common schools in summer until nine years old and in winter until he was fifteen, spending his last term at Warren Academy. He then learned the mason's trade, at which he worked several years. After this he purchased a farm of forty acres in Somerset and lived there eight years, selling it after six years, however. His whole residence in Somerset covered seventeen years, during which time he followed his trade after giving up farming. He passed two years in Maine, working as a mason. In 1866 he removed to Fall River, and ever afterward resided in the house he then purchased. He worked steadily and faithfully at his trade until obliged by failing health to relinquish it in 1873. He was an honest, modest man; held the even tenor of an industrious, hard-working life, and was a law-abiding citizen, caring not

for nor meddling with official honors, supporting, however, the Whig and Republican tickets. He was successful in business and enjoyed the esteem of his acquaintances, and he was ever a useful member of society. He married, December 7, 1847, Maria Frances, daughter of David and Sarah Wilbur, born July 10, 1828, in Warwick, Rhode Island, died January 20, 1900, aged seventy-two. Like her husband, Mrs. Brown was the youngest of her parents' family. Her paternal grandparents were residents of that part of Swansea now Somerset, and resided about one mile west of the village. Children of Marcus A. and Maria F. (Wilbur) Brown: Marion F., born September 14, 1848, married Daniel Wilbur, Jr., and had one child, Bertha F.; Clarence A., mentioned below.

(IX) Clarence A. Brown, only son of Marcus A. and Maria F. (Wilbur) Brown, was born June 3, 1850, in Somerset. His education was supplied by the public schools, and early in life he engaged in the dry goods business in Fall River, in which he continued until 1882. Following this he accepted a position as book-keeper of the Conanicut Mills, in which capacity he continued until 1901, and from that time to 1907 was superintendent, and thereafter became treasurer. This position he still holds, and fills with the same efficiency and ability which gained his promotion through various grades thereto. Mr. Brown is universally respected in Fall River, and is much devoted to his home and family. He married, November 28, 1877, Emma L. Frost, born March 20, 1850, daughter of William Frederick and Lois M. (Bliss) Frost, of Fall River (see Frost VII). She died in Fall River, January 14, 1912, and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Swansea. She was a member of the First Congregational Church of Fall River, and of



Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of that city. Children: 1. Marcus Richard, born January 30, 1881, graduated Bachelor of Arts at Dartmouth College in 1903. He married, October 21, 1911, Helen Buffinton Winward, of Fall River, daughter of James E. and Amanda (Patton) Winward. They have a daughter, Barbara, born September 24, 1914. 2. Dana Francis, born May 27, 1884, graduated from Dartmouth, Bachelor of Arts, 1905, died November 18, 1915, unmarried, in New York. 3. Ray Wilbur, born August 16, 1886, graduated Dartmouth, Bachelor of Arts and Civil Engineer, and is a civil engineer, residing in Fall River. 4. Lois Maria, born January 24, 1889, was educated in the public schools of Fall River, graduating from the Durfee high school in 1907. After leaving school she took up kindergarten training in the school of Miss Wheelock, in Boston, where she graduated 1909. Immediately thereafter she established a private kindergarten school in Fall River, which she is still conducting.

(The Bliss Line).

The Bliss family seems to be descended from the Norman family of Blois gradually modified to Bloys, Blyse, Blysse, Blisse, and in America finally to Bliss, dated back to the time of the Norman Conquest. The name is not common in England. The coat-of-arms borne by the Bliss and Bloys families is the same: Sable, a bend vaire, between two fleur-de-lis or. Crest: A hand holding a bundle of arrows. Motto: *Semper sursum*. The ancient traditions of the Bliss family represent them as living in the south of England and belonging to the class known as English yeomanry or farmers, though at various times some of the family were knights or gentry. They owned the houses and lands they occupied, were

freeholders and entitled to vote for members of parliament. In the early days, of course, they were faithful Roman Catholics, but later after England had become Protestant they became Puritans and became involved in the contentions between Charles I. and Parliament. The Blisses who settled in New England in 1636 had dwelt in Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, for one hundred and fifty years before the emigration. Daventry is twelve miles from Ecton, from which came the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, and twenty-five miles from Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, and close by the battlefield of Naseby, where the forces of Cromwell crushed the army of Charles I. The early Daventry ancestors of the Bliss emigrants were mercers or linen drapers, and since 1475 they were blacksmiths. The religious controversies of the times leading up to the overthrow of King Charles were partly responsible for the departure of the Blisses, who were non-conformists, but the hunger for land had probably more to do with the emigration.

(I) Thomas Bliss, the progenitor, lived in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England. Very little is known of him except that he was a wealthy landowner, that he belonged to the class stigmatized as Puritans on account of the purity and simplicity of their forms of worship, that he was persecuted by the civil and religious authorities under the direction of Archbishop Laud, and that he was maltreated, impoverished and imprisoned and finally ruined in health, as well as financially, by the many indignities and hardships forced on him by the intolerant church party in power. He is supposed to have been born about 1550 or 1560. The date of his death was 1635 or about that year. When the parliament of 1628 assembled, Puritans or Roundheads, as the Cavaliers called

(VIII) Dr. James Bliss, third son of Daniel (2) and Sarah (Allen) Bliss, was born April 19, 1757, in Rehoboth, and entered the Revolutionary army at an early age. When nineteen years old he was surgeon's mate in Colonel Carpenter's Regiment, in the Revolutionary army, and was present at the battle of White Plains. Here he gained a valuable experience, and continued the study of medicine after leaving the army, and was admitted to practice soon after attaining his majority. For one year he engaged in practice at Wrentham, Massachusetts, and then removed to Rehoboth, where he built a house near Palmer's river, which is still standing. His practice was extended, and his success was remarkable. For some time he was an innholder, and one time the town meeting was held in his inn. In all departments in the life of his native town he was an active participator, and was three times elected to the State Legislature, in 1815, 1816 and 1820. His estate included more than five hundred acres of land, and he built houses near his own for his sons, Leonard and George. At his death his estate was valued at \$88,000. He married, in 1778, Hannah Guild, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, who died October 5, 1816. They had four sons who left families, and eight daughters. The sons were: 1. James, at one time high sheriff of Providence county, Rhode Island, and whose descendants are still prominent in Rhode Island politics. 2. Leonard, whose son, Leonard, Jr., is famous as the historian of Rehoboth, and was assassinated at Louisville, Kentucky, as a result of newspaper strictures on the local political boss. 3. George, mentioned below. 4. William, who had the distinction of living on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, while the battle was in progress. One daughter is recorded in Rehoboth, Sarah, born March 27, 1779.

(IX) George Bliss, third son of Dr. James and Hannah (Guild) Bliss, was born February 2, 1790, in Rehoboth, and was the last of the family to live in that town, where he was a farmer throughout his life. He married, January 14, 1816, a distant cousin, Lois Martin Bliss, born December 23, 1795, in Rehoboth, died November 24, 1838, daughter of Deacon Asahel and Deborah (Martin) Bliss. Her father was deacon of the Congregational church at Rehoboth for fifty years. Children: Angelica, born November 9, 1816, married William Cook, of Brooklyn, New York; Nancy M., October 15, 1818; Lois Maria, mentioned below; Sarah Deborah, November 3, 1828, married Charles H. Carver, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and had a son, Dr. R. Herbert Carver, of Providence; Laura Augusta, April 26, 1831, married Alexander Luce, of Providence; Fidelia Eliza and Cordelia E. (twins), December 22, 1835, latter died young, former married Charles H. Carver after the death of her sister Sarah. The son, George, born 1823, became a carpenter, went to California at the time of the gold excitement, and lived there many years. He finally returned and died in the house he was born in. He died unmarried.

(X) Lois Maria, third daughter of George and Lois M. (Bliss) Bliss, was born April 8, 1820, in Rehoboth, and became the wife of William Frederick Frost, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island (see Frost VII).

(The Frost Line).

There were several immigrants bearing this name, and most of them left a large progeny. Some traditions regarding the ancestry of the family herein named have been exploded by recent investigation. The Frost family was very early established in the vicinity of Cambridge, England, the first of record being Henry

Frost, who founded the hospital of the Brothers of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge in 1135. Out of this grew St. John's College of the University of Cambridge. In the fourteenth century a branch of the family was established at Hartest, Suffolk, England, and had numerous descendants in that neighborhood down to the present time. In 1592 there was a John Frost living there, having sons, Edmund, Thomas and John. There is little doubt that the eldest of these was the American immigrant.

(I) Elder Edmund Frost was born about 1600, at Hartest, England, and his youthful days were spent during the time of the rise of the non-conformist or Puritan movement in England. He came under the influence of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, who organized a company to emigrate to America to escape the increasing persecution by the State church in England. Edmund Frost was one of the leaders of the Shepard movement. The company embarked at Ipswich, England, October 16, 1634, in the ship "Great Hope" for Boston. The ship was wrecked at Yarmouth, but the company again embarked on the ship "Defence," August 10, 1635, and arrived in Boston October 2, 1635, soon after moving *en masse* to Cambridge, where the company purchased the houses and land of Rev. Thomas Hooker's company, who had recently removed to Hartford, Connecticut. With Edmund Frost came his wife, Thomasine, to whom he was married in 1630, and his son, John, born in 1632. The company included other ancestors of prominent American families, such as Champney, Goffe, Cooke and Norton, and at once organized a church, of which Edmund Frost was made ruling elder. He was a godly man and greatly respected. Colonel William Goffe, one of the regicides, who visited Cambridge in 1660, called upon Elder

Edmund Frost and records in his diary concerning him that "a glorious saint makes a lowly cottage a stately palace." Harvard College was founded in 1636 and by virtue of his office as church elder Edmund Frost became one of its first governing board, and donated books to its first library. He was admitted a freeman March 3, 1636, and was a proprietor of the town in that year. He bought land of Thomas Blodgett in 1639 on the west side of Dunster street, between Harvard Square and Mount Auburn street, but later sold this place to Catherine Haddon, and bought a house on the west side of Garden street, near Mason, occupying it until 1642. He sold it to Richard Eccles in 1646, and then acquired the estate on the north side of Kirkland street, extending from Divinity Hall avenue to and beyond Francis avenue, and his descendants lived there for many generations and until a recent date. He left very little property except his homestead, though a man much honored in the church and town. He died July 12, 1672, and his will was proved October 1 of that year. His first wife died in 1649, and he married (second) after 1655, Reana (Andrew), widow of Robert Daniel, who died July 6, 1655. Children, all born of first marriage: John, 1634, in England; Thomas, April, 1637, died young; Samuel, February, 1638; Joseph, January 13, 1639, lived in Charlestown, many descendants; James, April 9, 1640; Ephraim, mentioned below; Mary, July 29, 1645; Thomas; Sarah, 1653. The descendants of Elder Frost continued in Cambridge and spread out into the adjoining towns, and the Frost family is still numerous in Eastern Massachusetts. Six of his descendants were in the battle of Lexington, and one hundred and fifty of the name of Frost were on the Revolutionary rolls.

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(II) Ephraim, sixth son of Elder Ed-

mund and Thomasine Frost, was born 1642, in Cambridge, and died there January 2, 1718, survived by his wife Hepsebeth, whose family name is unknown. His home was in the paternal residence on the northerly side of Kirkland street, Cambridge. Children: Mary, born May 20, 1678, married a Howard; Edmund, March 14, 1680; Ephraim, September 23, 1682; Thomas, 1688; Ebenezer, mentioned below; Sarah, married, May 17, 1720, Nathaniel Patten.

(III) Ebenezer, fourth son of Ephraim and Hepzibah Frost, was baptized January 17, 1697, at Cambridge, where he was a currier, residing on North avenue, and died in 1768. He married, July 2, 1723, Deborah Martin. Children: Abraham, born March 7, 1724; Ebenezer, baptized August 22, 1725; James, mentioned below.

(IV) Dr. James Frost, third son of Ebenezer and Deborah (Martin) Frost, was born March 2, 1732, in Cambridge, and was a very successful physician, residing on the paternal homestead on North avenue, where he died July 22, 1770. He married, about 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer and Sarah (Swift) Roby, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, born September 26, 1734, in that town. Dr. Roby was a noted man of the time, and was reputed to be one of the men who financed the American Revolution. Children: James, born February 8, 1754; David, April 4, 1757; Elizabeth, December 23, 1759; Ebenezer Roby, mentioned below.

(V) Ebenezer Roby, third son of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Roby) Frost, was born November 26, 1763, in Cambridge, and was left an orphan at the age of seven years. His mother married (second) May 27, 1774, Rev. Nehemiah Rand, and moved to Charlestown in 1776. At this time Ebenezer was a boy of twelve years, and it is probable that he witnessed

the battle of Bunker Hill. He became a tinsmith and removed to Providence, Rhode Island, but returned to Cambridge in his old age, and died there May 11, 1810. He married (first) at Providence, Susannah Pitman, born November 25, 1766, daughter of Saunders and Mary (Kinnicutt) Pitman, of Providence. She died December 7, 1795, and Mr. Frost married (second) August 18, 1799, Martha Peckham. She was the mother of one child, George W. Frost, who died without issue. There was only one child of the first marriage.

(VI) William Roby, son of Ebenezer Roby and Susannah (Pitman) Frost, was born July 20, 1792, in Providence, and was brought up by his grandfather, Saunders Pitman, with whom he learned the jewelry trade in a shop on North Maine street, Providence. In time Mr. Frost became a manufacturing jeweler, and achieved a substantial success in business. On retirement he removed to Pawtucket, where he erected an elegant brick colonial mansion on East avenue, which is still well preserved. He died December 10, 1872. He married Sarah Ann Smith, daughter of Charles Smith. Children: William Frederick, mentioned below; Charles Smith, born August 1, 1831, in Pawtucket, who became a manufacturing jeweler, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, died in Mansfield, Massachusetts, 1898, leaving a daughter Mary, who married Frank Collins, of Attleboro; William Roby, had a daughter Sarah. Mr. Frost married (second) Mary Lowden, who was the mother of a daughter, Mary Frost, who died unmarried.

(VII) William Frederick, eldest child of William Roby and Sarah A. (Smith) Frost, was born September 4, 1819, in Pawtucket, and learned the jewelry trade in his father's shop. He died about 1855.





*Joseph G. Luther.*



He married, in 1844, Lois M. Bliss, born April 8, 1820, daughter of George Bliss, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts (see Bliss IX). Before her marriage she was a teacher. She died in 1853. Children: 1. Henry Frederick, born July 8, 1845, died at Fort Corcoran, Virginia, February 29, 1864, at the age of eighteen years and seven months, although he had been in the army two and a half years; he was a corporal in the Second New York heavy artillery. 2. Anna, died in infancy. 3. Emma Loise, mentioned below. 4. Walter Bliss, mentioned below.

(VIII) Emma Loise, second daughter of William Frederick and Lois M. (Bliss) Frost, was born March 20, 1850, and became the wife of Clarence A. Brown, of Fall River (see Brown IX).

(VIII) Walter Bliss Frost was born August 24, 1852, in Providence, Rhode Island, lost both parents before he could remember, and was reared to manhood on the farm of his grandfather, George Bliss, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He graduated from the East Greenwich Academy in 1876, and on July 4 of that year engaged with the Providence "Evening Press" as a reporter, continuing with that concern for nine years; subsequently was night editor of the "Morning Star" when he resigned in the fall of 1885. He immediately engaged as editor of "The Manufacturing Jeweler," a trade paper published in Providence, and still continues in that capacity. He has been the owner of the paper since 1893. For many years he has served on the Providence school committee, and is chairman of the subcommittee on high schools. He is connected with many clubs and professional associations. He married, September 13, 1876, Alice Almira Barber, of East Windsor, Connecticut. Children: Walter Louis, mentioned below; Harry Barber, born September 25, 1879. The latter is a gradu-

ate of the University of North Carolina, and of Cornell University. He is connected with "The Manufacturing Jeweler," and is the fifth in direct line to have been associated with the jewelry business since Saunders Pitman, his great-great-grandfather.

(IX) Walter Louis Frost, senior son of Walter B. and Alice A. (Barber) Frost, was born November 18, 1877. He graduated from Brown University in 1901, and from Harvard Law School in 1904, and has since practiced law in Providence. He is also clerk of the judiciary committee of the Rhode Island Senate, and secretary of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association. He married, June 1, 1910, Ruth Dring Jenks, daughter of Mrs. William Jenks, of Pawtucket. They had one daughter, Deborah Richmond, born February 14, 1913.

**LUTHER, Joseph Gardner,**

**Business Man, Public Official.**

The surname Luther is derived from the baptismal name in common use in all Christian countries. The American family is of German origin, and according to tradition of the same family as the immortal Martin Luther, descending from his brother, Johannes Luther, who settled in County Sussex, England. The family has been numerous in the towns created out of ancient Rehoboth and in territory nearby since the early settlements here—since the coming to Taunton of John Luther. According to notes left by Rev. Mr. Root, of Providence, who had collected much matter pertaining to the early families of the part of Massachusetts alluded to and of Rhode Island, a family record set forth that John Luther was a native of Germany and came to Boston in 1635. Another record says he was a native of Dorset, England, and

came to America in 1636. Through Samuel and Hezekiah Luther, sons of Captain John Luther, have descended the Luthers of the territory alluded to. Of these Samuel was born in 1638, probably in Boston or vicinity. He is referred to as of Rehoboth. On October 19, 1672, he made a claim or demand for his father's purchase in Taunton. In the year 1685 Samuel Luther succeeded Rev. John Miles as elder of the Baptist church in Swansea, Mr. Miles having died in 1683. Mr. Luther is referred to as Rev. Captain Samuel Luther. He continued in charge of the Swansea church for thirty-two years, died December 20, 1716, and was buried in the Kickemuit Cemetery, in what is now Warren, Rhode Island, where, too, rest the remains of his brother Hezekiah.

(I) Captain John Luther, the ancestor of this family in this country, came to Boston in 1635, and in 1637 was one of the first forty-six ancient or original purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts. He soon sold his share there, and in 1642 became one of the first settlers of Gloucester, Massachusetts. He was a mariner, and was employed by Boston merchants as captain of a vessel to go to Delaware Bay on a trading voyage, and while there was killed by the Indians in 1644. Evidently his son was captured at the same time, for on May 2, 1646, the General Court of Massachusetts decreed that the Widow Luther should have the balance of her husband's wages, according to sea custom, after allowing to the merchants what they had paid for the redemption of her son. It seems unlikely, however, that the sons, Samuel and Hezekiah Luther (mentioned below), could have been old enough to have accompanied the father, and it is likely that he had an older son, John, who was doubtless the John Luther, of Attleboro, in 1658, who sold land to Samuel Millitt, and in 1667, with Millitt and others, was one of the purchasers of

Swansea, and captain of the militia there in 1682.

(II) Hezekiah Luther, son of Captain John Luther, born 1640, probably in Taunton, died July 23, 1723, was a carpenter, and lived in Swansea. He had a first wife Elizabeth, whom he married in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 30, 1661, and (second) Sarah Butterworth, who died August 22, 1722. Children by first wife: John, born 1663; Nathaniel, 1664. By second wife: Joseph, February 12, 1669; Elizabeth, December 29, 1671; Edward, April 27, 1674; Hezekiah, mentioned below; Hannah.

(III) Lieutenant Hezekiah (2) Luther, fifth son of Hezekiah (1) Luther, and fourth child of his second wife, Sarah (Butterworth) Luther, was born August 27, 1676, and died October 27, 1763. He married, March, 1704, Martha Gardner, who died November 2, 1763, surviving her husband only a few days. Children, all born in Swansea: Robert, December 13, 1704; Levi, August 4, 1706; Esek, December 6, 1708; Constant, October 4, 1711; Lydia, September 19, 1714; Simeon, May 19, 1717; Edward, mentioned below; Martha, November 28, 1721; Sarah, August 2, 1724; Avis, December 17, 1726; Hezekiah, February 19, 1728; Calvin, August 9, 1731.

(IV) Edward Luther, sixth son of Lieutenant Hezekiah (2) and Martha (Gardner) Luther, born February 15, 1719, died March 7, 1776. He married, March 13, 1745, Sarah Sweet, of Prudence, Rhode Island. Children, all born in Swansea: James, February 19, 1747; Sarah, May 10, 1748; Abner, June 27, 1750; Martha, October 21, 1752; Edward, November 10, 1754; Gardner, Elizabeth and Sweet, triplets, February 19, 1757; Peleg, January 2, 1760; Freelove, March 15, 1762; Samuel, mentioned below; Elizabeth, April 15, 1766.

(V) Captain Samuel Luther, young-

est son of Edward and Sarah (Sweet) Luther, born April 26, 1764, died November 15, 1835. He was a sea captain, and in fraternal relations a Mason, affiliating with the lodge at Warren, Rhode Island. He married (first) April 15, 1789, Rebekah Brown, born April 30, 1763, died April 10, 1813, daughter of Aaron and Catherine (Bell) Brown. Children: 1. Joseph Gardner, mentioned below. 2. Thomas Sweet, born March 14, 1792; married, April 18, 1826, Elizabeth A. Taylor, and had two children, Virginia B. and Georgia Sweet, both now deceased. 3. John Brown, born October 16, 1794; married, October 1, 1821, Lydia Luther, and died February 21, 1823; had one son, John B., born December 19, 1822, died March 24, 1910, unmarried, in Fall River. 4. Samuel Sweet, born February 14, 1799, died October 18, 1823, unmarried. Captain Luther married (second) January 13, 1814, Ruth Burr. No issue.

(VI) Joseph Gardner Luther, eldest child of Captain Samuel and Rebekah (Brown) Luther, born December 31, 1789, died June 13, 1857, was agent for the factory at Hortonville at one time, but in 1823 succeeded his brother, John B., as a merchant at Luther's Corners. He was a captain in the State militia. From 1830 to 1836 he filled the office of town clerk, and from 1830 to 1835 that of town treasurer; he also served as collector of taxes. He married, in Swansea, March 26, 1821, Tamer Luther, born December 2, 1800, died September 24, 1892, daughter of James and Tamer (Haile) Luther (see Luther following). Children: 1. Rebecca B., born April 22, 1822, died November 7, 1902; married, January 16, 1849, Benjamin Bosworth; had children: Joseph L., born March 19, 1850, died December 13, 1865, Annie H., May 28, 1857, married, April 19, 1887, Alexander M. Wetherell, of Fall River. 2. Elizabeth G., born De-

ember 14, 1824, died unmarried, May 20, 1909. 3. Sarah Sweet, born July 28, 1832; married, October 27, 1853, Elisha B. Gardner, and died October 3, 1905; had children: Martha Tamer, born March 16, 1855, died September 13, 1893, married, December 10, 1890, Herbert H. Horton; Elizabeth Luther, born October 27, 1857, married, October 30, 1890, James H. French, of Fall River, and Mary Amanda, born April 21, 1869. 4. Joseph Gardner, mentioned below.

(VII) Joseph Gardner (2) Luther, youngest child of Joseph Gardner (1) and Tamer (Luther) Luther, was born September 22, 1837, and was educated at the Warren (Rhode Island) Classical Institute and at a school at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Maine. He succeeded his father in the mercantile business, which he conducted with remarkable success from 1857 to 1906, when he retired from active business. He is a careful business man and an able financier. He has ever been keenly interested in the progress of his community, and has high ideals of citizenship; has always been a Republican, and has served his town faithfully as an official, holding the offices of town treasurer, tax collector, and (from 1865 to 1880) town clerk. Since May 22, 1867, he has been justice of the peace in Swansea, conscientiously performing his duties to the best interests of law and order. Mr. Luther's pathway in life has been a pleasant one, and he has endeavored by all means in his power to scatter sunshine among those whose lives have come close to his. He is the last of his line, and he resides in the old family home in Swansea Center, in which house he was born, and which has ever since been his home. He is unmarried.

(II) Elder Samuel Luther, son of Captain John Luther, was born 1638, in Yocumtown. Captain Luther, as he was

at one time styled, was one of the most influential townsmen of Swansea. He was deputy from Swansea to the General Court of Plymouth Colony in 1677, 1678 and 1679, and his brother Hezekiah was representative from Swansea to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1706. Rev. John Myles, pastor of the Baptist church in Swansea, died in February, 1683, and Elder Samuel Luther became his successor in 1685. Luther, it is said, was wanting in the scholarship of the first pastor as well as in his broadly catholic spirit. "The Congregational element found the new minister less ready to grant the same liberal privileges as to church fellowship, infant baptism, etc. The new version of Baptism and Christian Communion, as given by Elder Luther, was not acceptable to the Pedobaptists of the town, and, whether intended or not, helped to establish the dividing line of denominationalism between the hitherto united parties." These changes in the church covenant with reference to baptism and communion instituted by Elder Luther which destroyed the fellowship between Anabaptists and Pedobaptists enjoyed by Mr. Myles and his associates, made the church distinctly Baptist, and this change was so distasteful to the Congregationalists that they opened a religious controversy which twenty-five years later split Swansea, on sectarian lines, into two townships. Samuel Luther married, 1662, Mary Abell, daughter of Robert Abell, of Weymouth and Rehoboth. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; Theophilus, born October 9, 1665, died 1721, married, November 24, 1686, Lydia Kinnicutt; Mary, July 20, 1668; Joshua, November 25, 1670, died December 18, 1747, married, January 1, 1700, Experience Brooman; Elizabeth, February 7, 1672; Experience, March 3, 1674; Mehitabel, August 26, 1676, died 1764, mar-

ried Ebenezer Cole; Ebenezer, December 27, 1678, died November 19, 1734, married, April 26, 1716; Bethia Cole; Martha, December 9, 1681, died January 14, 1753, married, December 13, 1705, Hugh Cole, who died 1765; Susanna, married, March 27, 1717, David Hillyard; Joannah, died May 31, 1706, in Rehoboth, married, May 27, 1704, Robert Nathaniel Willmarth.

(III) Samuel (2) Luther, eldest child of Elder Samuel (1) and Mary (Abell) Luther, was born October 25, 1663, and went on the expedition in 1690 against Quebec, under Phipps. He married, about 1687, Sarah (family name unknown), and had children, all born in Swansea: Samuel, Jr., born November 20, 1689, married, March 26, 1713, Sarah Chafee; James, mentioned below; Caleb, married, March 18, 1714, Mary Cole; Consider, married, April 23, 1719, Margaret Jewett, of Johnson, Rhode Island; Eleazer, born February 28, 1704, married, November 28, 1728, Hannah Easterbrook; Sarah, December 25, 1707, married, June 15, 1727, Robert Easterbrook; Benjamin; Jabez; Elizabeth, born June 25, 1712, married, November 9, 1730, Thomas McKoon.

(IV) James Luther, son of Samuel, Jr., and Sarah Luther, was born March 8, 1693, in Swansea, and married Martha Slade, born February 27, 1699, daughter of William and Sarah (Holmes) Slade, and granddaughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Borden) Holmes. Children: Sarah, born August 29, 1718, married, February 12, 1735, Jonathan Buffington; James, mentioned below; Martha, March 26, 1725, married, May 22, 1740, Benjamin Tripp, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts; Lydia, January 26, 1726, married, January 20, 1743, John Chase; William, April 15, 1729, married, June 16, 1748, Susanna Buffington; Phebe, August 26, 1731, married, February 5, 1746, William Buffington; Jonathan, June 30, 1733, married, January

16, 1752, Sarah Chace; David, June 22, 1736, married, September 9, 1756, Phebe Kingsley.

(V) James Luther, eldest son of James and Martha (Slade) Luther, was born February 8, 1721-22, in Swansea, and died August 9, 1801. He married, April 12, 1753, Mercy Chace, widow of William Chace, and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Eddy) Cole; she died October 20, 1809. Children: James, mentioned below; Ruth, born January 16, 1756, married, March 30, 1775, Jonathan McKoon, and died May 11, 1791; Annie, November 25, 1758, married, February 8, 1780, Alexander Gardner.

(VI) James Luther, eldest child of James and Mercy (Cole-Chace) Luther, was born March 18, 1754, in Swansea, and died February 3, 1831, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a landowner, justice of the peace, and held other public offices in Swansea, and was keeper of the inn at Swansea Center. He married (first) March 18, 1778, Elizabeth McKoon, who died November 30, 1797, and he married (second) November 10, 1799, Tamer Mason, born December 16, 1760, widow of Edward Mason and daughter of John and Bethia (Bosworth) Haile, a descendant of Richard Haile. Children of first marriage: Anne, born September 16, 1779, married, March 11, 1810, John Pearse, of Warren; James, April 20, 1781, married, October 7, 1810, Lydia Luther, and died January 1, 1859; Jonathan, July 6, 1783, married, November 16, 1806, Lois Barton, she married (second) August 24, 1814, John R. Elliot, of Warren; Elizabeth, October 17, 1785, married, February 11, 1805, Alexander Gardner, Jr., and died April 8, 1861; Mercy Cole, July 25, 1787, married, March 19, 1809, William Pearse, of Bristol, Rhode Island; Joseph Cole, October 30, 1789, died June 7, 1799; Sarah (Sally), February 10, 1793, died September 30,

1876, married, November 19, 1822, Samuel Brown; Henry, September 21, 1795, died May 7, 1872, married, February 12, 1826, Abby G. Hicks; Lydia, November 6, 1797, died September 29, 1875, married (first) October 1, 1821, John B. Luther, (second) October 18, 1830, John B. Wood. Children by second marriage: Tamer, mentioned below; Joseph Cole, born January 31, 1802, married, March 26, 1834, Julia A. Mason; he died May 3, 1858, and she February 17, 1888.

(VII) Tamer Luther, sixth daughter of James and Tamer (Haile-Mason) Luther, was born December 2, 1800, and married, March 26, 1821, Joseph Gardner Luther (see Luther VI).

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**BRAYTON, William Henry,**  
**Business Man.**

For several centuries this name has been closely identified with the progress and worth of Rhode Island and the adjoining sections of Massachusetts. Descendants have held positions of responsibility and trust in the public offices of State and the private offices of the business world. The name is found on the rolls of the United States army and navy, and on the professional records of the clergy, the physician, and the lawyer.

(I) Francis Brayton, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in 1611, and died in 1692. He came from England to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where in 1643 he was received as an inhabitant, in 1655 became a freeman, and to him nearly if not all the Braytons of New England trace their origin. He early entered into the political life of the country, serving as a member of the General Court of Commissioners for the Colony, and for many years as member of the Rhode Island General Assembly. He and his wife, Mary, had children: Francis,

Stephen, Martha, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary.

(II) Francis (2) Brayton, eldest child of Francis (1) and Mary Brayton, lived in Portsmouth, where he was a freeman, April 30, 1672, and died January 30, 1718. The inventory of his estate amounted to 817 pounds, 16 shillings and 10 pence. By his will he gave much land to his sons in Tiverton and elsewhere. His property included 153 pounds in money and silver plate. He married, March 18, 1671, Mary Fish, who died April 4, 1747, daughter of Thomas and Mary Fish. Children: Mary, born January 1, 1676; Thomas, June 14, 1681; Francis, March 17, 1684; David, October 23, 1686; Mehitabel, January 12, 1693; Benjamin, mentioned below.

(III) Benjamin Brayton, apparently youngest child of Francis (2) and Mary (Fish) Brayton, was born September 18, 1695, in Portsmouth, where he lived in early life, and later in Newport. He was a freeman in 1717, and died April 2, 1749. He married, November 12, 1719, Mary Butts, daughter of Zaccheus and Sarah Butts. Children: David, mentioned below; Benjamin, born October 23, 1722; Rebecca, January 23, 1724; Sarah, January 19, 1726; Francis, August 13, 1730.

(IV) David Brayton, eldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Butts) Brayton, was born August 5, 1720, and lived in Tiverton, Rhode Island, where he married, November 25, 1742, Deborah Borden, born about 1724, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gifford) Borden. Children: Mary, born November 12, 1744, died young; David, November 18, 1750, died young; David, August 20, 1753; Deborah, October 17, 1754; Amey, April 26, 1756; Mary, December 28, 1757; Borden, mentioned below.

(V) Borden Brayton, youngest child of David and Deborah (Borden) Brayton, was born May 25, 1760, in Tiverton, and died there December 10, 1849. He mar-

ried, September 12, 1784, Mary Remington. Children: Deborah, born May 23, 1785; Thomas, December 30, 1786; Innocent, February 11, 1789; Abigail, January 27, 1791, died February 4, 1810; David, October 16, 1792; Hannah, May 9, 1794; Francis, mentioned below; Sarah, July 18, 1799, died November 29, 1828; Patience, November 6, 1802, died October 30, 1808; Borden, October 29, 1804; Mary, June 10, 1808, died June 9, 1831.

(VI) Francis (3) Brayton, third son of Borden and Mary (Remington) Brayton, was born March 20, 1797, in Tiverton. He married Agnes Lake, probably a descendant of the Tiverton family of Lake. Children: William H., born March 24, 1822; Ruth A., July 6, 1824; Rachael L., September 26, 1826; Sarah P., May 13, 1828; Elizabeth A., July 4, 1830; Letitia R., May 11, 1832; Israel, December 20, 1834; Mercy W., September 20, 1836; George H., July 18, 1838; Stephen Francis, mentioned below.

(VII) Stephen Francis Brayton, youngest child of Francis (3) and Agnes (Lake) Brayton, was born March 24, 1841, and resides in Fall River. He married Mary T. Peckham. Children: Stephen F., born March 22, 1863; William Henry, mentioned below; Arthur R., June 18, 1866, died in infancy; Holder, June 9, 1867; Charles R., September 30, 1868; Albert T., November 25, 1869; Mary A., May 17, 1871; Israel, July 14, 1872; Herbert E. E., January 8, 1874; Theodore C., August 28, 1880; Clara M., July 28, 1882; George H., May 13, 1885.

(VIII) William Henry Brayton, second son of Stephen Francis and Mary T. (Peckham) Brayton, was born November 13, 1864, and has long been identified with business affairs of Fall River, Massachusetts, where he is a tea and coffee merchant. He married, October 7, 1890, Mary Jane Manchester, born July 24, 1872, daughter of John Edson and Rachel G.

(Manley) Manchester, of Tiverton (see Manchester VIII).

(IX) Edith Lillian Brayton, daughter of William Henry and Mary Jane (Manchester) Brayton, was born July 17, 1891, in Fall River, and there makes her home with her parents.

(The Manchester Line).

(IV) Peleg Manchester, son of John (q. v.) and Phebe (Gray) Manchester, born about 1730, resided in Tiverton, married, in 1754, Margaret (probably Bailey), and there had children recorded as follows: Philip, born May 12, 1755; Rhoda, February 27, 1757; Benjamin, March 17, 1759; John, mentioned below; Gardner, December 5, 1763; Perry, November 2, 1765; Eseck, April 23, 1768; Edward, June 23, 1770; Cynthia, November 17, 1772; Bailey, February 20, 1775; Peleg, April 23, 1778.

(V) John Manchester, third son of Peleg and Margaret Manchester, was born March 28, 1761, in Tiverton, where he passed his life, engaged in agriculture. He married Mary Brayton. Children: John S., Jabez, David, Benjamin, Peleg, Deborah, Rachel, Amey, Rhoda.

(VI) John S. Manchester, eldest child of John and Mary (Brayton) Manchester, born about 1795, made his home in the town of Tiverton, where he located on a tract of seventy acres, known as the Prince Durfee farm, and there spent the remainder of his life. Early in life he followed the sea, sailing out of New Bedford in the whaling trade, as well as in the Atlantic coast trade, but this he later gave up to engage in farming. He joined the Baptist church when a young man, but in later years attended the Friends' meeting, and in politics was first a Whig, later becoming a Republican. He died on his farm, July 7, 1880, aged eighty-four years, and was laid to rest in the Pocasset Hill Cemetery. He married Judith Durfee,

daughter of William and Alice (Stafford) Durfee, of Tiverton (see Durfee VI), born August 20, 1804, died October 22, 1876, aged seventy-two years, and was buried in the same cemetery. Children: Isaac Durfee, born September 26, 1831, died July 6, 1885; William, December 16, 1832, died August 3, 1833; Elizabeth G., April, 1834, married Solomon Gardner; Alice D., January 6, 1836, died June 14, 1897; Mary A., April 25, 1837, died March 5, 1840; John W., June 9, 1839, died March 28, 1840; John Edson, mentioned below; Mary J., May 13, 1844, died November 22, 1861.

(VII) John Edson Manchester, third son of John S. and Judith (Durfee) Manchester, was born December 28, 1840, in Tiverton, and attended school in the home district. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and after his father retired he became manager of the home place. He engaged in the dairy business, finding a ready market in the town of Fall River for his product, for which he kept a herd of about fifteen cows. After his retirement his son carried on the business, having the same families as customers that patronized his father and grandfather. Mr. Manchester was one of the largest real estate owners and wealthiest men in Tiverton. He was a Republican in politics, and for three years was a member of the Town Council, also serving for twelve years as a member of the Board of Assessors. He was also superintendent of the Pocasset Hill Cemetery. Throughout his community he was known as a substantial citizen of much honor and integrity, and he was honored and respected by all who knew him. He died December 19, 1907, in his sixty-seventh year. He married, December 22, 1870, Rachel G. Manley, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, daughter of William M. and Abigail (Brownell) Manley, and granddaughter of William and Judith

(Snell) Manley and Stephen and Cynthia (Wilbor) Brownell (see Manley VI). Mr. and Mrs. Manchester had two children: Mary Jane, mentioned below; and John E., born December 29, 1875, who carries on the business formerly conducted by his father and grandfather, married, November 15, 1899, Ellen B. Pember-ton, and has one child, Avis B., born September 10, 1900.

(VIII) Mary Jane Manchester, only daughter of John Edson and Rachel G. (Manley) Manchester, was born July 24, 1872, and became the wife of William Henry Brayton, of Fall River (see Brayton VIII).

(The Durfee Line).

(I) Thomas Durfee, born 1643, in England, came thence to Rhode Island, at an early day, settling here while the Warwick charter of 1643 was still in force, and died in Portsmouth in July, 1712. He married there, about 1664, and had the following children born in that town: Robert, March 10, 1665; Richard; Thomas, mentioned below; William; Ann and Benjamin.

(II) Thomas (2) Durfee, third son of Thomas (1) Durfee and his first wife, was born in Portsmouth, and died there February 24, 1729. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island in 1707, 1709 and 1713. He married in Portsmouth, Ann Freeborn, who was born there March 28, 1669, daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Brownell) Freeborn, and died in 1729. Children: Ann, born August 25, 1691; Sarah, March 1, 1693; Freeborn, December 15, 1695; Patience, June 12, 1697; Mary, January 22, 1701; Martha, February 20, 1702; Gideon, January 15, 1704; Thomas, June 6, 1706; Susanna; Job, mentioned below; and Elizabeth.

(III) Job Durfee, son of Thomas (2) and Ann (Freeborn) Durfee, was born

1710, in Portsmouth, and died April, 1774, in Tiverton, Rhode Island. He was a freeman of Portsmouth in May, 1731, and was chosen deputy to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1761, 1762 and 1764. He married (first) September 17, 1730, Elizabeth Chase, of Tiverton, born in Portsmouth, June 15, 1701, daughter of Benjamin and Amy (Borden) Chase, died in Portsmouth in 1734. He married (second) in Portsmouth, Mary Earle, born there February 19, 1703, daughter of John and Mary (Waite) Earle. He married (third) in Freetown, Massachusetts, Sarah Brayton, of that place. Child of first marriage: Thomas, born March 25, 1732, probably lost at sea when a young man. Children of second marriage: Elizabeth, born July 12, 1735; John, mentioned below; Gideon, February 6, 1738; Earle, September 16, 1740; Job, August 26, 1744.

(IV) John Durfee, son of Job Durfee, and child of his second wife, Mary (Earle) Durfee, was born August 31, 1736, in Tiverton, and died August 31, 1812. He married in Tiverton, December 15, 1757, Phebe Gray, of that place, born in Tiverton, November 14, 1740, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Bennett) Gray, died there February 12, 1819. Thomas Gray was a son of Edward (2) and Mary (Smith) Gray, of Tiverton, and a grandson of Edward (1) and Dorothy (Lettice) Gray, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Children of John and Phebe (Gray) Durfee: Thomas, born November 4, 1759; Abner, September 18, 1761; William, mentioned below; Priscilla, 1767; Silva, 1769; John, 1771; Phebe; and Sarah.

(V) William Durfee, third son of John and Phebe (Gray) Durfee, born 1763, lived in Tiverton, and there married, February 16, 1800, Alice (Tiverton records Elsie) Stafford, born January 17, 1778, daughter of John and Judith Stafford, of that town (see Stafford VI). Children:



Elizabeth, born November 5, 1800; Job, February 22, 1802; Judith, mentioned below; Isaac, December 5, 1806; John, June 11, 1812.

(VI) Judith Durfee, second daughter of William and Alice (Stafford) Durfee, was born August 20, 1804, in Tiverton, and became the wife of John S. Manchester, of Tiverton (see Manchester VI).

(The Stafford Line).

(I) Thomas Stafford was born 1605, in Warwickshire, England, and died at Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1677. He is said to have come to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1626, and to have built there the first grist mill operated by water power in this country. His name is on the list of inhabitants admitted to Newport, Rhode Island, after May 30, 1638, and he soon received a grant there of seventeen acres of land, and was mentioned as in the employ of Nicholas Easton. He was witness to a will in Portsmouth, March 18, 1647; was received as a townsman of Warwick, June 7, 1657, having bought a house from Christopher Unthank; bought another house and land from Mr. Unthank, March 1, 1663, and in 1665 was a freeman of the colony. He bought a house and land in Warwick from Thomas Lawton, of Portsmouth, April 16, 1657; in 1667 he was granted a lot in the division of Potawomut and also one in the division of Toscunk; and in 1673 was a deputy to the General Assembly. His will was dated November 4, 1677, and proved April 27, 1679, bequeathing to wife, Elizabeth, and children. She died after 1677. Children: Thomas, died January 26, 1723; Samuel, mentioned below; Hannah, married Luke Bromley; Sarah, married Amos Westcott; Joseph, born March 21, 1645, at Warwick; Deborah, married, June 9, 1670, Amos Westcott.

(II) Samuel Stafford, second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Stafford, born

1636, lived in Warwick, and died March 20, 1718. He served as deputy to the General Assembly in 1670-72-74-79-82-86-90 and 1705, and in 1674-86 was elected assistant but refused to serve. On February 24, 1671, he and his wife sold to Richard Carder land for twenty pounds, and on September 1, 1700, he gave six shillings toward building the Friends' meeting-house at Mashapaug. He was overseer of the poor in 1687. His will was dated March 16, 1711, and proved April 16, 1718, his son Thomas being executor. He bequeathed to his son, Amos, to daughters, Sarah Scranton, Patience Howland, Freelove Tillinghast and Elizabeth Devotion, to granddaughters, Mary Thurber and Mary Stafford, and to son, Thomas. He married Mercy, daughter of Stukeley Westcott, who died March 25, 1700. Children, born in Warwick: Stukeley, November 7, 1661, died young; Amos, mentioned below; Mercy, July 8, 1668; Sarah, April 18, 1671, married — Scranton; Samuel, November 19, 1673, died young; Patience, married Jabez Howland; Freelove, married Joseph Tillinghast; Elizabeth, married — Devotion; Thomas, born 1682.

(III) Amos Stafford, second son of Samuel and Mercy (Westcott) Stafford, was born November 8, 1665, in Warwick, and died in that town in 1760. In 1702 he gave six shillings for building the Quaker meetinghouse at Mashapaug, and served as deputy to the General Court in 1708-21. His will was dated March 24, 1753, and proved October 20, 1760, his wife, Mary, and son Amos being executors. He bequeathed to wife, children and grandchildren. The inventory of his estate amounted to one thousand, seven hundred and four pounds, two shillings, dated December 8, 1760. He married, December 19, 1689, Mary Burlingame, who died in 1760, daughter of Roger and Mary Burlingame. Children, born in Warwick: Mary,

September 16, 1690; Samuel, September 24, 1692; Mercy, September 21, 1694; Amos, mentioned below; Stukeley, November 7, 1704; Patience, April 21, 1707; Freelove, October 14, 1709.

(IV) Captain Amos (2) Stafford, second son of Amos (1) and Mary (Burlingame) Stafford, was born April 24, 1702, in Warwick, and lived at Coventry, Rhode Island. Children, born at Coventry: Amos, April 3, 1726; Mary, April 10, 1731; Catherine, April 23, 1733; Stuteley (or Stukeley), December 21, 1735; Edith, March 30, 1738; John, mentioned below; Ellen, August 31, 1742; Lois, August 12, 1745.

(V) John Stafford, third son of Captain Amos (2) Stafford, of Coventry, was born February 9, 1740, and lived in Tiverton with his wife, Judith. Children: Abiah, born January 18, 1769; Elizabeth, June 3, 1771; Elsie, mentioned below; Hannah, December 15, 1780; Joseph, October 28, 1783; Mary, August 28, 1787.

(VI) Elsie Stafford, daughter of John and Judith Stafford, was born January 17, 1778, in Tiverton, and became the wife of William Durfee, of that town (see Durfee V).

(The Manley Line).

(I) William Manley, of Weymouth, was a soldier in Turner's company in March, 1676, and outlived the campaign. He removed from Weymouth and was a resident of what is now the town of Easton, Massachusetts, as early as 1694. He and other early settlers there were squatters and it is possible they settled some time prior to the appearance of their names in deeds. Mr. Manley became a landowner in what is now Easton, his location being in South Easton. He and his three sons owned the westerly part of the F. L. Ames estate in North Easton and also owned both north and south of that. He died December 2, 1717. Accord-

ing to Savage he had son Thomas (mentioned below); and by his wife, Sarah, had Rebecca, born in March, 1687. He had other sons than given by Savage who located in Easton: William, who was of age in 1700, and settled on his father's place; and Nathaniel, the third son, who built his first house on what became the F. L. Ames farm, but in 1716 sold, removed and built on what became the Timothy Marshall place.

(II) Thomas Manley, son of William Manley, was born July 11, 1680, in Weymouth, and settled in what is now the town of Easton, owning land as above described. He built his house on the upper half of his father's place, and at his death left considerable property, among which was "a negro boy, George," valued at thirty-eight pounds. He married, October 2, 1701, Lydia Field, born October 9, 1679, daughter of John Field, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who was a son of John Field, a native probably of Thurnscoe, England, who came to America and was an inhabitant of Providence as early as 1637. Mr. Manley was the father of six sons and seven daughters, the latter being the maternal ancestors of many persons in Easton.

(III) John Manley was born in 1725, probably in Easton, and appears on the list of voters in that town in 1749. He was a member of the militia commanded by Captain Eliphalet Leonard, April 7, 1757, and served in the expedition against Crown Point and Quebec as a private in the company of Captain James Andrews, Colonel Thomas Doty. He enlisted April 13, 1758, and again entered the service in 1759, with Captain Lemuel Bent, Colonel Willard's regiment, serving from May 19 to June 8, 1760. He died July 21, 1787. He married (first) in Weymouth (intentions published July 9, 1748) Ann Hol-





George F. Booth

land. He married (second) in 1763, Temperance Turner, who was born April 8, 1729, died September, 1801.

(IV) William Manley, only child of John and Temperance (Turner) Manley, was born January 23, 1767, lived in Little Compton, Rhode Island, and died September 30, 1841. He married (first) October 30, 1787, Sally Burr, born October 15, 1767, died in Little Compton, April 3, 1789. Her only child, Amey, died the day following. He married (second) August 16, 1789, in Little Compton, Judith Snell, born October 29, 1769, died June 6, 1849. Children: John, born May 5, 1790; Sally Burr, July 15, 1791; Hailey Turner, December 17, 1792; Armida, March 21, 1795; William Moore, mentioned below; Temperance, May 11, 1798; Ruth, June 23, 1800.

(V) William Moore Manley, son of William and Judith (Snell) Manley, was born October 9, 1796, and resided in Little Compton, where he died. He married Abigail Brownell, born April 20, 1813, in Little Compton, daughter of Stephen and Cynthia (Wilbor) Brownell (see Brownell). She died in 1909, in Central Village, town of Westport, Massachusetts. Children: Oliver Perry, born December 10, 1831, died November 19, 1832; Judith Maria and Mary Elizabeth (twins), August 11, 1833; William Moore and Abigail Noles (twins), April 12, 1835; Oliver P., May 11, 1837; Stephen Wright and unnamed twin, October 24, 1839; Daniel Dwelly and Charles Howland (twins), October 3, 1841; Seabury Turner, March 1, 1843; Ephraim Gifford and Rachel Gifford (twins), March 1, 1845; Sylvester Cooley, September 6, 1846; Sarah Rickerson, May 11, 1848; Francis Napoleon, October 21, 1850; Susan A., April 29, 1855.

(VI) Rachel Gifford Manley, daughter of William Moore and Abigail (Brownell)

Manley, was born March 1, 1845, and became the wife of John Edson Manchester, of Tiverton (see Manchester VII).

(The Brownell Line).

Elsewhere in this work appears an extended history of the early generations of this family. The founder was Thomas Brownell, born 1618-19, who came from England to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, as early as 1639, with his wife Ann. Their third son, Thomas (2) Brownell, born 1650, lived in Little Compton, Rhode Island. His wife Mary was a daughter of Richard and Susanna (Wright) Pierce. Their third son was George Brownell, born January 19, 1685, in Little Compton, and lived in Westport, Massachusetts, where he died in 1756. His first wife was Mary Thurston, and her youngest child was Stephen Brownell, born November 29, 1726, recorded in Little Compton. He married Edith Wilbor. Their youngest child, Stephen (2) Brownell, was born March 18, 1762, in Tiverton, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He lived in Little Compton, where he died March 12, 1855. He married, May 2, 1784, Cynthia Wilbor. Children: Dwelly, Wright, Perry, Edith, and Abigail, born April 20, 1813, became the wife of William Moore Manley, of Little Compton (see Manley V).

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**BOOTH, George Francis,**

**Journalist.**

The Booth family is of ancient English origin, prominent for many centuries in the counties of Lancaster and Chester. The heads of this old and distinguished family are the Earls of Warrington and Stamford. The family coat-of-arms bears the motto, *Quod ero spero* which, being literally translated, is, "I shall be what I hope to be."

George Francis Booth, publisher of "The Evening Gazette," was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 11, 1870, the son of William Henry and Eliza (Jackson) Booth. His father was a contractor in the manufacture of arms. From his earliest days, he was determined to make his life work either that of the law or journalism. He was educated in the public schools and prepared for college, where he proposed to study law, when an opportunity presented itself to enter newspaper work. He became connected with "The New Haven Register" and familiarized himself with the entire work of editing and publishing as applied to daily and Sunday newspapers. Within a few years he was made general manager of "The New Haven Register," where he remained several years.

In October, 1899, with John Day Jackson, of New York and New Haven, one of the owners of "The New Haven Register," he purchased "The Worcester Evening Gazette." Since that time he has been editor and publisher of "The Gazette" and has built up a newspaper of about 3,000 circulation to one of more than 31,000 circulation per day, which is the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in all of New England outside of Boston with the exception of one in Providence.

Mr. Booth takes a keen interest in civic affairs and in all things that have to do with the betterment of conditions in the city and the prosperity of its people. He believes that a newspaper editor should not be a seeker of political office, and has declined to allow his name to be used for any office, although repeatedly urged to do so. In 1912 he declined the invitation of a committee of citizens to accept the nomination for mayor when the nomination was equiva-

lent to an election. He was the organizer of the playground movement in Worcester, which started the purchase and use of parcels of land for playground purposes for children. He was the first president of the Playground Association and induced the city government to institute a playground department to have charge of playgrounds and play activities for young and old. He was the first chairman of the Playground Commission and was appointed for a term of five years by Mayor Logan. He was president of the Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce, in 1907 and 1908, and president of the Worcester Economic Club in 1913.

He married, at New Haven, Connecticut, Minnie Lillian Welles, born at West Warren, Massachusetts, daughter of Edmund Galpin and Mary E. (Hastings) Welles (see Welles IX). Mrs. Booth was educated at Wilbraham Academy. Children: 1. Doris Welles, born June 16, 1898, at New Haven. 2. Howard Mason, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, June 25, 1900. 3. Robert Welles, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 31, 1915.

(The Welles Line).

(1) Governor Thomas Welles, first American ancestor of this family, was born in Essex, England, in 1598; came to Boston about 1635, later to Saybrook, Connecticut, then to Hartford and in 1643 to Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was a member of the Court of Magistrates at Hartford, March 28, 1636-37, and continued a magistrate to the end of his life. He was a member of the court which issued the constitution in 1639; was appointed treasurer of the colony, April 11, 1639, and held the office five years; was secretary of the colony, 1640 to 1649; deputy governor, 1654, 1656, 1657

and 1659; acting governor in 1654, 1655 and 1658; governor in 1655 and 1658. He rendered conspicuous service as a commissioner in 1649-50 in effecting the union of the Connecticut and New Haven colonies. He died January 14, 1659-60. He married (first) ——— Hunt; (second) Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, widow of Nathaniel Foote, daughter of John Deming. Children: Anne, John, mentioned below; Robert, Thomas, Samuel, Sarah, Mary and Joseph.

(II) John Welles, son of Thomas Welles, was born in England in 1621; was deputy to the General Court in 1656-57-58; elected magistrate in 1658. He died at Stratford, Connecticut, August 7, 1659. He married Elizabeth Bourne. Children: John, Thomas, Robert, mentioned below; Temperance, Samuel and Sarah.

(III) Captain Robert Welles, son of John Welles, was born in 1651 and raised in the family of his grandfather, Governor Welles. He was captain of the train band of the north end of Wethersfield, 1689; deputy to the General Court most of the time from 1690 to 1714; commissioner, 1692-94; justice of the peace, 1702, 1704-06-07-11 and 1714; member of the council, 1697-98; one of the leading citizens of Wethersfield. He married (first) June 9, 1675, Elizabeth Goodrich, who died February 17, 1697-98, daughter of Ensign William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich. He married (second) in Boston, Mary Stoddard. He died June 22, 1714. Children by first wife: Thomas, John, Joseph, mentioned below; Prudence, Robert, Gideon and two others.

(IV) Joseph Welles, son of Captain Robert Welles, was born in September, 1680; a leading citizen of Wethersfield; lister in 1712; collector of taxes in 1715; died in 1744. He married, January 6, 1708-09, Hannah Robbins, daughter of

Captain Joshua Robbins. Children: John, born November 13, 1710; Prudence, February 12, 1712-13; Esther, baptized May 20, 1716; Hannah, August 5, 1718; Joseph, mentioned below; Eunice, March 25, 1723; Joshua, September, 1725; Christopher, baptized December 14, 1729.

(V) Joseph (2) Welles, son of Joseph (1) Welles, was born at Wethersfield, September 17, 1720, and died April 1, 1786. He married, March, 1745, Mary Robbins, born 1721, died November 8, 1797. Children, born at Wethersfield: Joseph, mentioned below; Sarah, September 13, 1747; Seth, August 3, 1749; Elijah, January 10, 1751; Samuel, December 10, 1753; Mary, February 4, 1756; Elisha, March 12, 1758; Christopher, March 11, 1760.

(VI) Joseph (3) Welles, son of Joseph (2) Welles, was born at Wethersfield, April 14, 1746. He was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Thomas Bull's company, Major Elisha Sheldon's regiment (fifth) in 1776. He married, in 1780, Jerusha Hurlbut, born April 11, 1744, died June 18, 1803, daughter of Charles and Martha Hurlbut. They had a son Joseph, mentioned below.

(VII) Joseph (4) Welles, son of Joseph (3) Welles, was born at Wethersfield, May 21, 1782, died October 26, 1836. He married, January 26, 1803, Lucy Robbins, born 1780, died September 6, 1875. Children, born at Wethersfield: Joseph, April 12, 1804; Lucy, December 16, 1805; Mary Ann, November 8, 1806; Jerusha, baptized December 19, 1813; John, baptized December 19, 1813; Samuel Robbins, baptized October 22, 1815; Albert Stanley, mentioned below; Thomas Hurlbut, baptized November 10, 1822.

(VIII) Albert Stanley Welles, son of Joseph (4) Welles, was born at Wethersfield, April 3, 1820, died January 20, 1901. He married, May 10, 1842, Caroline

Galpin (see Galpin VII). Children: Edmund Galpin, mentioned below; Caroline Seward, and George Stanley.

(IX) Edmund Galpin Welles, son of Albert Stanley Welles, was born at Wethersfield, May 12, 1844, died at Enfield, Massachusetts, January 29, 1890. He married at Enfield, Massachusetts, Mary E. Hastings, daughter of Chester Sheldon Hastings (see Hastings VI). Child, Minnie Lillian, married George Francis Booth (see Booth).

(The Galpin Line).

(I) John Galpin lived in Somerset, England. Among his children was Philip, mentioned below.

(II) Philip Galpin, son of John Galpin, was born in 1597; settled as early as 1646 at New Haven; was living in Fairfield in 1657, but in 1662 was living in Rye, New York, where he died in 1678 or 1685. He married (first) at Stratford, Connecticut, about 1646, Elizabeth Smith, and (second) Hannah ———. Children: Stephen, Samuel, mentioned below; Joseph, John, Benjamin, Moses, Jeremiah, Sarah, Deborah, Hannah. His daughters married Richard Walters, Robert Traver and Stephen Sherwood.

(III) Samuel Galpin, son of Philip Galpin, was born in New Haven about 1650; settled in Fairfield, Connecticut. He married (first) March 22, 1677, Esther Thompson; (second) Elizabeth Peat. Children: Esther, Samuel, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Abigail, Mary, Caleb.

(IV) Ensign Samuel (2) Galpin, son of Samuel (1) Galpin, was born at Stratford, 1686, died at Kensington, December 25, 1771. The records of the family are at Middletown, but he was a member of the Kensington parish. He married (first) December 17, 1714, Ann Knight, who died August 26, 1743; married (second) February 16, 1744, Mary Os-good; married (third) May 8, 1759, Mary

(Smalley) Wheelock, widow of Rev. Mr. Wheelock. Children: Ann, Samuel, mentioned below; Abigail, Joseph, Mary, Mercy.

(V) Captain Samuel (3) Galpin, son of Ensign Samuel (2) Galpin, was born at Middletown, December 30, 1718, died there June 27, 1763. He married, September 22, 1748, Abigail Newell. Children: Mary, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, mentioned below; Abigail, Seth.

(VI) Samuel (4) Galpin, son of Captain Samuel (3) Galpin, was born at Middletown, October 23, 1758. He was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Oliver Parmelee's company, Colonel Charles Burrill's regiment, 1776; was a pensioner in 1832. He died after 1832. He married, November 27, 1783, Abigail Savage, of an old Middletown family. Children: Samuel, mentioned below; Silas, Sally, Cyprian, Horace, Mary, Elisha, Selah, Edmund.

(VII) Deacon Samuel (5) Galpin, son of Samuel (4) Galpin, was born at Berlin, Connecticut, April 3, 1785; removed to Wethersfield about 1807; was a farmer and stone cutter; assessor eighteen years; member of the board of relief; constable nine years; collector of taxes; justice of the peace twenty years; director of the State prison; county commissioner three years; town clerk; clerk of the First Ecclesiastical Society thirty-seven years and collector four years; collector of the Broad Street School district fifteen years; notary public six years; representative to the General Assembly in 1839; deacon of the church. He married, April 10, 1810, Caroline Woodhouse, daughter of John and Sarah (Buck) Woodhouse. Children: Albert, born September 5, 1811; Samuel H., October 18, 1812; John, August 12, 1816; Caroline, June 27, 1821, died August 27, 1850, married, May 10, 1842, Albert Stanley Welles (see Welles VIII).



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(The Hastings Line).

(I) Thomas Hastings, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1605; came to America in 1634; settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was afterward town clerk, selectman, deputy to the General Court and deacon of the church. His wife Susanna died February 2, 1650, and he married (second) Margaret Cheney. He died in 1685. Children: Thomas, John, William, Benjamin, mentioned below; Nathaniel, Hep-sibah, and Samuel.

(II) Benjamin Hastings, son of Thomas Hastings, was born in Watertown, August 9, 1659; he came to Deerfield at the time of the permanent settlement and had a home lot at Wapping in that town in 1686; lived in Northampton, 1700-1706, and in Hatfield in 1707; died December 18, 1711. He was selectman of Deerfield. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Graves; (second) Mary Parsons. Children: Samuel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Benjamin, Benjamin, mentioned below; Zeruah, Joseph, and Submit.

(III) Benjamin (2) Hastings, son of Benjamin (1) Hastings, was born in Deerfield in 1699; became a prominent citizen of the Greenfield district; he was a soldier in Father Rasle's War, lieutenant of the Greenfield company; was deputy to the General Court three years; deacon of the Greenfield church. He died August 16, 1774. He married, September 22, 1721, Prudence Smith, who died September 20, 1774, aged seventy-four years, a daughter of Jonathan Smith, of Hatfield. Children: Prudence, Abigail, Benjamin, Prudence, Mary, Samuel, mentioned below; Jonathan, Joseph, and Jonathan.

(IV) Lieutenant Samuel Hastings, son of Benjamin (2) Hastings, was baptized at Greenfield, December 28, 1735; settled in Bernardston as early as 1760; sur-

veyor of highways, 1762, 1774, 1776; deer-reeve, hog-reeve and fence viewer; tithingman, constable; selectman, 1773 and 1778; member of the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety in 1780. He married Thankful Sheldon, daughter of Remembrance Sheldon. Children: Sibil, Mehitable, Tirzah, Thankful, Abigail, Samuel, mentioned below; Lydia, Rufus, Stephen, and Chester.

(V) Samuel (2) Hastings, son of Lieutenant Samuel (1) Hastings, was born at Bernardston, August 27, 1772, died June 7, 1857. He married Olive Slate, who died August 27, 1853, aged seventy-four years, daughter of Jonathan Slate. Children: Alva, born March 26, 1802; Chester Sheldon, mentioned below; Olive, Sarah R., Abigail, Harriet, Samuel, and Elijah Barnard.

(VI) Chester Sheldon Hastings, son of Samuel (2) Hastings, was born at Bernardston. He married (first) January 1, 1829, Tryphena Jewett, born February 10, 1802, daughter of Reuben Jewett; (second) Miranda Slate; (third) Mary Ann Whipple, daughter of Russell and Mary (Sibley) Whipple (see Whipple VII). His daughter by wife, Mary Ann (Whipple) Hastings, Mary E., married Edmund Galpin Welles (see Welles IX).

(The Whipple Line).

(I) Matthew Whipple, father of the American immigrant, lived at Bocking, County Essex, England, where he died in 1618, bequeathing to sons Matthew and John and other children mentioned below, to his sister, wife of Richard Rathbone. Children: Matthew, mentioned below; John, born 1605, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts; Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Joan, Amy.

(II) Matthew (2) Whipple, son of Matthew (1) Whipple, was born in County Essex, England, about 1600. He

and his brother John settled in Ipswich and became leading citizens. As early as 1638 the brothers owned two hundred acres of land in what is now Hamilton. He served on important town committees. His children were by his first wife whose name is not known. He married (second) November 13, 1648, Rose Chute, probably widow of Lionel Chute. His will was dated May 7, 1645, proved September 28, 1647. Children: John, Joseph, mentioned below; Matthew, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth.

(III) Joseph Whipple, son of Matthew (2) Whipple, was born about 1640, died in 1708-09. His wife Sarah died July 16, 1676. He married (second) Sarah ———. Children, born in Ipswich by his first wife: Joseph, born November 1, 1665; Joseph, October 31, 1666; Margaret, August 28, 1668; Sarah, March 29, 1670; Matthew, November 25, 1672; Bethia, died January 7, 1743. By second wife: James, mentioned below; Jonathan; John, mentioned below; Ruth, born October 27, 1692; Anna, July 29, 1695.

(IV) Deacon James Whipple, son of Joseph Whipple, was born in 1681 at Ipswich, died November 3, 1766. He was a member of the First Church of Ipswich, dismissed in 1714 to the church at Ipswich Hamlet, later to Grafton, where he was deacon of the First Church. He married, December 17, 1703, Mary Fuller. His will was published in an old genealogy of the family. Children: James, born April 12, 1705; Jacob, May 26, 1707; Daniel, baptized August 21, 1713; Mary, baptized January 20, 1716-17, married Joseph Whipple, mentioned below.

(IV) John Whipple, son of Joseph Whipple, was born about 1690 at Ipswich. He married at Wenham, March 29, 1710-11, Mary Fairfield, and with others of the family moved to Sutton, Massachusetts. Children, recorded at Sutton: Joseph, mentioned below; Ebenezer, born Sep-

tember 14, 1713; Sarah, March 22, 1715; John, August 22, 1717; Lucy, February 25, 1724; Abigail, March 3, 1726.

(V) Joseph (2) Whipple, son of John Whipple, was born at Sutton, or Ipswich, December 22, 1711, and died there June 3, 1771 (gravestone). He lived at Sutton and Grafton. He married Mary Whipple, daughter of Deacon James Whipple, mentioned above. Children, born at Grafton: Mary, born August 15, 1740; Captain Joseph, October 19, 1742; Simon, April 19, 1745; Samuel, August 28, 1749; Solomon, mentioned below; William, July 25, 1755; Jeremiah, December 20, 1758.

(VI) Solomon Whipple, son of Joseph (2) Whipple, was born at Grafton, March 17, 1752. He was a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Arthur Daggett's company, Colonel Larned's regiment on the Lexington Alarm, and in the same company during the summer of 1775. He married, September 16, 1777, Abigail Russell, of Greenwich, Massachusetts. Children, born at Sutton: Joseph, born July 31, 1778; Russell, mentioned below.

(VII) Russell Whipple, son of Solomon Whipple, was born at Sutton, May 14, 1786. He married there, June 29, 1809, Mary Sibley. They moved to Enfield and later to Pelham, Massachusetts. Children, except the youngest, born at Enfield: Solomon, born January 24, 1810; James; Mary Ann, January 2, 1812, died August 24, 1889, married Chester Sheldon Hastings (see Hastings VI); Sarah Jane, December 27, 1820; Russell, December 1, 1823; David, October 28, 1826; Lucy Maria, July 30, 1832, at Pelham.

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**BARKER, Emma F.,**

**Educationist.**

The surname Barker is of ancient English origin, dating back to the beginning of surnames in England. The "Dictionary

of Family Names" has the following with reference to the name: "Barker, a tanner:"

"What craftsman are thou," said the King,  
 "I pray thee tell me trowe?"  
 "I am a Barker, sire, by trade,  
 Now tell me, what art thou."

—The Tanner of Tansworth, vol. ii.

(I) Robert Barker, born in 1616, came to New England at a very early date with John Thorp, and later served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade with William Palmer, which was completed April 1, 1637. In 1641, with others, he bought from Jonathan Brewster, son of Elder Brewster, a ferry and one hundred acres of land at Marshfield, Massachusetts, and in 1643 he was a member of a military company in that town, under Lieutenant Nathaniel Thomas. He held the office of surveyor in the town in 1645-48, constable in 1646, and was admitted freeman in 1654. About this time he removed to Duxbury, where he was a surveyor in 1654-55-56-72-77-79, and grand jurymen in 1684-85. The court at Plymouth granted him nine and one-half acres of land at Robinson's creek, North river, Duxbury, March 5, 1668. His death occurred about 1691. He married Lucy Williams, who died March 7, 1682. Their children were: Robert, born February 27, 1630, died September 25, 1729; Francis, died in 1720; Isaac, mentioned below; Abigail, died May, 1718; Rebecca, died 1697.

(II) Isaac Barker, third son of Robert and Lucy (Williams) Barker, was a surveyor of Duxbury in 1674, constable in 1687, and died in 1710. He married, December 8, 1665, Judith, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Collier) Prince. She married (second) William Tubbs, of Pembroke. Children of Isaac Barker: Samuel, born September 2, 1667, died Feb-

ruary 1, 1739; Isaac; Robert, 1673, died September 6, 1765; Jabez, mentioned below; Francis, Rebecca, Mary, Lydia, Judith, Martha, and Bathsheba.

(III) Jabez Barker, fourth son of Isaac and Judith (Prince) Barker, married 6th day, 2d month, 1710, Rebecca Russell, born January 3, 1688, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Russell. Children: Constant, born 30th day, 3d month, 1711; Hannah, 5th day, 11th month, 1714; Joseph, 10th day, 3d month, 1715, married Rebecca Smith; Seth, 15th day, 5th month, 1717; Francis, 29th day, 11th month, 1720, married Sarah Howland; Isaac, 21st day, 2d month, 1723, married Elizabeth Howland; Jabez, mentioned below.

(IV) Jabez (2) Barker, youngest child of Jabez (1) and Rebecca (Russell) Barker, was born 29th day, 6th month, 1725, married Meribah Borden, daughter of Stephen and Penelope (Reed) Borden (see Borden V), and had children: Susannah, born March 3, 1748; Mary, June 18, 1751; Sylvester, September 12, 1753; Robert, March 2, 1756; Stephen, August 4, 1759; Penelope, September 5, 1761; Lemuel, mentioned below; Rebecca, June 13, 1767, married, April 12, 1792, Benjamin Chase; Ruby, February 8, 1771, married Henry Wilcox.

(V) Lemuel Barker, fourth son of Jabez (2) and Meribah (Borden) Barker, was born January 23, 1764, and married, October 27, 1793, Maria Tripp. Children: Phebe, born June 5, 1794; William, mentioned below; Nancy, April 13, 1802, died February 25, 1812; Maria, October 26, 1806; Lemuel, June 18, 1811; Jabez, March 27, 1818.

(VI) William Barker, eldest son of Lemuel and Maria (Tripp) Barker, was born December 6, 1796, in Dartmouth, where he received his education, and followed farming all his life. He was a

member of the Society of Friends, a citizen of high standing, and a man of influence in the town. He married (first) July 9, 1818, Susanna Potter, daughter of Abner (2) and Sarah (Wood) Potter, of Dartmouth (see Potter VII). She died in Dartmouth, October 2, 1835, and he married (second) September 22, 1842, Rebecca Potter, sister of his first wife. Children of first marriage: William, Elizabeth, Abner Potter, Charles O.; of second marriage: Susan P., married David A. Sisson, and they reside in Dartmouth; Sarah P., married Henry C. Baker, she died May 21, 1915, in Fall River; Ann M., married Captain Lemuel M. Potter, she a widow, living in LaFox, Illinois; Abby R., married Edward W. Hicks, both now deceased; George F., died in young manhood; Caroline A., married James H. Damon, she a widow, living in Washington, D. C.; Henry H., now deceased; Emma F., mentioned below; Avis H., married Fenner C. Brownell, of Fall River; Warren S., of Fall River, Massachusetts, married Alice K. Remington, and they have children: Harold R., who married Edith K. Hawes, of Fall River, and they have children, Alice H., William H., and John B.; and Edith R., who married E. Gordon Thatcher, of Fall River, and they have children: Allan M., Leslie and Hope G.

(VII) Emma F. Barker, seventh daughter of William Barker, and child of his second wife, Rebecca (Potter) Barker, was born in the town of Dartmouth, Bristol county, Massachusetts, and there educated. Her life work has been that of teacher, beginning in Fall River, where she continued for a period of forty-four years, retiring December 18, 1915, being one of the oldest teachers in point of service in the city. She is a member of the Second Christian Church of Fall River, lives up to her profession, and is

esteemed and appreciated in the best circles of her home city.

(The Borden Line).

An extensive account of the origin of this name and family, and of Richard Borden, the immigrant ancestor, appears elsewhere in this work. Also the history of his son John, and grandson, Joseph Borden, born 1688 in Portsmouth, died in Freetown. He married Sarah Brownell.

(IV) Stephen Borden, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Brownell) Borden, was born August 10, 1705, in what is now Fall River, and died August 30, 1738. He married, February 3, 1726, Penelope, daughter of John (3) and Mary (Pearce) Reed, born October 12, 1703, in Dartmouth. Children: Mary, born June 14, 1727; Stephen, October 28, 1728; Hannah, November 10, 1730, married Christopher Borden; Meribah, mentioned below; George, May 2, 1735; Susannah, May 14, 1737, married John Brownell, of Little Compton.

(V) Meribah Borden, third daughter of Stephen and Penelope (Reed) Borden, was born February 7, 1732, and married, October 12, 1747, Jabez (2) Barker (see Barker IV).

(The Potter Line).

Prior to 1650 there had come from Great Britain to New England a number of immigrants bearing the name of Potter—among them George, Nathaniel and Robert, to Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The Potter family of this country now includes many men of character and standing in every walk of life. As early as 1834 eight of the name had graduated at Yale, three at Harvard, and nine at other New England colleges. In Rhode Island, the home of many of the descendants of the three immigrant settlers mentioned, the name has been one of distinction throughout the history of the old

colony and of the Commonwealth. Colonel Thomas Potter was in command of a regiment of Rhode Island troops in the Revolution, and his son, Hon. Elisha R. Potter, and the latter's son, who bore the same name, were among the strong forceful men of their time. Both of the latter were members of the Rhode Island Assembly, the elder a member of the Lower House for more than forty years and several times speaker thereof; and the younger a graduate of Harvard, a member of the State Senate, a member of the Constitutional Convention and associate justice of the Supreme Court. Another, Hon. Asa Potter, a lawyer, was for a period of years secretary of the Commonwealth of Rhode Island, and Colonel Isaac M. Potter, a native of Scituate, among many others worthily represented the name in the Civil War.

(I) Nathaniel Potter, who was born in England, and who died before 1644, was the progenitor of a numerous branch of the family. He was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck, April 30, 1639, and with twenty-eight others signed the following compact: "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of his majesty, King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politicke unto his laws according to matters of justice." His wife Dorothy, born in 1617, died in 1696. Their children were: Nathaniel, mentioned below; Ichabod.

(II) Nathaniel (2) Potter, son of Nathaniel (1) and Dorothy Potter, born in 1637, died October 20, 1704. He was of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in which latter place all his children were born. He married Elizabeth Stokes, who died in the same year as he. Children: Stokes, John, Nathaniel, William, Benjamin, Samuel, Ichabod, Mary, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Katherine and Ruth.

(III) Samuel Potter, son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, was born January, 1675, in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and died in 1748. He married Sarah Benton, born in 1681. His second wife, Mary, died in 1748. Children, all born in Dartmouth: Aaron, September 26, 1701; Nathaniel, mentioned below; Fear, May 11, 1705; Mary, February 1, 1709; Elizabeth, August 10, 1711; Benjamin and Samuel (twins), September 23, 1714; Job, November 29, 1717.

(IV) Nathaniel (3) Potter, son of Samuel Potter, was born September 9, 1703, and married, March 10, 1726, Serviah Cudworth. Children, all born in Dartmouth: Freeloze, February 16, 1729; Ephraim, April 17, 1731; Phebe, August 29, 1733; Abner, mentioned below; Patience, November 8, 1740.

(V) Abner Potter, son of Nathaniel (3) and Serviah (Cudworth) Potter, was born November 23, 1736, and died August 23, 1834. He married Patience Macomber, born November 16, 1739, second daughter of Philip and Mary (Potter) Macomber. Children, born in Westport and Dartmouth: Freeloze, January 1, 1758; Nathaniel, September 23, 1760; Margaret, November 8, 1763; Abner, died young; Ephraim, 1771; Abner, mentioned below; Philip, September 21, 1775; John, September 30, 1778; Joshua, December 6, 1782.

(VI) Abner (2) Potter, fourth son of Abner (1) and Patience (Macomber) Potter, was born November 27, 1773, in Dartmouth, and married in Westport, March 28, 1798, Sarah Wood, daughter of Luthan Wood. Children: Luthan, born August 11, 1800, married Patience Gifford; Abner, August 1, 1802, married Elizabeth Hathaway; Osman, December 9, 1806, married Lydia Chase; William, June 9, 1809, married Meribah A. Howland; Susanna, mentioned below; Rebecca, mentioned below; Ann, married

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Benjamin Shove; and Cynthia, who married William Gregg.

(VII) Susanna Potter, eldest daughter of Abner (2) and Sarah (Wood) Potter, became the wife of William Barker, of Dartmouth (see Barker VI). Rebecca, second daughter, became the second wife of William Barker.

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### **BRIERLY, John T.,**

**Man of Affairs.**

The surname Brierly is derived from the name of a town in Yorkshire, England, and is of ancient origin. The original coat-of-arms of the Brierly family gives evidence by its simplicity and general use in Great Britain of the antiquity of the family as well as of the armorial. It is described: Argent a cross crosslet gules (and in some families the same armorial with a cross sable instead of gules). The only other Brierly coat-of-arms mentioned by Burke is that of a London family, granted in 1625 and described: Argent a cross potent gules in the dexter corner. Crest: A cross potent fitchée gules between two wings argent.

(I) James Brierly, one of the first of the family at Millbury, Massachusetts, was born in England, August 3, 1791, and died in Millbury, Massachusetts, February 3, 1852. He married Elizabeth Henthorn, born in England, June 11, 1792, died in Millbury, September 25, 1868. Children: John, Thomas, James, mentioned below; Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah.

(II) James (2) Brierly, son of James (1) Brierly, was born in Crompton, Lancashire, England, June 5, 1819, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 9, 1896. He was a cotton manufacturer at Millbury. He married, January 12, 1840, Hannah Barrett, who died in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 22, 1899. Chil-

dren: Mary, died in infancy; Sarah, died in infancy; James B., died in infancy; Charles E., born July 9, 1846; James B., born September 6, 1848, died July 27, 1850; Joseph F., born July 31, 1850, died January 18, 1894; Daniel B., born June 27, 1852, died September 27, 1853; John T., mentioned below; Elizabeth A., born March 21, 1856; Ella J., born April 16, 1858; James B., born May 25, 1860, died June 3, 1880; Mary Estella, born May 7, 1862.

(III) John T. Brierly, son of James (2) Brierly, was born at Millbury, Massachusetts, April 21, 1854. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town. After graduating from the Millbury High School he became associated with his father in cotton manufacturing and learned the business. The dust in the cotton mill proved injurious to his health, however, and he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the woolen mill of Ashworth & Jones at Valley Falls in Worcester, near the Leicester line. He took advantage of the opportunity to master the business in detail, beginning with the sorting of wool and working in every department. He left this position to become superintendent of the Brick City Mill in Cherry Valley, owned by Edward D. Thayer. Two years later Sumner Pratt & Company of Worcester offered him an opportunity, which he accepted, and in the course of time Mr. Brierly became the sole owner of the business. The concern is the oldest mill supply house in New England. It was founded in 1847 by Sumner Pratt, who was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, September 30, 1809, and who came to Worcester in 1843, moving the machinery from Woonsocket to a mill in New Worcester, and manufacturing there cotton thread. In 1845 he sold his mill to Albert Curtis and soon afterward engaged in



*J. T. Pringle*





selling cotton and woolen machinery and mill supplies. In 1847 he opened a store at No. 22 Front street and the business was gradually extended to reach manufacturers in distant parts of the country. William H. Crawford, who afterward became head of the firm, entered the employ of Mr. Pratt in 1860 and was admitted to partnership in 1870, when Frederick S. Pratt and Edward Pratt also became partners under the firm name of Sumner Pratt & Company. Mr. Pratt died January 6, 1887, having retired from business a few years earlier. The firm of Sumner Pratt & Company became Crawford & Company in 1898, Mr. Brierly being the junior partner. Crawford & Company had spacious stores at No. 17 Mechanic street until March 17, 1905, when the building was partly destroyed by fire and was sold to Poli for theatre purposes. In May, 1905, the business was resumed at Nos. 663-665 Main street, the present location. In October, 1909, William H. Crawford, the senior partner retired, and Mr. Brierly became sole owner. In January, 1910, the Lombard Machine Company was consolidated with Mr. Brierly under the name of the Brierly-Lombard Company. Subsequently, however, the manufacturing business was sold and the present Brierly-Lombard Company remains as formerly in the mill supply business. Mr. Brierly is president, treasurer and general manager, and the other directors are M. A. Young, of Spencer, and Ralph K. Hyde, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mr. Brierly is president of the Whitaker Reed Company. This concern was formerly a firm in which Mr. Brierly and Charles A. Geer were partners. The business was established in 1869 by John Whitaker, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 5, 1839, and carried on the manufacture of loom reeds to the time of his death, March 3, 1897. The Whit-

aker reeds are adapted to all kinds of looms. The shop was originally at No. 184 Front street, and John McIntosh, who bought the business of the Whitaker estate, continued it there. In 1900 Mr. Brierly became the owner, taking in his brother-in-law, C. A. Geer; its present location is No. 84 Austin street. The business was incorporated in 1906. In 1911 Clarence H. Streeter became treasurer and manager, and Mr. Geer retired. The standing of the concern is indicated in a paragraph in a recent catalogue, viz: "We have now on our books the names of those who did business with the old firm, thirty and more years ago—and it is with just pride that we can refer to them regarding the excellence of our work." Mr. Brierly has been a director of the Worcester Collateral Loan Association since it was organized, representing the Commonwealth by appointment of the Governor. He is a member of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Mechanics Association, and the Worcester Publicity Association. He is a Congregationalist in religion and since 1900 has been a member of the Holden Congregational Church. He was formerly active in the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Worcester. Since 1900 he has made his home in Holden. He is a past grand of Anchoria Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of its charter members, and a member of Regulus Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Worcester.

Mr. Brierly married Julia E. Pierce, born September 6, 1853, daughter of Andreas W. and Mary A. (Putnam) Pierce (see Putnam XXIV). Children, born in Worcester: 1. Ethel Elizabeth, born September 19, 1876; married, July 2, 1901, George Willis Field, formerly of Worcester, now a lawyer with offices at No. 120 Broadway, New York City; chil-

dren: Irving Brierly Field, George Willis Field, Jr., Ethel Elizabeth Field. 2. Mary Putnam, born June 26, 1878; married, November 23, 1898, Eugene A. Copeland, graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, now assistant manager of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company, Worcester; children: Sidney Eugene Copeland, Ruth Mary Copeland, Emily A. Copeland, Marion Brierly Copeland, Gordon Brierly Copeland. 3. Edith Maude, born June 22, 1886; married, April 27, 1911, William Howe Warren, son of Henry W. Warren, of Holden, and junior partner in J. F. & W. H. Warren Company, manufacturers of leather belting, Worcester; child, Barbara Warren, born March 19, 1914. 4. Helen Marion, born November 19, 1888; married, October 18, 1910, William J. Jamieson, superintendent of the department store of Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester; child, Dorothea Woodbury Jamieson.

(The Putnam Line).

Putnam is an ancient English surname, derived from the place name, Puttenham, a town mentioned as early as 1086 in the Domesday Book, a part of the great fief known as the Honor of Leicester. The parish of Puttenham is situated in Hertfordshire, near Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The coat-of-arms, to which all of the American Putnams have a right, is described: Sable between eight crosses crosslet fitchée (or crusily fitchée) argent, a stork of the last, beaked and legged gules. Crest: A wolf's head gules.

(I) Simon de Puttenham, the first of the name of whom there is definite record, was probably the lineal descendant of Roger who held the Manor of Puttenham under the Bishop of Baioux in 1199.

(II) Ralph de Puttenham, doubtless son of Simon de Puttenham, was living in 1217 and held a knight's fee in Putten-

ham. About this time surnames were just coming into general use in England.

(III) Richard de Puttenham, believed to be son of Ralph de Puttenham, lived at Puttenham in 1273.

(IV) John de Puttenham, son of Richard de Puttenham, lived in 1291 in the Manor of Puttenham.

(V) Thomas Puttenham, son of John de Puttenham, lived in the reign of Edward I., is said to have married Helen, daughter of John Spigornell, and had sons Roger and Henry.

(VI) Roger Puttenham, son of Thomas Puttenham, was of age before 1315, and was sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1322; married Alina ———.

(VII) Henry Puttenham, son of Roger Puttenham, was living 1300 to 1360.

(VIII) Sir Roger (2) Puttenham, believed to be son of Henry Puttenham, was born about 1320, and died about 1380.

(IX) William Puttenham, believed to be son of Sir Roger (2) Puttenham, was of Puttenham; married Margaret Warbleton, daughter of John Warbleton. Children: Henry, Robert, William.

(X) Henry (2) Puttenham, son of William Puttenham, was more than sixty years old in 1468, and died in 1473. He inherited the estates of his father. He married Elizabeth, widow of Geoffrey Goodluck, and her will, dated December 25, 1485, expressed a desire to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin in All Saints of Istelworth.

(XI) William (2) Puttenham, son of Henry (2) Puttenham, born about 1430, died in 1492. He married Anne, daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden, County Bucks. His will dated July 10, 1492, was proved at Lambeth, July 23, 1492. He directed that his body be buried before the image of the blessed Virgin Mary in the chapel within the Church of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary in Lon-

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don. Children: Sir George, knight and heir; Edmund; Nicholas, mentioned below; Frideswide; Elizabeth; Alionore, married Richard Pigott; Brigide; Agnes.

(XII) Nicholas Puttenham, son of William (2) Puttenham, lived at Putnam Place in Penne. This estate came into the family in 1316. Putnam Place is now a farm house and a railway station perpetuates the name of the locality. The will of Nicholas Puttenham was dated 1526. Children: John, of Penne; Henry, mentioned below.

(XIII) Henry (3) Putnam, son of Nicholas Puttenham, was living in 1526, probably at Eiddlesborough. Children: Richard, mentioned below; John, of Slapton; Thomas, of Eiddlesborough.

(XIV) Richard (2) Putnam, son of Henry (3) Putnam, lived at Eiddlesborough and Woughton. His will, dated December 12, 1566, and proved February 26 following, directs that his body be buried in the churchyard at Woughton. Children: John, mentioned below; Harry, of Woughton; Joan.

(XV) John (2) Putnam, son of Richard (2) Putnam, was of Rowsham in Wingrave, where he was buried October 2, 1573. His wife Margaret was buried January 27, 1568. Children: Nicholas, mentioned below; Richard, died 1576; Thomas, died 1576; Margaret, married Godfrey Johnson.

(XVI) Nicholas (2) Putnam, son of John (2) Putnam, was born about 1540, and lived in Wingrave until about 1585 when he removed to Stewkeley. He inherited property from father and brothers. His will, dated January 1, 1597, was proved September 27, 1598. He married at Wingrave, January 30, 1577, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goodspeed. She was baptized at Wingrave, August 16, 1556, and was buried at Aston Abbots, January 8, 1618-19. She mar-

ried (second) December 8, 1614. William Huxley. Children, baptized at Wingrave: Anne, October 22, 1578; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, February 11, 1581; Thomas, September 20, 1584; Richard, living in 1597.

(XVII) John (3) Putnam, son of Nicholas (2) Putnam, was baptized at Wingrave, County Bucks, England, January 17, 1579. He was the American immigrant. He inherited the estates at Aston Abbots and lived probably at Stewkeley until his father died, when he took possession of the estates at Aston Abbots, where he lived until he went to New England. He was called a husbandman in papers dated 1614. In 1611 or 1612 he married Priscilla Deacon. He was an early settler of Salem, Massachusetts, and, according to family tradition, came there in 1634, but the first record of him is that of the admission to the church of his wife, March 21, 1640-41. In the same year he received a grant of land. He was admitted to the church, April 4, 1647. He was a farmer, a man of good education and well-to-do for the times. He died in Salem Village, now Danvers, December 30, 1662. Children: Elizabeth, baptized in England, December 20, 1612; Thomas, mentioned below; John, baptized July 24, 1617, died young; Nathaniel, baptized October 11, 1619; Sarah, baptized May 7, 1622-23; Phebe, baptized July 28, 1624; John, baptized May 27, 1627.

(XVIII) Lieutenant Thomas (2) Putnam, son of John (3) Putnam, was baptized at Aston Abbots, England, March 7, 1614-15, and died at Salem Village, May 5, 1686. He was an inhabitant of Lynn in 1640; freeman, 1642; selectman, 1643; admitted to the Salem Church, April 13, 1643. In 1640 he was granted fifty acres of upland and five of meadow. In 1645 he was appointed by the General Court to

hear small causes and reappointed in 1648. He was chosen grand juror in Salem, November 11, 1648, and constable, December 10, 1655. He was the first parish clerk in Salem Village and held various other minor offices in town and church. In 1663 he was made lieutenant of the troop of horse. In 1672 he was chairman of the committee appointed to administer the affairs of the new parish of Danvers Village and in 1680 he was elected deacon. His name heads the list of first taxpayers in Salem Village. He inherited a double portion of his father's estate and from his second wife considerable property in Jamaica and the Barbadoes. His dwelling house is still standing on Hathorne's Hill and is known as the General Israel Putnam house. He died at Salem Village, May 5, 1686. He married (first) at Lynn, October 17, 1643, Ann, daughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke. Her father was great-grandfather of President Edward Holyoke of Harvard College. She died September 1, 1665, and he married (second) at Salem, November 14, 1666, Mary Veren, widow of Nathaniel Veren. She died March 16 or 17, 1694-95. Children by first wife, born at Salem: Ann, August 25, 1645; Sarah, baptized July 23, 1648; Mary, born October 17, 1649; Thomas, March 12, 1652; Edward, mentioned below; Deliverance, September 30, 1659; Prudence, February 28, 1661. Child by second wife: Joseph, September 14, 1669, father of General Israel Putnam.

(XIX) Deacon Edward Putnam, son of Lieutenant Thomas (2) Putnam, was born July 4, 1654, at Salem Village, and died there March 10, 1747. He was admitted a freeman in 1690, and chosen deacon of the First Church of Danvers in the same year. Thirteen of his descendants have held the same office. His home was in what is now the town of Middle-

ton, but during his last years he lived near the church at Danvers. During the witchcraft delusion he belonged to a party that brought charges against many persons, but his action was never bitter or vehement. He merely testified as to what he had seen and heard and what seemed to him the probable truth. He was well educated and fond of books and writing. His account of the family written in 1738 is the basis of all later genealogies. He married, June 14, 1681, Mary Hale. His will was dated March 11, 1731, and proved April 11, 1748. Children: Edward, mentioned below; Holyoke, born September 29, 1683; Elisha, November 3, 1685; Joseph, November 1, 1687; Mary, August 14, 1689; Prudence, January 25, 1692; Nehemiah, December 20, 1693; Azra, April 29, 1696; Isaac, March 14, 1698; Abigail, baptized May 26, 1700. All were born at Salem Village.

(XX) Edward (2) Putnam, son of Deacon Edward (1) Putnam, was born at Danvers, April 29, 1682. He was a farmer in what is now Middleton. Children: Holyoke, born in 1705, settled in Sutton; Edward, mentioned below; Miles, born in 1725.

(XXI) Edward (3) Putnam, son of Edward (2) Putnam, was born in Danvers in 1711, and died in Sutton, Massachusetts, February 17, 1800. In 1737 with others of the family he settled in Sutton. His old homestead there was lately occupied by Peter Orrin Putnam, a direct descendant. He married Ruth Fuller, of Middleton. Children, born at Middleton and Salem: John, August 25, 1735; Stephen, April 20, 1739; Ruth, June 6, 1741; Archelaus, mentioned below; Phoebe, November 2, 1745; Sarah, March 12, 1747; Molly, baptized April 22, 1750; David, born July 19, 1752; Caleb, October 27, 1754; Peter, May 29, 1757; Lucy, June 2, 1760; Asa, April 30, 1763.

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(XXII) Captain Archelaus Putnam, son of Edward (3) Putnam, was born at Sutton, February 16, 1743, and died there January 14, 1809. He was a soldier in the Revolution, sergeant in Captain Jonathan Woodbury's company, Colonel Jacob Davis's regiment in Rhode Island in 1780. He also served in 1778 in Captain John Howard's company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment with the Northern Army. (See Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, Vol. XII, p. 858). He married, October 10, 1765, Sarah Putnam, of Sutton. Children, born in Sutton: Aaron, July 13, 1766; Archelaus, mentioned below; Sarah, December 26, 1770; Andrew, September 24, 1773; Ruth, March 22, 1776; Amy, October 7, 1779; Betsey, September 14, 1781.

(XXIII) Archelaus (2) Putnam, son of Captain Archelaus (1) Putnam, was born in Sutton, August 17, 1768, and died there February 9, 1854. He settled on the farm originally cleared by Elder Benjamin Marsh. It was purchased of Joshua and Warren Marsh, November 22, 1816. The history of Sutton says that Mr. Archelaus Putnam "was a man of wealth, kind feeling, gentlemanly deportment, rather above medium size and very active. He was a farmer. He belonged to a class than whom there is none more noble, was engaged in a business than which there is none more honorable." In 1823 he con-

veyed half his farm to his son, Tyler Putnam. Archelaus Putnam married, March 14, 1792, Phoebe Hicks. Children, born at Sutton: Silence, May 22, 1793; Tyler, mentioned below; Julia, May 20, 1798; Nancy, February 17, 1805.

(XXIV) Tyler Putnam, son of Archelaus (2) Putnam, was born at Sutton, November 8, 1795, and died there September 9, 1849. The Sutton history tells us that "he was a man of rather delicate health for several years before he died, yet he was very industrious and raised a large and very respectable family, all born on the homestead (the old Marsh place)." He inherited his father's farm and the house built in 1818. Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Marsh, born on this farm, was the first white child born in Sutton. Tyler Putnam married, November 23, 1820, Phoebe Woodbury. Children: Mary Ann, born November 17, 1821, married, September 19, 1844, Andreas W. Pierce, and among their children was Mrs. John T. Brierly (see Brierly III); Alvan W., born October 18, 1824; John E., November 10, 1826, married Nancy A. Merriam and removed to Big Lake, Minnesota; Julia L., September 3, 1828, died March 26, 1851; Emily Jane, December 9, 1830, married John B. Pratt, of Oxford; Henry Tyler, November 18, 1832, married Caroline P. Newton; Susan E., October 8, 1834, died April 6, 1836.



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## ERRATA AND ADDENDA

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Bowers, page 18, date 1630 should be 1632; page 19, Petabuma should be Petaluma; page 21, misfortunes should be litigations; same page, report should be reports; page 23, among his membership in societies should appear: Member of the Lynn Historical Society, member of the Sons of the American Revolution; at end of sketch among the Authorities should appear Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonial Records; Savage's General Directory; Histories of Cambridge, Chelmsford and Billerica, Massachusetts.

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