HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF GROTON,

INCLUDING PEPPERELL AND SHIRLEY,

FROM THE

FIRST GRANT OF GROTON PLANTATION IN 1655.

WITH APPENDICES,

CONTAINING

FAMILY REGISTERS, TOWN AND STATE OFFICERS, POPULATION, AND OTHER STATISTICS.

BY CALEB BUTLER.

"Pleraque eorum quæ referam parva forsitan et levia memoratu videri, non nescius sum."—*Tacitus.*

"Small things, in the beginning of natural or politic bodies, are as remarkable as greater, in bodies full grown."—*Gov. Dudley's Letter to Countess of Lincoln.*

BOSTON:
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN,
No 24 Congress Street
1848.

F74
B9

TO THE

DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRST SETTLERS

OF

OLD GROTON,

WHEREVER SCATTERED ABROAD,

AND TO THE

PRESENT INHABITANTS OF GROTON, PEPPERELL, AND SHIRLEY,

THE

FOLLOWING COMPILATIONS AND REMINISCENCES

ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,

C. BUTLER.

PREFACE.

CHRONICLES of events and occurrences which happened to the inhabitants of those towns in New England which began to be settled during the first half century after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, have become almost universal. The reminiscences furnished by these local histories are interesting to the present generation on several accounts. They afford us the means of comparing the hardships, trials and privations endured by our progenitors, with the ease, comforts and abundance enjoyed by us; a comparison, which may well reconcile us to the trifling inconveniences and molestations we too often permit to make us discontented. A kind of melancholy pleasure is afforded by contemplating the courage with which they met, the fortitude with which they sustained, and the patience with which they endured the dangers, difficulties and destitutions to which they were constantly exposed. They will also furnish the future historian with materials for a more general, comprehensive and philosophical narrative.

Groton, it is thought, affords as many incidents worthy of record, as almost any town in New

England settled as late as 1655. It had its full proportion of suffering with Swanzey, Brookfield, Deerfield, Hadley, Lancaster, Medfield, Sudbury, &c., in the Indian wars of 1675 and 1676, and of 1694. Its efforts and exertions also in the war of the Revolution, and the part taken by some of its inhabitants in the insurrection of 1787, deserve to be remembered; the former for praise and imitation, the latter for caution and avoidance.

In its topographical character, the fertility and productions of its soil, its eligible situation, and its literary and other advantages, it bears a favorable comparison with any other town equally remote from navigation and from the metropolis. The characters of some of its first settlers and succeeding inhabitants are not without interest, both for instruction and amusement. Unfortunately, however, the time for successfully collecting, digesting, and recording the incidents of by-gone times, necessary to a complete history, has been too long deferred. Many transactions and occurrences committed only to frail and erring memory, are either wholly lost, or are so faded and shadowed, that their beauty and correctness cannot be depended on; and others, though placed upon record at the time they happened, have been corrupted by "moth and rust."

As the habits, modes of living, opinions ecclesiastical or political, individual characters, and in fine the whole history of any people, can be better learned from their own sayings, acts, and writings, than from description, the following pages are rather

a compilation of facts and documents, copies of public records, and other printed or written testimonials, than a regular history of the towns to which they relate. One main object of the author in taking copies, in preference to reciting in his own language, is to preserve the principal matters contained in three or four volumes of the oldest records of Groton, in the language and style of the clerks who penned them, from being entirely lost. They are already, by age and being often handled, much defaced and worn, and unless now or very soon copied, they will be illegible. The family registers of marriages, births and deaths, in the Appendices, will save much time and trouble in searching the originals, and preserve the records from total destruction for a longer time to come.

The reader is apprised that the orthography of the original has been made to conform to modern usage, but the words, with all their improprieties, bad construction and false grammar, have not been altered. It is thought that exact copies, *verbatim et literatim*, would disgust, rather than instruct or amuse.

In copies from the old records, dates are uniformly set down as they are found, except an error of the clerk has been rendered certain. Some improprieties will be found, especially in the Appendix, such as Nov. 31, Feb. 29, when not bissextile, children of the same parents born apparently within six months of each other; but these are few. In dates previous to 1752, there is liability to err by not noticing the difference between old and new style; and from

January 1, to March 25, by a difference in commencing the year. That the reader may guard against errors in these dates, and understand how to compute and reduce any date to our present reckoning of time, as brief an account of style, and its change from old to new, and of the difference in time of commencing the year, as the nature of the subject will permit, is here given.

A *tropical year* is a natural division of time, being that in which the sun apparently moves from a tropic or equinox around the heavens to the same point again. A *civil year* consists of a certain number of days, classed into weeks and months. If the tropical year consisted of an exact number of days, that is, if the sun returned to the tropic at precisely the same time in the day in which it left, the tropical and civil year might and would be forever the same, and the seasons would remain unmoved and fixed to the same months and days. But this is not the case. The civil year must of necessity consist of a certain number of days; but the tropical year is found to consist of about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 50 seconds. To fix a calendar, by which the two years should coincide as nearly as possible, (exactness being impossible,) has been a desideratum with astronomers, mathematicians, and sovereigns. The numerous abortive attempts made by different nations need not be mentioned. Julius Cæsar, with the aid of Sosigenes, a famous mathematician of his time, was the first to adopt a method nearly correct. Finding that the tropical year consists of about 365 days and 6 hours, he fixed the common year of his

calendar at 365 days; and as the fractional part of the day, 6 hours, would in four years amount to just one day, he made every fourth year to consist of 366 days, by counting the sixth of the calends of March (Feb. 24) twice, hence called *Bissextile*, or vulgarly *Leap-year*. Had 365 days, 6 hours, been exactly the amount of the tropical year, the desideratum would have been attained, and the seasons have remained fixed to the same days. As it is, it was the best arrangement of the calendar which hitherto had been made; no error therein was discovered for several centuries. It is still retained by the Russians. This is called the *Julian*, or *Old Style*, which commenced 46 years before the Christian era, the sun being in the vernal equinox that year on the 25th of March. The names of the months in Cæsar's calendar were the same as in ours, and his year began as ours, January 1.

At length it was discovered, that the assumed year of 365 days, 6 hours, exceeded the true tropical year by 11 minutes and 10 or 15 seconds, and that thereby the vernal equinox was receding from the 25th of March at the rate of that time annually, amounting to about one day in 130 years. Again ingenuity was applied to correct the calendar, and various propositions made for the purpose, which it is unnecessary to state. Pope Gregory XIII., finding that the feast days of the church were being deranged by the defect in the reckoning, undertook a reform of the Julian calendar. In the year 1583, having called to his aid the most eminent astronomers and mathematicians of the age, and they find-

ing that the vernal equinox, which happened on the 21st of March in the year 325, when the famous council of Nice was held, had receded to the 11th of March, he ordered ten days to be left out of the month of October in the year 1583, by counting the fifth day the fifteenth. This of course brought the equinox of the next succeeding year to the 21st of March, where it was in the year of the Nicene council, when Easter and other church festivals were arranged. To prevent the recurrence of the recession of the equinoxes in future, Gregory ordered, that three bissextile years in every four hundred thereafter, should be reduced to common years, viz. 1700, 1800, and 1900, in the then next four centuries, being a deduction at the rate of one day to about 130 years, the deficiency above stated. And by this arrangement, though not perfectly exact, the civil and tropical years will not vary to the amount of a day for 5,000 years to come. This is called the *Gregorian*, or *New Style*.

This reformed calendar was soon after adopted by all the Catholic countries of Europe; but the Protestants, from prejudice, or fear (as one of their clergy avowed) that "*the hand of Joab was in it*," retained the old style.

At length, however, prejudice and fear having ceased, or lost their power, the Parliament of Great Britain, in 1751, passed an act, adopting the new style, and ordering eleven days (the year 1700 having been reckoned a bissextile, and consequently making the difference one day more than at Gregory's reform,) in the month of September, 1752,

to be omitted, by calling the 3d day of that month the 14th. Hence it is evident that to any date made according to old style, between 1582 and 1700, (1600 being bissextile, according to both reckonings,) 10 days must be added to render it new style;* and since 1700, (that being a common year with Catholics, but bissextile with Protestants,) 11 days must be added.

The times at which to commence the year have been numerous, and have caused more errors, than the different calendars in other respects. The equinoxes, solstices, certain festivals, and other epochs, have at different times and by different nations been the commencement of the year. Two or three of these only need to be mentioned.

The Romans at one time had the year divided into ten months only, commencing with March, so that September, October, November and December had their numerical rank according to their Latin etymology. This year consisted of only 304 days, and the seasons consequently fast removed from their places. Two more months were therefore added, January at the beginning, said to be so called from two-faced Janus, one face looking back upon the old year, and the other forward to the new; and February at the close of the year, afterwards placed between January and March. The number of days in these two months, when added

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* The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth was on the 11th of December, 1620. Ten days only should be added to make it correspond with new style. By some inadvertence the 22d instead of the 21st has been celebrated as the anniversary of that event.

to the year of 304 days, did not make it equal to a tropical year, so that Julius Cæsar, when he established his calendar, was under the necessity of adding 90 days to the end of one year, hence called the *year of confusion*, in order to reduce the seasons to their proper places. The year then commenced January 1. This commencement of the year was not universally adopted. In England, the year at one time commenced at Christmas, at another at the Annunciation, March 25, and finally it was fixed by law in the reign of Henry VIII., at the Annunciation. Historians, however, adhered to the 1st of January, and thus came the distinction of *civil* or *legal* year, and *historical* year. Hence also originated the practice of double-dating between January 1, and March 25, thus: "Feb. 11, 1731–2," or "$173\frac{1}{2}$," the numerator of the fraction expressing the civil or legal year, and the denominator the historical. This method, if strictly observed, would have plainly indicated the true time; but in many instances we find but a single date, and then we are in doubt, unless we can compare with some other date known to have been in the same year. In general it is supposed, that a single date between Jan. 1, and March 25, previous to 1752, indicates the legal year; but it is by no means certain.

Another method of dating used by our Puritan ancestors occasions no little perplexity. The heathenish names given to the months, and to the days of the week, were an offence to them; so instead of them they used the ordinals, 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., both for months and days. Thus 10 d. 6 m. 1667, de-

noted August 10, 1667, as they commenced the year with March 1. In this, however, it is not certain that every clerk was uniform. Some, it is thought, called January the first month, for there are instances of a double date in the year, when in the first or second month.

These inconveniences and uncertainties were all remedied by the act of Parliament, by which the style was reformed. By that statute the *legal* was made to conform to the *historical* year, and to the common usage of the other nations of Europe, as well as to that of their own people, whose almanacs had long before, perhaps always, commenced the year with January 1.

It is much to be regretted, that when these reformations were made by authority, the commencement of the year had not been fixed at the vernal equinox, and a disposition made of the days of the months a little different from our present calendar; but a change would now be attended with very serious inconvenience, and perhaps insurmountable difficulty.

The compiler will not further extend these prefatory remarks, already perhaps too prolix for propriety, by naming all, who have aided, assisted and encouraged him in the progress of his labor. They are one and all entitled to his sincere thanks and warmest gratitude for their courtesy, assistance and encouragement; and they will please to accept the expression of them in this general form.

It has not been thought expedient to encumber the margins with authorities for the assertions in

the text, which are not copies. Due care and caution have been taken to insert nothing for which there is not good evidence of its truth. What is stated as tradition, will be appreciated as such; and copies of records, which compose so great a proportion of the volume, cannot with propriety be contradicted.

That the following pages may afford some gratification to the antiquarian and genealogist, and not be wholly destitute of interest, instruction, and amusement to the general reader, is the hope and desire of the compiler.

C. BUTLER.

GROTON, JANUARY, 1848.

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HISTORY OF GROTON.

CHAPTER I.

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When North America was discovered by Europeans, discovery, and possession taken, were deemed to give a sufficient title to the Sovereigns by whose subjects the first discovery and entry were made, of all lands, countries and territories so discovered and entered upon. The coasts of New England having thus become the property of King James the First of England, by the discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot, Bartholomew Gosnold, and other navigators, he, in the eighteenth year of his reign, claiming the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, granted to "The Council of Plymouth in the County of Devon for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America," "all that part of America lying and being in breadth from forty degrees to forty-eight degrees of north latitude, and in length of and within all the breadth aforesaid throughout the main land from sea to sea." "To be holden of him,

his heirs and successors, as of his manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent,[1] in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by knights' service," the grantees "yielding and paying therefor the fifth part of the ore of gold and silver, which should happen to be found in any of the said lands." The Council of Plymouth by their deed indented, under their common seal, dated March 19th, in the third year of the reign of King Charles I., granted, bargained, sold, &c., to Sir Henry Roswell and five others, "all that part of New England in America which lies and extends between a great river there, commonly called Monomack, alias Merrimack, and a certain other river there called Charles, being in the bottom of a certain bay there, commonly called Massachusetts," and also all the lands being within the space of three English miles on the south of Charles river and Massachusetts bay, and within the same space on the north of the river Monomack or Merrimack, and of all parts of said rivers and bay, and from the Atlantic sea or ocean on the east, to the Pacific sea or ocean on the west. Upon the petition of said Henry Roswell and others, his associates, King Charles I., on the fourth day of March, in the fourth year of his reign, by letters patent confirmed the lands so conveyed to them by the Plymouth Company, to the said Henry Roswell and five others, and their associates, twenty in number, to have and to hold to them, &c., by the same tenure, and incorporated them by the name of "The Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

Holding under these grants, and by these titles, the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay made grants of lands to companies and individuals, for towns and plantations, usually annexing certain conditions to their

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[1] A tenure called *gavelkind*, in which the lands descend to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, and not to the oldest son alone, the more common tenure in England.

grants; such as that a certain number of settlers or families should within a stated time build and settle upon the same; or that the gospel should be regularly preached, or a church gathered upon the granted premises. In this manner towns were constituted in Massachusetts, without any more formal act of incorporation. There were forty-four towns[2] thus established within the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies before the year 1655.

The original petition for the plantation or town of Groton, is not found, or any record of it; but the following copies of records and documents in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, show the names of some of the petitioners, and the purport of their petition.

"At a General Court held at Boston the 23d of the 5th mo., 1655.

"There being a petition preferred by Mr. Dean Winthrop, Mr. Thomas Hinckley and divers others for a plantation upon the river that runs from Nashua[3] into Merrimack, called Petapawag, and another from some of the inhabitants of Concord for a plantation in the same place, to both of which the Court returned this answer, That the Court thinks meet to grant the petitioners eight miles square in the place desired, to make a plantation, which henceforth shall be called *Groaten*,[4] formerly known by the name of Petapawag, and that Mr. Danforth of Cambridge, with such others as he shall associate to himself, shall and

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[2] These towns were Boston, Salem, Ipswich, Newbury, Lynn, Gloucester, Rowley, Salisbury, Wenham, Manchester, Haverhill, Andover, Marblehead, Topsfield, Charlestown, Watertown, Medford or Mystic, Cambridge or Newton, Concord, Sudbury, Woburn, Reading, Malden, Dorchester, Roxbury, Weymouth, Dedham, Braintree, Medfield, Plymouth, Hingham, Scituate, Duxbury, Marshfield, Hull, Taunton, Rehoboth, Barnstable, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Eastham, Lancaster, Springfield, Northampton.

[3] Lancaster.

[4] This name was undoubtedly given to the plantation by Dean Winthrop, the first named petitioner, a son of Governor Winthrop, who came from Groton, Suffolk county, in England.

hereby is desired to lay it out with all convenient speed, that so no encouragement may be wanting to the petitioners for the speedy procuring of a godly Minister amongst them, provided that none shall enjoy any right or portion of that land by gift, from the Selectmen of that place, but such as shall build houses on their lots so given them within eighteen months from the time of said town's laying out, or town's grant to such persons, and for the present Mr. Dean Winthrop, Mr. John Tinker, Mr. Thomas Hinckley, Dolor Davis, William Martin, Matthew Harrington, John Witt and Timothy Cooper are appointed the Selectmen for the said town of Groton for two years from the time it is laid out, to lay out and dispose of particular lots, not exceeding twenty acres to each house lot, and to order the prudential affairs of the place, at the end of which time, other Selectmen shall be chosen and appointed in their rooms, the said Selectmen of Groton giving Mr. Danforth such satisfaction for his service and pains, as they and he shall agree." [5]

"Boston, 16th, 3 m. 1656.

"To the right worshipful the Governour, the worshipful Deputy Governour and Magistrates, with the worthy deputies of this honorable Court:

"The humble petition of certain the Inhabitants of Groton, humbly showeth,

"That your petitioners having obtained their request of a plantation from this honorable Court, they have made entrance thereupon and do resolve by the gracious assistance of the Lord to proceed in the same (though the greatest number of the petitioners for the grant decline the work) yet because of the remoteness of the place, consid-

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[5] Immediately succeeding this record is the following: "Timothy Cooper being indebted to the country ten pounds upon the forfeiture of a bond which he stood engaged in, for Mr. John Jarvis upon his petition to this Court, it is remitted to 20*s*."

ering how heavy and slow it is like to be carried on, and with what charge and difficulty it will be attended, your petitioners' humble requests are,

"1. That they be not nominated or included in the Country taxes, until the full end of three years from these presents, in which time they account their expense will be great, to building a house, procuring and maintaining a minister, &c. with all other necessary town charges, (they being but few at present left to carry on the whole work,) and at the end of the term shall be ready by God's help to yield their rates according to their number and ability and what shall be assessed upon them.

"2. That they may have liberty to make choice of other than Mr. Danforth for the laying out of their town bounds; because of his desire to be excused, by reason of his urgent occasions otherwise, and that they be not steadily tied to a square form in their line of laying out.

"So shall your petitioners be encouraged in this great work, and shall as duty binds, pray for your happiness, and thankful rest,

Your humble servants,

DEAN WINTHROP,
DOLOR DAVIS,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
JOHN TINKER,
RICHARD SMITH,
ROBERT BLOOD,
JOHN LAKIN,
AMOS RICHENSON."

The following is a copy of the answer to the above petition.

"At a Great and General Court held at Boston the 14th day of May, 1656.

"In answer to the petition of the Inhabitants of Groton,

it is ordered, that the said town of Groton be freed from rates for three years from the time of their grant, as is desired.

"2. That they may employ any other known artist in the room of Mr. Danforth, as need shall be.

"3. That the form of the town may a little vary from a due square, according to the direction of the Committee."

After the grant of the township, and before any considerable number of settlements were made in it, there seems to have been some improper management by the proprietors, or grantees, which hindered and delayed its settlement, as appears by the following petition of John Tinker, one of the grantees, and the proceedings of the General Court thereon.

"To the Hon. General Court assembled at Boston, The humble petition of John Tinker humbly showeth,

"That with unfeigned respect to the good and welfare of Church and Commonwealth, your petitioner hath endeavored to answer the expectation and desires of this honourable Court and the whole Country, in erecting, settling, and carrying on the affairs of Groton, granted and intended by this honourable Court for a plantation, which notwithstanding, (all in vain,) continueth unpeopled, and so like to remain, unless by this honourable Court some wise and judicious committee be empowered to order and dispose of all points thereabout; after which no doubt it will grow and prosper, which it is the humble desire and request of your petitioner, that so it may be; and that your petitioner may be admitted and appointed faithfully to declare unto, and inform the said Committee, 1. what hath already been done; 2. what are the grounds and reasons, wherefore it remaineth at the stay it doth, being so much desired by so many and such considerable persons

as it is, and 3. what he considereth needful to the further confirming what is done according to right to every person and cause, and the settling such due order, as may encourage the carrying on of all things to a prosperous issue; unto which your petitioner shall readily address himself, as willing to submit to the good pleasure of this honourable Court, and such as are authorized by them, for such due satisfaction for all his care, time, costs, and pains in and about the said plantation, as shall be thought meet, and humbly begging the good favor of God to rest upon you, shall ever remain to this honourable Court and Country,

Your humble servant,

JOHN TINKER."

"The Committee having received this petition, do judge, 1st, that it will be very convenient, that a Committee of three, or more, meet persons be nominated and empowered to examine the particulars therein mentioned, and make return of what they find to the Court of" (Elections?)

"21. 8. '59."

"We, whose names are subscribed, being appointed and empowered by the General Court in Oct. 1659, for the examination of the proceedings about Groton plantation, and the entanglements, that have obstructed the planting thereof, we having taken pains to travel to the said place and examine the record of former proceedings in that place, as also the capacity of the place for the entertaining of a meet number of persons, that may carry on the affairs of a town, do apprehend (according to what information we have had) that the place will afford a comfortable accommodation for sixty families at least, that may subsist in a way of husbandry; and for such families as be there already planted, which are not above four or five,

we do not find, that their interest in such land as they claim is legal and just, nor yet consistent with the Court's ends in their grant of the said plantation. And for the further encouragement of such as now have a desire, and do present themselves as willing to plant themselves in that place, we crave leave humbly to present our poor apprehensions to this honored Court as followeth.

"That the old planters and their assigns, whose names are John Tinker, Richard Smith, William Martin, Richard Blood, Robert Blood, and John Lakin,[6] that they retain and keep as their propriety (of such lands as they now claim an interest in) each of them only ten acres of meadow, twenty acres for the houselot, ten acres of intervale, and ten acres of other upland, and that the same be set out by a committee, so as may not unequally prejudice, such as are, or may be their neighbors.

"2. That these lands and meadows be so divided as may accommodate at least sixty families; and for that end that the first division of lands be made in the following manner, viz. such as have one hundred and fifty pounds estate, to be allowed equally with the old planters above, and that none exceed; and that none have less than ten acres for their houselot and five acres of meadow, two and a half acres of intervale, and two and a half of other land for their planting in their first division; and that none be admitted to have grants of lots there, but on conditions following, viz. 1., That they go up with their families, within two years after their grants on penalty of

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[6] Of the grantees here and heretofore mentioned, the names only of William Martin, Richard Blood, and Robert Blood appear in any of the town records as inhabitants; whence it is inferred, that the others named never come to reside here. Dean Winthrop was son of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, and lived in Boston. John Tinker lived in Lancaster, and was town clerk there. Dolor Davis was of Cambridge, and died at Barnstable. Of Richard Smith and Amos Richenson nothing is known. Farmer names a Richard Smith of Sudbury, and Amos Richardson, a tailor in Boston, who were probably the persons above named.

forfeiting their grants again to the town, and so many twenty shillings, as they had acres granted them for their house lots, and that the like injunctions be put upon those above named as old planters. 2. That all town charges, both civil and ecclesiastical, be levied according to each man's grant in this first division of lands, for seven years next ensuing, excepting only such, whose stocks of cattle shall exceed one hundred and fifty pounds estate.

"3. That the power of admission of inhabitants and regulating the affairs of the said place, be referred to a Committee of meet persons, empowered by this Court thereto, until the plantation be in some good measure (at least) filled with inhabitants, and be enabled regularly and peaceably to carry on the same themselves.

"4. That this honored Court be pleased to grant them immunities of all common and ordinary country charges, not exceeding a single rate, or a rate and an half, per annum for three years next ensuing.

"5. That in granting of lots, children have their due consideration with estates, their parents giving security to defray their charges of the place, as is before provided.

THOMAS DANFORTH,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
EPHR'M CHILD."

"The Court approves of, and do confirm the return of the Committee, and do hereby further order and empower the aforesaid Committee for the ends abovementioned, until meet men shall be found amongst such as shall inhabit there, and be approved of by a County Court."

The above copies are from the records of the General Court under date of May 22, 1661. The records of the Town show that "meet men" were found amongst the inhabitants in December, 1662, when Deacon James Parker, John Lawrence, William Martin, Richard Blood and

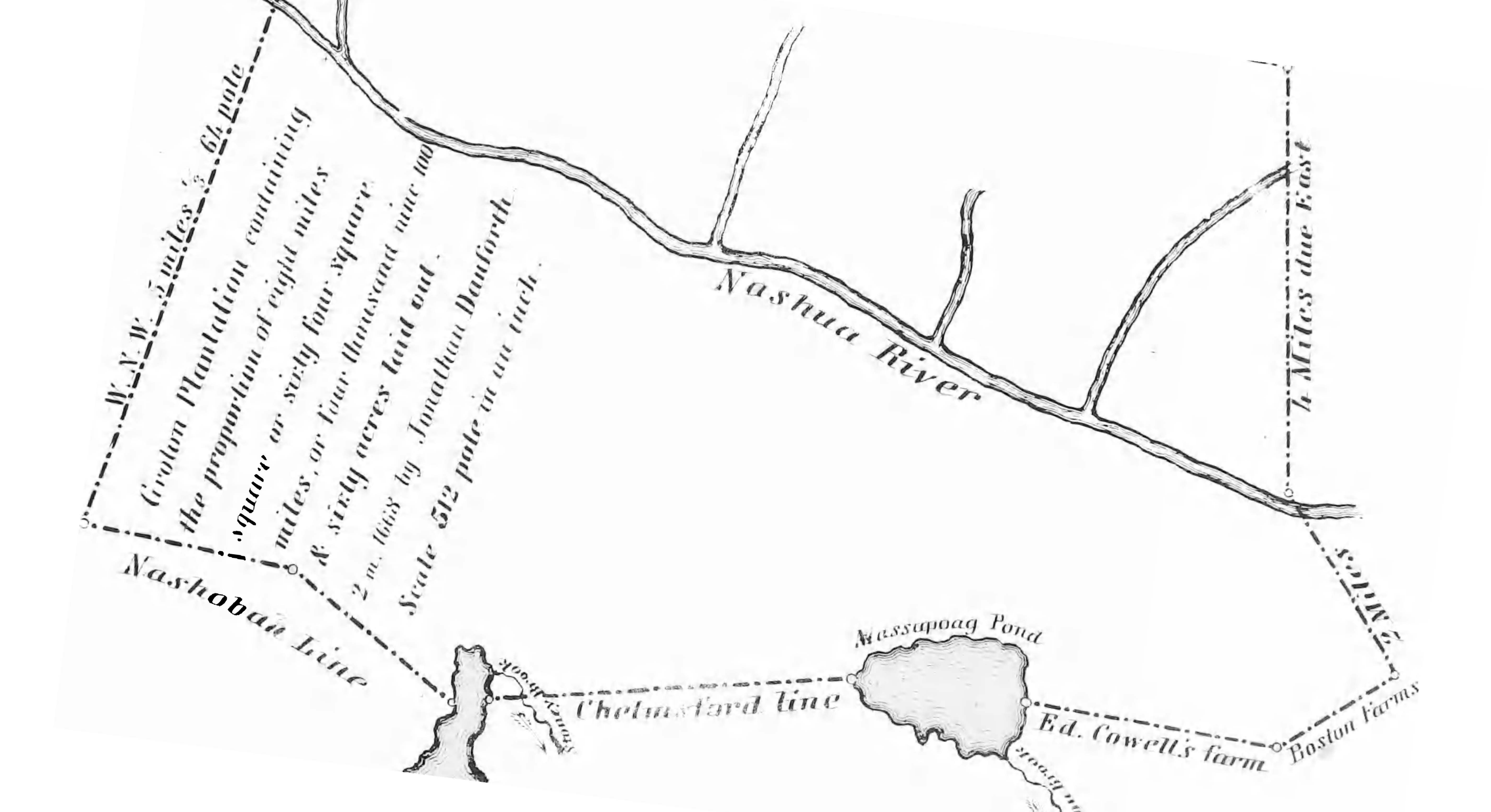
James Fiske were chosen Selectmen. The record is in the handwriting of Richard Sawtell, who was town clerk for several years.

It is impossible at this time to know precisely what were the proceedings of the grantees, and what were the "entanglements" which so obstructed and hindered the planting of Groton; but from the tenor of John Tinker's petition and the committee's report thereon, the plain inference is, that the Proprietors had included more lands in their lots than they were justly entitled to, or had proceeded unfairly and illegally in setting them out, and had not admitted others to come in upon equitable terms, by which conduct, they had forfeited their rights in the grant. The names of Richard Smith and others mentioned in the report do not appear in an enviable light. John Tinker alone seems to be the champion of justice and equity. There are certain hereditaments in law called *heir-looms*, which are said to descend with the land. If any one imagines at the present day, that he can discern the disposition of Richard Smith and others in any of the present proprietors of that soil, which was the cause of those hindrances and "entanglements," let him be assured, that some of the present freeholders of Groton inherit the spirit of good John Tinker.

It appears by the following document, that the survey of the town ordered in 1665, was not completed till the year 1668.

"Whereas the Plantation of Groton, containing by grant the proportion of eight miles square, was begun to be laid out by Ensign Noyes, and he dying before he had finished his work, it is now finished, whose limits and bounds are as followeth:

"It began on the east side of Nashua river, a little below Nissitissit hills, at the short turning of the river, bounded by a pine tree marked with G, and so running


W. N. W. 3 miles & 64 pole
Groton Plantation containing
the proportion of eight miles
square or sixty four square
miles, or four thousand nine hundred
& sixty acres laid out.
2 m. 1683 by Jonathan Danforth
Scale 512 pole in an inch.
Nashua River
4 Miles due East
Nashobah Line
Massapoag Pond
Cheln.sford line
Ed. Cowell's farm
Boston Farms

two miles in a direct line to Buck meadow, which pertains to Boston farms, and so is bounded by Boston farms, Billerica land and Edward Cowell's farm, until you come to Massapoag pond, which is full of small islands, from thence it is bounded by Chelmsford and Nashobah lines, until you come to the most southerly corner of this plantation; and from thence it runs west-northwest five miles and a half and sixty-four poles, which again reacheth to Nashua river; thence the former west-northwest line is continued one mile on the west side of the river; and then it runs one third of a point easterly of north-and by-east, nine miles and one quarter; from thence it runneth four miles due east, which closeth the work to the river again, to the first pine tree below the Nissitissit hills, where we began. It is bounded by the farms and plantations as aforesaid, and by the wilderness elsewhere; all which lines are run and very sufficiently bounded by marked trees and pillars of stones. The figure or manner of the lying of it is more fully demonstrated by this plot taken of the same."

"April, 1668, By Jonathan Danforth."

These boundary lines and plot referred to, include the whole of what is now Groton, nearly the whole of Pepperell and Shirley, large portions of Littleton and Dunstable, and smaller portions of Harvard, Westford, and Nashua, N. H.

If the aforementioned committee of the General Court included in their estimation of the capacity of the place for subsistence by husbandry those parts only, which had been planted by the Indians, and needed but little culture to render them productive, and the meadows, which then spontaneously produced fodder for cattle, their judgment may not have been very erroneous; but if they included the whole of the territory as surveyed, and made their estimation of its prospective capability of productiveness,

their foresight cannot be very highly appreciated. In the latter case their estimation was one family to each square mile, or six hundred and forty acres. There are now probably ten times the number of families estimated by the committee living upon the above described and bounded territory and subsisting principally by husbandry. Should our wisest and most intelligent men at this time undertake to predict what would be the productiveness, inhabitancy, or any other condition of Groton two centuries hence, they might judge as erroneously as did Thomas Danforth, Edward Johnson, and Ephraim Child, nearly two centuries ago.

After the distressing war, waged by the Indians under King Philip in the years 1675 and 1676 against the English settlements in New England, had been closed, the proprietors of Groton seem to have thought, that their title to the plantation from Kings James and Charles of England, through the Council of Plymouth and the General Court of Massachusetts, was not complete; and they thereupon undertook to strengthen it by grant from the aborigines. This would give them a title by ancient *possesssion*, their former titles being by right of *discovery*.

The following copies will show the proceedings of the inhabitants in this matter.

Instructions to a Committee, chosen 23*d of* 10*th month*, 1683.

"John Page, John Parish, Ensign Lawrence.

"As you are chosen a committee for and in behalf of the town, you are desired for to prove the right and title we have to our township by all the legal testimony, which can be procured, when the town is sent to by any authority; and if any Indians can prove a legal title to the remainder of our township, you have power to buy it at as easy a lay as you can, and make it as good as may be in behalf of

the town; and you shall have reasonable satisfaction for your pains.

"In the name of the Selectmen,

JONATHAN MORSE, Clerk."

At a town meeting 14th 11th mo. 1683–4 the above named committee presented their account of expenses in procuring a deed from certain Indians; but it is so defaced as not to be wholly legible. The town voted to put the deed on record, a copy of which follows:

"To all people, to whom these presents shall come, know ye, that we, John, Tom Dublitt and his wife, and their eldest son, Little James Fox, alias Gasumbitt, Mr. Jacob, alias Patatuck, all of Weymessett, and Thomas Waban of Natick, all of them Indians and inhabitants as aforesaid, and within the Massachusetts Colony in New England, for and in consideration of the full and just sum of twenty and eight pounds ten shillings to us well and truly paid and security given to them according to law by Corporal John Page, Ensign Nathaniel Lawrence, and John Parish, all of the town of Groton, which is to the full satisfaction and content of the aforesaid Indians, and thereof and every part thereof do acquit, release, and discharge the said John Page, Nathaniel Lawrence, and John Parish and their heirs and administrators forever, by these presents, have granted, bargained and sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do fully, freely, clearly, and absolutely, grant, bargain, and sell, alien, enfeof and confirm to the now inhabitants of the town of Groton, aforesaid, and to their heirs and associates forever, all and every part of that tract of land, which is called Groton plantation, according to the full extent of the bounds thereof, on both sides of the Nashua river, as it is granted to them by the Honorable General Court of the Massachusetts Colony. To have and to hold the above

said tract of land, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same appertaining, or in any way belonging, to them the said inhabitants of the town of Groton, and to their heirs and associates forever. And they the said Mr. John, Tom Dublitt and his wife, and their son, the eldest of them, Little James Fox, and Jacob Patatuck, and Thomas Waban, for themselves, their heirs and administrators, do covenant, promise and grant, to and with the aforesaid John Page, Nathaniel Lawrence, and John Parish (as trustees for and in the behalf of the whole inhabitants of the aforesaid town of Groton) and with their heirs and assigns forever, that they the said Mr. John, Tom Dublitt and his wife and their eldest son, Little James Fox, alias Gasumbitt, and Jacob Patatuck and Thomas Waban, and each of them are the true and proper owners of the above said tract of land, as to all manner of Indian title, that either is, or may be conceived to be. And that they have good right, full power, and lawful authority, the premises to grant, bargain and confirm to them the said inhabitants of Groton and to their heirs, associates, and assigns forever. And that they the said inhabitants of the town of Groton, their heirs, associates, and assigns forever, shall and may at all times, and from time to time forever hereafter quietly and peaceably have, hold, enjoy, and possess the said whole tract of land or plantation, with all the privileges, profits, and commodities of the same, without the lawful let, hindrance, eviction, expulsion, suit, molestation or denial of them the said Mr. John, Tom Dublitt and his wife, and their eldest son, Little James Fox, Jacob, alias Patatuck, and Thomas Waban, their heirs or executors, administrators or assigns of them or either of them, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, whether Indians or English, claiming or having any right, title, or interest therein or thereunto, by, from, or under, them or either of them, (as to Indian title of land,) or by any other lawful ways or means whatsoever.

"In witness whereof the said Mr. John, Indian, Tom Dublitt and his wife, and their eldest son, Little James Fox, Jacob, alias Patatuck, and Thomas Waban, have affixed their hands and seals hereunto this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and eighty three–four, and in the thirty and five year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King Charles the second.

Read, signed, and delivered in presence of us,

THOMAS HINCHMAN,
JOHN FISKE,
JONA. DANFORTH, Sen.
SAMUEL BROWN,
JAMES RUMBLY MARSH.

{ (Names, marks, and seals of the Grantors.)

"Pompequoosit, alias Mr. John, Thomas Reepamimp, alias Dublitt, and Sarah his wife, Gasumbitt, alias Little James Fox, and Patatuck, alias Jacob, Indians of Weymesset, and Thomas Waban of Natick, acknowledged the within written instrument to be their act and deed, January 11th, 1683–4, before

PETER BULKLEY, Assist."

At the last mentioned town meeting,

"Voted, That these public charges concerning the purchase of our Indian title shall be levied upon our first grants; and they shall pay, in whose hands they are found: that if any person do refuse to pay for the purchase of this Indian title of our township, their names are to be entered into the town book."

It appears by records of the payments of several proprietors for this purchase, that the proportion was eight shillings and four pence to a ten acre right.

Other persons besides the committee chosen by the town, appear to have obtained a title from Indians, for at a

town meeting June 8th, 1702, the town voted to give Robert Robbins three acres of meadow and ten acres of upland near his meadow; and to the heirs of Peleg Lawrence, deceased, three acres of meadow and ten acres of upland near the same, upon condition that they, Robert Robbins, and the heirs of Peleg Lawrence, "do deliver that Indian title, that they now have, to the town."

CHAPTER II.

Progress of the settlement—Division or partition of common lands—Separation of Proprietors and Inhabitants—Names of first Proprietors and their several proportions—Right of voting—Town records—New book of Proprietors' lots—Further division of common lands—Rights of the Prescott family.

After the acceptance of the report of the Committee appointed and sent by the General Court to investigate the affairs of Groton in the year 1661, the settlement appears to have proceeded prosperously. Town records are in existence dated June 23, 1662. This is probably the first record ever made of any proceedings of the town. Votes passed at this date, and Dec. 24th of the same year, in relation to building a meeting-house, and a house for the minister. Selectmen and other town officers were chosen and other town business was transacted. What the number of inhabitants was at this time, is not known, but by their being able to settle a minister and build a meeting-house, it may be inferred, that the number was considerable.[1]

The first settlers of Groton, or proprietors of the land, were tenants in common of the whole township, though not in equal shares or proportions. They ex-

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[1] As evidence that there were a considerable number of inhabitants, take the following records.

"A country rate for the year 1665, the total sum being £11 5s 6d."

"A county rate for the same year, the total sum being £1 15s 3d, both which rates, committed into the hands of John Page to gather, by order of the Selectmen."

pressed their several proportions by a certain number of "acre rights." One owned a "sixty acre right," another a "twenty acre right," another a "five acre right," &c. The whole township being equal to eight miles square, or 40,960 acres, and the whole number of "acre rights," only 755, a proprietor who owned a sixty acre right, would have been entitled upon partition, to about 3,242 acres, and one who possessed a one acre right only, to above 54 acres. In making the first division of lands, however, the proprietors were restricted to a small number of acres, as has been heretofore stated.

In the year 1713, the General Court passed "An Act directing how meetings of proprietors of lands lying in common may be called." No distinction was made until after the passing of this statute between the inhabitants and the proprietors of Groton. Their transactions and records were all considered as those of the town, and kept in one book. In 1717 the proprietors called a meeting according to the provision of the statute, and from that time separate records were kept.

At their first meeting, held March 4th, 1716–17, they chose a committee to find from the town book the names of all the original and ancient proprietors, and their proportional rights; and also the names and rights of all others, who claimed by descent, purchase, grants by the proprietors, &c.

This committee reported the names and rights of the original proprietors, as follows:

Capt. James Parker,	50	acre right.	Wm. Longley, Sen.,	30	acre right.
William Martin,	20	"	John Longley,	10	"
Sargeant John Lakin,	20	"	Samuel Davis,	20	"
Lieut. Wm. Lakin,	20	"	Mat. Farnsworth, Sen.	20	"
Robert Blood,	20	"	Tho's Tarbell, Sen.	20	"
Richard Blood,	60	"	Richard Sawtell,	20	"
James Blood,	20	"	James Fiske,	20	
Joseph Blood,	10	"	John Lawrence,	20	"
Timothy Allen,	20	"	Richard Holden,	18	"
John Page,	20	"	Simon Stone,	18	

John Nutting,	17	acre right.	Joseph Morse,	5	acre right.
James Knap,	15	"	William Ellis,	5	"
John Clary,	15	"	Jonathan Sawtell,	5	"
Ralph Read,	15	"	Jonathan Crisp,	8	"
Elias Barron,	15	"	Joshua Whitney,	8	"
Joseph Parker,	20	"	Jacob Ong,	6	
John Morse,	12	"	Thomas Tarbell, Jr.	6	"
Nathaniel Lawrence,	10	"	Joseph Lawrence,	5	"
Daniel Pearce,	10	"	John Parish,	5	
William Green,	14	"	Joseph Gilson,	9	
Samuel Woods,	11	"	Thomas Williams,	5	"
Thomas Boyden,	7	"	Justinian Holden,	7	"
John Barron,	7	"	Zachariah Sawtell,	10	"
James Robinson,	7	"	Mr. Samuel Willard,	20	"
Benjamin Garfield,	10	"			
Christopher Hall,	10	"		755	

The committee at the same time reported a list of names of those, who claimed, and showed sufficient title to, the common lands, not original proprietors, with their several proportional interests therein. This list contains about sixty names, and their number of acre rights is four hundred and forty-five and a half. To this list the proprietors, by vote, added about twenty-five more, who produced satisfactory titles to two hundred and thirty-six acre rights. These claimants, for the most part, are said to have derived their titles by descent from their fathers, named in the first list, or by purchase of them. Jonas Prescott, however, is stated to have had a thirty acre right by a grant from the town.

The committee reported at the same time, that in voting, the proprietors should vote according to the number of acre rights they possessed, one vote to every acre right.

Among the earliest votes of the town are the following.

"At a general town meeting, December 24, 1662, it is agreed, that Richard Sawtell, being chosen to be the Town Clerk, shall have sixpence for recording and giving

a transcript for every twenty acres of land to the several proprietors.

"It is agreed, that all the lands that are, or shall hereafter be, granted, shall be recorded with these expressions following, viz. *To such a one, or such a one, ten or twenty acres, so and so bounded, be it esteemed more or less.*"

Records of lands had been accordingly made in the town book, which contained the proceedings of the town, laying out of highways, rates and orders of the Selectmen, &c. This practice being inconvenient, the town, at a general meeting, held 12th day of 10th month, 1682, chose a committee of five men, to give instructions to the Selectmen. Their instructions are on record. The 7th instruction is this. "The Selectmen are to take special care, that there be a town book, and a sufficient man chosen to record our lands as may stand according to law." In compliance with this instruction, John Morse, who was Town Clerk from 1669 to 1681 inclusive, copied the transcript of lands from the old book, in the winter of 1683–4, putting each proprietor's lots orderly together, and numbering them, first the uplands, then the meadows. The number of lots to each individual set out in this first division of land was very great. James Parker, who owned a fifty acre right, had no less than fifty lots of upland, and twenty-eight of meadow, set off to him in severalty. Those who had smaller proportions in the common lands, had a less number of lots; but in all cases the lots were numerous. All the meadows were divided into small lots, so as to give each proprietor a lot in several meadows. For what purpose this was so done is not known with certainty. Some have supposed the inhabitants went in companies to make their hay, the better to defend themselves from the Indians. At the close of the description of each proprietor's lands, thus copied into the

new book, there is a certificate, of which the following is a sample.

"Compared, approved, and confirmed, by the town's committee according to the order of the town.

"Attest, JOHN MORSE, Clerk."

"*Nov. 2d*, 1683."

This book is now in a state of tolerable preservation, nearly the whole being legible. After the copying from the old book was completed, other proprietors' names, and other setting out of lands, were inserted by the proprietors' clerks, till the volume was filled, then other books were used for the like purpose.

After the original proprietors, their grantees, heirs, or representatives, had had their house lots, meadows, intervals and uplands set out to them in severalty, and after considerable portions of land had been sold to purchasers for the purpose of raising money to build a meeting-house, and for other public purposes, much the greater quantity of land still remained common. The proprietors, therefore, proceeded to make further division thereof in proportion as each had title thereto.

At a meeting of the proprietors, held September 5, 1721, by adjournment from April 28, they voted, among other matters, "That there shall be, as soon as may be, two acres of upland or meadow, at the least, laid out to every person, who stands lawfully entitled to an acre right in the undivided lands in the town of Groton, and he who stands entitled to a five acre right, shall have laid out thereto ten acres of land or meadow, at least, out of the common and undivided land belonging to the proprietors in this town, and so proportionably for him, that has and stands entitled to a greater or lesser right or interest to said common lands; that is to say, one half of said proportion to be laid out on the east side, and the other half

on the west side of Lancaster river, so called, in this town, by the committee, or any two of them, or such as shall be chosen in their place hereafter; and the said committee are directed to lay out, where the land shall happen to be meaner, and not so valuable, so much more as to make it equal in value in the judgment of the committee to the best; and the lands so laid out shall be and remain to such person and his assigns forever, when recorded."

The committee of the proprietors, chosen for this purpose, proceeded in conformity to this vote to lay out and set off to all proprietors who applied, such quantities of lands, as their respective rights entitled them to. There is a close similarity in their returns. A copy of one, as a specimen, follows.

"Groton, March 23, 1721–2. Then we, the subscribers, laid out to a fifteen acre right, originally Ralph Read's, now claimed by Cornelius Whitney, fifty-five acres of land lying on the southeast side of pine meadow, the northwest corner being a great pine by his own meadow, bounded easterly to John Stone's meadow, the northeast corner an oak, the two southerly corners, pines; all marked for corners; what is above fifteen acres in quantity being added to make it equal in quality to fifteen acres of the best land in our judgment, allowance being made for a highway through the same, when needed. Said land being fully to satisfy said right in the new division of the common on the east side the river.

ZACHARIAH SAWTELL,
PHINEHAS PARKER,
NATHANIEL WOODS,
} Committee of the Proprietors of Groton."

"Which return or instrument above written being read at the meeting of the proprietors of Groton, September 21, 1724, accordingly was accepted, approved, and voted by the proprietors to be recorded in the proprietors' book of

records, and that the land and premises therein mentioned and contained, shall be and remain to the lawful owner of the right to which the same is said to be laid out, his heirs and assigns for ever, provided the same infringe no former legal proprietor's grant.

"Attest, JOHN LONGLEY, Proprietors' Clerk."

At a meeting of the proprietors, January 17, 1726–7, another division of common and undivided lands was voted in terms similar to the former vote, with a proviso that the excess of land to make it equivalent to the best, should not exceed six acres for one.

February 9, 1741, a third division of common lands was ordered, in which the apportionment was half an acre of the best land to a one acre right, or what should be equivalent to the best land, not exceeding four acres of the poorest land.

November 14, 1748, a fourth division was made, in which one quarter of an acre of the best land, or its equivalent, not exceeding three acres of the poorest land, was set to a one acre right.

The fifth and last division was voted February 4, 1760, in which one quarter of an acre of the best land was set to a one acre right, or an equivalent, not exceeding three acres of the poorest land, to an acre right.

It is not to be supposed, that the owners of all the rights received their just and legal proportions of the common lands, according to the several divisions ordered. The records show the contrary, especially so of the last division. Numerous complaints were made to the proprietors at different times, stating that some had received more than their shares; that others had not received enough; that the laying out by different committees interfered with each other, by reason of not knowing the boundaries; upon which committees were chosen to examine and correct mistakes; but it was impossible that

exact justice should be done to all. When a small right came by descent upon a large number of heirs, the fractions were so small, that they were not worth the trouble of looking after them; and after the lapse of a little time, it was difficult to trace out the true owners.

Jonas Prescott, Sen., was early possessed of a thirty-one acre right. Upon his decease, his son, the Hon. Benjamin Prescott, became the proprietor thereof, who made large additions thereto. Upon his death, his son, Col. James Prescott, became the owner, and added largely to them. He dying, his rights came into the possession of his son James, the late Judge of Probate, who, according to documents among the records of the proprietors, whose clerk he was for many years, became the owner of nearly three hundred acre rights, or more than one third of all the common lands.

Meetings of the proprietors continued to be held after the last division was voted in 1760, at which transcripts of lands laid out by the committee were accepted and recorded, at longer or shorter intervals, (one, of nine years, during the revolutionary war,) till 1829. The last tract of common land known to exist, was laid out to Bulkley Ames, Esq. Another meeting will probably never be holden.

The proprietors, after the revolutionary war, styled themselves the proprietors of Old Groton. Their records are by a law of the Commonwealth to be deposited in the Town Clerk's office.

CHAPTER III.

Condition of early Settlers—Preservation of Trees—Controversy with John Lawrence, Sen.—Origin of Gratuities—First, or "Old Mill"—Mill at Stony Brook, or Forge Village—Saw Mill—Andrew, the Indian—Decrees and Orders of Selectmen—Fences—Swine—Herding Cattle—Pound—Instructions to the Selectmen.

The following extracts[1] from the early records of the town, will assist in forming a notion of the condition, habits, customs and manners of the first settlers, as well as afford some entertainment to us, who live under such different circumstances, and are surrounded with such different objects.

"At a general town meeting, December 24, (1662,) it is agreed by the town, that the wood and timber that

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[1] These extracts, from 1662 to 1707, are taken from the first book of town records. This book has long since been divested of its cover, its leaves separated, worn and mutilated, so that the whole is not legible. From its having been the only book of records during the Indian wars, and having lost its cover and the leaves laid aside rolled together, it has acquired the name of the "Indian Roll."

It seems to have been lost for a time. When the writer first saw it, in the town clerk's office, it was rolled up, and upon the envelope was written,

"The Indian Roll,
Found at Dea. Lawrence's, Feb. 21, 1807."

Those parts of it containing the transcripts of land were copied, as has been stated in the text, by John Morse, in 1683, '84. The parts containing the laying out of highways, were, by vote of the town, passed May 1, 1723, collected into a report and recorded in the second book of town records. Such as is legible of the remaining parts, has been copied by the writer into a new book.

grows in the highway against any man's house lot, shall be his; provided, that he shall not, upon penalty of paying half a crown a tree, fall (fell) any tree upon the common, except it appeareth they have not amongst these trees such tree or trees as will suit their necessity; provided also, that when they shall fall (fell) they shall not [words torn off or illegible] to the prejudice of the town, or any one of the inhabitants, by hindering the passage of carts or horses, &c., upon the penalty of half a crown, if upon six days' warning they shall neglect (within the [words torn off or illegible] of warning) to clear the way for full and free passage."

"At a general town meeting, held 5 March, 1665–6, it was agreed and voted, that there should be trees marked for shade for the cattle in all common highways." At the same meeting it was agreed and voted, "that the mark should be a great T;" "that whoever shall fell or lop any such tree marked by the men appointed, shall pay for every tree fallen or lopped, [words illegible] shillings."

At a meeting of the Selectmen, December 25, 1669, among a number of orders and decrees passed by them, one was for the preservation of trees; making it penal to cut or leave trees incumbering the highways; but the record is so mutilated that it cannot be fairly copied.

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, January 13, 1673–4, it was then agreed upon, and by vote declared, that all such town highways regularly laid out and marked with the town mark, all the wood and timber upon these highways so marked, from half a foot and upward at stub, walnut trees and pine trees only excepted, shall be reserved for mending of the highways and other public works, and that no man shall fall any such tree or trees, upon the penalty of ten shillings a tree."

"At a general town meeting, December 21, 1674, granted to William Longley, Jr., that he shall have liberty to fell those trees, that stand by his farm, shading his

corn, to the sum of three or four, and that he will give the town as many trees for mending highway work."

It is somewhat strange, that so much care should have been taken at that time to preserve timber and trees. Had the country been an entire forest, as we might have supposed, encouragement for cutting trees and clearing land might rather have been given, than penalties imposed for felling and lopping.

In the year 1665, there was a dispute between the town and John Lawrence, Sen., and it was submitted to the determination of five men. The referees report and do "declare, that they do thus determine, that is to say, his proportion of land being first made good according to his grant, we [words illegible] the remainder to be the town's land according as it is now bounded." This decision became important in its consequences. It seems that Lawrence had enclosed common or town's land, and that the decision of the referees was against him. But, at a town meeting held 21st of 7th mo. 1665, "It was this day granted and by vote declared, that John Lawrence shall quietly possess and enjoy a parcel of land now in controversy, and already within his fence and adjoining his house lot, containing two acres, more or less, bounded, &c., and granted to him as a gratuity." "It is also granted that every inhabitant shall have the like privilege proportionably." And to make the matter more explicit, at a town meeting soon after, "It was this day agreed and voted, that in consideration of a gratuity formerly granted to every inhabitant, agreeable to John Lawrence, Sen. his grant the 21 of the 7 mo. '65, that every man shall have liberty to take up six acres to a twenty acre house lot, and in case it join to his house, every man shall take up proportionably thereunto, excepting such as have either the whole or any part thereof already; but if more remote, every inhabitant shall have liberty to take up two for one."

It may be inferred from these records, that Lawrence was dissatisfied with the determination of the referees, and appealed to the town. The town it seems forgave him the wrong and injury, upon condition that every inhabitant might do the like wrong and injury. These gratuities, sometimes called in succeeding records, "accommodations," gave names to a brook, and a highway, near which some of the gratuities were laid out, now called, by contraction, "'Tuity brook," and "'Tuity road."

About this time the inhabitants endeavored to procure the erection of a grist-mill. By a vote passed, they offered to Sergeant James Parker, John Page, James Knap and Thomas Tarbell, twenty acres of land where they might erect a mill; that the same should not be taxed for the term of twenty years; that no other person should build another mill, except upon his own land and for his own use only. A contract was accordingly made and recorded, by which the abovenamed individuals covenanted to build a corn-mill upon Sandy Brook, unless "a more meet place, in the judgment of the workmen, should appear," to have it ready to grind by the first of the eleventh month, 1666, to keep it in good repair for twenty years, and "to grind the town's corn sufficiently," taking common toll only. But by a vote of the town on the 6th of the fifth month, 1666, the covenanters were released from their obligation.

"At a general town meeting, held 8th, 3d month, 1667, the town having further agitation about a mill for the town, and understanding that Capt. Clark, of Boston, had manifested a willingness to build a mill for the town, it was agreed, and by vote declared, that there should be three men chosen to go to Mr. Clark, and power given unto them at the same meeting, to make a firm agreement with the said Capt. Clark, in the behalf of the town," &c. "and the men chosen by the town as their trustees are

Sergeant James Parker, Corporal James Knap, and Benjamin Crisp."

The town clerk was directed to certify to Capt. Clark, that the committee had full power to contract with him in the town's behalf for the building of a mill. But nothing further is found on record about Capt. Clark.

At a town meeting, of which the date is illegible, it "was agreed, and by vote declared, that the land and meadows, granted to John Prescott for to build the town a mill, namely, the five hundred acres of upland, and twenty acres of meadow, together with the mill, should be freed from all town's charges whatsoever, for the space of twenty years; and this was the vote of the major part of the town that was present at the meeting: these four men manifested dissent at that time,—Richard Blood, James Fiske, William Longley, and Timothy Allen."

A committee was then chosen to make the contract, who it is presumed performed the service, and a mill was accordingly built by John Prescott, who belonged to Lancaster, or by his son Jonas, who was afterwards a distinguished inhabitant of Groton. This mill was built in the southerly part of Groton, now the northerly part of Harvard. That School District and section of the town still retains the name of "Old Mill."

"At a town meeting, November 19, 1673, By agreement of the town, Jonas Prescott is to grind the town's corn for the town every second and every sixth day in every week."

After King Philip's war, and the resettlement of the town, Jonas Prescott built a mill at Stony brook, near its issue from Forge pond, now in Westford; and from an expression in the following vote, it may be inferred that the first mill at Harvard was not burned by the Indians, when they destroyed the greatest part of the town.

"June 15, 1680, on a training day, granted unto Jonas Prescott, that he should take up a piece of land at Stony

brook, in reference to the setting up of a mill there; and he is to take it up on the right hand of the Bay path adjoining to the pond. And he is not to come over the path; and he is to run from Chelmsford line to the line of Sergeant Knap, and so much as he takes up there, he is to lay down as much again at one of the ends of his land that lies where the mill now standeth, two acres for one at Stony brook; and he is to be at the charge of taking up and laying down."

"At a general town meeting at Groton, June 13, 1681: Then granted to Jonas Prescott liberty to set up his corn mill at Stony brook, on the side next Concord, in any place between the spring and the bridge, and to have liberty to make use of so much and no more of the water, as may sufficiently serve for the said mill; provided that what damage thereby may be to the town's highway, the said Jonas Prescott shall at his own charge constantly make good."

"An agreement made between Jonas Prescott and the town of Groton, that he, the said Prescott, have liberty to set up a saw mill at Stony brook, and to have the use of the stream, upon conditions as followeth: first, that he shall accommodate the town with merchantable boards at sixpence a hundred cheaper than they are sold at any other saw mills, and for town pay, and that the town shall be supplied before any other person; and he is to have this privilege, until there may appear something that may be of great advantage to the town, by town works or other ways: always provided, the saw mill do not hinder the corn mill."

Among other instructions given to the Selectmen in the year 1681, is the following,

"3d. That by reason of the complaint of several inhabitants, the Selectmen shall take special care, that Jonas Prescott do fulfil his agreement with the town."

Previous to the erection of Prescott's mills, an Indian

by the name of Andrew, sold his weir at Stony brook, as appears by the following record.

"The twenty shillings due to Andrew, the Indian, from the town for his *warre* at Stony brook, assigned by said Indian to Richard Blood, the said Richard Blood assigns it over to Lieut. James Parker."

For about twenty years after the first settlement of Groton, until a provincial statute was enacted for "regulating fences, cattle, &c.," the Selectmen exercised large legislative powers on these and other subjects. A few specimens of their orders and decrees follow.

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, January 10" * * * (probably 1670–1.) "To the intent we may preserve love and peace in the town, and preserve our corn from unnecessarily being destroyed, it is ordered, according to power given to the Selectmen to make orders according to their best discretion, we order that all the outside fences about all cornfields, orchards, and gardens, in the town shall be a sufficient five rail fence, or that is in the judgment of the viewers of the fences, equivalent thereto; and if any man refuse or neglect to make such fences, and thereby occasion either his own or his neighbor's cattle to an ill haunt, which otherwise would be orderly, shall forfeit to the town for every such default, legally proved, as a fine, ten shillings; and we do expect that the viewers of the fences should attend their duties herein according to law and town order."

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, February 12, 1672. Concerning Swine,—To the end our meadows and corn fields should be preserved from damage, it is ordered, that all swine that go upon the common from three months old and upward, shall be ringed with two sufficient rings in each swine's nose, well put in, and to be ringed by the tenth of March, and so continue, from time to time, till the last of September, and to the end they may be so, we do further order, that the men that are chosen to look

after swine, shall have sixpence a swine for every swine that they find unringed in the town from three months old and upward, and make it appear legally, that he or they have ringed them already according to this order.

"And further we do order, that if any man's swine in this town take any man's cornfield, being legally proved, the owners of these swine shall forthwith secure them by yoking them or shutting them up, upon penalty of paying double damage, after the first time of damage being done."

It appears that the cattle were not confined to enclosed pastures, but had the range of the whole country, under the care of herdsmen.

"February 12, 1672. It was this day agreed upon that there shall be three herds; the cattle shall be divided into three herds, the one reaching from Matthias Farnsworth's, and so along the neck to James Fiske's and along till we come to Peleg Lawrence's, which herd is to go out by Indian hill, by James Fiske's, and the south side of Rock meadow. The second herd is to begin at Samuel Wood's, taking Nathaniel Lawrence and Thomas Smith, till we come *at* Thomas Williams and William Longley, taking in John Lakin and his neighbor's cattle; and they are to go out with their herd by Nathaniel Lawrence's and into Unquetenasset woods, by Sargeant Lakin's, and William Longley's, and Richard Blood's. The third herd to begin at Timothy Cooper's, and along the west side of Broad meadow to Jonathan Sawtell's, taking in the cattle of Richard Holden and Justin, and they likewise are to go into Unquetenasset woods, if they see cause. These several angles are to hire their herdsman, if the major part of any company agreeing thereto, the minor are to submit."

Not knowing precisely where the houses of the inhabitants named in this order stood, we cannot define the limits of the several herds. But it is evident that the first

comprised the south part of the town; the second, the north part; and the third, the west part; not, however, extending over Nashua river. These orders were passed by the Selectmen for several years in succession, with very little variation in expression or comprehension.

"At a town meeting held 5 March, 1665-6, the town agreed with John Page, Joseph Gilson, and Daniel Pearce, to make a common pound for the town's use, and they are to have fifty shillings for their pains, to be paid out of the next town rate. The said pound is to be made thirty feet square, six sufficient rails in height, not exceeding ten feet in length, the rails are two of them to be pinned at each end in every length; they are to make the gate, and to find the irons, and to hang the said gate, with a lock and key for the said gate for the use of the town, for the aforesaid £2 10*s*. The place to be set up is near the meeting-house."[2]

About this period it was customary for the town to choose large committees, whose duty it was to instruct the Selectmen in the management of the prudentials of the town. These committees would draw up their instructions, and have them put on record with the transactions of the town. A few specimens of these instructions follow.

"In addition to the former instructions given by the committee chosen by the town in the year 1680, 10th of 10th mo.

"1. That the Selectmen shall take prudent and speedy care, that the meeting-house work shall go on; and to that end, they stir up the constable, that he collect the pay, that it be in readiness to pay the workmen for their work, according to the covenant made with them; and that they let out the rest of the work, so as it be most for the advantage of the town; and the meeting-house being

[2] The meeting-house was not yet built, but the site for it had been determined.

finished, in the place where it now standeth, the Selectmen are to give an account to the town at their year's end of their receipts of rates, and the improvement of their disbursements.

"2. Moreover they are to take an account of the constables, the rates that are committed to them, of their improvements and disbursements, and that the overplus, if any, it may be improved to the town's advantage.

"3. Furthermore, when there is an occasion for a town meeting, the Selectmen are to give reasonable warning of it, and the several particulars that are to be discoursed of that day; and if there be an invoice to be taken, the several inhabitants are to bring it in that day, either by bill or some other manner; and if any person neglect the same, they must expect to be rated by will or doom.

"4. That whatever rates, that are to be transmitted from the Selectmen to the constables, each man's estate shall be transcribed on the one side, and their sum on the other.

"5. And whatever mistakes in any man's rates, that do appear heretofore, they are to be amended in the next rates.

"6. And whatever defects or mistakes that do appear in any thing that do concern the meeting-house, they shall endeavor to amend and rectify the same.

"7. And that all rates henceforward, that are made by the Selectmen, shall be set down in the town book with their sums.

"8. The Selectmen shall see that the rates referring for the time past for the defraying of Mr. Hobart's salary shall be cleared, and a general acquittance taken of Mr. Hobart for the same, that it be recorded in the town book, and so from year to year, the like care shall be taken by the Selectmen.

"9. That the Selectmen shall take care that no transient person or persons coming into this town, may abide

so long in the town, without warning, as that continuing, may become a charge to the town.

"10. That the Selectmen do what they can to heal the differences that are in the town, in their managing the prudential affairs of the town, and do nothing to increase or augment the same.

JAMES PARKER,
RICHARD BLOOD,
WILLIAM LAKIN,
JOHN LAKIN,
JOHN PAGE."

"The instructions given by the town's committee in the year 1682."

"2. That upon complaint of some of the inhabitants that the rates made by the Selectmen be justly proportioned to every man his just due to pay, and no more.

"3. That the Selectmen get a discharge from Mr. Hobart for his salary the year past.

"4. That the Selectmen take care that all the highways be sufficiently mended, from house to house, mill, market, and meeting.

"5. That those laws be read in public meeting, that is required, and all other duties belonging to Selectmen, as the law directs, be performed.

"6. Forasmuch as there has been complaint of many poor persons, that cannot pay rates, that the Selectmen are to make diligent search, whether it be so, that they may be passed in the rates, and take care to pay goodman Cady for a cord of wood.

"7. The Selectmen are to take special care, that there be a town book, and a sufficient man chosen to record our lands, as may stand according to law.

"8. That the Selectmen do attend to the law of the country concerning the Indians in this town.

"9. That the Selectmen do give a true account to the town of all the disbursements in the town this year.

"10. And also that Sabbath day's service may be performed in the season of it, that the Sabbath may not be profaned, as it is, too much."

"At a Selectmen's meeting, December 10, 1689, Joseph Lawrence agreed with to sweep the meeting-house, hang out the flag, and carry water for baptizing children, for one year, and he is to have for that service the sum of 26*s.*"

In a schedule of the expenses of the town in the year 1687, is a charge for a constable's staff of £1 1*s.*

CHAPTER IV.

Highways and bridges—Roads of unnecessary width—Bad policy—Sales of roads—Highway to Chelmsford—Billerica bridge—Roads to Lancaster—Bridges over Lancaster or Nashua river—Agreement with Pepperell about bridges—Agreement with Capt. Fitch—Other bridges.

The first highways laid out were of great and unnecessary width, some of them being six or eight rods wide. The intentions of those, who laid them out, were undoubtedly good, but the consequences were decidedly bad, some of which have continued to the present time. The inhabitants, whose lands bounded on the broad ways, observing the unnecessary waste of good land, were tempted to encroach upon it with their fences. The example of one would be naturally followed by another, and troubles soon arose and have been continued about encroachments upon the highways ever since. Had they been of a proper width only, encroachments would probably not have been made so frequently. Committees have been chosen from time to time to see that encroachments should not be made, and to prosecute such as had made them. In other instances committees have been chosen to legalize the encroachments, by selling to individuals the lands they had taken from the highways into their enclosures.

November 4, 1734, the town passed the following vote:

"Voted and chose Benjamin Prescott, Nathaniel Sawtell, Esqs., Capt. Sheple, Capt. Lawrence and Benjamin

Parker, a committee, and that the committee be directed and fully empowered to cause to be opened to their proper width, all the highways, private ways or town ways within this town, where they are straitened or encumbered, and prosecute all persons to effect, that have or shall be concerned in fencing in, or otherwise encumbering the same; except the person or persons to whose land such highways, town ways or private ways join, shall be desirous to purchase some parts of the way adjoining to him; in every such case the committee are hereby fully empowered to sell to such person or persons, such parts of the ways, as is not necessary to be used, for that purpose; the ways laid out six poles wide, not to be made less in any place than four poles wide, and those that are now by record four poles wide, shall not be made less than three poles by such sale."

By the power and authority given by this vote, the committee proceeded to make very extensive sales of strips of land enclosed by fences, for a number of years succeeding; and in 1764, a new committee was chosen to give titles to persons of such strips, where it had not already been done; the first committee, or a majority of them, probably being dead.

In the year 1747, a committee was chosen to reckon with the committee who made sale of the highways, and they reported that the last mentioned committee had sold to the amount of one hundred and eighty-two pounds seven shillings and one penny, old tenor.

Considering the number of the inhabitants, the distance of the place from other settlements,—Chelmsford, Dunstable, Billerica, Lancaster and Concord being the nearest,—and the great amount of labor necessary to construct a barely passable road over hills, streams, swamps and bogs, it is hard to conceive how they were able to make the communications and transportations absolutely necessary to provide for their sustenance.

As early as July, 1665, a highway had been laid out to Chelmsford, as appears by the following record.

"The country highway being determined between this town and Chelmsford, by a committee chosen respectively by both towns, have agreed, and accordingly laid out the country highway from the meeting-house place in the * * * (old) cartway to Chelmsford meeting-house, six rods in width from place to place."

This highway was probably where the county road from the first parish meeting-house, over the ridges to Forge village, is now travelled, or near it.

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, January 10, 1672, a committee chosen to meet with Concord men, Chelmsford men, and Robert Blood, to lay out the way to the bay, between this and the spring, where it is most passable; and the committee are, Major Willard, Sergeant Parker, James Knap." "The Major having not time to attend it, Richard Blood is chosen by the town in his room, March 17, '72–'73."

This bay road, or road to the bay, as it is called in the records, lay through Chelmsford and Billerica. The bridge over Concord river was built at the expense of Billerica, Chelmsford, Groton, Dracut and Dunstable, and supported jointly by these towns for many years.

Two highways from Groton to Lancaster were laid out within a few years after the first settlement. Of the first there is no record,[1] but the record of the second sufficiently explains its necessity.

"Wednesday, 4 June, 1673. Forasmuch as the country highway, as it was formerly laid out by Lancaster and Groton, upon several years' trial proved to be very insufficient, and very difficult to be made passable, in regard it was for the most part lying in the intervales, wherein there are several soft places and little brooks,

[1] Mr. Abel Davis found traces of the first road, a few years since, upon his land, near the mouth of Nonacaunicus brook.

upon which bridges and other matter for making the same passable, are apt to be raised and torn up by the floods, and upon experience of the same, Lancaster made application to Groton for removing the said way to run more upon the upland, which was readily attended, and John Prescott, Sen., and Roger Sumner for Lancaster, and Sergeant Parker and Corporal Knap for Groton, were chosen committees by both towns to lay out the highway as aforesaid; which was attended the day aforesaid, as followeth, viz., first within the bounds of Groton they take their beginning at their meeting-house, to the mill of Jonas Prescott, by Matthias Farnsworth his house, six rods wide, turning out of the common mill way near twenty rods above the mill, and then it runs four rods wide through the land of the aforesaid Jonas Prescott, according as it is described by trees marked by the men aforesaid, and from the said Jonas Prescott's land to Pennicook river in Lancaster, through Swan swamp, six rods wide, as it is already marked out by the committee aforesaid, and from the way aforesaid, butting upon Pennicook near to the night-pasture-wading-place, they take the way as it is left in width through the intervale, and over Nashua bridge, and so on to the meeting-house, and as it is to be understood, that the way in Lancaster bounds runs near the midway between the brook meadow and plum trees meadow, over a hill called Mahanckniť's hill, and so along on the upland to the pond path, as it runs near to the still-river-meadow and Josiah White's meadow, until it comes to the Swan swamp path as aforesaid;[2] and to the confirmation hereof, the committee

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[2] The construction of this road was, if made passable for teams, undoubtedly as great a tax upon the inhabitants, considering their wealth and numbers, as that of constructing the Worcester and Nashua rail road, lying near the same route, would now be to the present inhabitants. Will there be as great a change of circumstances in the coming 174 years?

aforesaid have hereunto put their hands, the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN PRESCOTT,
ROGER SUMNER,
JAMES PARKER,
JAMES KNAP."

The exact location of this highway is not known; but by comparing this with other records, it is supposed, that in Groton it passed between the Baptist meeting-house and the common burying-ground, thence on the west side of Broad meadow, as the road now called Farmers' row, runs. Matthias Farnsworth, whose house it passed, is known to have lived on the south side of James's brook, some where near the houses of Ephraim Sawtell and Alva Wright. It probably crossed Sandy brook near Calvin Fletcher's saw mill, and thence followed the course of the present road to near the old mill. The Selectmen in 1669 had ordered a sufficient cart bridge to be built over Sandy brook; and Matthias Farnsworth was in the eleventh month of that year, viz., January, 1670, directed "to make a sufficient cart bridge over James's brook beneath his own house in that place where the surveyors shall judge it most convenient."

For the first thirty or forty years after the commencement of the settlement of Groton, there being no inhabitants on the west side of Nashua river, a bridge was not needed. The first movement (on record) about having one, is the following.

"At a town meeting legally warned, August 22, 1699, the town did vote, that they would build a cart bridge over Lancaster river at Groton."

Nothing further appears on the records about this or any bridge over Nashua or Lancaster river in Groton, for eighteen years, when the following vote was passed.

"By the major vote agreed, that they will build a

bridge over our river; and also voted that they will have a committee to view the river in order thereto; the men chosen for this committee are John Sheple, John Ames, Zachariah Sawtell, Joseph Parker, Jr., and John Holden; and have by the major vote given this committee full power to state the place where the bridge shall stand, not extending up stream above Tarbell's fordway, nor down stream extending the Stony wading-place below Kemp's."

Tarbell's fordway was between where Fitch's bridge now stands, and the bridge on the road to Squannacook. Stony wading-place is the site of the mills, on the great road to Townsend. The aforementioned committee report thus.

"Pursuant to said vote, we, the committee, have viewed said river within the bounds and limits aforesaid, in order to *perfixing* and stating the place where the bridge shall stand over our river aforesaid, and we do all herein agree, and judge for and in behalf of this town of Groton, the best and the most commendable and convenient place for said bridge to stand, is at a place a little below the place known and called by the name of 'Walnut run,' across said river at or near a black oak tree, marked on the west side, which stands on the east side of said river, to a young black oak tree, which is on the west side of said river, with a heap of stones about it. As witness our hands." Signed by all the committee.

It appears that the town did not immediately after this report, proceed to build the bridge; for at a town meeting held June 11, 1722, a committee was chosen to answer in court to a complaint for not building a bridge over Lancaster river. And at a meeting, June 25, 1722, the town voted to build another bridge between Squannacook river and Mulpus brook, and chose two committees of three men each, to build the two bridges. These committees proceeded some time in the work assigned them.

June 10, 1723, the town voted that the committee for building the upper bridge should draw twelve pounds from the treasury for the work, and the other committee eighteen pounds.

May 14, 1725. The town chose a committee of three persons to examine the accounts of the two committees for building the bridges.

Aug. 27, 1725. The town voted, that the two committees might give orders upon the town treasurer to the persons who had worked at the bridges, for the sums due them therefor, and ordered the town clerk to make a copy of all the accounts brought in by said committees. "Also voted and granted £159 19*s.* 1*d.* to discharge the accounts of the two committees." And at the same meeting the following vote passed.

"Voted, That Lieut. Boyden, Nathaniel Woods, and William Lawrence, be a committee to recover and take into their possession and custody the irons, plank, and timber, that has been got for, and used about, the bridges erected, or designed to be set up over Nashua river, and dispose thereof, or any part thereof, to the best advantage, the profits arising thereby to be accounted for, and paid to the town; and the said committee are fully empowered to sue for and recover any such timber, irons, or plank, or other material used about each of said bridges, of any person or persons that have, or shall take or detain the same."

So the works, after having been prosecuted for two or three years at great expense and labor, are abandoned, and no bridge over the Nashua is yet completed. The next year, March 15, 1725–6, the town voted, that they would build a bridge across Nashua river, but upon the question, whether at the town's expense, the vote was in the negative. Upon the question, whether the town would grant liberty to individuals to build a bridge, the vote was affirmative.

"Also voted that John Longley, Jonathan Page, Ephraim Sawtell, William Tarbell, and William Lawrence, with such others as will freely join with them, have liberty to erect and finish the bridge at the place prayed for, viz., between Squannacook and Mulpus brook, where said work has already been begun, provided they do it within two years; and that for their encouragement therein, they have what hath already been provided for said bridge."

May 19, 1726. A grant similar to the above was made to Jonathan Page, Samuel Parker, and John Holden, to build a bridge at Walnut run, on the same conditions, and with the same encouragement, as expressed in the above vote. As nothing further about bridges appears on the records for several years, it is inferred that both these bridges were erected and made passable within the two years limited by the above votes.

Tantæ molis erat *trans flumen* condere *pontem*.

At a town meeting, May 16, 1740, the town voted, "that there shall be a bridge built, rebuilt, erected, or set up across Lancaster river, near to Samuel Kemp's, Junior, where a bridge formerly stood," &c. Granted the sum of fifty pounds for the purpose, and chose a committee to perform the service, and require of the town of Townsend, that they pay part of the expense, and in case Townsend should refuse, that the representative of Groton in the General Court should petition to have them compelled to do it. But the next year, November 24, 1741, it was "voted to rebuild the bridge across Lancaster river at the Walnut run, or where the last bridge last stood." They also voted forty pounds for the purpose, and chose Ezra Farnsworth, Samuel Tarbell and Joseph Whitney, a committee to rebuild, and "to take care of the materials of the old bridge." So it appears that nothing was effected

pursuant to the votes of May 16, 1740, as Samuel Kemp's, Jr., and Walnut run, mean one and the same place. And it seems by the following vote that the bridge was not rebuilt till the next year.

"At a town meeting, August 24, 1742, voted, that the great bridge by Kemp's (so called) be raised at the town's cost—the committee appointed to build said bridge, to call such persons to raise said bridge as they shall think fit. And all such persons as are assisting in raising said bridge, shall be allowed the sum of five shillings, old tenor, each man, per day, and a dram."

A bridge was built about this time at Stony wading-place; for August 29, 1743, a committee was chosen to repair it.

Among the records of 1750, is the following.

"The town taking into consideration the great and heavy charge they labor under, and in particular to maintain so many cart bridges over such a large and rapid river as Lancaster river is; and it appearing to the said town, that the bridge at the Walnut run, so called, is much the less used by the inhabitants of the said town than any one of the others, that are built across said river; but inasmuch as there is a country road laid out to, from, and over said bridge, which leads to Townsend line, so that the said town can't change or discontinue said road, or any part thereof; and whereas we have two other bridges on each side of the aforesaid bridge, and we have or can make convenient roads to each of said bridges to accommodate the inhabitants of Townsend and others, that have occasion to travel that way; therefore voted, that William Lawrence, Esq., Capt. Samuel Tarbell and Capt. John Bulkley, be a committee to make application to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, to get part of the road leading to Townsend exchanged, so as to lead or go over some of the other bridges, and the aforesaid bridge at the Walnut

run, so called, discontinued; or that the town of Townsend be obliged to help maintain it."

By this it appears, that the number of bridges over Lancaster river, in Groton, in 1750, was the same as at present; and they all stood at the same places, except, perhaps, the bridge at the Walnut run stood farther up the river, than Fitch's bridge now stands.

In May, 1751, a committee was chosen to repair the bridge at Wood's fordway, viz., where the bridge now stands, on the road leading to Squannacook; and in March, 1753, mention is made of repairing the bridge near Blood's fordway, which is now called Jewett's bridge.

After Pepperell had become a district, there being two bridges, one half of each of which being in said district, and the other half in Groton, the following agreement was made and has been fulfilled by the parties thereto, to the present time.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon, by and between William Lawrence, Esq., Samuel Tarbell, Gent., and Joseph Stone, Yeoman, all of Groton, a committee for said town on the one party, and Peleg Lawrence, David Shattuck and Nehemiah Hobart, Yeomen, a committee for the district of Pepperell, on the other party, all in the county of Middlesex, witnesseth, that whereas there are two cart bridges now built or erected over and across Lancaster river, which are built between the said town of Groton, and the district of Pepperell, viz., one at the Stony wading-place, so called, the other a little below Joseph Blood's fordway, so called, and whereas the said town of Groton and the said district are obliged to maintain the said bridges to the middle of the river, each on their own side, and inasmuch as it hath been considered by the said town and district, that it may become advantageous for both, for one to do all to one, and the other all to the other, therefore, we, the said William Lawrence, Samuel Tarbell, and Joseph Stone, in our said capacity

of a committee for said town, do covenant and agree with the said Peleg Lawrence, David Shattuck, and Nehemiah Hobart, a committee for said district, that the said town of Groton shall from time to time, mend, maintain and keep in good repair, the bridge called the Stony wading-place bridge, so long as the county road shall be continued there; and the said district of Pepperell shall keep up and maintain a good cart bridge, where it is now, a little below Joseph Blood's fordway, so called; and at all times keep the said Stony wading-place bridge in so good repair as to secure the said district from any charge by reason of a presentment by the grand jury, &c., always provided, that in case there should be a presentment against the said district, then the said district to give the said town of Groton, or such person as they shall desire to appear and make answer thereto, full power to answer; and for want of such power, the said town of Groton shall be free from any charge on that account; neither is it to be understood, that said town of Groton are to be held to make or maintain the said Stony wading-place bridge any longer than the said district make or maintain a good bridge near Blood's fordway, as aforesaid. For the true performance of the covenants and agreements aforesaid, we, the said parties, have set to our hands and seals, this 16th day of September, 1754. In the 28th year of his majesty's reign." Signed, sealed, &c.

At a town meeting in May, 1760, the town chose a committee to petition the General Court for leave to raise by a lottery a reasonable sum of money to maintain four bridges over Lancaster river, between Groton and the districts of Pepperell and Shirley, and one great bridge over Squannacook river at the mills. The bridge at Walnut run was omitted in this vote, but for what reason, does not appear.

For many years after this period, persons were annually

chosen to inspect and repair the great bridges; one, the upper, or Page's bridge, one, that at Wood's fordway, and one, that at Stony wading-place. That at Walnut run, or Kemp's, now Fitch's bridge, was maintained by a few inhabitants, who were particularly accommodated by it. Afterwards the Selectmen were annually chosen for that purpose.

In September, 1771, an article was inserted in the warrant for a town meeting, "to choose some proper person or persons to view, mark, and purchase any such timber, as may be thought proper for the use of the great bridges across the river," and such committee was thereupon chosen. This was probably done under the apprehension that such timber would soon be scarce.

In May, 1772, Col. Prescott, Dr. Prescott, and Capt. Amos Lawrence, were chosen to petition the General Court for relief about the bridges; but it does not appear that any relief was granted.

In the warrant for town meeting, October, 1779, the twelfth article was this.

"To see if the town will keep the bridge over the river at Kemp's fordway in good repair for the future, or make the proprietors thereof any allowance for the same." Thereupon

"Voted, That Capt. Fitch, Samuel Hemenway, John Simonds, James Adams, Caleb Blood, and Jacob Gragg, (persons living on the west side of the river,) be excused from any proportion of the highway taxes in this town in future, so long as they shall agree to keep in repair the bridge mentioned in the 12th article."

In April, 1803, Capt. Zachariah Fitch proposed to the town, that he would support the bridge and the two highways leading from it on the easterly side of the river the distance of twenty rods, for the sum of thirty dollars per annum, which proposition the town accepted.

In 1806 a committee was chosen to consider and report

what was expedient relating to the support of that bridge, who reported that Capt. Fitch ought in justice to have a grant of thirty dollars, to make present repairs, and in addition to thirty dollars annually, his proportion of the highway tax in future. This report was accepted. Capt. Fitch and his heirs have supported said bridge ever since.

It is notorious, that the burden of making and supporting highways and bridges falls very unequally upon towns, in proportion to their wealth and population. The towns of Billerica, Concord, Framingham, Groton, Stow, Sudbury and Wayland, in the county of Middlesex, are at more expense for bridges, than other towns in the county. Various movements have been made by those oppressed in this particular, such as appear by the foregoing votes of Groton, to obtain relief, and equalize the expenses, but none have been permanently successful. Besides the five bridges over Nashua, and one over Squannacook rivers, within the bounds and upon the limits of Groton, there are two over Cow-pond brook, one over Nonacauicus, one over Sandy, one over Unquetenasset, and nine over James's brook, besides many others over smaller streams. The whole length of highways is about one hundred miles.

CHAPTER V.

Division of the Town—Parcel with Nashobah set off to make Littleton—Compensation for the loss by Groton Gore—Hon. William Prescott's country seat—Line of New Hampshire run—Loss and compensation—Harvard and Westford to have parcels—Precinct of Pepperell—Districts of Shirley and Pepperell—Parcels to Dunstable—From Pepperell to Groton.

The original grant of the plantation or township of Groton, as has been stated in Chapter I., was a territory comprising sixty-four square miles, or 40,960 acres. By the incorporations of Shirley and Pepperell, and by setting off parcels to other adjoining towns, Groton is now reduced to a territory of about thirty-six square miles, or a little more than a moiety of its original size.

The first dismemberment took place in the year 1715, when Nashobah was incorporated a town by the name of Littleton, and a large portion of Groton at the south-east part, was included within the bounds of the new town. The following proceedings of the proprietors or town of Groton, show the quantity of land thus set off, and other particulars in relation thereto.

"At a legal town meeting, July 25, 1734, being assembled, &c.

"Whereas the Great and General Court have been pleased to grant the contents of eight miles square in answer to the petition of Dean Winthrop and others for a township to be called Groton, a plan whereof was presented to the Court for confirmation, Anno Domini 1717, which plan was accepted, excepting where the same joined to Littleton, and a line established there, which

interfered with the said plan, so far as to take from the town of Groton about 2,788 acres and 40 perches; and whereas there were two farms containing about thirteen hundred acres of land laid out within the said plan before the grant of the town, not considered, nor any allowance made in the said plan, nor to the town or proprietors, for the same; wherefore, unanimously voted, that Benjamin Prescott, Esq., representative of this town, be desired and fully empowered to prefer a petition to the General Court, setting forth the true state and circumstances of the case of the town, for some of the unappropriated land of the province, as an equivalent for said farms and land taken off by the line established, dividing between Groton and Littleton; and use his best endeavours to obtain a grant thereof."

By the following it appears, that the representative was successful in his application.

"At a legal meeting of the proprietors of common land belonging to the town of Groton, being assembled and met the 26th day of May, 1735,

"Voted, That in consideration of the charge and expense that Benjamin Prescott, Esq., has been at in petitioning for, and recovering the grant of ten thousand eight hundred acres of land in the gore between Townsend and Dunstable, to the proprietors of Groton aforesaid, there be and there hereby is, granted and confirmed to the said Benjamin Prescott, his heirs and assigns forever, one thirteenth part of the said ten thousand eight hundred acres granted, as aforesaid,"—"provided the said Prescott pay all the charges that has arisen about that affair, in surveying the land taken by Littleton, and taking the plan of the gore, and procuring the acceptance thereof." [1]

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[1] The descendants of the Hon Benjamin Prescott, still own a farm in Pepperell which was a part of said gore. It was the late Hon. William Prescott's country seat.

In February, 1741, the long disputed line between the provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in conformity to royal determination, was surveyed and marked by Richard Hazen. This line passed through Groton gore, leaving a large portion thereof, and a triangular piece of what was originally Groton, in the State of New Hampshire.[2] Here again the proprietors of Groton sustained a loss of their lands; but after a long delay they petitioned the General Court and received a compensation, as appears by the following records.

"At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Groton, June 3d, 1771,

"Voted, and chose a committee to petition the Great and General Court for a grant of land, in consideration of Groton gore, so called, that was lost by the late running of the line between this province and the province of New Hampshire."

"July 8th, 1771. At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Groton.

"Whereas there is a grant of seven thousand eight hundred acres of the unappropriated lands lying in the westerly part of this province, made by the Great and

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[2] The following action of the town took place the autumn before the running of the line between the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire.

"At a legal town meeting on the last Monday of September, 1740,

"Being informed that the determination of his majesty and council respecting the controversary bounds between the province of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, how part of this town is excluded from the said province of Massachusetts Bay, to which they always supposed they belonged, therefore voted, that a petition be preferred to the King's most excellent majesty, setting forth our distressed circumstances, and praying that we may be annexed to the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and voted, *nemine contradicente*, that Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Boston, be, and he hereby is fully empowered to present to his majesty, and to appear and fully to act for and in behalf of the inhabitants and proprietors of this town respecting the subject matter of said petition, according to his best discretion," &c

General Court of said province, in June, 1771, to the proprietors of Groton, voted, that four hundred acres of said granted lands be given and granted by said proprietors to Col. James Prescott, Capt. Joseph Sheple, and Lieut. Josiah Sawtell, to them, their heirs and assigns," &c.

"April 12, 1773. The committee appointed to lay out the grant of land made by the General Court to the said proprietors in June, 1771, in lieu of Groton gore, so called, reported to the proprietors of said grant, verbally, that about the one half of the grant was laid out, and the plan was accepted by the Court; that the other half was laid out, and a plan presented to the Court for acceptance, but was not accepted, but ordered to lie, till the line between this province and New York was settled, the land lying near the said line."

Upon the incorporation of Harvard, taken principally from Lancaster and Stow, Groton gave up a considerable territory to that new town, comprising the "old mill" portion. A portion on the east line of Groton was about the same time annexed to Westford, originally a part of Chelmsford.

The following votes of the town show pretty definitely what parts were so set off.

"At a town meeting March 3d, 1729–30.

"Upon motion and application of Simon Stone, Jr., Jonathan Farnsworth, Eleazer Robbins, Jonathan Farnsworth, Jr., Ephraim Farnsworth, Jeremiah Farnsworth, and Eleazer Davis, voted, that the town is willing the persons aforenamed, with the land on the southerly part of the town, as far as to the brook about six rods southerly of James Stone's house,[3] where the highway crosses said brook, so easterly and westerly on a parallel line with the south line of the township, to the towns of Littleton and Lunenburg, be annexed to some parts of the towns of

[3] Now Abel Stone's house.

Stow and Lancaster for a separate township, when the General Court pleases. The farm called 'Cauicus,' or Major Willard's farm, or such part thereof as shall fall within the line aforesaid, excepted, the property of said lands, divided or undivided, remaining to the proprietors thereof."

"Upon reading the petition of Capt. Jonas Prescott, Abner Kent, Ebenezer Prescott, and Ebenezer Townsen, all of Groton, relating to their being annexed to the town of Westford; therefore voted, that the town is willing that they be accordingly set off, according to their petition, and the land therein contained, viz., from the north-west corner of Stony-brook pond, to the north-westerly corner of said Westford, commonly called 'Tyng's corner,' south by the pond, in order to their being annexed to Westford aforesaid; the property of said land, divided or undivided, remaining to the proprietors thereof."

By the insertion of the last clause in each of the preceding votes, the proprietors had no occasion to petition the General Court for remuneration.

Dec. 16, 1730. A petition was presented to the Gover-nor General and House of Representatives, praying that a new township might be incorporated from parts of Lancaster, Stow, and Groton, upon which an order of notice upon these towns issued.

Aug. 17, 1730. The town of Groton chose a committee to answer the petition, and endeavor to prevent any land upon the west side of the river to be taken from Groton, or any more on the east side, than had been voted on the petition of Simon Stone and others. And it seems that this committee succeeded in such endeavors, for the line described in Stone's petition is the present one between Groton and Harvard, on the east side of Nashua river.

Nov. 29, 1738. A petition signed by certain inhabitants

of Dunstable and Groton, to the number of twenty-one settlers and fifteen non-residents, was presented to "His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief; and to the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled," showing that those of the petitioners, who belonged to Dunstable, were situated nine or ten miles from their meeting-house, and those in Groton, six miles, by reason of which they were deprived of the benefits of preaching; that there was a tract of good land about six miles square, well situated for a township, bounded thus, "beginning at Dunstable line at Nashua river, so running by the westerly side of said river southerly one mile in Groton land, thence running westerly a parallel line with Groton north line, till it comes to Townsend line, and then turning and running north to Groton north-west corner, then from Groton north-west corner, by Townsend line and by the line of Groton new grant, till it comes to be five miles and a half to the northward of Groton north line, from thence due east seven miles, thence south to Nashua river, and so by Nashua river south-westerly to Groton line, the first mentioned bound." That there were already within these lines nearly forty families, and many more ready to come, were it not for their disadvantageous situation abovementioned, and praying that said territory might be incorporated into a distinct township. Upon this petition a particular order of notice issued, and James Minot and John Robeson, appointed by the House, and Thomas Barry, Esq., joined by the Council, were a viewing committee, but the prayer of the petition was not granted.

The following petition resulted in the setting off of Pepperell, first as a precinct and afterwards as a district.

"To his Excellency William Shirley, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of

Massachusetts Bay, in New England; to the Honourable his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1742. The petition of us, the subscribers, to your Excellency and Honors, humbly showeth, that we are the proprietors and inhabitants of the land lying on the westerly side of Nashua river, so called, in the north-west corner of the township of Groton, and such of us as are inhabitants thereon, live very remote from the public worship of God in said town, and at many times and seasons of the year are put to great difficulty to attend the same, and the lands bounded as followeth, viz., southerly on Townsend road, westerly on Townsend line, northerly on Dunstable west precinct and old town, and easterly on said river as it now runs, to the first mentioned bounds, being of the contents of about four miles square of good land, well situated as a precinct, and the town of Groton hath been petitioned to set off the lands bounded as aforesaid, to be a distinct and separate precinct, and at a town meeting of the inhabitants of said Groton, assembled on the twenty-fifth day of May last past, the town voted the prayer of the said petition, and that the lands before described should be a separate precinct, and that the inhabitants thereon, and such others as hereafter shall settle on said lands, should have powers and privileges that other precincts in said province have, or do enjoy, as per a copy from Groton town book herewith exhibited may appear, &c. For the reasons mentioned, we, the subscribers as aforesaid, humbly pray your Excellency and Honors to set off the said lands bounded as aforesaid, to be a distinct and separate precinct, and invest the said inhabitants thereon, containing about the number of forty families, and such others as shall hereafter settle on said lands, with such powers and privileges as other precincts in said province have, &c., and grant to your petitioners such other relief in the premises, as your Excellency and

Honors in your great wisdom shall think fit, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

BENJAMIN SWALLOW,
WILLIAM SPAULDING,
ISAAC WILLIAMS," (and others.)

"The above petition was concurred in, in Council, June 26, 1742.

T. CUSHING, Speaker."

"WILLIAM SHIRLEY."

Several other petitions of the inhabitants of the north part of Groton and west part of Dunstable were preferred to the General Court about the time of the presentation of the above, praying a township or district; but the last above was the successful one.

The following petition commenced the separation of Shirley from Groton.

"To the inhabitants of the town of Groton, assembled in town meeting on the first day of March, 1747. The petition of us, the subscribers, being all inhabitants of the town of Groton aforesaid, humbly showeth, that your petitioners all live in the extreme parts of the town, and by that means are incapacitated to attend the public worship constantly, either ourselves or families; and being sensible that our being set off in order for a precinct will be of great service to us, we desire that we may be set off by the bounds following, viz., beginning at the mouth of Squannacook river, and so run up said river till it comes to Townsend line, and then by Townsend and Lunenburg lines till it cometh to Groton south-west corner, and so by the south line of said town until it cometh to Lancaster river, and then down said river till it cometh to Harvard corner, and then about a mile on Harvard north line, then turn north and run to the waste brook in

Coicors (Cauicus or Nonacaicus) farm, where people generally pass over, and from thence to the mouth of Squannacook river, where we first began; and your petitioners, as bound in duty, shall ever pray, &c.

JOHN WHITNEY," and 32 others.

"The above petition was read at the anniversary meeting in Groton, March 1, 1747, and the prayer thereof granted, except the land on the easterly side Lancaster river, and recorded.

THOMAS TARBELL, Town Clerk."

This precinct was incorporated a district by the name of Shirley, January 5th, 1753; and the first one set off was incorporated a district by the name of Pepperell, April 12, 1753. These two districts joined with Groton in the choice of a representative to the General Court, as appears by the records, till the year 1775. An Act of the Legislature passed in the year 1786, made all districts which had been incorporated previous to 1777, towns, without any special Acts for each, by which Act Shirley and Pepperell became towns.[4]

By an Act of the Legislature, passed February 25, 1793, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the north part of Groton, about twenty families with their estates were taken from Groton and annexed to Dunstable. By this the jurisdictional line between the two towns formed eighty-six angles, and was attended with much inconvenience. It continued, however, to be the boundary line till February 15, 1820, when by another Act a line was established, taking one family and a considerable territory from Groton and annexing it to Dunstable, and forming but five angles.

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[4] From and after 1775, Shirley and Pepperell each chose representatives to the General Court, separate from Groton, and made their records as *towns*; but by what authority, I know not. I find no acts of incorporation.

By an Act, passed February 6, 1798, Moody Chase, Samuel Chase, and Simon Daby, (or Darby,) with their estates, lying at the south-west corner of Groton, on the easterly side of Nashua river, were taken from Groton and annexed to Shirley.

Lastly, by an Act passed February 3, 1803, four acres and twenty rods of land on the west side of Nashua river near Fitch's bridge, were taken from Pepperell and annexed to Groton.

From Groton, therefore, as originally granted and surveyed by Jonathan Danforth, have been taken nearly the whole of Pepperell and Shirley, large portions of Littleton and Dunstable, and less portions of Harvard and Westford, leaving it in no place bounded as at first, except on Townsend and Tyngsborough. And instead of sixty-four, it now contains about thirty-six square miles.

CHAPTER VI.

Indian Wars—Philip, chief of the Wampanoags—His foresight and wars—Attack upon Groton, March 2d, 9th and 13th—The town burnt and deserted—Daniel Adams's petition—Town meeting at Concord—Petition for relief—Squaws taken up by Sargeant Lakin—King William's war—Officers—Garrisons—William Longley's family killed, with others—Petition for relief—Queen Anne's war—Tarbell boys taken—Sheple's house burnt—John Shattuck and son killed—Jacob Ames killed—Expedition to Norridgewock, and death of Ralle—Lovell's war—His first, second and last expedition—Lovell's fight and consequences—Story of Chamberlain and young Paugus—Reflections.

Of all the embarrassments, difficulties and discouragements, which the early settlers of Groton had to encounter, those arising from the hostility of the aborigines, natives, or Indians, as they are more commonly called, were by far the most appalling and distressing. For the term of about fifteen years, however, after the settlement commenced, it being a time of peace between the Massachusetts colony and the Indians, nothing appears on record, that the settlers suffered or felt any alarm from their savage neighbors. But during this very period, Metacom, by the English named Philip, a sachem of the Wampanoags, a tribe inhabiting some part of the State of Rhode Island, a courageous warrior, possessing a sagacity and foresight not common in a savage, had conceived, and was cautiously maturing a plan to extirpate the European population of New England. He rightly judged, that if the settlements by foreigners progressed as they had done, and were then doing, the rightful proprietors of the soil

must rapidly fly before the usurpers, or suffer extermination. He, therefore, in order to prevent what has long since happened, endeavored to unite the various tribes in and about New England in a plan to make a general and simultaneous attack upon the new settlers, and if possible, destroy them at once. He concealed his designs as well as he could from his intended victims. But one Sausaman, an Indian, who was friendly to the whites, knowing the intentions of Philip, disclosed them; and for that kind act was soon after killed by the Wampanoags. Whereupon three of his murderers were seized by the English of Plymouth colony, tried, convicted, condemned and executed. Philip himself was charged with being an accomplice, and not attempting to disprove the charge, it was thought he was guilty. Finding now that his plans were known to those upon whom they were intended to be executed, he no longer practised deception, but though unprepared for the contest, commenced open war. But for the disclosures of the unfortunate Sausaman, and for his commencing hostilities before his allies were fully prepared to join in the attack, he might probably have succeeded in his enterprise.

Though the laws of the Colonies forbade selling fire arms and ammunition to the Indians, they had not been strictly obeyed, and the French at Canada, and the Dutch at New York, had trafficked with them in these articles; a French baron in particular residing in Penobscot had supplied them, so that at this time they had a considerable supply of guns, and had learned to use them expertly. The numbers of those combined in Philip's plot for extermination, cannot be estimated with any great degree of certainty. The whole number of white inhabitants at that time in New England has been estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand; about the same number that our county of Middlesex alone now contains. Had they all dwelt on a territory not larger than Middlesex,

they could have defended themselves with less expense, and have suffered less than they did, being scattered over a country now comprising five States of the Union.

This calamitous war commenced June 24, 1675, at Swanzey, now in the county of Norfolk. The Indians began by rifling some houses, killing some cattle, and menacing the inhabitants; whereupon one of them was shot, and immediately eight or nine of the whites were killed. Brookfield, Mendon, Lancaster, Sudbury, Marlborough, Groton, and other towns of Massachusetts, were soon after the scenes of fire, slaughter, captivity, torture and sufferings, of which we at this time can give no adequate description. The events of this savage war will be narrated no farther than they have some connection with the settlement at Groton.

The first mention of any thing in relation to the Indians, or the war, in the records of Groton, is the following.

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, July 22, 1675, a rate made for defraying the charge of the war, the sum of £23 14*s.* 4*d.*"

"At a general town meeting held November 8, 1675, It was this day agreed upon and by vote declared, that there should be a committee chosen to treat with Mr. Willard about sending down to the General Court to inform and supplicate them, that we may have paid to us what is our due from the country, and also that the billet of the soldiers may be upon the country's account; and also if this would not do, for to stand it out at law with them."

"At a general town meeting, held December 9, 1675, It was this day agreed upon and by vote declared, that the soldiers that are still remaining in the town, shall be continued in the town at the town charge, till such time as we hear a return from the army gone against the Narraganset, and then * * * to meet again to consider what is * * * to be done."

It is easily perceived by these votes, that the inhabitants at the time of the first, did not feel greatly alarmed, but at the time of the second they had become apprehensive of danger.

The annual town meeting for the choice of town officers was held December 10, 1675, after which there are no records for the two next succeeding years.

The following copies of original papers, written in the time of Philip's war, will aid us in estimating the alarming, perilous and distressing condition of the inhabitants of the frontier towns in this eventful crisis.

"To the Honoured Council of the Massachusetts sitting in Boston, the humble petition of us, whose names are subscribed, humbly shows,

"That whereas it seemeth meet to your worships to commend unto our honored Major Willard, and impose upon him the maintaining a continued scout of forty troopers and dragoons to range between Groton, Lancaster and Marlborough, and those parts, we make bold humbly to present our conceptions upon that account. For Marlborough, we do conceive the present supply left there in garrison do answer the end more fully, and will also render our scout an unnecessary burden; for Lancaster and Groton, we find by experience that the safety is little advanced in this way, by reason of so long absence and so great distance of this scout, necessary in this method. Besides the incumbrance lying upon us for quarters for horse and men, besides the drawing up of our men from several towns to such a limit seems to carry inconvenience with it; the towns from whence our forces are raised, especially Chelmsford and Billerica, being weak and in want of more strength at home, and danger occuring to them, by the sudden and suspicious removal of the Weymessit Indians, whose troopers do hereupon desire a release. Moreover, the conceptions of the towns related

conceive, humbly, that a scout of garrisoned soldiers, though of a less number, and these footmen, whom the towns may out of themselves make dragoons, by order from authority as occasion may present, would be more for the security of the towns; besides the hazard in which so small a number must needs go in, as we have sufficient ground to suspect by experience, and many emergencies, which may suddenly fall out, before address be made to your worships. We humbly present to your honors' consideration, and if it seem rational, to alter or add to this matter according to your discretion.

"Your honors' humble supplicants,

JAMES PARKER,
TH. WHEELER,
HENRY WOODHOUSE."

"Groton, Feb. 6, 1675." (1676.)

The foregoing petition is in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Willard, then minister of Groton, and son of Major Simon Willard, a prominent character of those days. It is seen by its date, that it was written three or four days before the burning of Lancaster, and about five weeks before that of Groton.

"Cambridge, 28 : 1 mo. 1676.

"In obedience to an order of the Honorable Council, March, 1675–6, appointing us, whose names are underwritten, as a committee to consult the several towns of the county of Middlesex, with reference to the best means of the preservation of our out-towns, remote houses, and farms, for their security from the common enemy, we having sent to the several towns to send us their apprehensions by some one meet person of each town, this day we consulted concerning the same, and have concluded to propose as followeth.

"1. That the towns of Sudbury, Concord and Chelms-

ford be strengthened with forty men apiece, which said men are to be improved in scouting between town and town, who are to be commanded by men of prudence, courage and interest in the said towns, and the parties in each town are to be ordered to keep together in some place commodious in said towns, and not in garrisoned houses; and these men to be upon charge of the country.

"2. That for the security of Billerica there be a garrison of a number competent at Weymessit, who may raise a thousand bushels of corn upon the lands of the Indians in that place, may be improved daily in scouting and ranging the woods between Weymessit and Andover, and on the west of Concord river on the east and north of Chelmsford, which will discover the enemy before he comes to the towns, and prevent lurking Indians about our towns. Also that they shall be in a readiness to succor any of the three towns at any time when in distress; also shall be ready to join with others to follow the enemy upon a sudden after their appearing.

"3. That such towns as Lancaster, Groton, and Marlborough, that are forced to remove, and have not some advantage of settlement (peculiar) in the Bay, be ordered to settle at the frontier towns, that remain, for their strengthening; and the people of the said towns to which they are appointed, are to see to their accommodation in the said towns.

"4. That the said towns have their own men returned that are abroad, and their men freed from impressment during their present state.

"5. That there be appointed a select number of persons in each town of Middlesex, who are, upon any information of the distress of any town, forthwith to repair to the relief thereof; and that such information may be seasonable, the towns are to dispatch posts, each town to the next, till notice be conveyed over the whole country, if

need be. And in reference to the line of stocadoes, proposed to the *serious* consideration, after our best advice upon it, it is conceived by ourselves, and by all the persons sent by the several towns, that it is not admissible for the reasons following.

"1. The excessive charge to effect it, maintain and keep it, the line being conceived, by those that know it best, to be longer than is proposed; neither can several fords fall in the line, unless it be run so crooked that it will be more disadvantage than profit.

"2. The length of time before it can be accomplished, in which time it is to be feared that many of the towns included will be depopulated, unless other means prevent.

"3. The damage it will be in taking off laborers, which in this season of the year had need be improved in sowing and planting, help in many places being very scarce.

"4. The usefulness of it, when it is done, it being so easy a matter to break through it, and the rivers which are to fence a great part of these towns are fordable in several places, and in all other places passable by rafts, &c., which is much in use by the Indians at this day. We might add the great discontent and mourning of the people in general, so far as we have had opportunity to discourse concerning it, that we fear the imposing of such a thing would effect an ill consequence. These things considered, besides several other reasons of weight, that might be added, cause us to present our apprehensions, as in the first place we did, that the drawing of this line at this time is not admissible: but all with humble submission to your honors in the case.

"Your humble servants,

HUGH MASON,
JONATHAN DANFORTH,
RICHARD LOWDON."

Weymessit, named in the above report, was where the city of Lowell now stands. The tribe were generally friendly to the English, but after the commencement of Philip's war, having suffered some injuries done them by mistake or otherwise, they did some damage in Billerica, Chelmsford and Dracut, and about this time suddenly left the place, and it was feared had joined the enemy; so the English proposed to occupy their planting grounds.

"For the better securing our frontier towns from the incursion of the enemy, it is ordered by this Court and authority thereof, that in each and every of these towns hereinafter mentioned, respectively, shall be allowed for their defence a suitable number of soldiers, well armed and furnished with ammunition fit for service; the number or proportion in such towns to be as follows, viz.

Groton, . . .	20 men.	Weymouth, .	15 men.
Pawtucket, .	— men.	Billerica, . .	20 men.
Sudbury, . .	30 men.	Andover, . .	20 men.
Braintree, . .	15 men.	Concord, . .	20 men.
Bradford, . .	10 men.	Milton, . . .	10 men.
Haverhill, . .	20 men.	Hingham, . .	20 men.
Chelmsford, .	20 men.	Dedham, . .	20 men.
Medfield, . .	30 men.		

"And it is further ordered, that each and every of the towns above mentioned, shall well and sufficiently maintain their several proportions of men with suitable provisions, respecting diet, at their own proper cost and charge during the time of their service.

"These garrison soldiers, together with those who are to be in the prosecution of the enemy, are to be raised out of the four counties in which the garrisons are to be settled, and that these soldiers that are raised out of the garrison towns, shall be allowed them in part of the garrison, according as their proportion shall be, and that the settling of these garrisons in the respective towns, as to the place, and also the commander-in-chief, together with di-

rection for the improvement of said garrisons to the best advantage for the security of towns and persons, it shall and is hereby left to the committee of militia in the several towns, who are hereby required and empowered to act therein according to this order. And this to be instead of a line of garrisons formerly proposed.

"The deputies have past this with reference to the consent of the honored magistrates hereto.

WILLIAM TORREY, Clerk."

"Not consented to by the magistrates.

EDW. RAWSON, Sec'y."

In the year 1676, or 1677, the Rev. William Hubbard, minister of Ipswich, in the county of Essex, wrote "A Narrative of the Indian Wars," from the first settlement of the country to that time. A committee deputed by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, "to peruse and licence the same," say of it, that "it is judged meet for public view, and we do accordingly order it to be imprinted, as being of public benefit, and judge the author to have deserved due acknowledgment and thanks for the same."

Though there is a want of method and precision in his account of the destruction of Groton, and some confusion in his relating the several incidents thereof, I prefer giving that author's narrative, to any abridgement I might make of it.

"March 2, (1676,) they assaulted Groton; the next day over night, Major Willard with seventy horse came into town; forty foot also came up to their relief from Watertown, but the Indians were all fled, having first burnt all the houses in the town save four, that were garrisoned, the meeting-house being the second house they fired; soon after Capt. Sill was sent with a small party of

dragoons, of eight files, to fetch off the inhabitants of Groton, and what was left from the spoil of the enemy, having under his conduct about sixty carts, being in depth from front to rear above two miles, when a party of Indians lying in ambush, at a place of eminent advantage, fired upon the front and mortally wounded two of the first carriers, who both died the next night, [and would] (had God permitted) have done eminent damage to the whole body, it being a full hour before the whole body could be drawn up, which was done with care and courage; but the Indians, after a few more shot made without doing harm, retired, and made no further assault upon them, being the same party of Indians which the day before had burnt some part of Chelmsford. Soon after, this village was deserted and destroyed by the enemy, yet it was a special providence, that though the carts were guarded with so slender a convoy, yet there was not any considerable loss sustained.

"The surprisal of Groton was after this manner. On the 2d, the Indians came in the night and rifled eight or nine houses, and carried away some cattle, and alarmed the town.

"On March 9th, about ten in the morning, a parcel of Indians, (having two days lurked in the town, and taken possession of three out-houses, and feasted themselves with corn, divers swine and poultry, which they there seized,) laid an ambush for two carts, which went from their garrison to fetch in some hay, attended with four men, two of whom espying the enemy, made a difficult escape, the other two were set upon, and one of them slain, stripped naked, his body mangled and dragged into the highway, and laid on his back in a most shameful manner; the other taken captive and sentenced to death, but the enemy not concurring in the manner of it, execution was deferred, and he by the providence of God escaped by a bold attempt the night before he was designed

to have been slaughtered, and fled to the garrison at Lancaster, the cattle in both towns wounded and five of them slain.

"March 13, was the day when the enemy came in a full body, by their own account four hundred, and thought by the inhabitants to be not many less. The town was at this time (having been put into a fright by the sad catastrophe of Lancaster, the next bordering town) gathered into five garrisons, four of which were so near together, as to be able to command from one to the other, between which were the cattle belonging to those families driven into pastures, which afterwards proved their preservation; the other was near a mile distant from the rest.

"This morning the Indians (having in the night placed themselves in several parts of the town) made their onset, which began near the four garrisons; for a body of them having placed themselves in ambuscade behind a hill near one of the garrisons, two then made discovery of themselves, as if they stood upon discovery. At this time divers of the people, not suspecting any such matter, (for the day before many had been upon discovery many miles, and found no signs of an enemy being so near,) were attending their occasions, some foddering their cattle, some milking their cows, of whom the enemy might easily have made a seizure, but God prevented; they having another design in hand, as soon after appeared. These two Indians were at length espied, and the alarm given; whereupon the most of the men in the next garrison, and some also in the second, (which was about eight or nine poles distant,) drew out and went to surprise those two Indians, till our men reached the brow of the hill, then arose the ambush and discharged a volley upon them, which caused a disorderly retreat, or rather a rout, in which one was slain and three others wounded. Meanwhile another ambuscade had arisen, and come upon the back side of the garrison so deserted of men, and pulled

down the palisadoes. The soldiery in this rout retreated not to their own, but passed by to the next garrison, the women and children meanwhile exposed to hazard, but by the goodness of God made a safe escape to the other fortified house, without any harm, leaving their substance to the enemy, who made a prey of it, and spent the residue of the day in removing the corn and household stuff (in which loss five families were impoverished) and firing upon the other garrison. Here also they took some cattle. No sooner was the signal given by the first volley of shot, but immediately in several parts of the town at once, did the smoke arise, they firing the houses. In the afternoon they used a stratagem not unlike the other, to have surprised the single garrison, but God prevented. An old Indian (if an Indian) passed along the street with a black sheep on his back, with a slow pace, as one decrepid. They made several shot at him, at which several issued out to have taken him alive, but the watchman, seasonably espying an ambush behind the house, gave the signal, whereby they were preserved.

"The night following, the enemy lodged in the town, some of them in the garrison they had surprised, but the body of them in an adjacent valley, where they made themselves merry after their savage manner. The next morning they gave two or three volleys at Capt. Parker's garrison, and so marched off, fearing, as was thought, that a supply might be nigh at hand.

"This assault of theirs was managed with their wonted subtlety and barbarous cruelty, for they stripped the body of him whom they had slain in the first onset, and then cutting off his head, fixed it upon a pole looking towards his own land. The corpse of the man slain the week before, they dug up out of his grave, they cut off his head and one leg, and set them upon poles, and stripped off his winding sheet. An infant, which they found dead in the house first surprised, they cut in pieces, which afterward

they cast to the swine. There were about forty dwelling houses burnt at that time, besides other buildings. This desolation was followed with the breaking up of the town and scattering of the inhabitants, and removal of the candlestick, after it had been there seated above twelve years.

"Concerning the surprisal of Groton, March 13, there was not any thing much more material, than what is already mentioned, save only the insolency of John Monoco, or one eyed John, the chief captain of the Indians in that design; who having by a sudden surprisal early in the morning seized upon a garrison house in one end of the town, continued in it, plundering what was there ready at hand all that day, and at night did very familiarly in appearance, call out to Capt. Parker, that was lodged in another garrison house, and entertained a great deal of discourse with him, whom he called his old neighbor, dilating upon the cause of the war, and putting an end to it by a friendly peace, yet oft mixing bitter sarcasms with several blasphemous scoffs and taunts, at their praying and worshipping God in the meeting-house, which he deridingly said he had burnt. Among other things, which he boastingly uttered that night, he said he burnt Medfield, (though it be not known whether he was there personally present or no,) Lancaster, and that now he would burn that town of Groton, and the next time he would burn Chelmsford, Concord, Watertown, Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, Boston, adding at last in their dialect, *What me will, me do.* Not much unlike the proud Assyrian (if his power had been equal to his pride) sometimes threatened against Jerusalem, but was by the remarkable providence of God, so confounded within a few months after, that he was bereft of his four hundred and four score, (of which he now boasted,) and only with a few more braggadocios like himself, Sagamore Sam, Old Jethro, and the Sagamore of Quaboag, were taken by

the English, and was seen (not long before the writing of this) marching towards the gallows, (through Boston streets which he threatened to burn at his pleasure,) with an halter about his neck, with which he was hanged at the town's end, Sept. 26, in this present year, 1676.[1]

—— "After this, April 17th, Capt. Sill being appointed to keep garrison at Groton, some Indians coming to hunt for swine, three Indians drew near to the garrison house, supposing it to have been deserted, were two of them slain by one single shot, made by the Captain's own hands, and the third by another shot made from the garrison."

It would be gratifying to be able to identify the spots where the principal events of this narrative transpired; where stood the four garrisons, or garrisoned houses, which stood within call of each other, and where the one nearly a mile distant, which was the one taken by the enemy, and from which Monoco held converse with Capt. Parker; behind what hill the ambush lay on the morning

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[1] In order to make this narrative consistent with itself, as to time and a regular succession of events, as they happened, conjecture and explanations are necessary.

It seems there were three attacks upon Groton, one on the second of March, one on the ninth, and the third and principal one on the thirteenth. On the second of March they rifled houses, carried away cattle, &c.; on the ninth, feasted on swine, poultry, &c, killed one man, and made another captive, who afterwards escaped to Lancaster; and on the thirteenth they burnt the town, killed one man, and wounded three. After this, the inhabitants removed to Concord. The words in the first paragraph, under date of March second, "*the next day over night*," are evidently a misprint. Major Willard with seventy horse, and forty foot, from Watertown, could not have come to the relief of the town upon such short notice. Besides, it is said, "the Indians had all fled, having burnt all the houses in town, except four garrisons." Now this did not happen till the thirteenth. Suppose we read instead of "*next day over night*" next day fortnight; then would Major Willard have come on the seventeenth, when, to be sure, the Indians had all fled. The first paragraph gives only the general result of the principal attack, and the particulars of the removal of the inhabitants. Then, in the second paragraph, the author gives the account of the first attack, and in the

of the thirteenth, and in what valley the enemy revelled the night after. But these particulars are forever hidden from us and posterity. Such localities, however, are still known, as show nearly where some of the transactions happened, and after careful observation we may conjecture, with more or less confidence, where others took place. For instance, it is known that Capt. Parker's house lot was the land now owned by Dr. A. Bancroft and his son, on both sides of the great road, and his house probably stood as near the brook as was convenient. John Nutting's house lot joined Parker's on the north side of the brook, and his house might be within "eight or nine poles" of Parker's, at or near the house of Aaron Perkins. Mr. Willard, the minister, owned the house lot south of Parker's, and tradition places his garrison on the land of Jonathan Loring, partly between his house and the road. Here then were the sites of three of the four garrisons. Nutting's must have been the one from which the men went out to take the two Indians, who discovered

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third paragraph, under date of March 9, the particulars of the second attack; the last clause in this paragraph seems to have no connection with the rest. Then follow the particulars of the third attack, on the thirteenth, and the departure of the enemy on the fourteenth. The "place of eminent advantage," where the Indians fired on the teams which were carrying off the inhabitants, under Capt Sill, is said to be the "ridges." A story is still occasionally told in relation to this place. It is said, that travellers, when crossing the ridges in the night time, frequently heard the cries and screams of women and children, reminding them of this attack upon the retreating inhabitants in former times. It once happened that Col. James Prescott, on returning from Boston late on a fine moon-shining night, when he came to this place, happened to think of the tales so often told about the "cries and screams" there heard, and could not forbear to listen a little, that he might himself be a witness of the fact. He soon heard the usual noise; but unwilling to be simply a confirmer of what others had told, he determined to know more of the matter; so tying his horse, he proceeded in the direction of the cries, till coming to the small pond on the north side the ridge road, he found the noise still onward. He went round to the north side of the pond, when by the aid of the full moon he was enabled to discover, not the ghosts of the women and children, who in olden time had there been frightened into shades, but a litter of young minks.

themselves, and in their flight passed by to that of Capt. Parker, and from which Monoco conversed with Parker in the night. The fourth may have been north of Nutting's, or south of Mr. Willard's. It is easy to conceive, then, that the ambush lay behind the hill on Dr. Bancroft's land, formerly covered with pines, that the two Indians discovered themselves on that hill, being nearer to Nutting's garrison than Parker's. And where was the "adjacent valley," in which the Indians made themselves merry the night after, but on the land of the Rev. C. Walker, easterly of his house?

The following copies of original documents corroborate the above conjectures.

"To the right Honorable the Governor and Council sitting in Boston.

"The petition of Daniel Adams humbly showeth, that the petitioner went out as a volunteer upon the scout from Concord, in company with some of Concord and some of Lancaster, and they coming to Groton, your petitioner there killed an Indian, and hath received no wages from the country for any service that he hath done; notwithstanding he hath been out upon the same account several times both the last summer and the last winter, and is now going out again under the command of Lieut. Curtis.

"Your petitioner, therefore, humbly requests the favor of your honors to consider the premises, and to grant him an order to the treasurer for his satisfaction, according as the law allows in that case; so shall he be ever engaged to pray, &c. DANIEL ADAMS."

This original petition is endorsed, "21 April, 1676," and is accompanied with the following testimony.

"At Groton, 14 March, 1676. There was Daniel Adams, who was very helpful to the town of Groton,

with some others of Lancaster, and the said Daniel Adams did kill one Indian at Mr. Willard's garrison.

"Witness, JOHN CADYE,
and SAMUEL WOODS."

"We who saw him fall to the ground and not rise again. As witness, NICHOLAS CADYE."

"Samuel Woods, of Groton, about forty years of age, witnesses that he saw two Indians standing upon Capt. Parker's island, at Groton, and Daniel Adams shot at them, and one of them fell down and the other ran away.

"17th day of 2 month, 1676.
"Mark (†) of SAMUEL WOODS."

"Alse Woods, aged about forty years, testifieth and saith, that at Groton, upon the day that most of the town was burnt by the Indians, she heard several say, that Daniel Adams had killed an Indian; and she went up presently into Mr. Willard's garret, and saw two Indians standing over a dead Indian about half an hour, and then they carried him away, and further saith not.

"The mark (O) of ALSE WOODS."

Capt. Parker's island could be no other than Dr. Bancroft's field, comprising the hill, behind which lay the ambush. The distance from Mr. Willard's garrison, supposing it stood on Jonathan Loring's land, is not too great to be within gunshot.

If the whole number of whites killed at Groton, during Philip's war, are enumerated in the foregoing accounts, as probably they are, the loss of life was not so great at this place as in many others. The whole number of English killed and lost in New England during this war, is estimated by Hoit at six hundred, twelve or thirteen towns destroyed, and six hundred buildings, mostly dwelling houses, burnt. Dr. Trumbull's estimate, in every partic-

ular, is higher. He concludes that about one fencible man in every eleven was killed, every eleventh family burnt out, or that one eleventh part of the whole militia and of all the buildings were swept off by the war.

The pious writers of those days complain bitterly of the cruelties of the savages in their manner of conducting the war, and treatment of captives. "Hell hounds," and "devil's imps," are epithets freely bestowed upon them; but an attentive and candid examiner of the history of the times, and of all the circumstances of the case, especially after reading the account of the "swamp fight," in Rhode Island, in December, 1675, against the Narragansetts, will find, that if retaliation is allowable in war to all but Christian warriors, no just cause of complaint can be found on account of the destruction of our villages by fire or otherwise; or for tortures inflicted upon old age, women and children.

King Philip having been killed, and most of his warriors either killed, taken, or dispersed, a welcome peace was restored to this part of the province. Many of the inhabitants of Groton had resided in Concord from the breaking up of the settlement to the return of peace. The following is a copy from the *Indian roll*, aforementioned, being the first record made after the choice of town officers, in December, 1675, a term of two years.

"At a general town meeting of the inhabitants of Groton, warned by Capt. Parker, Lieut. Lakin, Ensign Lawrence, Goodman Morse, and assembled at Concord 12th of the 10th m., (December,) 1677.

"Such as were present did then and there agree, that if the providence of God prevent not by death or sickness, or by the enemy, that then we will go up in the spring following and begin to repair our habitations again, if God permit; and for the true performance of this agreement we do engage the forfeiture of our whole right in

Groton unto those that do go up and carry on the work; and to this agreement we have here set our hands.

"James Parker, sen.,
Richard Blood,
William Lakin,
Nathaniel Lawrence,
Jonathan Sawtell,
John Morse,
James Knap,
Samuel Woods,
his (L) mark,
Nathaniel Blood,
his (O) mark,
Thomas Tarbell,
John Parish,
Peleg Lawrence."

"Voted that all public charges for this present year ensuing, shall be raised upon the first division of land granted, or accommodation of lands.

"Chosen to warn a town meeting, Goodman Blood, Lieut. Lakin, Sargeant Knap, Ensign Lawrence and Thomas Tarbell, jr. The meeting to be the first Thursday in March. And this meeting —— town officers —— to nominate —— other public charges ——.

"This meeting to be at Groton." [2]

Whether this meeting to be held in Groton, March, 1678, was held according to the vote, does not appear. The first record made after the above, relates to the grant of lands to Mr. Gershom Hobart, the successor of Mr. Willard in the ministry; and to his coming and settling as the minister of the town. It purports to be records of proceedings of a meeting held June 29, 1678, but written out from memory at a subsequent time. The date of the next meeting is illegible. The selectmen held a meeting 4th of 6th month, 1679, after which time the records are more ample and perfect.

The following petition, probably sets forth in a true light the situation of the inhabitants upon their resettlement.

"The humble petition and request of the greatest number of the former inhabitants of the town of Groton,

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[2] This line in the margin. Blanks, torn and illegible.

"Humbly showeth to the honorable General Court, sitting in Boston, as followeth, viz. We, who have been great sufferers by the hand of God in the last wars by our heathenish enemies, as is well known to all, &c., by which we have been enforced to fly before our enemies, to our great and grievous loss and trouble; by the good hand of God to us, have had so much reprieve and respite, as we have many of us had the liberty and opportunity to return to the place, though not to the houses of our former abode. And now being under and exercised with many and great difficulties, apprehending it our duty to address ourselves not only to our heavenly Father, but earthly fathers also, in this time of need, do humbly beg our case may be seriously considered and weighed; and that some direction and relief may be afforded unto us.

"Some of us, the inhabitants, have ventured our lives some while since to return again, and many others have followed us, whose welcome company is rejoicing unto us. Yet our poverty and the non-residence of others doth occasion us great and unavoidable trouble. We have, through God's goodness in blessing our endeavors and attempts, procured and obtained the ministry of the word among us, and have been at some considerable charge about it, and are willing, if God please, to keep and maintain it among us. But there are some discouragements upon sundry accounts. We have had several town meetings to consult the good and welfare of the town and place, and how things may be carried on as to defraying public charges, and it hath been voted in our meetings, (our visible estate being small,) to lay it on the lands, that so an equality in some respects might be reached unto. This is by the most judged to be the present best, yea, the only present possible way for us to proceed in, which we desire your honored selves to put the countenance of authority upon. As also that our late dreadful sufferings, ruins, and impoverishments may

by your honored selves be so far minded and considered, that we may for the present, (till we a little recover ourselves,) be delivered from country charges. We would be rightly understood as to our first request, that the way by lands and accommodations for the levying of town charges, may be abated but for the present four years, till God by his providence may alter our capacity and condition. Thus craving pardon for this our boldness, that success and a blessing may attend you in all your affairs, that God may accomplish his promises and build the waste places, set up his house and ordinances, where they have been removed, delight to build and plant us again, and not to pull us down and pluck us up, that we may yet see this desolation a quiet habitation. Thus pray your humble and unworthy petitioners.

JAMES PARKER, Selectman and Clerk,[3]
in the name of the rest."

"At a town meeting at Groton, May 20, 1679, there read and voted by the inhabitants."

"May 30, 1679. In answer to the petition of James Parker, in the name of the greater part of the inhabitants of Groton, it is ordered by this Court, and the authority thereof, that for three years next coming, in all levies made for the benefit of said place, and the maintenance of God's ordinances there, those that have lands there, and are not resident upon the place, shall pay rates for their lands, as those do that are resident, and the inhabitants resident be abated one single rate per annum to the country, for the like time; provided, that the cattle upon the plain be liable to pay rates also.

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'ry."

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[3] James Parker is no where else styled clerk. Perhaps he was town clerk in 1678 and 1679, when no records were kept.

From 1678, to 1689, there was generally peace between the settlements and the Indians. But the following copies from the "Indian roll," show that the Indians were not very desirable neighbors, even when not in a state of war.

"January 31, 1681, (1682.) It is agreed upon by the selectmen, that the Indians shall be warned out of the town forthwith, and if they neglect the warning, and if any of them be taken drunk, or in drink, or with drink, then their persons are to be seized and brought before the selectmen, either by constable or by other person, and be punished according as the law doth direct; and the informer shall be satisfied for his pains."

"March 28, 1682. Two squaws being apprehended in drink and with drink, brought to the selectmen one squaw; Nehatchechin squaw, being drunk, was sentenced to receive, and did receive, ten stripes; the other, John Nasquun's squaw, was sentenced to pay 3*s.* 4*d.* cash, and lose her two quart bottle, and the liquor in it, to Sargeant Lakin, who seized them."

In 1689, King William's war, so called, commenced, and New England, especially the frontier towns, was again the scene of war, conducted with the usual barbarities and cruelties of savages. Many of the same towns and villages, which had been partially or wholly destroyed in Philip's war, were again attacked; and if less property was destroyed, more lives in many places were lost.

Immediately after the commencement of this war, the inhabitants of Groton made the following petition to the General Court, and sent James Knap and James Parker, jr., with it, to make explanations and obtain an answer.

"Groton, July 16, 1689.

"To the honored Governor and Council and Representatives.

"These lines show the request of your humble ser-

vants, the inhabitants of the town of Groton, in our present unsettled and almost distracted condition. We make bold to trouble you once more, craving your advice and assistance, if it may be obtained, that we may go on with our business, to gather in our harvest, and do other necessary work. The bearers hereof, James Knap, and James Parker, jr., are fully able to acquaint the honorable Council with our condition, both in military and other cases in the town. Our officers are by the new choice,

JAMES PARKER, sen., Captain,
JONAS PRESCOTT, Lieutenant,
JOHN LAKIN, Ensign.

"Per order of the town of Groton.

JOSIAH PARKER, Clerk."

"July 17, 1689. The commission officers, nominated as above, are allowed and confirmed by the Governor and Council, and they do order Capt. Prout to deliver unto James Knap, and James Parker, jr., for the use of said town, forty pounds of powder, and one hundred weight of lead, taking their bill to repay it again unto the store at some convenient time, and do also appoint the Major of the lower regiment in that county, to order the impressing of ten soldiers, in a meet proportion out of the several companies under his command, to be sent as soon as may be to their relief.

"By order of the Governor and Council.

ISA. ADDINGTON, Sec'y."

Aug. 12, 1689, the town voted, "that the selectmen should forthwith make a ten pound rate to maintain four soldiers at Mr. Hobart's garrison."

Mr. Hobart, the minister, lived on the spot where the Baptist meeting-house now stands.

An arrangement of the garrisons for Groton was made March 17, 1691–92 as follows.

"Ensign John Lakin, and John Paris, Widow Blood, jr., William Saunders, John Lakin, Nathaniel Blood, John Alexander, Benjamin Palmer, and their families.	10 men.	Capt. James Parker, Samuel Parker, James Parker, Zac. Parker, William Longley, John Nutting, Thomas Tarbell, James Robinson, James Nutting, and their families.	11 men.
Enosh Lawrence, Lieut. Lakin and 3 sons, Joseph Lawrence, Sam. Walmer (Warner?) James Blood, John Shattuck, Samuel Kemp, Daniel Barney, and their families.	13 men.	William Green and John Lawrence, Abigail Parker, widow, Joshua Wheat, Samuel Church, Joseph Parker, John Greene, Daniel Cady, John Page and sons, Samuel Woods, sen., Thomas Woods, and their families.	11 men.
Lieut. Jonas Prescott and Widow Sawtell with him, Nathaniel Lawrence, James Knap, Elias Barron, Samuel Scripture, Ephraim Philbrick, Daniel Pierce, John Barron, Stephen Holden, John Perham, Samuel Davis, and their families.		John Davis, Nicolas Cady, Cornelius Church, John Cady, Joseph Cady, Joshua Whitney, Joshua Whitney, jr., Peleg Lawrence, Jonathan Lawrence, James Fiske, Samuel Fiske, Robert Robin, and their families.	
In all, thirty-one men.			
John Farnsworth, Matthias Farnsworth, Benjamin Farnsworth, Samuel Farnsworth, Widow Farnsworth, Simon Stone, John Stone, Nicholas Hutchins, and their families.	10 men.	At Mr. Hezekiah Usher's farm, Samuel Bennett, ——— Bennett, Three soldiers.	5 men.
91 men."			

It would gratify curiosity to know the sites of these several garrison houses, and where each family lived, (for it is presumed that the above schedules contain every family in the town,) but this can be stated only in a general and imperfect manner.

Ensign John Lakin, and the families named with him, are believed to have lived at that part of the town called Nod, being now included in school district No. V.

Capt. James Parker's house lot lay on both sides of the county road, and is now owned by Dr. A. Bancroft. His garrison was probably near the brook bearing his name, *James;* and the persons named under him, probably lived near him, in school district No. XIV.

Enosh Lawrence, and those associated with him, occupied the northerly part of the town, embracing parts of school districts No. V. VI. and VII.

William Greene, and his associates, dwelt in district No. I., from the first parish meeting-house southerly and easterly.

Lieut. Jonas Prescott owned the mill at what is now called Forge village, in Westford, but he lived near where Stuart J. Park now lives, and the names directly under his, were those of his near neighbors, and those named in the other column lived between the ridges and William Green's associates; occupying school districts Nos. X. and XIII.

John Farnsworth, and his associates, lived in the south part of the town, embracing school districts No. II., XII. and the part of Harvard called "Old mill."

The location of Mr. Usher's farm and the Bennetts' is not known; but as the brook rising in Harvard and running into Spectacle pond is called "Bennett's brook," it is probable that Usher's farm was one of those mentioned in another connection, in the part of Groton now included in Littleton, and that the Bennetts lived in the vicinity of that brook.

No historian of those times gives so particular account of the calamities and sufferings of Groton, in King William's war, as Hubbard did in Philip's. Cotton Mather, who wrote near the close of it, has the following. "On July 27, (1694,) about break of day, Groton felt some surprising blows from Indian hatchets. They began their attacks at the house of one Lieutenant Lakin, in the out skirts of the town, but met with a repulse there, and lost one of their crew. Nevertheless, in other parts of that plantation, (where the good people had become so tired out as to lay down their military watch,) there were more than twenty persons killed, and more than a dozen carried away. Mr. Gershom Hobart, the minister of the place, with part of his family, was remarkably preserved from falling into their hands, when they made themselves the masters of his house, though they took two of his children, whereof the one was killed, and the other some time after happily rescued out of his captivity."

Among the killed were William Longley, his wife, four or five of their children, and two children of Alexander Rouse, a near neighbor. Among the captives was John Longley, a small boy, son of William.

Mr. Longley was a large proprietor of lands, a respectable townsman, and town clerk at the time of his death. Records of town meetings, held June 6, and 23, and July 19, of that year, are in his hand writing in the Indian roll. His house stood upon a small knoll a few rods south of the house where John Lawrence lived and died. A small stone, even with the surface of the ground, under a stinted apple tree, near the site of the dwelling house, is the only monument to mark the spot, where the bodies of this family were buried. How far length of time has corrupted, marred, or exaggerated the tradition respecting the slaughter of this family, can never be known. As told by the oldest people now living, the story is as follows.

The Indians, having lurked about the premises undis-

covered, the day previous to the slaughter, watching a favorable opportunity to effect their purpose, early in the morning of the fatal day turned the cattle out of the barn-yard into a cornfield, and lay in ambush. This trick had the desired effect, to draw out some of the family, probably Mr. Longley and his sons, unarmed, to drive the cattle from the corn. The Indians then rose upon them, and either killed or took captive the whole family. It is said, however, that a daughter, Jemima by name, whom they had tomahawked and scalped, was found alive, sitting upon a rock, and that she survived many years, was married and had children. John, the lad before mentioned, was carried to Canada, where he remained with his savage captivators for five years. His relatives at length ransomed him, but he had became so accustomed to savage life, that he left it with reluctance, and those who brought him away, were obliged to use force to accomplish their mission. It is further said of this lad, that after the Indians had proceeded some way from the place, and had made a halt, he told them that his father's sheep were shut up in the barn, and would there starve, but if they would permit him to go back, he would turn them out and return, and they consenting, he fulfilled his promise. He was afterwards a respectable inhabitant of Groton, holding many offices of honor and trust, in town and church, and represented the town in General Court.

Gershom, son of the Rev. Mr. Hobart, whom Mather mentions as having been rescued from captivity, is said to have been carried to the eastward. The first information his friends received of him, was in May following his captivity, "at a fort a day's journey above Norridgwog, and his master's name was Nassacumbewit," the chief captain of the place. Both his master and mistress were kind to him, and afterwards granted his ransom.

Mather farther says, that in June, 1697, one man was killed at Groton, and another with two children carried into captivity.

After the calamity of July 27, 1694, it appears that the inhabitants of Groton petitioned the General Court for relief and assistance, and thereupon the following order passed.

"Upon reading the petition of the inhabitants of Groton, setting forth their great distress and impoverishment, by reason of the desolations made upon them by the enemy, praying to be eased and abated of their proportion of the last public tax assessment, amounting to the sum of fifty pounds.

"Voted, That the said town be abated one half of the aforesaid sum of fifty pounds, and that Mr. Treasurer do suspend the calling in the other half until the fifteenth day of December next. The assessors forthwith to apportion the same upon their inhabitants, and to commit the lists thereof to the constables, that so they may be collecting.

"October 22, 1694. Past in the affirmative by the House of Representatives, and sent up to his Excellency and Council for consent.

NEHEMIAH JEWETT, Speaker.

"Voted a concurrence in council, die prædict.

ISA. ADDINGTON, Sec'y."

From 1697, to 1702, the inhabitants of New England had a respite from savage warfare. But upon the accession of Queen Anne to the throne of Great Britain, a war with France ensued, and of course their colonies in America were involved in the general contest between the two nations. In 1704, the frontier towns in Massachusetts were again exposed to tomahawks, scalping knives, fire and torture.

The following extracts are from Penhallow's "Wars of New England."

"August, 1704. Some afterwards fell on Lancaster and Groton, where they did some spoil, but not what they expected, for that these were seasonably strengthened."

"Captains Prescott, Bulkley, and Willard, with their companies, were so intent upon pursuing the enemy, that they put them all to flight, and yet a little while after they fell on Groton and Nashua, where they killed Lieutenant Wyler [Wilder?] and several more. It was not then known how many of the enemy were slain, it being customary among them to carry off their dead. However, it was afterwards affirmed that they lost sixteen, besides several that were wounded."

"July 1706. Several strokes were afterwards made on Chelmsford, Sudbury and Groton, where three soldiers, as they were going to public worship, were waylaid by a small party, who killed two and made the other a prisoner.

"July 21, 1706. John Myrick, Nathaniel Healy, and Ebenezer Leger, of Newton, were killed by the Indians at Groton."

Besides these instances of alarm, attack and suffering from a savage foe, others are known to have occurred, of which there is more or less authentic evidence. One, of which the tradition is undoubtedly nearly correct, is that of two lads, John Tarbell and Zachariah Tarbell, brothers, and sons of Thomas Tarbell, who were taken and carried to Canada. The story runs thus. One evening, a little after sunsetting, the Indians came suddenly upon the inmates of a garrisoned house, which stood where the Rev. Mr. Sanderson's house now stands, or near that spot. They all escaped and got safely into the garrison, except these boys, who being on a cherry tree, had not sufficient time to descend and save themselves from captivity. The precise time of this event is not

known, but it is said Zachariah was so young, that he entirely lost his native language, and the records of Groton show, that John was born July 6, 1695, and Zachariah January 25, 1700. So it was probably between 1704 and 1708. Some years after, they both came to Groton on a visit, but having become accustomed to savage life, no persuasion prevailed on them to return and live with their friends and relatives. The present inhabitants of that name are their collateral kindred. Their descendants are still among the Indians in Canada.

Another well attested fact is, that John Shattuck, and his son John, a young man about twenty years of age, were killed by the Indians when returning from their field, May 8, 1709.

At another time the Indians attacked and burnt the house of a Mr. Sheple, killed him and his family, except his son John, whom they carried into captivity, where he remained about four years. During his residence with the savages, he became so well acquainted with their language and customs, that he could in after life deal and traffic with them to better advantage to himself than others could, who were not so well acquainted with them.[4]

During the time of Queen Anne's war, the town records are very scanty; and no allusion is made in them to the distresses and sufferings from the enemy except the following, viz.

"Groton, May 8, 1706. At a town meeting legally warned, they did by vote declare, they would and do desire that Thomas Chamberlain's mill may be upheld by a soldier, or soldiers, for the good of the town, by a petition to the Court or authority."

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[4] It is matter of tradition, that "John Sheple's foot weighed just a pound," in allusion to his putting his foot in one scale of the balance, when weighing the Indians' furs and skins.

By other documents, however, it appears, that the town came near being deserted by the inhabitants, and again abandoned to the enemy. The following are copies of documents in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"To his Excellency the Governor, at Roxbury, (in her Majesty's service.)

"On a lecture day, Groton, July 9, 1707. May it please your Excellency, I have read your Excellency's order to the inhabitants, and the law against deserting the frontiers. I could do it no sooner, for several of the inhabitants were gone to Plainfield, and returned yesterday, only two stayed behind. One of those that designed to remove, is the bearer, and a selectman, and lives on the outside the town. I thought good to send him, who can acquaint your Excellency who is removed, and who is meditating the same.

"Capt. Bulkley, and half his men, are gone to Lancaster, and the other half here, and do expect a release, they being men of considerable husbandry, the most of them. All the people, that will work in companies, have guards to cover them, to their content. If your Excellency please, I should be very glad of a release. I am

"Your Excellency's most humble servant,

JOSIAH PARKER."

"Groton, July 9, 1707.

"May it please your Excellency.—According to your Excellency's commands, we have sent an account of those, that are either actually removed, or are meditating of it. Our people are reduced to that degree, that they find themselves unable to subsist any longer—would pray your Excellency either to grant liberty for their remove, or that they may be reduced here entirely to garrison of the town militia for the preserving the frontiers. We

thankfully acknowledge your Excellency's great care of us hitherto, and would pray the continuance of your regards, without which we are an undone people. We take leave to subscribe, (may it please your Excellency,)

"Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

JOHN FARNSWORTH,
JONATHAN BOYDEN,
JOSEPH LAKIN,
} Selectmen.

JOSEPH LAKIN, Town Clerk."

"John Stone,
Jonathan Page,
Nathaniel Woods,
Daniel Lawrence,
John Shattuck,
Nathaniel Parker,
Benjamin Lakin,
Jonathan Boyden,
John Hutchins,
Zachariah Lawrence,
Edmund Chamberlain,
John Hall,
Samuel Shattuck,
Zerubbabel Kemp,
Zachariah Sawtell,
John Gilson,
Abraham Lakin,
Josiah Lakin,
Joseph Lakin,
William Lakin,
William Shattuck,
John Farnsworth.

Of the persons that are a considering of going."

"Joseph Perham,
Samuel Davis,
Daniel Cady,
John Cady,
Samuel Farnsworth,
Joseph Boyden,
Josiah Whitney,
Cornelius Whitney,
Joseph Lawrence.
Ebenezer Nutting.

Of persons gone."

"JOSEPH LAKIN,
JOHN FARNSWORTH,
JONATHAN BOYDEN,
} Selectmen.

JOSEPH LAKIN, Town Clerk for Groton."

After the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, there was a cessation of hostilities, and the settlements in Massachusetts were extended a little further into the wilderness. Those towns which had during the former wars been frontiers, being no longer exposed to sudden incursions of the enemy, became more populous.

But by the instigation of a jesuit priest, of the name of Ralle, residing with the Indians at Norridgewock, in 1722, the "three years' or Lovell's war" commenced, and the customary mode of falling suddenly upon the settlements, killing and carrying captive to Canada, was pursued by the enemy. In the summer of 1723, one man was killed at Groton. Massachusetts resolved to retaliate upon the Indians in their own mode of warfare, attack them at their residence, in Norridgewock, and put an end to the machinations of Ralle. Two hundred and eight men were put under the command of Captains Harman and Moulton, who proceeded with this force up the Kennebec river, came suddenly upon the village, killed Ralle and many of the Indians, some supposed about eighty, and burnt their habitations.

The governments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire about this time offered a bounty of one hundred pounds [5] for every Indian's scalp, which should be taken and exhibited to the proper authorities. This inhuman expedient induced adventurers to make excursions into the wilderness to seek for gain, as well as renown. Volunteer companies were formed, who scoured the country in search of Indians, so that the war altogether resembled the hunting of ravenous beasts. Among those who engaged in this dangerous and difficult species of warfare, Capt. John Lovell, or Lovewell, of Dunstable, and his company of volunteers from Billerica, Concord, Groton, Haverhill, Dunstable and Woburn, eminently distinguished themselves. As six of this devoted band were inhabitants of Groton, one of whom immortalized his name by killing Paugus, the chief of the Pequawket tribe, the oft-told story of "Lovell's Fight" must not be omitted in an account of the wars of Groton.

Capt. Lovell made three several excursions into the enemies' country. In the first, he left the settlements in

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[5] The currency at this time being two and a half for one in sterling.

December, 1724, with a company of thirty men. Proceeding northward of Lake Winnipisiogee, in New Hampshire, they found two Indians in a wigwam, one of whom they killed, the other, a small lad, they brought in alive. On exhibiting the scalp and captive at Boston, they received not only the stipulated bounty, but a handsome gratuity. Thus encouraged, the company being increased to the number of seventy, went out on a second expedition, in February, 1725. Passing by the wigwam, they saw the body of the Indian killed two months before. Their provisions becoming short, thirty of their number were selected by lot and sent home. The remainder, prosecuting the expedition still further, at length came upon the track of the game they were hunting for. Following the trail till near evening, and coming to a height of land, they discovered a smoke ahead, which proceeded from the encampment of the Indians. They made a halt, and returned into a valley and encamped. Lovell and one of his men went and reconnoitred the Indians' camp. About midnight, the whole company went forward to the slaughter, having first muzzled their dogs to prevent an alarm. The Indians were ten in number. They were asleep, covered with blankets. The mode of attack was in sections, of five men in each, in as quick succession as possible. Lovell and a friendly Indian were in the first section, and before a gun was fired, this Indian removed a blanket with the muzzle of his gun, in order to find which way their heads lay, and make their immediate death more sure. Seven were killed as they lay, and two more as they attempted to rise. The tenth fled to a pond [6] near by, where he was overtaken by the dogs, which were let loose, and held fast till killed. They were all then scalped and their bodies thrown through a hole cut in the ice, into the pond. These Indians were found to be well supplied with new guns, ammunition, and a number of

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[6] This pond is situated in Wakefield, N. H., bearing the name of Lovell.

spare blankets, moccasins, snow-shoes, &c., whence it was supposed they were direct from Canada, and on their way to attack some frontier settlement, and that these implements were for the accommodation of such prisoners as they might capture. If this supposition were true, it would seem to afford some justification for Lovell and his men in the manner of their slaughter.

With the scalps of these ten Indians, stretched on hoops and elevated on poles, this daring company made a triumphal entry into the town of Dover, New Hampshire, and thence proceeded to Boston, where they received the bounty of four hundred pounds sterling, equal to seventeen hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Flushed with the success of these two expeditions, especially the last related, Lovell determined on a third, intending to proceed to the villages of Pequawket, on the head waters of Saco river, which were the occasional residence of Indians. He accordingly marched with his company, consisting of forty-six men, officers, surgeon and chaplain included, in April, 1725. They had not proceeded far, when two soldiers, becoming lame, returned. Having arrived at the head of Great Ossipee Pond, another man falling sick, they made a halt and built a fort, wherein they left the sick man, the surgeon, and a part of their provisions, with a guard of eight men. The company, thus reduced to thirty-four, proceeded towards Pequawket, till they came within a few miles of the villages. They here heard, or fancied they heard, Indians about their camp in the night, and had good reason to suppose they were more numerous than themselves. In these circumstances, Lovell consulted his men, and offered, if they would request it, to lead them back, without seeing the object of their expedition. They answered, "We will not return and be called cowards."

Early in the morning of the memorable eighth of May, while the company were attending prayers, the report of

a gun was heard, and an Indian discovered on a point of land on the opposite side of an adjacent pond. Supposing this Indian might be a decoy[7] to lead them into an ambush, Lovell ordered his men to lay down their packs, that they might be ready for action on any emergency. Taking a circuit round the pond they met the Indian, fired at, but missed him. He returned the fire from two fowling pieces, and wounded Lovell himself and one of his men with small shot. Ensign Wyman fired, and killed him. Having taken his scalp, they returned to the spot where they had deposited their packs. During their absence, Paugus, the far-famed chief of Pequawket, with his warriors, whose numbers are said by some to have been forty-one, others say eighty, and some thought there were more, had found their packs, and finding by their number that Lovell's force was less than his, he removed them and lay in ambush. When Lovell and his men had arrived at the spot and were looking about for their packs, the ambush suddenly rose and rushed upon them, with their accustomed hideous yells. Lovell ordered his men to fire and reload with swan shot, as the enemy were within a few guns' length of them. Lovell was killed by the first shot of the enemy, and eight of his men soon shared the same fate. Lieut. Farwell, and two others, were wounded. Ensign Wyman assumed the command, and, perceiving that the Indians were endeavoring to surround them, ordered a retreat to the pond; where, with a ledge of rocks projecting into the water on the one hand, and a brook, not fordable, on the other, they took their stand, placing themselves behind trees, for a protection against the bullets of the enemy. During the day the Indians endeavored in vain to persuade or compel them to surrender themselves prisoners. To this they would

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[7] From evidence afterwards obtained, it is probable that this Indian was hunting and fishing, and that his shot was at some ducks.

not consent; victory or death being their choice. Some time in the day, the gun of John Chamberlain of Groton becoming foul, by continued firing, he undertook to wash and cleanse it at the pond. While in the act, he spied Paugus, whom he personally knew, performing the same process upon his gun, at a small distance. A challenge was immediately given and accepted, each confiding in his own dexterity, and predicting the speedy fall of his antagonist. Chamberlain trusting to the priming of his gun by a thump on the ground, had time to take deliberate aim, while Paugus was priming from his horn. Chamberlain's ball reached Paugus's heart just as he was in the act of firing. His ball passed over Chamberlain's head.

After this event, there was a short respite. The Indians withdrew. Ensign Wyman and Chamberlain crept unperceived after them, and found them formed in a circle around one in the centre, whom they were qualifying, it was supposed, for a chief instead of the deceased Paugus. Wyman fired and killed their intended chief. Then both hastened back to their fellows at the pond. Soon after this, the Indians renewed the combat, having, as was supposed, received a reinforcement. As night approached, however, they again withdrew, and left this courageous but forlorn little band to consider their melancholy situation, and deliberate upon what measures they should pursue, to save their lives. Upon examination, nine were found to be unhurt, eleven wounded, but not mortally, and three mortally wounded. Lieut. Robbins, whose thigh was broken, and whom it was impossible for them to carry off, requested to have his gun, (some say two guns,) loaded and left by his side, saying that if he should live till morning, when the Indians should come to scalp him, he would kill one more. As guns were heard in the morning, in that direction, no doubt he fulfilled his promise.

All, who were able, now [8] withdrew from this memorable spot, and directed their course to the fort, where the guard, surgeon and provisions had been left, expecting there to find what they so much needed, food, and dressing of their wounds. In this, however, they were sadly disappointed. They found the fort abandoned. Some provisions, however, are by some accounts said to have been left in it. The cause of this sad disappointment was this. At the commencement of the combat, in the morning, one of the men, whose name is not found in the roll of the company, and is intentionally and successfully concealed from the present generation, made his escape, hastened to this fort, and reported that Lovell and all his men were killed, which he had undoubtedly good reason to believe. Disappointed in the relief they here expected, and fearing the Indians might pursue and destroy them all, they separated, and arrived at the settlements, some sooner and some later, as their strength enabled them. Lieut. Farwell, Jonathan Frye, and Elias Barron, perished on the way. With them the journal of the expedition was lost.

A party from New Hampshire were ordered to go to the place and bury the dead, but by some mistake they did not find the spot. Col. Tyng, of Dunstable, then, with a company, went out and found twelve dead bodies, buried them, and carved their names upon the trees. He also, at a little distance, found three Indian graves, which he opened, and in one of them found the body of Paugus. He also traced blood upon the ground to a great distance from the scene of action.[9]

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[8] Belknap says, "After the rising of the moon." But the moon was at the first quarter, and set about 1 o'clock, A. M.

[9] This account of "Lovell's fight," is taken principally from printed sources; but some of the incidents are from the lips of the wife of Josiah Johnson, one of the men. This woman was thirteen years old, when the

The three years', or Lovewell's war, closed in the winter or spring of 1726. From this time there was a general

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battle was fought, lived in Woburn, where Johnson belonged, afterwards married him, and they had a number of children. In the latter part of her life she lived in my father's family, often told the story, and always told it alike, agreeing with the printed accounts in general, and adding some particulars.

The following list of the men, is an exact copy of one made out by Eleazer Davis, of Concord, after he came home.

"*An Account of the Men's Names and Place of Abode, that was in the Fight at Piggwacket, on the 8th day of May*, 1725.

"Capt. John Lovewell,
Lieut. Josiah Farwell,
Lieut. Jonathan Robbins,
Ensign John Harwood,
Sarg. Noah Johnson,
Robert Usher,
Samuel Whiting.
7 of Dunstable.

Eleazer Davis,
Josiah Davis,
Josiah Jones,
David Melvin,
Jacob Farrah,
Joseph Farrah,
Eleazer Melvin.
7 of Concord.

Ensign Seth Wyman,
Corp Thomas Richardson,
Timothy Richardson,
Ichabod Johnson,
Josiah Johnson.
5 of Woburn.

Chapl. Mr. Jona Frye, of Andover,
Sarg. Jacob Fullam, of Weston,
Corp. Edw'd Lingfield, of Nutfield.

Jonathan Kittridge,
Solomon Kies.
2 of Billerica.

John Jefts,
Daniel Woods,
Thomas Woods,
John Chamberlain,
Elias Barron,
Isaac Lakin,
Joseph Gilson.
7 of Groton.

Ebenezer Ayer,
Abiel Asten.—2 of Haverhill.

Men killed on the spot.

1 Capt. Lovewell, of Dunstable,
2 Lieut. Robbins, ditto,
3 Ensign Harwood, ditto,
4 Robert Usher, ditto,
5 Jacob Fullam, of Weston,
6 Jacob Farrah, of Concord,
7 Josiah Davis, ditto,
8 Thomas Woods, of Groton,
9 Daniel Woods, ditto,
10 John Jefts, ditto,
11 Ichabod Johnson, of Woburn,
12 Jonathan Kittridge of Billerica.

Men lost by the way, wounded.

Lt. Josiah Farwell, of Dunstable,
Chapl. Mr. Jona. Frye, of Andover,
Mr. Elias Barron, of Groton.

Not wounded.

1 Ensign Wyman,
2 Edward Lingfield,
3 Thomas Richardson,
4 and 5 two Melvins,
6 Eben Ayer,
7 Abial Asten,
8 Joseph Gilson,
9 Joseph Farrah.

Wounded men.

1 John Chamberlain,
2 Lt. Farwell,
3 Chapl Mr. Frye,
4 Sarg. Noah Johnson,
5 Timothy Richardson,
6 Josiah Johnson,
7 Samuel Whiting,
8 Elias Barron,
9 Josiah Jones,
10 Eleazer Davis,
11 Isaac Lakin,
12 Solomon Kies."

peace till 1744, when hostilities again commenced between England and France, and the frontier towns of

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A grandson of this Eleazer Davis informs me, that his grandfather and Mr. Frye were together on their return, and coming to a brook, they saw a fish. One of them having a fish hook, they cut strips from their moccasins for a line, and succeeded in taking the fish. Having kindled a fire, they cooked and ate of it. It refreshed Davis, but proved fatal to Mr. Frye. This fish hook and line were preserved till the centennial celebration in Fryeburg, in 1825, when they were sent to that place for exhibition.

Another anecdote from verbal testimony is, that one of the wounded men, on his return, becoming very weak and discouraged, crept into a hole in the ground, made by the blowing down of a tree, and laid himself down to die. Not long after, he heard a noise, which he supposed the approach of an Indian; he made a great effort and sprung from his intended death-bed, determined to resist to the last. But, instead of an Indian, he found one of their dogs had followed his footsteps to the place; and being rejoiced to find so good a friend for a companion, he resumed his march and came home.

May 16, 1725, only eight days after the fight, Thomas Symes, V. D. M., preached a sermon at Bradford, entitled, "*The brave Lovewell and several of his company lamented.*" This sermon, with an account of the expedition, attested by three of the men, who escaped, viz., Seth Wyman, of Woburn, Ebenezer Ayer, and Abial Asten, of Haverhill, was printed, and probably contains the most correct account to be found. This account states, that the offer of Capt. Lovell to lead home his men, was after the firing of the gun by the Indian, and the answer of the men is stated in these words.

"We came out to meet the enemy; we have all along prayed God that we might find them; and we had rather trust Providence with our lives, yea, die for our country, than to try to return without seeing them, if we may, and be called cowards for our pains."

This account also states, that eleven of the men came in at Dunstable, May 13th, at night, and four more the 15th. Eleazer Davis came in at Berwick, and Josiah Davis at Saco. It further relates that Solomon Kies, having received three wounds, crept to Ensign Wyman, in time of the battle, told him he was a dead man, but would try to get away, so that the Indians might not get his scalp. Finding a canoe at the pond, he rolled himself into it, and the wind carrying him several miles towards the fort, he gained strength and arrived at it.

It is said, that children and relatives of Indians, who had been killed by the English, were accustomed to avenge their deaths upon those who killed them, if known. Many stories are told of single Indians, coming in times of peace, and seeking for those who slew a father or friend, and I have heard of their coming more than once to avenge the death of Paugus upon Chamberlain. But no accurate and well attested statement of such a visit to Groton, by any descendant of Paugus, can, I apprehend, at this distance of

New England were once more in jeopardy from savage incursions. But the settlements, at this period, had ex-

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time, be made out. The following tale, from the Atlantic Souvenir, is founded upon one of those visits, and after making due allowances for embellishments, anacronisms, and false localities, may be substantially true. It certainly does not differ more from stories still related here, than novelists' accounts usually do from realities.

"The old French war was over. The banners of England had long streamed above the towers of Quebec. The Indians had left the lakes and woods of New Hampshire, for the broader waters, and deeper forests, of Canada and the west. Time had tamed the iron sinews of the rangers, untamable by any other enemy, or they were sleeping "each in his narrow cell forever laid." Where the red man once roamed after the moose, prowled upon the scout, or lighted the council fire, now stood the infant village, and the peaceful neighborhood. The water-fall, at whose roaring foot the Indian once darted his rude spear into the salmon, or hooked the trout upon his curved bit of bone, now turned the wheel of the clumsy grist-mill, whither the jogging farmer brought his "rye and Indian," over moss and hill, and through bush and swamp, in safety. The congregations, as they gathered together "at meeting," no longer brought their charged guns to the house of worship, or feared that the prayers of their minister would be interrupted by the war-whoop. Of Lovell's men, scarcely a survivor remained of the few that lived through the desperate fight, at Pequawket. Chamberlain was still alive. He was an old grey-headed man. He had long given over hunting, and peace had changed his war spear into an implement of husbandry; of all his hunting and fighting years, nothing remained to him but the gun that killed Paugus at Lovell's pond, and the bullet pouch and yellow powder horn, covered over with Indian devices, which were the spoil of the savage in that terrible encounter. These he had preserved with an old man's care. His cottage, from which went up the solitary smoke that caught the eye of Lovell and his men, now was the centre of a considerable hamlet. A wild stream ran past it, and a little way below it, tumbled down a fall, upon which stood one of the rude saw-mills of that day, and old Chamberlain, once the swift hunter, and the strong and proud warrior, was now its humble owner, and more humble tender. He had survived his wife and his children Few of his neighbors ventured to be familiar with him, on account of the stern peculiarity of his character; and he passed his days in solitude, except such association as men had with him in his humble vocation.

In the year 1777,* towards the close of one of those fair days in autumn, which make up the "Indian summer," a number of the villagers of P——, had gathered into their one-story tavern, to talk over their little politics, as they were wont, when they were surprised and startled by the entrance of

* It could not have been so late, by many years.

tended further northward and westward; Groton was no longer a frontier town, and it is not supposed to have suf-

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a young Indian among them. An Indian, at that time, had got to be a rarity in P——. He was tall, over six feet, and finely formed, after the fashion of the forest. He had a belt of wampum around his waist, and from it hung his tomahawk. A long gun was in his hand, and he stood in moccasins, with the grace and dignity of the son of a chief. He placed his gun behind the door, and silently took his seat by himself. A little before sunset the farmers left the inn and returned to their homes. One old hunter remained with the landlord and the young savage. The hunter eyed the Indian with keen attention,—his suspicions were awakened at the sight of this warrior, armed, so remote from the residence of the nearest tribe, and in a time of peace. He was acquainted with the Indians in the old wars, and his suspicions were heightened and confirmed, when he heard the young chief ask the landlord, in a low and indifferent tone, if 'one Chamberlain dwelt in the village.' The landlord pointed out to him the mill, where the old man labored, and the cottage where he dwelt. The Indian took his gun and went out.

"'Some of the blood of old Paugus,' said the hunter, 'and, I'll venture my life, come to avenge the death of that chief upon Chamberlain. I'll give the old man warning.' He hastily stepped out, and following a winding path, that led down to the saw-mill, where the old man was still at his toils, he reached the mill, and told Chamberlain, *that young Paugus, from Canada, had come with his rifle and tomahawk to avenge upon him the death of that chief.* Chamberlain's cheek turned ashy pale, and he sternly replied, 'tell young Paugus I have the gun that slew his father, and he had far better return to his forest than molest me in my old age;' as he spoke, he pointed to the long gun as it hung upon prongs of the moose horn, driven into the saw-mill plate, and near it was suspended the bullet-pouch and powder-horn of Pequawket. The hunter had given his warning and retired. The sun was setting to the south of Moosehillock. Chamberlain took down his gun,—tried his flint,—charged it,—took the pouch and horn and flung them upon his side,—hung up near the saw-gate the old garment he had worn at work through the day,—hoisted the gate of the mill and set it rapidly agoing, looked keenly around him, in every direction, and retired to an eminence a few rods distant, crowned with a clump of thick bushes, and crouched down to await the approach of his mysterious enemy. He was not, however, mysterious to Chamberlain. The old man remembered every trait in the Indian character, and calculated with great accuracy as to the time and manner of Paugus's advance. Just as it was growing too dusky to distinguish a human form, except towards the west, the old man descried him creeping cautiously from a bunch of bushes, eight or ten rods above the mill, by the torrent, with his cocked rifle before him, and his hand upon the lock. The young savage heard the noise of the saw-frame, and could discern it in rapid motion, and shrunk back into the thicket. He came out again, a

fered to any considerable extent, during this war. One man, however, by the name of Jacob Ames, is said to have been killed, about this time, in the following manner.

An Indian had been seen, for several days, lurking about the town, it was conjectured, upon some ill design.

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little distance from where he went in, and, with the wary motions of the ambush, reconnoitered the mill. Chamberlain marked him all the while, as the catamount eyes the fox. Young Paugus came out of the bushes the third time, and in a new quarter, and was stealthily advancing, when something seemed to catch his eye in the form of his father's slayer—he stopped short—brought his rifle to his eye, and, with quick aim, fired. The report rung sharp and low upon the still air, as if the gun itself were muffled, or afraid to speak above its breath. Young Paugus crept out upon a mill log, that extended over the rapid, and stretching himself up to his full height, as if to ascertain, without advancing, the success of his shot. The old man could spare him no longer. He saw the well-remembered form of the old Pequawket chief, as the young savage stood against the sky of the west, which was still red with the rays of the sunken sun. He levelled the fatal gun—it blazed—young Paugus leaped into the air six feet, as the ball whistled through his heart—and his lifeless body fell far down into the rapid, that foamed below him, while his vengeful spirit fled and mingled with that sterner one, which parted long before at Lovewell's pond, in

'The land where their fathers had gone.'

Chamberlain returned slowly and gloomily to his cottage.

"The next morning a bullet hole through the centre of the old garment he had hung at the saw-frame, admonished him, that the aim, as well as the vengeance of old Paugus, had descended to his sons; and as he mused upon those he had slain, and reflected, that although he was old, he still might have again to lift his gun against the blood of Paugus, or himself fall by their avenging hand, he wished bitterly, that some other bullet than his own had slain that renowned chief, and that they had never met to quench their battle thirst, and scour out their foul guns, upon the shore of Lovewell's pond."*

* The pond in Wakefield, N H., where the ten Indians were killed, in Lovewell's second expedition, bears this name, and not the one in Fryeburg, Me., where the battle was fought. When, or where, Chamberlain died, I have not been able to ascertain, but he was probably dead before 1777. He had two children, born in Groton before the fight, the first, in 1713. If ever young Paugus sought to avenge his father's death, and it seems pretty evident, from tradition, that he did, it was probably at Groton, where the traditions place it, and the old dam, near school house No 9, is said to have been the dam of Chamberlain's mill, and, further, a deep hole in the brook, between the lands of Deacon Thomas Hutchins and Merick Lewis, is called "Paugus's hole," wherein it is said, Chamberlain sunk his body, after he had killed him.

Mr. Ames, who lived on the intervale, on the west side of Nashua river, now owned by John Boynton, Esq., went into his pasture to catch his horse. Discovering the Indian, he ran for his house; the Indian pursued and shot him as he entered his gate. The dead body prevented the gate's closing, as it would otherwise have done of itself, and the Indian pressed in to enter the house, where Ames had a son and daughter. The son seized his gun, and shot at him, as he entered the gate. The ball, striking the latch of the door, split, and one part of it wounded the Indian, but not severely. As the son attempted to close the door against the enemy, after the shot, the Indian thrust his foot in, and prevented. The son called to his sister to bring his father's gun from the bedside, and at the same time striking the Indian's foot with the breach of his gun, compelled him to withdraw it, and closed the door. While the Indian was in the act of reloading his gun, the young man found means to shoot through a crevice and killed him. Two men, at work about a mile distant in a mill, Ezra and Benjamin Farnsworth, hearing the reports of the guns, and suspecting the cause thereof, were soon at the place, and found the bodies of Ames and the Indian both weltering in their blood. This is the last man killed by an Indian within the bounds of Groton.

The subject of this chapter affords abundant matter for contemplation and reflection.

A race of human beings, ignorant and miserable, less than three centuries ago, numerous, but wholly destitute of the knowledge and skill to employ air, water, fire, and mechanics, advantageously, roamed over these lands almost wholly uncultivated. Now view the contrast. Where the red man, with bow, arrows and tomahawk, pursued his game through wastes, wilds and woods, now cultivated fields, orchards and gardens, with rich pro-

ducts, abound. The waters, from which he with rude spears, pots and weirs drew his daily food, and of which he made no use save to swim his frail canoe, now move millions of wheels, spindles and looms, to fabricate the necessaries, conveniences and luxuries of civilized life. Where once stood the uncouth wigwams of the wild-man, now arise richly garnished houses, in villages, towns and cities.

But we cannot forbear to inquire, had our Puritan forefathers the same right to dispossess the aborigines of this country, and utterly annihilate the race, that the Israelites had to drive out the inhabitants of Canaan, and take possession of the promised land? They seem so to have believed, and so to have conducted. And more completely have the Massachusetts, the Narragansetts, the Pequots, the Pawtuckets, and Wampanoags been extirminated, than were the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Hivites, the Hittites, and the Jebusites of old.

How different, also, are our anxieties and cares, our pleasures and pains, our labors and amusements, from those of our predecessors, during the periods of Indian wars! We can pursue our customary employments in our fields, workshops, or factory mills, in security; they must have an armed guard, when abroad, and weapons by their firesides and bedsides at home. We, in our well-lighted and well warmed parlors, can cheerfully and happily spend our long winter evenings with friends, wives, and children, in the improvement of our minds, or in innocent amusements. They, in their rude and cold cabins, must sit silent and gloomy, in dark corners, fearing to light up and warm their apartments, lest the savages should spy them through the cracks and crevices. We, when our day's toil, or evening occupations are finished, can repose unmolested and quiet in our own bed chambers. They, at night-fall, forsaking their dwellings, and leaving them to the mercy of a merciless enemy, sought safety

by their numbers, collected into garrisoned houses. We, without exerting our own strength, or that of dumb beasts, can visit our distant friends, go to our markets or populous cities, and return with almost the rapidity of light; they, if they journeyed, were compelled to exhaust their own powers and those of their beasts, through rough and rugged paths, occupying days and weeks in going and returning. We have enough, and abound in the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life; they had a scanty supply of the bare necessaries.

CHAPTER VII.

The Revolutionary War—Incipient causes—Instruction to the Representative—Resolves about industry, economy, manufactures and foreign superfluities—Regulations about funerals—Non-importation—Resolves on rights, privileges, grievances, &c.—Letter to Committee of Correspondence—Duty on tea—Continental Congress Association—Signing covenant, and posting names—Minute men march—Recruits, supplies, &c., during the war—Shays's rebellion.

THE sentiments and opinions of the people, in relation to the measures pursued by the government of Great Britain towards their provinces in America, which were the incipient causes of the Revolutionary war, and the separation of the provinces from their parent country, and becoming an independent nation, the part taken by them in resisting those measures, and uniting their energies to gain their independence, are prominent topics in the history of every village in our country. Individuals uniting in small circles of neighbors and districts, these circles combining in larger associations of towns, and these again into conventions of counties and provinces, and the union and combined action of the whole, produce those revolutions, in governments and nations, which constitute a great portion of general history. The smallest matters, then, which took place at the commencement of, and even during, that struggle, which has had consequences of the greatest moment, not only to the United States, but throughout Christendom and the whole world, are

interesting to us, the descendants of the actors therein, and must not be omitted in the present volume.

At a town meeting holden in Groton, Oct. 14, 1765, almost ten years before hostilities commenced, the inhabitants voted to instruct their Representative in the General Court, and chose a committee to frame proper instructions, who soon after reported the following, which, says the record, "being read, paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously accepted and ordered to be recorded."

"To Abel Lawrence, Esq., Representative for the town of Groton, and districts of Shirley and Pepperell.

"Sir,—We, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Groton, being legally assembled and met at the public meeting-house in said town, to consider what measures are needful to be taken at this alarming crisis, when the American subjects of Great Britain are universally complaining of unconstitutional innovations, think proper to communicate our united sentiments and instructions to you thereupon.

"We are greatly alarmed, and filled with the utmost concern to find, that such measures have been taken by the British ministry, and acts of Parliament made, which press hard upon the invaluable rights and liberties of the British American subjects, and more especially at the act called the "*Stamp Act*," by which we apprehend a very unconstitutional, unequal and insupportable tax is to be laid on the Colonies. And, if this should be carried into execution, we expect it will become a further grievance to us, as it will afford a precedent for the Parliament, in future time, to tax us without our consent, in all such ways and measures as they shall judge meet. We think it, therefore, our indispensable duty and undoubted privilege, in the most open but respectful terms, to declare our greatest dissatisfaction with this law. And we think it is incumbent on you, Sir, to use your best endeavors

in the General Assembly, to have the just and unalienable rights of this province asserted, vindicated and left upon the public records; and by no means to join in any public measures for countenancing and assisting in the execution of the aforesaid law; so that posterity may never have reason to charge the present time with the guilt of tamely giving away the unalienable rights and privileges of the people of this province.

"And as at this time almost every avenue of our trade is obstructed, we doubt not but that you will take particular care, that there be no unusual and unnecessary grants made to those, that serve the government, and that the monies drawn from individuals of this province be expended with the best economy, and not upon any pretence whatever be applied for any other purposes, but what are evidently intended in the act for supplying the province treasury."

Dr. Oliver Prescott, who was chairman of the committee that reported these instructions, undoubtedly penned them.

The selectmen having received from the selectmen of Boston a letter relating to the state of the country, called a town meeting, to be holden Dec. 21, 1767, for the purpose of devising measures to promote industry, economy and manufactures, and discouraging the use of foreign superfluities.

Having met, and deliberated upon the business of the meeting, the inhabitants unanimously passed the following resolution, viz.

"Whereas, this province labors under a heavy debt, incurred in the late war, and the inhabitants by this means must be for some time subject to very heavy and burdensome taxes; and as idleness and the excessive use of foreign superfluities appear to be the chief cause of the

present distressed state of the province,—we, therefore, the inhabitants of this town, being sensible, that it is the duty of every well-wisher to his country, at all times, but more especially at this melancholy prospect, to endeavor by some method to extricate the inhabitants out of these embarrassed circumstances; and being of opinion, that industry, economy, and application to our own manufactures, are absolutely necessary for the future well-being of the community, do promise and engage to and with each other, that we will, in our several stations and characters, from this time forward, discountenance and discourage idleness and the unnecessary use of all foreign manufactures and superfluities of what nature or denomination soever. And, whereas, wool, flax and hemp are the natural produce of this province, we will, so far as we can, encourage the raising and manufacturing those articles, and also all other articles of manufactures which are or may be fabricated in North America, and more especially in this province. We also further agree to strictly adhere to the late regulations respecting funerals.[1]

"Voted, unanimously, That Col. James Prescott, the representative for the town of Groton, be desired to return a copy of these votes and resolutions to the gentlemen, the selectmen of Boston, with the thanks of this town, for the prudential measures they have been pursuing for lessening foreign importations, and encouraging frugality and our own manufactures, and for the laudable example the town of Boston have set the country."

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[1] The regulations respecting funerals, were probably the same or similar to the "Association agreed upon by the Grand American Continental Congress," assembled at Philadelphia, in 1774, which were, "On the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat, for gentlemen, and black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will discountenance the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals."

In the warrant for March meeting, 1770, an article was inserted to consider how to prevent the importation of English goods; upon which the town chose a committee, who reported,—

"That we, the inhabitants of the town of Groton, do most heartily approve of the non-importation agreement, of the merchants; and that we will not knowingly, directly or indirectly, purchase any goods of any person, that imports the same, or trades with an importer, contrary to the agreement of the merchants. We also appoint a committee to inspect the buyers and sellers of goods within the said town, and to caution them against counteracting the intent and meaning of the non-importation agreement of this people."

In January, 1773, the selectmen called a town meeting, by their warrant, "to inquire into and consider the matters of grievance, which the people of North America, and the inhabitants of this province in particular, labor under, relating to the violation and infringement of their rights and liberties; and to agree upon some salutary and constitutional method for redress; and to give their representative such instructions as the town shall think fit."

The inhabitants met, considered the subject, heard read a letter from the committee of correspondence, of the town of Boston, and chose a committee of eleven of the principal inhabitants, who, after an adjournment of a fortnight, reported as follows, viz.

"The subscribers, a committee, chosen by the town of Groton to consider what is best for the town to do, and report a draft of votes and resolves, relative to the rights of this province and the violation of the same, beg leave to report the following resolves and votes, viz.

"1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this town, that the people of this province are entitled by the royal char-

ter to all the rights, liberties and privileges of native Britons.

"2. Resolved, That the inhabitants of this town, as a part of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, have a right to keep and enjoy their private interest and proper possessions, and that no power on earth can justly take any part of them without the consent of the owners, or their representatives. Therefore, the raising of a revenue, by an act of the British Parliament, from the colonies, without their consent, and applying of it contrary to their approbation,—the extension of the jurisdiction of the courts of vice admiralty,—the affixing of stipends or salaries to the offices of the judges of our superior court, whereby they are made entirely independent of any grant from our Great and General Court,—and the act entitled, an act for the better preserving his majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, stores, &c., are, in our opinion, intolerable grievances, and contrary to the essential principles of our constitution, and ought not to be submitted to any longer, than to obtain a redress in a constitutional way.

"3. Resolved, That every part of the British dominions have a right to petition, or join in petitioning and remonstrating, to the king of Great Britain, that all acts of Parliament which are unconstitutional and grievous to them, may be repealed, and their grievances redressed, and that we will, in a manly, united manner, use all legal and constitutional methods to recover and preserve all the rights of America, sacred as our lives.

"Then the town voted, that the representative be instructed, and he accordingly is instructed, to use his utmost endeavors, in every constitutional way, in the General Court, to obtain a speedy redress of all our grievauces, that so Great Britain and the colonies may be restored to their former unanimity; and more particularly, that he make inquiry into the former support of the hon-

orable judges of the superior court, and if it be not adequate to the dignity of their station, and trouble of their office, that he use his influence, that an honorable support be appointed them, upon such a lasting foundation, as the General Court in their great wisdom shall think fit, and that he in no wise consent to give up any of our rights, which we derive from nature or compact.

"Voted, That the foregoing resolves, and these votes, be recorded in the town book, and a copy of the same transmitted to the committee of correspondence and communication, of the town of Boston, with a letter to express our gratitude to the town, for their vigilance and activity for the common safety.

OLIVER PRESCOTT,
JOSIAH SAWTELL,
NATH'L PARKER,
JOSEPH SHEPLE,
JONA. CLARK LEWIS,
ISAAC FARNSWORTH,
HENRY FARWELL,
AMOS LAWRENCE,
} Committee."

Three of the committee chosen, viz., Jonas Cutler, John Bulkley, and Col. James Prescott, did not sign the report, but for what reason does not appear. Col. Prescott was representative, and it seems proper he should not sign it. Cutler was a tory in time of the war.

"To the Committee of Correspondence, within the town of Boston.

"Gentlemen,—I am directed to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of the town of Groton, being legally warned and assembled January 25, 1773, and observe to you, that we view ourselves, in connection with the other towns of this province, in the common cause of natural and constitutional liberty; and with the utmost gratitude

acknowledge the vigilance and activity of the town of Boston for the general safety; and that we are willing to correspond with the committees of other towns, that are and may be chosen within this province, so often as it may be thought requisite.

"I am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, humble servant,

OLIVER PRESCOTT, Town Clerk."

The next subject, which agitated the whole community, was the memorable act laying a duty on tea. The inhabitants of Groton were called together for the special and only purpose of consulting and acting upon that which, most of all others, led to commencing hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain. The following is the record of proceedings.

"At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Groton, assembled at the public meeting-house, in said town, on Thursday, the 16th December, 1773, to consider what is proper for this town to do, relative to the large quantities of tea, belonging to the honorable East India Company, arrived and expected to arrive in this province, subject to an American duty.

"The committee of correspondence for said town laid before them a letter, which had been agreed upon by the committees of several towns, to be sent to all the towns in this province, in order to know their minds at this critical juncture, and having read the same, as also the votes and proceedings of the town of Boston at their late meetings,—the town came into the following votes and resolves unanimously.

"That we highly approve of the conduct of the town of Boston in their late town meetings, and the several resolves they came into relative to the teas sent by the East India Company to America; and as we esteem the

late act of parliament for the benefit of said India Company an intolerable grievance, and as a very subtile plan of the ministry to enforce and enslave the Americans, preferring the public happiness to our own private advantage, we will readily afford all the assistance in our power to the town of Boston, and all other of our oppressed American brethren, and heartily unite with them in every constitutional method to oppose this and every other scheme, that shall appear to us to be subversive of American rights and liberties, and dishonorary to his Majesty's crown and dignity, at the risk of our lives and substance.

"Voted, That our most cordial thanks be presented to the inhabitants of the town of Boston, for their wise, prudent and spirited conduct at this alarming crisis, and for their repeated vigilance and unwearied endeavors to recover and preserve the rights and liberties of America.

"Voted unanimously, That the inhabitants of this town will not buy, sell, or make use of any tea, while subject to an American duty.

"Voted, That the committee of correspondence for this town be desired to wait upon the several shopkeepers and traders within the town, and desire them not to buy, sell or any way dispose of any tea while subject to an American duty.

OLIVER PRESCOTT,
JOSIAH SAWTELL,
JAMES PRESCOTT,
AMOS LAWRENCE,
ISAAC FARNSWORTH,
} Committee."

July 18, 1774, the town chose a committee to make report, what measures the town ought to pursue in relation to the act of Parliament, commonly called the "*Boston port bill*," but their report does not appear on record.

At a town meeting, held by adjournment, January 3, 1775, the following was adopted, viz.

"Whereas, it is expressly recommended by the Continental Congress, to the provincial conventions and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such further regulations, as they may think proper, for carrying into execution their association,—and, whereas, the Provincial Congress did, on the 5th December last, resolve and recommend as their opinion for the effectual carrying into execution the American Congress Association, that from and after the 10th of October next, there shall not be sold or purchased, from Great Britain or Ireland, any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or pimento from the British plantations, or from Dominico; wines from Madeira or the Western Islands, and foreign indigo, either before or after the first of December instant, unless the acts and parts of acts of parliament, enumerated in a paragraph of the American Association, subsequent to the fourteenth article, shall then be repealed. That the several towns and districts do forthwith assemble and choose committees of inspection for the purpose aforesaid, and that the towns do vigorously assist and support their committees in discharging the duties of their office, &c. Therefore, voted and chose, Dr. Oliver Prescott, Capt. Josiah Sawtell, Dea. Isaac Farnsworth, Mr. Moses Child, Dea. James Stone, Col. James Prescott, Lieut. Elisha Rockwood, Lieut. Isaac Woods, Joseph Allen, Jonas Stone, John Tarbell, Capt. John Sawtell, Jonathan Lawrence, Capt. Amos Lawrence, and Capt. Henry Farwell, a committee of inspection, whose business it shall be to see that the American Congress Association and the Provincial Congress resolves, and recommendations relative thereto, be well and faithfully observed and complied with, and that this town will not fail of lending all necesary assistance to the said committee in doing their duty."

At the March meeting, 1775, the committee reported to the town, "That some of the inhabitants had refused

to sign the covenant agreed upon by the town in consequence of the recommendation of Congress, and that some others had not had the offer of signing." "Thereupon the town voted, that all those persons, that have not had the offer of signing said covenant, have the liberty to do it within eight days from this time, and that all those who have already had the offer, and refused to sign, shall not be allowed to sign said covenant without first obtaining leave from the town.

"Voted, That the names of those persons that refuse to sign the Association paper, shall be posted in the public houses in this town by the committee of correspondence, and their names entered in the town book by the town clerk."

The record goes on stating, that the committee presented the covenant to sundry persons, for their signatures, who refused to sign; but the committee delayed to post their names, according to the above vote, till the inhabitants grew uneasy about the matter; whereupon the committee set up the following notice, and the same was recorded by the town clerk, viz.

"In compliance with said vote, we hereby notify the public, that said Association paper was offered to the Rev. Samuel Dana, Joseph Sheple, Jonas Cutler and Joseph Chase, who did refuse to sign the same; and it is expected, that all those who have signed said Association will remember their covenant."

(Signed by the committee.)

"Groton, April 12, 1775."

Seven days after the last above date, hostilities commenced between the provincials and the British troops, at Lexington and Concord.

The alarm was given at Groton at an early hour, and the minute men, so called, were soon collected, pre-

paratory to march towards the scene of the first bloodshed in the war, which resulted in our independence.

It now came to the test, whether the patriotic votes and resolves, heretofore so unanimously passed, would be followed up in meeting the disciplined forces of Great Britain, well armed and equipped, by cultivators of the ground, with such fowling pieces and muskets as they happened to hold. The decision was in the affirmative. Two companies of minute men, with officers complete, numbering in all one hundred and one men, marched on the ever memorable 19th of April, 1775, too late to take a part in the actions of that day, but to be at head quarters in readiness for future operations. The commanders of these companies, were Capt. Henry Farwell, and Capt. Asa Lawrence.

In the several resolves of the General Court, for enlistment of soldiers for the continental army, their clothing, provisions, &c., Groton stands the seventh town in the county of Middlesex. Cambridge, Concord, Marlborough, Reading, Sudbury and Woburn standing a little higher in the apportionments. Their quota of men, September 22, 1777, was 38. Shirts, shoes and stockings, June 21, 1779, 57. Beef, June 22, 1781, 8,845 lbs. The whole number of men, raised by Groton, engaged in some part of the war, with their bounties paid by the town, appears by the following list made out by the selectmen, in compliance with a resolve of the General Court, of July 11, 1783.

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"A return of the number of men raised by the town of Groton, in the county of Middlesex, as soldiers to serve in, or recruit or reinforce, the armies of the United States, and the bounties paid them for their respective services, agreeable to the requisition of the General Court, as by their resolve, dated July 11, 1783.

			No. of men.	Bounties paid each man. L.	s.	d.	Total. L	s	d.
Eight months at Cambridge, in		1775,	93	5	0	0	465	0	0
Six weeks at ditto,		1775,	24	1	0	0	24	0	0
Two months at do.,	Feb. and March,	1776,	22	1	6	9	29	8	6
In consequence of a resolve,	June 24,	1776,	37	6	4	10	230	15	10
Do.	do.	Sept. 10, 1776,	20	3	11	4	71	6	8
Do.	do.	Nov. 30, 1776,	22	3	11	4	78	0	4
Do.	do	Dec. 1, 1776,	27	8	0	6	216	13	6
Four months at Dorchester,		1776,	11	0	6	0	3	6	0
Three months at Boston,		1776,	9	0	4	0	1	16	0
Six months at Hull,		1776,	1	2	13	6	2	13	6
By order of Council,	April 12,	1777,	10	0	6	0	3	0	0
By resolve,	April 30,	1777,	10	17	6	8	173	6	8
Do.	June 14,	1777,	1	0	6	0	0	6	0
Six mos. at Providence, from	June 24,	1777,	17	0	12	0	10	4	0
By resolve,	Aug. 9,	1777,	12	5	8	4	65	4	0
Do.	Aug. 9,	1777,	24	0	16	0	19	4	0
Do.	Sept. 22,	1777,	38	0	8	0	15	4	0
Do	Feb. 7,	1778,	22	0	6	0	6	12	0
Do.	April 18,	1778,	6	20	7	6	122	5	0
Do.	April 20,	1778,	16	32	10	0	520	0	0
Nine months at Rhode Island,		1778,	7	0	10	0	3	10	0
Six months at do ,		1778,	6	0	6	0	1	16	0
Six months at Cambridge,		1778,	1	0	12	0	0	12	0
Months 9 1-2 at Providence,		——	15	0	18	0	13	10	0
Six weeks, do.		——	12	0	8	0	4	16	0
—— at Rhode Island,	April 6,	1779,	4	2	16	0	11	4	0
Pursuant to a resolve,	April 27,	1779,	4	0	9	0	1	16	0
Two mos. at Providence, from	June 8,	1779,	8	1	15	0	13	0	0
Nine mos. con. army, from	June 9,	1779,	10	24	0	0	240	0	0
Agreeable to a resolve,	Sept. 17,	1779,	2	1	15	0	3	10	0
Do. do	Oct. 9,	1779,	14	5	0	0	70	0	0
To guard convention troops, Cambridge,		——	4	1	4	0	4	16	0
Five months at Providence,		——	2	13	10	0	27	0	0
Pursuant to a resolve,	June 22,	1780,	26	13	10	0	351	0	0

The sum in hard money, by the scale (of depreciation), £2,804 15 0.

"Middlesex, ss., Groton, January 31, 1784.

"We have examined the town books, and the militia officers' books, together with the best vouchers that we could obtain, and the foregoing is a true account, according to the best of our knowledge.

OLIVER PRESCOTT,
ABEL BANCROFT,
AMOS LAWRENCE, JR., } Selectmen of Groton.

"February 2, 1784. Exhibited on oath before Israel Hobart, Esq."

The period from the close of the Revolutionary war, to the adoption of the Federal constitution, was a time

of intense anxiety, and the transactions of that period, of momentous consequence to these United States. Independence had been achieved, but unless a form of government could be devised and adopted, which would unite the several colonies in one national compact, independence might have proved a curse, rather than a blessing to those who had obtained it.

The condition of the people was unfavorable for uniting upon any constitution, which should be proposed for their future government, so diverse were their several interests and opinions on political subjects. Most of the colonies had formed State constitutions, for their own particular government, and they were each disinclined to give up the powers necessary to form a Federal union. The soldiers, having left the camp and mingled with the people, had an unfavorable influence upon the industry, economy and morality of the people ; the enormous debts, both public and private, contracted through the severe struggle of a seven years' war, and the almost total want of a currency, wherewith to negotiate and discharge debts, were circumstances which might well fill all hearts with dismay. It is said the merchants, at this period, made large and unwarrantable importations of foreign merchandize, and not having an equivalent to export, the little specie they had in circulation was drained from the country, and increased the distresses, which were before almost insupportable. Burdens and grievances, whether real or imaginary, are increased by sympathy; and the people, collecting in smaller or larger assemblies, communicating with each other upon them, greatly enhance their own miseries.

The people of Massachusetts had adopted a constitution, formed by her ablest, wisest and most patriotic statesmen ; a constitution which has now stood three-fourths of a century without any material alterations, in none with its fundamental principles, and under which its

citizens have enjoyed a state of almost uninterrupted happiness, and arrived at a state of unexampled prosperity. Yet the people, in less than six years after they had adopted it, became dissatisfied with it, commenced an insurrection, proceeded to open rebellion, and, but for the energy, patriotism and courage of those intrusted with the administration of the government, and a majority of the people, this constitution, which had not then been tried long enough to prove its excellency, might have been destroyed, and that at a time, when the patriots of all the colonies were devising a form of general government for all the colonies. Had so important a State as Massachusetts, at that crisis, fallen into a state of anarchy, the present existing Union would probably have been wholly prevented, or at least for a long time delayed. Had the insurrectionists of Massachusetts succeeded in their schemes, and had their principles extended into the other States, of which at one time there seemed to be great danger, what would now have been the condition of our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, steamboats and railroads, and all the arts of civilized life? But our limits will not admit of expatiating further upon this rebellion, except so far as Groton was particularly engaged in it.

Unfortunately there were a majority of the legal voters and taxpayers in the town, who took part in resisting the due administration of government, when the inhabitants of various towns in this and other counties, in the Commonwealth, were assembling in smaller and larger conventions, deploring the condition of the country, and making out catalogues of their grievances, as they termed them, the malcontents of Groton petitioned the selectmen of the town, to call a meeting of the inhabitants immediately, and dictated the subjects to be acted upon at the meeting. The selectmen, who did not approve the measures proposed, complied with the request, and issued the following warrant.

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Middlesex, ss.

"To Joseph Moors, Esq., one of the constables in the town of Groton, in said county, greeting.

"You are hereby required to notify and warn the freeholders and other inhabitants of the said town, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to assemble and meet at the public meeting-house in said town, on Tuesday next, nine o'clock before noon, in consequence of the following request, signed by sixty-eight persons, and to act on the several articles therein contained, which request is as followeth, viz.

"To the Gentlemen, Selectmen of the town of Groton. We, the lawful and legal voters of said town, humbly request, that a town meeting may be called as soon as possible, and insert the following articles in your warrant, viz.

"1. To choose a moderator to regulate said meeting.

"2. To choose a man suitable to take a copy of the votes passed in said meeting.

"3. To choose a committee to correspond with the other committees of any towns in this Commonwealth, relative to our public grievances, and that said committee draw up a petition, to lay before the General Court, for a redress of the same.

"4. To see if the town will give said committee instructions relative to their proceedings.

"5. To see if the town will vote that the General Court be removed out of Boston.

"6. To see if the town will vote not to have any inferior court.

"7. To see if the town will vote not to have more than one attorney in a county to draw writs, and that he is paid the same as the state's attorney.

"8. To see if the town will vote that there be a stop

put to all law suits of a civil nature, until there is a greater circulation of money, than there is at present.

"9. To see if the town will vote, that there be a bank of paper money made, sufficient to pay our foreign debts, and to choose a committee to receive the produce of our land, at a reasonable price, in exchange for said money, and export the same to foreign parts, for money and bills of exchange, or other articles equal to the same, that will discharge the said debts, and also another bank to discharge our domestic debts.

"10. To see if the town will vote, that the said paper money be received in all payments equal to gold and silver, and he that refuses to take the same shall lose his debt.

"11. To see if the town will vote, that all bonds and notes, or other debts, be discharged by them that they were first contracted with, or given to, or their heirs, &c., and that said creditors shall make discharge of said debts, if a lawful tender be made.

"12. To see if the town will vote, that there shall be no distress made by any constable or sheriff, for rates or other debts, until there is a greater circulation of money than at present.

"13. To see if the town will vote, that the first holders of public securities shall draw their full sum and interest, and all those that have purchased securities shall give in, on oath, what they gave for the same, and shall receive no more of the public treasury, including interest.

"14. To see if the town will vote to open the ports to all nations, that a free trade may commence, to the good of the community at large.

"15. To see if the town will vote to choose a committee of safety, to see that there is no more infringements made on our injured rights and privileges, and act anything relative to the above articles, or any other

things, which may be necessary for the good of the public at large.

Benjamin Page,
Ephraim Ward,
Stephen Munroe,
Jabez Holden,
Ebenezer Tarbell,
John Moors,
Amos Stone,
John Park,
Ebenezer Farnsworth,
Jonas Stone,
Jonathan Stone,
Asa Stone,
Thomas Hubbard,
Jonatha[redacted] Lawrence,
Robert Ames,
Amos Ames,
Oliver Shed,
John Fisk,
Asahel Wyman,
John Sawtell,
Jonathan Fiske,
Amos Lawrence,
Enoch Cook,
Pelatiah Russell,
Thomas Farwell,
Richard Sawtell,
Samuel Kemp, jr.
Ephraim Kemp,
Amos Adams,
Caleb Blood,
Benjamin Tarbell,
Samuel Hemenway,
Zachariah Fitch,
James Sheple,
Joseph Shed,
Oliver Fletcher,
Josiah Hobart,
Oliver Parker,
Royal Blood,
Phineas Parker,
Jonathan Worcester,
Ephraim Nutting,
James Woods,
Nathaniel Sartell,
Jacob Patch,
Samuel Chamberlain,
David Woods,
John Woods,
Benjamin Hazen,
Jason Williams,
Daniel Williams,
Jacob Williams,
Shattuck Blood,
David Blodget,
James Bennett,
Isaac Lakin,
Samuel Hartwell,
his
John (X) Lawrence,
mark,
John Gragg,
Job Shattuck,
Job Shattuck, jr.,
Benjamin Lawrence,
Samuel Gragg,
Jacob L. Parker,
Jacob Gragg,
Oliver Blood,
Levi Kemp,
Timothy Woods."

Warrant dated June 24th, and meeting held June 27.

This document plainly shows how utterly incapable a majority of the people were of judging rightly of the causes of their sufferings, and of the best remedies for relief; how crude and impracticable their notions were on financial affiairs, and due administration of justice. And how could they be otherwise? Those, who had spent their time in the army, had not been in a school to

learn the duties of jurists and statesmen; and those, who had been on their farms, and in their shops, had no better opportunity to become wise legislators. The issues from the press had taught, that sovereignty belonged to the people, and that it was their right to exercise it; but they had not taught them how to use it for their greatest benefit and happiness. The inflammatory writings of the time, roused the people to resist sovereign power; but having framed and adopted a constitution of their own, and chosen officers to administer it, and make laws in conformity to it, they did not reflect or consider that the sovereignty was thereby delegated, and that they had no right to resume it in a summary manner. They rather considered the rulers as their servants, whose services and directions they might accept or reject at pleasure; and that the constitution and laws might be annulled and set aside, whenever they should deem it expedient. Thus ignorant of the true causes of their distress, and attributing to government what the previous war and their present indolent habits and extravagant notions of liberty had unavoidably brought upon them, they probably proceeded conscientiously in resisting the laws, and opposing their due execution, unapprehensive of the disastrous consequences, which would follow, if their resistance and revolutionary measures should be successful. They made no discrimination between resisting the government which they had chosen for themselves, and which by peaceable means they could change, and the one in which they had no choice. What a striking contrast between the language of these rebels, and that of the patriots at the commencement of the Revolutionary war!

The first act of violence, committed by the insurgents, was forcibly preventing the courts of justice from holding their sessions, and transacting their regular business. Job Shattuck, of Groton, who had been a soldier in the French war, and a commissioned officer in the Revolu-

tionary war, and who was otherwise qualified to be conspicuous in such a cause, became the leader and commander of the insurgent forces, in Middlesex county. The historian, who wrote an account of this rebellion, the next year after it happened, and who had ample means of knowing the facts in relation to the transactions at Concord, when the court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace were there by law to be holden, says, "No sooner was it known by the insurgents, who were contemptible in point of strength and character, that government would not act with force, than they appeared in triumph on the spot." "They took possession of the court house, and paraded with great insolence before the court who had assembled at a small distance. One of their leaders [2] was exceedingly outrageous, and once threatened to put all persons to the sword, who would not join them in two hours. Such was the profanity of his language, that it at first staggered the less hardened party from Worcester, but a union of forces afterwards took place. Job Shattuck, their principal leader, sent a written message, that it was the sense of the people that the court should not sit. He afterwards affected to permit the court of sessions to sit, on condition of adjourning to a day prescribed; but the issue was, that the rioters grew still more outrageous, and no court could sit at all." When the court was about to be holden at Cambridge, the Governor issued orders for the militia of Middlesex to be in readiness to march to that place. "But," says the historian, "an influential character in Middlesex undertook to make an agreement with the leaders of that county, that no forces should appear on either side, and wrote a letter to the Governor on this subject to their satisfaction." But the insurgents did not abide by their agreement; and they took measures to have a large and imposing force

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[2] Capt. Nathan Smith of Shirley.

collected from Worcester and Bristol counties, to join those of Middlesex, at Cambridge.

The historian proceeds: "Pursuant to this new scheme, a small party of Middlesex insurgents, headed by Oliver Parker, [of Groton,] (Job Shattuck, their former captain, coming in a more secret manner, in order to avoid the appearance of breaking his agreement,) marched into the town of Concord. Upon their arrival, Shattuck proceeded in the night to Weston, to get intelligence of the Worcester forces, but though they had begun their march, they did not appear, and from this want of co-operation the whole plan fell through.

"The leaders of the insurrectionists, having thus rejected the pardon which was held up to them by the General Court,"—" warrants were issued for apprehending the head men of the insurgents, in Middlesex, and for imprisoning them without bail or mainprise. The execution of these warrants was committed to the sheriff of Middlesex and others, to whose aid a party of horse, who had voluntarily associated for the support of government, under Colonel Benjamin Hitchborn, was ordered from Boston, early in the morning of the 29th of November. These were joined by a party from Groton, under the command of Col. Henry Woods, and the whole, consisting of more than one hundred, proceeded immediately for Concord. On their arrival there, the Groton horse, as being best acquainted with the country, and least liable to excite an alarm from an unfamiliar appearance to the inhabitants, were dispatched to secure the subjects of the warrant. These returned at night with two prisoners, Oliver Parker and Benjamin Page; but Shattuck, the principal leader, had taken an alarm and escaped. Under this disappointment, at midnight, in the midst of a violent snow-storm, the whole party were ordered on to Shattuck's house, in Groton, where they did not arrive till late in the morning. A search was immediately commenced,

and a judicious pursuit discovered him to a party of a few persons, led by Colonel Woods himself. Shattuck obstinately resisted, and was not taken till he had received several wounds, and which he returned without much injury."

Thus three of the leaders of the rebels being secured, the adherents to the party in Groton, it is believed, did no more treasonable acts, but soon after went before a magistrate, delivered up their arms, took the oath of allegiance, and became peaceable subjects of government. No less than seventy names of persons belonging to Groton, are found, who did so. It is not necessary, in relating the affairs of a single country township, to follow the narrative of the Shays rebellion farther; though it might teach the present and future generations a salutary lesson, to avoid treasonable resistance of government, and to aid in a firm support of law and order. The issue is well known. The strong arm of government, energetically and judiciously exercised, in a few months overcame all opposition, with very little bloodshed to either of the belligerents; and the penitence of the prisoners, though convicted of the highest in the catalogue of crimes, procured them a pardon from the executive.

There are those of the present day, who do not duly distinguish between that liberty which is consistent with good government, and liberty degenerated to licentiousness, who would probably have joined the insurgents, had they lived at that time, and who now half justify their proceedings, or at least go so far as to say, that much good accrued to the Commonwealth by them. True it is, that from every evil some good may arise; but men are not to be envied, whose achievements are good, only that they may be set up as a beacon to warn others against falling into the same follies, errors and wickedness.

The historian of the affair closes his account with the following pertinent remark.

"Thus was a dangerous internal war finally suppressed, by the spirited use of constitutional power, without the shedding of blood by the hand of the civil magistrate; a circumstance which it is the duty of every citizen to ascribe to its real cause, the lenity of government and not its weakness; a circumstance, too, that must attach every man to a constitution, which, from a happy principle of mediocrity, governs its subjects without oppression, and reclaims them without severity."

CHAPTER VIII.

Meeting-houses or churches—First meeting-house—Its situation—Cost and materials—Second house—Committee of twelve to agree about its location—Their report—Its site—Sales of land to raise money to finish it—Third house—Its site—John Ames gives a deed—Enlargement—A bell—W. Martin's and Jona. Lawrence's wills—A new bell—Enlargement of the Common—Votes about repairing, or building a new fourth meeting-house—Trouble about finishing — Pews—Costs — Regulations — Presbyterian house—Union meeting-house—Baptists, &c.

THERE have been erected in Groton seven houses, purposely for places of public worship, exclusive of those in Pepperell and Shirley.

The first record in relation to this subject is the following vote, passed June 23, 1662. "Also, that the meeting-house shall be set upon the right hand of the path, by a small white oak, marked on the south-west side with two notches and a blaze." The house, however, was not built till 1666. During the time from the passing of this vote to the erection of the meeting-house, it appears, that the inhabitants met for worship at the minister's house. The following vote was passed sometime in 1663. "It is agreed by the major part of the town, that Mr. Willard shall have their interest in the house and lands that was devoted by the town for the ministry * * * * provided, they may meet in the house on the Lord's day, and upon other occasions of the town

on meetings." A vote also passed, September 23, 1663, "That John Nutting shall keep clean the meeting-house this year, and for his labor he is to have fourteen shillings." The meeting-house here mentioned must have been the minister's house, as none other was yet built, as appears by the following vote.

"At a town meeting, upon the 21st of the 7th month, 1665. It was this day agreed upon, that they will have a meeting-house forthwith."

A committee was chosen at the last date to agree with the carpenters to carry on the work.

"At a general town meeting held 5th of 8th m., 1666, it was voted by the major part of the town, that the meeting-house frame, that is now framed, is to be removed, and to be set up in a place near the corner of Joseph Parker's fence."

A few other votes passed this year, 1666, respecting the work of the meeting-house, and the completion of it appears by the following.

"At a general town meeting, held 24th 10th m., 1666, it was agreed, and by vote declared, that all the lower seats in the new meeting-house, that now is, should be divided, six for men, and six for women, and also the front seats for the gallery; the best provision that the town can provide both for the minister and also for the people to sit upon the next Lord's day come sevennight; and every one to be placed in their places, as they shall continue for the future."

"At a general town meeting, held 31, 10 m., 1666. For better proceeding in setting seats for the women, as well as for the men, it was agreed and by vote declared, that the front gallery on the north side of the meeting-house should be divided in the middle, and the men that shall be placed there, their wives are to be placed by their husbands, as they are below."

Some notion of the materials of which this meeting-

house was composed, its cost and size, may be obtained from the following account, among the records of 1666.

"A true account of all the particular sums of all the work done to the meeting-house, frame and other things, as nails, hooks, and hinges, and glass, and pulpit, &c.

	£	s.	d.
[1] In** for thatch,	5	0	0
[2] It., to John Morse for thatching and cutting withes,	1	13	0
It, for wages for those did attend the thatchers,	5	14	8
It., carting clay and stones for daubing the wall and underpinning,	3	0	0
It., the daubing of meeting-house walls,	4	12	6
It., lathes, and nailing on,	2	0	0
It., 40 lbs. nails,	3	12	3
It., for nailing on the clapboards,	1	10	8
It., for getting the sleepers and laying of them,	1	0	4
It., for plank 600 and half,	2	18	6
It., for seasoned boards, 700 and 5 feet,	2	12	10
It., for laying the lower floor, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per 000,	1	8	2
It., making doors and two pairs of stairs,	1	0	0
It., for laying [3] 40,382 of boards on the gallery floor,	2	0	0
It., for shuts for the windows, and making provision for Mr. Willard to preach till we have a pulpit,	0	10	0
It., for making a pulpit,	3	0	0
It., for glass for the windows,	3	5	0
It., for 200 of boards, and more nails, and more work done by carting and laying seats, &c.,	1	8	0
	[4] 50	16	10

A structure of these materials, and at this expense, does not comport well with our notions of a house for public worship; but taking into consideration the scanty means, and the small number of inhabitants the town contained one hundred and eighty years ago, we may justly suppose, that this house was the result of a greater effort of theirs, than the building of the present three churches would be for the present inhabitants.

It is matter of much doubt, on what spot this first built church stood. Tradition says it stood near the crossing of the road leading from school-house No. 5, and the Nod road, so called. And in corroboration of this tradition, it is said, that an aged white oak near this spot was

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[1] Imprimis. [2] Item. [3] Uncertain what quantity.

[4] This is the footing of the account. Probably some error in the copy.

felled a few years since, which had many nails, spikes and hooks in its trunk, denoting that it had been a pillar for fastening horses. But no good reason can now be assigned, why it should have been situated so far to the north. The principal men, both in note and number, were certainly not in that part of the town. It is well known, that James Parker, John Nutting, Thomas Tarbell, William Green, James Fiske, and what is stronger evidence, the Rev. Mr. Willard, whose house had been the place of public worship for three or four years, were all seated along the site of the present principal village. Here were their garrisoned houses, four of them at least, and the fifth nearly a mile off. The frame, we have seen, was removed from the spot where it was first voted it should stand. But the precise spots where once stood the "small white oak, with two notches and a blaze," or the "corner of Joseph Parker's fence," will, I apprehend, be never again known. This meeting-house was burnt by the Indians in 1676, as has been related in a former chapter.

Soon after the resettlement of the town, in the spring of 1678, the subject of building a new meeting-house was agitated, and, as appears by the following votes, caused like strifes and contentions to those on similar occasions in later times.

"At a town meeting in Groton, it was agreed for the year ensuing, provided that the town do build a meeting-house, upon fifty pounds for this year." This vote passed December 11, probably in 1679, and the fifty pounds were probably the whole assessment for town charges.

"At a general town meeting held June 8, 1680. It was this day agreed, and by a major part by vote declared, that the meeting-house shall stand where the other meeting-house (stood), or somewhere thereabout." "It was also the same day and at the same time voted,

that the meeting-house shall stand somewhere between Mr. Hobart's house [5] and the brook by the Captain's."

At the same meeting, (22d 10 m., 1680), "It was agreed upon and by vote declared, that the difference concerning the meeting-house should be referred into the hands of these twelve men, viz. Capt. Parker, Richard Blood, Lieut. Lakin, Ensign Lawrence, Sarg. Lakin, Sarg. Knap, John Page, Jonas Prescott, John Morse, Joshua Whitney, William Green, Jonathan Morse, and in case these twelve men cannot agree, they have full power to choose a committee to put a final conclusion to issue the debate forthwith."

Two days after their choice the committee reported as follows.

"That they have agreed as followeth.

"1. That we do forgive each other wherein we have been instrumental of grieving each other in word or deed, referring to the difference, and that for the time to come we will do what we can to promote and increase love, and do nothing to break the peace now made, referring to our agreement about the standing and going on to finish the meeting-house in the place where it now standeth, and endeavor to satisfy (and) silence all our inhabitants.

"2. That the persons that drew the timber for the meeting-house frame, doing it without order, shall have nothing for their work, unless particular men will allow them any thing on their own good will.

"3. That those that raised the meeting-house shall bear their own cost and charge, both for time and provision.

"4. That the whole town shall go on jointly together to finish the meeting-house, with all convenient speed,

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[5] Mr. Hobart's house stood on the site of the Baptist meeting-house; and Captain Parker's was on the south side of the brook, where Dr. Bancroft now lives, or thereabout.

without any regret or reflections one upon another, in the place where it now standeth."

The site of this second meeting-house is well known. It stood at the northeast corner of what is now called the old common, a few rods northerly of school-house No. 14. Within forty years last past, the lines upon which the underpinning lay were distinctly visible, so that the length and breadth of the building could have been accurately measured. But the soil has since been removed, so that no trace remains.

Among the assessments made in 1680, are the following.

"A rate made for the meeting-house frame, the just sum is £32 19 8.

"A rate made by the selectmen, for covering the meeting-house, roof and sides, windows, doors, stairs and pulpit, and the just sum is £44 2 5."

At a town meeting, November 14, 1681, the town voted to raise money to finish the meeting-house by a sale of common lands; and chose Capt. Parker, Lieut. Lakin and Sarg. Knap, a committee to make the sales. By an account of the sales recorded in the town book, it appears that Capt. Parker purchased a quantity not stated for £11 10*s.* 0*d.* Joseph Parker, three hundred acres for £15 00*s.* 0*d.* Sarg. Lakin, Henry Willard, Jonas Prescott and Peleg Lawrence, each one hundred acres, at five pounds for each hundred, or one shilling per acre, amounting in the whole to forty-six pounds ten shillings.

"At a general town meeting upon the 23d 2 m., 1683, it was agreed upon and voted, that Mr. Hobart shall have liberty to make *this* pulpit for his ease and comfort, so as he do no ways deface the work now done, and will make it decent and comely, equivalent to the work underneath, upon his own charge."

Nothing further is known respecting this second church, except, that having stood about thirty-five years, it was voted, after the third had been erected, to convert it into a school-house, as will be seen in a future chapter.

The building of a third house for worship began to be in contemplation in the beginning of the year 1714. In January, the town voted, "that they will build a new meeting-house in some convenient time." February 1, they voted to build a meeting-house fifty feet long, and forty feet wide, and that the place for its standing should be determined at March meeting, by the voters, bringing in written votes, with their names on the vote. At March meeting it was determined, that the meeting-house should stand "at Green's," (the site of the present church of the first parish); seventy men bringing in their votes for that place, which must have been nearly or quite unanimous. The other place proposed, was where the second house stood. It is not stated how many voted for that place. The size was altered by vote to forty by thirty-five feet, and it was also voted that the town should "be at no charge concerning a bridge over Broad meadow."

Probably the people who lived in the westerly part of the town would have been better accommodated by having the house at the site of the old one, than at "Green's," and those in favor of the latter place engaged to accommodate them with the road across Broad meadow, at their individual expense. Several votes passed this, and the two succeeding years, for raising money, and finishing the meeting-house, by which it appears that it was not completed immediately.

This meeting-house was set upon the land of Mr. John Ames, who, on the eighteenth day of January, 1716-17, in consideration of a certain pew in the meeting-house, voted or granted to him at a town meeting holden November 5, 1716, and "that there be no farther trouble or controversy within the said town referring to the land on

which the meeting-house now stands, and other good considerations, bargained, sold, and conveyed to said town of Groton, a certain parcel of land, formerly belonging to Mr. Willard, containing about ninety-five poles, bounded southerly and southwesterly by highways, and otherwise by said Ames's land, (no length of lines being given,) the new meeting-house standing on the same."

It appears, that in ten or eleven years after the erection of this house, the population of the town had so increased, that the meeting-house was not of sufficient capacity to accommodate them. They, therefore, in March, 1727–8, voted to enlarge, or make an addition to it, chose a committee to consult workmen, and proceed to make the addition, and at the same time granted eighty pounds for the purpose, and in the course of the next year, eighty pounds more.

October 27, 1729. The committee were empowered, in making the addition, to provide for the hanging of a bell.

"August 17, 1730. Voted, That the ground (floor) all around the inside of the meeting-house, convenient for building of pews, be granted to the highest in pay, except polls, they building the same upon their own cost and charge."

"Also, voted, That they will have five men for that committee to seat the meeting-house. Chose Justice Prescott, Lieut. Boyden, Capt. Sheple, Lieut. Hobart and Deacon Longley for that committee. Also, voted, for their instructions, that in seating the meeting-house, they left it with the committee, they having a particular regard to the three last years' pay."

"May 21, 1733. Voted, That such persons as desire it, have liberty to make glass windows in the meeting-house, for the conveniency of their pews, provided they maintain them themselves." Other votes passed at sundry times, giving liberty to individuals to build seats,

ornament, and improve several parts of the meeting-house at their private expense.

William Martin, of Groton, by his last will and testament, dated March 6, 1672, bequeathed to said town, the sum of ten pounds, "towards purchasing a meeting-house bell for the town's use." On the 27th day of October, 1729, the town chose Samuel Tarbell and Benjamin Prescott, Esq., "a committee fully empowered to inquire after, demand and receive, and if need be, sue for the money given the town by William Martin's last will and testament." Mr. Martin died March 26, 1672. His will had been duly approved, and his executor had also died. The above committee, under the authority of the town, sued Benjamin Lakin, one of the devisees or legatees of Martin, who had received his portion of the estate, as executor *de bonis non*, in his own wrong. This writ issued November 26, 1731, almost sixty years after the decease of the testator, and they recovered the legacy.

August 25, 1732, the town voted, "That Benjamin Prescott, Nathaniel Sawtell and Lieut. William Lawrence, be a committee to provide the town with a bell for the meeting-house, to the value of one hundred and ten pounds, and to draw the money for that use, that was given by William Martin and Jonathan Lawrence, deceased. Jonathan Lawrence's will was dated August 27, 1725, and it was approved October 29, 1729; one hundred pounds were bequeathed to the town in and by said will, "towards the purchasing and procuring a good meeting-house bell, and the putting it up."

May 14, 1752, the town "voted, that the selectmen take down the meeting-house bell forthwith, and that it be sent to Great Britain to be new run, and to know the present value thereof; and that William Lawrence, Esq., be desired to undertake to get a new bell, the weight thereof to be five hundred pounds, and that the name of

Lieut. Jonathan Lawrence be set thereon." In December following, the town voted, "that the new bell be hung when it comes up," and a committee was then chosen to report how it should be hung, who reported at the same time, that it be "hung in a place built for that purpose fifteen feet high and twelve feet broad." But it is not probable that it was so hung, inasmuch as the town at the same meeting voted to build a new meeting-house, and immediately after proceeded in the business.

At the time of making the addition to the meeting-house, as above related, the town, in order to enlarge the common, exchanged some lands with the Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, who then owned the land formerly owned by John Ames, adjoining the common, and on the west side of the highway, now owned by Jonathan Loring. The lane from the great road down to Broadmeadow was four rods wide, between the lands of Mr. Trowbridge on the north, and Eleazer Green on the south. The town undertook to convey two rods in width of the north side of this lane, being about sixty-four square rods, to Mr. Trowbridge, for the same quantity on the north and east sides of the common, as bought of John Ames. This addition to the common was in the shape of a carpenter's square, the longest and widest part being on the north side. The highway lately laid out on the northerly side of the meeting-house, takes a part of this land, and the parish have since purchased the triangular piece easterly of the meeting-house.

The third meeting-house, built as we have seen in 1714, '15 and '16, with the addition thereto made in 1730, answered the purpose for a place of public worship, without any movement for repairs or building a new one, till about the year 1745. Pepperell having been made a precinct, and built a meeting-house, parochial affairs were transacted by the inhabitants as the first parish; but the town clerk being clerk also of the parish, and the

records being kept promiscuously in the same book, it is difficult in some cases to distinguish them. Those which follow, in relation to repairing the old house and building a new one, appear to be partly those of the town, and partly of the parish. All the difficulties, divisions and strifes, commonly attendant on determining whether to repair or build anew; and that determined, where the new shall stand, how large it shall be, in what style it shall be finished, &c., &c., seem to have occurred in this instance.

"November 8, 1745. The parish voted to repair the meeting-house by clapboarding, shingling, &c., to be done by the 29th of September next."

"August, 1752. Voted not to build a new meeting-house at present."

"September 11, 1752. Voted not to clapboard and shingle the old meeting-house.

"Voted to build a new meeting-house with one tier of galleries, and in voting for its place, each man to write his name upon his vote to prevent further disputes. In counting the votes it appeared, that there were seventy-six votes for building said house as near where the present house now stands as conveniency will admit, and twenty-eight for the old place near the burying ground.

"Voted, That the dimension of said house be sixty-five feet in length, and fifty feet in breadth, and twenty-six feet posts, and to have a belfry at one end of said house to hang the bell on.

"At the same time, chose a parish committee to provide materials, and granted one hundred pounds for carrying on the work, and twenty pounds for the expense of the bell."

"At a parish meeting January 8, 1753, voted to add to the committee, and not assess the one hundred pounds nor the twenty pounds at present."

"August 27, 1753. The town voted to assess the one hundred pounds to build the meeting-house."

"November 13, 1753. Voted to proceed with getting the materials for the new meeting-house by the first of March next."

"March 5, 1754. Voted to raise three hundred pounds for the charge of the meeting-house; and chose a committee to sell or remove the old one."

"April 15, 1754. Voted to build another porch, opposite the belfry."

"May 6, 1754. Voted, that the meeting-house committee provide one hogshead of rum, one loaf of white sugar, one quarter of a hundred of brown sugar. Also voted, that Deacon Stone, Deacon Farwell, Lieut. Isaac Woods, Benjamin Stone, Lieut. John Woods, Capt. Samuel Tarbell, Amos Lawrence, Ensign Obadiah Parker and Capt. Bancroft, be a committee to provide victuals and drink for a hundred men." "Then voted, that the selectmen provide some convenient place to meet in upon the Sabbath till further order."

These preparations were made for the raising of the fourth meeting-house, which took place a few days after; and this is the present meeting-house of the first parish, having stood almost a century.

After the site and size of this house had been determined, and the raising had been accomplished, and the outside perhaps finished, there were still important questions to be settled, which held the inhabitants in a state of great inquietude and excitement. How many pews shall be built? who shall build them? the parish, or those who shall own them? what shall be their shape and dimensions? where shall they be situated? shall there be any in the gallery? These were subjects which for a considerable time agitated the town, and on which various and sometimes contrary decisions were made.

At a town meeting held December 2, 1754, it was

voted to have pews in the meeting-house. Also, that a committee of fifteen persons be appointed to measure and make plans of the lower floor and the gallery, in reference to pew ground, and to report at the adjourned meeting. At the time adjourned to, December 16, the committee made a report, which is not on record. A motion to accept the report was made and negatived; to accept as to the number and form of the pews, negatived; to accept the number and form on the lower floor, negatived; to accept as to pews on the lower floor, except the pews at the ends of the seats, passed in the affirmative. A motion for the town to build the pews, negatived; a motion to sell the pew ground for three thousand five hundred pounds, negatived. The meeting was then adjourned to December 23d.

At this second adjournment, the town first voted to reconsider all votes passed at the first adjournment. The several motions were then again made, and the questions put, and decided very nearly in the same manner as before. The final determination was, that there should be a tier of pews all round the meeting-house by the walls, and a second tier on the floor, except at the ends of the seats; and that there should be pews in the front gallery, and whether any more, left to the discretion of the finishing committee; and the town were to build the whole number. The meeting was again adjourned to February 4, 1755. The following vote passed at this last time.

"Voted, That the pew ground on the lower floor of the meeting-house, in said town, be granted unto thirty-seven of the highest payers, exclusive of polls, in said town, in consideration of their paying to the use of the town the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence; and that Col. Lawrence, Capt. Samuel Tarbell, Lieut. Benjamin Parker, Ensign Hezekiah Sawtell, Esquire Prescott, Capt. Sawtell, Josiah Sawtell, Elisha Rockwood and Capt. John Bulkley, or the

major part of them, be a committee in the name of the town to give a proper title to such as shall appear to purchase the same, in the judgment of the committee, and upon the following rules, what every man shall pay toward said house, as well as what the said committee shall order him or her to pay for their pew ground or pew. And upon any of the first thirty-seven refusing, to give the next first payer the offer, and so on in the same rule till all are disposed of; and the three last invoices taken by the assessors of the town to be the rule for said committee to govern themselves by; and that such person or persons as shall purchase the said pews, shall take them for their seats, for themselves and family, in said house; and such persons to pay for building their own pews; always reserving the pew adjoining the pulpit stairs for the ministerial pew for said town."

March 4, 1755. The following vote passed.

"Voted, That the pew ground already granted to the seven-and-thirty first payers that desired the same, be confirmed to them, their heirs and assigns forever."

The business of reckoning and settling with the committee for building this house, was the subject of much labor and long debates, but was brought to a close December 31, 1759. The whole cost is stated to have been £905 19*s.* 10½*d.*

The following report of a committee is thought worthy of recital, as it may tend to show the habits and manners of the times. Some of the rules might be observed with propriety at the present time.

"Groton, May 17, 1756. We, the subscribers, being appointed a committee to consider what regulations are proper on Lord's day, in the meeting-house, have this day attended that service and have agreed as followeth:

"1. That every person take their proper seat as soon as they come into the meeting-house.

"2. That no tobacco be used by chewing or smoking, or any trash be left in the meeting-house, either in the time of public worship, or in the time of intermission.

"3. That after the blessing is pronounced, pews and all the fore seats, above and below, move out first, and after they have quitted their seats, the second seats to follow, and so on till the whole house be emptied; and all persons quit the door as soon as they are out.

"Also, a fine be paid by each person for any defect herein mentioned; the sum of two shillings for the first default, and so add one shilling more for the second, and so on to add for every offence committed the like sum of one shilling to the first two shillings, &c., and also the one half of the fines above be to any person or persons who shall complain of any breaches hereof, and the other half to the poor of the town; and a committee be chosen, whose names are James Prescott, Esq., Benjamin Stone and Josiah Sawtell, to have these orders to be enacted to be a law by the court of general sessions of the peace, if needed, as soon as may be."

This fourth house was set on fire by lightning July 26, 1795, and the steeple and belfry somewhat injured; but the fire was extinguished without any very great damage.

It is said that on this occasion the ridiculous notion, that a fire kindled by lightning could not be extinguished by water, but could be by milk, induced some persons to carry milk from the neighboring dairy rooms for the purpose of preserving the meeting-house.

This building, after having been several times repaired, and the inside altered, by removing seats and making pews in their stead, till the whole ground floor and most of the gallery was occupied by pews, remained substantially the same in outward appearance till 1839, when it was turned, the north end to the west and made the front,

the inside all taken out, and the whole thoroughly remodelled in conformity to more modern structures, and it now remains the place of worship for the inhabitants of the first parish and first church.

A number of the church and people of Groton opposed the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Chaplin, as their minister and pastor, because they did not consider his doctrines and teachings purely Calvinistic. After his ordination, therefore, they absented themselves from regular attendance on public worship and Christian ordinances. What took place in the church thereupon will be related in another chapter. These disaffected persons built a house for public worship, placed at the forks of the roads, the one leading to Dunstable, the other to Hollis, New Hampshire, about one mile north of the first parish meeting-house, where Dea. J. Cragin's house now stands. It was boarded and shingled, and rough seats were placed in it. Occasional preaching and other Christian ordinances were dispensed therein for a few years only. As there were not then legal facilities for escaping taxation to the regular support of religious worship, that exist at this time, to effect this it was necessary for the seceders to form a society of a different denomination from Congregational, so they petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation as a Presbyterian society. To this the town assented October 27, 1788, and the act passed the 19th day of November following. The society, however, remained regularly organized but for a few years.

The act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed in the year 1811, commonly called the Religious Freedom Bill, well suited the spirit of the times, and tended greatly to the division of towns and parishes, the multiplication of sects and religious societies, and the erection of numerous churches and chapels. The town of Groton, however,

was not seriously affected by these general disturbances so long as the venerable Dr. Chaplin continued able to perform the duties of minister and pastor. But when the infirmities of age prevented his discharging the pastoral duties, the usual distractions, strifes and contentions, with all the bitterness of party warfare, commenced, and ceased not till the minority finally seceded and left the majority quietly to enjoy their legal and religious rights and privileges. The seceders commenced the erection of a meeting-house, decent for size and accommodations, in the summer of 1826. The corner-stone was laid July 4th, of that year, and the dedication was performed January 3, 1827. This house, called the "Union meeting-house," stands in a central position in the village, and this season, [1846,] it has undergone thorough repairs, and has been much improved in outward appearance, and conveniencies within.

There have been a few of the Baptist denomination in the town for a number of years, but their numbers and abilities were not sufficient to enable them to build a house for worship, and support regular religious ordinances, till within a few years past. In the year 1841, they erected a small, but decent and commodious, meeting-house, at an expense of above $3,000, at the northerly part of the principal village, on the spot where the Rev. Mr. Hobart's dwelling-house stood, which was a garrisoned house in 1694. This house was dedicated February 2, 1842.

Another association, with the denomination of Christians, erected a building near the Union meeting-house, which was for some time occupied for religious and other purposes; but in 1845, it was removed to a more central position, the lower part fitted for shops, and the upper made into a convenient place for concerts, lyceums, lectures and other assemblages of the inhabitants, and is denominated "*Liberty Hall.*"

CHAPTER IX.

Ministers, churches and congregations—Rev. John Miller—Rev. Samuel Willard—Rev. Gershom Hobart—Rev. Dudley Bradstreet—Rev. Caleb Trowbridge—Rev. Samuel Dana—Rev. Daniel Chaplin—Rev. Charles Robinson—Rev. George W. Wells—Rev. Joseph C. Smith—Rev. John Todd—Rev. Charles B. Kittredge—Rev. Dudley Phelps—Rev. Amasa Sanderson—Rev. Alfred Pinney—Rev. Lewis Holmes.

RELIGION was the principal efficient cause of the settlement of New England by Europeans. The emigrants, who first settled upon our then inhospitable shores, brought with them their religious teachers, and one of their first employments was the organization of churches. And when the Legislature of Massachusetts made grants of lands for towns and plantations, the consideration was usually stated to be the establishment of a church; and sometimes the grant was limited by a condition, that a sufficient number of families for carrying on church affairs should settle upon the lands granted, within a stated time. As a natural consequence of these considerations and conditions, the first settlers of a new town or plantation invariably either took with them their ministers, or procured one immediately after settlements were made. The first inhabitants of Groton took with them, or were immediately followed by Rev. John Miller as their minister.

The first vote now to be found on record in Groton town books, and it is supposed to have passed at the first

town meeting, the proceedings of which were recorded, is this.

"At a general town meeting, June 23, 1662, it was agreed upon, that the house for the minister should be set upon the place where it is now framing."

The second vote related to the site of their intended meeting-house.

"At a general town meeting, March 18, 1663, it was generally agreed as followeth:

"1. Voted, That Mr. Miller is by the consent of the town, manifested by vote, to be desired, if God move his heart thereunto, to continue still with us, for our further edification."

Richard Blood dissented from this vote.

"2. That Mr. Miller shall have a twenty acre lot set out to him, according to the town's grant to him."

It would seem by these votes, that it was intended Mr. Miller should be the settled minister of the town, but he was suddenly removed by death. In the first return of births and deaths, by the town clerk of Groton to the clerk of the courts, his death is thus stated:

"Mr. Jno. Miller, minister of God's holy word, died June 12, 1663."

Mr. Miller, according to Mather, had been an ordained minister in England; his name is among the early church members of Roxbury; he preached some time in Rowley, as assistant to the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, was afterwards settled at Yarmouth, and after this came to Groton.

The people of Groton were not long without a minister. On the 21st day of some month in 1663, from the connection it appears to have been June, the following vote passed.

"That Mr. Willard, if he will accept it, shall be their minister as long as he lives, which Mr. Willard accepts, except a manifest providence of God appears to take him off." "These persons following do dissent from this

vote. Richard Sawtell, Samuel Woods, James Parker, John Nutting, James Fiske."

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Willard should be settled with these men opposing. They must have been about a fourth part in number, and certainly some of the principal and most influential men of the town. At the same time, a vote passed granting Mr. Willard an interest in the ministerial house and lands.

A little before or upon the 10th of September, 1663, a record was made, which is partly destroyed, but enough is legible to show, that some dissensions had taken place, and the inhabitants now express penitence for injuries done, and ask forgiveness of each other, and also of God. And a vote upon the tenth of September expresses, that Mr. Willard's salary shall commence on the first day of July, then past. So that Mr. Willard must have been at Groton in less than a month after Mr. Miller's death.

Notwithstanding these votes, and also the circumstance that the title of *deacon* is given to James Parker, in the records of 1663, no church was yet organized, or *gathered*, according to the technical language of the times. The records of the first church in Roxbury have this memorandum. "1664, July 13, a church gathered at Groyton, and Mr. Willard ordained." This, then, is the date of the organization of the first church, and of the first ordination in Groton.

Mr. Willard's salary was voted and allowed in each and every year. The first year, from July 1, 1663, to July 1, 1664, was forty pounds; the next year fifty, and for several years after sixty; then sixty-five, and finally rose to eighty pounds.[1] From what can be gathered from the

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[1] An estimate of the value of this salary, compared with the price of the necessaries of life, may be made by the following statement of prices of articles, in which Mr. Willard was to receive a part of his salary, in the year 1667. "Wheat five shillings per bushel; Indian corn three shillings per bushel; pork three pence per pound; butter at six pence per pound."

votes of the town, respecting him during his ministry, it seems, that he and his little flock lived happily together, and that he was duly respected by the people of his charge.

The Rev. Samuel Willard was son of Major Simon Willard, one of the first settlers of Concord, Mass., highly distinguished both as a civil and military character. He was born at Concord, January 31, 1640; received the honors of college at Cambridge, 1659; was ordained at Groton, July 13, 1664; married Abigail Sherman, August 8, 1664, grand-daughter of Lord Darcy, Earl of Rivers, after whose death he married Eunice, daughter of Edward Tyng. He continued in the ministry at Groton till the town was burnt by the Indians, March 13, 1676. April 10, 1678, he was installed colleague pastor of the third church in Boston, (Old South,) and had the superintendence of Harvard College, with the title of Vice President, from September 6, 1701, to August 14, 1707. He died September 12, 1707. It is said, he had twenty children; six by his first wife, and fourteen by the second.

Mr. Willard was an author of great celebrity. His discourses on various occasions and subjects were very numerous, and a list of his printed works comprises beteen thirty and forty volumes, chiefly pamphlets, it is presumed; but his greatest work, entitled, "A Body of Divinity, in two hundred and fifty Expository Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism," was printed in a folio volume, the first of that size printed in America. The Hon. Josiah Willard, Secretary of the province, by appointment of the King, for thirty-nine years, was his son, and the late Rev. Joseph Willard, President of Harvard College twenty-three years, was his great-grandson.

No records of the church have been found, if any were kept, during the ministry of Mr. Willard, and after this lapse of time, nothing can be said of its members, officers,

prosperity or adversity. James Parker, only, is twice in the town records entitled *deacon.*

The next minister of Groton was the Rev. Gershom Hobart. Upon the return of the inhabitants to resettle the town in the spring of 1678, Mr. Hobart accompanied them, or soon followed. The following record, being the first after the return, seems by the last sentence in it to have been made some time after the transactions it relates, from memory of the selectmen.

"The record of the lands granted to Mr. Gershom Hobart, at a general town meeting, June 29, 1678, viz., all the common land, that lies near the place where the old meeting-house stood, Dunstable highway running through it, and the highway running into the Captain's land, where it may be judged most convenient by them, that are to lay it out.

"2. That piece of swamp and upland that lies between Timothy Allen, Joseph Gilson, the highway leading to the hawtree, and Lieut. Lakin's and John Parish.

"3. Three hundred acres taken out of the common land, in one or two places, where it is most convenient for him.

"4. Fifteen acres of meadow, seven given by particular men, the other to be made up by the rest of the town, according to their proportion.

"5. That he is to have out of the common equal privilege of wood, timber and commonage with the rest of the inhabitants of the town, acccording as he have need. Moreover he is to have the house that he now liveth in, with all the aforenamed privileges, performing the conditions as followeth, viz., that he accept of the call, and come to settle among us, to be the town's minister and the church's officer, then the above mentioned particulars to be his, and his forever.

"This condition was consented to be written by the

major part of the selectmen, evidenced by several witnesses to be the vote of the town, at the time above mentioned."

He was ordained November 26, 1679. It does not appear by the records what salary he received for the first year, but at a meeting held 10th of 10th month, 1680, a salary of seventy pounds, to be paid in "corn, Indian, wheat, rye, barley, at price current, as the courts shall state it, and in other provision as God bless us withal, and thirty cords of wood." At another meeting held the 22d of the same month, the salary was reduced to fifty pounds, one quarter part to be paid in money.

We should apprehend, at this time, that a minister did not need such a bestowment in lands as the town then granted.

Mr. Hobart appears not to have lived harmoniously and happily with his parishoners. In the fore part of his ministry, the people were distracted with the question where their meeting-house should stand, and afterwards fixing Mr. Hobart's salary, which was done annually, caused much dissension and strife.

The following copies, from the records of the town, will give some idea of the mutual feelings between pastor and flock. The subject of building the meeting-house has been treated of in the last chapter.

"Instructions to the selectmen, December 11, 1682.

"That the selectmen do make and maintain peace and love with one another in the town, especially with Mr. Hobart, in encouraging him in his work by forwarding one another in being willing to allow him honorable maintenance, as the law directs; and that they warn the inhabitants together till they be agreed with him, and make no pact till the town be agreed with him."

"At a general town meeting upon the 12th 10 m., 1682, it was agreed upon and voted by the town, that

they would give Mr. Hobart three score pounds, for this year's salary, in pay and specie as followeth, that is to say, fifteen pounds in money, and five-and-forty pounds in corn and provision; one half to be paid by the first of March, and the other half by the next Michaelmas, and six-and-thirty cords of wood."

Whereupon, ten persons, apparently principal men of the town, engaged to pay their proportion of a seventy pound rate, a quarter part in money, and forty cords of wood. Upon this, the town voted sixty-five pounds and forty cords of wood.

The salary was the same the next succeeding year, and seventy pounds the next after.

"At a general town meeting legally warned, December 14, 1685, the inhabitants of the town being generally assembled, then determined and voted, that they would give Mr. Hobart fourscore pounds this year, and so from year to year, and so not rising any higher, annually in specie as followeth: twenty pounds in money, eight pounds in pork, at eight pence per pound, and fifty-two pounds in corn, of all sorts, as it please God to bless them, to be paid in two terms, one half to be paid by the first of March next, and the other half by the tenth of November next; and forty cords of wood, which is to be paid yearly by the last of January next, and so annually from year to year, and not to rise any higher."

"Understanding the pork to be paid in the first half year's pay, I assent to the vote, as witness my hand.

GERSHOM HOBART."

"The town dissented from Mr. Hobart's *assignment* to the vote above mentioned."

The sentence over the signature, and the signature itself, in the original, are in the handwriting of Mr. Hobart. The disagreement upon the time that a small

part of the salary should be paid, seems to be too small to cause a dissension between a minister and his people ; but nothing else appears to have been in dispute.

"At a general town meeting, Groton, December 28, 1685, the inhabitants of the town being assembled, then determined and voted, that Mr. Gershom Hobart has set himself at liberty from the said town, as to any engagement from him as their minister, as also he has freed the town from any engagement to himself, by Mr. Hobart's refusing and slighting what the said town offered him for his salary,[2] at two several town meeetings, as does appear recorded in the town book; and that the town is yet ready and willing to agree with him for the future, if he see cause. From this vote no man dissented."

At the same meeting, when the last vote above passed, another vote, to give Mr. Hobart one hundred pounds from year to year, ten pounds in pork at three pence per pound, and the rest "in such pay as shall please God to bless us withal," was passed, without stating at what time any part should be paid, but several of the principal men dissented. Then follows this record.

"This hundred pound vote was confirmed at a general town meeting held at Groton, 4th 11th m., 1685-6, the second time, and Mr. Hobart's *assignment* to the fourscore pounds vote was not assented to."

So it seems the town, rather than yield as to the time of paying the pork, increased the salary twenty-five per cent., and the selectmen were ordered to make the rate accordingly. Peace, however, was not made between the parties.

"At a general town meeting, held at Groton, July 27, 1686, it was then agreed upon and voted, that they would give to Mr. Gershom Hobart fourscore pounds a year, and so on annually, as he continues the town's minister; one

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[2] Seventy-five pounds had first been offered, then eighty.

quarter part in money, the other three parts in such as it please God to bless us withal; in case the non-residents pay their proportion, as they have done formerly; but otherwise, and if the non-residents be exempted, we do agree to give the said Gershom Hobart seventy pounds this year, and so annually, one quarter part in money, and if any person cannot pay his part in money he has liberty to pay his quarter part in corn, or other provision at half price."[3]

On the last page of another town book, not used for the common records of town meetings, the above, under date of August 2, 1686, is recorded as "a final agreement between Mr. Hobart and the inhabitants," omitting, however, what relates to non-residents, signed by "Josiah Parker, in the name and by the order of the town." Underneath, in the handwriting of Mr. Hobart, is the same *assignment*, respecting the time of paying the pork as before, and his signature. Then this record follows.

"December 9, 1687, at a general town meeting, the town being then the general part of them together, then did hear the record which was between Mr. Gershom Hobart and the town of Groton, and there was very few or none of the inhabitants that had ever heard it before, and then they did see cause for to enter their dissent to this above record, and their reasons are these.

"1. Their agreement with Mr. Hobart, for to give him eighty pounds, was upon this condition: that so long as the non-residents did pay with us, and no longer, and if they did get off from paying with us, then seventy pounds a year.

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[3] At a town meeting held August 12, 1689, it was agreed by James Parker, Jonas Prescott, John Farnsworth and Josiah Parker, that if those who were unable to pay their tax in money, would bring their grain, wheat at 2*s* 6*d* per bushel, rye 2*s* 0*d*, corn 1*s* 6*d*., within a week, they would receive it and pay the money; by which it would seem, that money was scarce, and that Mr. Hobart would not receive grain at half price.

"2. The second reason is, because those men, that did engage for to pay money for those that brought them corn at * * * * per bushel was not entered, they do dissent from this agreement with the town, and refuse to take corn upon that account.

"By me, WILLIAM LONGLEY, Clerk,
by order of the town."

It is probable that the dissension became so great about this time, that Mr. Hobart left the town. For the next record in which he is mentioned, is under date of Oct. 27, 1690, when it is voted, "that they will pay Mr. Hobart eighty pounds per year, according as it is written in the town book, for the year ensuing, provided *he come* and be with us, so that we have a constant supply of preaching the word on Lord's day, by himself or some other *autherdocks* minister of the gospel." And on the 18th of June, following, it was voted, "that they would stand to their covenant with Mr. Hobart, and honestly perform it to him, provided Mr. Hobart *return* to us and perform his duty amongst us, as was promised by him, when we entered into covenant with him," &c.

To this vote ten dissented. Mr. Hobart, however, did not listen favorably, and soon after, the town agreed to call a council respecting the settlement of some other minister; and in December they voted, "to invite some meet person to preach God's word to them," and chose a committee for that purpose; and again in the same month, they voted, "to give the minister, Mr. Hancock, eight pounds, money, for the first quarter of the year, and pay for his board besides." Other votes succeeded which amounted to a call for Mr. Hancock to settle as minister; but in October, 1692, a vote passed to give Mr. Carter a call, and to give him sixty pounds for this year.

In May, 1693, the town voted to hire Mr. Hobart's

house for the minister, "if they can have it upon rational terms." Also, to purchase a piece of land to build a house upon, to be the minister's forever.

In August, of the same year, a committee was chosen to purchase a place for the ministry, and four places were "propounded." "Mr. Hobart's, Joshua Wheat's, John Lawrence's and James Parker's."

October 2, 1693, the town chose James Parker, senior, and William Longley, "for to go down and see for a minister to preach God's word to them." And on the ninth of the same month, wonderful to be told, they passed the following vote.

"At a general town meeting, legally warned, the major part of the town did by vote declare, that they would give Mister Gershom Hobart a call to be their settled minister, if he will take satisfaction with what the town can do for him; and for his encouragement the town did declare by the major vote, that they would give to Mr. Hobart sixty pounds this present year; one fourth part in money, the rest in corn and provision, at town price, and forty cords of wood; and the said Mr. Hobart to rise and fall with the people; as the providence of God may be towards the people, and the said town will be at the charge of fetching Mr. Hobart's family up again, and give five pounds towards the repairing Mr. Hobart's house."

This vote was renewed on the fourteenth day of November following, with some slight variations and additions. The first states the price of provisions; corn at three shillings per bushel, rye at four shillings, wheat at five shillings, cow beef three pence per pound, ox beef two and a half pence, and pork three pence. The wood to be paid by the last of January; the sixty pounds, one half first of March, the other part first of December. The other, proposed seventy pounds per annum, and no wood. Which of the propositions Mr. Hobart accepted does not appear. In December and January, votes passed allowing

pay to sundry persons for fetching up Mr. Hobart's family and goods; among others, "the town did agree to allow good-wife Church two shillings, in town pay, and no more." This might be for setting Mr. Hobart's house in order to receive him.[4]

Nothing further respecting ministers appears till the last of the year 1703, and during 1704, when several votes passed respecting salary, by which it seems probable, that Mr. Hobart preached till about the commencement of the year 1705, and no longer. During the year 1705, a Mr. John Odly, [quere, if it should not be Odlin, or Hoadley?] preached and received a call by a town vote.

The Rev. Gershom Hobart was one of the eight sons of Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham, whose ancestry was from Hingham, in England, where the said Peter was himself born. From accounts of the Hobart family, given by Winthrop in his Journal, and by Lincoln in the History of Hingham, Gershom was not the only one of the name involved in difficulties and contentions. No record of the birth of any of his children can be found, but the children of three of his sons, Gershom, Shubael and Peter, are recorded, being born between 1715 and 1740. He is supposed to have died at Groton, December 19, 1705, aged 62.

The immediate successor of Mr. Hobart, in the ministry, was the Rev. Dudley Bradstreet. The first notice of him in the town records is this:

"At a town meeting, legally warned, the 5th of March, 1706, the town did declare by vote, that they desire Mr. Bradstreet still, in order to settlement. At the same meeting, the town declare by vote, that they would give Mr. Bradstreet, for the ensuing year, seventy pounds; one

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[4] Whether or not the reconciliation betwen the town or church, and Mr. Hobart, was brought about by an ecclesiastical council, does not appear, as the church records, if any were kept by Mr. H., are undoubtedly lost.

quarter part money, and the rest in corn and provision at town price; this, in order to settlement."

"The persons chosen for to discourse Mr. Bradstreet. Benjamin Farnsworth, Joseph Gilson, S. Parker."

In April, 1706, the town voted a settlement of one hundred pounds to Mr. Bradstreet, and in May, they voted as follows: "That they would make a good house of thirty-eight feet long, and eighteen feet wide, and a *lean-to* of eleven feet wide all the length of the house, and they will finish it comfortably; and that they would build a good little barn for Mr. Bradstreet." And at this last meeting the town chose a committee to let out the house and barn to be built, and to buy a place for the minister.

It afterwards appears that they bought of Capt. Parker, and built the house now owned by Thomas J. Nutting, or a part of it, standing southeasterly of the burying ground.

Nothing appears on record, but that Mr. Bradstreet and the people lived in peace and harmony till the year 1711, when, by votes passed, it seems that some difficulties had arisen between them, and that advice had been taken of ministers and elders, which advice the town uniformly voted to follow. But nothing can be discovered of what caused the troubles. The following record shows the conclusion of the matter, and the dismission of Mr. Bradstreet.

"Whereas, at a meeting of the Rev. Elders and Messengers lately convened at Groton, April 15, 1712, and at the meeting of said Rev. Elders and Messengers at Marlborough, June 18, 1712, upon adjournment, advice hath been given to the Rev. Mr. Dudley Bradstreet, pastor of the church in Groton, and to the church of Christ there, that the said church and town should forthwith propose to dismiss the said Mr. Bradstreet from his office bond and relation to them, as the most probable expedient, in their judgment, to promote their peace and comfort.

"In pursuance of the above specified advice, the church of Christ, in Groton, declare, and it is voted in and by said church, at their meeting orderly convened this day, that the Rev. Mr. Dudley Bradstreet is dismissed from, and is discharged of, his pastoral relation and office obligation to the church of Groton.

"Voted, also, that our brethren, Capt. Prescott, Simon Stone, Jonas Prescott, jr., be desired and are empowered to present the above written votes of the church to the inhabitants of the town of Groton for their concurrence, and to join with such person or persons, as the town shall appoint, to present these votes, and the town's concurrence therewith, to the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet.

"Groton, July 22, 1712."

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Groton, legally warned, to consider certain votes of the church of Christ, in Groton, referring to their discharging the Rev. Mr. Dudley Bradstreet from his pastoral relation to them, and his office bond to said church:

"Voted, That the town doth concur with the votes of the church, referring to Mr. Bradstreet's dismission as above expressed; and that the inhabitants of said Groton do release the said Mr. Bradstreet from the relation he stands in to them as their minister.

"Voted, also, that Nathaniel Woods, Ephraim Pierce, with Capt. Prescott, Simon Stone, Jonas Prescott, Jr., chosen by the church to present their votes to the town, at this present meeting of the inhabitants, be a committee on the behalf of the town to present the votes of the church and town to the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet.

"Groton, July 24, 1712."

Mr. Bradstreet began a book of records of the church, the first now to be found, or known to have existed. The marriages, baptisms and admissions to the church

are kept in Latin under the following titles. "Nuptiæ, Baptismata, Catalogus eorum, qui ad cœnam Dominicam fuêre admissi," and "eorum, qui Feodus Bap. cognovere." But the records of most other matters are mostly in English.[5] The book commences with,

"1706."

"D. Bradstreet in officium pastorale apud Grotonenses, Nov. 27, inauguratus."

Under the first head, marriages, sixteen couple are recorded during his ministry. Under the second, baptisms, eighty-one persons are named baptized in Groton, and eleven in Dunstable. Under the third, admitted to the church in full communion, eleven only. Under the fourth, who owned the baptismal covenant, forty-nine.

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[5] The following copy shows one of the customs of the churches in New-England in former times.

"January 12, 1706-7.

"Maria Parker, vidua, (nunc Johannis Nutting uxor,) *Porneias* rea sequentem in ecclesia confessionem exhibuit.

"In quantum, magnam perpetravi nequitiam, et scortatione nefaria in Deum atrociter peccavi, haud sine magno religionis Christianæ dedecore, necnon summo animæ meæ discrimine, simul ac Dei aperto populorum scandalo ac dolore. Spero equidem peccati ac amentiæ istius nequissimi contritione vera cor meum affectum esse. Anima mea onere gravissimo deprimitur, quod in Dei fœdere sanctissimo tam false prevaricarem. Deum cœli et terræ effectorem quam ardentissime, quam diutissime, precibus petivi supplex quod veram piamque in animam meam tristitiam infunderet, et ut vitæ novitate ac nova obedientia illi obediam, ope sua divina me peccatorem feliciter secundaret. Mihi maxime in consolationem fontem esse opertum pro peccato et pro separatione ex emunditia, et obnixe præcor, quod in isto fonte me puram ex emunditia me reddat Dominus. In quantum lapsu meo religionem veram contumelia effici, populoque ac ecclesiæ Dei fui offendiculo, humilem me reddat Deus. Imprimis ac præ cæteris, a Deo, quem contumelia effici, deinde ab ecclesia, populoque Dei quibus fui offendiculo, condonationem impetro et imploro.

"Denique enixe rogo ut pro me Deum oretis, (divina aspiranti gratia) malas omnes relinquam vias, et ad Jehovam revertar, ut misereatur mei, et ad Deum, quia plurimum condonat."

The records of the proceedings of the church are unimportant.

"At a church meeting, February 2, 1707-8, John Farnsworth was duly elected a deacon for the church at Groton.

D. BRADSTREET."

As there was some dissatisfaction in the church with this choice, they were permitted to vote again on the question, May 14, 1708, when he was again elected by three majority, and was confirmed."

"At a church meeting, March 10, 1708-9.

"Voted, That Deacon Farnsworth do, by the first opportunity, provide a table cloth and platter, for the more decent celebration of the communion."

The following may be thought worthy of notice.

"At an association of churches at Marlborough, July 16, 1707.

"To the Church of Christ at Groton.

"Brethren,—The association of churches is a doctrine owned and pleaded by the Rev. Elders, whom God honored greatly by making them the happy instruments of laying the foundations of the constitutions of the churches in this American world. The associated pastors of thirteen churches have, out of a zeal for God's glory and their own and their churches' good and benefit, resolved by divine assistance to pursue the holy instruction left them by these worthy and learned persons, and to that end have determined not to manage any thing in their respective churches, which may tend to produce any embroilment in them, without the advice of those pastors with whom they are associated; and accordingly desire the consent of the several churches, that the council to advise in and about such case shall be called out of those churches to which the pastors, with whom their

pastor is associated, doth belong; that it is with you to signify your consent hereto.

JOSEPH ESTABROOKS, Moderator."

"At a church meeting at Groton, July 21, 1707. The abovesaid determination was then voted in this church, *nemine contradicente.* D. BRADSTREET."

The Rev. Dudley Bradstreet was born at Andover, April 27, 1678; graduated at Harvard College 1698; married Mary Wainwright May 4, 1704. His father and his grandfather, (one of the Governors of Massachusetts,) had the same given name, Dudley. After he had been dismissed from Groton, he went to England, and there received episcopal ordination; but before commencing his return voyage, died suddenly of the small pox. The births of two children are recorded. Simon, born at Andover, March 7, 1705-6; baptized by Mr. Barnard, March 10. Dudley, born at Groton, March 12, 1707-8; baptized the 14th.

The births of two children of Dudley Bradstreet and Abigail his wife, are recorded in Groton; the first, June 27, 1728; the other, August 7, 1730; probably grand-children of the minister.

"At a town meeting, December 25, 1712, the town voted to concur with the church in 'setting apart one day of humiliation in this town,' and to invite Mr. Whiting, of Concord, and Mr. Eveleth, of Stow, to assist in the same," probably on account of their being destitute of a settled minister.

Before settling another minister, after the dismission of Mr. Bradstreet, three persons at least were hired as candidates for settlement; two of whom, Mr. Tufts and Mr. Cotton, received invitations to settle. A Mr. Barnard preached for some time, and he and Mr. Tufts were rival

candidates before the town, and Mr. Tufts had the major vote.

On the 28th of June, 1714, the town voted, that if Mr. Trowbridge would come and settle with them, as their minister, they would give him seventy pounds per annum till settlement, and eighty pounds afterwards, annually; one hundred and twenty pounds for settlement and thirty acres of woodland.

"March 2, 1714–15. Caleb Trowbridge in officium pastorale fuit apud Grotonenses inauguratus."

Mr. Trowbridge pursued the same method of recording marriages, baptisms and admissions to the church, that his predecessor had begun, and for about half the term of his ministry it appears, that due care was taken to make regular entries; but in later time it is believed many omissions were made.

The number of baptisms, from his ordination to 1720, were ninety-one, and the next succeeding twelve years only twenty-four are recorded, but a number of blanks are left in the records. Seventy-seven more are recorded by the year 1742, after which there are none.

One hundred and fifty-seven persons were admitted to the church in full communion, and eighty-seven to the baptismal covenant. But many omissions were undoubtedly made in the latter part of his ministry. The marriages seem to have been more regularly recorded, and the whole number is three hundred and forty-nine couples.

The proceedings of the church are more fully recorded by Mr. Trowbridge, than they had been by Mr. Bradstreet. The following are some of the most important.

"Groton, April 22, 1715. At a church meeting.

"Whereas, Deacon Whitney is old, and desirous of the choice of another to officiate in his place; and, whereas, Deacon John Farnsworth is desirous of a new choice,

unless he were more unanimously confirmed, the church did thereupon unanimously elect, or make choice of, Simon Stone and Thomas Tarbell, to officiate as deacons in the church of Groton.

CALEB TROWBRIDGE, Pastor."

"At a church meeting in Groton, 1722, John Longley was chosen deacon. CALEB TROWBRIDGE, Pastor."

"At a church meeting, May 14, 1729, Daniel Farnsworth was chosen deacon by a great majority.

CALEB TROWBRIDGE, Pastor."

"Church meeting, September 23, 1742, James Stone chosen deacon."

"At a church meeting in Groton, on the 14th of September, 1733, voted that Deacon Longley, and brother Ephraim Pierce, be a committee as trustees for this church, to call for and receive of brother William Lawrence, the forty pound legacy that was given by Mr. Jonathan Lawrence, in his last will and testament, to this church, for the procuring some silver vessel or vessels for the Lord's table, and that they lay out the said forty pounds in such manner, or according to such instructions, as this church shall give them."

By subsequent records it appears that the committee purchased two silver tankards with the forty pounds, charging nothing for their services, and received the thanks of the church.

Rachel Hartwell was inquired of for absence from the communion, and advised.

Jonathan Farnsworth, his son Jonathan, and Simon Stone, Jr., were dismissed from the church, in order to form a new church in Harvard.

The following copy is found on a separate paper, the original and other matters being apparently lost.

"At a church meeting in Groton, November 6, 1730.

"Voted by said church, that Deacon Simon Stone, Deacon John Longley, and Deacon Daniel Farnsworth, members of said church, be a committee as trustees for said church, to receive the twenty pounds given by Jonathan Lawrence, late of said Groton, in his last will, to said church, the profits and income of which were ordered in said will to be accounted for to the settled or ordained minister or ministers of said town, successively, as may more fully appear by said will, reference thereto being had, and that they are hereby empowered to discharge the executor of said will, of the said twenty pounds, upon their receiving the same, and are instructed to let it out to interest, taking good security to themselves, as trustees and their successors in said trust; the profits and incomes thereof to be accounted for to our Reverend Pastor, Mr. Caleb Trowbridge, so long as he continues sole minister of said town; and are further instructed to offer said twenty pounds, as soon as they receive it, to our said pastor, to be in his hands and improvement during said church's pleasure.

"A true copy: CALEB TROWBRIDGE, Pastor."

It appears, by later records, that Mr. Trowbridge took the twenty pounds into his own possession, and gave a bond to repay it.

"At a church meeting, March 9, 1737–8, voted, that the deacons of the church be allowed, for their trouble in providing for the Lord's table, five shillings for each time of providing for the past, and seven shillings and sixpence for the future, till further order.

CALEB TROWBRIDGE, Pastor."

This sum was afterwards altered to one pound, old tenor; and still later, that each communicant should contribute four coppers at each communion.

At a church meeting February 29, 1739–40, the subject of compelling persons to confess themselves guilty of an offence, of which they said, "if not absolutely, yet next to impossible to convict them," was acted upon, and some relaxation made in the rule before adopted; but a part of the record is so worn as to be illegible.

The Rev. Caleb Trowbridge was born at Newton, November 17, 1692; graduated at Harvard College, 1710; married Sarah Oliver, March 10, 1715, by whom he had one son; afterwards married Hannah Walter, of Roxbury, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. Some of his descendants are still living in Groton. It is believed the inscription upon a slab of slate laid over his grave, is a true and impartial statement of his religious, moral and social character.

"Underneath this stone lies the body of the Rev. Caleb Trowbridge, late pastor of the church of Christ in Groton; born of reputable parents, in the town of Newton; educated at Harvard College, in Cambridge, New England; of such natural and acquired endowments as rendered him an ornament and blessing in the several relations which he sustained. He was a good steward over the house of God, and discharged the duties of his pastoral relation with prudence and impartiality, diligence and fidelity. He was a tender and loving husband, an affectionate and kind parent, an agreeable and faithful friend, and a useful member of society. He was much beloved and respected, while he lived, and died greatly lamented the 9th day of September, A. D., 1760, in the sixty-ninth [6] year of his age, and forty-sixth of his ministry, and is, we trust, receiving the reward of his labors in the kingdom of his

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[6] If the record of his birth is correct, taken from Newton town records, he lacked two months of being sixty-eight years old.

Lord. And, in honor to his memory, his loving people have erected this monument over his grave.

"Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

After the death of Mr. Trowbridge, it does not appear that any candidate for the ministry preached in the town, except Mr. Samuel Dana, the next ordained minister.

At a town meeting, February 3, 1761, the town unanimously made choice of Mr. Samuel Dana, for their minister, and voted a settlement of two hundred pounds, and an annual salary of eighty pounds, or seventy pounds and good fire-wood, not exceeding thirty cords, at the election of Mr. Dana. He accepted the invitation to settle, and was ordained the third day of June following.

No articles of faith or church covenant appear on the records of the church till about the time of Mr. Dana's ordination. The following was accepted by the church and pastor elect, June 1, 1761.

"GROTON CHURCH COVENANT.

"We, who through the exceeding riches of the grace and patience of God, do yet continue members of this church, being sensible of our great unworthiness to be owned as the Lord's covenant people; also acknowledging our great inabilities to keep covenant with God, or to perform any spiritual duties, unless the Lord Jesus enable us thereunto, by his Spirit dwelling in us; and being awfully sensible, that it is a dreadful thing for sinful dust and ashes personally, and, much more, socially, to transact with the infinitely glorious Majesty of heaven and earth, do, in humble confidence of his gracious assistance and acceptance through Christ, each one of us, for ourselves, declare our belief of the sacred Scriptures as the word of

God, and perfect rule of faith and obedience, resolving by his grace to conform to them.

"We adhere to the faith and order of the gospel, as exhibited in these churches, in their confession of faith and platform of church discipline, for the substance of them.

"We give up ourselves in an everlasting covenant to the Lord Jehovah, who is the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, as to our Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, to love, obey and serve him forever.

"We own and submit to the Lord Jesus Christ, as the head of his body, the church, receiving and relying upon him as the great High Priest, Prophet and King of our salvation.

"We give ourselves, each to other, by the will of God, engaging by his help to carry it towards one another as fellow members in church society, to watch over one another in brotherly love, and to walk together in a due subjection to, and attendance upon, the order and ordinances appointed by Christ, and enjoined upon his churches in the gospel.

"We thankfully acknowledge, that our posterity are included in the gospel covenant, and accordingly promise to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and to own them in their covenant relation, according to the rule of God's word.

"We promise to preserve communion with the churches of Christ, walking together in the faith and order of the gospel, by giving and receiving mutual counsel and assistance in all cases wherein it shall be needful. And now we repair to the blood of the great sacrifice for the pardon of all our sins, depending entirely upon our Lord Jesus Christ for acceptance with God, and for his good Spirit to enable us to keep his holy covenant, praying that we may adorn the doctrines of our God and Saviour in all things, and avoid even the very appearance of evil;

earnestly praying that the Lord would take delight to dwell among us, that heaven's blessing may be upon us, and that his glorious kingdom may be advanced by us. Now to God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be ascribed endless praises. Amen.

JAMES STONE, Moderator.

"Assented to per SAMUEL DANA, Pastor elect."

"At the meeting last mentioned, the church voted, also, with regard to admission of members to full communion, that the making a relation, (as it is commonly called,) shall not be a term of communion, but that any person, (if in a judgment of charity qualified,) shall be admitted to this privilege, upon his assenting in public to some such articles of faith as these following: still allowing liberty, to any who choose it, to make a relation.

"You believe, that there is one God, in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"You believe, that the sacred Scriptures are the word of God, and a perfect rule for our faith and practice.

"You believe, that man is a fallen creature, and cannot be justified by the deeds of the law.

"You believe, that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and Saviour of men; and that he will bestow salvation on those, who repent of their sins, believe in his name, and live according to the precepts of his gospel.

"You believe, in the resurrection of the body, a future judgment, and state of rewards and punishments.

"You believe, that baptism is an institution of Christ, and that the Lord's supper also is a sacrament, by which his church in this world should commemorate his dying love; to which church you believe it is your duty to join yourself."

The church also at this meeting, voted in relation to the confession necessary to be made by parents, to entitle

their children to the rite of baptism, who might be supposed to have committed the offence of which, in Mr. Trowbridge's time, they supposed that, "if not absolutely, yet next to impossible to convict them," not materially varying from a "seven months'" rule heretofore adopted. These regulations were signed by the moderator, and assented to by the pastor elect. One proposal made by the church was not assented to, viz., "That a church meeting should be called at the request of ten members."

Mr. Dana's objection to this was so strong, that the church, on the day of ordination, rescinded it, and notified the ordaining council of the fact.

"Samuel Dana in officium pastorale apud Grotonenses, inauguratus fuit die Junii 3, 1761."

At a church meeting, June 26, the foregoing covenant and regulations were consented to by the members, signified by "the brethren holding up their hands, the sisters by standing up." Then follow the names of forty-two males, and forty-nine females; one female omitted by mistake and entered on another page.

Nothing appears on the records either of the town or the church, which shows that uninterrupted peace and harmony, between pastor and people, did not subsist till the relation between Great Britain and her American colonies assumed a warlike appearance. Mr. Dana, at that eventful crisis, believing that resistance would lead to greater evils, than were then endured, used his influence on the side of non-resistance. On a Sabbath in March, 1775, he preached a sermon [7] which gave great offence to the people, who were generally inclined to unwavering resistance. He was not allowed to enter the meeting-house on

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[7] This was called the windy sermon, from the circumstance that it was on a very windy day, and while being delivered one of the horse stables was blown down.

the next Sabbath, and his dismission by the town soon followed. The following is from the town records.

"This memorandum witnesseth, that at a conference between Dr. Oliver Prescott, Capt. Josiah Sawtell, Dea. Isaac Farnsworth and Benjamin Bancroft, Ensign Moses Child and Mr. Jona. Clark Lewis, on the one side, and the Rev. Samuel Dana, on the other side, it was proposed and agreed to by all parties, that the pastoral relation between the said Samuel Dana and the inhabitants of Groton, should be dissolved, on conditions, the town when properly met shall judge it expedient, and at the same time will restore the said Samuel Dana to the usual privileges and advantages of society and neighborhood, and use their influence to preserve him and his family and substance from injury and abuse,[8] either from the inhabitants of this, or any of the neighboring towns. The said Samuel Dana, at the same time, giving the town the reasonable assurance in his power, that he will not only not oppose their political measures, but will unite with them agreeable to the advice of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and the votes of the town."

An article was inserted in the warrant for May meeting, in relation to his dismission, and the following vote passed.

"They took the second article into their consideration, and the Rev. Samuel Dana came into the meeting, and after some conference with the town, and the memorandum above being read and duly considered, he, the said Dana, desired the town would grant him a dismission from his pastoral relation and office, in the said town; where-

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[8] It is matter of tradition, that the inhabitants were so enraged, that they shot bullets into Mr. Dana's house, to the great danger of his life and the lives of his family. He lived in a part of the house which is now Daniel Hunt's hotel.

upon, the town voted *nem. contrad.* that the said Samuel Dana be dismissed from his pastoral relation and office aforesaid, and he is hereby finally discharged therefrom accordingly."

His dismission by the church seems not to have been so easily effected. The church records are as follow.

"1775, March 12. Notified a church meeting to be at the meeting-house on Tuesday, 21st instant, at two o'clock, P. M., in general, to transact any matters they may judge proper, to put an end to the unhappy differences subsisting among us.

"21st. Church met according to appointment, and after a few hours spent in saying but little, and doing nothing, adjourned to next Monday, two o'clock, P. M..

"27th. Church met, had a long conference, but they refusing to make any formal charges against the pastor, and the pastor refusing to make any confessions, till he should first know what would be satisfactory; the meeting was finally dissolved without any vote being called, except to try their minds with regard to deferring the sacrament for the present, and dissolve the meeting, both which passed in the affirmative."

So far is in the handwriting of Mr. Dana; then follows in a different hand.

"After the church meeting, on the 27th of March, 1775, was dissolved, they could not obtain another meeting by the appointment of their late pastor, notwithstanding they had informed him of a great many of their grievances, and repeatedly desired him to call a church meeting, both by verbal and written requests, one of which was signed by a great majority of said church, but received for answer, that he would not call a church meeting, nor attend one of their calling; saying, *You may do as you please; I must do as I can.*

"Lord's day, May 25, 1775. Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Boston, preached, and was desired by the deacons and some

of the brethren of the church to appoint a church meeting, to be held at the public meeting-house on the next Monday."

At the meeting so appointed, the church voted, "that what Mr. Samuel Dana has offered to the public for satisfaction, for his conduct in political matters, is by no means satisfactory to this church, as a brother."

During Mr. Dana's ministry one hundred and twenty-four persons, (thirty-eight males, eighty-six females,) were admitted to the church in full communion; two hundred, (seventy-seven males, one hundred and twenty-three females,) owned the baptismal covenant. Of the first class, fourteen confessed having committed the offence afore-mentioned, and of the last class, sixty-six, a proportion not indicative of good customs and morals. Baptisms, exclusive of adults, were seven hundred and seventy-two. Marriages, one hundred and sixty-six couples.

During Mr. Dana's ministry two legacies, for the benefit of the poor of the church, were received, and the deacons chosen trustees thereof; one bequeathed by Captain Ephraim Sawtell, of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence, the other by Samuel Barron, the sum not being mentioned in the record. But at a subsequent meeting of the church, the sum of one pound twelve shillings is mentioned as the annual interest thereof. The principal, therefore, was twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. These sums, with a loss sustained by the depreciation of money at the close of the Revolutionary war, are still in trust of the deacons of the first church, for the benefit of the poor thereof, according to the direction of the testators.

"March 28, 1776. Zachariah Longley was chosen to the office of deacon."

"December 31, 1773. The church made choice of

Isaac Farnsworth and Benjamin Bancroft, Jr., to the office of deacons."

The Rev. Samuel Dana was born in that part of Cambridge which is now Brighton, January 14, 1739; graduated at Harvard College in 1755; married Anna Kendrick, May 6, 1762. They had two sons and three daughters, born in Groton. After his dismission from the town and church, as above related, he continued some years in Groton, and preached, it is said, eighteen months to the Presbyterian society. Afterwards he removed to Amherst, New Hampshire. He read law, and went into the practice of it in Amherst, and was appointed judge of probate for the county of Hillsborough. He died at Amherst, April 2, 1798, and was buried with masonic ceremonies, he being one of that order, and master of Benevolent Lodge at the time of his death. St. Paul's Lodge, of Groton, attended, and the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, the master thereof, delivered an eulogy on the occasion.

Between the dismission of the Rev. Samuel Dana and the ordination of the Rev. Daniel Chaplin, two candidates were employed to preach; Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Bigelow. September 2, 1776, the town concurred with the church to hear these candidates four Sabbaths each. And December 16, 1776, the town voted to concur with the church, in the choice of Mr. Chaplin for their pastor and minister, by a vote of forty-eight to twenty-three. And for settlement and salary, they voted two hundred pounds for settlement, and one hundred and ten pounds salary annually, for the three first years, and eighty-four pounds annually afterwards, so long as he should be minister, and varying according as the prices of the necessary articles of life should vary. This was altered at a subsequent meeting to one hundred pounds annually, for the three first years, and eighty pounds afterwards, and at this

meeting the question of choosing Mr. Chaplin for minister was again put, and all persons present, whether legal voters or otherwise, *were desired to vote*, and all, except one, *voted* in the affirmative.[9]

To the invitation given to Mr. Chaplin, he returned a negative answer, July 7, 1777, assigning for reasons, that the town was large, and would probably be a place of

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[9] The report of the town's committee, "chosen to consider the proper encouragement for Mr. Chaplin, their pastor elect," was as follows: "That the town give the said Mr. Chaplin two hundred pounds, as settlement. That the three first years' salary shall be one hundred and ten pounds each, and afterwards, eighty-four pounds annually, so long as the said Mr Chaplin shall be our minister, as a standard to be settled on the capital necessaries of life, by a committee to be annually chosen by the town for that purpose, agreeably to the articles hereafter named, the price of which articles and the year of standard shall be settled by a committee appointed by the town at this meeting, which articles named, with their prices so stated, shall be entered on the town book for the rule of conduct for the town committees in future" The articles appear in the report of the next mentioned committee. This report was accepted, and a committee of five chosen to state the prices of the several articles of "capital necessaries of life," who at the adjourned meeting made the following report.

"The committee appointed to state the prices of the articles named in the former report, &c., having taken great pains to ascertain their prices in 1774, obtained from two noted merchants, the prices of West India goods, as sold by them, therefore report,

	s.	*d.*	*q*	
"Wheat,	6	0	0	per bushel,
Rye,	4	0	0	"
Indian Corn,	3	0	0	"
Barley,	3	8	0	"
Oats,	1	8	0	"
Beans,	6	0	0	"
Beef,	0	2	1	per lb.,
Pork,	0	3	2	"
Mens' shoes,	8	0	0	per pair,
Sheep's wool,	1	4	0	per lb.,

	s.	*d.*	*q.*	
Flax,	0	9	2	per lb.
Cotton Wool,	1	8	0	"
W. I. Rum,	3	0	0	per gall.
N. E. Rum,	2	0	0	"
Molasses,	1	8	0	"
Best B Sugar,	48	0	0	per cwt.
Salt,	2	0	0	per bushel.

Price of a good laboring man for a year, sixteen pounds."

There is great inconsistency in the quantities of the articles here enumerated as the "capital necessaries of life." Perhaps it was intended, that the amount of salary should depend in a great measure upon the yearly price of a laboring man, as by this schedule it does; that item being three-fourths of the whole; but, that brown sugar and rum should regulate one-half of the remaining fourth is quite unreasonable, while beef and pork are scarcely discernible in the computation. It would seem equitable, that if the value of a whole year's labor of a man were put into the schedule, a sufficient quantity of the several articles to support a small family, and no more, should

notoriety, and would require a minister of more talents and abilities than he possessed; also, that the inhabitants were not sufficiently unanimous in their desire for his settlement. Whereupon the town voted to add one hundred pounds to the proposed settlement, and again voted on the question whether they would have Mr. Chaplin for their minister, by yeas and nays; and upon counting, there were one hundred and one *yeas*, fourteen *nays*, and two *neuters*. To this second invitation Mr. Chaplin gave an affirmative answer October 27, 1777; and the first day of January, 1778, was fixed upon for his ordination, which took place accordingly.

Previous to the ordination, a committee of the church made report, "that the church covenant be continued as recorded in the church book."

"That the terms of communion be the same as were established.

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also be put in. Perhaps neither the committee, nor the town collectively, perceived the unequal bearing the several articles would have in the computation, though it seems incredible, for the record says, "the report was read several times, and duly considered by the town." The salary was annually computed by committees of the town, or first parish, according to the report of this committee, till 1807, when, by agreement, the sum of the annual salary was fixed at six hundred and fifty dollars, which was continued to 1821, and then the interest of Groton ministerial fund, amounting to about the same sum, was adopted, which was regularly paid to January 7, 1826. The salary for the year 1782, by the foregoing computation, amounted to £115 6*s.* 4½*d*—$384,39. In 1788, it was £77 11*s.* 2¾*d*—$258,54. In 1806, it was $669,30.

It appears by the town records, that the town was culpably negligent in paying Mr. Chaplin the two hundred pounds settlement, as well as the first four or five years' salary. The excuse, if any plausible one could be given, for so long delay of payment, would probably be the distressed circumstances of the town, in raising men, paying them, and providing them clothing and provisions in the war of the revolution, and the depreciated state of the common currency. Such was the distress of the times, during five or six years first after his ordination, that long lists of persons' names were annually presented to the town for the abatement of their taxes; many were wholly abated, and others postponed to be paid at a future time.

"That it is highly expedient that the following vote should be passed and strictly adhered to:

"That those persons, who own the covenant, in order for baptism, as hath been practised in this church, shall be under the same watch and discipline as members in full communion."

Several other by-laws were reported, among them one, that the pastor should call a church meeting on the request of ten brethren made in writing, which had been refused by the late pastor, should be adopted. The whole were assented to by the pastor elect.

"Daniel Chaplin in officium pastorale apud Grotonenses inauguratus fuit die Jan. 1, 1778."

From this time the records of the church are more full and complete than at any previous period. The proceedings during the interim between the dismission of Mr. Dana and the ordination of Mr. Chaplin, are mentioned in the records as being on file, (which file is now lost,) and among them is a letter from Mr. Dana to the ordaining council of Mr. Chaplin, objecting to his ordination. The correspondence with the church and town of Westford, and with the aggrieved party there, are also named as on file, and a vote to attend an ecclesiastical council there by the pastor and two delegates, is recorded. The following closes the records in relation to the troubles in Westford:

"June 1, 1780.—Lecture day. The brethren of the church tarried after divine service, having been notified the Sabbath before, further to consider of the matters relating to Westford. And to proceed with the greatest care and deliberation, the letter missive from the aggrieved, the result of the council, the letter from the church of Westford, and the letter from the aggrieved desiring occasioual communion with us, were all read, and the church went into a mature, lengthy and cool debate upon the subject. After a while the question was put, whether the

church approve of the result; and it passed in the affirmative by a great majority. And also whether the church will grant the request of the aggrieved, to admit them to occasional communion, so long as their situation shall remain such that they cannot enjoy the privileges of the ordinances at home, upon such terms as they can conscientiously comply with? passed in the affirmative by a great majority."

At a church meeting, July 5, 1782, the four deacons Farwell, Stone, Farnsworth, and Bancroft, with Israel Robert, Esq., were chosen trustees of the twenty pounds given by Jonathan Lawrence for the benefit of the ordained minister or ministers of Groton, with power to take and receive the same of Samuel Dana, the late pastor; if need be, to sue him upon his bond given therefor. Also to offer the same to Rev. Daniel Chaplin, if he will receive it, otherwise put it out upon interest, and pay over to said Chaplin the interest thereon. Nothing further appears upon the records respecting that fund. It was probably put into Mr. Chaplin's hands, and his ministry lasting about half a century, those acquainted with the transaction were no longer members of the church, or had no recollection thereof.

The disaffection with the preaching of Mr. Chaplin, which resulted in the disruption of the church and society, and the organization of a Presbyterian church and society in the town, is first mentioned in the church records under date of September 30, 1782, when great dissatisfaction is expressed with "the brethren Col. Josiah Sartell, Capt. Joseph Sheple, and Mr. John Gragg, for withdrawing themselves from our communion, and from public worship with us at the public meeting-house, and for joining with others in setting up an irregular society, in opposition to this church, and against the peace and happiness of this town." On this occasion the church took into consideration the subject generally of offences

and dereliction of duties by the brethren, and the duties of the other brethren individually and the church together, in such cases; and many resolutions were passed expressing the opinion of the brethren on the matter before them, as well as on the subject of offences generally. And it seems that the brethren named were censured by the church, though no express record thereof appears, except reference to the files.

The following correspondence passed between the church, and the presbytery which assisted the seceders.

"The following record is the copy of a paper sent to the church in Groton, by a presbytery:

"Whereas Col. Josiah Sartell and Mr. Oliver Fletcher, commissioners from a society in Groton, presented a petition from said society, praying to be received under our care. The presbytery finding that the said society, by the confession of the commissioners are under censure by the church of Groton; but that said church refuse them a copy of their censure, and they think they are unjustly and tyrannically used, as they can find no means of redress; and this presbytery, desirous to give relief to those who are oppressed, and to maintain a Christian correspondence and communion with the church in Groton, and not do anything which may justly offend our Christian brethren of the Congregational church; therefore we do admit the petition of said society and receive them under our patronage and care; and order said society to serve the church of Groton with a copy of this minute, and desire said church to give all the light they can in the affair to this presbytery at their next meeting, and that said society submit to the judgment which this presbytery shall then make as to their case and continuance in this relation.

"A true copy extracted from the minutes.

"Attest.

"NATHANIEL WHITAKER, Presbytery Moderator,

"JOHN STRICKLAND, Clerk.

"Salem, Sept. 11, 1783.

"This presbytery appointed to meet at Groton the second Wednesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the presbytery meeting-house.

A true copy.

"Attest. JOSIAH SARTELL, Clerk of the presbytery, church and congregation in Groton.

"Groton, May 10, 1784."

"The following record is the church's answer to the foregoing paper:

"To the Presbytery of which Doctor Nathaniel Whitaker of Salem is Moderator.

"Gentlemen,—We have received a vote of yours, dated at Salem, September 11, 1783, a copy of which is enclosed, announcing that you had taken the separate society in this town under your 'patronage and care,' and desiring us to give you light in the case of these our brethren, who have unconstitutionally and unwarrantably left us and joined themselves to your communion, having made no previous application for a reconciliation to us, who were offended with them. All the notice, which in our opinion your proposition of our submitting this affair to your examination, justly merits, you have in what follows, which you will consider as the only answer we are determined to make.

It appears that you viewed our brethren as not justly censurable, by your proceeding immediately to take them under your care, by your preaching among them, directing them to the choice of church officers, and administering the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper to them, as though they had been a society in regular standing and formed according to the orders of the gospel. Having thus prejudged the case, you cannot be admitted as competent judges between us and them. Influenced by a party spirit, which, it is certain, is opposite to the meek, the

humble and peaceable spirit of Christianity, you have in this instance with temerity, taken a measure adapted, indeed, to build up a party, but not the common cause of the great Redeemer, and forever to disconnect our brethren from us. We are sorry they have been so unhappily injudicious in their choice of advisers, by whom they have been directed into a way that cannot fail to prove injurious to their most important interests. We do not object against you because you are Presbyterians; for we are ready to declare ourselves in full charity with the churches of your denomination, who discover the Christian temper, by walking, in all essential points, according to the order which Christ hath established in his church; but we object to you, because we consider you in the light of separatists, whose sentiments and practice, how much zeal soever there may be mixed therewith, in our opinion tend to the subversion of churches of other denominations, to the introduction of contention, confusion and every evil work into society; and, indeed, to the ruin of the general cause of Christianity in the world. We cannot desire any ecclesiastical intercourse and fellowship with you, so long as you appear, as at present, to be governed by views and sentiments uncandid, schismatical, and even hostile to all peace and good order in the church. Look inwards, gentlemen; carefully read the faithful records of your own consciences, and see if you cannot find it there written, that you have not done to others, as you would have others do to you. Look upwards, also, and consider seriously, whether your conduct will be sure to meet the approbation of Him who is much greater than your hearts, and who is not the author of confusion, but of peace in all the churches. We wish you no greater present mortification, than would be the necessary consequence of seeing your conduct in a just and impartial light; and we can desire you no greater present and future happiness, than to be freed from error

and false apprehension, to know and sincerely acknowledge the truth and be saved.

"In the name and by the vote of the church in Groton.

"DANIEL CHAPLIN, Pastor."

"The church also voted, that Dea. Samuel Lawrence be directed to deliver this letter with the above copy, to the Rev'd John Strickland, clerk of the Presbytery.

"Dated at Groton, Lord's day, June 6, 1784."

"Resolved, as the opinion of this church, that notwithstanding the Salem Presbytery (so called) have lately determined and declared the separate society in this town to be a regular and constitutional Presbyterian society, and confirmed them as a part of their body, they are not a regular and constitutional society of that, or any other denomination of Christians, and therefore it would be irregular, and have a tendency to encourage and promote disorder, for this church in general, or for any individual members of it, to hold occasional communion and fellowship with them in the ordinances of the gospel, so long as they continue in their present disorderly state.

"The church voted, also, that if any members of this church have, since the first existence of the above mentioned separate society in this town to the present day, partook with them in the ordinances of the gospel, and shall make application to the pastor of this church, and give him satisfaction, by informing him they inadvertently supposed it not to be irregular for them to partake there, they are desirous to continue in the communion of this church, and they will not in time to come, now knowing it to be contrary to the minds of the church, hold occasional communion with that society; this shall be deemed satisfactory to the church; provided, the pastor mention to the church the names of the persons, who

have made such satisfaction to him, immediately before the communion, after the congregation is retired.

DANIEL CHAPLIN, Pastor.

"Groton, Lord's day, July 11, 1784."

"N. B. The foregoing resolution and vote were read to the congregation, the following Lord's day, according to the direction of the church, that all concerned might be made acquainted with them."

"At a church meeting, held September 24, 1784, by adjournment from last Lord's day, after divine service, the church voted themselves satisfied with the acknowledgement of Abigail, wife of Asa Lawrence, for the offence of having partook of the Lord's supper with the separate society in this town, being previously informed by the pastor, that she had made application to him and declared, 'that at the time she did it, she did not know and consider it to be contrary to the order of the gospel and justly offensive to this church.'

"Asa Lawrence, husband of said Abigail, made a similar acknowledgement, for the same offence, and was forgiven and restored to the charity of the church a short time before, upon the Sabbath, after divine service.

"They, both of them, asked a dismission from this church to join a regular Presbyterian church, and were accordingly dismissed, he, the last Lord's day, and she at this meeting, and recommended with the following certificate from the church.

"Whereas, our brother and sister, Asa Lawrence and Abigail, his wife, members in full communion with this church, and in good standing, have requested a dismission from their particular relation to us, that they may join with the Presbyterian church in Londonderry, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, and profess themselves to be seriously and conscientiously of the Presby-

terian persuasion; this is to certify that we have complied with their request, and dismissed them from our particular care, watch and discipline, in order that they may be regularly admitted as members of the above-named church. Furthermore, we recommend them as persons of a sober life and Christian conversation; and we hope and sincerely pray, that they may adorn the Christian religion, which they profess, and be edified yet more and more in faith, holiness and comfort. And we recommend them unto God and the word of his grace.

DANIEL CHAPLIN, Pastor,

"in the name of the church in Groton.

"Groton, September 24, 1784."

At a church meeting, October 5, 1783, Thomas Farwell and Samuel Lawrence were chosen deacons.

In December, 1785, the Rev. Samuel Dana asked a dismission from the church in Groton, and a recommendation to the church in Amherst, New Hampshire. He also communicated a letter addressed to the church in Groton, from the Presbyterian churches in Boston, Peterboro' and others, informing, that they had taken the Presbyterian church in Groton under their care. Whereupon, the church chose a committee to consider the application of Mr. Dana, and said letter, and also to consider what measures should be taken with other members of this church, who had partaken of the ordinances with Presbyterians. This committee afterwards reported in substance, that the church should forget and forgive every thing of a political nature where Mr. Dana had offended, while their pastor; but that his conduct since his dismission, in preaching and administering the ordinances to the Presbyterians, they could not forgive; but recommend, that a committee be chosen to confer with him on the subject, whenever he should come to Groton. Accordingly, a committee of ten were chosen for that purpose.

Also, that the letter of the presbytery should be answered. The answer is referred to, as on file. Also, that the members of this church, who have walked disorderly, and not according to the rules of the gospel, should be dealt with, as the gospel directs; and a committee was chosen to inquire who had so walked disorderly.

January 29, 1786. The church received a letter from the church in Westford, "lamenting the interruption of communion between us and them, for several years past," and desiring a reconciliation. The church chose a committee to confer with one from Westford, "and this church expects the committee from Westford to bring the sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Scribner (pastor of the church of Westford) and the church, plainly and particularly drawn up in writing, being previously laid before the church of Westford, and voted by them to contain their true sentiments in relation to the two following points, viz., *whether it be the duty of sinners, while unregenerate, to attend upon any means of grace and religion? and whether sin be the object of God's choice, and agreeable to his will?* A difference in sentiment respecting these points, having been the ground of non-communion between the churches in the vicinity, and the church and pastor of Westford."

November 25, 1787. The result of the conference is reported, by which "intercourse and communion" were restored between "the neighboring churches, and the church and pastor of Westford."

The transactions of the church, from September, 1797, to April, 1799, are lost, by a leaf being torn from the book. At some period during that time, Amos Farnsworth and Samuel Rockwood were chosen deacons.

September 12, 1802. The practice of reading a portion of Scripture, as a part of the religious exercises on the Sabbath, was first adopted, by a vote of the church.

January 7, 1803. A church meeting was held, at the

request of twenty-one members, in writing, to take into consideration three several propositions, the substance of which were,

1. To discontinue the practice of obliging parents, who desire to have their children baptized, by their owning the covenant, to make confession before the congregation of a supposed offence, heretofore mentioned as incapable of positive proof.

2. Whether it were not agreeable to the spirit of religion, and apostolic practice, to admit persons to the ordinances, upon their assent to the church covenant, without further declarations of reformation, and whether this should not for the future be the practice of this church.

3. Whether the practice of making acknowledgements or confessions before the congregation, by members in full communion, and others, for any immoralities, should be discontinued.

The first and third propositions were adopted, and the second postponed for further consideration, and finally rejected.

April 5, 1803. A committee having been previously chosen to confer with brother Jonas Stone, for his neglect to attend public worship and the ordinances, reported, that brother Stone gave for excuse of his delinquency the use of instrumental music in the religious services, which he considered unscriptural, and the church tolerating that part of worship to be managed altogether by young people.

May 10, 1811. Joseph Sawtell, Jr., was chosen a deacon of the church.

June 12, 1814. The church voted to discontinue the practice of admitting persons to own the baptismal covenant, so called, and have their children baptized without being admitted to full communion.

April 2, 1818. Mrs. Hannah Brazer, wife of James

Brazer, Esq., presented to the church a cloth, for the communion table; and October 1, 1818, James Brazer, Esq., presented two flagons, the cost of which was fifty dollars, and both received the thanks of the church.

Nothing further of any importance appears to have been transacted by the church during the long ministry of Dr. Chaplin, till he had become unable, through the infirmities of age, to perform its duties. But as soon as that good shepherd could no longer watch over and feed his flock, and a stranger undertook to lead it to unwonted pastures, the sheep would not all follow, and a permanent separation of the flock ensued.

To give a particular and minute account of all the transactions which produced a permanent separation of the town into two parishes, or societies, and caused the formation of a second church, would, it is deemed, be an unprofitable labor. A general statement, only, of the principal matters leading to the final result, is as much as will tend to edification.

On Sunday, July 10, 1825, being a very hot day, Dr. Chaplin, towards the close of his discourse in the afternoon, fainted in his pulpit, and was led out of the house, and never again preached therein. For a few Sabbaths afterwards, however, he made prayers, and sermons were read by some of the parishioners. Then, a licentiate from Andover Theological Institution, without any invitation or agency of the town or church, appeared and conducted the services, with the exception of two Sabbaths, till Thanksgiving-day, November 24, 1825.

November 14, 1825. The church voted, seventeen to eight, to give Mr. John Todd (the licentiate above named) a call to become colleague pastor with Dr. Chaplin.

At a town meeting, November 25, 1825, called to see if the town would unite with the church in the settlement of Mr. Todd, after long debate upon the question,

the inhabitants voted, "to pass over the article," by a large majority. At the same meeting, they voted and chose a committee to hire preaching, in case of Dr. Chaplin's inability to preach himself, for a term of four months. This committee consulted with Dr. Chaplin, on the subject of their duty, who requested them to state in writing of what religious tenets the person should be, whom they should hire to preach. This they declined, claiming the right to act for the town, without dictation from him on this point. After some debate, it was mutually agreed, that the committee should procure ordained ministers to preach, for a few Sabbaths. Soon after, the committee waited on Dr. Chaplin, to agree upon some other arrangement, when he informed them, that he would procure a supply for the pulpit. To this, the committee objected, claiming the right of the town to choose their minister; and on this question, whether Dr. Chaplin, when superannuated and unable to lead in public worship, should provide such preaching as he pleased, or whether the town had the right to choose their own preacher, such proceedings were had, as led to a final separation of the town into two parishes. The town insisted on exercising their rights, as they understood them, and on the twenty-first of January, 1826, two ministers were provided to preach; one by Dr. Chaplin, and the other by the town's committee. The latter preached; and from that day, Dr. Chaplin, with a majority of the church and a minority of the town, seceded, and soon after formed a separate society. This, however, did not terminate the strife between the parties. The seceding members of the church claimed to be the church, and attempted to control those who continued with the majority of the parish, and who claimed to be, and were, according to a decision of the Supreme Court, *the church*. The latter, perceiving no hopes of a reconciliation, proceeded, according to their rights, to hold meetings, have the ordinances administered,

and take measures to procure and ordain a pastor and minister. For these proceedings the seceders undertook to censure them; and, assuming themselves to be the church, persevered even to the form of excommunication. Eight of the male members of the church, after having been visited, conversed with, and summoned to appear at a church meeting, held by the seceders, received each a written notice of their excommunication. One only of the number so dealt with, censured, and pretendedly excommunicated, made any answer or reply to the proceedings, and that one stood upon his defence, maintaining that the seceders were not the church, and that those who remained with the majority of the town, were properly and legally the church, and that by having had the ordinances administered, though contrary to a vote of the seceders, which was the principal accusation against them, no censurable offence had been committed.

On the twenty-third day of July, 1826, being a little time before the pretended excommunications had been issued, the church proper made choice of the Rev. Charles Robinson for their pastor, and at a town meeting, called for that purpose, August fourth, succeeding, the inhabitants chose him as their minister, one hundred and forty-three to sixty-nine, and the first day of November was appointed for his instalment.

Between the secession of the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, and the instalment of Mr. Robinson, eight persons were admitted members of the church on original profession, and one from another church.

Daniel Chaplin, D. D., was born at Rowley, December 30, 1743, son of Jonathan Chaplin and Mary Boynton his wife. Hugh Chaplin, grandfather of Daniel, came from England about eighteen years after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, a young man, who settled at Rowley.

Dr. Chaplin did not commence his studies in early life. In his youth he worked with his father in husbandry and coopering. He prepared for college at Dummer academy, and did not enter till he was twenty-six years of age. He took his first degree at Harvard college with the class of 1772, and was said to be one of the best scholars in the class. He studied theology with Dr. Haven, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; was ordained at Groton, Jan. 1, 1778; married Susanna Prescott, a daughter of the Hon. James Prescott of Groton, June 24, 1779, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. One son and two daughters only survived him.

As evidence of his scholarship, it may be stated, that he was invited, soon after his ordination at Groton, to take the superintendence of Phillips academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Harvard college in 1817.

With the exception of the short time between his ordination and the final separation of the Presbyterians from the church and society, he lived in a state of much harmony with the church and people of his charge, during the long period of his ministry. He did not abound in "worldly wealth and riches," by many deemed necessary to contentment and happiness; but he possessed a calmness and serenity of mind, a social as well as devotional spirit, which enabled him to pass by the objects that cause cares and troubles, envyings and repinings, to those of a different temperament. Though of a serious, sober, and elevated turn of mind, he was affable, sociable and cheerful in his intercourse with his parishioners, and enjoyed satisfaction in seeing them prosperous and happy in their lawful pursuits and undertakings.

He entered not into the political strifes and contentions of his time, but was clear and decided in his views and principles, which were always in accordance with those of Washington and other patriots, who formed and endeavored

to perpetuate the federal institutions of our country, and he fearlessly expressed them on all proper occasions. He was firm, consistent, stable, conservative, in all his opinions and transactions.

His public discourses were didactic and practical, rather than doctrinal; he taught the great and essential duties of morality and Christianity, more than the particular tenets of any sect: all Christians, therefore, could pronounce his teachings orthodox. In associations or ecclesiastical councils, his decisions were always on the side of liberality and true Christian charity, and his opinions were much respected and regarded by the clergy with whom he had intercourse.

' The course he pursued, after he could no longer perform the ministerial duties, may appear somewhat at variance with his general character here portrayed; but considering that the rank, power and authority of the clergy at the time of his ordination and during a part of his ministry had been lost by modern innovations; and also considering his connections at this time, partly of necessity and partly accidental, there is no mystery in the case; so that no imputation of voluntary wrong should be imputed to him by those acquainted with all the circumstances and relations, in which he stood.

He preached a sermon in the Union meeting-house the first Sabbath in January, 1828, half a century after his ordination.

The infirmities of age came gradually upon his venerable form, till the eighth day of April, 1831, when his immortal part left its tabernacle of clay, and fled to its permanent habitation.

The number of church members admitted during Dr. Chaplin's ministry, was two hundred and twenty, viz. seventy males and one hundred and fifty females. Seventy-five owned the baptismal covenant, in order to their children's receiving the rite of baptism; and one

thousand three hundred and sixty-two children were baptized by him. Five hundred and fifty-five couples took the marriage covenant in his presence.

The Rev. Charles Robinson was the seventh minister of Groton. An unavailing attempt was made by those inhabitants of the town, who for the year previous had held meetings and attended worship separate from the majority of the town, to prevent his instalment. On the first Sunday after the town had chosen Mr. Robinson for their minister, a notice signed by Dr. Chaplin was posted at the meeting-house, calling a church meeting "to take into consideration the subject of giving the Rev. Charles Robinson an invitation to become their colleague pastor." This call was of course intended for the seceders, who accordingly met at the meeting-house, which being closed, the meeting was opened on the door-steps; and the question having been put, whether they would invite the Rev. Mr. Robinson to become colleague pastor, the yeas were none, the nays twenty.

On the evening previous to the instalment of Mr. Robinson, a very large and respectable council having convened for that purpose, the committee of the church and town laid before them the proceedings of the church and town, in the choice of Mr. Robinson, and the provisions for his support. Three persons from among the seceders appeared before the council, claiming to be a committee of the church, and laid before them a written remonstrance, of very great length, against the proposed instalment. The two principal objections were, "1. That a religious teacher or pastor cannot be called and settled over this church and parish, without the joint concurrence of each body, expressed by a separate vote. 2. That the Rev. Charles Robinson has never been invited to become our pastor by the joint concurrence of the first church and parish in Groton."

In regard to the first of these points there is no impossibility in the case, and no difference between this and other parishes and churches, except that if a minister should be installed or ordained, without the "joint concurrence" of the church and parish, he would not be entitled to the proceeds of Groton ministerial fund, but must look for his support from his people, as will more fully appear in the chapter in relation to said fund. And as to the second point, the proceedings before related entirely contradict it.

The remonstrants proceeded at great length to substantiate these points with a variety of statements, but were unable to convince the council of the truth of the last; so whether the first were true or false was not material. The Rev. Charles Robinson was, therefore, on the first day of November, 1826, duly installed minister of the town or first parish in Groton, and pastor of the church thereof. On the same day the seceders kept a fast and attended religious exercises at the house of Dr. Chaplin. A settlement of two hundred dollars, and an annual salary of seven hundred dollars, payable quarter-yearly, were voted by the town to Mr. Robinson, and in the contract was the condition, that after the expiration of five years, if the town or parish should vote by a majority of two-thirds to dismiss Mr. Robinson, and give him notice thereof in writing; or if the said Robinson should wish to be dismissed, and give notice thereof in writing, in either case the contract and relation between the town or parish and said Robinson should cease.

The connection between the church, the parish, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, subsisted with much harmony for the space of about fourteen years, when he gave notice of his desire to be dismissed. His contract and connection accordingly ceased in September, 1838.

The Rev. Charles Robinson was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 25, 1793; prepared for college at

Phillips academy at Exeter; graduated at Harvard college, 1818; studied theology in the same place; and was ordained at Eastport, Maine, October, 1822, where he remained two and a half years. After his dismission at Groton, he was installed at Medfield, Massachusetts, where he still resides. During his residence in Groton, (1827,) he married Jane, the only daughter of Stuart J. Park, Esq., by whom he had one child, who died in infancy; his wife died soon after. He afterwards (1830) married Diantha, daughter of John Prentiss, Esq., of Keene, New Hampshire, who died, May, 1843; and he has since married Sally Cotton, of Boylston, by whom he had one child, lately deceased. During Mr. Robinson's ministry at Groton, sixty-four persons, eighteen males and forty-six females, were added to the church. Complete records of baptisms are not found. The number of marriages was eighty-nine.

October 6, 1836. The church unanimously made choice of the Rev. George W. Wells of Kennebunk, Maine, to be their pastor; and the first parish, on the eighth day of the same month, by vote of sixty-nine to fifteen, voted to invite him to become their minister, with a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, in four equal instalments. To these invitations and proposals Mr. Wells gave an affirmative answer, and he was installed, Nov. 21, 1836, having been previously ordained at Kennebunk.

During the short period of Mr. Wells' ministry, thirty-two persons, eight males and twenty-four females, were added to the church, and twenty-five couples were joined by him in marriage.

The following short extracts are from a memoir written by one who well knew him, and who has well delineated his character:

"George Wadsworth Wells was born in Boston, Octo-

ber, 1804; was entered at college in Harvard University, 1819; was graduated in 1823; and pursued theological studies at Cambridge in the divinity school the usual term of three years. Before being regularly established, he preached a while in Boston and Baltimore; after which he was happily settled in Kennebunk, Maine, in October, 1827, where he remained eleven years. His health, never very robust, at length decidedly failing in the severe climate and bleak exposure of the coast, on which that town lies, he was obliged to seek a milder sky, and preached successfully one winter in Savannah, Georgia. Somewhat recruited, he hoped to be able to endure again the rigors of a northern winter; but he was urged by advice to which he could not be deaf, to leave Kennebunk, which he did with unspeakable regret. In November, 1838, he was installed in Groton, where he ministered with great acceptance and success. But again his health broke under the arduous trials of the profession, made doubly hard and exhausting by his ardent spirit and indefatigable perseverance. He preached for the last time on the first Sabbath in February. He died Friday morning, March 17, 1843, in the thirty-ninth year of his age; and from childhood till that time, it can be said of him without doubt or misgiving, as strongly as of any one, that he led a pure and blameless life. It falls not to a man to be sinless; but we know of nothing in his whole career which his friends would desire to forget, or need to cover with any mantle of charitable construction. In very early life he was distinguished for his love of truth, for the early development of religious faith, and a moral fortitude. He passed through every study, grade and station with honor, till he became an ambassador for Christ; in which capacity he has throughout been remarkable for the depth and gravity, and a certain tone of reality, with which he brought personally home to each hearer's mind the several themes of his address. The

chief quality of his style was a hortatory reasoning, at once moving and convincing. . . . His most conspicuous trait"—"was humility; and by this we mean, not so much a feeling of self-distrust, (for he respected and relied upon the powers God had given him,) as an absence of all pretension and self-exaltation. He set up no claim. He thrust in no interference. He invaded no man's place or right. He envied no man's distinction. He craved no man's praise. . . . Truly he had studied the character of Him who was meek and lowly in heart, and gained the fundamental qualification of a Christian minister, by being a Christian."

Mr. Wells married Lucia G. Fairfield, of Boston, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who all survive him.

On the 28th day of May, 1843, the church unanimously made choice of Mr. Joseph Couch Smith to be their pastor; on the next day the parish chose him for their minister. He was accordingly ordained, July 12, 1843, and remains the settled minister to this time, 1847. He married Augusta H. Lord, of Kennebunk, who died in June, 1844; and he has since married Margaret A. Brigham, of Groton.

The seceders from the first parish in Groton having built a house of worship, as has been stated in the preceding chapter, invited Mr. John Todd to become their minister and pastor, and he accepted the invitation. On the third day of January, 1827, the day on which the house of worship was dedicated to that service, Mr. Todd was ordained to the pastoral charge of the "Union church," so denominated, which, consisting of thirty members, had been organized, November 21, 1826. This society has more than once been legally organized, under the provision of the statute for that purpose, and again

dissolved; the church, in the meantime, when there was no parish, undertaking to manage the parochial, as well as ecclesiastical, affairs. The reason of such procedure seems to have been, if we judge of motives by actions, that the members might use the inconsistent privilege of voting and acting in a religious society, where they did not worship.

The Rev. Mr. Todd was born at Bennington, Vermont; graduated at Yale College, 1822; studied theology at Andover in the class of 1825. He married Mary S. Brace, the daughter of the Rev. Joab Brace, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He continued in his charge over the Union society till January 8, 1833, when he was dismissed at his own request. He has since been installed and re-installed; first over the Edwards church at Northampton, January 30, 1833; at Philadelphia, November 17, 1836; and he is now the pastor of a church in Pittsfield, Mass. During his ministry one hundred and thirty-three members were admitted to the Union church.

The Rev. Charles B. Kittredge was the second pastor of the Union church. He was born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, July 4, 1806; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1828; studied theology at Andover; ordained October 15, 1833. The time of his ministry here was short. He was dismissed August 31, 1835, and has since been installed at Westboro', Massachusetts, February 8, 1837; and at Monson, Massachusetts, October 21, 1846, as colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Ely. Twenty-two were admitted members of the church during his ministry.

The Rev. Dudley Phelps is the third and present pastor of the Union church. He was born at Hebron, Connecticut, January 25, 1798; graduated at Yale College, 1823; studied theology at Andover, class of 1827; ordained over the first parish in Haverhill, January 9, 1828;

dismissed August 28, 1833, and installed at Groton, October 19, 1836.

The deacons of the Union church are, Walter Dickson and Isaiah Cragin, chosen November 19, 1836; Jonathan S. Adams, Curtis Lawrence and Charles Dickson, chosen January 16, 1840. Charles Dickson resigned 1847.

No regular organization of a third religious society in Groton was had until November 7, 1831, when fifteen individuals, of the Baptist denomination, formed themselves into a society, and chose parish officers. They had hitherto been too small in number to support constant preaching, but at this time they voted to have preaching one-third of the time, on Sabbaths, to the then next April. Capt. Josiah Clark, one of the members, generously gave them the use of his commodious hall, in the centre of the town, and the Rev. Amasa Sanderson engaged to preach to them during that time. At the annual meeting of the society in March, 1832, the sum of four hundred dollars was voted to be raised, and hopes were entertained of an addition thereto, from foreign aid, for the support of preaching the ensuing year. Again, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, upon an invitation of the society, consented to supply for that year, and for that sum.

December 5, 1832, an ecclesiastical council was held for the purpose, and a church, composed of eleven males and eighteen females, was duly organized. The church and society from this time gradually increased in numbers and strength; yet the struggle was long and arduous before they could build themselves a house for worship, and support a constant administration of Christian ordinances. Their patient and persevering pastor continued to supply the desk in the years from 1834 to 1837, partially, and afterwards constantly, except for short intervals of sickness, till May, 1843, when, from feeble health, he

resigned his charge. The society had been enabled in the mean time to build a neat and commodious house for worship, as stated in the preceding chapter.

The Rev. Amasa Sanderson was born, April 16, 1797, at Gardiner, Maine, but his father dying in the son's early childhood, he was removed to Weston, Massachusetts. He began his preparatory studies for the ministry in December, 1816, under the private tuition of the Rev. and Hon. Charles Train, of Framingham. He was ordained pastor over the Baptist church and society in Littleton, July 9, 1823, in which charge he remained till April, 1831, when he resigned. He lives still in Groton, in peaceful retirement.

The number of church members during his administration was eighty-seven; forty-five of whom were added by baptism. The whole number dismissed, or otherwise removed, was twenty-three; leaving in the church, at the close of his ministry, sixty-four.

The Rev. Alfred Pinney, from Auburn, in the State of New York, was the second minister of the Baptist society in Groton. He was invited and took the charge in August, 1843, and continued in it one year only. During his ministry, eight members were added to the church, and sixteen were dismissed or otherwise removed.

The Rev. Lewis Holmes is the third and present pastor of the Baptist church. He was born at Plymouth, Mass., April 12, 1813; graduated at Waterville College, 1840; first ordained and settled over the Baptist church and society in Edgarton, Massachusetts, January 10, 1841; accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Groton, May, 1845.

CHAPTER X.

Groton Ministerial Fund—Donation of Shadrach Whitney—Of Josiah Sartell, Esq.—Incorporation of the Trustees—Sale of Farms—Donations of the first parish—Suit by an heir of Col. Sartell—Attempts to divide or misapply the Fund.

MR. SHADRACH WHITNEY, an inhabitant of Groton, (probably a bachelor, as he makes no provision for wife or children,) made his will July 20, 1764, which was proved, approved and allowed August 14th of the same year, and in which, after making several devises and bequests to relatives and friends, made the following to the town of Groton:

"My will is, and I do hereby give and bequeath to the town of Groton the sum of forty pounds to be paid by my executor, hereafter named, within two years after my decease, to be improved for their use forever hereafter, in manner following, viz., for the said town to let out said money upon interest, in such way and manner as they shall think fit, so that the interest thereof may be improved and applied for and towards the support of the ordained minister of the town of Groton, from time to time, forever hereafter."

On the third day of September, 1775, Josiah Sartell, Esq., of Groton, possessed of a large estate, made his last will and testament, in which, after amply providing for his wife Mary, and making large bequests to sundry

relations and friends, and for charitable purposes, he gives to the town of Groton as follows, viz.:

"My will is, and I do hereby give and bequeath to the town of Groton, forever, the annual income or rents of that piece of land in said Groton, where John Archibald now dwells, to be applied towards the support of the gospel minister in said town.

"My will is, and I do hereby give and bequeath to the town of Groton the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, the interest of which, one year after my decease, to be annually applied towards the support of a gospel minister in said town for ever.

"My will is, and I do hereby give and bequeath to the town of Groton for ever, (after the decease of my wife,) all the buildings and lands which I have heretofore given her during life, [two farms,] to use and improve for ever; and positively order, that the same be not sold, but that they be rented out, and the premises kept in good repair forever hereafter, and that the overplus of the rents be annually applied towards the support of the gospel minister in said town; and this to be under the inspection and direction of the three senior selectmen by choice in said town for ever."

After the execution of his will, Col. Sartell was not satisfied with the preaching of the Rev. D. Chaplin, the settled minister of the town. He was one of the principal men, and a leader of those who separated from the town, and formed the Presbyterian society. He aided in building their meeting-house and in providing preaching therein, but died previous to their incorporation. It is a reasonable supposition, therefore, that had he made his will at a later period, or had taken an opportunity to alter it, he would have provided for the minister of that parish, rather than that of the first parish. He was probably waiting for its incorporation. The will was presented to the Supreme Judicial Court, for probate, (Hon. O. Pres-

cott, one of the executors, being Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex,) at Salem, November, 1784; and in April, 1785, at Concord, a trial was had thereon; Nathaniel Sartell of Pepperell, and Josiah Prentice of Grafton, heirs at law of the testator, opposed the probate thereof on two grounds; first, that the testator was insane at the time of its execution; second, that three clauses therein had been cancelled after its execution, which, it was contended, rendered the whole void. The Court, however, after hearing the case, decided, that the testator was sane, and that the cancelling made void only the cancelled clauses. The will was consequently approved and allowed. His widow, Mary Sartell, died March 30, 1790, whereupon the lands devised to the town, as above recited, came into possession, and for a number of years were rented by the three senior selectmen, according to the provision of the will.

It was found upon trial, that the farms under lease became deteriorated, that a large proportion of the rents must annually be applied to keeping in repair the fences and buildings, and that the "overplus of the rents" was consequently very small.

Upon application of the first parish, the General Court, February 21, 1804, passed an act incorporating the three senior selectmen by choice, the treasurer of the first parish, and the junior deacon by age of the church in said parish, all for the time being, by the name and style of "The Trustees of Groton Ministerial Fund," with the customary powers and privileges of similar corporations. They are empowered by said act "to take, have, hold, use, improve and manage any estate real or personal, the annual income whereof shall not exceed two thousand dollars, in trust for the support and maintainance of the gospel ministry in said parish; and whenever the net annual income or interest of such fund or estate shall amount to the sum of six hundred dollars, and not before,

the said trustees shall proceed to pay the same quarterly to such teacher or teachers of religion as shall be regularly ordained and settled in said parish, by the joint concurrence of the inhabitants and church thereof." The trustees, however, received no funds to manage till March 12, 1813.

May 1, 1809, the inhabitants of the town voted unanimously to make sale of the lands given by the late Josiah Sartell, Esq., deceased, for the support of a gospel minister, and to pay over and deliver the proceeds of the sales to the trustees of Groton ministerial fund, and chose a committee and empowered them to perform that service.

To obviate all scruples about the right of the town to sell said lands, when in the will the devisor had expressly ordered that they should not be sold, application was made to the General Court to pass an act authorising such sales.

February 27, 1811, an act was accordingly passed, by which the inhabitants of Groton were "fully empowered to sell, and execute a deed or deeds by a committee of three persons, or any two of them, to convey the whole or any part of the real estate devised to the said inhabitants by the last will and testament of Josiah Sawtell,[1] Esq., late of said Groton, deceased, for the support of a gospel minister in said town, and the proceeds of any such sales shall be paid over to the trustees of Groton ministerial fund, and be denominated, *The Sawtell*[1] *donation for the support of a gospel minister in the first parish in Groton.* Under this authority the Committee proceeded and sold the two farms mentioned above, for the sum of four thousand dollars,[2] which they paid over to

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[1] A mistake in the orthography of this name in the statute, is much regretted. The families of *Sartells* and *Sawtells* are distinct Col. Josiah always, in the will and elsewhere, spelt the name *Sartell.*

[2] The sale was made in the following manner: The farms were advertised for sale at public auction; and at the time and place of sale, Mr. Winslow

the trustees, who held their first meeting and organized June 13th, 1812. Soon after, the Archibald land was also sold for about the sum of five hundred dollars, which was also paid over to said trustees. The pecuniary legacy was not received for want of sufficient estate.

About the same time the first parish appropriated the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of increasing the fund; and the legacy of Mr. Shadrach Whitney, abovementioned, with several years' interest, was also put into the hands of the trustees; and the parish, December 2, 1814, further granted the proceeds of the sale of six pews in the meeting-house, amounting to five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

These several sums were loaned upon interest by the trustees, and securities taken, as the trustees are obliged by their act of incorporation, by mortgages upon real estate of three times the value of the sums loaned; and the interest being annually added to the principal, the fund rose to the amount of ten thousand dollars and upwards, yielding an annual income of six hundred dollars by the middle of the year 1820.

The Presbyterian society having for a long time ceased to act as a parish, and but very few of its members being alive and resident in Groton, the first parish, October 25, 1819, voted, "that the distinction or name of *first parish* be discontinued from and after the first Monday of April

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Parker offered four thousand dollars for them, which was the highest bid made, and they were struck off to him. But being unwilling or unable to comply with the conditions of sale, the conveyance was not made. Whereupon Mr. Job Shattuck, junior, proposed to the town to take a deed of the farms at the sum bid by Mr. Parker, and pay for them by supporting the town's paupers for the term of five years. To this proposition the town assented, and ordered their treasurer to give his note to the trustees of Groton ministerial fund, for the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid in five equal annual instalments. This arrangement was carried into complete operation. Mr. Shattuck supported the poor for the term agreed upon, and the town treasurer's note was paid with interest, according to its tenor.

next." After payment of all debts of the parish, the balance left in the treasury, being $994 66, was transferred to the ministerial fund.

From the 7th of July, 1820, the trustees commenced paying the income to the settled minister, in quarterly instalments, according to the provision of the statute; since which time the fund has received no additions, except the interest accruing thereon while there has been no regularly ordained or settled minister in the first parish. The amount of interest added, accruing between the Rev. Dr. Chaplin's ceasing to officiate, and the installation of the Rev. C. Robinson, was $500; between the dismission of the Rev. C. Robinson and the installation of the Rev. ~~Charles~~ W. Wells, $100; and from the death of Mr. Wells' to the ordination of the Rev. Joseph C. Smith, $200. So that the principal of the fund now loaned upon interest is $11,750. That part thereof denominated the Sawtell donation, &c., is $9,121; Mr. Whitney's donation is $268 26; and what has been given by the parish $2,360 74.

After the Union church and society had been organized, it was deemed proper, that an alteration should be made in that part of the statute which designates who shall be trustees. For reasons set forth therein, the trustees preferred the following petition to the Legislature:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1832, respectfully shews—

"The Petition of Caleb Butler, Benjamin Moors, and John Boynton, the three senior selectmen by choice of the town of Groton in the county of Middlesex, Calvin Boynton, treasurer of the first parish in said Groton, and Stuart J. Park, junior deacon by age of the church in said parish, that by the statute of said Com-

monwealth of 1803, chap. 86, sec. 1, your petitioners, in their said capacities, constitute a body politic and corporate by the name of *The Trustees of Groton Ministerial Fund;* that said town of Groton, in its municipal capacity, is not interested in the funds held and managed by said trustees; that the three senior selectmen of said town, if not elected from the members of said first parish, on becoming trustees of said fund, are subject to duties and liabilities which may be to them exceptionable and unreasonable, and having no pecuniary interest therein, may not have so strong an inducement to care and fidelity in office; wherefore your petitioners pray, that said statute may be so modified by an additional act, that instead of the three senior selectmen of said town, three persons to be annually elected by ballot by the inhabitants of said first parish, in the month of March or April, shall, with said parish treasurer and junior deacon, constitute *The Trustees of Groton Ministerial Fund.*"

The town by vote assented to such alteration, and the Legislature passed an act granting the prayer of the petition.

The trustees, according to the statute by which they were incorporated, keep the fund constantly loaned upon interest, in manner as before stated, and pay the interest to the ordained minister of the parish in four quarterly equal instalments, and make annual reports of their doings and a statement of the condition of the fund, to the parish, naming therein the several donors and the limitations in the terms of the donations.

Soon after the secession of those who formed the Union church and society, an heir at law of Josiah Sartell, Esq.,[3] made an entry upon the land devised to the town, and sold as before stated, and commenced an

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[3] William Brigham and Sarah his wife in her right commenced the suit.

action of ejectment against Samson Shattuck, the tenant in possession, on supposition of a forfeiture by sale or otherwise. Mr. Shattuck gave notice of the suit to the town, and a committee was chosen to defend. After much time and expense to both parties, in preparation for trial, a decision was made by the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, which, however, did not meet the supposed merits of the case, whether or not there had been a forfeiture; but only, that in case of a forfeiture, the lands would revert to the residuary legatees, and not to the heirs at law.

At a meeting of the second parish or Union Orthodox Society, February 4, 1833, it was voted, "to discontinue and dissolve said parish, and to return the names of the several individuals belonging to said parish to the clerk of the first parish," which being ninety-six in number, were so returned; and afterwards these individuals claimed the right to vote in the first parish, although they continued to worship and maintain preaching in the Union meeting-house, as heretofore. And on the fourth day of May, 1835, a meeting of the first parish was held at the special request of fourteen voters, to act on the following article, viz. "To see if the parish will agree to divide the ministerial fund, and to instruct the trustees to make arrangements to pay it over in equal shares to each of the legal voters of the parish." Preposterous and absurd as such vote would have been, 114 out of 272, those whose names had been returned as abovementioned being permitted to vote, (whether legally or not was not worth while to inquire, as no vote of the parish could control the trustees,) were found in favor of acting in the matter. About the same time much conversation was had on dividing the fund, or appropriating its proceeds to other purposes than the support of the gospel ministry; and even the opinions of counsel esteemed eminent were asked, on the feasibility or possibility of dividing it, or

diverting it from its originally intended purpose. It seems now, however, to be conceded, that so far as human ingenuity can effect it, the fund is placed beyond the reach of that malevolence, which would either divide, destroy, or divert it from its legal, just and appropriate usefulness. Indeed, so safely is it guarded by legal enactments, and so severe are the penalties imposed upon the trustees for any mismanagement or dereliction of duty, that it would seem nothing short of entire destitution, not only of common honesty and integrity, but also of all pecuniary worth in each and all of the trustees, or of a total prostration of our present institutions, moral, legal and politic, can prevent its permanency and appropriate application.

This fund, under the present condition of parishes, when every one can at pleasure absolve himself from all legal obligation to assist in support of the ministry of the gospel, promises a permanent supply to the parish, without burdensome taxation, although it should be reduced to few in number. Its income now nearly pays the minister's salary, and the time may come, after a few more vacancies of an ordained minister, or some benevolent donation, when it will afford a generous salary, and no assessments will be necessary, except for ordinary parochial charges.

CHAPTER XI.

Schools and education—First votes about schools—School house—Town indicted—School bill—Petition for grant of land—Schools kept in several angles—Grammar school in four places—Town again indicted—Children numbered—Town again indicted—Districts formed—A better system adopted—By-laws adopted and altered—First library—Second library—United—First parish library—Groton Lyceum—Groton Academy—Association—Subscribers—Incorporation—List of trustees—List of preceptors—Embarassments—Grant of lands—Sale and relief from debts—Small donations—Mrs. Brazer's bequest—Generous donations of William and Amos Lawrence—Change of corporate name—Further donations—Future prospects.

THE first allusion in the town records to a school, or any measures to instruct youth, is the second article in the instructions given to the selectmen, in the year 1681, which is this:

"2. They are to take care that there be a school, or college, of learning of children the English tongue to read."

Nothing further on the subject appears till April 21, 1703, when, at a town meeting, "The town did choose Eleazer Parker to discourse John Applin, [Appleton?] of Watertown, to see if he will come up to Groton to keep school, to teach children and youth to read and write; and to know his terms, and bring his terms to the selectmen, who are empowered by the town to agree with said man for one year, 1703."

Whether the overtures to John Applin were such as to induce him to come up and keep a school, does not appear by any records, and nothing more is said of a school for fourteen years after.

January 25, 1716-17. "Also voted, that they will make a school-house of the old meeting-house, to stand where the old meeting-house now stands, or near it," viz., a few rods north of where school-house No. 14, now stands.

September 30, 1718. "Also voted, that Jonathan Boyden, John Ames and Joseph Lakin be a committee, and are fully empowered, to let out the school-house to be built at the town's charge, not exceeding twenty pounds and the old meeting-house."

It appears by a petition to the court of general sessions of the peace, held second Tuesday of March, 1717-18, signed by Simon Stone, John Sheple, Jonathan Boyden, Richard Warner and Joseph Lakin as selectmen, that the town had been indicted for not having had a school kept according to law. The petition sets forth, that there are not one hundred families in the town, that the grand jury never intended a grammar school, that the town had been provided with a school master to teach children to read and write according to law; and, therefore, hope to be discharged from presentment. The original petition is endorsed thus: "ordered and done." So it is supposed, the indictment was not followed by conviction.

"April 16, 1728, voted, that Benjamin Parker, William Lawrence and Samuel Tarbell be a committee, to receive of Mr. Nathaniel Sawtell the bell for the school, by him presented to the town, and render thanks to him for the same, in behalf of the town, and to erect and set up the same upon or near our school-house, at the charge of the town."

Nothing further has been learned, either from record or tradition, in relation to a school bell.

"July 23, 1734. The town, taking into consideration the obligation they are under, by law of the Province, to be continually provided with a grammar school, and their poverty and inability to support the same, voted, that Benjamin Prescott, Esq., representative in this town, be desired and fully empowered, in behalf of the town, to prefer a petition to the Great and General Court for a tract of land, the profits and produce of which to be applied and appropriated for or towards the support of a grammar school in this town, and to use his best endeavors that the same be effected."

It is supposed that at the time of this last date, and until some time after, there was but one place in the town for a school to be kept, and but one school teacher at a time. But in 1741, votes were passed to have the school kept in five places, six weeks in each place. And in 1742, seven places for the school were thus designated, viz., first, to begin at the school-house on the west side the meadow, then at Unkety, then at Eleazer Gilson's, then at Hezekiah Sawtell's, then at Nissitissett, then at the middle of the town, and then at John Gilson's. These locations cannot at this time be precisely pointed out. The west side of the meadow, and the middle of the town, are sufficiently understood; Unkety, or Unquetenassett, is the part of Groton set off to Dunstable; Nissitissett to Pepperell, and Hezekiah Sawtell's is known to have been where Capt. John Rockwood now lives. One of the Gilson's was probably in the east part, and the other in the south.

In 1745, a committee were chosen to consider and report, concerning the schools, who, at the town meeting May 17, 1745, made the following report.

"The committee appointed to consider where the school shall be kept, for the year ensuing, have met and taken the affair under consideration, and find it not possible to settle it, so that every one may reap an equal

benefit; but are humbly of opinion, that it may be most for the advantage of the town, that the school may be kept for the year ensuing, in the middle of the town, and that all such as live more than two miles, or thereabout, shall be so far eased as to embody amongst themselves, and upon their employing either a master or school-dame, shall draw the whole of what they pay to the school rate in said town."

This report was accepted, and ordered to be recorded.

May 18, 1748, the town voted, that the grammar school should be kept in four places and no more, and those who live two miles from the school may have the privilege as in 1745. The selectmen to appoint the four places.

In 1748, the town was again indicted for not having a grammar school, and William Lawrence, Esq., was appointed agent to defend in the case.

For several years, about this period, the school was ordered and managed in the same or a similar manner, as above stated.

The sum of money annually expended for the schools, at the above dates, does not appear, as it was voted, raised and assessed among other town charges; but in 1752, it was separately voted, and the sum for the grammar school, no other being mentioned, and probably there was no other, was forty pounds. In 1755, the sum granted for schools was forty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings thereof, to be expended in the middle of the town; the remainder in the "*out skirts.*"

In 1758, the sum granted for the grammar school to be kept in the middle of the town, was fifty pounds, and twenty pounds for reading and writing schools in the "several angles of the town," and a committee designated the places and apportioned the money.

The terms "*angles*," and "*squadrons*," were, for many years, used for what we now call school districts.

The last above recited arrangement for the schools, was observed, with some slight variations, for several years. One quarter part of the time, the grammar school was sometimes kept in the north part of the town, and sometimes in the south. Shirley and Pepperell, it will be remembered, had been set off as separate districts in 1753. The sum annually granted for the support of schools rose to seventy-five pounds. In 1760, a school-house in the south part of the town was burnt.

The following article was inserted in the warrant for March meeting, 1769: "To see what allowance the town will make such persons as have or may erect school-houses in the several angles of the town, &c." But nothing was allowed.

In 1778, a new arrangement of the schools was made, as appears by the following votes:

"Voted, That the children be numbered through the town; males unmarried from four years old to twenty-one; females unmarried from four years old to eighteen; and the whole of the money raised this year for the schools to be equally divided upon the polls. A circle one mile and a half distance from the school-house in the middle of the town, to be reckoned as the middle squadron; and the selectmen to be a committee to proportion the school money, and regulate the several squadrons on the out-side.

"Voted, To raise two hundred pounds to be appropriated for the use of schools the ensuing year." At a subsequent meeting one hundred pounds more were added.

In 1779, similar votes were passed, and the town was again indicted for not having a grammar school according to law. In 1780, a grammar school was voted to be kept six months in the middle of the town, three months on

the west side of the river, and three months at the schoolhouse at Rocky Hill, in the east part of the town.

In 1785, a committee having been appointed to report on the subject of schools, reported, that the town should raise one hundred pounds; thirty for the grammar school in the centre, and seventy for the schools in the several angles; and that there should be two more angles than there had been hitherto. The sum of one hundred pounds was the usual sum raised for the support of schools for several years about this period.

In 1790, a committee having been appointed to take a census of the children, males under twenty-one and females under eighteen years of age, reported that there were the numbers following in the several districts designated thus:

The Centre District,	Now Nos. 1 and 14,	139 children.
Deacon Farnsworth's	No. 3,	68
Capt. Sheple's	No. 5,	57
Capt. Job Shattuck's	No. 6,	52
Caleb Wood's	Dunstable,	62
James Blood's	Ditto	12
John Sheple's	Now No. 7,	28
Rocky Hill	No. 8,	46
Ephraim Nash's	Nos. 10, 13, and 9,	47
Matthias Farnsworth's	No. 11,	46
Jonas Stone's	No. 12,	39
Major Moor's	No. 2,	66
West side of the river	No. 4,	88
		750

At this time the sum raised for the support of schools was one hundred pounds. The grammar school was to be kept three months in the centre, two months in each of the following districts, viz. Nos. 2, 3, and 5; and the remainder left to the discretion of the selectmen. About this time the term *district* began to be used instead of *angle* or *squadron*.

In September, 1792, a committee having been appointed to consider into how many school districts the

town ought to be divided, describe their boundaries and where the school-houses therein ought to be set, made report, that there ought to be twelve districts, and that the school-houses should be set in the sites of the present school-houses, in the first twelve numerical districts, excepting No. 9, and one in what is now a part of Dunstable, near the house of Charles Blood. James Blood and a few others in his neighborhood, were allowed to spend their proportion of the school tax at their own discretion. Another part of the report enjoined it upon all the districts to erect school-houses, as soon as might be, at the expense of the town.

This division did not long remain undisturbed, for the vote of the town permitted any one to leave his proper district and join any other, without a change of residence.

In 1805, a very large and respectable committee made a report on the subject of schools, containing a division of the town into twelve districts, numerically distinguished, their boundaries plainly defined, and a code of judicious by-laws, which were printed for the use of all concerned; so that for the first time something like order and regularity was introduced into the system.

These by-laws provided, that the children should be annually enumerated in each district, their numbers returned by the respective clerks to the selectmen, who apportioned the money raised among the districts in proportion to the number of children therein respectively, except that a certain portion was first deducted for the grammar school. The sum annually raised at this time was one thousand dollars.

In 1823, No. 10 was divided, making a new district, No. 13; and in 1828, No. 14 was made from a part of No. 1.

The by-laws remained in force till the statute of 1826, chap. 143, passed, when a revision of them was made to conform to the statute. No material alteration was made

in the boundaries of the districts or in other parts thereof, except what was necessary to conform to the law, and one respecting the apportioning of the money raised. Instead of dividing the whole according to the number of scholars, one third part is first divided equally to each district. The number of scholars in the districts being very unequal, some having only about thirty, and others more than a hundred, the present distribution cannot be justified either as justice, equity, or good policy. As it is impossible that all the inhabitants can be equally accommodated by the localities of their school-houses, and as some neighborhoods grow more and others less populous, changes cannot be avoided. Already dissatisfaction is expressed, and measures are in train to increase the number of school-houses, already too numerous for promoting the greatest good at the least expense.

The following schedule shows the number of scholars and the amount of monies expended in each school district in the year 1846-7:

Districts	No. of Scholars.	Money expended.		
No. I.	97	174 00	1,500 00	raised by the Town.
No. II.	47	103 84	91 32	received from the State.
			32 00	Sawtell School Fund.
No. III.	64	127 70		
No. IV.	71	137 52		
No. V.	68	133 31		
No. VI.	36	88 41		
No. VII.	31	81 39		
		32 00		Sawtell School Fund.
No. VIII.	52	110 86		
No. IX.	38	91 22		
No. X.	46	102 44		
No. XI.	26	74 38		
No. XII.	43	98 23		
No. XIII.	14	57 54		
No. XIV.	123	210 48		
	756	$1,623 32	$1,623 32	

An act of munificence by one of the wealthy inhabitants, must not be omitted in this connection. Josiah

Sartell, Esq., by his last will and testament, dated Sept. 30, 1775, proved, approved and allowed, April, 1785, gave and bequeathed to the town of Groton his Hobart Place, so called, with the buildings thereon, &c., to be rented and kept in good repair forever by the selectmen of Groton, "and the overplus of said rents to be annually applied for the keeping of a good woman's school for the instruction of the youth in said town, and the said school to be kept in a part of the dwelling-house standing on said farm."

The selectmen, according to the direction in said will, rented said farm for a number of years; but after making repairs and paying expenses, the "overplus of rents" being of small amount, leave was obtained, by an act of the General Court, to sell said place, and put the proceeds out at interest, and have the interest thereof annually applied to the support of a woman's school in the district in which such farm was situated, viz. No. 7. The lands were sold for $620, and that sum is vested where it yields six per cent. per annum, and the same is annually expended in supporting a woman's school in said district, which receives its due proportion of the school tax, in addition thereto. The fund is placed under the superintendence of the trustees of Groton Ministerial Fund, and is called "*The Sawtell* School Fund.*"

About the year 1796, a number of individuals associated for the purpose of establishing a Social Library. What the number of the associates was, or of the books with which they commenced, is not now known; but they both must have been very small, for in the year 1810, when they assumed a corporate form under the statute of March 3, 1798, there were less than forty members, and only one hundred and thirty volumes. This association never after received any material increase of members or addition to their books.

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* See Note 1, of chapter X. page 211.

In the year 1828, a second social library association was formed, and a subscription for the purchase of books made, which amounted to about $185. Of this sum Luther Lawrence, Esq., and his four brothers, though not at the time residents in Groton, contributed about one half. The selection of books for this library was judicious, embracing more modern publications, and those better adapted to the taste and instruction of readers generally, than those of the first library.

The proprietors of the second were mostly proprietors of the first also; and the natural consequence was, the first was almost entirely neglected, while the second received some considerable addition in members and volumes. Under these circumstances committees were chosen by each association, in 1830, to take measures to unite the two. This was harmoniously effected, the rights and privileges of all to use the books being justly and equitably preserved.

In the year 1841, another motion was made to establish a library on a somewhat different foundation. The late Rev. George W. Wells, being then the minister of the first parish, expressed a desire that there might be a library open to all who might usually attend public worship in the first parish, and who should be of sufficient age and capacity to gain instruction by reading. The Ladies' Charitable Society in that parish thereupon proposed to appropriate from their funds the sum of one hundred dollars for the purpose, provided the same sum in addition should be raised and appropriated from other sources. The condition was soon complied with, the money raised, and the books for the library purchased. These are more of a moral, religious and didactic character generally, than those of the United Library; and much interest is taken in their reading. The management thereof is conducted without the aid or intervention of law, upon a few simple, plain and equitable rules. All persons over the age of

fourteen years, usually attending public worship in the parish meeting-house where the library is kept, have free access to it, without fee or payment of any kind.

Upon the establishment of the Parish Library, the United Library, in its turn, became neglected, and all interest in its preservation and use ceased. The number of its members, from death, removal, forfeiture by non-user, and non-payment of assessments, in 1843, was reduced to twenty-four; whereupon the survivors voted to sell all old and worn out volumes, broken sets, and other useless books, and to present the proceeds of such sale, together with all the remaining books, consisting of about two hundred and forty volumes, to the parish library; all which was done, pursuant to the vote.

The parish library, with this addition and its increase from subscriptions and donations, now contains about six hundred and forty volumes.

Besides this, each religious society in town has a Sabbath school library, adapted to the capacity of the younger portion of the community.

Several abortive attempts have at several times been made to establish a Reading-room in Groton, or some association for the purpose of receiving and diffusing the common news of the day, knowledge of passing events, improvements in the arts, and the state of literature. One of these, brought forth under seemingly favorable auspices, and christened "*The Groton Athenæum*," promised a good degree of usefulness, information and entertainment. But having been born during the *antimasonic delusion*, that plague seized it in infancy; it struggled a few months, gasped and died. Its small estate, without legal or equitable administration, passed into the possession of those who innoculated it with the malady that caused its premature death, and its just debtors were either defrauded of their dues or received them from its unfortunate parent.

After the embarrassments and distresses occasioned by the Revolutionary war had passed; the federal constitution had been adopted; law and order had taken their legitimate course; and commerce, agriculture and manufactures had commenced their prosperous career, the promotion of education, literature and science, awakened a lively interest in the wise, prudent and sagacious portion of the community. Education had indeed always been a prominent object of attention among the people of New England, and neglected only when the calamity of war, destruction of commerce, and financial embarrassments, prevented its hearty encouragement.

A number of the people of Groton and the adjoining towns, about the year 1792, formed a voluntary association for the purpose of erecting a suitable building and supporting an Academy, wherein an education superior to what could be attained in the district schools might be acquired, and preparation for college obtained.

The regular records of the association, if indeed any were made, have been lost. But from certain letters and papers, now in possession of the treasurer of the Lawrence Academy at Groton, it appears that the association organized on the 27th of April, 1792; chose trustees and customary officers, and procured a subscription for the purpose of erecting and finishing an Academy building. They denominated a subscription of five pounds currency, the least sum received, *a share*; ten pounds, *two shares*, and so in proportion. The number of shares taken at that meeting, and soon after, as nearly as can be now ascertained, was sixty-five. The names of the subscribers, number of shares, and amount, are stated in the following list, taken chiefly from authentic documents. With the exception of four, who belonged to Pepperell, the subscribers all lived in Groton, and they are all now dead.

Names.	Shares.	Amount
Hon. Oliver Prescott,	2	£10
Rev. Daniel Chaplin,	1	5
Jepthah Richardson,	2	10
Aaron Brown, Esq.,	3	15
Samuel Lawrence, Esq.,	2	10
Thomas Bond,	2	10
William Swan,	1	5
Oliver Prescott, Jr., Esq.,	3	15
Hon. Timothy Bigelow,	3	15
Hon. Samuel Dana,	2	10
William Bancroft,	1	5
Joseph Moors, Esq.,	2	10
William Prescott,	2	10
Francis Champney,	2	10
Samuel Gragg,	1	5
Joseph Rockwood,	1	5
Samuel Rockwood,	2	10
Samuel Hemmenway,	1	5
Peletiah Russell,	1	5
Thomas Gardner, Esq.,	3	15
William Nutting, Esq,	1	5
Joseph Sawtell, 3d,	1	5
Carried up,	39	195

Names.	Shares.	Amount.
	39	£195
Joseph Rockwood,	1	5
Henry Woods,	1	5
James Brazer, Esq.,	3	15
John Park,	1	5
Wilder Sheple,	1	5
Levi Kemp,	1	5
Jonas Stone,	1	5
Nehemiah Tarbell,	1	5
Jonathan Keep,	2	10
Nathan Davis,	2	10
Zachariah Fitch,	2	10
Isaiah Hall,	1	5
Isaac Bowers,	1	5
Simeon Gilson,	1	5
Ephraim Lawrence,	1	5
Levi Woods,	1	5
John Bancroft,	1	5
Ezekiel Shattuck,	1	5
Samson Woods,	1	5
Ezra Farnsworth,	1	5
Jonathan Fiske,	1	5
	65	325

The town of Groton voted to take forty shares, and the town treasurer gave his note to William Swan, treasurer of the association, for two hundred pounds, to pay the same with interest, annually; on the express condition, however, that the principal should never be demanded.

The sum above described, could hardly be thought sufficient to procure the erection and finishing of the building; the business was, however, undertaken, and the raising took place in November, 1793, and the building was finished in the course of the next year.

A petition to the General Court, for an act of incorporation, was granted, and an act incorporating the first fifteen named in the following list of trustees, by the name of "The Trustees of Groton Academy," passed September 25, 1793.

The following is a list of the trustees, from the time of their incorporation, to the present.

Time of election.	Names.	Residence.	Died, resigned &c.
1793,	* Hon. Oliver Prescott,	Groton,	1804, died.
"	* Rev. Daniel Chaplin,	"	1817, resigned.
"	* Rev. Zabdiel Adams,	Lunenburg,	1801, died.
"	* Rev. Phinehas Whitney,	Shirley,	1809, died.
"	* Rev. John Bullard,	Pepperell,	1821, died.
"	* Rev. William Emerson,	Harvard,	1801, resigned.
"	* Hon. Josiah Stearns,	Lunenburg,	1811, vacated.
"	* Col. Henry Bloomfield,	Harvard,	1811, vacated.
"	* Hon. James Winthrop,	Cambridge,	1796, resigned.
"	* Col. Henry Woods,	Pepperell,	1804, died.
"	* Maj. Joseph Moors,	Groton,	1794, resigned.
"	* Dr. O. Prescott, Jr., Esq ,	"	1813, vacated.
"	* Hon. Samuel Dana,	"	1794, resigned.
"	* Hon. Timothy Bigelow,	"	1813, resigned.
"	* Aaron Brown, Esq.,		1793, resigned.
"	* Thomas Gardner, Esq.,	"	1793, resigned.
1794,	* Samuel Lawrence, Esq.,	"	1827, resigned.
"	* Hon. James Prescott,	Westford,	1794, declined.
1795,	* James Brazer, Esq.,	Pepperell,	1818, died.
1796,	* John Brazer, Esq.,	Boston,	1796, declined.
"	* Rev. Nathaniel Thayer,	Lancaster,	1803, resigned.
1799,	* Joshua Longley, Esq.,	Shirley,	1814, died.
1801,	Rev. David Palmer,	Townsend,	1830, resigned.
"	* Rev. Stephen Bemis,	Harvard,	1814, vacated.
1804,	* Samuel Rockwood,	Groton,	1804, died.
"	Jonas Parker,	Pepperell,	1835, resigned.
1807,	Caleb Butler, Esq.,	Groton,	1836, resigned.
1811,	* Luther Lawrence, Esq.,	"	1839, died.
1813,	* Rev. Timothy Flint,	Lunenburg,	1814, declined.
1814,	* Hon. Ashael Stearns,	Cambridge,	1814, declined.
"	Rev. Warren Fay,	Harvard,	1830, resigned.
1815,	Hon. Samuel Hoar, Jr.,	Concord,	1815, declined.
"	Rev. William Bascom,	Leominster,	1826, resigned.
1816,	Rev. Samuel H. Tolman,	Dunstable,	1840, resigned.
1820,	* Dr. James P. Chaplin,	Cambridge,	1830, died.
"	* William F. Brazer,	Groton,	1835, died.
"	* Hon. Joseph G. Kendall,	Leominster,	1833, resigned.
1823,	* Rev. James Howe,	Pepperell,	1840, died.
1825,	Rev. George Fisher,	Harvard.	
"	S. V. S. Wilder, Esq.,	Bolton,	1833, resigned.
1827,	Rev. John Todd,	Groton,	1837, resigned.
"	William L. Chaplin,	"	1831, resigned.
"	William Hilliard, Esq.,	Cambridge,	1831, resigned.
1830,	William J. Hubbard, Esq.,	Boston,	1831, resigned.
"	Rev. John W. Chickering,	Bolton,	1835, resigned.
"	Jonathan S. Adams, Esq.,	Groton.	
1831,	Dr. Joshua Green,	"	
"	Dr. Nehemiah Cutter,	Pepperell.	
1833,	Benjamin M. Farley, Esq.,	Hollis, N. H.	1843, resigned.
"	Rev. William M. Rogers,	Townsend,	1840, resigned.
"	* Rev. James Towner,	Groton,	1835, resigned.
1835,	Rev. Leonard Luce,	Westford.	

Time of election.	Names.	Residence.	Died, resigned, &c.
1835,	Rev. Hope Brown,	Shirley.	1846, resigned.
"	John Peabody,	Groton.	
1836,	Dr. Augustus Robbins,	Harvard.	
"	George F. Farley, Esq.,	Groton.	
1837,	Rev. Dudley Phelps,	"	
1839,	Amos A. Lawrence, Esq.,	Boston.	
1840,	Rev. Eli W. Harrington,	Lunenburg.	
"	Dr. Abel H. Wilder,	Groton,	1846, resigned.
1841,	Rev. James E. Bryant,	Littleton,	1846, resigned.
1844,	William W. Tucker,	Boston.	
1846,	Samuel Lawrence, Esq.,	Lowell.	
"	Rev. Luther H. Sheldon,	Townsend.	
"	Henry A. Richards,	Groton.	

The association, previous to their incorporation and legal organization, hired Samuel Holyoke, a graduate at Harvard College, 1789, to commence a school in one of the district school-houses. He instructed from May 17, to October 5, 1793, for the compensation of £26 2*s.* 8*d.*

The trustees, under the act of incorporation, held their first meeting October 17, 1793, when a due organization took place, and the appropriate officers were chosen.

Mr. Henry Moor, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, a graduate in Dartmouth College, 1793, was engaged as the first preceptor, after the Academy was incorporated, and he instructed from December 30, 1793, to February 13, 1796, for the compensation of $745 83. The following is a complete list of the preceptors or principal instructors from the commencement of the Academy, to the present time, 1847.

Instructors' names.	Where born.	Where educated.	Time.
* Samuel Holyoke,	Salem,	Harvard Coll	1793
* Henry Moor,	Lond'ry, N. H.,	Dart. Coll.	1793–1796
Rev. Timothy Williams,			1797
* Hon. Ashael Stearns,	Lunenburg,	Harvard Coll.	1797
* Leonard Mellen,		Harvard Coll.	1798
* Hon Wm M. Richardson,	Pelham, N H ,	Harvard Coll.	1799–1802
Caleb Butler, Esq.,	Pelham, N. H.,	Dart. Coll.	1802–10, '12–15
Rev Isaac Jones,	Hopkinton,	Williams Coll.	1811
* Rev Samuel Woodbury,	Ackw'h, N. H.,	Dart. Coll.	1812
* Rev. Abel Conant,	Milford, N. H.,	Dart. Coll.	1815–1819
* Ephraim Sherman,	Sudbury,	Harvard Coll.	1820–1821
Rev. Eber Child,		Dart. Coll.	1822–1823
David O. Allen,			1824
Hon. Asa F. Lawrence,	Groton,	Harvard Coll.	1825–1826

Instructors' names.	Where born.	Where educated.	Time.
Elizur Wright,		Yale College,	1827–1828
* Rev. George Beecher,	Litchfield, Ct.,	Yale College,	1829–1830
* Rev. James Towner,			1831–1835
Rev. Horace Herrick,		Dart. Coll.	1837–1840
Rev. Ezekiel H. Barstow,		Dart. Coll.	1841–1844
Rev. Moses H Wells,		Dart. Coll	1845
Rev. James Means,	Amherst, N H.,	Bowdoin Coll.	

At first, the tuition of a pupil was set at one shilling per week. The receipts at this rate, as might well be supposed, were unequal to the necessary expenditures; and as there was no provision made for the payment of the instructors, except the receipts for tuition, they were long delayed of full payment for their services. The treasurer, having no funds, except the annual payment by the town of Groton of forty dollars on their treasurer's note, gave his note to preceptors Holyoke, Moor and Williams, which were not fully cancelled for several years.

Under this state of embarrassment, the trustees made application to the Legislature for a grant of land to aid them in supporting the institution committed to their trust. Their petition was successful, and on the 27th of February, 1797, a grant was made of half a township of unlocated land, in the then district of Maine, equal to 11,520 acres, which being afterwards located, was sold to John Hodgden, of Weare, New Hampshire, at fifty cents per acre.

As soon as the proceeds of this sale were received at the treasury, which was by several instalments, the corporation was relieved of its embarrassments, and a permanent fund for the support of instruction was established. The price of tuition, in 1795, was raised to twenty cents per week.

The fund or balance of credit in the treasury, including the town's note of $666 67, if the debts had all been paid, was the sum of $4,519 86, February 25, 1805. The compensation to instructors from 1800, was generally

three hundred dollars per annum, together with one moiety of the receipts for tuition, for many years succeeding; and in 1810, the price of tuition was raised to twenty-five cents per week.

By prudent management of the financial concerns of the institution, the fund increased from the sum above-mentioned to $8,531 90, in 1826; being an increase of about two hundred dollars per annum. And during this period, the trustees purchased, for the use of the seminary, a set of instruments for land surveying, Hadley's quadrant, and several mathematical books. A preceptress for the instruction of females was first employed in the summers of 1807 and 1808. After several intermediate years, one was again engaged; and since, a female department has become a permanent regulation.[1]

From the time of the incorporation of the trustees, to the year 1826, the donations to the Academy were few and inconsiderable. The following votes of the trustees will embrace them.

"January 20, 1795. At a meeting of the trustees of Groton Academy, voted the thanks of the trustees to the Hon. Oliver Prescott, Esq., for the donation which he has made of a folio Greek Lexicon, a quarto Bible, and Blair's Lectures in two volumes; and to the Hon. James Winthrop, Esq, for the donation of Pike's Arithmetic to the school. Directed the secretary to present the gratitude of the Board to Judge Winthrop for this liberality to the seminary."

"February 25, 1805. The secretary presented a silver seal for the use of the trustees, of an oval figure, with the initials, T. G. A., on the surface, and announced that it was given to the Board by James Brazer, Esq.

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[1] Miss Susan Prescott, now the wife of John Wright, Esq, of Lowell, was, for a time, the instructress of the female department, and afterwards, the principal of a separate school for young ladies, which was very celebrated, so long as it was continued.

"Voted the thanks of the trustees to James Brazer, Esq., for the gift of said seal, and directed the secretary to cause an inscription to be engraved on it, purporting by whom it was given to the trustees."

The common adage, that "*to be thankful for a little is the way to get more*," seems to have been verified in the case of the trustees. Since 1826, the bequests and bestowments to the seminary have been neither few nor small.

The original trustees, who from small beginnings, had by rigid economy and judicious management raised the institution to a respectable standing, having all "rested from their labors," a somewhat different system of policy was introduced, the number of pupils was not uniformly so numerous, and the productive funds rather diminished than increased for the next succeeding ten years. One year, 1835, instruction was entirely suspended.

At a meeting of the trustees, June 21, 1836, they voted, "That it is expedient to purchase a suitable house and other real estate for the use of the Academy and the accommodation of the preceptor." And they authorized the committee of finance to make such purchase. The committee thereupon, by purchase and exchange, procured the mansion-house formerly of the Hon. Samuel Dana, situated between the academy building and the common on which the first parish meeting-house stands, for the sum of two thousand dollars. This house became the residence of the instructors of the Academy till the present year, 1847.

The first considerable endowment which was received from an individual was from Mrs. Hannah Brazer, widow of James Brazer, Esq., who had been a trustee from 1795 to 1818. By her last will and testament, made in 1825, she bequeathed to the trustees, for the use of the institution, the sum of $500, to be paid to them on the death of her brother, Samson Woods, and the same sum on the

death of each of her four sisters respectively; and also made the trustees residuary legatees of one moiety of her estate, specific legacies, debts and charges being first paid. The testatrix dying soon after the making of her will, and her brother Samson having previously died, her executors paid to the trustees, as residuary legatees, two hundred dollars, and the five hundred dollars payable on the death of Samson Woods. Two of the sisters have since died, and one thousand dollars thereupon paid into the treasury. The action of the trustees, upon this generous legacy, appears by the following report of a committee accepted and recorded, viz.:

"The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting, August, 1826, to prepare some suitable notice of a communication of the executors of the will of the late Mrs. Hannah Brazer, informing them that she had bequeathed to this institution a moiety[2] of the remaining estate, after the payment of specified legacies, respectfully report—

"That this Board feel sensibly their obligation for the benevolent bequest of the late Mrs. Hannah Brazer to this institution, as expressed in her last will; and it adds much to their gratification to know, that this bequest accords with the known and expressed wish of her husband and our associate, James Brazer, Esq.

"JAMES P. CHAPLIN,
"per order of committee.

"Groton, Aug. 27, 1827."

This instance of munificence has been followed by a succession of others of greater and more magnificent

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[2] It will be noticed that this expression does not fully show the nature of the legacy; but the mistake arose from a similar expression and inaccuracy in the communication of the executors.

extent, by two brothers, who in their youth living within the sphere of easy access to its usefulness, received the rudiments at least of that education which has enabled them with persevering and prosperous enterprise to become distinguished patrons of their ALMA MATER.

The following copies from the records of the trustees will show in some measure the nature and extent of the generous bestowments of the two brothers.

"August 22, 1838. At the annual meeting of the trustees of Groton Academy, the following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted by the board, to wit:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to AMOS LAWRENCE, Esq., of Boston, for his liberal donation of books and philosophical apparatus to Groton Academy, and that the secretary be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to Mr. Lawrence."

"At a meeting of the trustees of Groton Academy, August 21, 1839, Resolved, That the secretary of this board of trustees be directed to repeat the expression of their thanks to AMOS LAWRENCE, Esq., of Boston, for the repeated instances of his munificence to Groton Academy; and especially for his recent donation of a new and valuable telescope, and of Bowditch's translation of Mechanique Céleste, by La Place, in four splendid quarto volumes."

"Annual meeting of the trustees of Groton Academy, August 17, 1842—

"Rev. Mr. Phelps offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously accepted, and the secretary directed to transmit a copy of the same to Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, viz.: As this institution has repeatedly shared in the liberal benefactions of AMOS LAWRENCE, Esq., of Boston, and as it has recently received from him a donation of two thousand dollars, which has enabled the trustees to enlarge the building, to render its rooms more convenient and pleasant, and greatly to improve the adjacent grounds, therefore—

"Resolved, That the thanks of the trustees be presented to Mr. Lawrence, for his generous aid in furnishing these additional means and facilities for moral and mental culture; with the assurance, on their part, that they are deeply sensible to the increased obligation devolving on them, to watch carefully over the interests of this Academy, and do as much as in them lies, in order that it may meet the expectations of its patrons and friends, and be a rich and permanent source of benefit to the community."

"A special meeting of the trustees of Groton Academy was held on the 17th of April, 1844, in consequence of receiving the following letter from William Lawrence, Esq., of Boston:

"Boston, April 6th, 1844.

"To the Trustees of Groton Academy.

"Gentlemen,—Born and educated in Groton, I feel a deep interest in its prosperity, and especially in your Academy, an institution which my honored father labored so hard to bring into existence more than half a century ago, and to which I am indebted for what little education I possess.

"Having been highly blessed by God in my temporal concerns, I have thought I could not better dispose of a portion of my abundance, than to give to the Academy over which you preside, a sum of money for the advancement of education for all coming time.

"I therefore hereby give to Groton Academy the sum of ten thousand dollars, and direct that the same shall be invested in such manner for the benefit of said corporation, as the trustees thereof shall from time to time deem safe and expedient; and that the net income thereof shall be applied in their discretion for the maintenance of education in that seminary. I am especially desirous that

such compensation shall be paid to the instructors of said Academy, as shall secure for it constantly the services of learned persons perfectly competent to all their duties.

"And this gift is therefore upon condition, that the present rate of charge for instruction in said Academy shall not be reduced. But whenever hereafter, in any year, the whole net income of the present funds and property of said institution, and of the fees received for instruction, added to the net income of said ten thousand dollars, shall be more than sufficient for the payment of liberal salaries to such instructors, so that a balance of said income shall remain unexpended, I request the said trustees, in their discretion, and if they deem it expedient, to pay and distribute such balance, or any of it, to and among such deserving male pupils in such institution, preparing for a collegiate education, as the trustees may think deserving of such aid; but not more than one hundred dollars shall be paid or allowed to any one such pupil in any one year. And in granting such aid, I earnestly request, that no regard may be had to any sectarian views entertained by the pupils, on the subject of the Christian religion.

"You will please draw on Messrs. Lawrence and Stone, Boston, for said sum of ten thousand dollars, in such sums and at such times as will suit your convenience.

"Your obedient Servant,

"WILLIAM LAWRENCE."

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted, to wit:

"Whereas WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Esq., of Boston, by a donation of ten thousand dollars to this Academy, has laid us, and the community in which we live, under deep and lasting obligations to him; and whereas the responsibility of this Board is greatly increased by this munificent act, therefore—

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to Mr. Lawrence, for this noble charity, and for the truly liberal conditions on which he has presented it to this institution, and that we pledge ourselves to him and the public, that we will use our best endeavors to appropriate the income of this fund in such manner as to secure the object of the donor in the cause of education.

"Voted, That the portraits or busts of William and Amos Lawrence, Esquires, be obtained and placed in the Academy, to be preserved as a memorial of those benefactors of this institution, if those gentlemen will consent to sit for the same."

At the annual meeting of the trustees, holden August 20, 1845, the principal instructor of the Academy gave information to the trustees, that "he had received from Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, a box of books, numbering one hundred and sixty volumes, for the library of the Academy. And subsequently, from the same benevolent gentleman, an elegant illustrated copy of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, in five volumes, with an atlas. Also, two eight-day clocks, one for the upper and the other for the lower room, in the Academy." Whereupon, the thanks of the trustees were once more extended to Mr. Lawrence.

At the same meeting of the trustees, a committee was chosen to petition the General Court, to change the name of the corporation to "THE LAWRENCE ACADEMY AT GROTON." At the succeeding session of the Legislature, the petition was preferred and granted.

In July, 1846, Amos Lawrence, Esq., whose name has already been more than once used as that of a beneficent patron of the institution, purchased the Brazer estate, so called, being the mansion of the late James Brazer, Esq., and adjoining the Academy lot, for the sum of $4,400; and soon after conveyed the same by deed, to the trustees of the Lawrence Academy at Groton. This conveyance

is made upon the following considerations, expressed in the deed. "Born and educated in Groton, deeply interested in the welfare of that town, and especially of the Lawrence Academy established in it by my honored father and his worthy associates, and grateful for the benefits, which his and their descendants have derived from that institution, I am anxious to promote its future prosperity; trusting that those charged with the care and superintendence of it, will ever strive zealously and faithfully to maintain it as a nursery of piety and sound learning. Therefore, know ye, that the said Amos Lawrence, in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar," &c. He also requested the trustees to have all the buildings and fences upon this estate, put in a state of complete repair at his expense. This request has been complied with, at an expense of more than $1,200.

In August, 1846, the trustees received a letter from William Lawrence, Esq., the liberal donor of the ten thousand dollars, before mentioned, in which he proposed to appropriate five thousand dollars to be expended by them for the following purposes, viz.

1. To enlarge the Academy building.

2. To erect a substantial stone and iron fence on the front of the Academy grounds, including the Dana and Brazer estates.

3. To purchase a suitable bell for the institution.

4. The remainder of the sum, if any, to be added to the general fund.

With this generous appropriation, the trustees have enlarged the building to nearly double its former size, being now seventy feet in length; erected a handsome and durable fence, of beautiful Fitchburg granite and cast iron, three hundred and forty feet in length, in front of the buildings; purchased a bell of five hundred pounds weight; levelled and smoothed the whole surface of the grounds, and made suitable partition fences.



Situated as this institution now is, with its large funds, extensive library, handsome philosophical and other apparatus for instruction, in a flourishing country village of more than a hundred fine dwelling-houses, surrounded with some of the richest and best cultivated lands in the Commonwealth, enjoying an unrivalled western prospect, bounded by the grand Monadnock, petit Monadnocks, Watatuck and Wachusett, and embracing the smaller hills of Mason, Temple, New Ipswich and Ashby, with the villages of Ashby, Lunenburg and Shirley in the view, it must necessarily, under the prudent and judicious management of an efficient board of trustees, and learned and well qualified instructors, take an elevated position among the seminaries of New England.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous — Topographical Description—Boundaries—Extent—Landscape—Water—Minerals, Soil and Productions—Post Office—St. Paul's Lodge—St. John's R. A. Chapter—Lodge of I. O. of O. F.—Common burying ground.—Rural Cemetery—Thaumaturgia pneumatica, or witchcraft—Bounty for killing wolves—Fines paid for not serving as constable, swearing, and absence from meeting—Lead weights made bullets—Court of Common Pleas.

GROTON, according to its present limits, is bounded northwesterly by Pepperell, northerly by Dunstable, easterly by Tyngsborough and Westford, southeasterly by Littleton, southerly by Harvard, and southwesterly by Shirley. No part of the boundary lines coincide with the original lines run by Jonathan Danforth, except on Townsend and Tyngsborough. Its shape is very irregular, and its boundary lines numerous, owing to the many changes made by setting off parcels to the adjacent towns. It contains about 27,350 acres of land, 500 of which are covered by water, rivers, ponds and brooks, and about the same quantity occupied by highways. Railroads[1] have taken and are taking up a large quantity. It

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[1] Fitchburg railroad runs through the southerly part of the town about three miles. Worcester and Nashua railroad enters the south-west corner, aud runs about nine miles in the limits, passing through the middle. Stoneybrook railroad enters at the south-east part, and runs to Fitchburg and Worcester, crossing about three miles. Shirley and Peterboro' railroad commences at said crossing and runs to Townsend line, about six miles. Total, twenty-one miles.

is situated north-westerly from Boston, by the commonly travelled road about thirty-five miles. [2]

The most prominent feature in the landscape of Groton, viewed from an eminence, is a range of hills scattered through the middle from north to south, partly cultivated and partly covered with their natural growth of forest trees. These hills, with the exception of two or three at the southerly part of the town, are arable to their tops, and having a fertile soil, their mingled shades of green cultivated vegetables and patches of woodland afford a beautiful prospect. There is one peculiarity in the formation of these hills worthy of notice. They are almost invariably double or treble, vallies of greater or less depth running between their prominences uniformly from north to south. Such as are contained in the above exception afford abundance of granite suitable for masonry. Four or five of the highest of these hills are from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five feet above the waters of the Nashua. The descent from them to the river westerly, being from one to two miles, is undulating, gradual, and affording some of the richest and most productive land in the country. The descent eastwardly is composed of gravelly knolls and ridges, swamps, bogs, and ponds, much inferior in fertility to the western slope. On the west side of the Nashua, between Pepperell and Shirley, is a large swell rising to the same height as the highest hills aforementioned.

The lands bordering upon Nashua and Squannacook rivers, are narrow strips of intervale and more extensive sandy plains; the former being suitable for the cultivation of Indian corn, potatoes and grass, the latter for rye. So that the whole town affords all the varieties of soil common in the country, from the richest and most productive to the poorest and most barren; the good land, however, predominates.

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[2] The exact course and distance from the first parish meeting-house to the State-house, according to the late trigonometrical survey of the Commonwealth, is, S. 56° 34′ 20″; E. 163037.8 = 30 miles 281 rods 1.3 feet.

By an inspection of the map it will be seen that Groton is abundantly supplied with water. First, the Nashua, formerly called Lancaster river, runs through the town nearly in the middle, as it existed before its division, from south to north, bearing a little easterly, and now forming parts of the divisional lines between Groton and Shirley and Pepperell, and having one school district of Groton on its west side, between Shirley and Pepperell. The falls in this river, where within or bounding on Groton, sufficient for mill privileges, are but two; Stoney-wading place, where the great county road crosses, and Babbitassett. The former is occupied by a saw-mill, grist-mill, shingle-mill, paper-mill, and carding factory. The latter is occupied on the west side in Pepperell.

Squannacook river, the next stream in size, forms the present boundary line between Groton and Shirley, from Townsend line to its mouth at the Nashua. This affords several sites for mills, three of which are now occupied for sawing, grinding, and the manufacture of paper.

James's brook, formerly the outlet of Martin's pond,[3] now receiving its waters from Half-moon and Broad meadows only, first takes a southerly course from the middle of the town, then westerly into the Nashua, near the mouth of the Squannacook. On this brook once stood a mill, on the land now of Benjamin Moors. The name was unquestionably given to it from James Parker, who lived near it in the centre of Groton.

Sandy brook, in the south part of the town, takes its

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[3] In a warrant for town meeting, September 17, 1798, is the following article: "Art. 8. To see if the town will order the water running from Martin's pond to be turned into the old channel through the town, and to appoint some proper person or persons to remove the obstructions and effect the business." The record of proceedings under article 8th is, "Passed in the negative." So it seems, that the water from the pond formerly passed through Hog swamp, Great Half-moon meadow and Broad meadow, making James's brook a much larger stream than it now is. At the present outlet there is an appearance of a channel dug through a small ridge of land; and this channel has been lately widened and deepened, so that the pond is much contracted, and the surface of the water much lower than formerly.

rise from Long pond, runs into Sandy pond, and thence south-westerly, meeting the brook from Harvard, on which stood Jonas Prescott's "old mill," nearly two centuries ago, and thence, under the name of Nonacauicus, Cauicors or Cauicus, into the Nashua, near the crossing of the Fitchburg railroad. On this brook stands C. Fletcher's saw-mill, and a grist-mill formerly stood at the Fitchburg railroad crossing, but has of late been discontinued.

The brook now issuing from Martin's pond, takes a southeasterly course, meeting another of about the same size at school-house No. 9, arising from meadows and springs near the middle of the town, runs into Cowpond meadows, where it meets another from Indian meadow and other low grounds in school district No. 10, and also the outlet of Knap's pond, and falls into Whitney's pond. Lathrop's mill is on this stream just above its entrance into the pond. A short brook from Baddacook or Battacook pond also falls into Whitney's pond. On this stands a grist-mill known as Wood's mill. The brook issuing from Whitney's pond is called Cowpond brook; it empties into Massapoag pond on the confines of Dunstable and Tyngsborough. A small stream formed from hills on the northerly and easterly sides of Chestnut hills, called Walnut-run, flows easterly, and meeting with another branch called Haw-tree brook, passes through Scull-meadow, and forms Unquetenassett, or Uncutenorsett as it is sometimes written, which runs northerly through that part of Dunstable formerly Groton, into Nashua river.

The situation of the several ponds, and their relative sizes, may be better learned by looking on the map, than by any description that can easily be given of them. The names of the principal are, Sandy, Long, Knap's, Duck, which has neither inlet nor outlet, Whitney's, Baddacook or Battacook, and Martin's. Three more, part only in Groton, are Spectacle, Forge and Massapoag. This last merits a more particular notice. Danforth, who surveyed

and laid out the plantation in 1668, represents it "full of small islands." Its area was then equal to a square mile or more. Its outlet was on the easterly side, and as it was the reservoir into which Cowpond brook poured its waters, a considerable mill-stream issued from it. The waters passed without any rapids for a considerable distance, affording no favorable site for a mill. The north end of the pond was bounded by a ridge of loose sand, rising but little above the surface of the water, and being about six rods only in width; on the opposite side of which was a descent of about forty feet. Here then, was an eligible spot for an overshot mill. At a town meeting held May 21, 1688, a grant was made to Samuel Adams of a small pond near Buck meadow, and leave given to drain it by a brook running into "Tyng's cove." At the same meeting, for the encouragement of any who would set up iron-works at Massapoag, a grant was offered of the wood on the easterly side of Unquetenassett brook. It is said, that Adams, who is supposed to have accepted the grant, erected a grist-mill at the site abovementioned, conducting the water across the sand-bank to the flume of his mill. At the time of a flood about the year 1700, (the precise time is not known,) a breach was made across the sand-bank, and it being very loose and moveable, the whole bank was soon torn down by the water to the depth of more than thirty feet: and consequently a sheet of water of that depth, where the pond was so deep, and where of less depth the whole water upon the surface, flowed suddenly off (all in one night,) with irresistible violence.[4] The mill of course was demolished, and the stones, though diligently sought for, and even the skill of the famous Moll Pitcher, of Lynn, employed in the search, have never yet been found. The bottom of the pond being uneven,

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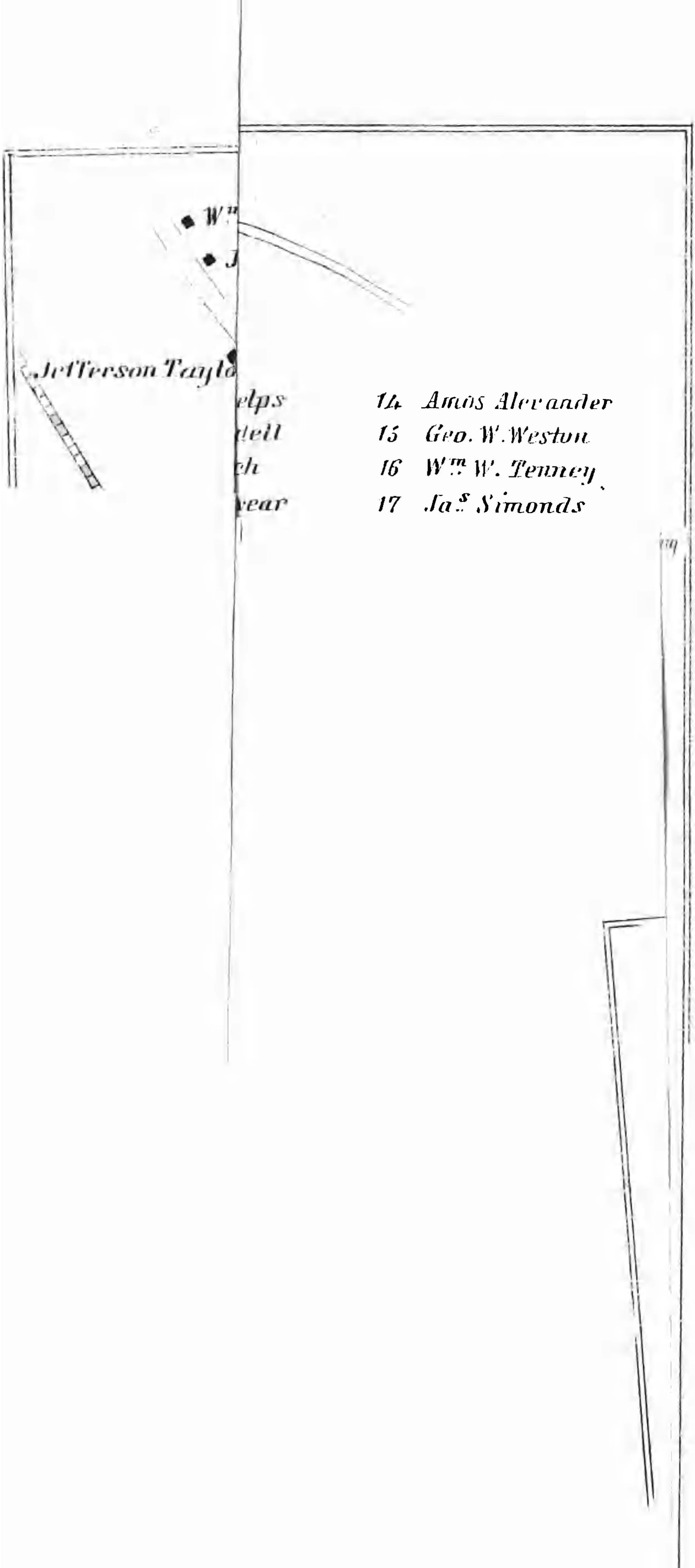
[4] It is said that Mr. Adams was not at home at the time of the accident; that his negro servant saw the first rent made by the water, and afterwards said, he could have stopped it with his hat full of sand, but having a grudge against his master he permitted the process to go on.


Wm
J
Jefferson Taylo
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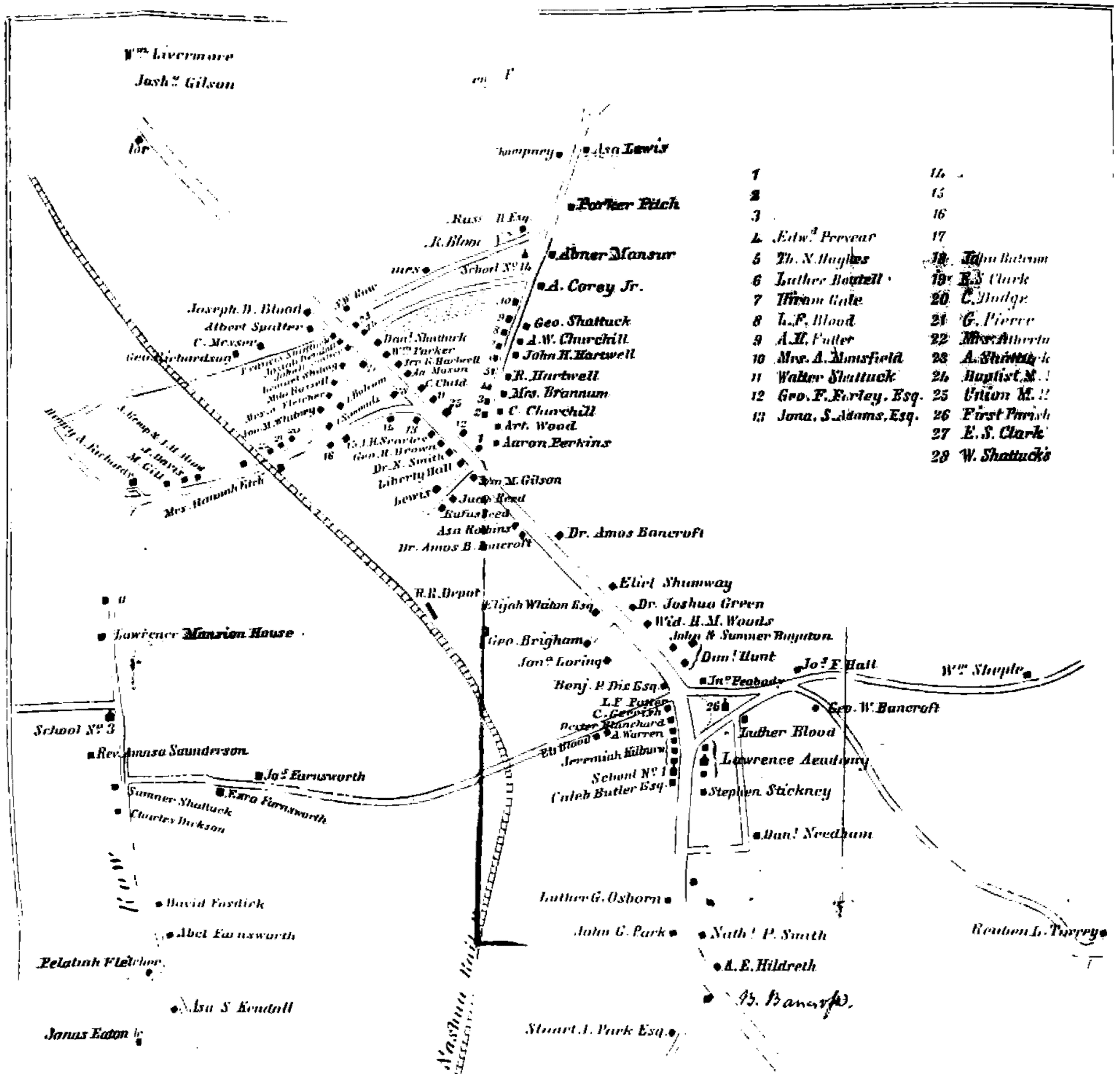
14 Amos Alexander
15 Geo. W. Weston
16 Wm W. Tenney
17 Jas Simonds

fish in abundance were left in the cavities, which were easily taken, and the inhabitants of the neighboring towns, as well as of Groton, came and carried off loads of them. Where the water formerly issued from the pond, a small brook now runs in, and the outlet is, at the place of disruption, called the "gulf." The water finds its way into the old channel, two or three miles from the pond, in a north-westerly direction from Dunstable meeting-house. The land left bare by this accident is now mostly woodland, on which are oaks and pines two and a half feet in diameter. The prevailing growth is white pine. Some part is cultivated and some is pasture.

The artificial prospect of Groton is not inferior in its kind to the natural landscape. A view from the hills on the east side of the street, on a pleasant summer's morning, or from Farmers' row, when the sun is declining in the west, having in sight the whole street, three-fourths of a mile in length, handsomely studded with neat and well painted dwellings, the Lawrence Academy and three churches, with stately spires pointing heavenward, is not exceeded in beauty by any country village in the Commonwealth.

In the mineral kingdom, Groton cannot be said to be rich. Granite of good quality abounds in the hills in the south part, and occasional boulders are found in most parts of the town, which can be advantageously used. A quarry of soap-stone is wrought to considerable extent, situated about one mile and a quarter northerly from the village. Iron ore is found in several parts of the town, but especially in the north part, and was formerly used by a company formed for the purpose of manufacturing it; but the quality proved to be bad, and except for castings it has not of late been used. At Massapoag pond, there are chalybeate springs, both on the eastern and western shores, issuing from the banks near the present surface of the water. Houses have been erected on both sides of the


Wm. Livermore
Josh.a Gilson
Asa Lewis
Porter Pitch
Abner Mansur
A. Corey Jr.
Geo. Shattuck
A.W. Churchill
John R. Hartwell
R. Hartwell
Mrs. Brannum
C. Churchill
Art. Wood
Aaron Perkins
Joseph D. Blood
Albert Spalter
Dan.l Shattuck
Wm. Parker
Jer.h R. Hartwell
Jn. Mason
C. Child
Aaron M. Gilson
Jacob Reed
Rufus Reed
Asa Robbins
Dr. Amos Bancroft
Dr. Amos B. Bancroft
R.R. Depot
Elijah Whalon Esq.
Eliel Shumway
Dr. Joshua Green
Wid. H.M. Woods
John & Sumner Boynton
Dan.l Hunt
Jo.s F. Hall
Wm. Steele
Jon.a Loring
Geo. Brigham
Benj. P. Dix Esq.
Jn.o Peabody
Geo. W. Bancroft
Luther Blood
Lawrence Academy
Stephen Stickney
Dan.l Needham
Lawrence Mansion House
School No. 3
Rev. Amasa Saunderson
Jo.s Farnsworth
Ezra Farnsworth
Sumner Shattuck
Charles Dickson
David Fosdick
Abel Farnsworth
Asa S. Kendall
Janus Eaton
Luther G. Osborn
John G. Park
Nath.l P. Smith
A.E. Hildreth
Reuben L. Torrey
Stuart A. Park Esq.
Mrs. Hannah Fitch
Geo. Richardson
Asa Mason
Liberty Hall
Lewis
Dr. N. Smith
Geo. R. Brewer
Caleb Butler Esq.
Jeremiah Kilburn
Dexter Blanchard
A. Warren
C. Gerrish
Ebenezer Blood
1 Aaron Perkins
2 C. Churchill
3 Mrs. Brannum
4 R. Hartwell
5 A.W. Churchill
6 Luther Boutell
7 Hiram Gale
8 L.F. Blood
9 A.H. Fuller
10 Mrs. A. Mansfield
11 Walter Shattuck
12 Geo. F. Farley, Esq.
13 Jona. S. Adams, Esq.
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18 John Bateman
19 E.S. Clark
20 C. Hodge
21 G. Pierce
22 Mrs. Atherton
23 A. Shattuck
24 Baptist M.
25 Union M.
26 First Parish
27 E.S. Clark
28 W. Shattucks

pond, near the springs, for the accommodation of pleasure parties and occasional visitors, rather than for invalids.

Peat or bog meadows, of greater or less extent, are found in all parts of the town. Two of the largest, one situated on the south-westerly side of the village, and the other on the north-easterly side, containing, perhaps, one hundred acres each, are in a state of successful cultivation, as are also some others in different parts of the town. Portions of these meadows were indispensable to every first settler's farm, as the principal or only resource for food for his cattle. They were, consequently, highly estimated, and divided out to the settlers in almost innumerable small lots; and it is believed, that in the assessment of taxes, these meadows were rated higher than any land of the same quantity.[5] For the last century they have much depreciated in value, and have become entirely useless as mowing ground, being overgrown with weeds, bushes, brush-wood and in some instances large trees. Draining and cultivation are now necessary to render them productive.

Groton has all varieties of soil, from the richest and most productive, to very poor and barren. A portion, of about nine square miles in and about the centre, is not exceeded in fertility and feasibility in cultivation by any in the Commonwealth. There are many detached farms in other parts of the town, having good land and poorer intermixed, but this tract is wholly and entirely capable of the highest state of cultivation, richly recompensing the cultivator with abundant crops. The productions are principally Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes and rye, but hay is the chief article for the market. Hops were formerly grown in great abundance, but the uncertainty of their price, more than the failure of having good crops, has discouraged the growers.

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[5] On a loose leaf in the Indian roll, it is said there were more than seven hundred acres of taxable meadow in the town. This was about the year 1680.

The best varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, &c., are more sought for and cultivated than formerly; and a surplus of them are carried to the Lowell market.

The natural growths of the forest are chestnut, the common varieties of the oak and pine, walnut, maple and birch. The chestnut and shagbark walnut are sources of profit on many of the farms.

September 29, 1800, a Post-office was established in Groton, and the Hon. Samuel Dana was appointed and commissioned the Postmaster. No mail, however, was delivered at the office until the last week in November following.

For the first year, or part thereof, the mail from Boston was brought to this office by way of Leominster. This appears by a letter from the Postmaster General to the Postmaster at Groton, dated December 18, 1800, apparently in answer to a request to have the mail brought direct from Boston. In this letter the Postmaster General says, "It appears to me, that the arrangement which has been made for carrying the mail to Groton is sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants, as it gives them the opportunity of receiving their letters regularly, and with dispatch, once a week. The route from Boston, by Leominster, to Groton, is only twenty miles farther than by the direct route, and the delay of half a day, which is occasioned thereby, is not of much consequence to the inhabitants of Groton. If it should prove that Groton produces as much postage as Lancaster and Leominster, the new contract for carrying the mail, which is to be in operation on the first of October next, will be made by Concord and Groton to Walpole, and a branch from Concord to Marlborough.

"I am respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. HABERSHAM."

What faith would James Habersham then have had in a prediction, that in less than half a century, accommodations not only for conveying a mail, but for an unlimited number of passengers and weight of freight, three times every day, each way between Boston and Groton, would be in operation?

The amount of postage, after deducting the Postmaster's percentage and necessary expenses, for the first year after the establishment of the office, was about twelve dollars, or three dollars per quarter. In the year 1802, it was thirty-six dollars, or nine dollars per quarter. During that year, the mail was conveyed once a week only, to and from Boston by stage.

In July, 1804, Judge Dana resigned the office, and the Hon. William M. Richardson, since Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, was appointed in his stead.

In January, 1812, Judge Richardson resigned, and Abraham Moore, Esq., was appointed.

During Judge Richardson's term of office, the net revenue to the department rose from nine dollars to about twenty-eight dollars per quarter.

August 14, 1815, A. Moore, Esq. resigned, and Mr. Eliphalet Wheeler was appointed. But as there was some misunderstanding respecting Mr. Wheeler's political creed, he was not commissioned, as was supposed, on that account, and on the twenty-ninth of January, following, James Lewis, Esq., who was orthodox in that respect, was appointed and commissioned Postmaster.

The average revenue, during Mr. Moore's term of office, was about thirty-three dollars per quarter.

July 1, 1826, Caleb Butler, who had been assistant in the office, and performed most of the duties for eight years, was appointed and commissioned Postmaster.

During Mr. Lewis's term of office, the revenue rose to fifty dollars per quarter.

C. Butler, Esq., was removed in January, 1839, and Mr. Henry Woods was appointed in his stead.

During this term of C. Butler's office, the revenue rose from fifty dollars to more than one hundred and ten dollars per quarter.

Mr. Woods, dying in January, 1841, Mr. George S. Boutwell was appointed and commissioned his successor. But, upon the change in the administration of the general government, C. Butler was reinstated in office, May, 1841.

January 1, 1847, C. Butler, being again removed for political heresy, as was supposed, no cause being assigned, to his knowledge, for the removal, Capt. Welcome Lathrop, whose political creed was of the right stamp, was appointed Postmaster.

During the last term of C. Butler's office, a material change was made in the rate of the postage of letters.

The experiment of a cheap rate was put upon trial. From May 14, 1841, to December 31, 1844, the net revenue averaged one hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-one cents per quarter. Under the new law, for the first year and a half, the revenue has been one hundred and four dollars and seventy-seven cents per quarter. Had the former rates remained, the natural increase of business should have raised it to one hundred and fifty dollars per quarter. The department, which for some years before had fallen short of supporting itself, now became a heavy charge upon the treasury. Whether the present rates will eventually raise a sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures, remains to be seen. The greatest difficulty to be overcome is, evasion of the post office laws, and frauds upon the department.

St. Paul's Lodge of free, ancient and accepted Masons was installed at Groton, in due form, August 9, A. L. 5797, James Brazer, Esq., was first M., Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., Esq., S. W., and Thomas Whitney, Esq., J. W.

Most Worshipful Isaiah Thomas, sen., Esq., was G. M., and Rev. T. Mason Harris delivered a discourse on the occasion.

The whole number of persons made Masons, since the installation, is two hundred. The following named persons have been Masters of the Lodge.

James Brazer, Esq.,
Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr. Esq.,
Hon. Timothy Bigelow,
Mr. John Loring, declined,
Wallis Little, Esq.,
Hon. James Prescott,
Dr. John Walton,
Caleb Butler, Esq.,
Hon. John Abbott,
James Lewis, Esq.,
Abel Tarbell, Esq.,
Mr. Benjamin Moors,
Capt. Thomas Farnsworth,
Mr. Jeremiah Kilburn,
Col. William Buttrick,
Capt. Daniel Shattuck,
Mr. Luther S. Bancroft.

St. John's Royal Arch Chapter, was installed at Groton in the autumn of A. L. 5804. During the first twenty years of its existence, a large number of companions were exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Masonry; but the number of acting members was never large, and but few being inhabitants of Groton, it became difficult to collect a sufficient number to carry on the business of a Chapter. Regular meetings were for some time discontinued, and, finally, in A. L. 5843, the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts assumed the charter, records, regalia and other property, and St. John's Royal Arch Chapter no longer exists. The following named persons were High Priests for a longer or shorter time.

Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., Esq.,
Caleb Butler, Esq.,
Hon. John Abbott,
Hon. James Lewis.

Groton Lodge No. 71, I. O. of O. F., was instituted May 28, 1845. The petitioners for the Lodge were E. M. Taylor, G. H. Brown, Edwin Coburn, Artemas Wood, Jr., and J. H. Searls. First officers installed, E. Coburn, N. G.; E. M. Taylor, V. G.; George H. Brown, Secr'y; J. H. Searls, Treasurer. First representative to Grand

Lodge, G. H. Brown. Number of members admitted before March 1, 1847, sixty-eight.

Groton has but one common burying place. This is situated in the north part of the principal village, near the site of the second meeting-house, (and perhaps of the first,) which was built in the town. Its shape is nearly a right angled parallelogram, about thirty-two by fifteen rods, and, of course, contains three acres. Tombs have been erected, within a few years past, along the whole of the north side and part of the east end. It is supposed that the first settlers buried their dead in this place, though there is no monument bearing an inscription, to tell whose dust lies there, earlier than that of James Prescott, 1704. This is an unwrought flat stone, the name, age and time of death indented with a common pick. Compared with the numbers, whose remains lie buried here, elegant monuments, or even "frail memorials," "with uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked," are few.

Some of white marble, and decent workmanship, stand here and there, and others of slate, interspersed with more ordinary ones, bearing only the names, births and deaths of those whose dust lies beneath them. A handsome pyramid of granite has been erected over the family tomb of the late Samuel Lawrence, Esq.

In the present year, 1847, April 10th, an association was formed and organized, according to law, for the purpose of providing, preparing and embellishing a lot of ground for a rural cemetery. They have purchased twelve acres of land for the purpose, situated about one mile northerly of the first parish meeting-house, on the south-easterly side of the Dunstable road, enclosed it with a plain, substantial fence, and planted more than two thousand trees and shrubs upon it.

August 24, 1847, the cemetery was consecrated by appropriate religious ceremonies, each of the settled ministers in the town, taking part in the exercises. The site is favorable for the purpose intended. It has a moderate elevation, commanding a very extensive and variegated western prospect. Should the contemplated improvements and embellishments be successfully and tastefully made, the respect thereby paid to the memory of the dead may redound to the honor of the living.

The reverend and learned Cotton Mather, D. D. and F. R. S., in his great work called his *Magnalia*, entitles Book VI. THAUMATURGUS, i. e. *Liber Memorabilium*, or Book of Wonders; and the seventh chapter of that book he calls, *Thaumatographia Pneumatica*, or, *A Relation of the Wonderful Works of Spirits.* In this chapter he gives various accounts of persons bewitched, houses haunted at sundry times and places, embracing the more general workings of Satan at Andover, Danvers and Salem, in the year 1691. Of fourteen examples, which he says are "*miranda sed credenda*," *strange but true*, one has its locality in Groton, viz.

"THE SECOND EXAMPLE."

"In the town of Groton, one Elizabeth Knap, (October, 1671,) was taken after a very strange manner; sometimes weeping, sometimes laughing, sometimes roaring, with violent agitations, crying out *money! money!* Her tongue would be for many hours together drawn like a semicircle up to the roof of her mouth, so that no fingers applied to it could remove it. Six men were scarce able to hold her in some of her fits, but she would skip about the house, yelling and howling and looking hideously.

"On December seventeenth, her tongue being drawn out of her mouth to an extraordinary length, a *dæmon* began manifestly to speak in her, for many words were

distinctly uttered, wherein are the labial letters, without any motion of the lips at all; words, also, were uttered from her throat, sometimes when her mouth was wholly shut, and sometimes words were uttered when her mouth was wide open, but no organs of speech used therein. The chief things that the *dæmon* spoke, were horrid railings against the godly minister of the town; but likewise he sometimes belched out most nefarious blasphemies against the God of heaven. And one thing about this young woman was yet more particularly remarkable; she cried out in her fits, that a certain woman in the neighborhood appeared unto her, and was the only cause of her affliction.

"The woman thus cried out upon was doubtless a holy, a devout, a virtuous person; and she, by the advice of her friends, visited the afflicted. The possessed creature, though she was in one of her fits and had her eyes wholly shut, yet when this innocent woman was coming, she discovered herself wonderfully sensible of it, and was in grievous agonies at her approaches.

"But this innocent woman, thus accused and abused by a malicious devil, prayed earnestly *with*, as well as *for* this possessed creature; whereupon coming to herself, she confessed that she had been deluded by Satan, and compelled by him unreasonably to think and speak evil of a good neighbor without a cause. After this, there was no further complaint of such an one's apparition, but she said some devil, in the shape of divers, did very diversely and cruelly torment her, and then told her it was not *he* but they, that were her tormentors."[6]

Among other annoyances endured by the early settlers of the town, the ravages of beasts and birds of prey were

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[6] Had the Rev. and learned Cotton Mather lived a century and a half later, Groton would have furnished him with several more examples of

not the least, as the votes of the town granting bounties for killing these marauders, and the sums drawn from the

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Thaumaturgia, which he might have given with the same asseveration, "*miranda sed credenda*," as he did to the fourteen mentioned in the text. For instance he might have related

"THE FIFTEEETH EXAMPLE."

"It fell out at Groton that an untenanted house, belonging to one Jason Williams, was taken possession of by a dæmon or dæmons, and divers hideous noises were heard therein by sundry credible persons, who often repaired thither of a pleasant evening, to hear them. The said noises much resembled the fluttering of bats or swallows in some old hollow tree or chimney; yet nothing was visible; and those who had designed to inhabit there were so affrighted, that they were fain to relinquish their intentions; to the great damage of the owner and disturbance of the neighborhood."

"THE SIXTEENTH EXAMPLE."

"The devil, for some unknown, but undoubtedly selfish and wicked purpose, did so endue certain persons, of whom one Nathaniel Sartell was one, with miraculous gifts and faculties, by which they were enabled to show exactly where were veins and springs of water, and where lay ores of silver and other precious metals and hidden treasures, though all far beneath the ground, and not discernible to other persons. These wonders they were wont to perform by means of rods of steel or witch-hazel, cunningly wound about with cords and prepared by diabolical incantations. And it was very remarkable, that when these gifted persons were hired by good honest people, to show them where to dig wells with an assurance of finding water, they would point out the most convenient spots for those who hired them, where in truth they could find water, though sometimes they were necessitated to dig very deep for it. And they would also show unfrequented dismal places where ores of gold and silver abounded; but then it was so deep in the bowels of the earth, that none could be come at, but a few specimens and fragments of no value at all. And then again these magical rods, in the hands of persons who possessed the skill and faculty to use them, would point out the deposits of pots and chests of ready coined gold and silver, hidden by Capt. Kidd and other pirates, of which the devil has the special care. But when even the most devout, pious and godly Christians, with the Bible, Prayer-book, and Pilgrim's Progress lying near them, to keep off infernal spirits, had dug down to within an inch or two of the treasures, a dæmon, in shape of some huge monster, with hideous yawning mouth and enormous white teeth; or of some ugly night bird, with eyes as big as saucers, would appear, as if on purpose to mock them, and hinder them from adding *wealth* to their *wisdom;* and upon the slightest word or whisper from one of the party, the chest, almost within their grasp, would move off with a rumbling noise, to some distant and less attainable spot.

treasury, in consequence thereof, plainly show. As a sample of the votes at various times passed, take the following, May 22, 1749:

"Voted, That the sum of forty shillings be paid out of the town treasury, to any of the inhabitants or any other person, that shall kill any grown wolf within the town of Groton, within one year, or take the track in said town and follow the same and kill it where they will; and the neighboring town, that will join with us, and pay to any

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Under such discouragements some began to think the handlers of these rods were imposed on by the devil, and were no better than conjurors and impostors."

"THE SEVENTEENTH EXAMPLE."

"In the year 1797, divers persons, to outward appearance as harmless, as honest, and as godly as their neighbors, were accustomed to meet statedly, and shut themselves up in secret conclave for hours together, admitting no one, except of their own crew, to see or know what was transacted by them. And although some of the *wiser sort* entertained suspicions, that their assemblages were no better than those of witches, warlocks and dæmons, with Beelzebub to preside; and although, at sundry times, superhuman noises and sulphurous fumes proceeded from the den where they met, yet these nefarious meetings were suffered to be held for more than a score of years, and their horrid machinations to spread and ripen, till both church and state came near being swallowed up in utter ruin by them. At length, *it being supposed* that sundry horrid murders had been committed by them, and it becoming manifest that they were all, like Dr. Faustus, leagued with the devil, under tremendous and nefarious oaths and imprecations, to take away the rights, liberties, and privileges of the people, a general alarm was raised, the plots and conspiracies were exposed, and the people were marvellously *enlightened* concerning their perilous condition. Whereupon all who were known to have been present at those midnight orgies, or had made league with any dæmon, (except a few who voluntarily came forward and humbly confessed their guilt,) were treated as common enemies; no aid or comfort was afforded to them, and they were deprived of all places of profit and honor both in church and state; and the discoverers and exposers of these abominable and treasonable deeds, were promoted to supply their places, in gratitude for their meritorious services. And so it came to pass, that not only Groton, but the whole country, was wonderfully—nay, miraculously delivered from the bondage, slavery and dominion of Satan, to which these miscreants would fain have surrendered it; and all this was accomplished without a single punishment, (which they so richly merited,) by the hand of the public executioner."

of our inhabitants in the following manner, that is to say, the town of Westford twenty shillings, the town of Littleton twenty-two shillings and sixpence, the town of Dunstable ten shillings; then the town of Groton to pay to any of the inhabitants of the aforesaid towns the sum of forty shillings in the same manner as abovesaid; and if the town of Harvard comes into the same method, and pays twenty shillings, Lunenburg twenty-five shillings, Townsend ten shillings, and Hollis ten shillings, to any of our inhabitants that shall kill any grown wolf, as aforesaid, then any of their inhabitants shall receive of the town of Groton the sum of forty shillings, as aforesaid; and such and so many of the said towns that shall join, shall be entitled to the forty shillings, as aforesaid, provided said wolf be killed within one year, and within the bounds of any of thēse towns that shall join and pay as aforesaid, or take the track in any of the abovesaid towns, and follow the same until they shall kill said wolf; and the head of any wolf killed as aforesaid, and brought to the selectmen of either of the abovesaid towns that shall join as aforesaid, or to the major part of them, and the ears of the said wolf cut off by one of the constables in their presence, and the major part of the selectmen belonging to the town in which the wolf be killed, certifying the same under their hands, shall be sufficient to entitle the person that shall kill the wolf, as aforesaid, to the aforesaid sum."

The bounty for killing crows has, with some intermission, been continued till within a few years.

During the revolutionary war such was the scarcity of hard money, and the difficulty of collecting taxes, that no suitable person would willingly accept the office of constable and collector, the duties of which were united. Many, who were chosen to the office, paid their fines, rather than perform the duties; and it seems probable, that men unable to pay a fine were sometimes chosen to the

office with the expectation that they would so pay. In 1777, Amos Ames paid a fine. In 1778, Joseph Allen, Nathan Ames and Caleb Blood, paid fines. In 1779, Nathaniel Stone, David Green and Jacob Gragg, Jr., did the same. In 1780, Robert Ames; and in 1782, Asahel Wyman, Ebenezer Procter, Enoch Cook and James Blood, Jr., all paid fines; and Jonas Stone in that year consented to serve, on condition of receiving the fines of Cook and Wyman; and Daniel Woods did the same for the fine paid by Procter. What the real value of these were, under the depreciated state of the currency, is difficult to tell. The nominal sum which Robert Ames paid in 1780, was eighty pounds.

Another small source of revenue in these difficult times was, fines imposed for profane swearing, and non-attendance on public worship. In 1779, Israel Hobart, Esq., is credited for two pounds eight shillings, being a fine by him received for the former offence; and Gabriel Lakin paid thirty shillings for the latter offence.

At the annual town meeting, May, 1777,—

"Voted, That the selectmen be directed to take the lead weights from the meeting-house windows, and cause them to be run into bullets for the town stock."

The Court of Common Pleas sat in Groton in May, 1779 and 1780. It was in session in the meeting-house on the remarkable dark day, May 19, 1780, and candles were necessarily used.

The following contributions made by the congregation are recorded in one of the church books.

"1761, July 19. For Daniel Harper, of Harvard, now resident at D. Canada, £2 3*s*. 0*d*."

"1762, December 27. For Merrick Gould, £5 2*s*."

"1763, December 8. For Jno. Butterfield, of Shirley, £5 9*s*. 7½*d*."

"1767. For Eleazer Gilson, of Pepperell, about £5."

"1768, September. For the sufferers by the fire at Montreal, £3 6*s.* 5*d.*"

"1778, March 22. To Daniel Gilson, of Dunstable, on account of having lost his house by fire, £32 15*s.* 10*d.*, one pair shoes, one bushel rye, and one bushel Indian corn."

"1781. To the poor and distressed people in South Carolina and Georgia, in compliance with a brief issued by his Excellency the Governor for that purpose, twenty-five dollars in hard money, and four dollars new emission equal to one."

"1795. To the sufferers by fire in Boston, sixteen dollars."

June 25, 1811, the town voted to appropriate the sum of two hundred dollars from the treasury for the relief of sufferers by fire at Newburyport. This vote was more in accordance with the laws of charity than with those of the Commonwealth.

The following notices of remarkable events are chiefly taken from memoranda kept by Capt. Z. Fitch, who lived near Nashua river.

"May 19, 1780. Then it was an exceeding dark day, such as was not known before in North America."

The darkness of this day and of the night following, which was proportionally great, was satisfactorily accounted for, by attentive observers of the phenomenon. There had been, a few days previous, very extensive fires between the settlements in Canada and New England. The state of the atmosphere and currents of the wind had favored the collection and preservation of the smoke over the territory involved in the darkness. The formation of the clouds, too, which prevailed at the time, probably had an agency in producing the result, by being in several layers and holding the smoke between them, and especially between them and the earth. As evidence,

in part, of the correctness of this explanation of the phenomenon, the ashes of burnt leaves were precipitated from the rain water, a little of which fell during the day, when suffered to stand a few hours.

"June 20, 1783. Then fell an exceeding great (thunder) shower, of rain and some hail."

"April 22, 1785. It was good sledding then on the top of the snow; and adjudged that the snow was two feet deep on a level."

Wood was carried on sleds over Sandy pond, about this time, according to the recollection of sundry inhabitants.

"March 18, 1794, a great flood, without any rain, carried off mine (Fitch's) and Stoney-wading-place bridges."

"May 17th, at night, was an exceeding hard freeze, so that it killed many trees, as well as other things. 24th, I mowed most of my best rye, being killed with the frost."

"June 1, 1799, was an exceeding cold rain, so that many sheep perished. 6th, fell a great rain, which caused a flood in the river."

"March 18, 1801, began a severe storm of rain, continued four days, caused the highest flood ever known."

"June 1st. A very severe thunder shower, rain, hail and wind, as never was known before."

October 11, 1804. A severe storm of rain, sleet and snow, the wind north-east. Much damage done to trees and buildings.

1812. A very cold and wet year. The two last weeks in January, and first in February, the cold is extreme. The thermometer at one time, as low as —14°. May 4th, a snow-storm commences, continuing twenty-four hours. In July and August, much cloudy weather. Haying and reaping not finished till some time in September. Very little Indian corn ripened.

September 23, 1815, a most remarkable gale of wind. At about nine o'clock, A. M., it commenced raining, the

wind blowing from the south-east. At eleven o'clock, the rain somewhat abated, but the wind veering towards the south, blew a tremendous gale. Fences, fruit trees, whole forests, chimnies and whole buildings, were suddenly prostrated, and the earth was strewed with fruits and fragments of all kinds in promiscuous confusion. It extended in great severity along the sea coast from Maine to New York, and inland, from fifty to one hundred miles.

The year 1816, was a very cold and very dry season. In April, a very large macula appeared upon the sun, which was succeeded by numerous others, at no time wholly disappearing for several months. From the 6th to the 11th of June, were severe frosts. On the 9th, were squalls of snow. There were also frosts in July and August. September 27th and 28th, the frost is very severe. Indian corn, being mostly in the milk, is destroyed, so that there is but about an eighth part of a good crop.

1818. March 1st, 2d and 3d, a warm rain and south wind melts a deep snow and causes a flood, which does immense damage to dams, mills and bridges. Fitch's and Jewett's bridges carried away.

January 4, 1835. This morning is the coldest ever recollected. Thermometers at various places in New England range from —18½°, to —40°. From —2°, to —6°, on the next six succeeding mornings.

CHAPTER XIII.

Notices of some of the families of the first settlers, and of distinguished individuals, arranged in alphabetical order.

Bancroft.

The ancestor of the families of this name, came very early from England and settled in this country. He is supposed to have brought with him two sons, Thomas and another. The father died at Lynn, in 1637. Thomas settled in that town, and died there, August 19, 1691, aged 69 years, leaving three sons. Thomas, the eldest of these, settled in Reading, west parish, and had eight children. Thomas, the eldest of this family, and third of the name in succession, was representative of the town of Reading at the time of his death. He died November 9, 1731, aged 58 years. He left four sons, the third of whom was Benjamin, the ancestor of the families of the name in Groton, Pepperell and many other places. He lived some time in Charlestown, there married Anna Lawrence, daughter of John Lawrence, of Lexington, and afterward came to Groton, where he pursued his occupation as a tanner, in the centre of the town. He died at Groton, July 21, 1787, aged 86 years. The number and dates of the births of his children are found in another place. Benjamin, his first son, pursued the occupation of his father in Groton, was a captain in the militia, treasurer of the town, and a deacon of the church.

He died at the age of 80 years. Edmund, his second son, removed to that part of Groton which is now Pepperell, was a husbandman, represented the town of Pepperell in the General Court, was a captain of the militia, and treasurer of the town for twenty years.

William Bancroft, a son of Deacon Benjamin, served several years in the war of the Revolution, was a lieutenant, and received a pension as such, the latter part of his life.

Edmund Bancroft, eldest son of Edmund of Pepperell, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and died of the small pox at Prospect hill. Col. Jonathan Bancroft, another son of Edmund, served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and is still living.

Dr. Amos Bancroft, another son of Edmund, graduated at Harvard College in 1791; studied medicine under Dr. O. Prescott, Sen., of Groton; practised in that profession at Weston; removed to Groton in 1811, where he still lives. He has been many years a counsellor in the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The other branches of this family are numerous, scattered in various parts of the country, containing many men of worth and distinction.

Barron.

Two of the first settlers of Groton bore this name. Ellis, the possessor of a fifteen acre right, and John of a seven acre right. They both had children, but none of the name has been known here for a long time. Elias Barron, (perhaps the same name above spelt Ellis,) was one of Capt. Lovell's daring company in the expedition to Pequacket, in 1725, and was lost on his way home. Samuel Barron is gratefully remembered as a charitable donor of a small fund for the relief of the poor of the church.

Blood.

This name is very common in this town, and others in its vicinity, and has been so ever since the first settlement. Four of the name are among the original proprietors of Groton, viz., Richard, Robert, James, and Joseph. Richard and Robert are named as petitioners for the plantation, and Richard was one of the first board of selectmen chosen by the inhabitants. He was continued in that office several years, and in 1668 was town clerk.

Of all the original proprietors, Richard Blood was the largest. He owned a sixty acre right. The next highest was a fifty acre right. Either by accident or for some cause now unknown, the lands of the Bloods are not recorded in the Indian Roll or in the book transcribed from it by John Morse, in 1683. They are for the first time described by the proprietors' committee, in 1739, and afterwards recorded. Richard lived at the place called "Nod." He was son of James Blood of Concord, and from him probably descended most of the Bloods in Groton and Pepperell. He died at Groton, 7d. 10 mo., 1683, (not 1692, as stated by Farmer.) A large number of families are recorded. They resided in the north part of the town, and many of them were included in Pepperell and Dunstable, in the divisions of the town.

Dana.

The Rev. Samuel Dana was the settled minister of Groton, from June 3, 1761, to March, 1775. A notice of him is given in the chapter on ministers, &c.

His eldest son, Luther, was an active, enterprising man, engaged in navigation, being master of the vessel in which he sailed. He was father of the distinguished doctor and chemist, Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell.

The Hon. Samuel Dana, the other son of the minister, read law, and commenced the practice of it at Groton about the year 1789. He was a popular speaker, able advocate, and successful practitioner. Being a cotemporary in practice with Hon. Timothy Bigelow, who is noticed in the Prescott family, and having the same elevated stand in public estimation with him, he was very generally engaged on the opposite side of all trials within the range of their practice, which was very extensive. Their popularity in their profession, fidelity to their clients, and adroitness in the management of cases, were nearly or quite equal, but their manners were different. In argument Mr. Dana was calm, smooth, and persuasive; Mr. Bigelow energetic, forcible, commanding.

Mr. Dana represented the town of Groton in the General Court in the years, 1802, 1803, 1825 and the two next succeeding years. He was senator for Middlesex from 1805 to 1813, and in 1817; president of the senate, 1807, 1811, and 1812. He was one of the delegates from Groton, in the convention for altering and amending the State constitution, in 1820–21; and a representative in Congress in 1814 and 1815; and finally chief justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas from 1811 to 1820.

In the latter part of his life there seemed to be a want of fixedness of purpose in Judge Dana's pursuits. About the time of the introduction of merino sheep to this country, he purchased a flock, and also engaged in general agricultural business; but as it commonly happens with professional men in such cases, he was not very successful. He removed from Groton to Charlestown in 1808, and returned in 1815. He again removed to Charlestown in 1835. He was occasionally subject to undue elevations and depressions of spirit, which caused instability in his undertakings and pursuits. He married Rebecca Barrett, who proved a very amiable and excellent companion and

wife. She died at Groton, May 11, 1834. He died at Charlestown, November, 1835. Gen. James Dana, of Charlestown, is their youngest son.

FARNSWORTH.[1]

This name has been very common ever since the first settlement of the town. When the first of the name came to this country, or what was the place of his or their residence, has not been ascertained. A Joseph Farnsworth, of Dorchester, was admitted freeman, December 14, 1638; and another of the same name, 1639, whose place of residence is not mentioned. As Joseph has been a favorite name in the Groton families, it is not impro-bable that one or the other of these was the ancestor of the Farnsworths at Groton.

The first at Groton was Matthias. He was an early settler, an original proprietor, and owned a twenty acre right. His house lot and uplands were situated on both sides of the present travelled road to Harvard, on the south side of James's brook, where Ephraim Sawtell and Alvah Wright now live. It appears by the county records, that he had three children born at Groton, and upon examining and comparing Groton records, it is evident that he had other children born probably before he came to Groton, viz., Matthias, Jr., John, Benjamin, and Joseph. If reliance can be placed on the correct use of *Jr.* and *Sen.*, Matthias Sen. died between 1681 and 1684. And as the name Matthias is not to be found on the records after 1692, till others of the name came of age, it is presumed that Matthias Jr. died young, not, however, till he had had several children, viz., Joseph, Matthias, Ebenezer, Josiah and perhaps others. Assuming all this to be correct, most of which is evidently so, there is no diffi-

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[1] Sometimes spelt Farnuth, at others Farmworth, and lastly Farnsworth.

culty in tracing the genealogy of the numerous families in Groton, and those who emigrated to various parts of the country, to their original stock, and common ancestor, Matthias.

The most distinguished of the name in former times appears to have been John. He was an ensign in the militia, a selectman a number of years, moderator of town meetings very frequently, and representative in the General Court for four or five years. He was also chosen deacon of the church, but not without some opposition, as appears in another place.

Amos Farnsworth, son of Amos Farnsworth and Lydia Longley, grandson of Benjamin Farnsworth and Mary Prescott, and great-grandson of Matthias Farnsworth, Sen., was an officer in the war of the revolution; was in the battle of Bunker Hill and in other places of difficulty and danger. After that war he was a major of artillery in the militia. He received a pension of about one hundred and thirteen dollars per annum, for his revolutionary services, and died October 29, 1847, æt. 93.

Farwell.

This has ever been a prevalent name in the south-east and south part of Groton. Two of the name, Joseph and Thomas, were chosen deacons of the church; but it does not appear that Thomas ever officiated.

Henry, the son of William Farwell, Sen., born July 21, 1724, was a soldier in the French wars, and was captain of one of the companies of minute men in Groton, at the commencement of the revolutionary war. He marched with his company, on the 19th of April, 1775, to Cambridge; was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was severely wounded. A musket ball passed through his body, lodging near the spine, whence it was extracted in the evening after the battle. He engraved upon the ball

the figures 1775, and kept it as a precious relic. He was a man of small stature, but very strong and athletic, and of undaunted courage. He died in 1803.

Naomi Farwell, daughter of William Farwell, born August 16, 1769, sustained a character somewhat noted, on account of her solitary and unsocial habits and manners, which gave her the title of *hermitess*. She lived with her father and mother, while they lived, in a poor small house, about a mile north of the village, and after their decease entirely alone, in the same place. She inherited from her father, of whom she was sole heir, a farm of about eighty acres of good land, upon and at the foot of "Chestnut Hills," a large portion of which had never been stripped of its native forest trees. Of this, after the death of her father, she superintended the management, constantly laboring with her own hands, and hiring only in the most busy seasons of the year. It is said by her biographer, "The seclusion of her abode, her eccentric habits, and the romantic beauty of the walks over her domain, together with her reputation for skill in palmistry, rendered a stroll through Naomi's grounds a favorite promenade for young people." By the dreariness of her abode and the severity of winter, she contracted a cold, which brought her to a premature death, January 1, 1838.

Gilson.

Joseph Gilson was one of the original proprietors of Groton, owning a nine acre right. One of the same name from Groton was in Lovell's fight, escaped unhurt, and returned home. The name has ever prevailed in the town to the present time. Probably all are descendants from the abovementioned Joseph. They have resided in those parts of the town set off to Pepperell and Dunstable, and northerly and easterly parts as it is at present. They are not known to have been particularly distinguished

from the industrious yeomanry and the common municipal and military officers of the town.

Green.

William Green was an original proprietor, possessing a fourteen acre right. His house lot, containing seventeen acres, lay on both sides of the street or great county road, comprising the present site of the Lawrence Academy on the east side, and the house lots of C. Butler, J. Kilburn, and others, on the west, extending as far north as the road leading across Broad meadow.

David Green, a son of Jonathan Green, born March 10, 1741, was in the exact sense of the word, without reserve or qualification, a *miser*. His father was a blacksmith, and lived in the north part of the town, near where John W. Kemp now lives, on a farm once owned by John Lakin, his maternal great-grandfather.

Of his youth and early part of his manhood I am unable to speak with certainty, but have understood that he was averse to labor and extremely parsimonious. He was never married, and seemed to take little or no pleasure in friendship, society, or any of those things which constitute the principal comforts and enjoyments of a great portion of mankind. His father and brothers were all dead before or soon after he became of lawful age. His father had given him a deed of his lands, and he purchased of his mother and sisters their shares in a deceased brother's estate; so that he became sole proprietor of all his father once owned, supposed to be a very considerable estate.

His methods of accumulating property were, leasing his lands at extravagant rents, and loaning money at usurious interest. What he acquired he preserved by parsimony in his expenditures. His unbounded avarice denied him the plainest wholesome diet, and the coarsest decent clothing. His passion for saving every trifling

article which fell in his way, imbibed and cherished probably in youth and confirmed in manhood, reached an extreme in old age.

In the leases he made of his paternal mansion-house, he always reserved a room and chamber to himself. These, in the course of his life, he filled with a motley collection of various articles of little or no intrinsic value, till they might vie with the cabinet of the most curious antiquarian, or museum of the most whimsical virtuoso. In his excursions about the town, he seldom failed to fill his pockets with scraps of old iron, pieces of leather and cloth, which he chanced to find at the doors of houses and shops. With these materials he would patch his shoes and clothes, till his shoes were as impenetrable as the shield of Achilles, and his garments so patched and particolored, that it was difficult to know what was their original warp or woof.

His household furniture corresponded with his corporeal appearance. A piece of wood rudely hollowed out with a knife, answered for a spoon; the leg bone of a lamb or pig, with an old knife blade stuck into it, and another with a fork-tine, were his implements for carving. The trunk of a hollow tree, with a pine board fitted into one end, was his churn; and the blossom-buds of burdock formed his pillow. He had in his granary, near the close of his life, corn and beans from twelve to twenty years old; and flax grown and dressed about the time of the revolutionary war. His food, when at home, was of the coarsest and sometimes of the most loathsome kind; and at any of his debtors' or tenants' houses, which he was accustomed to frequent in order to save the expense of board, he refused to eat at table with others, but satisfied his vitiated appetite in solitude, with the crumbs and fragments which properly belonged to the domestic animals.

"——— Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Sacra fames auri?"

He was not unfrequently involved in law suits, and in some cases lost large sums by having taken usury. When, either from necessity or choice, he attended the court, where he had hundreds or thousands of dollars in dispute, he would carry his food, consisting of cold pudding and potatoes, in his pocket, on which he would subsist for several days.

Towards the close of his miserable life, he made a deed of his two principal farms, which by bad management had become of small value, except for the large quantity of wood and timber upon them, conveying them to two small boys in Vermont, sons of a relative too remote to be heir at law, and made and executed a will, devising and bequeathing all the rest of his estate to the father of these lads.

At a time when he was sick, and thought not likely to recover, his mansion house, being without a tenant, was burnt in the night time, having in all probability been first plundered of its most valuable contents, and his cabinet of curiosities was, by this accident, lost to the world.

During his last sickness, three or four villains procured an instrument, purporting to be his last will, to be signed with his name, sealed, and duly witnessed by themselves. After his death, this forged instrument was offered for probate in the county of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where it was proved, allowed and might have been completely and finally carried into execution, but for a disagreement among those who were to share the property, which led to a discovery of the fraud. Whereupon, an appeal was made to the superior court, the decree of probate reversed, and the genuine will was afterwards established in the probate court in Massachusetts.

This remarkable man died at a miserable hut of one of his old tenants in Mason, New Hampshire, November 10, 1822, aged 81 years.

Lakin.

William Lakin was probably the oldest man among the first generation of settlers in Groton. From his great age, ninety or ninety-one, when he died, in 1672, it appears that he was born about forty years before the first settlement at Plymouth. He is not named among the original proprietors of Groton. By certain old papers, it appears that Lieut. William Lakin and Sarg. John Lakin, were grandsons of William, senior; that William, junior, father of Lieut. William and Sarg. John, died in England; that his widow married William Martin, and that the grandfather, daughter-in-law and two grandsons came from Redington, England, to Reading, Massachusetts. The two grandsons had each a twenty acre right, as original proprietors of Groton. William's house lot was on both sides of the road leading to Hawtree-meadow, (probably Chicopee row, or somewhere in that direction,) and John's was at Nod. John also had ninety acres at the "sledges,"[2] afterwards the homestead of David Green. From these two militia officers, it is believed, sprung all the families of Lakins in this and the neighboring towns. Isaac was wounded in Lovell's fight. David, a great-grandson of Sargeant, or Ensign John, died at Groton, March 3, 1846, aged 92, the oldest man then in Groton.

Lawrence.

The first account of the ancestor of the numerous families of this name, in Groton and Pepperell, which can be relied upon as certain, is, that he was an inhabitant of Watertown as early as 1635. He probably came from England in the company which came with Governor

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[2] This word seems to signify strips of meadow, or parcels of low lands, abounding in iron ore.

Winthrop in 1630. His given name was John, and that of his wife was Elizabeth. Whether they were married in England or not, has not been ascertained. Their eldest child was born at Watertown, 14th, 1 m. 1635. They had twelve children born at Watertown, and after their removal to Groton, the wife died, and the husband married a widow, Mary Batchelder of Boston, by whom he had two more.[3] February 28, 1636, John Lawrence, of Watertown, had assigned to him, by the freemen of that town, three acres "of the plowlands at Beverbroke plains," now Waltham. April 17, 1637, he took the freeman's oath. He removed to Groton, with probably all his family, at an early period of its settlement, as his name is found in the records there in 1663. He was an original proprietor, having a twenty acre right, his sons, Nathaniel had a ten acre, and Joseph a five acre right. It is doubtful whether his oldest son, John, resided long at Groton. The only mention found of him in the records is this, "John Morse, of Ipswich, is accepted by the town to possess the alotment of John Lawrence, junior's." Morse had a twelve acre right, probably all purchased of John Lawrence, Jr.

John Lawrence, Sen., made his will, April 24, 1667, in which most of his children named in the family list are noticed, five of the children of the first wife as minors. After making provision for his wife and her two daughters, he gives the rest and residue of his estate to all his children by his former wife, with this singular proviso, that Mary should have but half a share, "to teach her a remembrance of her disobedience and unfaithfulness to me in my distress." Jonathan, his eleventh child, was he who gave one hundred pounds to the town for the purchase of a bell, and bequests to the church and minister of Groton.

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[3] See family list in Appendix

Nathaniel, his second son, and his descendants, deserve a more particular notice. He married Sarah Moss, or Morse, of Sudbury, by whom he had seven children, and afterwards three by a second wife. He was an ensign in the militia, a deacon in the church, and one of the first representatives of the town under the charter of William and Mary, in 1693. After this, he removed with his family to that part of Cambridge which is now Lexington. His son John seems to have gone there before him, as he had a son there in 1688, and his father was at Groton till after 1693. This John Lawrence lived at Lexington, and died there March 12, 1746, leaving a large number of children, of whom Thomas, William and Amos, came to Groton and there lived and died.

Thomas was the great-grandfather of Deacon Curtis Lawrence of Groton, and of Hon. Asa F. Lawrence of Pepperell.

Col. William Lawrence married Susanna, one of the eight daughters of Jonas Prescott, Esq., and lived on the spot where Liberty Hall now stands. He occupied a station among his fellow townsmen, and the public, similar to that of Capt. James Parker, Jonas Prescott, Esq., and Hon. Benjamin Prescott, before him, and of the Hon. Oliver, and Col. James Prescott, after him. The inscription upon the slab of slate placed over the remains of him and his wife, in language more plain and expressive, than elegant or tasteful, gives, it is believed, a true sketch of their lives and characters.

"Here lie the remains of Col. William Lawrence, who departed this life May 19, 1764, æt. 67.

"He was a gentleman, who in military life rose from the rank of Capt. Lieut., to the command of a regiment. In the year 1739, he was made justice of the peace, afterwards, quorum unus, a special justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Middlesex, and standing justice of the court. He for many years repre-

sented the town of Groton, with the districts of Pepperell and Shirley, in the General Assembly of this Province. In all public betrustment he acquitted himself with fidelity and honor. In private life his behavior was becoming his Christian profession. He was remarkably industrious in the improvement of time; just in his dealings; a good neighbor and faithful friend; patient of injuries and ready to forgive them; grateful to benefactors; very ready in affording assistance to the widow and fatherless, and merciful to all objects of pity. He was a strict observer of the Lord's day; a constant and serious attender on the public exercises of religion; a devout worshipper of God in his family.

"Here also lies buried the body of Mrs. Susanna Lawrence, relict of the above-named William Lawrence.

"She was a woman of piety and good sense, an industrious prudent wife, an indulgent parent, a good neighbor, a faithful friend, a hater of hypocrisy and guile, a lover of hospitality, patient under affliction, and resigned to the will of Heaven in death, by which she was called out of the world, to receive the rewards of a faithful servant, on the 10th of September, in the 80th year of her age, A. D., 1771."

These were the parents of six children. William, their eldest son, was a settled minister in Lincoln. Abel was the town clerk, and a selectman in Groton, and a justice of the peace. He was father of the late Abel Lawrence, Esq., of Salem.

Capt. Amos Lawrence, the youngest son of John Lawrence of Lexington, after removing to Groton, married Abigail Abbott of Lincoln, by whom he had three sons, who lived to the age of manhood and had families in Groton, viz., Amos, Nehemiah and Samuel. A son and grandson of Amos, Jr., are living in the State of Illinois. Nehemiah had four daughters, but no sons.

Deacon Samuel Lawrence, the youngest son of Capt.

Amos Lawrence, Sen., was an officer in the continental army, in the former part of the Revolutionary war. He was in the battle on Bunker's hill, where a musket ball passed through his beaver hat. He was also in the battle at Rhode Island, where he served as adjutant under Gen. Sullivan.

On the 22d day of July, 1777, being at home on a furlough, for the express purpose, he was married to Susanna Parker. While the marriage ceremony was being performed, the alarm bell rung to call all officers and soldiers to their posts at Cambridge. He immediately obeyed the summons of his country; but on his arrival at the camp, the Colonel, knowing the circumstances of the case, gave him a furlough for a few days, at the expiration of which, he joined the army at Rhode Island.

Having faithfully served in the cause of his country during the term of his engagement, he returned to his native town to enjoy the peace and quiet of domestic life on his farm. He was elected by his townsmen to some of the highest offices in their gift; he was a deacon of the church, and a justice of the peace, quorum unus. He took a deep interest in providing means for the education of youth; particularly in establishing and supporting the Seminary in Groton, which now in gratitude to him and his sons bears the family name. Of this institution he was a trustee thirty-three years, and in its benefits and advantages he gave ample opportunities for all his children to participate. Here, their minds undoubtedly received some of those early impressions, the developments and consequences of which it will be the work of their biographers hereafter to portray. No deduction, however, should here be made from the importance of parental instruction, to add to the merit of academical education. The correct lessons given by the mother in the nursery, are as necessary to give the right inclination to the tender mind, as are those of the tutor in the highest seminary, to

prepare it for the business of life and intellectual greatness. In the present case, all the duties incumbent on a mother to teach her offspring to be good, and consequently great, were discharged with fidelity and success. Both parents lived to see, in the subjects of their care, all that they could reasonably hope or desire. He died November 8, 1827, æt. 73, and his venerable widow, May 2, 1845, æt. 89.

Lew.

Zelah, (correctly Barzillai,) born November 5, 1743, was no less a personage than the father of the family of that name in Dracutt. He, his wife and all their numerous children were musicians, and no family in the county of Middlesex, about half a century ago, could produce so much good music, as the Lew family. He was a fifer in Capt. John Ford's company of the twenty-seventh regiment of Massachusetts, stationed at Cambridge, 1775, and was in the battle of Bunker hill. The rise of ground on the west side of Nashua river in Pepperell, still bears the name of his father, Primus hill, to this day. His house stood a little north of the present travelled county road on that rise.

Longley.

Several of this name figure in the early records of Groton, and many of their descenants still live in Shirley and various other places. William Longley, Sen., probably the same mentioned by Farmer, owner of a thirty acre right, died November 29, 1680. John and William were his sons. William, Jr., was town clerk six years, and held that office when he with his family were slain by the Indians in 1694. (Vid. chapter Indian war.) John, the son of William, Jr., who was carried away a captive,

was also town clerk six years, a deacon of the church from 1722, to the time of his death, 1750, and town treasurer and parish treasurer for many years. He represented the town in the General Court three years. He had nine sons and three daughters; five of them by his first wife, Sarah, one of the eight daughters of Capt. Jonas Prescott, and seven by his last wife. His son Joseph was a soldier in the French war, and died of a wound at Greenbush, New York, in 1758. This Joseph was father of Col. Edmund Longley,[4] late of Hawley, and grandfather of Gen. Thomas Longley of the same place. Not less than fifteen of the name, in Groton and its vicinity, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

MOORS.

Abraham Moors is supposed by his descendants to have come from England about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was a weaver by occupation, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Benjamin Moors, in the south part of the town, which he purchased of John Farnsworth, February 5, 1716–17. He married Elizabeth Gilson, by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

His youngest son, Joseph Moors, born July 25, 1738, was a soldier in the campaign of 1758, and was at the seige and capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton. He was commissioned an adjutant, March 4, 1772, in Col. James Prescott's regiment. March 9, 1774, he was commissioned, by Gov. Hutchinson, a cornet in the troop of Capt. Benjamin Bancroft, Jr., in Col. J. Prescott's regiment. He commanded a company at the battle of Bunker hill, and January 1, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress a captain of foot in Col. William Prescott's regiment.

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[4] Died November 29, 1842, æt 96, vid. American Almanac for 1844.

He marched with the army to New York, but how long he continued in the service is not precisely known. After the war closed, he settled as a farmer on his paternal estate. Such was the confidence placed in him by his fellow townsmen, for his integrity and abilities, that he was constantly in offices of trust, of a civil and municipal nature. He was a representative of the town in the General Court nine years. Died July 25, 1820.

Nutting.

This, from the first settlement, to the present time, has been a common name in Groton.

John Nutting was an original proprietor, and owned a seventeen acre right. His house lot was on the northerly side of James's brook, between the highway passing easterly of the Union meeting-house on the east, and Broadmeadow on the west. His house, which was one of the most ancient garrisons, probably stood near the brook, on the site perhaps of Liberty Hall, or the Rev. D. Phelps's house, and it is the same that the Indian commander on the night after the town was burnt, March 13, 1676, conversed from, (being the garrison he had taken possession of,) with Capt. Parker in his garrison, which is known to have stood on or near the site of Dr. A. B. Bancroft's house. The late William Nutting, Esq., was his lineal descendant.

Parish.

John Parish was an original proprietor of Groton, and owned a five acre right. His house lot was on the highway leading to Cold Spring. The name appears only in the very early records of Groton.

Farmer says, John Paris, probably the same person, was representative of Groton, first on record, in 1689. He was one of the selectmen a few years.

ye 23 of ye ii : 1662

this bee testyfyeye that i gave Posesion of
my brother wilyam marten ole such bubbl[illegible]
douse as wasse doue frome him selfe and frome
his sonnes wilyam laken and john laken: and fore
his man ebenezer Pouse ransorneing ye bellis
house and for laying out landse and for root ewe else
wose doue to me frome wine or eyre of wine to wyse
ynsent day and i do hear by aquete wine and eyre of
wine as witnese my hand James Parker

PARKER.

There appear to have been more persons of this name born in Groton, than of any other, and the name is and ever has been very common throughout New England. Two of the name, James and Joseph, were original proprietors of Groton; James of a fifty acre, and Joseph of a twenty acre right. They were probably brothers; but of Joseph very little is known. Some of the families in the Appendix may have sprung from him.

James's house lot lay on both sides of the principal street near the centre, on the south side of the brook which bears his name, comprising the farm of Dr. Amos Bancroft. Being one of the largest proprietors, and also a purchaser when lands were sold, he had many lots in all parts of the town.

James Parker was a very distinguished and extraordinary man. He was probably a petitioner, as well as a large proprietor and early settler of Groton. He was also a petitioner and proprietor of Dunstable; and, as is believed, of Chelmsford and Billerica. Previous to his settling in Groton, he lived in Woburn, Chelmsford, and probably Reading. He was one of the first board of selectmen, chosen by the inhabitants of Groton in December, 1662. He is then called Deacon, next year Serjeant, and sometimes afterwards during the remainder of his life, Captain James Parker. At a meeting of the proprietors of Dunstable, a little after this time, held at Woburn, he was chosen a selectman of Dunstable, though an inhabitant of Groton. He was successively chosen a selectman of Groton in most of the years from 1662 to 1699, when chosen for the last time. During this period he was moderator of most of the town meetings, a member and chairman of all important committees, chosen to locate highways, lay out lands, establish boundaries of the town, and in fine, to transact all business of a municipal,

parochial or public nature. He was a very active, noted, and, as is presumed, a very brave officer, in the wars with the Indians. He was probably town clerk the year after the return of the inhabitants, when they had been driven off by the Indians; but no records appear to have been kept that year; one document only shows his signature as town clerk. His chirography [5] was peculiar, and very difficult to be read at this day. He was chosen, October 30, 1693, to represent the town in the General Court in November of that year.

Capt. James Parker married Elizabeth Long, of Woburn, May 23, 1643, by whom he had eleven children; but neither John nor Joseph are mentioned in his will; perhaps they had died, and if they left children, these would be included in the devise to "grandchildren." In advanced life, he married Eunice ——, a widow, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah. His care of this child of his old age, being born when he was about fourscore years old, is seen in his will. As that document may not be wholly uninteresting, especially to his descendants, it is here inserted entire:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, James Parker, of Groton, in the county of Middlesex, province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, 25th of May, 1700, being weak of body, but of good and perfect memory and understanding, thanks be to God for it, having arrived at the age of fourscore and three years, or thereabouts, calling to remembrance the uncertainty of this life, and that all men must die when it shall please God, I make, constitute, ordain, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, revoking and annulling by these presents, all testaments, will and wills heretofore by me made, either by word or writing, and this to be taken only for my last will and testament, and no other.

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[5] See fac-simile.

"First of all, I give and commit my soul to Almighty God, my Saviour, in whom I trust I shall be saved, and that my soul with my body shall rise again with joy, through the merits of Christ; and my body to be decently and Christianly buried, at the discretion of my executor hereinafter named and appointed.

"And nextly, for the settling of my estate and goods, as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I do order, give and dispose of the same in manner and form following, that is to say—

"First, I will that all the debts and liabilities to any person whatsoever, shall be well and truly contented and paid, within convenient time after my decease, by my executor hereinafter named, and all funeral charges.

"I give and bequeath to my well-beloved wife, Eunice Parker, £40 in current money of New England, or equivalent to money, within the space of twelve months after my decease, or when she shall call for it; also to live in my house during my widow,[6] in the west end of the house, and all the household things now in that room, during my widow, except the bed and furniture belonging to it to continue there, and not to be made use of except it be upon special occasions; and also her own things, of her former husband's estate, to continue without interruption; also two acres of land and the orchard at the well-gate, to make use of upon as reasonable terms as any person, during my widow.

"I bequeath and give the improvement of all my house and land on the west side of the highway, for the bringing up of my daughter Sarah, till she is eighteen years of age, or till marriage, and also half my deer-hedge lot, for a wood lot for the abovenamed house and land; and also the west end of Gibbet Hill, from the ten acres of land which I bought of the widow Lawrence.

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[6] That is, while she remains my widow.

"I will and bequeath to my daughter, Elizabeth Gary, £20 in money or in money equivalent, to be paid within the space of twelve months from my decease.

"I give and bequeath to my daughter, Hannah Blood, £5 in money, to be paid in five months after my decease.

"I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Parker, the daughter of my son Zachariah Parker, deceased, one ten-acre right of the land in the town of Groton in all divisions, or £30 in money, which I promised in a writing to give, all to be at the discretion of my executor.

"I give and bequeath unto Abiel Parker, the daughter of my son Joshua Parker, deceased, £10 in money, or equivalent thereto, to be paid her at eighteen years old, or at marriage day. Also a grandchild's portion.

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah, £40 in or as money, to be paid her at eighteen years of age, or at marriage, to be paid her out of my houses and lands on the west side of the highway by Broad meadow, if she desire it, and the meadow, that belongs to a ten-acre right of my meadow undisposed of. Also, I give unto my daughter half my deer-hedge lot on that side next James Nutting's land.

"I give and bequeath to my grandchildren all the rest of my land and estate, in houses, moveables, and whatever else, equally, according to the discretion of my executor, the former debts and legacies being paid.

"And also, whereas I have given to several of my sons, James, Josiah, Samuel, Zachariah and Eleazer Parker, my natural [4] sons, three several proportions in land and otherwise, I do ordain and will, that the ten-acre right, which I have given to them, be reckoned as their full portions, neither one of them to make any further demand or charge for any part of my estate.

"I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Parker, my

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[7] That is, own sons, and not sons-in-law, probably meant.

best feather bed, and the end curtains and green rug, and all tackling to it.

"Finally, I do, by these presents, intreat and request, authorize and appoint my son Josiah Parker, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, in New England, in the province of the Massachusetts, my sole executor, hoping and trusting he will honestly and equally see to it, that it be done according to my true intent and meaning, without partiality, and in special manner to have the oversight of my daughter Sarah Parker.[8]

JAMES PARKER and Seal."

It is highly probable, that all the numerous families of this town, Shirley, and Pepperell, are descendants of Capt. James Parker and Joseph Parker. Hon. Leonard M. Parker, of Shirley, and his brothers and sisters, are the descendants, in the sixth generation, from James, through James, Jr., Phinehas, Leonard, and James.

PRESCOTT.

The name of Prescott deservedly holds a conspicuous place in the annals of Groton. John, the first of whom we have any precise and authentic account, was born in Lancashire, England, and married Mary Platts, of Yorkshire, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. On leaving England, he first went to Barbadoes, where he was a proprietor of lands, in 1638. About the year 1640, he came to Massachusetts, first stopped at Watertown, but soon settled at Nashua, afterwards incorporated and

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[8] This Sarah, so often named in the will, married Capt. Jeremiah Shattuck, of Pepperell, July 7, 1724. Jeremiah Shattuck's mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of Nathaniel Blood, who married Hannah, second daughter of Capt. James Parker; so that this same Sarah married her own father's great-grandson.

called Lancaster, probably from his native county in old England. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and was also a builder of mills. He had in his possession, brought from England, a coat of mail, armour,[9] and habiliments complete, such as were worn by field officers of that day; whence it has been supposed, that he or some of his ancestors were warriors, and some one of them might have received the order of knighthood.

John Prescott had three sons, John, Jonathan, and Jonas. The last of these only will be noticed in this sketch.

Jonas Prescott was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, June, 1648. He, or his father for him, built the mill in the south part of the town, now within the limits of Harvard, as has been stated in a former chapter; and having purchased a thirty acre right, and bought lands of

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[9] Of this armour and its owner the following anecdotes are told:—

"John was a sturdy, strong man of a stern countenance, and whenever he had any difficulty with the Indians, he would clothe himself with his coat of mail, helmet, cuirass, and gorget, which gave him a fierce and frightful appearance. They having once stolen from him a horse, he put on his armour and pursued them; and in a short time overtook the party. They were surprised to see him alone, and a chief approached him with uplifted tomahawk. John told him to strike, which he did, and finding the blow made no impression on his cap, he was much astonished, and asked John to let him put it on, and then strike on his head, as he had done on John's. The helmet being too small for the chief's head, the stroke settled it down to his ears, scraping off the skin on both sides of his head. They gave him up his horse, thinking him to be a supernatural being."

"At another time, the Indians set fire to his barn. Old John put on his armour, rushed out, drove them off, and let out his cattle and horses from the burning stable." "Again, the Indians set fire to his saw-mill. The old man, armed *cap-a-pie*, as before, drove them off and extinguished the fire." "Once more, they attacked John's house. He had several muskets in the house, which his wife loaded, and he discharged upon them with fatal effect. The contest continued nearly half an hour, John all the while giving orders, as if to soldiers, so loud the Indians could hear him, to load their muskets, though he had no soldiers but his wife. At length they withdrew, carrying off several of their dead or wounded."

individuals,[10] he became one of the largest landholders in the town. He received no devise, legacy, or inheritance from his father, who stated in his will, that he had received his full proportion, in the mill and land at *Monafocus*, (probably the Indian name of the place where the mill stood,) still called the "Old Mill," in Harvard. He married Mary,[11] the only daughter of John Loker, of Sudbury, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. Two of the sons died young; all the other children married, and were blest with a numerous offspring. The eight daughters, (except Dorothy, who married John Varnum, Esq., of Dracutt,) all married into respectable families in Groton, and having many children,

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[10] Of one of his purchases there is a record made by himself, when town clerk, consisting of one hundred and one acres, lying "on both sides of Stoney brook," for eighty acres of which he gave three thousand feet of boards, and four pounds in corn and smith-work.

[11] A romantic story has come down, by family tradition, to the present generation, of the courtship of this loving pair of fruitful progenitors, and is still preserved with much accuracy, it is presumed, as a nursery tale. John Loker, of whom we have no other account than as connected with this affair, is said to have been wealthy, and he and his wife to have been somewhat aristocratic in their feelings and notions Having only one daughter, and she exceedingly fair and of good promise, they disdained to betroth her to a blacksmith, the son of a blacksmith, however rich and otherwise unexceptionable he might be They had set their hearts upon Mary's marrying a lawyer. So when they found that there was a strong attachment between their idol, the fair Mary, and the young blacksmith, they remonstrated, but unwitting pursued a direct course to foster and strengthen it. They forbade his entering their house, or having any communication whatever with their daughter; and the more effectually to prevent any intercourse, they grated the windows of her apartment in the house; and when they thought there was any danger of an interview between them, they locked her in. Jonas, however, was not to be baffled by grates and locks. He took opportunities, when the cold night wind blew, and the pelting storm raged, when no listener could overhear the soft whispering of true lovers, to place himself beneath her grated window, and there enjoy sweet communion with his dearly-beloved. Their intercourse was soon discovered by the chagrined parents; and the next expedient resorted to was to place Mary in some secluded spot, under the care of some watchful and faithful guardian. Chockset, now called Sterling, then a frontier settlement, was chosen as the place of her seclusion. Jonas searched

their posterity soon became a multitude. His house and blacksmith's shop stood between the present residence of the Hon. Stuart J. Park and the brook. Upon the resettlement of the town, after its destruction by the Indians, he built mills at Forge village, now in Westford, but then in Groton, as has already been stated. He was town clerk in 1691, a selectman several years, a captain of the militia, a justice of the peace, and represented the town in the General Court in 1699, and 1705. He was much employed in business of a public nature, taking a similar station in the community to that of Capt. James Parker before him. He died December 31, 1723, æt. 75 years. In his will, which in the introductory part is very similar to that of Capt. J. Parker, before recited, he gives his wife the use and improvement of all his real

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the country around, and made diligent inquiry to find the place of her banishment, for some time in vain. At length, being one day in the wilds of Chockset, he made his usual inquiry of some young men he saw, if they had any pretty girls in their neighborhood. They told him there was to be a quilting that very day, where all their girls would be; that they themselves were going in the evening to dance with them, and invited him to be one of the party, where he might see for himself. He cheerfully accepted the invitation, and on arriving at the cottage where the seamstresses of the settlement were assembled, whom should he there find, but his adored Mary Loker. This was indeed a happy adventure. Concealing, as well as they could, their former acquaintance, they took opportunities to be partners in the dance, and made assignments for future meetings. Having thus fortunately discovered the place of her banishment, he renewed his visits, till her parents finding it out, took her home. She was then sternly told, that she must reject the blacksmith, and receive the addresses of the lawyer. She resolutely replied, "she would never marry to any one but Jonas Prescott." The rejoinder was, "Then you shall never have a farthing of our property." To this there was a general demurrer; a decree for marriage without dowry followed. The consummation took place before even the most common utensils for housekeeping could be procured; (some delay might have been made, to see if the old folks would not relent, and provide her some;) the tradition positively asserts, that her only implement for boiling was a two quart kettle, and her wash-tub, the shell of a large pumpkin. From this happy pair sprung the doctors, warriors, civilians, statesmen, noticed in the text; with other numerous descendants, of whom Mary lived to see one hundred and seventy-five.

estate during her life, and makes her residuary legatee of his personal estate, and executrix of his will. To Jonas, Jr. he gives one cow, and from expressions used, he had probably given him his lands and mills at the forge by deed before. To Benjamin, his real estate, after the death of his widow; to six of his daughters, viz., Elizabeth Green, Dorothy Varnum, Abigail Parker, Martha Hobart and Susanna Lawrence, forty pounds each; and to each of the children of his deceased daughters, Sarah Longley and Deborah Parker, four pounds each.

Jonas Prescott, Jr., eldest son of the aforenamed Jonas, born October 26, 1678, lived at Forge village, taking the part of the real estate which his father had owned in that part of the town, and greatly enlarged and improved the works on Stoney brook, by erecting forges for manufacturing iron from the ore, as well as other purposes. In 1730, a part of Groton, including this village, upon the petition of him and others, was set off from Groton to Westford. See Chapter V.

He married Thankful Wheeler, of Concord, October 15, 1699, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His descendants are numerous and respectable, a number of them have received a collegiate education, and practised in the learned professions. He succeeded his father in the offices of captain of the militia, justice of the peace, and represented the town in the General Court in 1720.

The water privilege and works on Stoney brook at Forge village, have never, since the purchase from Andrew, the Indian, been entirely owned by other than Prescotts.

Benjamin Prescott, the youngest son of Jonas, Sen., born January 4, 1695-6, married Abigail, the daughter of the Hon. Thomas Oliver of Cambridge, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He built a house a little easterly of his father's, on the precise spot where the

Hon. Stuart J. Park's now stands, where he lived till his death.

He was a man of very superior talents, and sustained a character which the best of men might envy. His personal appearance is said to have indicated the excellence of his mental endowments, so that a [12] stranger might at once perceive that he was no ordinary man. In 1717, he was appointed lieutenant of the first company of foot; in 1724, a lieutenant of a company of "snow-shoe men," raised to protect the town from Indian invasion; in 1723, he first represented the town in the General Court, in which station he stood eight years.[13] In 1724, he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and afterwards, *quorum unus*; in 1732, a lieutenant colonel in a Middlesex and Worcester regiment; in 1735, a justice of the superior court, to try a particular case in the county of Worcester; and finally, in 1735, the year of his death, he was chosen agent of the province to the court of Great Britain, which office he declined, on account of not having had the small pox, which disease was prevalent at the time. The Hon. Mr. Quincy, chosen in his stead, took the disease and died on his mission.

This truly eminent and useful man died in the prime of life, August 3, 1735, of a surfeit, caused by great exertion to save some hay from a shower. No physician in

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[12] It is said, that on a certain occasion, a Scotchman observing him, remarked to his friend in his broad dialect, "Fronk, Fronk, do you see that young man? He will be one very great man, a very great one."

[13] One day, in the house of representatives, when Prescott was a young member, there appeared some difficulty in disposing of a certain subject in the view of the majority of the members. He moved that it be recommitted, suggesting that the difficulty might thus be removed. A prominent leader in the house rose and said, "I second that motion, and move that the young gentleman be the committee." This was said in derision, but taken in earnest, carried, and soon Mr. Prescott returned a report, which presented the whole subject in so clear a light, that his reputation was at once established, as a man of uncommon good sense and sagacity.

whom he could trust was to be had short of Sudbury. His wife survived him twenty-seven years. Three of their daughters died without issue. Elizabeth married Abijah Willard of Lancaster.

James Prescott, eldest son of the aforesaid Benjamin, born January 13, 1720–1, married his cousin, Susanna, daughter of Col. William Lawrence, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He was much engaged during a long life in business of a public nature. In the militia he passed through all the grades of office, from ensign of a company, to colonel of a regiment. Besides being chosen to the most important offices in town affairs, he was chosen representative fourteen years, and afterwards was a member of the senate, and of the executive council many years. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, he was a member of the Provincial Congress, and of the board of war. He was for some time sheriff of the county of Middlesex, and after the war, a judge of the court of common pleas.

He was clerk of the proprietors of Groton for the last fifty years of his life, and was otherwise employed by them in the laying out and division of common lands. This gave him an opportunity to become accurately acquainted with the quality, price and titles of lands, and by purchase of unsatisfied rights, he became a very large proprietor. Yet upon the settlement of his estate it was found insolvent. He lived in the house where Capt. Phinehas G. Prescott now lives, and there died, February 15, 1800. His wife survived him nearly six years.

William Prescott, the second son of the aforesaid Benjamin, removed from his birth-place after the death of his father, and while a minor, to that part of his father's estate which is now in Pepperell; probably the land given by the proprietors for services in procuring the grant of Groton Gore, as has been related in a former chapter. A notice

of him will more properly come in the history of Pepperell.

Oliver Prescott, the youngest son of the aforesaid Benjamin, born April 27, 1731, married Lydia Baldwin, (of Sudbury,) by whom he had ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and four more unmarried.

He was educated at Harvard College, and received his first degree in 1750, and his second in 1753. He was bred a physician; studied his profession under [14] Dr. Robey, of East Sudbury, (now Wayland,) an eminent physician of that time, settled in his native town, had an extensive practice, and became eminent in his profession.

He was much employed in municipal and parochial matters, sustaining the office of town clerk thirteen years, and that of selectman thirty-two years, being in that office at his decease.

He also stood high as a military character, holding the respective offices of major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general, before the Revolution. In 1778, he was appointed third major general of the militia, and in 1781, second major general, but soon after resigned on account of ill health.

He was a justice throughout the Commonwealth, a member of the board of war, a member of the council of Massachusetts from 1777, till he declined the office, and in 1779, was appointed judge of probate for the county of Middlesex, which office he retained till his death, giving universal satisfaction by the urbanity of his manner, as well as by his impartiality and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of that office.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society at the time of its incorporation; president of the Middlesex

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[14] Dr. Robey studied his profession in Germany, as a pupil of the celebrated Boerhave.

Medical Society for many years; a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and of the Middlesex Agricultural Society from its first establishment, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at its incorporation. In 1791, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him, *pro honoris causa*, by Harvard University. "He always retained," says one well acquainted with him, "a peculiar suavity and politeness of manner, a pleasant facetiousness joined to that gentlemanly deportment so well calculated to command both esteem and respect." He died at his mansion-house in Groton, November 17, 1804. His wife had died six years previous.

Benjamin Prescott, the eldest son of Col. James Prescott, was killed at the battle of Bunker hill.

Abijah, Abel and both Williams, his other sons, died unmarried, as did the first Sarah, his daughter.

Susanna, his daughter, married Rev. Daniel Chaplin, of whom a notice is found in another chapter.

The second Sarah is still living, unmarried.

James Prescott, the youngest son of Col. James, born April 19, 1766, married Hannah, the daughter of the Hon. Ebenezer Champney, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. All these are dead except Susan, the wife of John Wright, Esq., of Lowell, Lucretia, the wife of Mr. Williams, of Griggsville, Illinois, Lucy, the wife of Dr. Joseph Reynolds, of Gloucester, and Hannah Maria, wife of Charles A. Hamilton, of Worcester. He was educated at Harvard College; graduated in 1788; read law and commenced practice in Westford, where he remained about ten years, and then returned to his native town. Soon after, upon the death of his uncle, Oliver, he was appointed to his place as judge of probate, and chief justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Middlesex. The last office he held but a short time, the court being remodelled and he not reappointed, on political grounds. One, who well knew him, says, "He

possessed a strong discriminating mind, was a good classical scholar, a learned lawyer, and is entitled to have the credit of having reduced the proceedings in the probate court, to a system more correct than had been adopted, at that time, by any other court in the State. But, unhappily, he had a harsh temper, which rendered him unpopular, and he was removed from the office in 1821. He died October 14, 1829. His wife survived him a few years.

Oliver Prescott, Jr., first son of the aforenamed Dr. Oliver, born April 4, 1762, married Nancy, the daughter of Capt. Leonard Whiting, of Hollis, New Hampshire, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. He was prepared for Harvard College under the tuition of the celebrated Master Moody, at Dummer's school in Byfield, and entered in 1779. He received the degrees of A. B., and A. M., in due course, and studied medicine with his father, and with Dr. Lloyd, of Boston. He settled in his native town, and had an extensive practice in his profession in that and other towns in the vicinity. He was appointed surgeon in Gen. Lincoln's army raised to suppress the Shays rebellion, and accompanied the expedition in the severe winter of 1787.

In 1813, he was appointed by the Massachusetts Medical Society to deliver their annual dissertation. This service he performed with much credit to himself and usefulness to the faculty. His subject was the "botanical history and medical virtues of *serale cornutum*." This dissertation being published, was soon after republished in Philadelphia and London, and being translated, published also in France and Germany, and inserted in the French dictionary, *Des Sciences Medicales*, word *Ergot.* The following year he received the degree of M. D., *pro honoris causa*, at Harvard University.

In addition to his eminence as a physician, he was an agriculturalist and civilian. He was a member of the

Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and president of the Western Middlesex Society of Husbandmen. In 1789, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and *quorum unus* in 1811. He was town clerk and chairman of the selectmen from 1804 to 1811, and represented the town in the General Court in 1809 and 1810.

In literary and charitable institutions, also, he was a prominent member, sustaining the highest offices in the several masonic institutions to which he belonged, and being a trustee of Groton Academy from its incorporation, till his removal from Groton, and afterwards of his *alma mater*, Dummer Academy. In 1811, he with his family removed to Newburyport, in order to pursue his profession in a manner more congenial to his health.

His companion both in preparatory studies and in college, says of him, "His natural parts were good. He had a quick mind, retentive memory, and sound understanding. He loved books, and had improved his mind by a rather extensive, though miscellaneous reading, out of his profession; in it, he was considered learned and skillful in practice, a better physician than his father, though never so popular. His intentions were always right, and his conduct was open, manly, and upright. In private life he was always a faithful friend."

September 13, 1821, died his amiable and affectionate consort. He afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Oliver, Esq., of Boston. He died at Newburyport, September 26, 1827. Three of his children, two sons and a daughter, died before his decease; the other six, all well educated and accomplished, still survive, and hold respectable stations in society.

Lucy, a daughter of Dr. Oliver Prescott, Sen., married Hon. Timothy Bigelow, son of Col. Timothy Bigelow, of Worcester, who commanded one of the Massachusetts regiments in the revolutionary war. As this distinguished man deserves a notice, though not of a Groton family,

and having resided here less than twenty years, it will be given in this family connection.

Timothy Bigelow was born April 30, 1767; graduated at Harvard College in 1786; read law with Hon. Levi Lincoln, Sen.; and opened an office in Groton in 1789. He married the abovenamed Lucy Prescott, September, 1791, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He was eminently successful in the practice of his profession, a sound lawyer, and distinguished advocate and counsellor. He was chosen representative of the town in 1793, and in each of the next succeeding thirteen years, except 1803. In 1802, he was chosen one of the executive council, and taken from the house of representatives to fill that station, in which he served two years. In October, 1806, he removed with his family from Groton to Medford, and opened an office for practice in Boston. He represented the town of Medford in General Court, most, if not all the years from his removal there to that of his death. He was senator for Middlesex from 1797 to 1801, and councillor again in 1821. He possessed an admirable talent for presiding in deliberative and other assemblies, and had opportunity to exercise that talent, by being speaker of the house of representatives for eleven years, as well as by presiding in numerous literary and charitable societies, of which he was a member. Law and politics were not the only sciences in which he excelled. He was a great student and general reader. Books in all the liberal arts and sciences were his familiar acquaintances.

His conversation in private and social circles of his friends was highly exhilerating, and none ever spent an hour in his presence, on such occasions, without enjoying a rich feast of intellectual entertainment.

He died May 18, 1821, æt. 54. His widow still survives, as do six of their children, viz.

Katharine, the wife of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston.

Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., first ordained at Medford, afterwards at Taunton, at Danvers, and now is minister at large, resident in Boston.

John P. Bigelow, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, now one of the Executive Council.

Helen Bigelow resides with her mother at the mansion-house in Medford.

Col. Francis R. Bigelow resides on his paternal estate, with his mother.

Elizabeth married Henry Stevens, a respectable merchant in the city of New York.

Samuel Jackson Prescott, another son of Dr. O. Prescott, Sen., born March 15, 1773, married Margaret Hiller, daughter of Joseph Hiller, Esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1795, and read law; but after admission to the bar, he left the profession, owing to a deafness, and engaged in merchandise. In this business he was unfortunate, owing to the embargo of 1807, the non-intercourse, and the war with Great Britain which ensued. He then became an acting magistrate and notary-public for Suffolk county, and now resides in the city of Boston.

Mary Jackson, youngest daughter of Dr. O. Prescott, Sen. married first John Little, Esq., by whom she had a daughter, who died in infancy; and he died about four years after marriage. She afterwards married the Hon. Lathrop Lewis, of Gorham, Maine, by whom she had two daughters and a son. One daughter and the son died young, and the other daughter, after having been twice married, died. She now resides in Gorham.

The advantages which the family of Prescotts possessed, in wealth, talents corporeal and intellectual, aided by education, and their connection with the most respectable families by their numerous intermarriages, gave them a controlling influence in the moral, social and municipal

affairs of the town. Hence, better regulations, and a more refined state of morals and manners existed in former times in Groton, than in most country towns in the vicinity.

Sartell.

A family of this name came from England about the beginning of the last century, and settled in Groton. The name of the father of this family was Nathaniel; and the present Dea. Nathaniel, of Pepperell, is the fifth of that name, in regular descent from him. He lived and died where Eber Woods now lives. He had two sons and two daughters; Nathaniel, Josiah, Sarah, and Margaret. About the time of his immigration he crossed the ocean several times; and at one time, February 14, 1718, his vessel and crew were lost in the Bay of Bellisle. He swam, with the cabin boy on his back, to a rock, where he remained during the night; but the boy was swept off by a wave. In the morning he was rescued, when nearly exhausted. His son Nathaniel resided in Charlestown, and was a mariner. He sailed on a voyage the next day after the birth of a son, and was never after heard of. This infant was named Nathaniel, and was the late Lieut. N. Sartell, who lived in the easterly part of Groton.

Josiah Sartell, second son of the first Nathaniel, was the munificent donor of three farms and other property to the town and church of Groton, the proceeds of which constitute the greater part of the ministerial fund, as is particularly stated in Chapter X. He married Mary Green, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, all of whom died in their minority. He was an acting justice of the peace, a colonel in the militia, representative in the General Court in 1776, and an influential character within the circle of his acquaintance. He died August 30, 1784.

Sarah, eldest sister of the last named, is said to have been nine years old when the family came to America. She married the Rev. Solomon Prentice, of Hassanamisco, now Grafton, by whom she had nine children. It is said, her father not pleased with her marrying a poor country clergyman, gave her no dowry, though abundantly able. One of her daughters married Amos Binney, and another William Brigham, both of whom have descendants in Boston.

Margaret, the other daughter, was never married.

Sawtell.

Inhabitants of this name have resided in Groton ever since its first settlement. Three were original proprietors; Richard and two of his sons, Jonathan and Zachariah. They came from Watertown. Richard was town clerk the three first years in which records were made. Many of his descendants have sustained offices of trust in the town, church, and militia. Nathaniel was representative in the General Court three years. Some of the name were the first settlers in that part of Groton which now constitutes Shirley.

Shattuck.

The ancestor of most, if not all, of this name, in New England, is William Shattuck of Watertown. At what time he came to this country is not precisely known. He was at Watertown some time about 1640, and possessed a large estate. He died August 14, 1672, and left a numerous family of children, as appears by his will.

The first appearance of the name at Groton, is in a mutilated record, of which the following is a copy of what remains legible: "November 27, 1664. The town hath granted unto John Shadock an allotment con-

taining a single man's proportion, upon condition that he shall pay the town charges, both civil and ecclesiastical, that heretofore hath risen, or hereafter . . arise, as the due proportion of such an allotment, and secondly, the use of two . . . meadow, lying upon Cowpond brook, ... provided he abide . . . . constantly and continually . . . . the wants of each . . . . ."

There is satisfactory evidence that the said John Shattuck, named in this record, was the son of the aforenamed William. It does not appear, that he ever came to Groton to reside. He was drowned in crossing Charlestown ferry, September 14, 1675. He left a widow, (whose maiden name was Ruth Whitney, and who afterwards married Enosh Lawrence,) and four children, John, William, Samuel, and Ruth. All these came to Groton, and probably took the "allotment" made to the father, which was situated in the north part of the town. Their families (a part of them at least) appear in the Appendix. This last John, and his son John, were killed by the Indians.

The next family in the catalogue at Groton is that of William [15] and his two wives, Abigail Shattuck and Margaret Lund. By the first he had three sons and two daughters, and by the last, two sons and one daughter. His youngest son is the immediate ancestor of most of the Shattucks in Groton at this time, and is deserving a particular notice.

Job Shattuck, born February 11, 1735–6, was somewhat distinguished as a military character. His first enlistment was at the age of nineteen, in a company of Col. Monkton's troops, sent to drive the French from

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[15] This commences a new stock, for the record of the Rev. Mr. Bradstreet, under the title of *Nuptiæ*, stands thus: "1710–11, Mar. 15, Guil. Shattock, Abigalli Shattock, ambo de Grotonia, ambo bastardi"

their encroachments on the English settlements in Nova Scotia. It is said, that being small of his age, he used a stratagem to appear tall, that he might pass muster. There is no evidence that he performed any service in the French war, other than in this campaign, which was short, but successful.

February 25, 1776, he received a captain's commission from the Council of Massachusetts, for a short time only, ending on the first of April following. Under this commission, he marched with a company of seventy-five men, exclusive of subalterns and musicians, to Boston, about the time that town was evacuated by the British troops. This service lasted only eight days. In 1776, he commanded a company raised in Groton and the neighboring towns, and marched with them to Ticonderoga and Saratoga, and returned in January, 1777. In July, 1779, he received a captain's commission from the Council of Massachusetts, of the second company in the sixth regiment of Massachusetts militia, which office, it is supposed, he held till the peace.

He was an active and energetic agent in raising recruits for the army, during the revolutionary war. His two oldest sons enlisted and served therein for some time. He was strong and athletic, and an ardent advocate for liberty in its most extensive sense; but being without education, and the power of discerning the best means to attain and preserve it, he hastily engaged in measures, which, if they proved unsuccessful, must be disastrous to the actors therein, and if successful, destructive to the country. This is exemplified in the part he took in Shays's rebellion, related in another chapter.

He first married Sarah Hartwell, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, and afterwards Elizabeth, widow of John Gragg. His five sons all married and had families in Groton. The youngest son, Noah Shattuck, Esq., still survives.

Stone.

This has ever been a prevalent name in the south part of Groton. Deacon Simon Stone was an original proprietor, having an eighteen acre right. He was probably the son of Deacon Simon Stone of Watertown. The name does not appear in the records of Groton till the resettlement of the town, after it had been burnt. Simon and John, probably sons of Deacon Simon, were often chosen into town office, and Simon was representative in the year 1706. James, a descendant, was a deacon in the church.

Tarbell.

This was a rare name among the first settlers in New England. It does not appear in the long list of names of those who took the freeman's oath previous to 1669, nor does Farmer mention any of the name save Thomas, Sen., and Thomas, Jr.

In the list of original proprietors, the name of Thomas, Sen., only appears, as an owner of a twenty acre right; but in the laying out of lands, in smaller proportions, they are set to Thomas, Thomas, Jr., and John, the two latter probably purchasers of small rights. The name, Thomas, is so frequent in the different families, that some confusion arises in tracing them all to Thomas, Sen., the original stock, from which they all undoubtedly sprung. One Thomas was town clerk in 1704, and 1705; another from 1731, to 1733, and from 1745, to 1756, inclusively. The first named was probably the father of John and Zachariah, the lads who were captured by the Indians, as related in Chapter VI., and also of William, who married Mary Farnsworth. William was father of another William, who was father of Gen. John Tarbell of Cambridge. He was also father of John, the father of Asa and Col. Abel Tarbell of Squannacook village. Jona-

than, Thomas, Ebenezer and Solomon were grandsons of another Thomas, who married Abigail Parker. William Tarbell, now of Groton, a revolutionary pensioner, is son of Benjamin, who was son of the first named William.

The house lot of Thomas Tarbell, Sen., was on the west side of Broadmeadow, not far from the site of school-house No. 2.

WOODS.

This is a very common name throughout New England. It is believed that all or nearly all of the name in Groton, Shirley, Pepperell and Dunstable are descendants of Samuel Woods, who owned an eleven acre right, as an original proprietor. His house lot was where the late Hon. James Prescott lived, a little south of the Lawrence Academy, described as lying on both sides of the country or bay road, between the house lots of William Green on the north, and James Fisk on the south.

Two of the name from Groton, Thomas and Daniel, were in Lovell's fight, and both were killed.

Henry Woods was a major under Col. William Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served some time in the war, was promoted to the office of colonel, and after the war, was a general of the militia. He lived in that part of Groton, which upon the incorporation of Pepperell was within that town, and he represented it in the General Court two years.

Samson Woods, son of the aforesaid Henry, was waiter to his father at Bunker Hill, and when the Americans were retreating, he loaded himself with the knapsacks of two slain soldiers, and on getting over a rail fence, he being not fifteen years old, and small of his age, the load swung on one side of the rails and his body on the other. In this emergency he called for help ; but it was

a busy and hurrying time, each was taking care more for his own safety than for that of his fellows, when presently a cannon ball from a floating battery came to his relief, splitting the post next to him, and letting the rails to the ground.

He was a deputy sheriff and crier of the courts for many years, and held several offices in the militia.

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF PEPPERELL.

Incorporation and Meeting-Houses—West Parish; Boundaries and first Officers—First Meeting-House—Difficulty about its Location—Petition to Legislature and Committee to fix the Place—Timber moved—Progress of the Work—Incorporated a District—Name—Bill—A new Meeting-House contemplated—A Fast—Dedication—Remodeling—Dedication—Second Parish—Meeting-House and Dedication.

That part of Groton lying west of Nashua river and north of the country road, as travelled a century ago from Groton to Townsend, was set off as a distinct precinct, or parish, in the year 1742, and called "Groton West Parish."

At a legal meeting of said parish, held January 17, 1742, at the house of Mr. William Spaulding, Benjamin Swallow was chosen moderator; Eleazer Gilson, parish clerk; Benjamin Swallow, Isaac Williams, James Lawrence, Jonathan Woods, and Joseph Whitney, committee; Samuel Wright, treasurer; Jonas Varnum, Moses Woods, and Samuel Shattuck, assessors; and William Spaulding and Jeremiah Lawrence, collectors. This was undoubtedly the first parish meeting and organization of the parish under the act of the General Court by which it was incorporated. At this meeting, the sum of ten pounds, lawful money, was voted to be assessed to defray the necessary charges arisen and arising in said parish.

Whilst this territory remained a parish, nothing of a public nature, unconnected with Groton, except of a parochial character, was transacted therein. Building a meeting-house and settling a minister, were of course the first and only matters which called for action, and were put on record.

The second meeting was held at the house of James Lawrence, February 16, 1742, at which the parish voted to build a meeting-house, and that it should be set at "the most convenient place near Joseph Blood's ford-way;" a well known place, between the paper-mills at Babbitassett and Jewett's bridge.

About the same time, it was voted "to receive the people on the east side of the river, that have petitioned to be annexed to us, provided they will consent to have the meeting-house set at the most convenient place on the west side the river, near the bridge, next below Jo. Blood's ford-way, so called."

But the momentous affairs of deciding upon a spot on which to set a public building, and choosing and settling a minister, are not usually accomplished without much strife and contention, and are sometimes attended with long and furious quarrels and expensive lawsuits. The reason of this, the Rev. Mr. Emerson, the first minister of the parish, in his sermon at the dedication of the second meeting-house, explains in this manner: "It hath been observed," says he, "that some of the hottest contentions in this land hath been about settling of ministers and building meeting-houses; and what is the reason? The devil is a great enemy to settling ministers and building meeting-houses; wherefore he sets on his own children to work and make difficulties, and to the utmost of his power stirs up the corruptions of the children of God in some way to oppose or obstruct so good a work."

If the true reason was assigned by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, it would seem that either the west parish of Groton

consisted of a large proportion of the devil's children at this time, or that the corruptions of the saints were too easily wrought upon by Satan. Before the expiration of a year, a parish meeting was called, a vote passed to reconsider the vote fixing the place for the meeting-house, and another passed to place it "three fourths of a mile northeast of the centre of the parish, or at the next convenient place." The size was fixed at forty-two feet in length, thirty feet in breadth, and twenty feet in height. A committee was chosen to ascertain the centre of the parish, and another to state the place for the house. The parish having been surveyed, the centre found, and the northeast line of three fourths of a mile run out, the site for the meeting-house was determined on, which was agreeable to the wishes of a majority of the parish, the north and east parts being more settled upon than the west. Some of the timber for the house was brought to the spot; but the devil, according to the Rev. Mr. Emerson's theory, was busy setting on his own children, and stirring up the corruptions of others; the minority, living in the centre and west part, being not well pleased with the location, with Moses Woods at their head, made such resistance to the proceedings of the majority, that the destruction of the parish was threatened. Whereupon the aid of the Great and General Court was invoked; Peleg Lawrence and Josiah Sartell were appointed a committee to supplicate the legislature to take measures to end the dispute. The Great and General Court, in mercy to the distracted condition of the parish, appointed a committee to survey the place and locate the meeting-house. The parish chose a committee "to show the Court's committee the inhabitants of the place." It seems that the Court's committee promptly attended to the business assigned them, and they agreed upon the spot where the first parish meeting-house in Pepperell now stands; and the parish voted, February 19, 1745, "to set the meeting-house on the

place that the General Court *prefixed.*" Upon this final result, the Rev. Mr. Emerson, in the sermon above quoted, remarks: "One thing I cannot but mention, as a kind interposition of divine Providence, though considered as such by very few in the time, and that is, the fixing the place for the meeting-house, though fixed contrary to the mind and the vote of the majority of the inhabitants by a Court's committee, yet proves now to be with much more equity; and where all seem to be universally contented with. Had it been erected in the place designed, and where even the timber was drawn to, what trouble, charge and 'tis very likely contention, we must have been exercised with before this day!"

The devil having been thus foiled by the Court's committee, but not entirely "cast out," made one effort more to obstruct the building of a meeting-house. · When the men, employed to remove the timber from the place where it had been deposited to the site determined upon, had assembled for the purpose, and their teams were in readiness to move with it, James Lakin, a leader in the previous minority of the parish, who were rejoiced at the decision of the Court's committee, took the lead with his team. A number of the inhabitants of the east part, greatly enraged at the decision, many of whom bore the name of Shattuck, collected on the spot; and when the teams were put in motion, they attempted to prevent their forward movement by pricking the noses of the oxen. Lakin, being a stout, strong, athletic man, and probably somewhat excited by the outrage, soon put the whole of them to rout, and let the teams quietly pass on.[1]

Soon after this the meeting-house was raised, and so far finished as to be occupied in the former part of the year 1745. But, from sundry votes passed, it seems not

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[1] Fame says the Shattucks, on this occasion, were piled on the road-side "six or eight deep."

to have been completed, and that occasionally work was done upon it, and improvements made for several succeeding years. The following are extracts from the votes about building and completing it.

"Voted, that said committee frame, raise, and board the outside and shingle the roof, lay the under floor and make suitable doors and hang the same."

—"To build the pulpit and the body seats below."—"To seat the meeting-house."—"Set off the pews (or pew ground) to the highest payers in the three last rates."—"To ceil the meeting-house as high as the girths all around."

—"That windows be cut where needed, provided, they that cut them maintain them upon their own cost, that they be no parish charge."

—"To finish the building the seats in the gallery, and to ceil the meeting-house from the gallery floor up to the beams."—"To glaze the public meeting-house, and to provide boards to lay loose on the floor over-head."

—"To seat the public meeting-house by the three last years' pay."

—"To give the men that are seated on the fore seats below, liberty to set a row of bannisters (balusters) with a rail-stop before the fore seats, at their own cost and charge."

Judging from these votes, it would seem, that this first house, if it were now before us in its best state, could be called little better than a shantee. But it served for the people of the west parish in Groton, and the district of Pepperell, for about twenty-five years, and no doubt but the praises and prayers therein offered were as sincere and as acceptable to Him, "who regardeth the heart," as those raised in the most magnificent temple ever constructed by human hands.

April 12, 1753, Groton west parish was made a district by an act of the Great and General Court, in conformity to a petition by the inhabitants, and named Pepperell. This name was adopted in honor of Sir William Pepperell of Piscataqua, who commanded an army of six thousand men raised in New England in the year 1745, for the express purpose of reducing Louisburg and subjecting the isle of Cape Breton to the possession of Great Britain, which was successfully effected. The Rev. Mr. Emerson, who was ordained the minister of Groton west parish about two years after this event, was a chaplain in that expedition, and probably suggested the name in remembrance of his commander.[2] It is said that Sir William gave or intended to give a church bell to the district, that he sent to England and had one cast bearing the inscription of his own name and the following couplet:

"I to the church the living call,
And to the grave I summon all."

That the bell was brought to Boston, stored there and afterwards sold to pay storage. Another tradition is, that it fell into the hands of the British during the war.

May 29, 1753. At the first meeting after incorporation, the district "voted to confirm and establish what was voted in Groton west parish." The practical use or legal effect of this vote is not perceived.

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[2] Tradition says, that William Prescott, afterwards Colonel Prescott, an inhabitant of the parish, was a lieutenant in that expedition, and conversed with the commander-in-chief on the contemplated incorporation of the place as a town or district, and proposed the name; but the Prescott manuscript hereinafter noticed, makes no mention of this service, but says he was a lieutenant in the forces sent to remove the neutral French in Nova Scotia, under Col. Monkton in 1755. Besides, Prescott was but nineteen years of age at the time of the former expedition, and that about eight years before the incorporation of the district, so that neither his lieutenancy nor the conversation would seem probable.

In the year 1767, the district took preparatory steps to build a new meeting-house. They voted to raise the sum of eighty pounds for the purpose, and that the house should be sixty feet long, forty feet wide and twenty feet high, with porches. In 1768, "voted that the meeting-house be built workman-like." Also "chose William Prescott a committee to join the committees from the several towns in this Province, considering the awful frowns of divine Providence upon our land and on this Province in a particular manner, whereby our civil privileges are greatly threatened, and considering we are engaged in the important affair of building a new house for the worship of God, voted to set apart Thursday as a day of fasting and prayer, to confess our manifold sins, whereby we have provoked our God to frown upon us in our public affairs, and earnestly to implore the returns of his favor, and particularly to humble ourselves before God, for our unprofitableness under the means of grace we have enjoyed in the old meeting-house, and to entreat his guidance in erecting a new one."

In 1769, a question arose whether the house should have a steeple, which was finally decided in the negative. Cornet Gilson was the undertaker to build the new house, and as part compensation he had the old one, which he removed to his farm and used as a barn. It has since been burnt.

The new house was dedicated March 8, 1770, on which occasion Mr. Emerson preached the sermon, before quoted, from this text, "Then Samuel took a stone and set it up between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." In this discourse Mr. Emerson enumerates various reasons why the people of Pepperell should set up their Ebenezer, and gratefully acknowledge that "hitherto the Lord had helped them." Such as the preservation of the church, when threatened with total destruction; that God had

had his eye upon New England ever since its settlement; that the number of the inhabitants of Pepperell since his settlement had increased from seventy-two, to one hundred and fifty-two families, and that their interest and wealth had increased in as great proportion; that they had been able to pay the charges of becoming a parish, a district, building a house for worship, and that peace, love and harmony had prevailed in settling the gospel among them; that they had been preserved from savage enemies while it was a frontier place, and they were under the necessity of carrying their weapons of war with them to the house of worship, as they had done since his settlement; that the great sickness, which had prevailed among them several years, had been stayed; and that they had been preserved while erecting and finishing the second-meeting-house, not a life having been lost or a bone broken while providing the timber, raising the frame and finishing the house; and finally, that he himself would on this occasion set up his Ebenezer, it being the twenty-third anniversary of his ordination, and acknowledge that "hitherto the Lord had helped him," both in temporal and spiritual things.

This second meeting-house is the same that is now owned and occupied by the first parish in Pepperell. In the year 1836, it having been in constant use for sixty-six years, and being out of repair and not adapted in its form to modern taste, the parish undertook to remodel and repair it throughout. The following extracts from records show the progress of that work.

"July 31, 1836. On this day we assembled for public worship for the last time in the old meeting-house; we, on this day, bade adieu to the old places where generation after generation had kept holy time." "The parish, with a decisive energy which did them credit, took the necessary steps in order to the work being effected. Two sermons, appropriate to the occasion, were preached on

Sunday, and on Monday the church was stripped of its pews and its whole interior.

"The work advanced more slowly than we had hoped. Delays of various kinds interposed. At length, however, on the 26th of October, the work was finished, and on Thursday, the 27th, the house in its new form was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God." "It was to us a season of heartfelt joy, of gratitude to God and of mutual congratulation. The work of our hands had been prospered. A new temple had been raised up for us, and we, who had held our religious festivals under the most uncomfortable and disheartening circumstances, were now permitted to worship God amid the beauty of the sanctuary." "It is only giving honor to whom honor is due to record in this place, that by the generosity of the ladies of this parish, the pulpit was trimmed and the aisles carpeted throughout." "The Bible in two volumes was a generous donation from Mrs. E. Bass of Boston, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bullard, a former pastor of this church. The communion table was a present from Mrs. Thomas Bancroft of this town."

A handsome silver goblet was presented by Madam Prescott of Boston, March, 1846.

In the year 1831, a large number of the inhabitants of the town, including a great majority of the members of the church, withdrew from public worship in the meeting-house, and held meetings for a time in a private hall. They "signed off," as the phrase is, from the town, or first parish, and formed a second parish by the name of the "Evangelical Congregational Society." In 1832, they built a commodious meeting-house, finished in modern style, having a steeple and clock. It was dedicated October 31, 1832.

CHAPTER XV.

Ministers, Churches, &c.—First preaching in Dwelling-Houses—A Call to Mr. Vinal—Call to Mr. Emerson—Ordination—Organization of the Church—Mr. E.'s Salary—Military trait—Death and Character—Deacons—Mr. Bullard's Call and Ordination—His Ministry—Deacons—Death and Character—Choice of Mr. Howe—Exclusive System—Cautious Measures—Ordination—Breach of Promise—Division of the Town—Mr. Babbidge's Call and Ordination—Deacons—Centennial Celebration—Mr. Howe recognized as Pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Society—Sickness, Death, and Character—Mr. Andrew's Ordination—Deacons—Anniversary Festival.

The first provision for having preaching in Groton west parish, which appears on record, is under date of February 16, 1742, when the parish "voted, that Samuel Wright be a committee to provide preaching till the last day of April next." It appears by the records, that the house of Enosh Lawrence, who lived in what is now the east village, and the house of Nehemiah Hobart, who lived where David R. Shattuck now lives, were used as places of worship before a meeting-house was built.

March 13, 1744, the parish "voted to keep the last day of March instant, a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God for direction in the important affair of settling a minister"—"chose a committee to take advice of the neighboring ministers, and to invite them to assist in said fast, and to make provision for them."

Soon after, "voted to give the Rev. Mr. Vinal a call to settle in the work of the ministry." Why he did not accept the call, does not appear.

"September 25, 1746, voted to give the Rev. Mr. Joseph Emerson, of Malden, a call to settle in the gospel ministry in said parish, and to give him one hundred and twenty pounds settlement, and sixty-two pounds ten shillings salary yearly, and thirty cords of fire-wood, cut and delivered at his door." In January following, the parish voted to give Mr. Emerson forty acres of land within a mile of the meeting-house, and to increase his salary twelve pounds ten shillings when the parish should contain one hundred ratable families. At that time it contained seventy-two families. Mr. Emerson's answer to the call was in the affirmative, and he was ordained February 25, 1746–7. The sermon on the occasion was preached by his father, the minister of Malden, from this text: "Thou, therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus." A church had been organized (or *gathered*, according to the technical phrase of the times) on the 29th of January next preceding the ordination, and Mr. Emerson was formally admitted a member of it on the morning of his ordination. The church at this time consisted of fifteen male members, eleven of whom had been dismissed from the church in Groton for the purpose of forming this. The number of females is not exactly known, but it is supposed there were nearly as many as males.[1]

Mr. Emerson's salary was regulated something in the manner of Dr. Chaplin's of Groton; according to the price of produce, provisions, and other necessaries of life; but with a little more propriety and justice in the quantities of articles stated, upon which to make the calculation.

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[1] By a paragraph in a discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, at Pepperell, January 29, 1847, it would seem there were no females, vid p. 23. But the names of the wives of at least ten of the males are named in the records as original members, and not under the head of admissions. This seems to be proof positive, that there were female members at the time of organization.

The following lists were made out by a committee for that purpose, which were accepted by the parish and by Mr. Emerson.

"*Ninety pounds on W I Goods*

"W. I. rum at 21s. per gall.
Molasses, 15s. do.
Loaf sugar, 7s. per lb.
Cotton wool, 13s. do.
Salt, 32s. per bush.

"*Forty pounds upon Meat.*

"Beef at 9d. per lb.
Pork, 15d.

"*Sixty pounds upon Grain.*

"Corn at 12s. per bush.
Rye, 16s. "
Barley, 14s. "
Oats, 7s. "
Wheat, 22s. "

"*Sixty pounds upon Sundries.*

"Sheep's wool at 10s. per lb.
Flax, 3s. 6d.
Shoes, 30s. per pr.
Labor at £60 per year.
Butter, 2s. 6d. per lb."

It was doubtless a troublesome business to estimate the salary annually upon such a basis, and the district wisely voted in the year 1767 to abandon the plan, and give Mr. Emerson £73 6*s.* 8*d.* annually, computing silver at 6*s.* per dollar, and 6*s.* 8*d.* per ounce. Upon this change in his compensation Mr. Emerson remarks: "I heartily rejoice that you have seen fit to set aside the old contract, which hath been the occasion of so much trouble. As to the sum you offer me instead of it, I thankfully accept of it. All things considered, it is honorable and kind, and is a token, that after so many years, my labors are yet acceptable among you. I hope, through divine grace, to go on with more cheerfulness in the work of the ministry, and while I am partaking of your carnal things, that the Lord may abundantly shower down spiritual blessings, is the sincere prayer of your affectionate pastor. I desire this may be recorded in the parish book."

The service of Mr. Emerson in the expedition to Cape Breton as chaplain, in 1745, undoubtedly had an influence on his whole life and character afterwards; and that influence was imparted, in an eminent degree, to the people of his charge. Hence the great number of brave officers and courageous soldiers in Pepperell in the French and

Revolutionary wars, and down to the present time. Immediately upon the assembling of the army at Cambridge, he repaired thither to visit his numerous parishioners there in arms, and is said to have offered the first prayer ever made in the American camp. While there, he took a cold, which induced the disease of which he died, October 29, 1775, æt. 51. He left a widow and five children, four sons and a daughter. He appears to have been a very useful, faithful, and successful minister; beloved, esteemed, reverenced by the church and people of his charge. His religious views and principles undoubtedly harmonized with those of most of the clergy of his time in New England; though if we may judge from his writings, and the plain, simple, practical covenant of his church, we must suppose that he had more liberality and Christian charity, and less dogmatism and bigotry, than many of them. Ultra Calvinism had not, however, at that time been portrayed in the unscriptural and metaphysical language of Edwards, Hopkins, and Emmons; nor had the absurd and contradictory dogmas of these found their way into the creeds and covenants of so many churches, as they afterwards did.

During the twenty-nine years of his ministry he baptized eight hundred and seven persons, admitted one hundred and ninety-six to the church, and solemnized one hundred and seventy-three marriages. Eight deacons were elected by the church, and by him inducted into office, viz.: Jeremiah Lawrence, John Spafford, January 11, 1747–8; Josiah Fiske, January 18, 1754; Peleg Lawrence, August 21, 1754; Thomas Laughton, August 3, 1759; David Blood, April 9, 1762; Daniel Fiske, April 23, 1773; Edmund Parker, October 8, 1773.

It was customary for one chosen deacon to give his acceptance in writing, drawn out into quite an epistle, which was read to the congregation, and then the candi-

date was formally inducted into office by a charge from the minister, and took his appropriate seat.[2]

A term of nearly four years after the death of Mr. Emerson passed, before the settlement of another minister. The congregation was not, however, destitute of preaching for the whole of that time. Mr. Joseph Emerson, a son of the deceased pastor, and Mr. Jonathan Allen, each preached in the place for some time, and the

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[2] The form used by Mr. Emerson on these occasions was as follows:—

"Dear Brother:—We congratulate you upon the honor, which the Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the church, hath been pleased to confer upon you; for we doubt not but you had a call to this office, which under the influence of his Spirit, as we trust, you have accepted; that Spirit, which Christ hath purchased and promised to send down, not only to convince and convert the sinner, but also as a guide and teacher to his people, and hath assured us, that he should lead us into all truth. You are sensible there is a work as well as an honor, attending the office, which you must see to it that you fulfil. I would therefore charge you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge both the quick and the dead, another day, before the elect angels and this assembly, that you faithfully discharge the duties of your station, that you fulfil the ministry you have received. See to it, that you be honest and just with respect to the treasure, which may be committed to you; see to it, that you answer the character of the deacons in the word of God, 'Be grave, not doubletongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre, hold the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience.' See to it, that you govern your children and household well, 'be blameless, be an example to believers themselves,' let your conversation be as becometh godliness, watch and pray continually, that those who seek occasion to speak evil of you, may find none; live always as under the eye of the Lord Jesus Christ, who will shortly call you to give an account of your stewardship. If you thus behave and do, 'you will purchase to yourself a good degree' of favor with God and good men, and 'great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus.' And let me put you in mind, that as the Lord Jesus and this his people, expect more from you in this relation than ever, so there is strength enough in Christ for you, and he will not leave you, if you do not first forsake him. O, then, repair to him by a lively faith. Go out of yourself, trust wholly in him, so when you are weak in yourself, you will be strong in him; so shall you fulfil your course at length with joy, and your Lord will say to you, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, as you have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things, enter into the joy of your Lord.' May this at last be your and our portion, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory in the church, world without end. Amen."

latter received an invitation to settle, which was declined. At length Mr. John Bullard, of Medway, a graduate of Harvard college in 1776, was invited by the church and town to become their pastor and religious teacher, and he accepted their invitation. His ordination took place October 18, 1779. His ministry was long, prosperous and happy. If there were not so many who made public profession of religion under his ministry in proportion to the length of time and number of parishioners, as under that of his predecessor, the deficiency must be attributed to the spirit of the times, and the various important matters which agitated the public mind, and absorbed the attention of all, and prevented many from devoting their time and talents to the promotion of morality and religion. The war of the revolution, the formation and adoption of systems of general and state governments, devising the methods of administering those governments after adoption, and measures to be pursued under them during the long protracted and eventful wars in Europe, a second unnecessary and impolitic war with England, were matters unpropitious to the culture and growth of Christian principles and practices. These all happened during Mr. Bullard's ministry, and in some of them his parishioners took a deep interest. Notwithstanding these discouragements and hinderances, one hundred and fifty-six members were added to his church; he baptized five hundred and fifty-six individuals, and solemnized four hundred and twenty-nine marriages. Four deacons were elected, viz. Nathaniel Hutchinson, Nathaniel Lakin, April 23, 1789; Jonas Parker, Edmund Jewett, August 15, 1805.

Clergymen, who were his associates and have survived him, give testimony of his urbanity, affability, love of science, respectability of talents, and manner of discharging his parochial duties. In his theological opinions he probably differed but little from his predecessor; a

trinitarian, but on other points an Arminian rather than a Calvinist.

He was much engaged in the cause of learning and instruction of youth; was one of the first projectors and contributors to the establishment of the academy at Groton, and a trustee thereof from its incorporation till his death. Three of his sons finished their studies, preparatory to entering college, in that institution.

"Having nearly completed the forty-second year of his ministry, he died September 18, 1821, honored and esteemed by his friends and the people of his charge in life, and truly lamented in death.—He left a widow and eight children, four sons and four daughters, to mourn the loss of an affectionate and devoted husband and father."

In about a year after the death of Mr. Bullard, Mr. James Howe, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, who had been graduated at Dartmouth college in 1817, and had studied theology at the institution in Andover, was chosen by the town and church their teacher and pastor.

At this period a large portion of the clergy of New England, assuming to themselves exclusively the title of *orthodox*, had begun in effect to say to their brethren of the other portion, (whether as learned, pious, humble and orthodox Christians as themselves or not, God knoweth,) "Stand by thyself, come not near me; for I am holier than thou." They had assumed the position, that those only, who believed and embraced certain polemic doctrines and articles of faith, constituted the true and only proper church, and that to hold fellowship, and exchange ministerial services with any, who did not assent to all these *essentials*, as they termed them, would be no better than tolerating heresy, and holding communion with heretics. They had therefore come to the determination not to exchange pulpit services with Arminians, Unitarians, and other liberal denominations of Christians,

denying them even the name of Christians. To this "exclusive system," as it has been called, which, with the relaxation from all legal obligation to support any religious instruction or public worship, about that time and since, has rent most of the towns and territorial parishes asunder, and set at variance, Christian friends and neighbors, the Rev. Mr. Bullard while living, and the good people of Pepperell generally, were strongly opposed. On the occasion therefore of settling a minister, caution was taken to pursue such measures, as should prevent the town and church, hitherto remarkable for their unamimity, from division. In selecting a council to assist in the ordination of their pastor elect, they took pastors and delegates from eleven congregations, who were in favor of the exclusive system, and from nine, who were more liberally inclined, intending, if possible to be on terms of communion and fellowship with all regular Congregational churches and societies. As Mr. Howe's education and associations had been with the party favoring exclusiveness, some fears were entertained that he might be inclined to join with them in their measures. In order therefore to prevent all misunderstanding on that point, some of the legal voters, to the number of seventy-nine, signed a remonstrance against the ordination of Mr. Howe, solely from apprehensions respecting exchanges, and laid it before the council on the day appointed for the ordination. Whereupon the pastor elect was freely and fully interrogated on that point by the council, and he gave such assurances of his willingness to exchange pulpits with each member of the council, and all neighboring ministers of regular standing of the Congregational order, that the remonstrants were satisfied, and withdrew all objections. Mr. Howe was accordingly ordained, October 16, 1822.

For several of the first years of his ministry, there was general harmony between pastor and flock, the fulfilment

of the promise being satisfactorily observed. But as exclusiveness became more strictly enforced by its authors and abettors, Mr. Howe was compelled either to violate his promise, or lose fellowship with the friends of that system. He chose the former alternative.[3] Upon this, his parishioners became dissatisfied, and communed with him in a friendly manner, on his neglecting to exchange services with some of their favorite neighboring ministers. But he could not be prevailed with to return to his promised course in this matter. Whereupon a town meeting was held, May, 11, 1831, at which the following vote passed: "*Voted, To excuse the Rev. James Howe from preaching six Sabbaths in the course of the ensuing year, and permit the pulpit to be supplied on those Sabbaths by ministers of other denominations.*" This movement Mr. Howe and a minority of the town, including a large majority of the members of the church, chose to consider an expulsion from the pulpit. They therefore withdrew, and formed a separate religious society. The town became thus divided into two parishes, with less trouble and contention than has happened in many other towns in the country.

The town or first parish and church proper, thus becoming destitute of a minister and pastor, on the 19th day of January, 1833, invited Mr. Charles Babbidge to

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[3] Whether or not Mr. Howe adopted the least objectionable course, in the "strait betwixt two," into which he was driven, will, in men's judgment, probably be decided differently; by some in the affirmative, by others in the negative, according to their different estimation of justice and expediency. But either course would, in the minds of all honest, honorable, upright men and Christians, have been preferable to the mean and contemptible position, in which his friends, (if friends they can be called,) have since his death endeavored to place him. In order to evade the reproach of being a promise-breaker, they have represented him as making a promise, which he knew would be understood according to its express terms, in one manner, and by a secret, non-committal, mental evasion, reserving to himself the right to interpret it in another manner. See Rev. D. Andrews's Centennial Discourse, note H; and Rev. C. Babbidge's Centennial Address, note C.

accept of that office. He gave an affirmative answer to their call, and on the 13th of February, 1833, a regular ecclesiastical council having assembled for the purpose, ordained him over the first parish in Pepperell and the church thereof.

The Rev. Charles Babbidge was born at Salem, October 27, 1806; was graduated at Harvard University, 1828; and studied theology at the institution in Cambridge. He was married to Eliza Ann Bancroft, daughter of Mr. Luther Bancroft, July 1, 1839. He continues in the ministry at Pepperell, in much peace and harmony, to the highest satisfaction of the people of his charge, and to their eminent opportunity for instruction and advancement in Christian virtues.

Dr. John Walton and Mr. Benjamin Hall, were chosen deacons of the church, September 4, 1832; and Mr. Nathaniel Sartell, Jr., March 22, 1837, was chosen to the same office, to supply the place of Dea. Hall, deceased.

February 9, 1847, being the completion of just one hundred years since the organization of this church, was celebrated by its members and the congregation, as its first centennial anniversary. The church in Groton, from which most of the original members of this church were dismissed, in order to found this, were invited to join in the festival. The Rev. pastor made an ingenious and pertinent address on the occasion, and a sumptuous collation closed the ceremonies.[4]

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[4] While partaking of the collation, the following "letter missive" was read:

"Address to the first church in Pepperell, in 1947, prepared by Mr. John Bullard, son of Rev. John Bullard.

"February 9, 1847.

"The church of the first parish in Pepperell, to the brothers and sisters who shall fill their places and inherit their responsibility, on the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1947, send greeting:—

"Dearly beloved and cared for, we charge and exhort you, by the mercies of God, the love of our common Saviour, and the hopes and consola-

On the first day of February, 1831, at the call of the Rev. Mr. Howe and those who with him separated themselves from the town or first parish, an ecclesiastical council assembled, approved the proceedings of the seceders, and recognized Mr. Howe as their minister.

About three years before his death, Mr. Howe's health began to decline, so that he could but partially perform the duties of his office. He continued, however, to preach occasionally, as health permitted, till within a little more than a year of his death, which event happened, July 19, 1840, in the 44th year of his age.

Mr. Howe married Harriet Nason, of Harvard, October 13, 1823, by whom he had six children, four of whom still survive. His character, as portrayed in a discourse delivered at his funeral, represents him as "courteous, kind, and gentlemanly in his conversation and deportment," sound in understanding, conservative in principle, sagacious in judgment, traits that well become a minister of the religion he professed.

During Mr. Howe's long and lingering sickness, he was assisted by two or three candidates for the ministry; and on the 29th of January, 1840, the Rev. David Andrews was, by invitation of the church and society, ordained his colleague pastor. Upon Mr. Howe's decease, Mr. Andrews became principal and sole pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Society, which office he still retains. He was born at Dedham, September 15, 1808; graduated at Amherst college in 1836; studied theology

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tions of his gospel, that you hold fast the liberty of private judgment, which has descended to us from venerated sires, (and, we trust, to you also;) that you exhibit in your lives and conversation the spirit and graces of the Christian character, love to one another, and to all who profess faith in Christ as the Saviour of the world. And we hope and trust, that when He, who is our exemplar, shall make up his jewels, we all may be among his chosen ones, and join in the song of praise to his God and our God, to his Father and our Father."

at Andover; and married Miss T. Murdock, of West Boylston, Sept. 15, 1840.

Mr. David Blood and Dr. Nehemiah Cutter were elected deacons of this church, October 29, 1832; and Mr. Henry Jewett, January 4, 1844.

The 29th day of January, 1847, being the seventh anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, and without making the necessary correction for change of style, the one hundredth of the organization of the first church in Pepperell, was noticed by the Evangelical Congregational society as a festival. The pastor pronounced a discourse on the occasion, containing an interesting account of the first settlement of the place, the organization and progress of the church, the building of the meeting-houses, the ordination of ministers, and their character and success in discharging their duties, down to the present time.

CHAPTER XVI.

Wars and Warriors—Mr. Emerson's Address to Capt. Lawrence's soldiers—Capt. Lawrence's death—Instruction to Representative—Letter to Committee of Correspondence at Boston—Further Instructions and Resolutions—Alarm of April 19, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill—Col. William Prescott—Hon. William Prescott.

The ravages of the Indians had nearly ceased in this vicinity before the settlement of Pepperell. Fears and alarms, however, had not entirely subsided; so that Mr. Emerson says, after his settlement in the ministry, his parishioners carried their weapons to the house of worship.

Pepperell justly claims to have produced many brave officers and soldiers. A military spirit was imbibed and cherished by the encouragements and exhortations of their minister, Mr. Emerson, who having served as chaplain at Cape Breton, took a lively interest ever after in military affairs, especially at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

In the spring of 1758, a company was enlisted for the French war, from Pepperell and its vicinity, of which Thomas Lawrence was captain. As the company were about to take up their march to join the army, Mr. Emerson preached a sermon on the occasion, in which he thus addressed the soldiers:

"My Friends and Brethren,—'Tis matter of rejoicing to me, that so many of you have engaged in this affair

with so much cheerfulness, and proffered your services for your country; and some of you, I hope, have entered upon it with becoming seriousness. If the present expedition should go forward, according to our present expectation, (which God grant it may!) and not be stigmatized, as some former ones have been, by the name of *a mock expedition*, whereby we are become the shame of our friends and contempt of our enemies; I say, if the army should proceed, you will doubtless be called into action, and must expect to jeopardize your lives in the high places of the field. Fix this, then, in your minds, that danger you must encounter; imagine not that you are going out against a weak and effeminate enemy, who will be affrighted as soon as they hear of your approach, or be intimidated by the very sound of your drums, and run away as soon as you charge them, and you have nothing to do, but fall upon the prey, and load yourselves with the spoils. Far from this. You are going against an enemy who are far from being dastardly; an enemy flushed with various and repeated successes. And as you are designed, by the present concerted scheme of operation, to enter the very heart of the enemy's country, you may well expect that they will not tamely resign their possessions into your hands. I say not these things to discourage you, but rather to animate you to set out with greater resolution and courage. If you alight upon dangers, this will not make them heavier when they come, and it may serve something to lessen them. You are to fight; you are enlisted for this end; you are paid for this purpose. Boldly, then, advance into the very heart of your enemy's country. Fear them not; let it never be said of a New England soldier,—let it never be said of a Pepperell soldier, that he was afraid to face his enemies, or that ever he turned his back on them, and cowardly deserted the cause of his country."

Capt. Lawrence, the commander of this company, is represented as a man of gigantic stature, Herculean strength, bold and courageous, experienced in Indian warfare, and holding in thorough contempt the valor of the savages. He often said, he would never run for an Indian or Indians, and that he would never be taken alive by them. This assertion was verified in the manner of his death. Having the command of a ranging party of about twenty men, in 1758, at a place called "Half-way brook," they were suddenly surrounded by Indians. Many of the party fell by the first fire; a few ran and escaped. Capt. Lawrence sprang to a tree, and shouted, "To cover, to cover, boys!" Being closely pressed on all sides, those who remained were soon all slain, except the gallant captain, and he was mortally wounded. He finally fell by the strokes of a number of the enemy. His body, when found, was in a horribly mangled state.

Sympathizing with their minister in the ardor and zeal he felt in the contention between the colonies and the British ministry, previous to the commencement of hostilities, the inhabitants of Pepperell were among the first to notice the unconstitutional and arbitrary acts of Parliament, which led to the separation of the colonies from the mother country; among the first to express emphatically their opinion in relation to those acts; and among the first forcibly to defend what they deemed their rights and privileges. Perhaps some of the following extracts from the district and town records were penned by Mr. Emerson.

On the 25th of October, 1765, the district voted to give the following instructions to their representative in the General Court, for his conduct in this important crisis.

"To Abel Lawrence, Esq.

"Taking into consideration the measures that have been adopted by the British ministry, and acts of Parlia-

ment made, which press hard upon our invaluable rights and privileges, by the royal charter granted to the first settlers of this province, the power of making laws and levying taxes invested in the General Assembly. It is certain we were not represented in Parliament, neither were the remonstrances sent by this province admitted there, when the late act, called the stamp act, by which an insupportable and unconstitutional tax is laid on the colonies, was made. We, therefore, think it our indispensable duty to desire you by no means to join in any measures for countenancing or assisting in the execution of the said stamp act. Furthermore, as the trade of this province is greatly obstructed, and the people labor under an almost insupportable debt, we expect you will use your utmost endeavors, in the General Assembly, that the monies of the province drawn from the individuals, may not be applied to any other uses, under any pretence whatever, than what is evidently intended in the act for supplying the province treasury."

January 24, 1766, Mr. Emerson preached a thanksgiving sermon on the repeal of the stamp act.

In 1768, the district chose William Prescott a committee to join the committees from the several towns in this province.

In 1772, the following article was inserted in a warrant for a district meeting.

"To see if the district are so generally inspired with true patriotic spirit, as to propose any method in order to retrieve and recover the constitutional liberties that have been extorted from us, contrary to the royal charter, and in order to prevent any further unjust taxes, tonnage, poundage and the like, and act thereupon as shall be thought proper, and most conducive to the happiness of all the true sons of liberty, and to American subjects in general."

At a district meeting held January 15, 1773, "chose a

committee of nine men to consider what is proper for this district to do, at this alarming time, respecting the encroachments that have been made upon our civil privileges;" which committee reported the following communication to the committee of correspondence, and also a letter of instructions to their representative, both of which follow.

"To the Committee of Correspondence, Boston.

"Gentlemen,—You will be so good as to inform the town of Boston, that we have received their kind letter, together with the pamphlet setting forth our liberties as men, as Christians, as subjects, with the infringements which have been made upon them. Desire them to accept our hearty acknowledgements for their vigilance over our common interests, and remitting to us so particular accounts of the innovations made upon our charter privileges. Assure them we are greatly alarmed at the large strides, which have been made by the enemies of our excellent constitution, towards enslaving a people. We of this place are unanimous; no less than one hundred have signed a request to the selectmen to call a meeting, though we count but about one hundred and sixty families; and when met, the fullest meeting that was ever known on any occasion, and not a dissenting vote or voice. We feel for ourselves, we feel for our posterity, we feel for our brethren through the continent. We tremble at the thought of slavery, either civil or ecclesiastical, and are fully sensible of the near connection there is between civil and religious liberty; if we lose the former, the latter will not remain; our resentment, (not to say our indignation,) rises against them, let them be in what relation soever, who would dare invade our natural or constitutional rights. Tell our brethren at Boston, that we entirely agree with them in their sentiments transmitted to us, both with respect to what are our rights, and those

infringements which have been made upon them; and stand ready to co-operate with them in all measures warranted by the constitution, and the law of nature, for the recovery of those privileges which have been unreasonably and unconstitutionally wrested from us, and for the establishment and security of those we do enjoy. Offering up our unfeigned desires to the all-wise God, that he would, in this day of darkness, be a lamp to our feet, a light to our path, and graciously direct to those measures which may be effectual for this purpose."

"To James Prescott, representative of the town of Groton, and the districts of Pepperell and Shirley.

"Sir,—We, his majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the district of Pepperell, legally assembled, July 18, 1773, being ever ready to give due assistance and encouragement to government, in a constitutional way, at the same time greatly concerned that the rights and privileges of British subjects, (our birth-right and the richest inheritance left us by our fathers,) may be securely enjoyed by us and transmitted entire to our posterity, cannot but be greatly affected at the frequent innovations which have been made upon our happy constitution; the particulars of the encroachments made on our liberties we shall not at this time enumerate, but referring you to a pamphlet sent from Boston to every town in the province, which we think very justly states our rights, and the encroachments made upon them; we, therefore, who are no small part of your constituents, do desire and expect, that you exert yourself in the Great and General Assembly to the utmost of your ability, for the regaining of such privileges as have been unjustly wrested from us, and establishing those we do enjoy. We trust that you will be ever watchful, that you be not induced by any means to consent to any vote or votes, in the Great and General Assembly, that may

have a tendency to weaken our constitutional rights and privileges, or ever in a like case to be made a precedent of, to the disadvantage of us and our posterity. Presenting the above instructions to your wise consideration, we wish, that you and all true friends to the English constitution, may be under the divine direction, that you may be led into the paths of truth, and never be driven aside from seeking the welfare of your country."

The district unanimously voted to accept these communications, and chose a committee to transmit them to their respective destinations.

February, 1773, the district voted to add two casks of powder, and lead answerable, to their stock of ammunition.

June 27, 1774, the district passed the following preamble and resolutions, and voted to send a copy thereof to Boston.

"Under a deep sense of the distressing and very extraordinary circumstances we of this land are unhappily brought into, by (as we think) a bad ministry in our parent country, by the innovations already made in our civil liberties, and what seems to be further threatened, we are with concern of opinion, that it behooves us and all this province, and all North America, to set up a general correspondence and to cultivate harmony, that there may be a united voice with resolution throughout this land, that we may make a proper stand, and lift up our united prayers to Almighty God to pity us, and vouchsafe to us his gracious protection, and direct us into such measures as he will please to prosper and succeed for our deliverance from the great difficulties and embarrassments we are under, and secure and save us from impending ruin, with which we are further threatened by some in power, who carry on their wicked designs as if by magic

art assisted. We seriously recommend to all amongst us and the whole of North America to lay aside all contentions, broils, and even small quarrels, and to omit the practice of every thing that tends to disunite us as brethren, as neighbors, as countrymen, that are interested in one and the same cause, and must stand or fall together. Therefore, resolved,

"1. As the opinion of this district, that we have a just and lawful right to meet together, when and so often as we shall have occasion, to cultivate harmony and to transact our town affairs; and that we will hold, use and improve that privilege, and will never give it up, or quit the usual practice of meeting, on any mandate whatever.

"2. That neither Lord North, nor any other British minister or person whatever, hath any right to trample America under his feet, nor to invade its privileges, either civil or religious.

"3. We are resolved to do all in our power, by abstinence and every other lawful and proper way, to secure and preserve our charter rights and privileges, and that we will not tamely submit to the yoke of bondage.

"4. That we will not have any hand in the consumption of teas, West India or British goods, wares or merchandize, imported after the last day of August next, nor deal with any persons that shall import or deal in such goods, wares, or merchandize, contrary to the general sense and agreement of the inhabitants of this much abused province.

"5. We return our hearty thanks to our patriotic friends at Boston, for their firmness, care and vigilance the time past, for the good and safety of this country. And we desire you not to give over now, although your circumstances are very discouraging. We sympathize with you in this day of darkness, and bad situation of affairs, and will, when need be, attest our ability, administer our substance, and whatever may be beneficial to

the cause, and are determined to exert ourselves in the cause, that so much concerns us. And we hope and pray, that the Lord of Hosts will direct us and you and all the colonies into a right way, that His blessing may be upon our united endeavors, and may success, with peace and harmony, crown the whole to the glory of God and the tranquillity of the American colonies."

One more extract from the records of the district deserves to be remembered, as it anticipated the great and important step taken a year afterwards by the Continental Congress. It is a part of the instructions of the inhabitants to their representative in 1775.

" We therefore instruct you, sir, that you, in our name and behalf, signify to the Great and General Court, of which you are a member, that our opinion is, that independence is the only alternative for the safety of this oppressed land, and that if the honorable Congress should think it best for the safety of the United Colonies to declare them independent of Great Britain, we acquiesce heart and hand, and are determined at the risk of life and treasure to support the measure."

Soon the time arrives, which puts to the test the valor and the courage of Pepperell soldiery. It is soon to be known, whether their patriotism consisted of words only, and whether or not, when the crisis arrives, their actions would correspond with, and make good, their promises and resolutions. The sequel shows, that their intrepidity in action was in no wise inferior to their skill and pertinency in expressing their opinions.

William Prescott, a son of the Hon. Benjamin Prescott, though born in the centre of Groton, removed to that part of it called the " Gore," which formed a part of the district of Pepperell, before he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. " He was a lieutenant in the provincial troops, which were sent to remove the neutral French

from Nova Scotia," in 1755, and possibly a soldier in the expedition to Louisburg, two years before.[1] After his return from the first named expedition, he was promoted to the office of Captain. "In 1774 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment of minute men," enrolled in Pepperell, Groton, Hollis, and other towns in their vicinity. On the morning of the memorable 19th of April, 1775, a messenger rode from Concord to Pepperell, alarming the inhabitants on his way with the intelligence that the "regulars" had come out from Boston, had killed eight men at Lexington, and were fighting at Concord. He arrived at Pepperell about nine or ten o'clock, A. M. "Col. Prescott immediately gave order to the company in Pepperell, and the company in Hollis, to march to Groton, and there join the Groton companies, and proceeded himself to Groton." So expeditiously were the Pepperell company armed, equipped, and on their march, that although five miles farther from the point whence the messenger started, and consequently proportionably later in receiving the alarm, than the Groton companies, they arrived at Groton parade ground before the companies were in readiness to accompany them.[2] After a halt for

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[1] The following anecdote relating to Lieut. Prescott, when on the expedition to remove the French, is from good authority, and is unquestionably correct. "He was attacked by a fever. The surgeon of the army was very negligent in his attendance on him. One day on entering his chamber he found him so ill, that he brutally exclaimed, 'It's no use of my staying here, I can do nothing;' and turning his back on the patient walked out of the room. Lieut. Prescott was perfectly aware of what was said, and was filled with such rage by this unfeeling conduct, that he seized his sword, which hung near him, and springing out of bed, made after the doctor, who, as it may be believed, completed his exit with greater precipitation than he commenced it. This sally of passion had a most favorable effect, as it appeared, on the fever, which was then at its crisis, and the patient mended rapidly from that day."

[2] It is said that Dr. Oliver Prescott, a brother of the Colonel, and chairman of the selectmen of Groton, who were then together delivering out arms and ammunition to the soldiers, on hearing the martial music and seeing the

a few minutes they again marched on in advance of the Groton companies.[3] Col. Prescott hastened on, with as many of his regiment as he could collect, "to Concord, and thence to Cambridge, but did not overtake the British detachment on their retreat. He and most of his officers and men enlisted for eight months, the period of the first enlistment, and which it was then hoped, would be as long as troops would be wanted."

The patriotism of the women in those times, "which tried men's souls," must not be passed over in silence. After the departure of Col. Prescott's regiment of "minute men," Mrs. David Wright of Pepperell, Mrs. Job Shattuck of Groton, and the neighboring women, collected at what is now Jewett's bridge, over the Nashua, between Pepperell and Groton, clothed in their absent husbands' apparel, and armed with muskets, pitchforks, and such other weapons as they could find, and having elected Mrs. Wright their commander, resolutely determined, that no foe to freedom, foreign or domestic, should pass that bridge. For rumors were rife, that the regulars were approaching, and frightful stories of slaughter flew rapidly from place to place and from house to house.

Soon there appeared one [4] on horseback, supposed to be

Pepperell company marching to the common in full ranks, exclaimed to his brethren, "This is a disgrace to us," alluding to the greater promptitude of the Pepperell soldiers than of their own.

[3] One of the Pepperell company, (Abel Parker, since Judge of Probate in the county of Cheshire, N. H.) ploughing in a distant field, did not receive the alarm in season to start with the rest; but on hearing it, left his oxen in the field unyoked, ran home, seized his gun in one hand, his Sunday coat in the other, sat out upon a run, and slacked not till having passed the Groton companies, he overtook his fellows at Groton ridges.

[4] Capt. Leonard Whiting, of Hollis, N H., a noted tory. He was in reality the bearer of despatches from Canada to the British in Boston. An article was some time after inserted in a warrant for town meeting, "To see what the town will vote or order to be paid to Mr. Solomon Rogers, for entertaining Leonard Whiting and his guard." Not acted upon.

treasonably engaged in conveying intelligence to the enemy. By the implicit command of Sergeant Wright, he is immediately arrested, unhorsed, searched, and the treasonable correspondence found concealed in his boots. He was detained prisoner and sent to Oliver Prescott, Esq., of Groton, and his despatches were sent to the Committee of Safety.

As Pepperell has the honor of being the residence of Col. William Prescott, and he being chief in command on the American side in the first battle of any considerable consequence, that was fought in the revolutionary war, a history of that town would be unpardonably incomplete, without some account of that engagement and of that valiant officer. For the following narration, as well as for many other matters relating to Pepperell and to the Prescott family, the author is indebted to the courtesy of a distinguished descendant of the commander on Bunker Hill, for the use of a manuscript, penned at sundry times, and kept by sundry persons of that family, of the truth and correctness of which no doubt can exist.

"On the 16th of June, 1775, Gen. Ward, the commander-in-chief, issued an order for placing three Massachusetts regiments, (Col. Prescott's, Col. Frye's, and Col. Bridge's,) and a detachment of one hundred and twenty men from a Connecticut regiment, (under the command of Capt. Knowlton, a brave officer,) about one thousand in all, under the command of Col. Prescott, directing him to proceed to Bunker Hill, and there erect a fortification; stating that the party should be relieved the next morning. They therefore took only a small supply of provisions with them. Col. Gridley, an experienced engineer, was appointed to lay out the works. The detachment was drawn up on the common in Cambridge on the evening of that day, attended prayers by the Rev. Dr. Langdon, then President of Harvard college, and when daylight

was gone, Col. Prescott led them silently down Charlestown road over the neck, and then halted, called around him the field officers, with Col. Gridley, and then first communicated to them his orders, and conferred with them respecting the place intended for the fortification.

"The whole height at that time was popularly called 'Bunker Hill,' although the southern part was known as 'Breed's Hill' by the neighbors. After some discussion, the southern part, now better known as Breed's Hill, was determined on. This caused some delay. The detachment proceeded to Breed's Hill, and Col. Gridley laid out the works, a redoubt and entrenchment, which the troops immediately commenced building. This was about eleven o'clock. Col. Prescott was anxious lest they should be discovered and attacked in the night, or too early in the morning; and, to satisfy himself, went in person, accompanied by an officer, twice to the margin of the river, and much to his satisfaction found that they were not discovered. The sentinels on board the ships were drowsily calling out, '*All 's well.*' Daylight made the discovery. A heavy cannonade from the ships and Copp's Hill then commenced, which annoyed them, but did not materially retard their work.[5] About nine o'clock it became apparent that the British were preparing to cross the river and attack them. The officers then urged Col. Prescott to send a messenger to head quarters, and request the commander to relieve them according to his engagement, as they had brought on no provisions for a longer time, and had worked all night. This he refused, saying, the works should be defended by those who built them; their honor

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[5] "One man was killed outside of the redoubt. Seeing the soldiers gathering around the body, Col. Prescott ordered them to cover it with earth immediately. They inquired if they might not have prayers over it. He told them, that might be done after the battle, but it must be covered with earth immediately. Finding the men still continued round the body, regardless of the danger, he ordered the body to be thrown into the trench, and earth thrown over it"

required it, and they could do it successfully; but he would send for reinforcements and refreshments. He accordingly despatched two messengers in the course of the morning; the last, Major, afterwards Governor Brooks. This last message produced an order to Col. Stark and Col. Reed, of the New Hampshire troops, to march their regiments to his assistance. They arrived just at the commencement of the action, and posted their regiments at the rail fence,[6] where they fought with great bravery. The Connecticut company, under Capt. Knowlton, were posted at the end of the rail fence nearest the breastwork, and the three Massachusetts[7] regiments defended the redoubt. The action began between two and three o'clock. The redoubt was the great object of attack, and the principal force was directed against it, while three regiments advanced towards the rail fence, with intent to come on the rear of the redoubt and cut off the retreat of the Americans. The British were twice repulsed with great loss from the redoubt and from the fence.

"The British officers were obliged to make great exertions to bring up their men a third time. They however succeeded, and made a third attack, with great spirit, on the redoubt and at the fence. The redoubt was entered on the southern or southeastern side, and at the same time the enemy advanced between the breast-work and the rail fence, to the rear of the redoubt. A few men were shot down as they mounted the breast-work; among others,

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[6] One rail fence was pulled up and placed parallel to another left standing, and the intermediate space filled with grass, mown on the spot the day previous.

[7] "Gen Warren came up to the works a short time before the action was commenced, with a musket in his hand. Col. Prescott proposed to him that he should take the command, as he understood he had been appointed a major-general the day before. Gen. Warren replied, 'I have no command here; I have not received my commission. I come as a volunteer, and shall be happy to learn service from a soldier of your experience'"

Major Pitcairn ; but the ammunition of the Americans was exhausted ; a cartridge of one of the field pieces furnished powder to load the last muskets that were discharged. They had few bayonets, and were obliged to use the butts of their guns.

"The enemy had entered the redoubt on one side, and were advancing to the rear of it, when Col. Prescott ordered the retreat. He was among the last that left the redoubt, and before leaving it, was surrounded by the enemy, and had several bayonets pushed at his body, which he parried with his sword, in the use of which he had some skill; they, however, pierced his banyan [8] and waistcoat, but he was not wounded.[9]

"Col. Prescott was always confident he could have maintained his position, with the handful of men under his command, if he had been supplied with ammunition. The British staggered before they entered the redoubt, and he thought would not have rallied, if they had been again repulsed.

"On his return to Cambridge, he immediately repaired to head-quarters, where he found the commander-in-chief, Gen. Ward, in great distress, apprehensive that the enemy, encouraged by their success, might advance on Cambridge and attempt to penetrate into the country. Col. Prescott assured him, that the enemy's confidence would not be increased by the result of the action, and offered to retake the heights that night, or perish in the attempt, if the commander-in-chief would give him three regiments, with bayonets and sufficient ammunition. The commander-in-chief thought, perhaps justly, that the charac-

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8 "Dr. Oliver Prescott, the younger, who relates the fact, says, that soon after the battle, he was at Pepperell, and his uncle, Col Prescott, shewed him the banyan and waistcoat, and the rents or holes made in them by the British bayonets."

9 Eight of the Pepperell soldiers were killed in this battle, and eight wounded. The names of the whole company are preserved in the town records.

ter and situation of his army would not justify so bold a measure. We afterwards saw, that this battle made a lasting impression on Gen. Howe's mind, and rendered him an over-cautious commander during the remainder of his command."

"Col. Prescott continued in the service until the end of 1776. He was stationed at Governor's Island, New York, until the Americans were obliged to retire from the city. The good order, in which he brought off his regiment, was noticed and publicly commended by Gen. Washington. At the end of this campaign, he returned to his farm and family in Pepperell, where he resided till his death. In the autumn of 1777, he went as a volunteer, accompanied by some of his former officers, to assist in the capture of the army under Gen. Burgoyne, which was his last military service." Perhaps his exertions and activity in the suppression of Shays's insurrection, and going to Concord with his side arms, to protect the courts, should be excepted in the last remark.

After his retirement from the army, he served his townsmen in the municipal offices of clerk and selectman, and represented the town in the General Court three years. He was an acting magistrate for the remainder of his life. He died October 13, 1795, æt. 69.

In his person he was tall, his frame large and muscular, but not corpulent, his features strong and intelligent. He possessed a strong mind, but had not the advantage of much education, a common town school being the only seminary he ever attended; so he was self-taught. Yet he was fond of reading, especially history, in which he spent much of his time, evenings and nights. His manners were plain but courteous; his disposition benevolent and kind; he was liberal even beyond his means; and was always ready to assist others in their affairs to the neglect of his own.

He married Abigail Hale of Sutton, by whom he had one son, the late Hon. William Prescott of Boston. She was a kind, prudent, amiable and excellent wife, such a companion for life as such a man as Col. Prescott ought to choose. Her extraordinary care and prudence, not tinctured in the least with selfishness or parsimony, were a salutary counterpart to his liberality and negligence of his own affairs. She survived him twenty-six years, continuing her residence on the Prescott estate in Pepperell, respected and beloved by all her neighbors and friends, till her death, October 21, 1821, at the advanced age of 88 years.

Pepperell was the birth-place, though not the constant residence, of William Prescott, the only offspring of Col. William and Abigail Prescott. A short memoir of so wise, so great, and so good a man, must not be omitted in a history of the place of his nativity, and the place of his retirement in summer for many years and until his death. He was born August 19, 1762. He lived in his father's family on the farm till he was fourteen years of age, working like other farmers' boys of his age, and attending the common district school the short time it was kept each season, and for several years visited his uncle in Groton, and attended school there a month or six weeks at a time. In the autumn of 1776, he was put to Dummer's school at Byfield to prepare for college, under the instruction of that famous master, Samuel Moody. In July, 1779, being well fitted, according to the requirements of that day, he entered Harvard college. Having there studied the usual time, he received his first degree, and immediately, (even a little before the end of his last term in college,) commenced school keeping in Brooklyn, Connecticut. Here, however, he tarried but a few months, the school which was intended by its patrons for an Academy being discontinued for want of funds. Soon after his return home, he was recommended to a private

school in Beverly, where he could enjoy the advantage of reading law with an eminent counsellor, Hon. Nathan Dane. This he found a very eligible situation, both for the acquisition of knowledge and forming valuable acquaintances, both of which he improved to advantage, for present enjoyment and future usefulness.

In 1787, he was admitted to the bar, and in the absence of Mr. Dane, he being at Congress, opened an office in Beverly. But on Mr. Dane's return to resume his professional business, Mr. Prescott removed to Salem, where he practiced extensively and successfully nineteen years. He then removed to Boston, where he devoted himself principally to professional business till 1828, when his health obliged him to relinquish it. Besides his practice as an advocate and counsellor, he filled many stations in the service of his country with fidelity, and to the universal acceptation of his constituents and the public. He was representative in the General Court for Salem in 1798, and the three next succeeding years, and served the city of Boston several years in the same capacity. He was senator for the county of Essex in 1805, but declined a re-election. He was one of the executive council in 1809, under Gov. Gore, and in the same office several years during Gov. Strong's administration. He twice had the offer of a seat on the bench of the supreme judicial court, but in both instances declined it. He was afterwards induced to accept the office of judge of the court of common pleas for the city of Boston, but having filled it about a year, and finding its duties irksome, he resigned it. In 1820, he was chosen by the citizens of Boston a delegate to the convention for altering and amending the State constitution.

To close this account of public services, in which chronological order has not been exactly pursued, one more must be named, which, however some may be disposed to undervalue it, was no less a mark of his patriotism to

accept, than of the high estimation in which he was held by the most intelligent part of his fellow citizens. He was appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1814, a delegate to meet in convention with other delegates of the New England States at Hartford, "the great object of which was, to convince Congress, and the administration, of the sufferings of the people of New England, the dangers to which they were exposed, their inability to defend their extensive sea coast at their own expense, the troops stationed along it having been withdrawn to the frontier, and to induce the government to provide for its defence during the war, and to make peace, as soon as it could be done consistently with the honor and interest of the country."

"Being deeply engaged (I quote his own words) in professional business, and thinking I had devoted a full share of my time to the service of the public for several years preceding, it was with reluctance I accepted the appointment. My friends urged me, alleging that there was reason to fear that some rash measure might be proposed in the convention, that I should oppose; and entertaining some apprehension on this head myself, and thinking I might be of some service in such an event, I yielded. I am happy to be able to state, that these apprehensions proved entirely groundless; that no such measure was ever proposed in the convention; nor was there a member of that body, who, in my opinion, would have consented to any act, which would have tended directly or indirectly to impair the union of the States. Their proceedings were thought *tame*, when their report first appeared; afterwards, as it is well known, they afforded unscrupulous demagogues a fruitful topic for declamation and calumny."

In the year 1814, Harvard University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the same year he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In December, 1793, he married Catharine G. Hickling, daughter of Thomas Hickling, Esq., of the island of St. Michael's; and an exceedingly happy connection it proved to be, though the untimely death of so many of their children served as an alloy to their otherwise happy allotment. They had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. William Hickling, the well-known historian, and Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Franklin Dexter, are still living. Edward Goldsborough, who was graduated at Harvard University, in 1825, and was an ordained minister of the Episcopalian order, died in 1844.

The writer of an obituary notice of Judge Prescott, truly says of him: "The last sixteen years of his life were spent in the quietness of his home, where the original qualities of his nature, disencumbered from the care that had so long oppressed him, seemed to come forth with the freshness of youth. Not that he could be permitted to withdraw himself from all concern in private or public interests, in which he had been for forty years a part, and not unfrequently an important part. On the contrary, the troops of friends that gathered round his old age, still came to him, as they had always come before, with their own burdens, and perhaps yet oftener with the exigencies of the state. For no man in this community, during the last quarter of a century, felt himself too high, either from his position or from his talents, to ask counsel of Mr. Prescott's wisdom; and we and our children shall feel the benefit of his noiseless influence, in our institutions and affairs, as long as the present structure and tone of society shall last. Thus he walked onward in the paths of a venerable and beloved old age, with peace and cheerfulness, full of the deepest reverence for God, and overflowing with sympathy and good will to his fellow-men."

"In the autumn of 1843, he had a slight attack of paralysis. On Sunday morning, December 8, 1844, he rose and went to his library, as usual, but had hardly

reached it, when he perceived that the messenger of death was at his side. In a few moments, surrounded by the family he so much loved, in the full possession of his faculties, and with a peaceful trust in his Maker and in the blessedness of a future life, he expired without a struggle."

At a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, December 10, 1844, a distinguished member remarked, "The oldest member of our association has departed this life. He had lived to an extraordinary age, and though retired for many years from active life, he was known and respected by all of us, to some of us very long and intimately. No man ever lived among us of more amiable demeanor or purer character. He was a man whose integrity was incorruptible, and whose manners were most gentle and kind; but whose firmness of principle, and at the same time, independence of character, were never to be questioned."

At the same meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the late William Prescott, whose sudden decease at a good old age, calls forth this tribute of respect, presented to his associates, throughout a long life, whether at the bar, or on the bench, or in the dignified retirement of his late years, such an eminent example of modest talent, substantial learning, and unpretending wisdom, with affable manners, strong social affections, absolute fidelity in every station of life, and probity beyond the slightest suspicion of reproach, as rarely adorns even the highest walks of professional excellence. Concerning whom can it be more appropriately asked than of him—

"'Cui pudor, et justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?'"

CHAPTER XVII.

Remarkable Providences.

Under this title, in the church records made by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, are the following incidents, thought worthy of publication:

"July 28, 1748. About one o'clock, afternoon, we had a terrible hurricane, accompanied with shocking thunder. The course of the whirlwind was from south-west to north-east, though often varying sometimes to the east, and sometimes to the west. It tore up a vast number of large trees by the roots, entirely demolished two or three buildings, shattered several dwelling-houses, carrying off the boards from the roof, sides, &c. It tore away a considerable part of the roof of the meeting-house. When it came with its violence, it threw down the fences, stone walls, and laid the corn even with the ground. One house, which it took in its way, was garrisoned, and one part of the garrison was stove with violence against the house, the other sides thrown to the ground, part of the roof of the house carried away, and some things in the chamber were afterwards found above a mile from the place. A woman and three small children being in the house, were wonderfully preserved; and what was very remarkable, the woman, when she heard the wind, took her children to go into another building,

where she thought she should be more safe, but was hindered by the door being stopped by part of the garrison drove up against it; and the building she was going to was entirely demolished, not so much as the sills remaining in their places. The air, for a quarter of an hour, which was near the time it was passing through the parish, was full of leaves, hay, pieces of timber and boughs of trees. It went quite through the parish, and stopped or lost its impetuosity at the line between New Hampshire and this province, which is a few rods from the bounds of the parish.

Notwithstanding all this desolation, through the goodness of God there was not one life lost, either of man or beast, though several persons were in imminent danger, and many creatures so enclosed with fallen trees, that they could not extricate themselves. The damage sustained was very considerable. One man, in the destruction of his buildings, corn, hay, fences, and apple-trees, hath lost above £500.

"September, 24, 1750. A child of William Spaulding drowned in a well, æt. one year three months.

"July 15, 1752. Towards night, was heard distinctly, by some of the most credible people among us, in the air, the beat of a drum, a discharge of three guns, like cannon.[1]

"July 19, 1753. Abiel Richardson, a man above thirty years old, assisting at the raising of Dunstable meeting-house, fell and died in a moment.

"Nov. 10, 1755. About fifteen minutes past four o'clock in the morning, there was felt, through all New England, a most surprising earthquake, the most terrible that was ever known in this country. It lasted about three or four minutes. It shook down abundance of

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[1] Probably the bursting of a meteor, like that at Weathersfield, Connecticut, some years since, accompanied with the fall of meteoric stones.

chimneys, in one part of the country and another, racked buildings, threw down stone walls. The shock was most terrible near the sea coast. From Boston we have the following account: 'Many chimneys, not much less than a hundred, are levelled with the roofs of the houses; many more, not fewer than 1,200 or 1,500, are shattered and thrown down in part, so that in some places the streets are almost covered with the bricks which are fallen. Some chimneys, though not thrown down, are dislocated or broken several feet from the top, and partly turned round, as upon a swivel; some are shoved on one side, horizontally, jutting over, and just nodding to the fall. The gable ends of several brick buildings, perhaps of twelve or fifteen, are thrown down from the roofs, and the houses to the eaves. The roofs of some houses are quite broken in by the fall of some chimneys. Some pumps (wells) are sadly dried up. Many clocks are stopped by being so violently agitated.

"About an hour after, another shock was felt, not very hard, and several smaller ones in the week, especially on Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, which was harder than any, except the first. But through the goodness of God, not one life lost anywhere, as we hear. The first shock was heard in the southern provinces.[2]

"In the latter part of summer and fall of 1756, we, of Pepperell, were visited with grievous sickness. From August 5, to the last of October, there were above 180 persons sick, of which number 18 died, chiefly of a burning ague. September 16, we kept a day of fasting and

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[2] The reader may be apprised, that the tremendous earthquake which sunk a great portion of the city of Lisbon, and shook all Europe, was on the first of November, seventeen days only previous to this New England earthquake. It can easily be conceived, that the same cause which produced the former, might be the preliminary one of the latter, or rather that the disturbance made in the interior parts of the earth by the former, might cause a further disturbance at a distant part of the earth, which, however, might not take place for several days after.

prayer, and December 13, as a day of thanksgiving, when the sickness seemed to be entirely removed.

"We were visited again with grievous sickness in 1757, the same illness we had last year. From the beginning of July to the middle of October, there were 219 persons sick, of which number 25 died, 17 heads of families.

"In 1758, we were again visited with the same grievous illness we have been for two years before. From the first of August to the middle of October, there were 96 persons sick of the fever, of which number 11 died, 7 of whom were heads of families.[3]

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[3] January 3, 1760, was set apart by Mr. Emerson, his church and congregation, as a day of thanksgiving, "to commemorate the goodness of God to them the year past, especially in the removal of sickness and the return of so many soldiers from the army." In the sermon preached on this occasion, Mr. Emerson says, "It pleased God, in the summer of 1755, to visit us with that grievous fever, by which we have suffered so much, and which hath, from its beginning with us, obtained the name of *the Pepperell fever*." The district contained about ninety families After enumerating its ravages in four successive years, he sums up the whole thus: "In the four years abovementioned, there were above 540 persons sick; 103 died, of whom 16 were soldiers from home, or just after their return; no less than 48 heads of families; 64 grown persons. How great was our distress for two years, especially in the height of the sickness, and we, notwithstanding, obliged to find our quota for the war! I know not that we were eased more than a single man, excepting the time of the general alarm, when fort William Henry was besieged, in 1757, when our proportion was above twenty men, at which time there were not so many able to bear arms in the place, besides those who were necessarily taken up in attending on the sick in their own families, the field officers were so good as not to call for any. One of the years, there were near 200 confined at the same time. Your pastor at the point of death, and then confined from the house of God for four months. And of this large number who have been sick, I know not of ten persons who have been visited with the same distemper twice. Nor should we forget the bounty we received by order of authority, namely, fifty pounds, to be distributed amongst the greatest sufferers."

The proximate cause of this Pepperell fever has been thought to be the miasma arising from decayed vegetable matter. The swamp or meadow of John Shattuck, near Henry Jewett's, had been overgrown with bushes and various vegetables; and in order to kill them and bring the land into a state of cultivation, a dam was built and the swamp overflowed with water.

"January 5, 1757. The house inhabited by Benjamin Jewett was burned to the ground, and every thing in it; two small children narrowly escaped. The loss he sustained he imagines to be near £400, old tenor. The house was not his own. Collected for him, by public contribution, in money and other things, to the value of £60, old tenor.

"May 24, 1757. The house of the widow Woods was struck with lightning, *which came in near the chimney, and went out at the door.*"

Dr. Franklin's discoveries and experiments in the electric phenomena had not at this date been made. If they had been, and had come to Mr. Emerson's knowledge, he would not have told of the lightning's *going out at the door.*

"March 20, 1760. A fire broke out in Boston, and raged in such a manner, as in a few hours to destroy one hundred and seventy-four dwelling houses, and as many warehouses, shops and other buildings; the loss whereof, the furniture and goods therein, was judged at a moderate computation, £100,000 sterling. Governor Pownal sent briefs through the province for a general contribution. Accordingly we had one here, and collected £64 12*s.* old tenor.

"January 17, 1762. The wife of Josiah Nutting was delivered of a monstrous birth; the child had no eyes,

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When the water had been drawn off, and the vegetable matter exposed to a summer's sun, the stench was very offensive, and extended perceptibly for several miles around. This, in the opinion of men learned in physiology, was a cause sufficient to produce the fever. It has been further said, that the shrub, commonly called white dog-wood, more properly poison sumach, (*Rhus vernix,*) abounded in the swamp; but whether this circumstance added to the deleterious property, is problematical. On the other hand it has been said, that a similar disease had been prevalent in New Hampshire, and the adjoining parts of Massachusetts, for two or three years previous, and that its cause was not confined to a small locality. Which of these suppositions is the correct one, or whether either be true, each reader may judge for himself.

no ears, no nose, a large mouth, very large tongue, which hung out; no neck, no proper distinction of sex, a monstrous large belly, had on one hand six fingers and a thumb, on the other five fingers and a thumb, seven toes on one foot and six on the other. The midwife said it died in the birth.

"June 15, 1763, P. M. A remarkable thunder shower with hail. The shower was narrow as to width, perhaps not above a mile and a half or two miles, its length from the middle of Pepperell to Merrimack river in Dunstable. The hailstones very large; in Dunstable near as big as hen's eggs, but not round; the shape very various, some oval, others long, like hard pieces of ice, two or three inches long; some almost flat, near as big as a dollar; one near Pepperell meeting-house, measured better than three and one half inches round. It did considerable damage, breaking windows, beating down and cutting of the rye, &c. It lasted but a few minutes. In some places the ground was covered. When these hailstones were put together, they would freeze, though the weather was very hot before and after the shower.

"July 19, 1763. Jonathan, son of Deacon Blood, almost twenty-one years of age, driving a cart loaded with boards, fell; the cart wheel ran over his stomach. He died in about an hour and a half.

"September 18, 1767. In the night the house of Eleazer Gilson was entirely consumed by fire. They could save but very little of their household stuff.

"January, 1768. In the night following, the house of David Shed was consumed by fire; his mother narrowly escaped by getting out at a window.

"June 24, 1769. Eleazer Chamberlin, son of Phinehas Chamberlin, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, going into Lancaster river to wash himself, was drowned.

"April 11, 1772. Isaac Corey was drowned. The

manner of it was something remarkable. The printed account in the paper was as follows: Mr. Isaac Corey, a man near sixty years of age, having ferried over two men across Lancaster river, against his own house, and returned almost to the shore, from whence he had set off, by some accident the canoe filled, he was immediately carried down the current (the river being very high and the water running exceeding swift) near two miles, during which he was seen by several, standing at one end of the canoe, up to his armpits in water, the other end just out of the water; he was heard by many calling out for help, but none could get to him to relieve him. The canoe was seen to pass over the falls about a mile below where he was seen last, with the bottom up.

"August 2, 1772. The above Mr. Corey was found floating upon the water in the river, about a mile below where he was last seen."

"August 24, 1776. A child of Mr. John Bowers, in the fourth year of his age, was drowned by falling into a vat in his tan yard.

"Lord's day, — 1777. The dwelling house of Mr. Solomon Rogers was entirely consumed by fire."[1]

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[1] These two last items entered by the Rev. Mr. Bullard.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Common Schools — Academy — Trustees — Instructors.

In 1741, the town of Groton voted to have their school kept a part of the time at Nissitissit, which was probably on the west side of the river, and the first school kept on that side. After the west side had been set off as a parish, viz. in 1749, a number of the parishioners petitioned the town of Groton for the means of supporting a school. The petition was granted on condition a school-room should be provided without expense to the town. The condition was complied with, and the town granted £13 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1750, the parish voted that their committee should take some method to obtain of the town their proportion of the school money. In 1751, the parish voted to raise £13 6*s.* 8*d.* to be laid out in schooling; but in January, 1751–2, they voted not to put it into the assessment. After it had become a district, in 1753, a vote passed to raise £7 10*s.* for schooling, and another, that the school should be kept at the nearest convenient place to the meeting-house; and that all who lived more than two miles distant, might draw their proportion of the money, and appropriate it for schooling, as they should see fit. In 1754, it was voted, that the school should be kept in three places; but it was afterwards altered to two. In 1764, a school-house is first mentioned, being in the middle of the district; but in 1770, the school is voted to be kept in four places, all in dwel-

ling houses. In 1771, the school-house is again mentioned, and a vote is passed to have a grammar master. It appears by votes passed in 1772, that the centre school-house belonged to individuals, and the district voted to pay £10 13*s.* 4*d.* for it, and to build four more.

November 2, 1778, the town voted to raise £400 for schooling, and chose a committee for each division; by which it appears there were then six divisions, called the middle, south, southwest, west, north and east divisions. This division of the town into six *squadrons*, as they were usually called, continued many years, and a committee of three persons in each squadron, was annually chosen to see that the money was properly laid out. In 1809, the above names of the squadrons are dropped, and numerical districts are adopted in their stead. In May, 1819, a new school district, embracing Babbitasset village, was formed, and called No. 7. November, 1820, district No. 6 was divided, and district No. 8 was formed. March, 1835, No. 2 was divided, and No. 9 formed, but were afterwards reunited. This division of the town into eight school districts, numerically named, remains to the present time. Each district has a school-house, seven of which are of brick.

The moneys granted for the support of schools at several times, were as follow. In 1758, £10; in 1768, £25; in 1778, £400, continental; in 1788, £90; in 1798, £150; in 1808, $500; in 1818, $600; in 1828, $750; in 1838, $850; in 1847, $1,000.

About the beginning of the year 1834, a number of gentlemen, belonging to Pepperell, desirous of having a seminary of a higher grade than a common district school, in which youth of both sexes might acquire a more extensive education, and young men might be prepared for college, formed themselves into a voluntary association, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building and procur-

ing the necessary means of instruction. On the 27th of January, in that year, the associates held their first meeting, consulted upon measures to be pursued, and adopted a few simple rules for their present and immediate government. Every subscription of twenty-five dollars, constituted a share, and entitled the subscriber of it to a vote in the company. The following subscriptions were then made, viz.

Seth Nason,	4	shr's,	$100	Brought up,	24	shr's,	$600
Nehemiah Cutter,	7	"	175	Edmund Blood,	1	"	25
Samuel Parker,	3	"	75	A. B. Cobleigh,	1	"	25
Samuel Farrar,	2	"	50	Samuel S. Ames,	1	"	25
Ralph Jewett,	1	"	25	Rev. James Howe,	1	"	25
John Lawrence,	1	"	25	John Bullard,	4	"	100
Henry Jewett,	2	"	50	Arnold Hutchinson,	1	"	25
Jonas Parker,	1	"	25	David Blood, Jr.,	2	"	50
Jacob Chase,	1	"	25	Nathan Shepley,	1	"	25
John Blood,	1	"	25	John Ames,	2	"	50
And. Emerson,	1	"	25	E. D. Eldridge,	1	"	25
	—		—	Noah Blood,	1	"	25
Carried up,	24		$600		—		—
					40		$1,000

At subsequent meetings, appropriate officers and committees were chosen, and so earnestly was the work pursued, that on the 10th day of June following, a handsome and convenient building was completed by Dr. Cutter, the contractor, accepted by the proprietors, and the school was opened with appropriate religious exercises, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus D. Eldridge.

At the session of the Legislature in 1841, they obtained an act of incorporation, and soon after a board of trustees were chosen. The following list contains the names of all the trustees from that time to the present.

Names.	Residence.	Chosen.	Died, resigned, &c.
Rev. David Andrews,	Pepperell,	1841,	
Dr. Nehemiah Cutter,	"	"	
Mr. Samuel Farrar,	"	"	
Mr. John Farrar,			
Mr. Seth Nason,			
Capt. Henry Jewett,			
Mr. John Blood,	"	"	

Names.	Residence.	Chosen.	Died, resigned, &c.
Rev. Silas Aiken,	Boston,	1841.	resigned, 1842
Rev. Jonathan Magee,	Nashua, N. H.,	"	vacated, 1843
Rev. Daniel Perry,	Hollis, N. H.,	"	vacated, 1843
Rev. James T. Woodbury,	Acton,	"	resigned, 1845
Rev. George Fisher,	Harvard,	"	resigned, 1845
Rev. Levi Brigham,	Dunstable,		
Rev. Hope Brown,	Shirley,	"	resigned, 1845
Mr. Joseph Breck,	Boston,	"	resigned, 1842
Rev. Daniel Goodwin,	Brookline, N. H.,	1842.	
Rev. Charles Babbidge,	Pepperell,	1843.	
Rev. Nehemiah Adams,	Boston,	1844,	declined.
Rev. James Aiken,	Hollis, N. H.,	"	
Dr. David Harris,	Brookline, N. H.,	1845.	
Hon. Asa F. Lawrence,	Pepperell,	"	

Instructors.

1834, June 10,	Erasmus D. Eldridge and wife,	to November,	1837
1837,	George Cook,	August,	1838
1838,	Harvey B. Wilbur,	February,	1839
1839,	Willard Brigham,		1840
1840,	Horace Herrick,	May,	1841
1841,	Josiah W. Pillsbury,		1843
1843,	Moses Case.		

In 1841, the sum of $200 was expended for apparatus for the use of the scholars. The institution has subsisted entirely upon the tuition paid by the students; having no funds for paying for instruction. The number of pupils has averaged about thirty or forty. It is now, as it generally has been, in a prosperous condition, and is apparently a useful institution.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF SHIRLEY.

Boundaries — Stow-Leg — Petitioners' names — First meeting and officers—Burying ground and training field—First meeting-house —Second meeting-house—Bell—United Believers, or Shakers—Universalists—Orthodox Congregational Society.

In the foregoing history of Groton, Chapter V., it is shown that the southwest part of that town was incorporated a district by the name of Shirley,[1] January 5, 1753. Its boundaries, as set off, were as follows: commencing at the place where Squannacook river empties into the Nashua; thence northwesterly by Squannacook river to the westerly line of Groton; thence southerly on said line, bounding on Townsend and Lunenburg, to the southwest corner of Groton; thence easterly on Groton line, by that part of Stow called "Stow Leg," to Nashua river; thence northerly down said river to the mouth of the Squannacook.

By an act of the General Court, in 1765,[2] Stow-Leg

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[1] No reason, by tradition or otherwise, is given for this name. It was probably in honor of William Shirley, then governor of the province.

[2] By accident or otherwise, the westerly line of Stow-Leg is not an exact continuance of the west line of Groton, but inclines a little to the east from Groton old corner to Lunenburg corner. This variation has not been noticed by the selectmen of Lunenburg and Shirley in their perambulations of the line; and they have passed from the bound at the southwest corner of Stow-Leg a straight line to the bound in Groton line at Squannacook river, leaving

being a territory about two hundred rods in breadth, and entending in length one mile, from Lunenburg line to Nashua river, was annexed to Shirley. Also by another act, the farms of Moody Chase, Samuel Chase and Simon Daby, or Darby, an irregular shaped territory, on the east side of Nashua river, were in 1798, set off from Groton and annexed to Shirley. The territory first described, with the two annexations, comprises the present town of Shirley.[3]

At what time the first settlement upon this territory was made is not known, but from several considerations it is probable a settlement was commenced about the year 1720. There was no bridge talked of, over Nashua river, leading to that place, till 1722, and none built till 1726. The first birth of a white person, on the west side of Nashua river, is said to be that of Samuel Shattuck, September 25, 1726; and that birth was in what is now Pepperell, which is supposed to have been settled as soon as Shirley, or a little before. The first indication of the inhabitants' desire to be a separate parish, or district, is the petition of John Whitney and thirty-two others, inserted in Chapter V. of Groton. The names of the petitioners were :

John Whitney,	John Williams, Jr.,
John Williams,	Jacob Williams,
David Gould,	William Farwell,
John Kelsey,	Jonas Longley,
Phinehas Burt,	Oliver Farwell,
Joseph Wilson,	Isaac Holden,
Thomas Laughton,	Jerahmael Powers,
James Patterson,	Philemon Holden,
Jonathan Gould,	Stephen Holden, Jr.,
Robert Henry,	William Simonds,

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the bound of old Groton southwest corner about five and a half rods to the west of the straight line. This error having been lately discovered, a petition for its correction is pending in the Legislature.

[3] A petition was once presented to the General Court to have one mile in width taken from the easterly side of Lunenburg and annexed to Shirley, but it did not prevail.

William Preston,	Joseph Dodge,
William Williams,	Moses Bennett, Jr.,
Henry Farwell,	Caleb Bartlett,
Josiah Farwell,	Francis Harris,
John Russell,	Caleb Holden,
James Park,	Hezekiah Sawtell, Jr.
Daniel Page,	

This list probably contains nearly or quite all the men of the place in 1747, the date of the petition. The town seems not to have made any objection to their being set off, but the act of the General Court for the purpose was not passed and signed by the Governor till January 5, 1753. The first district meeting was held at the house of Mr. John Whitney, (the present poor-house,) March 5, 1753, at which the district officers where chosen. The warrant for this meeting was issued by John Whitney, and served by Nathaniel Harris. Jonathan Bigelow was chosen moderator; Joseph Longley district clerk; Joseph Longley, Samuel Hazen, Nathaniel Harris, John Whitney and William Simons, selectmen and assessors.

Upon a petition of the inhabitants of the district of Shirley, to the proprietors of common lands of Groton, for a parcel of land for a burying ground, the proprietors inserted the following article in a warrant for their meeting, to be holden March 7, 1755, viz.

"4. To see if the proprietors will give the district of Shirley a piece of land for a burying place, where their burying place now is, and say how much, &c."

At their meeting, the proprietors voted to give four acres, for "a burying place and training field," and subsequently their committee reported as follows:

"Shirley, April 17, 1755. Then we, the subscribers, pursuant to the vote of the proprietors of Groton, have laid out a piece of land for a burying place and training field, in the district of Shirley, and it bounds as followeth: beginning at the northwest corner at a chestnut tree,

thence the line runs southerly twenty-eight poles, to a red oak tree; thence easterly twenty-four poles, to a red oak; thence northerly twenty-eight poles, to a dead white oak tree; thence westerly twenty-four poles, to the chestnut first mentioned. The same piece of land contains four acres and sixteen poles."

It appears, that previous to this gift from the proprietors, the inhabitants had selected a spot about half a mile to the north of this, and had buried a few bodies therein, which was abandoned, and the parcel above described taken for the purpose. A slate monument therein bears this inscription. "This stone is erected in memory of the first burial in this yard, Abraham Holden, son of Lieut. Simon Holden and Sarah his wife, who died April 18, 1754, aged 11 months."

The first proceeding recorded respecting a meeting-house for the district, is under date of October 24, 1753. At a meeting held that day, at the house of Robert Henry, the inhabitants "adjourned to the meeting-house place, and then voted to move the meeting-house place from where the committee stated it, about thirty poles west, to a white oak tree and heap of stones." William Simonds, Jerahmael Powers, and Samuel Walker were chosen a committee "to move the meeting-house," probably the timber for the house. At the same meeting, the price of labor on the house was fixed, at four shillings per day for a man, and one shilling for a pair of oxen. Sometime in November following, the frame was set up. Its site is said to have been nearly opposite the present centre school-house.

In December following, two district meetings were holden, at which it was voted to raise £16, to provide materials for the house, that each inhabitant might find his proportion of the materials, that the house should be covered on the outside, the roof with long shingles,

(afterwards altered to short ones,) both floors laid ; and to be done by the middle of May next.

At a meeting held May 3, 1754, the time for completing the above mentioned work, and underpinning the house, was extended to four weeks from that day. Subsequently this rude structure, as it must have been, was furnished with seats, both on the ground floor and gallery ; and leave was granted to the inhabitants to purchase and erect pews on the sides. The difficult but customary operation of "seating the meeting-house," was performed annually, the rank in dignity of the seats determined, and the assignment made according to the amount of taxes paid by the inhabitants, unless some immorality degraded them. Ten years after its erection, and after a minister was settled, votes passed to repair it, put a window into the ministerial pew, and that as much light be given to the pulpit as possible. A wise provision, truly !

As the population of the district increased, this first meeting-house was found to be too small, and otherwise inconvenient, for a house of worship. The preliminary steps towards building a larger and more commodious house having been taken, a district meeting was held, June 29, 1772, when the following votes passed.

"Voted to raise the new meeting-house, which the district was then about to build. Then voted to adjourn said meeting for half an hour to the new meeting-house spot, to view and consider, whether it was best to raise said house on the spot, where the sills were framed ; and upon viewing the same, returned back at time and place aforesaid, and voted to raise said meeting-house on the spot [4] where the sills were framed. Chose a committee to appoint the day when said house shall be raised, and

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[4] This was upon a parcel of land purchased for the purpose, and adjoining the four acres granted by the proprietors of Groton for a burying place and training field, and whereon the first parish meeting-house now stands.

to provide the materials for the raising said house, and provisions for those men, they shall appoint to raise said house, to the number of fifty men."

The committee were John Ivory, Oliver Livermore, and John Longley. The house was fifty feet long and forty feet broad. The sum of £200 had been raised for the purpose of building said house, and on the first of January, 1773, it appears by the report of a committee, that £168 19*s.* 10*d.* 3*qrs.* had been then expended thereon. It was first occupied for religious worship, November 25, 1773, being the day of public thanksgiving.

The old meeting-house was disposed of, and removed to the farm now of Mr. Joseph Day, for a barn.

The new meeting-house remained without material alteration till the year 1804, when after many trials and hard struggles, it was determined to add a porch to each end of the house, to remove the flights of stairs leading into the galleries, from the interior to the porches, and on one porch to have a belfry, cupola, vane, &c. Also to take out the body seats, and erect pews, and to underpin the house with split granite. These improvements were eventually made, and the house accommodated the people without further enlargement, until the year 1839.

April 3, in that year, a committee of five persons were chosen to remodel and thoroughly repair the whole house. The committee were Hon. Leonard M. Parker, Hon. James P. Whitney, Joshua B. Fowle, Almond Morse, and Nathaniel Holden, Jr. This committee kept a journal of their proceedings, by which it appears, that they proceeded very systematically, judiciously, and legally, in discharging their duties. They expended the sum of $2,180 61, including payment for the old pews, in remodeling, repairing, and finishing the house. The last religious services performed in the house previous to these alterations, were on the 14th of July, 1839,

and on the 27th of October following, the house was dedicated, in its new and more convenient shape and form.

In 1772, the wife of John Hancock, of Boston, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, presented for the use of the pulpit, a handsome folio bible. In 1804, Wallis Little, Esq., a wealthy farmer of Shirley, presented a bell for the meeting-house; and upon the remodeling, Thomas Whitney, Esq., David Livermore, Almond Morse, Hon. James P. Whitney, Nathaniel Holden, Jr., Joseph Day, Thomas Whitney, Jr., Wilder Dodge, Dr. Augustus G. Parker, and Hon. Leonard M. Parker, defrayed the expense of veneering the pulpit. The female members of the church provided a communion table and chairs; and the female members of the church and society, cushions for the singers' seats.

In the present year, 1847, Mrs. Henrietta Whitney, widow of the late Thomas Whitney, Esq., presented to the parish a fine toned organ, valued at $1,300.

The first religious society, formed separate from the town, commenced about the year 1781, by a family in the south part of the town becoming attached to the teachings and doctrines of the noted Ann Lee, whose disciples call themselves United Believers; but they are usually denominated "Shakers."[5] With this family a

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[5] Desirous of giving a true account of this society, I applied to one of the brethren, from whom I received the following note

"Esteemed friend:

"I visited the United Believers in Shirley, the better to answer your request, by furnishing some matter of interest relative to this branch of that secluded community so much 'wondered at.' Although not numerous in this town, they are undeniably a very prosperous and happy people. I find that the man [Elijah Wilds] who was owner of the ground now occupied by their village, and who erected the first dwelling, (the identical house once occupied by Mother Ann,) has furnished a simple, unvarnished statement of his connection with this sect; and as it gives a fair specimen of the spirit and practice of said community, and those who crossed the ocean in the N.

number of the neighboring families sympathized, and soon a society of that denomination of Christians was formed, who erected a house of worship adapted to their peculiar style and form of worship. As a community, they appear to be industrious in their habits, honest in

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Y. Maria, 1774, to revive in this land of religious liberty, 'the faith once delivered to the saints,' I think it will interest your readers more than any thing, which could be written by

"Your friend,

"LORENZO D. GROSVENOR."

On examining the statement of Elijah Wilds, kindly furnished me, and accompanying this note, I find it too long for insertion entire; but the substance follows.

Elijah Wilds, the founder of this sect in Shirley, was born in 1746. His early education was such, that he was the subject of strong religious impressions; and he sought among various denominations the true path to heaven. In the summer of 1781, hearing of a new sect in Harvard, he went thither, and was taught that the "gospel required us to confess and forsake sin," and "that Christ had commenced his second appearance without sin, unto salvation to all, who were willing to believe and obey." On further visitations to that and other families of the same persuasion, and receiving instructions from them, he became fully convinced of the correctness of their doctrines and practices. Whereupon he and his wife, who embraced the same faith, by whom he had had four children, heartily and sincerely became members of the society of "United Believers" He says of the sect, "they are a prudent, temperate, and charitable people; wise, chaste, and discreet in their language and deportment." And of his own experience he says, "I can say in the uprightness and sincerity of my heart, that in obedience to the testimony of the gospel, which I first received from them, I have been saved from the power of sin and Satan, and loosed from the bands of death, under which I had before been bound." Mr. Wilds being a man of worldly substance, Mother Ann and the Elders, he says, often visited them, and "greatly strengthened and comforted them." On one of these visits, June 1, 1783, his house was surrounded, about eight o'clock, P. M., by a mob of about one hundred persons, mostly from Harvard, who continued there through the night, suffering none to go out, except one woman, who lived near by and had a nursing babe. By her, notice was sent to the town officers, two of whom came tardily in the morning to their relief. The mob, however, were not to be restrained from violence, either by the authority of the peace officers, or the entreaty of the Elders. Two of the Elders, consenting upon promise of safety, to accompany them to Harvard, after having partook of refreshment furnished by Mr. Wilds, they left the house. One of the two, however, was not permitted to return without having suffered corporeal indignities from the treacherous mob.

their dealings, and sincere in their faith. They peremtorily deny some absurd notions attributed to them by the "world's people," such as that Mother Ann Lee pretended that she should never die; and that the common translation of the Bible is not freely used in their schools and families. Individuals in all sects sometimes hold opinions not sanctioned by their teachers. So it may have been with the "United Believers."

The next separation was effected by a number of individuals converted to the doctrine of universal salvation, who on the 21st of September, 1812, formed a society of that faith; and in the year 1816, built a meeting-house in the south village, near the manufacturing establishments, which was dedicated January 9, 1817. This house was not comely or convenient; it answered, however, for a place of worship till the year 1846, when it was remodeled, as most of the churches have been, which were built half a century or more ago, and with the addition of a tower and steeple, is made more sightly and tasteful, as well as more commodious. Its aisles are carpeted, and an organ leads in the musical part of worship.

Another separation from the first parish took place in 1820. A small number of the inhabitants formed a voluntary association, organized a church, and built a small meeting-house of bricks, a few rods north of the first parish house, on land given for that purpose by Miss Jenny Little. The society was duly organized in 1846, by the name of the "Orthodox Congregational Society in Shirley."

This small town, now consisting of a population of about one thousand inhabitants, has four distinct religious societies, and four houses for the public worship of God; a natural consequence of improvident legislation on the subject of religion.

CHAPTER XX.

Ministers—Mr. Goodhue—Mr. Sparhawk—Mr. Whitney—Church, Deacons, &c.—Mr. Whitney's Ministry, Character, &c.—Mr. Tolman—Ordination and Dismission—Mr. Chandler—Mr. Wood—Mr. Streeter—Mr. Browne, and Mr. Eaton.

THE first vote of the district of Shirley to raise money for hiring a minister, was passed, September 27, 1753, when ten pounds were granted. April 4, 1754, a committee was chosen to ask advice of six neighboring ministers, about settling a minister. May 2, 1754, "Voted, To hire three months' preaching, and also voted, to try for some other minister besides what we have had." June 18, 1755, was appointed a fast, according to the custom of the times, as a preparation for giving a minister a call to settle in the place. A Mr. Goodhue, from Hollis, New Hampshire, preached some time as a candidate, and received two several invitations to settle; the first of which he accepted conditionally, and the last he declined. April 30, 1760, it was again voted to take advice of the neighboring ministers, and probably another fast was kept. A Mr. Sparhawk, of Lynn, then preached some time, received a call to settle, but declined. At length, Mr. Phinehas Whitney, of Weston, a graduate at Harvard college, 1759, having preached some time as a candidate, received a unanimous invitation to become the minister of the district. To this invitation Mr. Whitney gave an affirmative answer. His ordination took place, June 23,

1762, on which day a church was duly organized, a church covenant adopted and signed by the pastor and twelve male members. July 26, 1762, a church meeting was held, when John Longley and Hezekiah Sawtell were chosen deacons. The church covenants and confession of faith were taken from those in the church at Groton. They were plain, simple expressions of Christian duties and obligations, without the unscriptural and unintelligible formulas which at a later period became general in the churches.

The church received a present of £1 6*s.* 8*d.* from Mr. Samuel Barron, of Groton, which was expended for a cloth and cups for the communion tables; and Capt. B. Bancroft, of Groton, presented a flagon for the church's use. John Ivory was chosen deacon, December 2, 1777; Joseph Brown, July 5, 1784; and John Heald, September 13, 1790.

Mr. Whitney's ministry exceeded half a century. It was peaceful, harmonious, prosperous. The only controversy he had with his people, and that seems to have been conducted with friendly feelings on both sides, was respecting the competency of his support. His salary, at his ordination, was fixed at £66 13*s.* 4*d.* This, at the time, Mr. Whitney acknowledged to be liberal. But as the revolutionary war soon after commenced, deranging the currency, and enhancing the price of the necessaries of life, that sum paid in paper currency, was evidently inadequate to his support. Several communications passed on the subject between the pastor and the people, and the matter was finally adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties, by some temporary grants, and a method of equalizing the salary by the price of grain. During his ministry, one hundred and thirty-seven persons were admitted to the church, in full communion; one hundred and ten acknowledged the baptismal covenant; eight hundred and forty-one persons were baptized. No record of marriages is found.

Having suffered, several years, from a paralytic affection, and arrived at the age of almost eighty years, he expired, December 13, 1819. His family are named in the list of families in the Appendix.

Mr. Whitney was a prudent manager of his temporal affairs; so that, notwithstanding the smallness of salary, he provided well for the education of his children, and left them some property. He was one of the trustees of Groton Academy, from its foundation till his death, and patronized science and literature. His standing among the clergymen of his time and vicinity was respectable, and he was often called to take part in ecclesiastical councils, and to deliver occasional discourses, some of which were published. In his religious sentiments, he was liberal, as were most of the clergy with whom he associated. He was a kind parent, affectionate husband, and faithful friend.

During eight or nine of the last years of Mr. Whitney's life, he was wholly unable to fulfil the duties of his office. Occasional assistance was had, and some movements made to provide for permanent preaching; and in November, 1812, Mr. Whitney affectionately addressed his people on the necessity of their having another minister, and offered to release half his salary to facilitate the settlement of a colleague pastor. The town and church joined in giving a call to the Rev. William Bascom, to settle with them; but for some cause, nothing further was done in the matter. Candidates were afterwards hired. At length, August 14, 1815, both the town and church voted to invite Mr. Samuel H. Tolman to become colleague pastor with the Rev. Mr. Whitney, and proposals were made for his support. Mr. Tolman gave an affirmative answer; and on the 20th day of October, 1815, he was ordained.

Mr. Tolman's ministry was neither long nor so acceptable, as was to be desired. Being strictly Calvinistic in

his views and doctrines, neither the senior pastor nor a majority of the people, were pleased or edified by his administration. One of the deacons, John Heald, and a daughter, left the church, and joined a Methodist church in Lunenburg. Finally, difficulties occurred in raising money to pay Mr. Tolman his salary; and on the 31st day of January, 1819, he asked the church, that his relation to them as pastor might be dissolved. The church assented, and an ecclesiastical council was mutually chosen, which convened on the 17th of February, 1819, and with deep expressions of regret at the necessity, and with a high recommendation of Mr. Tolman, dismissed him from his duties as pastor and minister.

The Rev. Mr. Tolman was afterwards settled in the ministry at Dunstable, and subsequently at Merrimack, New Hampshire. During his short term of ministry at Shirley, fourteen persons were added to the church, thirteen children baptized, and five marriages celebrated.

After Mr. Tolman's dismission and Mr. Whitney's death, the first parish and church were destitute of a settled minister for fourteen years. A due organization was, however, maintained, and occasional preaching, for a great part of the time, was hired. At length, in June, 1834, the Rev. Seth Chandler was engaged for one year; at the expiration of which, he was re-engaged for a longer period; and on the 5th of November, 1836, he received a call from the church and parish, to become their pastor and minister. He gave an affirmative answer to the invitation, and on the 14th day of December, 1836, was regularly ordained by an ecclesiastical council, and still remains in office.

The first settled minister over the Universalist society was the Rev. Mr. Jacob Wood. He was installed, January 1, 1818, and preached five or six years, when he left, and removed to Shrewsbury. A church was organized under Mr. Wood's administration; but after his

departure, the ordinances were discontinued. In the year 1829, the Rev. Russell Streeter removed from Watertown to Shirley, and without any formal induction to office, preached to the society about ten years, when he removed to Portland. Since the remodeling of the meeting-house, the Rev. Isaiah A. Coolidge, from Framingham, has been their minister. Another church has been organized, or a revival of the former one has taken place, under the administration of Mr. Coolidge.

The first minister ordained over the Orthodox society, was the Rev. Hope Brown. The church, of which he was pastor, was organized, February 3d, 1828, and consisted of sixteen members; but no legal religious society was formed, until 1846. Mr. Brown was ordained, June 22, 1830, and continued their minister till March 26, 1844, when he was dismissed. He removed to Napierville, Illinois, where he is settled over a society. July 6, 1847, Rev. Joseph M. R. Eaton was installed over this society. He had been previously ordained at Clintonville.

CHAPTER XXI.

War—Instructions to Representative on Stamp Act—On Circular from Boston—Resolution about Tea—About Boston Port Bill—American Association—Soldiers.

THE first inhabitants of Shirley were not lacking in the general spirit of liberty, which prevailed in their time, nor in men capable of expressing their views, in energetic language. Their instructions to their representative in the General Court, in October, 1765, were as follows:—

"Ordered, That Abel Lawrence, Esq., representative for us and others in the Great and General Court, have a copy of our views; and he is desired to conduct accordingly. Is it any matter of wonder, that every thinking person, in the several colonies of North America, is greatly alarmed by the late act of Parliament, called the Stamp Act, as it affects the estate and liberty of every loyal subject of said colonies? It is therefore thought, by your constituents, that at this critical season, you would not be unwilling to know their minds upon this important affair. We look upon said act as a burden, grievous, distressing, and insupportable, not only likely to enslave the present, but future generations. The great and heavy load of debts lying upon us, occasioned by the late war, with its increasing interest, and other incidental charges at home, for the support of government, &c., have sunk us so low already, that we are wholly unable to bear the duties imposed upon us by the stamp act,

which, if it take place, must and will immediately prove our certain ruin. With regard to the power of the British Parliament to lay taxes on us in such a manner, is, you well know, a point that has been disputed with great warmth on both sides of the question. We are far from saying or acting anything whereby we might be charged with disloyalty, as subjects to the best of kings, or that we have not a proper sense of the power of the British court; but we do think, that our charter privileges, and natural rights, as the freeborn sons of Britain, are infringed upon by said stamp act. Our advice, instruction, and direction, therefore, to you is, that upon all proper occasions, you use and exercise your utmost endeavors and strongest efforts, in a modest, respectful, and becoming manner, to prevent said act from taking place in the government; and that you, with a watchful eye upon every occasion, diligently guard and protect the liberties of your country, to the utmost of your power, against all encroachments and innovations whatsoever. Likewise, we desire you to frown upon every attempt for raising, by way of tax, any sum or sums of money, or consent to dispose of any already raised, without the consent of the people, upon any pretence whatsoever, except for defraying the necessary expenses of government. Also, we would signify, through you, our dislike of the late act of violence used in the town of Boston, and every other act of rage committed against any particular person, or private property, anywhere within this his majesty's most loyal and dutiful province of Massachusetts Bay. Finally, your constituents expect, that on all occasions you will view their interest as closely connected with your own, and at all times endeavor to promote it, and also the interest of the province generally.

"By order of the Committee,

"JOHN LONGLEY."

The next document on record, relative to British oppression, is the proceedings upon the circular from the committee of correspondence of Boston.

"January 11, 1773. Having received from the metropolis of this province their votes and proceedings at their late town meeting, and having taken the same into consideration, we are of the opinion, that our rights are properly stated by their committee, and that they are infringed in those instances mentioned by them. And we are fully persuaded, that if the judges of the superior court of this province have their salaries from the king, from whose substitutes their appointment originates, and without whose consent (let them hold the scales of justice ever so uneven) they cannot be removed, that our liberties are greatly infringed thereby, and that we shall have no better chance for justice, no better security of life and property, than the people have in the most despotic government under heaven.

"We, therefore, with due deference to the opinion of our fellow electors, do express to our representative our desire, that he use his utmost influence that the judges of the superior court of this province be placed upon a constitutional basis, and their salaries be raised to such a sum as will support them in a manner suitable to their dignity. And we would further say, that it is our fixed determination to join with the people throughout the colonies, and of this province in particular, manfully and constitutionally to oppose every stride of despotism and tyranny, and that we will not set down easy and contented until our rights and liberties are restored, and we enjoy them as at the beginning."

Copies of this were sent to the committee of correspondence at Boston, and to the representative in the General Court.

After the act laying a duty on tea had passed and

had arrived in this country, the inhabitants of the district passed the following votes:

"Voted, That we will neither buy nor sell, drink nor suffer to be drunk in our families, any tea, that is subject to an American duty.

"That we will stand ready to unite with our brethren through the colonies in every proper measure to retrieve our liberties, and to establish them upon such a firm basis, that it will be out of the power at least of our present enemies to wrest them out of our hands.

"That the thanks of this district be and hereby are given to the town of Boston, and to the towns in that vicinity, for every rational and proper measure they have pursued in order to prevent our inestimable rights and privileges being torn from us by the artifice and cunning of our enemies, who are endeavoring to rob us of the fruit of our honest industry, that they may riot in idleness and luxury themselves."

A copy of these votes was sent to the committee of correspondence.

On the "Boston Port Bill," the following action was had:

"At a town meeting holden January 18, 1775, it was voted, that we make some provisions for the suffering poor, in Boston and Charlestown, on account of the Boston port bill, so called, and that the same be done by subscription. Francis Harris, John Ivory and Obadiah Sawtell were chosen a committee to receive the donations for said poor. And ordered said committee to forward the same to Boston or Charlestown." At the same meeting it was voted, that the tax for the support of his majesty's Government should be withheld.

Upon the promulgation of the Articles of Association by the "Grand American Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia," the following paper was drawn up for signatures:

"We, the subscribers, having seen the Association drawn up by the Grand American Continental Congress, respecting the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation of goods, &c., signed by the delegates of this and the other colonies of this continent, and having attentively considered the same, do hereby approve thereof, and of every part of it; and in order to make the same association our own personal act, do by these presents, under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and the love of our country, solemnly agree and associate, fully and completely, to observe and keep all and every article and clause in said association contained, with respect to exportation, importation and non-consumption, according to the true interest, meaning and letter of our said delegates, and will duly inform and give notice of every exception and contravention of said agreement, as far as we are able, and that we will, as far as we can, encourage and promote a general union herein.

"As witness our hands this 10th day of January, 1775."

This document was accepted, and a committee was chosen to present it to the inhabitants for their signatures, and it is presumed every man of lawful age in the town signed it, as they were always unanimous in their measures to promote the cause of liberty.

Not long after the last date, the conflict with words, votes and resolves, yielded to that of swords, guns and bayonets. And in the long and perilous contest, which gained our independence, the little town of Shirley, was not deficient in furnishing her full quota of men and equipments. The 19th of April, 1775, called every man old enough to bear arms, (except seven, who were inevitably hindered,) to Concord, Lexington and Cambridge. Twenty of the most efficient men of the town, became permanent officers or soldiers in the continental army, and others rendered occasional service as militia men.

CHAPTER XXII.

Schools—First School—But one School for a time—Six Districts—Those who have entered College.

It is uncertain whether any school was kept in the territory of Shirley previous to its separation from Groton. The first record in relation to schools is under date of May 30, 1757, when it was voted to have a school three months, to begin in August or September. For many years there was but one school in the district, and that is said to have been kept at the house of Jonas Longley, now owned by Andrew J. Reed. As population and wealth have increased, schools have been multiplied, and convenient school-houses erected, so that the accommodations for common school education is at least on a par with other towns of its size and population.

The town is divided into six school districts, exclusive of the United Believers, or Shakers, who manage their own school. Each district is provided with a convenient school-house, one on a new and improved plan; seven or eight hundred dollars are annually raised for the support of schools, affording each district about three months' schooling in winter, and the same in summer.

Since 1843, the whole management of the schools has been under the direction of the town, which has placed the districts more on a state of equality than formerly, when

each district managed and paid for its own house and schooling.

The following persons are known to have entered college from Shirley, viz., Nicholas Bowes Whitney, John Dwight, Daniel Parker, Leonard M. Parker, Rufus Longley, John Spalding, James O. Parker, John Dwight, Thomas Edwin Whitney and John Edgarton.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Soil—Productions—Streams of Water—Manufactures—Provision for Paupers.

SHIRLEY contains a variety of soil, common to this part of the country. Moderately elevated hills, vales, intervales, plains, and bog or peat meadows are interspersed, all under proper cultivation, capable of yielding abundant harvests to reward the laborer's toil. A large portion of the inhabitants subsist by industriously availing themselves of these natural advantages. Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hops, hay and garden vegetables are the common products of the farms.

Streams of water and eligible sites for mills, of various kinds, abound in Shirley. Nashua river lies partly in the territory, and forms the easterly boundary of the town for a considerable distance. Squannacook river forms the northeastern boundary of the town from Townsend line to its junction with the Nashua. Mulpus brook, (said to have had its name from a Frenchman in Lunenburg by the name of *Mulipus*,) rises in Lunenburg and flows into the Nashua, a little above the mouth of the Squannacook. Catacoonamug brook, or river, rises also in Lunenburg, consisting of two small streams, which unite in the south part of Shirley, and it falls into the Nashua near the southeast corner of the town.

On the Nashua river, within the bounds of Shirley,

there is but one mill seat. This has long been occupied by a grist-mill, saw-mill, and paper-mill. Having in no season any lack of water, and the Fitchburg railroad passing by its side, this is a valuable privilege, capable of much enlargement in business; owned and improved at present by Mr. Eli Page.

The Squannacook being the boundary line between Shirley and Groton, has several valuable mill sites; but hitherto the improvements of them have been upon the Groton side.

Mulpus, to within about half a mile of its mouth, is comparatively a dead stream, affording no advantages for mills; thence is a continued fall to the Nashua, interrupted only by the many dams erected to make use of the water in its descent. First, it drives the wheels of the carding-manufactory and fulling-mill of Mr. James Wilson; next, the saw-mill, shingle-mill, bark-mill, and grist-mill, of Mr. Jonathan Kilburn; then, the waggon and wheel works of Harvey, Woods & Co.; and, lastly, another saw-mill, now owned by Mr. Jonathan Kilburn.

But on the Catacoonamug, in the south part of the town, are by far the most extensive and most valuable manufacturing establishments. First, a waterfall, in the northerly branch, near the line of Lunenburg, occupied by a saw-mill and shingle-mill, and preparations for a paper-mill are being made, is owned by Mr. Samuel Hazen. A similar privilege on the southerly branch, just above the union of the two, is occupied by a cotton factory, owned by Mr. Hiram Longley. Another privilege, just below the junction of the two branches, had, a few years since, a batting-mill thereon, which has been destroyed by fire. Below this stands a paper-mill, wherein paper is manufactured with great rapidity, under the modern improvements in that branch of manufacture. Farther down stream are a saw-mill and grist-mill, owned by Mr. Thomas Hazen; a cotton factory, with 864

spindles, owned by Mr. John Smith, of Barre. Still lower down is the Fredonia manufactory, of 1,500 spindles, owned by Major Israel Longley & Co., where are made 400,000 yards of cloth annually.

As the Fitchburg railroad passes directly through this already flourishing village, offering a passage of only about two hours to Boston, three times a-day, it seems to promise to be a permanent place of much business.

Shirley, as most other towns have done, has provided a farm and comfortable buildings, at which to support such as are unable to provide for themselves the necessaries of life. Until 1837, paupers were distributed amongst such inhabitants as would provide for them at the lowest rate; a practice in many other towns. In that year, the town purchased a farm stock and farming tools, at an expense of about $3,700, at which this unfortunate class of persons have since been comfortably fed, clothed, and lodged.

APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY OF GROTON.

The following family lists of marriages, births, and deaths, are compiled from the records in the clerk's office in Middlesex county, the first two books of records in Groton, with some additions from private sources, where correctness could be relied upon. It is not pretended that the lists are complete, or any wise nearly so. Many families are undoubtedly wholly omitted, and omissions are more or less frequent in families which might seem to be complete. The marriages are more nearly complete than the births; and the births, than the deaths; and yet there are no marriages found on record from 1686 to 1706, except a few from Middlesex records, about 1690.

Great care has been taken to put the dates precisely as they stand in the records. There are a few apparent inconsistencies in them, and probably some mistakes will be made, owing to the change of style in 1752. The inquirer may consult that part of the Preface relating to the change of style, for the best means to avoid error in this particular.

The object of the compiler in giving this long Appendix is twofold; to assist the genealogist, or any one wishing to trace his ancestry; and to preserve the records of the town. The first two volumes of the town records, from which these lists are principally made, are so torn and shattered, that the lapse of a few years more would place them beyond the possibility of being copied. A volume of this publication may chance to be preserved till after the original manuscripts shall be no more. And

the searcher in genealogy can now find, in a few moments, in this alphabetical arrangement, what would require hours of toil to obtain from mutilated leaves of old records.

Jonathan Adams and Submit Farwell.

(Married, April 30, 1752)

Submit, born June 3, 1753.
Alice, " Jan. 19, 1756.
Jonathan, " March 5, 1759.

Amos Adams and Sarah.

Amos, born Jan. 9, 1768.
Sarah, " April 20, 1770.
William, " Sept. 13, 1772.
Molly, " Feb. 25, 1775.
Alice, " Aug. 29, 1777.
Emma, " Feb. 2, 1780.

Robert Aiken and Anna.

Ebenezer, born March 2, 1733.

John Ames, died July 9, 1724.

John Ames and Elizabeth.

John, born May 6, 1725.
Jacob, " Oct. 26, 1726
Elizabeth, " Aug. 18, 1728.
Sarah, " Feb. 15, 1731.
Hannah, " March 17, 1732.
Mary, " March 1, 1733.
Eleazer, " April 3, 1736.
Simon, " July 20, 1737.
Priscilla, " April 24, 1739.
Samuel, " March 20, 1743–4.

John Ames, died July 30, 1743.

(*Qu.* Father, or son?)

Stephen Ames and Jane Robbins.

(Married, April 14, 1731.)

Jane, born Dec. 6, 1733.
Hannah, " April 28, 1736.
Stephen, " March 4, 1738–9.

Jacob Ames and Ruth Shattuck.

(Married, Nov. 14, 1727)

Jacob, born Dec. 12, 1728.
Samuel, " Feb. 11, 1731–2.
Ruth, " April, 23, 1735.
James, born March 21, 1739.
Elijah, " March 27, 1741.
Jonathan, " July 5, 1743.
John, " May 15, 1746.
Elizabeth, " June 13, 1749.
David, " Oct. 7, 1752.

Jacob Ames, Jr., and Olive.

Olive, born Nov. 4, 1750.
Levi, " May 1, 1752.
Jacob, " Feb. 8, 1754.

John Ames and Susanna Nutting.

(Married, May 6, 1756)

John, born Aug. 23, 1756.
Susanna, " April 20, 1758,
[died May 18, 1758.
Eleazer, " April 16, 1759.
Susanna, " May 14, 1761.
Joseph, " March 17, 1764.
Ephraim, Benjamin, " July 9, 1766,
[died July 23, 1766.
[" July 11, "
Elizabeth, " Aug. 13, 1768.
Abel, " Nov. 15, 1770.
Ephraim, " March 3, 1773.
[died May 3, 1774.

Amos Ames* and Abigail Bulkley.

(Married, Oct. 27, 1757)

Amos, born April 15, 1758.
Moses, " Nov. 14, 1759,
[died May 23, 1783.
Simeon, " Sept. 25, 1761,
[died Sept. 25, 1784.
Abigail, " Nov. 28, 1763.
Eli, " May 4, 1765.
Peter, " Nov. 7, 1767.
Hannah, " Jan. 30, 1770.
Bulkley, " July 20, 1772.
Abel, " Sept. 3, 1774,
[died Aug. 14, 1775.
Betsey-Bulkley, born Dec. 10, 1776.

* Died, Aug 4, 1817, æt. 83.

ROBERT AMES and SARAH WOODS.

(Married, Dec. 2, 1762.)

Robert, born Oct. 12, 1763.
Sarah, " May 27, 1765.
Prudence, " Dec. 29, 1767.
Bethiah, " Nov. 31,* 1770.
Molly, " Dec. 5, 1772.
Abel, " May 7, 1778.
Samuel, " Dec. 9, 1781.
Molly, " Feb. 23, 1786.

* Error in the record.

JOHN ARCHIBALD and CATHARINE.

John, born Sept. 2, 1740.
Thomas, " Sept. 2, 1742,
[died May 28, 1751.
David, " Nov. 14, 1743.
William, " May 7, 1749,
[died Sept. 8, 1757.
Rebekah, " Oct. 3, 1750.
Mary, " Jan. 9, 1753.

DAVID ARCHIBALD and HANNAH.

Edmund, born March 12, 1770.
[died Aug. 14, 1772.
William, " March 30, 1772.
Edmund, " Dec. 17, 1774.
Molly, " July 26, 1777.
Asa, " March 16, 1780. [d.
Asa, " Sept. 16, 1784, at Ashby.

THOMAS BAKER and ——

Marcy, born Aug. 22, 1769.
Thomas, " Sept. 28, 1771.
Bulah, " Aug. 29, 1774.

JEREMIAH BALL and MARY.

Ebenezer, born June 22, 1729, at North Town.

Capt. BENJAMIN BANCROFT* and ANNA LAWRENCE.†

Benjamin, born Sept. 29, 1724, at Charlestown.
Edmund, " Nov. 23, 1726, do.
Anna, " Dec. 20, 1728, at Groton; d. Nov. 1806.
Mary, born April 4, 1731,
[died Dec. 1, 1732.
Joseph, " Sept. 5, 1733,
[died Nov. 24, 1737.
Mary, " Feb. 6, 1735,
[died Nov. 25, 1737.
Joseph, " Aug. 1, 1738,
[died Nov. 2, 1745.
Sarah, " Nov. 2, 1740,
[died Nov. 2, 1745.
Jonathan, " Jan. 27, 1743,
[died Oct. 26, 1745.

* Died, April 3, 1790, æt. 88.
† Died, July 21, 1787, æt 86.

Dea. BENJAMIN BANCROFT, Jr.* and ALICE TARBELL.†

(Married, Oct 18, 1749)

Benjamin, born Aug. 7, 1750.
Abel, " May 28, 1752.
Thaddeus, " April 12, 1754.
William, " May 2, 1756.
Joseph, " July 3, 1760.
Samuel, " July 6, 1764.
Sarah, " July 29, 1767.
John, " Jan. 28, 1771.

* Died, Oct. 27, 1804, æt. 80.
† Died, Nov. 29, 1781.

EDMUND BANCROFT* and ELIZABETH ATHERTON, RACHEL H. BARRON.

(Married, Dec 30, 1747)

Edmund, born Sept. 22, 1748,
[died June 25, 1777.
Joseph, " April 13, 1750,
[died Sept. 17, 1766.
Mary, " Nov. 14, 1752,
[died Oct. 17, 1755.
Maria, " April 17, 1755,
[died Oct. 17, 1755.
Anna, " Feb. 8, 1758; of Rachel.
Jonathan, " Jan. 5, 1761.
Joseph, " Jan. 7, 1763.
Thomas, " Oct. 26, 1764,
[died 1847.
Amos, " May 23, 1767.
Rachel, " March 21, 1769.
Luther, " April 30, 1771.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 21, 1773.

* Died, Jan. 3, 1784.

REUBEN BARRETT and SARAH.

Reuben, born Sept. 15, 1751.

JOSEPH BARNS and SARAH.

Mary, born April 21, 1754,
[died April 21, 1754.
Molly, " April 9, 1755.
Amos, " Jan. 9, 1757.

NATHANIEL BARRETT and ABIGAIL.

Reuben, born May 16, 1750.
Isaac, " Aug. 16, 1752.

ELLIS or ELIAS BARRON and ANNA.*

Grace, born July 29, 1665.
Mehitabel, " June 22, 1668.
Timothy, " April 18, 1673.
Dorothy, " 6 d. 1 m. 1674.

* Died, 3 d. 11 m. 1674, æt 37.

STEPHEN BARRON and SYBIL PARKER.

(Married, April 17, 1734-5)

Silas-Parker, born Sept. 17, 1736.

SILAS BARRON and REBEKAH PARKER.

(Married, June 4, 1760.)

Samuel, born Aug. 19, 1764.
Benjamin, " Jan. 25, 1768.
Sybil, " June 29, 1771.

JOHN BARRON* and ——

John, born April 4, 1665.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 28, 1677.
Moses, " March 26, 1669.
Ellis, or Elias, } " June 14, 1672.

* Died, Jan. 1, 1693

NICHOLAS BARTLETT* and MARY, ELIZABETH, MARY.

Mary, born Sept. 13, 1734.
John, " June 15, 1736.
Samuel, " Nov. 17, 1737,
[died Dec. 10, 1737.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 6, 1738.
Samuel, " July 24, 1740.
Thomas, born March 22, 1742.
Sarah, " Sept. 14, 1743.

* Died, March 16, 1743-4.

SAMUEL BARTLETT and ANNA.

Lucy, born March 29, 1776.
Benjamin, " June 29, 1778.

JAMES BENNETT and HANNAH.

James, born Feb. 19, 1704.
Josiah, " Feb. 22, 1706.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 12, 1708.

GEORGE BENNETT and MARY.

(Married, Dec. 20, 1704)

Lydia, born Sept. 29, 1706.

MOSES BENNETT and ANNA BLANCHARD.

(Married, Aug. 11, 1719.)

Abigail, born Aug. 31, 1720.
Stephen, " Oct. 16, 1723.
Moses, " Aug. 15, 1726.
David, " May 15, 1729.
Eunice, " March 27, 1731.
Jonathan, " May 17, 1733.
James, " Dec. 5, 1736.
Anna, " Nov. 8, 1739.

BENJAMIN BENNETT* and MARY LAKIN.†

(Married, March 27, 1723.)

Benjamin, born Jan. 29, 1723-4.
Joseph, " Dec. 15, 1725.
Aaron, " Aug. 24, 1728,
[died Nov. 2, 1728.
Mary, " Oct. 14, 1729.
Abigail, " Dec. 3, 1731.
Bathsheba, " March 31, 1736,
[died July 7, 1736.
Esther, " June 24, 1737.

* Died, Sept 25, 1757.
† Died, Oct. 15, 1761.

BENJAMIN BENNETT, JR. and SARAH LAKIN.

(Married, Jan. 8, 1746)

Samuel, born Feb. 27, 1748.

Moses Bennett and Sarah Blood.

(Married, Feb. 17, 1746.)

Stephen, born April 22, 1747.
Moses, " March 13, 1748.
John, " July 1, 1751.
Sarah, " Nov. 17, 1752.

William Bennett and Mary,* Sarah.†

William, born Aug. 23, 1742.
Lemuel, " Oct. 26, 1745.

* Died, July 7, 1753
† Died, Sept. 23, 1756.

Stephen Bennett and Elizabeth.

John, born Feb. 25, 1775.

Thomas Bennett and Lydia.

Anna, born Aug. 9, 1765.
Naomi, " Aug. 27, 1767.
Thomas, " Sept. 11, 1769.
William, " May 16, 1772.
Imla, " Oct. 5, 1774, at Shirley.
Phinehas, " June 13, 1777.

John Blair and Agnes.

Esther, born Feb. 26, 1746.
[died April 26, 1751.
Mary, " March 4, 1748.
William, " May 21, 1751.

James Blanchard and Anna.*

Elizabeth, born June 25, 1694.
Josiah, " June 24, 1698.
Anna, " March 11, 1701.
Eunice, " Feb. 8, 1702.
[died April 3, 1710.

* Died, Feb. 8, 1704.

Jacob Blanchard and Rebecca.

Jacob, born Feb. 15, 1753, at [Hollis; died Dec. 21, 1769.
Rebecca, " Feb. 22, 1756.
Lucy, " Dec. 15, 1757.
Nathaniel, " May 29, 1760.
Lucy, " April 29, 1762.

Samuel Blodget and Sarah Spencer.

(Married, Dec 6, 1744.)

Samuel, born Aug. 17, 174–.
John, " May 20, 174–.
Thomas, " March 19, 175–.

Nathaniel Blodget and Mary.

Abraham, born Jan. 16, 1746.
Isaac, " Feb. 26, 1748.

Richard Blood * and Isabel.

Mary, born —; d. Apl. 19, 1662.
James, " —; killed by Ind's.
Nathaniel, " —.

* Died, 7 d. 10 m. 1683.

James Blood * and Elizabeth Longley, Abigail.

(Married, Sept. 7, 1669)

Richard, born May 29, 1670.
[died July 8, 1670.
Mary, " Sept. 1, 1672.
Elizabeth, " 27 d. 2 m. 1675.
Hannah, ——; died 6d. 11m. 1675.
James, born Aug. 12, 1687, of Abigail.
John, " March 16, 1689.
Martha, " Oct. 20, 1692.

* Killed by Indians

Nathaniel Blood and Anna or Hannah Parker.*

Anna, born March 1, 1671.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 7, 1678.
[Married Samuel Shattuck.
Sarah, born 17d. 2m. 1675.
Mary, " April 17, 1678.
Nathaniel, " Jan. 16, 1679.
Joseph, " Feb. 3, 1681.

* Died, Jan 14, 1728, æt 82.

Joseph Blood and Hannah.

Mary, born Aug. 23, 1708.
Hepzibah, " June 26, 1711.

Nathaniel Blood and Hannah.

William, born Dec. 13, 1711.
Nathaniel, " May 9, 1714.
Jonathan, " Sept. 5, 1717.

Benjamin, born Aug. 22, 1719.
Anna, " Feb. 5, 1721.
Sarah, " Jan. 29, 1724.
Daniel, " Aug. 5, 1727.
Mary, " Jan. 28, 1729–30.
Shattuck, " Nov. 21, 1733.

James Blood and Catharine.

James, born Oct. 26, 1714.
Sarah, " Jan. 20, 1716–17.
Elizabeth, " March 22, 1718–19.
Solomon, " March 13, 1720–21.
Simeon, " Sept. 15, 1722.
Silas, " Sept. 8, 1725.
Lois, " Aug. 25, 1727.
Simon, " Aug. 4, 1729.
Sampson, " Oct. 16, 1731.
Eunice, " June 22, 1735.

John Blood and Joanna Nutting.

(Married, July 13, 1712.)

John, born Feb. 18, 1713–14.
Elizabeth, " March 19, 1715–16.
David, " Sept. 28, 1718.
Lydia, " Sept. 28, 1720.
William, " Dec. 9, 1722.
Moses, " Nov. 25, 1724.
Hannah, " July 7, 1727.
Oliver, " July 9, 1729.
Caleb, " Nov. 23, 1734.

Ebenezer Blood and Abigail.

Abigail, born May 21, 1721.
Sarah, " Aug. 21, 1722.
Dorcas, " Jan. 18, 1724.
Mary, " Sept. 9, 1725.
Ebenezer " June 30, 1727.
Thomas, " Dec. 17, 1728.
Robert, " Feb. 16, 1730.
Hannah, " Sept. 15, 1732.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 3, 1734, [died Jan. 1, 1735.
Elizabeth, " March 2, 1735–6.
Susanna, " March 3, 1737. [died July 26, 1738.
Aaron, " Oct. 26, 1739.
Josiah, " June 2, 1742.
Eleazer, " July 16, 1744.

Robert Blood and Sarah.

Robert, born Dec. 26, 1733.

William Blood and Martha Lawrence, Lucy Fletcher.

(Married Lucy, Jan. 5, 1740.)

Martha, born Jan. 25, 1736; married John Nutting.
William, " Aug. 13, 1748, of Lucy.
Lucy, " Aug. 15, 1750.

James Blood, Jr. and Mary Gilson.

(Married, Feb. 4, 1741-2.)

James, born Sept. 23, 1742.
Levi, " March 27, 1744.
Mary, " Aug. 6, 1746.
Lucy, " Jan. 25, 1749.
Sybil, " Feb. 15, 1751.

John Blood, Jr. and Abigail Parker.

(Married, Dec. 8, 1741.)

John, born Sept. 25, 1742.
Abigail, " Feb. 3, 1744.
Abigail, " Oct. 2, 1745.
Nehemiah, " Nov. 18, 1747.
Eunice, " May 4, 1753.
Sarah, " Aug. 7, 1758.
John, " April 15, 1761, at Pepperell.
Edmund, " July 26, 1764, do.

Benjamin Blood and Eunice.

Eunice, born July 9, 1747.
Benjamin, " July 1, 1749.
Edmund, " June 16, 1751.
Deborah, " Oct. 1, 1753.
Joshua, " Jan. 26, 1756.
Rachel, " April 13, 1758.
Ann, " Nov. 29, 1760.

James Blood, Jr. and Elizabeth Jewett,* Marcy Shattuck.

(Married E., Jan. 12, 1769; M., Dec. 27, 1774.)

Eber, born Dec. 31, 1769.
Ascenath, " Sept. 20, 1776.
Talmai, " March 7, 1778.

* Died, April 9, 1773.

JOSEPH BLOOD, JR.* and HANNAH BLOOD.†

(Married, Sept. 9, 1742.)

Joseph, born July 29, 1743, [killed at Bunker Hill.
Hannah, " June 30, 1746.
Lemuel, " Nov. 30, 1749.
Hepzibah, " April 8, 1751, [married Ben. Jaquith and Ebenezer Ball; died Nov. 4, 1823.
Mary, " Sept. 12, 1754.
Royal, " Oct. 8, 1758.
Henry, " July 4, 1761.
Lucy, " May 20, 1763.
William, " Feb. 14, 1765.

* Died, Jan 5, ——.
† Died, March 25, 1796.

OLIVER BLOOD and SARAH DARLING.*

(Married, Nov. 8, 1751.)

Oliver, born Oct. 31, 1752.
Sarah, " Oct. 9, 1754.
Lydia, " March 31, 1756.
John, " Nov. 10, 1759.
Annis, " Nov. 6, 1762.
Jonathan, " March 31, 1765, [died 1846.

* Died, Oct. 1812, æt 85.

SIMON BLOOD and ANNA SHATTUCK.

(Married, Feb. 1, 1753.)

Catharine, born Oct. 27, 1753, [married Edmund Blood.
Anna, " Feb. 25, 1756.
Rachel, " Aug. 17, 1758.
Elizabeth, " July 14, 1762.
Eunice, " Feb. 25, 1766.

CALEB BLOOD and HANNAH HOLDEN,* ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH.

(Married H., Nov 1, 1753; E., March 3, 1774.)

Caleb, born Oct. 24, 1755.
Hannah, " Sept. 23, 1757.
John, " Sept. 6, 1759.
David, " July 8, 1762.
Samuel, "
Timothy, " March 18, 1775, [died Jan. 13, 1777.
Thomas, born Aug. 31, 1776.
Timothy, " Sept. 8, 1778.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 25, 1780.
Levi, " Sept. 14, 1782. [died Sept. 29, 1782.
Sally, " Aug. 31, 1783.
Luther, " Oct. 1, 1785.
Nancy, " May 27, 1791.

* Died Sept. 1, 1773 Hæc femina, præter quinque, quos vivos ediderat, duodecim cæteros præmature exnixa, tertium decimum parturiens, expiravit. Obstetrix ita dixit.

SAMUEL BOWERS and ESTHER.

Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1710.
Samuel, " Dec. 21, 1711.
Esther, " Oct. 15, 1715.
Jerahmael, " Aug. 11, 1717.
Nehemiah, " Sept. 14, 1719.
Joshua, " July 9, 1721.
Hannah, " Jan. 23, 1722–3.

SAMUEL BOWERS, JR. and DEBORAH FARNSWORRH.

(Married, March 19, 1734–5.)

Samuel, born Dec. 6, 1735.
Jonas, " Jan. 31, 1737.
Isaac, " June 26, 1741.
Phinehas, " Sept. 31, 1743, [died Sept. 12, 1745.
Deborah, " Sept. 2, 1746.
Phinehas, " Oct. 2, 1750, [died July 27, 1767.

NATHANIEL BOWERS and ELIZABETH BLOOD.

(Married, Feb. 8, 1742–3.)

Nathaniel, born Nov. 27, 1743.
Nathaniel, " Nov. 15, 1746.
John, " Sept. 3, 1749.
James, " March 10, 1751.

NEHEMIAH BOWERS and SARAH.

James, born July 16, 1746.
Jonathan, " Oct. 24, 1748, at Lunenburg; died Feb. 2, 1749.
Sarah, " Jan. 25, 1749,* at Lunenburg.

* Error in the record.

JOSHUA BOWERS and SARAH FARNSWORTH.

(Married, April 26, 1749)

Molly, born Feb. 19, 1751.
Sarah, " June 25, 1752.
Joshua, " Nov. 17, 1755.

SAMUEL BOWERS * and ABIGAIL WARREN.

(Married, May 8, 1759)

Deborah, born June 27, 1761.
Samuel, " Sept. 17, 1764.

* Died, Aug. 30, 1764.

ISAAC BOWERS and PRISCILLA DODGE.

(Married, March 23, 1762)

Sybil, born, May 7, 1762.
Isaac, " Jan. 20, 1764.
John, " Feb. 25, 1765.
Benjamin, " Oct. 27, 1766.
Priscilla, " July 10, 1768.
Mary, " Jan. 5, 1770, [died Sept. 21, 1775.
Sarah, " Aug. 22, 1771, [died Sept. 23, 1775.
Phinehas, " Dec. 15, 1772.
Jonas, " July 12, 1774.
Samuel, " Nov. 28, 1775.
Joseph, " March 14, 1777.
Oliver, " July 1, 1778.

THOMAS BOYDEN * and ——

John, born Dec. 6, 1672.

* Died, Nov. 15, 1719.

JOSEPH BOYDEN and REBECCA.

Joseph, born Oct. 6, 1705.

JONATHAN BOYDEN and ELIZABETH.

Josiah, born Sept. 21, 1701.
Jonathan, " Feb. 13, 1705–6.
Elizabeth, " March 10, 1707.
Lydia, " March 23, 1711.
Martha, " June 15, 1715.
Mary, " Jan. 1, 1720.

JOSIAH BOYDEN and EUNICE PARKER,* JANE.

(Married E., Jan. 17, 1729)

John, born Feb. 28, 1731.
Eunice, " May 22, 1733.
Josiah, " May 22, 1734.
John, " Jan. 12, 1735.
Mary, " Sept. 2, 1740.
Jonathan, " Dec. 6, 1741.
Samuel, " May 25, 1751, of Ja.
Sarah, " Nov. 14, 1752.
Jane, " July 24, 1754.

* Died, Jan 1, 1745.

JONATHAN BOYDEN, JR. and MARY.

Jonathan, born April 8, 1736.

JONATHAN BOYDEN and ELIZABETH SAWTELL.

(Married, Nov. 15, 1769)

William, born Aug. 26, 1770.
Molly, " March 12, 1772.
Betty, " Jan. 26, 1774.
Jonathan, " June 21, 1776.
Eunice, " May 25, 1780.
Samuel, " July 27, 1782.

SARAH BOYNTON wife of JOSEPH BOYNTON, died Feb. 27, 1718–19.

DANIEL BOYNTON and JEMIMA BROWN.

(Married, June 1, 1721)

Jane, born May 13, 1722.
Moses, " April 10, 1724.
Aaron, " Feb. 4, 1726.
Samuel, " March 21, 1729.

ABRAHAM BOYNTON and ESTHER.

Josiah, born June 4, 1743.
Isaac, " Aug. 11, 1745.
John, " July 23, 1748.
Abraham, " Nov. 20, 1750.

Rev. DUDLEY BRADSTREET * and MARY WAINWRIGHT.

(Married, May 4, 1704)

Simon, born March 7, 1705–6.
Dudley, " March 12, 1707–8.

* Died, 1714, in England.

Dudley Bradstreet and Abigail Lakin.

(Married, April 28, 1727.)

Abigail, born June 27, 1728.
Mary, " Aug. 7, 1730.
Ann, " May 18, 1735.
Lucy, " April 8, 1738.
Sarah, " Sept. 26, 1740.
Hannah, " Aug. 13, 1743.

Jonas Brooks and ——

Dinah, born July 7, 1763.

William Brown and Margaret.

Elizabeth, born May 5, 1755.
Mary, " April 22, 1757.
William, Ann, " Aug. 7, 1758.

Col. John Bulkley and Abigail,* Mary.

Elizabeth, born Aug. 25, 1734.
John, " Feb. 12, 1736-7.
John, " 1738.
Peter, " May 9, 1740, [died May 10, 1765.
John, " June 22, 1749, [died Dec. 16, 1774.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 29, 1751.

* Died, April 15, 1747

John Burt and Elizabeth Nutting.

(Married, May 9, 1725-6.

James, born June 19, 1727.
William, " Feb. 1, 1729.
Sarah, " June 26, 1731.
John, " Dec. 22, 1735.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 13, 1737.
Daniel, " Jan. 27, 1739-40.

Phinehas Burt and Sarah Bush.

(Married, Jan. 2, 1735-6)

Sarah, born Aug. 1, 1737.
Phinehas, " Jan. 30, 1738.
John, " Feb. 20, 1740.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 20, 1743.
Mary, " June 20, 1746.
Simeon, " Feb. 5, 1748.

John Bush and Ruth.

Sarah, born Aug. 28, 1714.
John, " June 4, 1717.
Ruth, William, " Oct. 31, 1719.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 20, 1723-4.

Eleazer Butterfield and Mary.

Eleazer, born March 12, 1752.

John Butterfield and Martha.

Henry, born March 14, 1759.

Abraham Byam, of Chelmsford.

Mary-Fiske, born March 2, 1707-8.

Daniel Cady and Mary, Abigail.

Mary, born Aug. 10, 1684.
Ezekiel, " Sept. 29, 1686.
Rachel, " July 18, 1689.
Daniel, " March 26, 1692.
Jane, " April 1, 1696.
Ezra, " Aug. 11, 1699.
Josiah, " Feb. 7, 1702.
Eunice, " Oct. 20, 1704.*
Ephraim, " Feb. 19, 1704-5, of Abigail.

* Error in the record.

James Cady * and Hannah.

Elizabeth, born April 10, 1606.

* Died, Dec. 2, 1690.

Joseph Cady and Sarah.

Joseph, born Oct. 3, 1690.
James, " Nov. 22, 1694.
Isaac, " Jan. 17, 1696-7.
Abigail, " June 22, 1699.
Stephen, " June 16, 1701.

John Cady and Joanna, Elizabeth.

Jonathan, born Jan. 22, 1693.
Joanna, " Oct. 14, 1695.
John, " Aug. 7, 1699, of Elizabeth.
Elizabeth, " March 5, 1701.

JOHN CADY and MARTHA.

John, born Dec. 23, 1743.
Elizabeth, " July 21, 1745.
Martha, " Feb. 27, 1748.

JONATHAN CAPRON and ALICE.

Thankful, born June 13, 1762.
Rhoda, " June 12, 1764.

THOMAS CHAMBERLIN and ELIZABETH,* ABIGAIL.

Gershom, born ———
[died March 29, 1699.
Sarah, " May 23, 1699.
[died — 14, 1699.
Elizabeth, " May 26, 1700, of Abigail.
Abigail, " June 21, 1701.
Thomas, " Feb. 3, 1703.
Jane, " Feb. 2, 1705–6.
Sarah, " Aug. 4, 1709.

* Died, June 13, 1699.

EDMUND CHAMBERLIN and ABIGAIL.

Elizabeth, born Aug. 18, 1705.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN and ABIGAIL WOODS.

(Married, Oct. 13, 1713.)

Elizabeth, born Oct. 27, 1713.
Hannah, " Jan. 18, 1716.
John, " March 24, 1720.
Sarah, " April 27, 1727.
Abigail, " Jan. 8, 1732.
Thomas, " Sept. 2, 1735.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLIN, of Chelmsford.

Anna-Gilson, born Mar. 7, 1710–11.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN, JR. and RACHEL LAWRENCE.*

(Married, Dec 3, 1745)

Rachel, born July 10, 1747,
[died Oct. 13, 1756.
Abigail, " Sept. 8, 1749.
John, " Feb. 27, 1752.
Ede, " Oct. 9, 1754.

* Died, Oct. 6, 1756, æt. 29.

PHINEHAS CHAMBERLIN and LYDIA WILLIAMS.

(Married, March 19, 1744–5.)

Phinehas, born Jan. 9, 1745.
Eleazer, " March 13, 1746.
Joseph, " Oct. 13, 1748.

Vid. Pepperell

JOSEPH CHANDLER and SARAH.

Thomas, born Jan. 20, 1746.
John, " May 29, 1749.

BENJAMIN CHASE and RACHEL.

Benjamin, born Oct. 1, 1741.
Solomon, " Sept. 8, 1743.
Ebenezer, " June 4, 1745.
John, " Sept. 4, 1747,
[died Oct. 1, 1749.
John, " Feb. 12, 1749.

JOHN CHENEY and SUSANNA.

John, born July 29, 1763.
Susanna, " May 27, 1765.
Molly, " Sept. 13, 1767.
Luther, " April 2, 1770.
Tirza, " March 17, 1773.
Luther, " July 7, 1775.

MOSES CHILD and SARAH.

Asa, born April 8, 1759,
[died June 16, 1759.
Sally, " March 26, 1760,
[died May 25, 1760.
James, " April 4, 1762.
Sarah, " June 26, 1763.
Susanna, " Feb. 9, 1766.
Elisha, " Oct. 31, 1767.
Prudence, " Aug. 30, 1769.
Betty, " Nov. 2, 1771.
Isaac, " July 27, 1774.
Anna, " Sept. 23, 1777,
[died Oct. 17, 1777.

CORNELIUS CHURCH * and MARY.

(Married, June 4, 1670.)

* Died, Dec. 2, 1697.

SAMUEL CHURCH and ELIZABETH.

Jonathan, born Feb. 12, 1786–7.

WILLIAM COLBURN* and ANNA.

Anna, born March 19, 1773.

* Died at Fort George, Oct. 26, 1776, æt. 29 years.

JOHN COLES had a daughter, born Feb. 20, 1672; Hepzibah, probably.

JONATHAN COLLIER and TABITHA.

Jonathan, born Jan. 17, 1775.

JOSIAH CONANT and RACHEL HOBART.

(Married, May 12, 1748)

Rachel, born March 29, 1749.
Josiah, " Aug. 31, 1750.
Benjamin, " June 27, 1752.
Robert, " Nov. 5, 1754.
Shebuel, " Dec. 23, 1756, at Pepperell.

ENOCH COOK and MARY.

Enoch, born Nov. 15, 1771.
John, " April 16, 1774.

TIMOTHY COOPER and SARAH MORSE.

(Married, June 2, 1669)

Timothy, born March 24, 1669–70.
John, " March 5, 1671. [died April 28, 1672.
Sarah, " March 20, 1672–3.
John, " 5 d. 3 m. 1675.

JOHN CRAIG and MERIAM FISKE, Wid.

(Married, Nov. 22, 1753)

David, son of John and Jemima Craig, born Sept. 3, 1754.

SAMUEL CRAIG and MARY CONN.

(Married, March 27, 1755)

John, born Jan. 11, 1756.

MICHAEL CRECY and CATHARINE WETHERBEE, of Bolton.

(Married, Dec 20, 1752)

Elizabeth, born June 26, 1754.
Jonathan, " June 15, 1756.

JONATHAN CRECY and ANNA DAVIS.

(Married, July 21, 1759)

Henry, born Feb. 11, 1760.
Betty, " April 8, 1762.
William, " Dec. 8, 1763.
Dorcas, " July 15, 1766.
Sarah, " May 8, 1768.
Levi, " April 1, 1770.

JOHN CUMMINGS and ELIZABETH.

Hannah, born May 20, 1690.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS and ELIZABETH.

Samuel, born March 6, 1709.
Jerahmael, " Oct. 10, 1711.
James, " July 14, 1713.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS and PRUDENCE LAWRENCE.

(Married, July 18, 1732–3)

Mary,* born April 22, 1734.

* Perhaps the same as next preceding.

JOHN CUMMINGS and SARAH LAWRENCE, of Littleton.

(Married Jan. 2, 1735–6)

John, born March 16, 1736–7.
Eleazer, " May 15, 1739.
Sarah, " Dec. 11, 1741.
Peter, " June 5, 1744.
Mitty, " Dec. 25, 1751.
Reuben, " Jan. 10, 1757.
Sybil, " March 15, 1760.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS and LUCY.

Ebenezer, born April 17, 1735.
Lucy, " April 18, 1737.
Bridget, " Sept. 16, 1739.
William, " Oct. 2, 1741.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 11, 1743–4.
Phillip, " Nov. 26, 1745.
Rebekah, " May 11, 1748.

SIMON DABY and MARY.*

Sarah, born Aug. 31, 1751. [died Sept. 31, 1751.
Phebe, ———; died Sept. 20, 1751.

* Died, Aug. 31, 1751.

WILLIAM DALRYMPLE* and ELIZABETH BLOOD.
(Married, Nov. 4, 1746.)

Rebekah, born March 30, 1747,
[died Nov. 25, 1766, at Newburyport.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 1, 1748.
James, " May 26, 1750,
[died Oct. 16, 1753.
William, " Oct. 10, 1751.
Sarah, " March 23, 1753.
Abigail, " May 2, 1755.
James, " Jan. 8, 1758,
[died Feb. 3, 1760.
Mary, " Oct. 17, 1759.
Jane, " July 20, 1763.
Anna, " April 30, 1765.
John, " April 11, 1767.

* Died, May 7, 1782.

Rev. SAMUEL DANA and ANNA KENDRICK.

Luther, born Aug. 13, 1763.
Amelia, " April 14, 1765.
Samuel, " June 26, 1767.
Thesta, " Aug. 14, 1769.
Anna, " June 16, 1771.

JOHN DARBY and MARY.

Mary, born Jan. 3, 1705–6.

SAMUEL DAVIS* and MARY.

A daughter, born Jan. 31, 1662.
John, " March 10, 1664,
[died Oct. 25, 1704.
Sarah, " 12 d. 6 m. 1667.
Samuel, " Jan. 10, 1669.
Barnabas, " April 17, 1672,
[died Aug. 1790.
A daughter, " 10 d. 2 m. 1674.

* Died, Dec 28, 1699.

JOHN DAVIS and MEHITABEL.

Mehitabel, born June 22, 1693.
Sarah, " Sept. 22, 1694.
John, " May 6, 1698.
Abigail, " July 24, 1699.
Lydia, " March 10, 1704.

SAMUEL DAVIS and ANNA.

Samuel, born Aug. 16, 1694.
Anna, " May 24, 1697.
Mary, born May 20, 1699.
Barnabas, " Dec. 19, 1700.
Simon, " Nov. 1, 1702.
Amos, " Oct. 15, 1705.
Experience, " Nov. 23, 1707, at Chelmsford.

NATHANIEL DAVIS and ROSE.

Joanna, born Jan. 26, 1702.
Sarah, " March 10, 1704.
Eleanor, " Dec. 2, 1706.
Martha, " June 4, 1711.
Mary, " March 8, 1712.
Nathaniel, " March 12, 1714–15.
Zachariah, " March 11, 1716–17.
Ezekiel, " Jan. 8, 1723.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 28, 1724.
Isaac, " May 13, 1727.
Eleazer, " Aug. 8, 1729.

JOHN DAVIS and REBEKAH BURT.
(Married, June 13, 1723)

John, born Nov. 10, 1725.
Zebudah, " April 11, 1728.
Rebekah, " Oct. 29, 1729.
Aaron, " April 11, 1732.
Meriam, " May 10, 1734,
[died Sept. 30, 1736.
Ruth, " Feb. 1735–6, at Hartford.
Ezra, " Aug. 23, 1738, do.

DANIEL DAVIS and LYDIA AMES.
(Married, March 21, 1726–7)

ELEAZER DAVIS and SARAH.

Eleazer, born Sept. 25, 1730.

BENJAMIN DAVIS and ——

Anna, born Feb. 2, 1742.
Benjamin, " April 8, 1744.
Joseph, " March 14, 1746,
[died Feb. 13, 1762.
Joshua, " Aug. 30, 1748,
David, " Aug. 6, 1751.
Sarah, " May 24, 1754.
James, " June 22, 1756.
Henry, " Oct. 11, 1758.
Elizabeth, " March 10, 1761,
[died Feb. 27, 1762.
Eleazer, " Sept. 6, 1763.
Joseph, " Sept. 27, 1765.

JOHN DERBYSHIRE and MARY.

Oliver, born Dec. 8, 1708.

JAMES DICKERSON* and SARAH.

Samuel, born Aug. 11, 1752.

* Died, July 5, 1754, æt. 38.

ISAAC DODGE and ELIZABETH.

Isaac, born Feb. 8, 1775.
Samuel, " April 15, 1783.

DANIEL DOUGLASS and LYDIA LAKIN.

(Married Aug 5, 1740)

Daniel, born July 2, 1740, some mistake.

JOHN DUDLEY and SYBIL RUSSELL, of Harvard.

(Married, March 1, 1759)

Sybil, born Dec. 5, 1769.
John, " Oct. 11, 1761.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 30, 1763.
Jason, " July 8, 1766.
Hannah, " Nov. 13, 1768.
Parker Russell, May 27, 1771.
Molly, " Aug. 29, 1773, at Harvard.
Francis, " Dec. 31, 1775, do.
Lucy, " Nov. 14, 1781, do.

JOHN DUSTIN and MARY.

Hannah, born April 15, 175–.
Nathaniel " Dec. 28, 1751.
Lydia, " Feb. 21, 1754.
Sarah, " June 14, 1756.
Lucy, " Jan. 1, 1758.

GARDNER DUSTIN and RACHEL.

John, born Nov. 19, 1762.

TIMOTHY DUSTIN and EUNICE.

Abel, born Nov. 27, 1773.

ELIAS ELLIOT and RUTH LAWRENCE.

(Married, Dec. 18, 1729)

William, born July 22, 1730.
Rachel, " Aug. 10, 1732.
Oliver, born Aug. 24, 1734.
Jeremiah, " May 22, 1737.
Abigail, " March 16, 1740.
Elizabeth, " July 4, 1743.

REV. JOSEPH EMERSON and ABIGAIL.

Mary, born Oct. 19, 1751.

Vid. Pepperell

DANIEL FARMER and ELIZABETH.

Thomas, born Dec. 2, 173–.
Abigail, " Oct. 1, 1735.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 4, 1740–1.

I.

MATTHIAS FARNSWORTH and MARY.

1 Matthias, born ———.
2 John, " ———.
3 Benjamin, " ———.
4 Samuel, " Oct. 8, 1669.
5 Abigail, " Jan. 17, 1671.
6 Jonathan, " 1 d. 4 m. 1675.
7 Joseph, " died Feb. 20, 1686–7.

II. (I. 1)

MATTHIAS FARNSWORTH, JR. and SARAH.

1 Joseph, born Jan. 17, 1682. [died Feb. 2, 1682.
2 Ebenezer, " ———
3 Josiah, (probably) ———
4 Sarah, " ———
5 Matthias, born Aug. 6, 1690.

II. (I. 2)

JOHN FARNSWORTH and HANNAH ALDIS.

(Married, Dec. 8, 1686)

1 Abigail, born Oct. 17, 1687.
2 John, " Dec. 1, 1689. [died Sept. 4, 1703, æt. 14,
3 Daniel, born May 11, 1692.
4 Nathan, " March 13, 1696, [died Aug. 4, 1753.
5 Joseph, " Feb. 26, 1698.
6 Jeremiah, " Mar. 24, 1700–1.
Hannah, " July 21, 1702.
Rachel, " Dec. 8, 1704.
Sarah, " Nov. 20, 1707.

II. (I. 3)

BENJAMIN FARNSWORTH and MARY PRESCOTT.

1 Mary, born, Jan. 5, 1696.
2 Martha " Jan. 9, 1698, [died Feb. 11, 1698.
3 Benjamin, " Jan. 16, 1699.
4 Isaac, " July 4, 1701.
5 Ezra, " Jan. 17, 1703.
6 Amos, " Nov. 27, 1704.
7 Lydia, " Sept. 26, 1706.
8 Aaron, " Aug. 29, 1709.
9 Jonas, " Oct. 4, 1713.
Deborah " —— 1715.

II. (I. 4)

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH and MARAH WILLARD.

(Married, Dec. 12, 1706)

Mary, born, Sept. 13, 1707, at Kingston.
Samuel, " June 29, 1709.
David, " Aug. 4, 1711.

II. (I. 6)

JONATHAN FARNSWORTH and RUTH.

1 Ruth born April 2, 1699.
2 Jonathan " March 17, 1701.
3 Ephraim, " Jan. 2, 1702-3.
4 Reuben " April 28, 1705.
5 Phinehas, " Sept. 15, 1707.
6 Priscilla " Sept. 9, 1709.
7 Nathaniel, " Dec. 1, 1711.
8 John " Feb. 8, 1713-14, [died July 25, 1715.
9 Hannah, " Aug. 10, 1716.
10 Simeon " July 12, 1718.
11 Susanna, " April 28, 1720.
12 Elias, " May 30, 1723.
13 John, " April 25, 1725.
Silas " ——

III. (I. 3 II. 3)

EBENEZER FARNSWORTH and ELIZABETH WHITNEY.

(Married, April 17, 1707)

1 Elizabeth, born Jan. 27, 1707-8.
2 Matthias, " Sept. 20, 1709.
3 Ebenezer, " Dec. 16, 1711, [died Oct. 11, 1723.
4 William, born Aug. 4, 1714.
Abigail, " Sept. 2, 1718.
Kezia, " April 17, 1723.
Sarah, " Aug. 5, 1725.
Lydia, " Dec. 20, 1729.

III. (I. 1 II. 3)

JOSIAH FARNSWORTH and MARY PIERCE.

(Married March 1719-20)

1 Josiah, born Jan. 4, 1720-1.
2 Mary, " June 5, 1722, [died young.
3 Oliver, " Aug. 30, 1723.
4 Ebenezer, " March 22, 1725-6.
5 James, " Dec. 2, 1727.
6 Jeremiah, " Aug. 29, 1729.
7 Thomas, " April 1, 1731.
8 Joseph " Nov. 27, 1732.
9 Oliver, " Jan. 16, 1734-5.
10 Mary, " Feb. 2, 1736-7.

III. (I. 2 II. 5)

JOSEPH FARNSWORTH and REBEKAH.

Mary, born March 12, 1727-8.
Rebekah, " July 23, 1729.
Daniel, " March 5, 1731.

III. (I. 6 II. 2)

JONATHAN FARNSWORTH and MARY.

Mary, born June 18, 1726, [died March 17, 1727-8.
Jonathan, born Nov. 22, 1727.
Betty, " Oct. 13, 1729.
Joseph " ——
Abel " May 19, 1734.
An infant " —— 1736.
Elias " Nov. 20, 1737, [died young.
Lemuel " Aug. 3, 1740.
Rachel " ——

III. (I. 3 II. 3)

BENJAMIN FARNSWORTH* and PATIENCE,† REBEKAH:‡

1 Oliver, born Nov. 9, 1727.
2 Susanna, " Nov. 29, 1729.
3 Benjamin, " Feb. 24, 1736, of Rebekah.

[4] Solomon, born Oct. 13, 1738.
[5] Ebenezer, " Nov. 22, 1739.

* Died Sept. 18, 1757, of small-pox.
† Died July 10, 1734, æt. 30.
‡ Died Oct. 1, 1756

III. (I. 3 II. 4)

Isaac Farnsworth and Sarah Page.

(Married, April, 1723.)

[1] Isaac, born Nov. 30, 1723, at Groton.
William, " Feb. 26, 1725, at Lunenburg.
Sarah, " Nov. 27, 1727, do.
Lydia, " July 24, 1729, [died young.
Lydia, " July 5, 1730.
Molly, " June 6, 1735.
Esther, " ———

III. (I. 3 II. 5)

Ezra Farnsworth and Elizabeth Lakin, Abigail Pierce.

(Married, April 26, 1726.)

[1] Simon, born March 28, 1727.
[2] Elizabeth, " Jan. 10, 1728–9.
[3] Ruth, " Aug. 21, 1732.
[4] Abigail, " July 26, 1736, of Abigail.
[5] Prudence, " July 18, 1740.
[6] Ezra, " Sept. 21, 1744.
Ephraim, " Aug. 9, 1747, [died Sept. 2, 1755.

III. (I. 3 II. 6)

Amos Farnsworth* and Lydia Longley.

(Married, March 20, 1734–5)

Sarah, born Oct. 10, 1736, [died Sept. 20, 1756.
Rachel, " Jan. 29, 1737–8.
Lydia, " Nov. 4, 1739.
Susanna, " Aug. 25, 1741.
Lucy, " Nov. 17, 1743, [died June, 1802, at Nova Scotia.
Amos, " June 29, 1746, [died July 4, 1749.
Jonas, " Aug. 18, 1748.
Mary, born ——— 1752, [died June 30, 1790, at Nova Scotia.
Amos, " April 28, 1754.
Benjamin, " Oct. 24, 1759, [drowned Dec. 5, 1775.

* Drowned, Dec. 5, 1775.

III. (I. 3 II. 8)

Aaron Farnsworth, Hannah Barron, Sarah Bennett, Elizabeth.

(Married, March 24, 1729.)

Zaccheus, born Nov. 19, 1719.
Isabel, " Nov. 12, 1730.
Mary, " Jan. 29, 1732.
Hannah, " June 11, 1734.
Eunice, " Nov. 26, 1735.
Samuel, " Aug. 13, 1737.
Esther, " July 24, 1739.
Aaron, " Jan. 5, 1745, of Sarah.
Timothy, " July 28, 1751, of Elizabeth.

III. (I. 3 II. 9)

Jonas Farnsworth and Thankful Ward, of Worcester.

Azubah, born June 23, 1740.
Martha, " May 21, 1742.
Jonas, " Oct. 2, 1744.
Deborah, " Sept. 15, 1746.
Daniel, " Aug. 14, 1748.
Isaac, " Aug. 9, 1750.
Thankful, " Aug. 3, 1752.
Peter, " Aug. 18, 1754.
Joel, " May 28, 1759, at Groton.

III. (I. 3 II. 3)

Ephraim Farnsworth and Deborah.

Deborah, born Sept. 17, 1727.
Ephraim, " ——— 1734.

III. (I. 3 II. 4)

Reuben Farnsworth and Mary.

Mary, born Sept. 16, 1730.
Ruth " ——— 1736.

III. (I. 3. II. 5)

PHINEHAS FARNSWORTH and AZUBAH BURT.*

Azubah, born Jan. 17, 1731.
Phinehas, " ——— 1733.
Sybil, " ——— 1736.
Kezia, " ——— 1742.
Sarah, " ——— 1745.
Joshua, " ——— 1749.

* Died, 1812, æt. 100.

III. (I. 3 II. 6)

JEREMIAH FARNSWORTH and SARAH.

Hannah, born March 26, 1729.
Sarah, " Aug. 22, 1730.

IV. (I. 3 II. 3 III. 2)

MATTHIAS FARNSWORTH and ABIGAIL SHED.*

(Married, Feb 24, 1729–30)

1 Ebenezer, born May 10, 1731.
2 Matthias, " Dec. 25, 1732.
3 Abigail, " Nov. 19, 1735.
4 Mary, " ——— 1736, probably.
5 Dinah, " Sept. 15, 1737.
6 Anna, " Dec. 29, 1739.
7 Samuel, " Feb. 4, 1742.
8 Samson, " March 12, 1745.
Elizabeth, " June 25, 1747.

* Died, May 11, 1726

IV. (I. 3 II. 3 III. 1)

OLIVER FARNSWORTH and SARAH TARBELL.

(Married, Dec. 15, 1749.)

Susanna, born July 5, 1750.
Oliver, " Oct. 18, 1751.
Sarah, " May 11, 1753.
Eunice, " Jan. 2, 1755.
Edmund, " March 20, 1756.
Emma, " Sept. 18, 1757.
Polly, " —; d. Nov. 30, 1840.
Maria, " June, 1761.
Edmund, " July, 1762; died Sept. 30, 1756.
Lydia, " 1764.
Betsy, " ———
Eda, born ———
Benjamin, " ———
Levi, " ———

IV. (I. 3 II. 3 III. 5)

EBENEZER FARNSWORTH and SARAH NICHOLS.*

(Married, Feb. 18, 1767.)

Rebekah, born Aug. 8, 1767.
Sally, " Sept. 21, 1769.
Thomas, " Dec. 9, 1771.
Joseph, " June 14, 1777–8.
William, " March 21, 1780.
Polly, " April 5, 1782.
Benjamin, " 1785.

* Died, Sept. 13, 1782.

IV. (I. 1 II. 3 III. 4)

EBENEZER FARNSWORTH and MARY NICHOLS.

(Married, Feb. 20, 1755.)

Harbor, born June 10, 1756.
Ebenezer, " April 12, 1758, [died May 11, 1761.
Edmund, " Aug. 15, 1760.

IV. (I. 3 II. 3 III. 4)

WILLIAM FARNSWORTH and RUTH HOBART.

(Married, March 24, 1736–7)

William, born Dec. 27, 1737.
Ruth, " March 22, 1739–40.
Gershom, " May 2, 1743.
Mary, " June 2, 1745.

IV. (I. 1 II. 3 III. 1)

JOSIAH FARNSWORTH and HANNAH BUTTRICK.

(Married, June 27, 1742)

Mary born Dec. 10, 1748.
Josiah, " Sept. 22, 1749.
Betty, " Sept. 22, 1751.

IV. (I. 3 II. 4 III. 1)

Dea. ISAAC FARNSWORTH* and ANNA GREEN.†

(Married, Dec. 4, 1744.)

Anna, born Jan. 23, 1746.
Isaac, " Jan. 14, 1748.
Elizabeth, " March 24, 1750.
Olive, " June 19, 1753.

Sally, born April 12, 1755, at Pepperell.
Molly, " Nov. 28, 1758.
John, " Jan. 19, 1765.
Samuel, " Sept. 29, 1767.

* Died, Oct. 1812, æt. 88.
† Died, Nov. 1812, æt. 89.

IV. (I. 3 II. 5 III. 6)
EZRA FARNSWORTH and ELIZABETH SHEPLE.

Eunice, born Jan. 10, 1767, [died Oct. 9, 1814.
Ephraim, " Jan. 12, 1769, [died March 19, 1812.
Ezra, " Nov. 30, 1770.
Abel, " July 15, 1773.
Joseph, " July 10, 1775.
Betsey, " Sept. 2, 1777.
Patty, " March 7, 1780, [married Elisha Jacobs; died May 26, 1840.
Simon, " April 10, 1782.
James, " June 14, 1784.
Mary, " March 28, 1787, [married Asa Andrews; died Jan. 31, 1846.

V. (I. 3 II. 3 III. 2 IV. 8)
SAMSON FARNSWORTH and RACHEL SHATTUCK.
(Married, Sept. 25, 1765)

Samuel, born Sept. 16, 1767.
Phillip, " April 2, 1769.
Rachel, } " by a second wife.
Matthias, }

THOMAS FARR and MARY.
(From Burgoyne's army)

William, born March 9, 1779.

THOMAS FARRINGTON and JOANNA,* BETTY WOODS.†
(Married B., Oct. 6, 1763)

Elizabeth, born, Sept. 2, 1758.
Thomas, " Oct. 1, 1760.
March, " Nov. 13, 1762.
Frederic, " Nov. 13, 1764, [died Jan. 1770.
Daniel, " April, 1767, [died Jan. 1770.
Vassall, born July 20, 1769.
Putnam, " Dec. 3, 1770.
Phillip, " Jan. 7, 1772.
Abel, " April 13, 1775.

* Died, June 24, 1767.
† Died, May 5, 1775, at Kennebec.

JOSEPH FARWELL* and HANNAH.

Hannah, born May 6, 1701, [died May 11, 1762.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 31, 1703.
Edward, " July 12, 1706.
Mary, " Feb. 5, 1709.
John, " June 23, 1711.
Samuel, " Jan. 14, 1714.
Daniel, " May 20, 1717.
Sarah, " Feb. 26, 1721.

* Died, Aug. 21, 1740, æt. 70.

JOSEPH FARWELL and MARY GILSON.
(Married, Dec. 14, 1719.)

Anna, born Feb. 20, 1721.
Isaac, " March 16, 1722, [died May 10, 1740.
Joseph, " Sept. 20, 1725.
Jonathan, " May 15, 1730.
Thomas, " July 30, 1733.
Oliver, " June 24, 1735.
Mary, " Sept. 4, 1738.
Susanna, " Aug. 8, 1742.

WILLIAM FARWELL and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born Nov. 2, 1713.
William, " Feb. 1, 1715.
John, " Oct. 16, 1717.
Oliver, " Jan. 13, 1722.
Henry, " July 21, 1724.

EDWARD FARWELL and ANNA.

Edward, born Nov. 25, 1731.
Submit, " Dec. 19, 1733.

THOMAS FARWELL and ELIZABETH PIERCE.
(Married, Dec. 24, 1723)

Thomas, born July 26, 1725, [died Sept. 8, 1725.

WILLIAM FARWELL, JR.* and SARAH.

Eunice, born April 20, 1742.
Elizabeth, " April 13, 1744.
Henry, " May 15, 1746.
Sarah, " Nov. 28, 1748.
Susanna, " Jan. 28, 1751.

* Died, Feb 14, 1754

JOSIAH FARWELL and LYDIA.

Lydia, born Oct. 23, 1751.
Hannah, " July 31, 1753,
[died Sept. 1, 1753.
Josiah, " Sept. 1, 1754.
Mary, " Nov. 8, 1756.

SAMUEL FARWELL and ELIZABETH MOORS.

(Married, June 23, 173–)

Samuel, born April 10, 1736.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 19, 1739.
Eunice, " Oct. 12, 1741.
Abraham, " Aug. 18, 1743.
John, " Jan. 27, 1745.
Sarah, " Dec. 26, 1747.
Lydia, " Aug. 4, 1749.
Susanna, " July 20, 1751.
Joseph, " March 27, 1754.
Isaac-Moors, " April 12, 1757.

DANIEL FARWELL and MARY

Daniel, born April 22, 1740.
Anna, " May 4, 1742.
Isaac, " March 28, 1744.
Timothy, " Feb. 21, 1745.
Mary, " Feb. 6, 1747.
Edmund, " July 13, 1750.
Zaccheus, " June 27, 1753.
Benjamin, " July 2, 1756

Capt. HENRY FARWELL and LYDIA TARBELL, SARAH TAYLOR, of Westford.

(Married L., Dec 6, 1749; S., June 3, 1761)

Anna, born Oct. 17, 1750,
[died Feb. 20, 1754.
Samuel, " May 21, 1752.
William, " Feb. 16, 1754.
Lydia, " Oct. 25, 1762,
[died Dec. 16, 1763.
Sarah, born Dec. 4, 1763.
Lydia, " Oct. 14, 1765.
Jonathan, " Dec. 6, 1767.

JONATHAN FARWELL and EUNICE.

Joseph, born Aug. 26, 1759.
Leonard, " Oct. 2, 1760.

THOMAS FARWELL and SARAH.

Ephraim, born Oct. 31, 1760.
Thomas, " Jan. 26, 1763.
Joseph, " May 13, 1765.
Sarah, " June 9, 1768.
Levi, " Nov. 7, 1770.
William, " March 26, 1780.

ABEL FARWELL and HANNAH.

Lemuel, born Jan. 4, 1770.
Solomon, } " Feb. 29, 1772.
Abel, }
Solomon, " March 23, 1774.
Leonard, " April 16, 1776.
Russell, " June 4, 1778.
Hannah, " May 17, 1781.
Betsey, " July 15, 1783.
James, " Dec. 14, 1784.

DAVID FARWELL and SUBMIT.

David, born May 25, 1765.

WILLIAM FARWELL and ESTHER WOODS.

(Married, June 26, 1760)

Bounker, born May 4, 1761,
[died Sept. 29, 1764.
Esther, " June 28, 1763.
Naomi, " April 5, 1766,
[died April 25, 1769.
Naomi, " Aug. 16, 1769,
[died Jan. 1, 1836.
Zebulon, " Oct. 4, 1771.

AMAZIAH FASSETT* and EDE.

Amaziah, born Feb. 27, 1769,
[died Oct. 17, 1795.
Ede, " Oct. 16, 1770.
Abiel, " Aug. 1, 1772.
Nabby, " Jan. 16, 1775,
[died Oct. 22, 1795.

* Died a prisoner in Boston, July, 1775.

JOHN FIFE and JANE IRVINE.

(Married, April 22, 1731.)

John, born Aug. 20, 1734.

JAMES FISKE and TABITHA.

Mary, born Sept. 11, 1790.
James, " Feb. 11, 1694–5.
Samuel, " July 10, 1696.
John, " Dec. 10, 1699.
Ann, " April 16, 1702.
Jonathan, " Sept. 10, 1705.

SAMUEL FISKE and SUSANNA.

Samuel, born March 5, 1704.
Susanna, " Feb. 8, 1706.
Experience, " April 29, 1708.
Thomas, " Feb. 21, 1712.
Meriam, " April 18, 1716,
[died Mar. 26, 1718–19.
Meriam, born July 3, 1720.

SAMUEL FISKE and ELIZABETH PARKER.

(Married, Jan 12, 1726–7)

Elizabeth, born Aug. 13, 1727.
Samuel, " Oct. 12, 1729.
Eleazer, " Nov. 23, 1731.
Susanna, " Sept. 29, 1734.
Mary, " Oct. 4, 1736.
Josiah, " Sept. 27, 1739,
[died Aug. 2, 1742.
Sarah, " Nov. 1, 1742.

NATHAN FISKE and PATIENCE.

Sarah, born Feb. 6, 1731.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 21, 1733.
Jonathan, " Nov. 21, 1738.
David, " April 27, 1741.
Eleazer, " Dec. 24, 1743.
Patience, " Aug. 28, 1747,
[died Oct. 15, 1747.
Nathan, " Oct. 20, 1749.
Simeon, " Oct. 8, 1752.

JAMES FISKE and LYDIA BENNETT.

(Married, March 23, 1736–7.)

James born June 28, 1738.
Lydia, " Feb. 20, 1740.
Peter, ' March 16, 1743.
Mary, " June 9, 1746.
John, " March 30, 1749.

THOMAS FISKE and MARY PARKER.

(Married, —— 11, 1741)

Mary, born Oct. 18, 1743.
Thomas, " March 12, 1745.
John, " July 23, 1748.
Sarah, " April 27, 1750.

JONATHAN FISKE and JEMIMA.

Benjamin, born Nov. 4, ——.

JOSEPH FLETCHER and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born April 27, 1736.
Thomas, " Sept. 11, 1738.
Jonathan, " March 19, 1741.
Susanna, " Oct. 27, 1743.
Emma, " April 7, 1746.
Sarah, " Sept. 2, 1749.
Joseph, " June 18, 1752.
Lucy, " April 16, 1755.

GERSHOM FLETCHER and LYDIA.

Gershom, born Sept. 30, 1737.
Olive, " Aug. 14, 1741.

JOHN FLETCHER and LYDIA PATCH.

(Married, June 23, 1736)

Paul, born June 5, 1737,
[died Dec. 2, 1738.
John, " Dec. 28, 1738.
Paul, " March 11, 1740.
Mary, " April 6, 1742.

OLIVER FLETCHER and OLIVE.

Olive, born Sept. 24, 1760.
Oliver, " Jan. 12, 1762.
Phebe, " Jan. 28, 1764.
Sadoc, " Nov. 1, 1766.

PAUL FLETCHER and ANNA WILLARD of Lancaster, ABIGAIL, and THANKFUL.

(Married A., Aug. 20, 1760.)

Anna, born June 4, 1761.
Daniel, " March 13, 1763.
Lydia, " March 2, 1769, of Abigail.
Paul, " July 12, 1775, of Thankful.

EZEKIEL FLETCHER and BRIDGET.

Ezekiel, born Aug. 15, 1767.
Bridget, " Nov. 22, 1768.
Vryling, " Jan. 28, 1770.
Nancy, " Sept. 2, 1772.
Lyman, " June 2, 1773.
Rebekah, " Aug. 19, 1775.

SAMUEL FLOOD of Andover, and TRYPHENA POWERS.

(Married, Dec. 8, 1742)

Mary, born Oct. 15, 1744.
Martha, " Feb. 18, 1746.
Samuel, " April 21, 1749.
Timothy, " July 21, 1751.

STEPHEN FOSTER and SARAH BLOOD.

(Married, July 5, 1747)

Nathaniel, born Aug. 17, 1755.

SIMEON FOSTER and MARY LAKIN.

(Married, Dec. 15, 1762)

Esther, born Oct. 16, 1763.
Eunice, " Dec. 31, 1764.
Simeon, " May 2, 1767.
Andrew, " April 16, 1769.
William, " Feb. 23, 1773.

PHILIP FOWLER and ABIGAIL.

Oliver, born Aug. 15, 1747.

JOHN FROST and RUTH.

Jemima, born Jan. 16, 1714-15.
Lydia, " July 7, 1716.
Sarah, " Jan. 5, 1717-18.
Keziah, " March 20, 1719.
Deborah, " June 1, 1722.
Abigail, " May 28, 1723.
John, " Aug. 26, 1725.
Scripture, " March 28, 1727.
Abigail, " Feb. 14, 1729.
Tryphena, " May 6, 1731.
Patience, " April 23, 1734.
Submit, " Oct. 23, 1737.

JOHN FROST, JR. and MINDWELL.

Joseph, born Aug. 8, 1751.
Marcy, " June 14, 1755.
Jonathan-Bigelow, Nov. 20, 1759.
Joseph, " Aug. 19, 1762.

PATRICK GARVIN and MARY.

James, born Oct. 2, 1730.

JOSEPH GILSON and MARY.

Joseph, born 8 d. 1 m. 1666-7.
Sarah, " June 25, 1669.
John, " 23 d. 2 m. 1674, [died Sept. 10, 1707.

JOHN GILSON and SARAH.

John, born March 2, 1697.
Sarah, " May 1, 1700.
Michael, " Oct. 14, 1702.
Susanna, " May 28, 1704.
Ebenezer, " Dec. 10, 1707.

JOSEPH GILSON and HEPZIBAH, ELIZABETH.

Anne, born Oct. 22, 1690.
Jeremiah, " Jan. 10, 1696.
Sarah, " Dec. 25, 1698.
Mary, " Feb. 8, 1703, of Elizabeth.

ELEAZER GILSON and HANNAH FARWELL.

(Married, May 6, 1719)

Eleazer, born Feb. 19, 1720.
Hannah, " March 7, 1722.
Esther, " July 30, 1724.
Eunice, " Nov. 8, 1726.
Samuel, " Jan. 7, 1728.
Simon, " Dec. 22, 1730.
Peter, " Feb. 3, 1732.
Lydia, " Sept. 17, 1735.

JOSEPH GILSON and MARY.

Mary, born Feb. 16, 1718.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 11, 1720.
Anne, " July 25, 1722.
Sarah, " Sept. 27, 1724.
Joseph, " Dec. 1, 1726.
Ruth, " March 21, 1728.
Jonathan, " Jan. 7, 1730.
Joseph, " May 27, 1733.
Daniel, " March 28, 1736.

JOHN GILSON and MARY SHATTUCK.

(Married, Dec. 8, 1722)

Mary, born Nov. 17, 1723.
John, " May 12, 1726.

David, born May 7, 1728.
[died Sept. 1, 1728.
Jonathan, " Aug. 26, 1729,
[died Oct. 22, 1744.
Jeremiah, " Aug. 1, 1731,
[died Oct. 11, 1731.
David, " Dec. 7, 1732.
Amasa, " Aug. 25, 1735.
Solomon, " July 17, 1737.
Sarah, " Dec. 22, 1743.

MICHAEL GILSON and SUSANNA SAWTELL.

(Married, April 28, 1726)

Zachariah, born April 16, 1727.
[died Oct. 29, 1735.
Rachel, " Jan. 30, 1728–9.
Michael, " Feb. 24, 1730–1.
Jacob, " Dec. 17, 1732.
[died Oct. 31, 1735.
Benjamin, " Feb. 16, 1735.
Zachariah, " Jan. 14, 1736–7.
Susanna, " July 28, 1739.
Elizabeth, " July 11, 1741.

TIMOTHY GILSON and PERSIS.

Jonathan, born Dec. 15, 1726.
Timothy, " Oct. 29, 1730.

ISAAC GILSON and DOROTHY KEMP.

(Married, Jan 15, 1729)

Isaac, born Oct. 3, 1731.
Dorothy, " Sept. 17, 1733.
Joseph, " April 6, 1741.

EBENEZER GILSON and ANNES SEARL.

(Married, Jan. 23, 1733–4)

Annes, born Oct. 25, 1734.
Ebenezer, " June 4, 1745.
Sarah, " July 18, 1748.

JOHN GILSON, JR. and HANNAH, PRUDENCE LAWRENCE.

(Married P. Lawrence, Jan. 19, 1764)

Kezia, born May 22, 1748.
John, " June 14, 1750.
Samuel, " Aug. 4, 1752.
Abel, " June 14, 1764, of Prudence.
Daniel, " Oct. 21, 1765.

PETER GILSON and SYBIL WHITNEY.

(Married, May 27, 1756)

Sybil born Jan. 18, 1757.
Lydia, " Aug. 28, 1759.

SOLOMON GILSON and MARY.

Solomon, born Sept. 13, 1758.
Simeon, " April 21, 1761,
[died Aug. 9, 1842.
Jonas, " Oct. 19, 1763.
Mary, " June 20, 1766,
[died July 2, 1766.
Molly, " Aug. 13, 1767.
Levi, " Feb. 16, 1770.
Asa, " July 18, 1772.
Lucy, " Jan. 1, 1775.
Peter, " March 24, 1777.
Susan, " April 23, 1779.

AMASA GILSON and Widow BEULAH PHELPS.

(Married, July 11, 1759.)

Abijah, born Nov. 5, 1760.

DANIEL GILSON and APPHIA.

Daniel, born Sept. 9, 1761.
Joseph, " March 7, 1763.
Abigail, " June 11, 1766.
Samuel, " July 7, 1768.
Abner Kent, " Feb. 4, 1771.

NEHEMIAH GILSON and ABIGAIL.

Nehemiah, born July 10, 1766.
Nathaniel, " March 24, 1768.
Sybil, " June 9, 1770.
Jacob Blanchard, Sept. 5, 1772.
Oliver, " March 15, 1776.
Nabby, " Dec. 15, 1777.
Asahel, " Feb. 27, 1780.
Isaac, " Sept. 26, 1783.

ADAM GOLD and REBECCA.

Dorcas, born 8 d. 7 m. 1683.

NEHEMIAH GOULD and ESTHER BOWERS.

(Married, Nov. 1, 1737)

Esther, born Dec. 31, 1738.
Nehemiah, " Nov. 28, 1741,
[died Mar. 19, 1745.

James, born Jan. 28, 1743.
Jonas, " Jan. 26, 1745,
[died Feb. 11, 1745.
Lydia, " Jan. 25, 1746.
Mary, " Feb. 5, 1748.
Nehemiah, " Jan. 13, 1752.
Jonas, " Feb. 8, 1749.

JONATHAN GOVE and MARY.

John, born Feb. 17, 1771.
Lucinda, " May 15, 1772.

JACOB GRAGG and MARGARET.

Jacob, born March 18, 1739.
John, " July 9, 1741.
Thomas, " July 21, 1746.
Susanna, " Oct. 22, 1749.
Samuel, " Feb. 15, 1752.
Margaret, " May 2, 1754.

JACOB GRAGG, JR., and MARY.

Joseph, born May 6, 1767.
Jacob " March 9, 1769.
Mary, " April 18, 1771.
Abigail, " April 3, 1773.

JOHN GRAVES and SUSANNA.

Susanna, born Dec. 22, 1764.
John, " Aug. 16, 1766.
Hannah " April 11, 1768.
Joseph " Oct. 8, 1770.
Benjamin, " Oct. 28, 177-.
Rachel, " Feb. 22, 177-.

WILLIAM GREEN and MARY.

William, born July 13, 1665.
Anna " 12 d. 3 m. 1667.
John, " March —, 1669.
Eleazer, " May 20, 1672.
Elizabeth " 11 d. 1 m. 1680.
Hannah, died 28 d. 1 m. 1682.
Hannah, born 10 d. 2 m. 1683.

JOHN GREEN and MARY.

Mary, born Nov. 3, 1690.
Hannah, " Jan. 5, 1694.
John, " Nov. 1, 1696.

ELEAZER GREEN* and ELIZABETH.†

Eleazer, born Jan. 26, 1696.
A daughter, born Jan. 29, 1698,
[died Feb. 13, 1698.
Elizabeth, " June 10, 1704.
James, " Jan. 20, 1708-9.

* Died, Sept 10, 1737.
† Died, March 18, 1744.

JOHN GREEN and HANNAH.

John, born Nov. 30, 1720.

ELEAZER GREEN and ANNA TARBELL.*

Eleazer, born July 25, 1723.
Anna, " July 23, 1725.
James, " June 19, 1728.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 23, 1730.
Sarah, " Sept. 2, 1733.
Thomas, " Aug. 27, 1736.
Samuel, " Sept. 10, 1739.
Nehemiah " Jan. 25, 1741-2.

* Died Nov. 27, 1753.

WILLIAM GREEN and HANNAH HOLDEN.

(Married March 9, 1727.)

William, born Dec. 25, 1727.
Simon, " Sept. 15, 1729.
Jonas, " March 15, 1731.
Hannah, " Dec. 4, 1732.

JONATHAN GREEN and MARY LAKIN.

(Married, Feb. 25, 1724-5.)

Sarah, born Dec. 24, 1725.
Josiah, " Feb. 26, 1727-8.
Mary, " June 22, 1731.
Jonathan, " May 11, 1733.
Lucy, " Feb. 5, 1736.
David, " March 10, 1741,
[died Nov. 11, 1822.
Eunice, " March 1, 1745.

JAMES GREEN and SARAH SHATTUCK.

(Married, April 26, 1739.)

Sarah, born Dec. 30, 1739.

ISAAC GREEN and MARTHA.

Elizabeth, born April 10, 1742.
Nehemiah, " Oct. 1, 1744.
Susanna, " March 20, 1746.
Martha, " April 19, 1749.

Mary, born April 6, 1751, [died Nov. 12, 1753.
Abigail, " March 18, 1753.
Isaac, " May 11, 1755.

Eleazer Green and Sarah.

Molly, born Aug. 15, 1751, at Pepperell.
Eleazer, " Oct. 15, 1753, [d. Dec. 13, 1724, at Pepperell.
Mary, " Dec. 24, 1755, at Pepperell.
Sarah, " Dec. 1, 1759.
Anna, " Oct. 10, 1762.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 10, 1765.
Josiah Sartell " Sept. 6, 1769.
Thomas, " April 13, 1772.

Benjamin Green and Ruth.

Jabez, born Dec. 31, 1767.
Benjamin, " Jan. 21, 1770.
Ruth " Sept. 10, 1771.
Ede, " Oct. 30, 1773.
Leonard, " Aug. 10, 1775.

Jonas Green and Jemima Holden, Abigail.

(Married Jemima, June 29, 1758)

Betty, born Sept. 23, 1760.
Nathaniel, Jonas, " March 31, 1762. [Jonas d. April 2, 1762.
Jemima, " March 4, 1764.
Lydia, " Oct. 19, 1765.
Jonas, Josiah, Reuben, " Oct. 15, 1767. [Reuben died Oct. 17, 1767.
Abigail, " Sept. 5, 1769.
Rachel, " July 12, 1771.
Joshua, " Aug. 23, 1776, of Abigail.
Guy, " Aug. 23, 1778.
Hannah, " May 1, 1780.
Asa, " Jan. 31, 1782.
Jonathan, " May 7, 1784.
Hannah, " Feb. 19, 1786.
Polly, " Sept. 2, 1788.
David, " May 6, 1791.
Rebecca, " April 29, 1793.

Benjamin Hadley and Mehitabel.*

Thomas, born Aug. 11, 1712.
Sarah, " Nov. 22, 1713. [died Aug. 3, 1731.
Benjamin, " July 25, 1715.
Mehitabel, " Feb. 14, 1716–7.
John " Sept. 28, 1719.
Phebe, " Sept. 25, 1721.
Simon, " March 20, 1723.
Hannah, " Feb. 10, 1725.
Eleazer, " Nov. 8, 1727.
Ann, " April 9, 1730.

* Died, April 13, 1749, æt. 57.

Christopher Hall and Sarah.

Grace, born Nov. 25, 1672.
John, " April 9, 1681.

John Hall and Mary.

Benjamin, born June 7, 1703.
Sarah, " Feb. 3, 1705–6.

Nathan Hall and Mary.

Mary, born March 9, 1745.
Nathan, " Aug. 23, 1748.
Mehitabel, " —— 1750.

Samuel Hartwell and Sarah Holden.

(Married, June 9, 1737.)

Sarah, born March 19, 1737–8.
Rachel, " Dec. 19, 1739.
Priscilla, " Feb. 20, 1745.
Samuel, " July 11, 1748.

Samuel Hartwell and Sarah.

Sarah, born May 29, 1733.

Ebenezer Hartwell and Rachel.

Ebenezer, born April 21, 1736.
Oliver, " April 22, 1739.

James Hartwell and Jemima Frost.

(Married, Feb. 22, 1737–8)

Jemima, born March 27, 1741.
Molly, " March 19, 1748.
Amasa, " Feb. 28, 1745.
Susanna, " April 15, 1748.

Jonathan, born April 20, 1750.
Elizabeth, " April 3, 1753.
Sarah, " Nov. 21, 1756.

EBENEZER HARTWELL and MARY.

Molly, born Oct. 22, 1764.
Lucy, " May 14, 1766.

* Died, April, 1767.

NATHANIEL HARRIS and ANNE.

Fullum, born May 4, 1750.
Jane, " Jan. 1, 1752.

EZEKIEL HASKEL and REBECCA.

Mary, born June 3, 1771.

BENJAMIN HAZEN* and ELIZABETH BLANCHARD, BETTY NUTTING.

(Married E , July 25, 1717–18; B., April 2, 1740)

Elizabeth, born Feb. 5, 1719.
Timothy, " Sept. 11, 1720.
Eunice, " Oct. 20, 1722.
[died Nov. 14, 1728.
Hepzibah, " Feb. 19, 1724–5.
Betty, " Nov. 30, 1740.
Mary, " April 28, 1743.
Benjamin " Dec. 7, 1745.
John, " May 31, 1749.
David, " Oct. 29, 1751.
Eunice, " April 30, 1754.

* Died, Sept. 28, 1755.

SAMUEL HAZEN and SARAH.

Edward, born Jan. 2, 1738.

ROBERT HENRY and ELEANOR.

Sarah, born Feb. 10, 1744.
Anna, " April 3, 1747.
Robert, " April 10, 1749.
Eleanor, " May 19, 1751.

Rev. GERSHOM HOBART* and SARAH.† Aldis

Dorothy, born June 10, 1686.
Joanna, " Dec. 30, 1696.
Other children not recorded.

* Died, Dec. 13, 1707.
† Died, April 14, 1712.

GERSHOM HOBART and LYDIA NUTTING.

(Married, Feb. 26, 1713–14.)

Ruth, born Nov. 8, 1714.
Gershom, " July 13, 1717.
Josiah, " July 18, 1719.
Jeremiah, " Feb. 5, 1722.
Jonathan, " March 10, 1724–5.
Lydia, " Nov. 12, 1729.
John, " March 30, 1731.

SHEBUEL HOBART and MARTHA.

Shebuel, born Sept. 29, 1715.
Nehemiah, " March 13, 1717.
Martha, " Oct. 7, 1718.
Mary, " Aug. 16, 1720.
Israel, " July 2, 1722.
Emma, " March 21, 1724.
Rachel, " May 23, 1725.
Deborah, " May 13, 1727.

PETER HOBART and SARAH.

Sarah, born March 4, 1717–18.
Peter, " Aug. 7, 1720.
David, " Aug. 21, 1722.
Samuel, " Aug. 11, 1734.
James, " Jan. 16, 1738–9.
Jemima, " July 4, 1741.

[The aforenamed Gershom, Shebuel, and Peter, were undoubtedly sons of the Rev. Gershom Hobart.]

SHEBUEL HOBART, JR. and ESTHER PARKER.

(Married, June 7, 1739)

Esther, born Feb. 2, 1740.
William, " June 16, 1742.
Jonas, " Nov. 4, 1744.
Edmund, " March 14, 1745.
Abigail, " Aug. 9, 1748.
Martha, " Dec. 16, 1749.
James, " Feb. 26, 1753, at Hollis.
Mary, " Dec. 9, 1755, do.
Isaac, " Feb. 15, 1757, do.
Solomon, " July 21, 1760, do.

GERSHOM HOBART, JR. and MARY.

Gershom, born Sept. 26, 1744.

NEHEMIAH HOBART and RACHEL.

Nehemiah, born Oct. 4, 1742,
[died March 7, 1758.
Caleb, " April 16, 1744.
Shebuel, " Dec. 15, 1746.
Daniel, " Feb. 24, 1748-9.
Rachel, " April 1, 1751.
Elizabeth, " June 18, 1753,
at Pepperell.
Joel, " March 31, 1756, "
Hulda, " Aug. 8, 1759, "
[died Sept. 1, 1761.
Hulda, " Dec. 10, 1761.

JOSIAH HOBART and EMMA.

Martha, born July 13, 1748,
[died June 18, 1765.
Josiah, " Sept. 1, 1750,
[died June 12, 1765.
Emma, " Feb. 21, 1753,
[died June 12, 1765.
Jotham, " Sept. 7, 1754,
[died June 14, 1765.

ISRAEL HOBART and ANNA LAWRENCE.

(Married, July 7, 1748)

Israel, born May 21, 1749.
William, " May 23, 1751.
Anna, " Feb. 13, 1753.
Susanna, " July 12, 1755.
Benjamin, " March 1, 1757.
Phebe, " Aug. 6, 1759,
[died Nov. 2, 1759.
Phebe, " Nov. 19, 1760.
Nehemiah, " April 21, 1764.
[died Dec. 3, 1764.
Samuel, " Mar. 13, 1766.
[died Dec. 26, 1769,
at Townsend.
Susanna, " Mar. 20, 1770, at Townsend.

JEREMIAH HOBART* and HANNAH GREEN.

(Married, March 4, 1752)

Hannah, born March 1, 1753.
Jeremiah, " Oct. 13, 1755.
Simon, " Feb. 7, 1758,
[died July 4, 1755.
Tryphena, " Dec. 4, 1759.
Nathaniel, " March 1, 1762.
Levi, born Jan. 22, 1764,
[died Sept. 4, 1782.
Josiah, Nabby, " Dec. 24, 1766.
Emma, " April 18, 1771.
David, " June 18, 1774.
[died April 30, 1782.

* Died, Dec. 27, 1820, æt. 80.

GERSHOM HOBART and PHEBE.

Phebe, born April 17, 1770.

JUSTINIAN HOLDEN and MARIAH.

Mariah, born May 20, 1680.

SAMUEL HOLDEN and ANNA.

Ann, born March 1, 1682.

RICHARD HOLDEN, died March 1, 1696.

JOHN HOLDEN* and SARAH DAVIS.†

(Married, Nov 22, 1715)

Sarah, born Sept. 5, 1717.
John, " Oct. 15, 1719.
Rachel, " March 13, 1722.
Caleb, " Feb. 1, 1723-4.
Amos, " June 16, 1726.
Isaiah, " Aug. 10, 1728.
Nehemiah, " March 12, 1731.
Lois, " March 2, 1732.
Hannah, " June 24, 1735.
Daniel, " Dec. 10, 1738.

* Died, Dec. 27, 1753.
† Died, Dec. 21, 1753.

STEPHEN HOLDEN and HANNAH SAWTELL, SARAH.

(Married H, Sept. 2, 1719)

Stephen, born June 11, 1720.
Charles, " Oct. 22, 1721.
Hannah, " Sept. 30, 1723.
Philemon, " Feb. 28, 1725.
Submit, " Nov. 21, 1729.
Nathaniel, " ———,
[died May 15, 1740.
Relief, " April 2, 1750, of Sarah.
Jonas, " Sept. 8, 1751.
Ephraim, " Sept. 16, 1753.
Content, " May 8, 1756.

Nathaniel Holden and Abigail Stone.

(Married, March 24, 1718)

Abigail, born Sept. 15, 1719.
Nathaniel, " Oct. 2, 1721,
[died April 30, 1740.
Isaac, " Nov. 19, 1723.
Lydia, " Dec. 6, 1725,
[died Feb. 5, 1744.
Mary, " April 3, 1728.
Prudence, " April 26, 1730.
Asa, " Aug. 23, 1732.

Stephen Holden, Jr. and Sarah.

Sarah, born March 24, 1741.
Francis, " May 6, 1743.
Stephen, " March 16, 1744.
Charles, " July 17, 1747.
Zachariah, " April 3, 1750.
Sawtell, " May 13, 1752.

William Holden and Annes Nutting.

(Married, Nov. 10, 1747)

Annes, born Aug. 27, 1748,
[died May 28, 1749.
Annes, " Nov. 16, 1749,
[died Nov. 16, 1749.
William, " Aug. 1, 1751,
[died Feb. 14, 1755.
Nathaniel, " Aug. 15, 1753.
Annes, " July 6, 1758.

Jonathan Holden* and Deborah Houghton.

(Married, April 26, 1742)

Robert, born March 5, 1743.
John, " Jan. 28, 1745,
[died Oct. 7, 1747.
Deborah, " Feb. 20, 1747,
[died Sept. 1, 1753.
Jonathan, " Nov. 16, 1749.
Mary, " Oct. 11, 1751,
[died Sept. 10, 1753.
Deborah, " Oct. 24, 1753.
Mary, " Sept. 15, 1756.
Hannah, " May 8, 1758.

* Died, Sept. 13, 1758, æt. 55.

Jonathan Holden and Hannah Woods.

(Married, March 15, 1758)

Hannah, born Aug. 30, 1759.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 2, 1762.

Jabez Holden* and Rachel Farnsworth.

(Married, June 16, 1761.)

Sarah, born Aug. 13, 1762.
Jabez, " July 2, 1766.
Olive, " Sept. 17, 1768.
Samuel, " June 17, 1772.

* Died, Aug. 11, 1783.

Caleb Holden and Abigail.

Abigail, born March 25, 1748.
Sarah, " Jan. 11, 1749.

Philemon Holden and Lucy Walker.

(Married, Jan 10, 1751)

Lemuel, born June 27, 1751.

Amos Holden and Prudence Holden.

(Married, Feb. 6, 1750–1.)

Amos, born Sept. 21, 1752.

Isaac Holden and Sarah.

Sarah, born Jan. 19, 1759,
[died March 6, 1759.

Joshua Holden and Sarah Bigelow.

(Married, June 8, 1761.)

Joshua, born Oct. 28, 1765.
Sarah, " March 9, 1767.

Isaiah Holden* and Betty Shed.

(Married, Dec. 23, 1762)

Betty, born Sept. 23, 1763.
Edmund, " Oct. 19, 1765.
Oliver, " Dec. 3, 1767,
[died, 1822.
Jonathan, " Oct. 24, 1769.

* Died, Nov. 1811, æt. 82.

Lieut. JONATHAN HUBBARD and REBEKAH.

Abigail, born June 25, 1721.
John, " May 24, 1723,
[died Feb. 17, 1724.
Mary, " May 12, 1725.
John, " April 3, 1727.

NATHAN HUBBARD and MARY PATTERSON.

(Married April 2, 1745)

Thomas, born Dec. 28, 1745.
Nathan, " June 2, 1747.
Mary, " Jan. 9, 1748.
Betty, " Dec. 24, 1750.
Phinehas, " Feb. 25, 1751.
[died Mar. 10, 1786.
Jonathan, " —; d. Oct. 2, 1757.
Hezekiah, " Jan. 19. 1755.
Lucy, " Aug. 20, 1757.
Emma, " ———.
Hannah, " July 10, 1761,
[died Mar. 6, 1765.
Susanna, " Oct. 3, 1763,
[died Mar. 5, 1768.
Abigail, " April 23, 1765.

NATHANIEL HUNT and HEPZIBAH.

Zibah, born March 31, 1752.

JOHN HUTCHINS and ABIGAIL.

John, born Oct. 13, 1693.
Joshua, " Nov. 5, 1696,
[married Mary Shed July 12, 1722.
Abigail, " Sept. 14, 1698.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 6, 1700.
Benjamin, " Aug. 17, 1705.

HENRY JEFTS and MARY.

John, born Oct. 2, 1739.
Thomas, " Oct. 20, 1741.

EBENEZER JEFTS and ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH.

(Married, Dec. 30, 1729)

John, born Jan. 10, 1730.
Elizabeth, " June 14, 1732.
Sarah, born July 12, 1734.
Lydia, " Sept. 14, 1739.
Martha, " Oct. 11, 1744.

OBADIAH JENKINS and LYDIA.

Joel, born Sept. 12, 1756.
David, " March 4, 1758.
Lemuel " Aug. 1, 1763.

JOSEPH JEWETT and JANE.

Nehemiah, born Feb. 28, 1716–17.
Jedediah, " Sept. 5, 1719.
Jane, " April 12, 1722.
Benjamin, " Nov. 30, 1724.

NEHEMIAH JEWETT and LYDIA.

Nehemiah, born May 15, 1740.
David, " Dec. 30, 1742.
Lydia, " Feb. 28, 1744.
Solomon, " July 25, 1747.

JEDEDIAH JEWETT and ELIZABETH SHATTUCK.

(Married, July 17, 1744)

Elizabeth, born Jan. 25, 1745.
Kezia, " Oct. 6, 1748.
Ede, " Jan. 4, 1752.

SAMUEL KEMP and SARAH.

Jonathan, born April 6, 1668.
Mehitabel, " Jan. 4, 1673.
Bethiah, " 9 d. 5 m., 1683.

JONATHAN KEMP and MARY.

Joseph, born Sept. 10, 1699.
Mary, " May 27, 1702.

ZERUBBABEL KEMP and MARY.

Ebenezer, born Feb. 28, 1704.
Zerubbabel, " Oct. 12, 1705.
John, " Jan. 18, 1707–8.
Mary, " April 8, 1713.

SAMUEL KEMP and SARAH.

Sarah, born Oct. 9, 1713.
Samuel, " April 13, 1716.
William, " April 20, 1718.
Susanna, " May 14, 1720.
David, " Sept. 30, 1722.
Esther, " Oct. 9, 1725.
Ebenezer, " April, —, 1729.

Samuel Kemp, 3d, and Elizabeth Gilson.

(Married Feb 2, 1736–7)

Joseph, born Jan. 16, 1737.
Ephraim, " March 22, 1741.
Samuel, " Aug. 1, 1743.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 9, 1745.
Mary, " April 6, 1748.
Eunice, " July 16, 1750.
Ruth " Jan. 19, 1753.
Eunice, " April 4, 1758.
Jonas, " July 27, 1760.

John Kemp and Sarah Holden.

(Married, Nov. 4, 1731)

John, born June 4, 1732.
Lawrence, " Sept. 24, 1733.
Oliver, " July 11, 1735.
Jabez, " March 19, 1736–7.
Stephen, " Sept. 19, 1739.
Lucy, " April 24, 1742.
Amasa, " May 21, 1744.
Sarah, " May 29, 1746.

Zerubbabel Kemp, Jr., and Abigail Lawrence.

(Married, Nov. 23, 1737.)

Mary, born Nov. 3, 1738.
Abigail, " Jan. 17, 1740–1.
Betty, " May 4, 1743.

Hezekiah Kemp and Dorothy, Rebecca.

Hezekiah, born July 15, 1738.
Timothy, " Feb. 19, 1739–40.
Silas, " Nov. 11, 1741.
Abel, " Aug. 15, 1743.
Dorothy, " May 2, 1745.
William, " April 16, 1755, of Rebecca.
Patience, " April 18, 1757.
Mary, " Oct. 11, 1759, [died June 9, 1769.

William Kemp and Patience Nutting.

(Married, Nov. 11, 1740)

Sybil, born March 13, 1740, (error?)

David Kemp and Hannah Sawtell.

(Married, Jan. 5, 1743–4)

Hannah, born July 26, 1744.
Susanna, " Aug. 27, 1746.
Phinehas, " June 21, 1749.
Rachel, " Aug. 31, 1751.
Susanna, " July 4, 1754, at Pepperell.
David, " Jan. 25, 1758.
Betty, " Dec. 31, 1760.
Lydia, " May 2, 1764, at Shirley.
Olive, " April 14, 1768, [died Mar. 18, 1782.

Ebenezer Kemp and Mary.

Ebenezer, born Jan. 11, 1749.
Abigail, " July 28, 1751.
William, " Sept. 2, 1753.
Dudley-Bradstreet, " April 21, 1754, (?)
Molly, " Nov. 23, 1755.
Simeon, " Sept. 28, 1758.
Lydia, " July 4, 1760.
Hannah, " Aug. 17, 1762.
Oliver, " June 27, 1765.

William Lakin,* died Dec. 10, 1672, æt. 90 or 91.

* This was the ancestor of all the Lakins herein mentioned. He was grandfather of Lieut. William and Ensign John, whose father died in England; and their mother married William Martin.

Lieut. William Lakin* and Lydia.

Jonathan, born June 28, 1661, at Reading.
Abraham, " Jan. 10, 1664.
William, " May —, 1665.
Abraham, " Sept. 11, 1667.
Eliab, " Jan. 8, 1669.

* Died, Feb. 22, 1700.

Sarj. and Ensign John Lakin* and Mary.

Sarah, born Feb. 4, 1661.
William " May 12, 1664.
Abigail " 13 d. 1 m. 1666–7.
Joseph, " April 14, 1670.

Benjamin, born Nov. 6, 1672.
Josiah, " 14d.7m. 1675.

* Died, March 21, 1697.

William Lakin* and Elizabeth.

William, born Sept. 2, 1686,
[died April 14, 1755.
Hannah, " Feb. 6, 1694.
Lydia, " Jan. 14, 1697.
John, " March 31, 1700.
Isaac, " Dec. 11, 1702.

* Died, March 18, 1735.

Joseph Lakin* and Abigail.

Joseph, born May 4, 1696,
[died Aug. 19, 1743.
Abigail, " July 20, 1698.
Jacob, " Dec. 7, 1700.
Mary, " April 12, 1703.
Lydia, " March 15, 1707.

* Died, April 1, 1747.

Abraham Lakin and Abigail.

Abraham, born Dec. 15, 1701.
Abigail, " April 9, 1704.
Ebenezer, " July 19, 1707.
Samuel, " April 6, 1713,

Josiah Lakin and Lucy.

(Married Dec. 12, 1704.)

Sarah, born May 12, 1705.
Eunice, " Oct. 7, 1707.
Jane, " Dec. 25, 1710.
Mary, " Feb. 26, 1718–19.
Esther, " May 30, 1721.

Benjamin Lakin and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born Aug. 23, 1707.
Benjamin, " Sept. 5, 1709.
Ruth, " May 12. 1711.
Jane, " Oct. 28, 1713.
Martha, " Oct. 2, 1715.
Rachel, " May 8, 1717.

Jonathan Lakin and Wid. Sarah Corey of Concord.

(Married March 24, 1712–13.)

Lydia, Mary, } born Mar. 29, 1715–16.
Jonathan, " April 28, 1719.

James Lakin and Elizabeth Williams.

(Married Feb. 12, 1717–18.)

James, born Aug. 21, 1718.
Robinson, " Feb. 17, 1720.
Ambrose, " April 30, 1722.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 12, 1724.
Hannah, " Sept. 15, 1726.
Nathaniel, " Dec. 13, 1728.
Susanna, " Sept. 24, 1731.
Mary, " April 24, 1734.
Sybil, " Jan. 2, 1737.

John Lakin* and Sarah, Lydia Parker.

(Married Lydia, October 27, 1729.)

Sarah, born March 3, 1724.
John, " Oct. 26, 1730, of Lydia.
Lydia, " Jan. 3, 1734.
Sybil, " Oct. 16, 1739.
Hannah, " Aug. 24, 1743.
Joseph, " Nov. 23, 1746.
Eunice, " Aug. 19. 1750.
David, " Oct. 10, 1753.
[died March 3, 1846.

* Died Jan. 16, 1770.

Isaac Lakin and Elizabeth Shattuck.

(Married Jan. 2, 1725–6.)

Isaac, born Dec. 6, 1727.
Josiah, " April 9, 1730.
Simeon, " Nov. 24, 1732.
Sarah, " Oct. 22, 1735.
Levi, " Jan. 7, 1747.

Jacob Lakin and Eunice Lakin.

(Married Jan. 28, 1729–30.)

Eunice, born Jan. 23, 1730–1.

William Lakin and Miriam.

William, born May 22, 1732.
Oliver, " Feb. 24, 1733–4.
Gabriel, " June 22, 1736.
Lemuel, " May 13, 1739.
[died at Lake George, Oct. 8, 1756.

Mary, born April 25.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 12.
Jonathan, " Sept. 24.
Abigail, " Feb. 24.
Miriam, " March, 1.
} Year torn off.

EBENEZER LAKIN and LYDIA LAKIN.

(Married Jan. 13, 1731–2)

Lydia, born Aug. 5, 1732.
Abigail, " Sept. 3, 1736.
Phebe, " Sept. 12, 1738.

ROBINSON LAKIN and HANNAH DODGE.

(Married April 15, 1746)

Anna, born Jan. 16, 1746.
James, " June 2, 1749.
Elizabeth, June 2, 1751.

SIMON LAKIN and HANNAH BUTLER.

(Married November 7, 1734.)

Simon, born July 5, 1736.
Hannah, " March 18, 1738–9.

SIMEON LAKIN and MARY.

Mary, born May 31, 1752.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 10, 1753, or 1754.
Sarah, " Nov. 15, 1756.

ISAAC LAKIN and MARY LAWRENCE.

Molly, born May 5, 1755.
Isaac, " Mar. 1, 1758.
Eunice, " July 27, 1760.
Naomi, " April 13, 1762.
Rachel, " Oct. 12, 1764.
David, " May 15, 1767.
James, " Nov. 13, 1769.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 19, 1771.
Lemuel, " Oct. 9, 1773.
Jonas, " July 16, 1776.
Sybil, " May 20, 1780.

GABRIEL LAKIN and PHEBE LAKIN.

(Married April 13, 1758)

Phebe, born Nov. 26, 1758.
Lydia, " Aug. 31, 1760.
Eunice, " Feb. 12, 1763.

Ebenezer, born April 13, 1765, [died March 13, 1766.
Ebenezer, " Feb. 3, 1767.
Abigail, " March 25, 1772.
Gabriel, Mary, " Sept. 26, 1779.

WILLIAM LAKIN and ANNA GRAGG.

(Married Feb. 2, 1758)

William, Ann, born Oct. 11, 1758.
Lemuel, " Feb. 26, 1761.
Robert, " Jan. 9, 1763.
Jonas, " Feb. 24, 1765.
Joel, " May 4, 1767.

OLIVER LAKIN and SYBIL.

Oliver, born Feb. 11, 1765.
Peter, " Oct. 11, 1767.
John, " June 8, 1782, [at Hancock.
David, " Jan. 2, 1785.

AMBROSE LAKIN and DOROTHY GILSON.

(Married, Jan. 15, 1752.)

Susanna, born Oct. 8, 1753.
Ambrose, " Sept. 22, 1756.
Abel, " Oct. 15, 1759.
Molly, " Feb. 22, 1767.
Thomas, " Sept. 3, 1770.

JONATHAN LAKIN and JEMIMA WILLIAMS.

(Married, Aug. 1, 1768.)

Jemima, born June 22, 1770.
Miriam, " March 21, 1773.

SAMUEL LARRABEE and ANNA.

Stephen, born Aug. 4, 1747.
Anna, " April 28, 1750.
Samuel, " Aug. 1, 1752.

JOHN LAUGHTON and JANE.

John, born Jan. 24, 1767.
Rebecca, " Feb. 17, 1769.
Thomas, " April 21, 1771.
Oliver, " Oct. 24, 1773.
Molly, " Sept. 28, 1776.

I.

JOHN LAWRENCE, SEN.* and ELIZABETH,† SUSANNA BATCHELER.‡

(Married Susanna, Nov. 2, 1664, at Charlestown)

1 John, born 14d. 1m. 1635, at Watertown.
2 Nathaniel, " 15d. 8m. 1639, do.
3 Joseph, " 30d. 3m. 1643, do.
4 Jonathan, " [died young, do.
5 Mary, " 16d. 5m. 1645, do.
6 Peleg, " 10d. 11m. 1647, do.
7 Enosh, or Enoch, " 5d. 1m. 1648–9, do.
8 Samuel, " do.
9 Isaac, " do.
10 Elizabeth, " May 9, 1655, at Boston.
11 Jonathan, " at Watertown.
12 Zachariah, " 9d. 1m. 1658, do.
13 Abigail, " Jan. 11, 1666, of Susanna, at Groton.
14 Susanna, " July 3, 1667, do.

* Died at Groton, July 11, 1667.
† Died at Groton, Aug. 29, 1663.
‡ Died at Charlestown, July 8, 1668.

II. (I. 2)

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE and SARAH MOSS or MORSE of Sudbury, HANNAH or ANNA.

(Married Sarah, March 13, 1660–1.)

1 Nathaniel, born April 4, 1661, at Sudbury.
2 Hannah, " July 3, 1664, at Groton.
3 John, " July 29, 1667, [d. March 12, 1746, at Lexington.
4 Mary, " March 3, 1669–70.
5 Sarah, " May 16, 1672.
6 Elizabeth " 6 d. 7 m. 1674.
7 Deborah, " Mar. 24, 1683.
8 Hannah, " April 26, 1687, of Hannah.
9 Mary " Oct. 16, 1690.
10 Jonathan, " June 14, 1696.

II. (I. 6)

PELEG LAWRENCE and ELIZABETH.

1 Eliab, born Jan. 9, 1669.
2 Samuel, " Oct. 16, 1671.
3 Eleazer, born Feb. 28, 1674.
4 Jonathan, " March 29, 1679.
5 Abigail, " Oct. 6, 1681.
6 Jeremiah, " Jan. 3, 1686–7, [died April 26, 1687.
Elizabeth-Lawrence, " —; d. 10 d. 8 m., 1675, æt. 1.

II. (I. 7)

ENOSH LAWRENCE* and RUTH SHATTUCK.

(Married, March 6, 1676–7.)

1 Nathaniel, born Feb. 21, 1678.
2 Daniel, " March 7, 1681.
3 Zachariah, " 16 d. 5 m. 1683.
4 Jeremiah, " May 1, 1686.

* Died, Sept. 28, 1744.

III. (I. 2 II. 3)

JOHN LAWRENCE* and ANNA.

1 John, born June 10, 1688.
2 Thomas, " ———.
3 Jonathan, " ———.
4 William " 1697.
5 Samuel, " July 9, 1700.
6 Anna, " 1702.
7 Isaac, " ———.
8 Sarah, " ———.
9 Benjamin, baptized May 3, 1713.
10 Amos, born Feb. 10, 1715–16, [baptized Feb. 19, 1715.

* Died, March 12, 1746.
The above from records at Lexington.

III. (I. 6. II. 3)

ELEAZER LAWRENCE and MARY.

1 Elizabeth, born Feb. 28, 1699.
2 Peleg, " June 1, 1701.
3 Jonathan, " Oct. 4, 1703.
4 David, " Dec. 26, 1705.
5 Samuel, " May 22, 1714.
6 Experience, " June 22, 1719.

III. (I. 7 II. 1)

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE and ANNA or HANNAH.

Nathaniel, born May 13, 1702.
James, " Aug. 26, 1705.
Anna, " July 8, 1708.
Enosh, " Nov. 15, 1710.
Sarah, " Mar. 15, 1713.
Martha, " Dec. 7, 1715.

Joseph, born April 10, 1717–18.
Benjamin, " Nov. 6, 1720.
Rebecca, " April 17, 1724.
Lois, " Sept. 6, 1726.
Eunice, " July 25, 1728,
[died Nov. 15, 1747.

III. (I. 7 II. 2)

DANIEL LAWRENCE and SARAH.

Daniel, born April 22, 1702.
Isaac, " Feb. 25, 1704–5.

III. (I. 7 II. 3)

ZACHARIAH LAWRENCE and ABIGAIL.

Zachariah, born May 8, 1708.
Ruth, " Sept. 3, 1710.
Jeremiah, " Dec. 7, 1713.
Josiah, " July 4, 1715,
[died Nov. 13, 1717.
Abigail, " May 16, 1718.
Elizabeth, " July 31, 1720.
Josiah, " Oct. 11, 1723.
Rachel, (no date.)

IV. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 2)

THOMAS LAWRENCE and PRUDENCE.

1 Prudence, born Sept. 14, 1715.
2 Mary, " Sept. 7, 1718.
3 Thomas, " Sept. 3, 1720.
4 Jonathan, " Sept. 2, 1725.

IV. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 4)

COL. WILLIAM LAWRENCE * and SUSANNA PRESCOTT. †

(Married June 27, 1722.)

1 William, born May 7, 1723,
[died April 11, 1780.
2 Susanna, " Feb. 5, 1725–6.
3 Anna, " Jan. 24, 1727–8.
4 Abel, " Feb. 25, 1729,
[died Sept. 20, 1770.
5 Sarah, " Mar. 12, 1732,
[died Aug. 28, 1778.
6 Phebe, " Sept. 20, 1734.

* Died May 19, 1764.
† Died Sept. 10, 1771.

IV. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 10)

AMOS LAWRENCE * and ABIGAIL ABBOTT. †

(Married Nov. 7, 1749)

1 Amos, born Sept 9, 1750.
2 Nehemiah, " Jan. 14, 1752.
3 Samuel, " April 24, 1754.
4 Asa, " June 1, 1756,
[died Nov. 6, 1759.

* Died June 20, 1785.
† Died January 6, 1784.

IV. (I. 6 II. 3 III. 2)

PELEG LAWRENCE and RUTH.

1 Oliver, born March 18, 1728–9.
2 Ruth, " Jan. 28, 1730–1.
3 Mary, " March 23, 1733.
4 Ephraim, " March 31, 1735.
5 Asa, " June 14, 1737.
6 Sarah, " July 24, 1739.

IV. (I. 6 II. 3 III. 3)

JONATHAN LAWRENCE and TRYPHENA.

Jonathan, born Aug. 27, 1728.
Isaac, " May 19, 1731.
Abel, " July 16, 1733.
Tryphena, " Sept. 26, 1735.
Betty, " Feb. 24, 1737.
Olive, " May 19, 1740.
Peter, " Oct. 17, 1742.
Abigail, " July 26, 1745.

IV. (I. 7 II. 1 III. 1)

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE JR. and DOROTHY CHAMBERLIN.

(Married March 24, 1729.)

Dorothy, born Feb. 8, 1729–30.
Nathaniel, " May 24, 1732.
Thomas, " Aug. 18, 1734.
Isaac, " Jan. 8, 1736–7.
Abigail, " June 21, 1739.
John, " Nov. 13, 1741.

IV. (I. 7 II. 1 III. 2)

JAMES LAWRENCE and MARY MARTIN.

(Married Feb. 20, 1732–3)

Mary, born March 17, 1734.
James, " April 11, 1736.
Lemuel, " June 1, 1745.
Benjamin, " Oct. 19, 1747.

IV. (I. 7 II. 1 III. 4)

Enosh Lawrence and Sarah Stevens.

(Married January 29, 1733–4.)

Samuel, born Sept. 12, 1734.
Richard, " July 15, 1736.
Enosh, " July 24, 1738.
Sarah, " Aug. 6. 1740.
Lydia, " July 16, 1742.
Ste hen, " Mar. 23, 1744.
Daniel, } " Mar. 28, 1746.
Lois, }
[Daniel died Oct. 30, 1747.
Hannah, born April 12, 1748.

Benjamin Lawrence and Rebekah.

Rebekah, born Jan. 10, 1744.
Benjamin, " Sept. 1, 1746.
Anna, " Nov. 14, 1748.
Margaret, " Jan. 3, 1751.
Sarah, " April 2, 1753.
Phebe, " Oct. 19, 1755.
Ruth, " Jan. 3, 1758.
Rachel, " Mar. 16, 1760.
Deborah, " July 1, 1762.
Salmon, " April 23, 1765.

Joseph Lawrence and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1739.
Zeruiah, " March 23, 1741.
Anna, " Dec. 1, 1743.
Lucy, " May 7, 1748.
Vid. Pepperell.

Zachariah Lawrence, Jr. and Sarah Lawrence.

(Married Dec. 5, 1734.)

Sarah, born Oct. 2, 1735,
[died May 20, 1738.
Sarah, " April 7, 1738.
Daniel, " Feb. 24, 1740–1.

Jeremiah Lawrence and Elizabeth Chamberlin.

(Married March 23, 1736–7.)

Abigail, born Aug. 16, 1738,
[died Sept. 17, 1738.
Abigail, " Aug. 22, 1739.
Mary, " Jan. 8, 1743–4.
[died Jan. 27, 1743–4.
Elizabeth, born May 9, 1745.
Jeremiah, " July 30, 1750.
Esther, " Sept. 9, at Pep-
[perell.

Thomas Lawrence and Sarah Houghton.

(Married July 3, 1744.)

Edmund, born April 14, 1745.
Sarah, " Feb. 20, 1747.
Alice, " Sept. 13, 1749.
Maria, " April 5, 1752.
Thomas, " Dec. 25, 1757.

V. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 2 IV. 4)

Jonathan Lawrence and Esther.

Mary, born Jan. 21, 1744.
Esther, " Dec. 15, 174–.
Prudence, " Nov. 30, 1748.
Sarah, " May 30, 1751.
Jonathan, " Oct. 15, 1753.
Thomas, " Jan. 15, 1756,
[died Jan. 24, 1756.
Anna, " Jan. 18, 1757.
Levi, " Aug. 14, 1759.
Abigail, " Dec. 13, 1761,
[died June 3d.
William, " Dec. 4, 1762.
Asa, " March 13, 1765.
Joel, " July 21, 1767.

Isaac Lawrence and Mary.

Isaac, born Oct. 30, 1759.
Benjamin, " July 15, 1761.
Mary, " Sept. 3, 1763.
Dorothy, " July 29, 1766.
Eunice, " April 9, 1767.
Nathaniel, " July 29, 1769.
Lydia, " April 21, 1772.
Daniel, " Sept. 14, 1774.
Martha, " Nov. 3, 1777.
Anna, " Jan. 2, 1781.
Susanna, " May 13, 1783.

Samuel Lawrence and Rebekah.

Rebekah, born March 2, 1763.
Hannah, " Dec. 26, 1765.
Jabez, " March 19, 1767.

Samuel, born Feb. 23, 1769.
Oliver, " Aug. 17, 1770.
Bridget, " May 3, 1774.
Abijah, " July 6, 1777.

v. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 4 IV. 4)

ABEL LAWRENCE and MARY BULKLEY.

(Married, Nov. 14, 1751)

Abel, John, } born, Oct. 14, 1752.
[Abel died July 14, 1753.
Abel, born July 31, 1754.
Mary, " July 12, 1757.

v. (I. 6 II. 3 III. 2 IV. 5)

Capt. ASA LAWRENCE and ABIGAIL.

Rogers, born March 6, 1764.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 4, 1758.
[died June 28, 1785.
Rowland, " March 25, 1763,
[died June 17, 1812.
Ephraim, " ———.
Didamia, " Aug. 24, 1771,
[died Oct. 18, 1778.
Philomela, " Oct. 22, 1773,
[died Aug. 18, 1775.
Horatio-Gates, June 11, 1778,
[died Oct. 28, 1778.
Abigail, born ———.
Asa, " ———.

v. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 10 IV. 2)

NEHEMIAH LAWRENCE* and ESTHER.

Sally, born April 3, 1775.
Polly, " Nov. 4, 1777.
Esther, " Nov. 8, 1780.
Sukey, " Sept. 22, 1782.

* Died, July 13, 1786.

v. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 10 IV. 1)

AMOS LAWRENCE, JR.* and BETTY.†

Amos, born Sept. 30, 1773.
[died Oct. 4, 1773.
Abigail, " Oct. 9, 1774.
[died Aug. 13, 1775.
Amos, born July 10, 1776.
[died April 17, 1822.
Abigail, " April 27, 1778.
Asa, " July 21, 1780.
Betsey, " June 24, 1782.

* Died, May 1, 1798.
† Died, July 24, 1822, æt. 72.

v. (I. 2 II. 3 III. 10 IV. 3)

Lieut. SAMUEL LAWRENCE* and SUSANNA PARRER.†

Luther, born Sept. 28, 1778.
[died April 17, 1839.
Samuel, " July 2, 1781.
[died May 21, 1796.
William, " Sept. 7, 1783.
Amos, " April 22, 1786.
Susan, " May 24, 1788.
Mary, " Nov. 12, 1790,
[married Saml. Woodbury.
Abbott, born Dec. 16, 1792,
[married Katharine Bigelow.
Eliza, born March 13, 1796,
[married Dr. Joshua Green.
Samuel, born Jan. 15, 1801.

* Died, Nov. 8, 1827, æt. 73.
† Died, May 2, 1845, æt. 89.

SAMUEL LEAMOND and MARY.

Samuel, born 29 d. 2 m. 1667.

EBENEZER LEWIS* and SARAH BENNETT.

(Married, Aug. 21, 1773)

William, born March 25, 1774.
Sarah, " Feb. 26, 1776.

* Died at the hospital at Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1776, æt. 25.

WILLIAM LITTLE and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born Nov. 12, 1752.
William, " April 11, 1754.
Rebekah, " March 3, 1757, at Shirley.

I.

WILLIAM LONGLEY, SEN.*

* Died, Nov. 29, 1680.

I.

JOHN LONGLEY and HANNAH.

William, born March 12, 1669.
Margaret, " Oct. 28, 1671.
Mary, " 10 d. 11 m. 1673.

WILLIAM LONGLEY and LYDIA, DELIVERANCE ~~PEASE~~.

(Married, May 15, 1672)

Lydia, born 1 d. 1 m. 1673–4.
William, " 17 d. 12 m. 1675.
Joseph, " Jan. 6, 1686–7.

JOHN LONGLEY* and SARAH PRESCOTT,† DEBORAH HOUGHTON.

Sarah, born March 28, 1706.
William, " Feb. 13, 1708.
John, " Jan. 6, 1710.
Jonas " Jan. 22, 1712.
Lydia, " June 26, 1716, married Amos Farnsworth.
Zachariah, born Aug. 30, 1721, of Deb.; died Sept. 2, 1723.
Joseph, born Sept. 12, 1724, died at Greenbush, of wounds, in 1758.
Jonathan, born Nov. 18, 1726.
Zachariah, " June 7, 1729.
Nathaniel, " Sept. 6, 1731.
Robert, " March 11, 1733–4.

* Died, May 25, 1750, æt. 67.
† Died, March 8, 1718.

WILLIAM LONGLEY and MARY.

William, born Jan. 24, 1734.
Mary, " Oct. 17, 1736.
William, " May 23, 1738.
Sarah, " Feb. 18, 1739–40.
Lydia, " Dec. 31, 1743.
Israel, " Oct. 12, 1745.
Nehemiah, " Sept. 4, 1747.
Mary, " Nov. 4, 1749.
Joshua, " July 23, 1751.

Vid. in Shirley.

JOSEPH LONGLEY and MARY.

Joseph, born Aug. 6, 1744.
Edmund, " Oct. 31, 1746, [died Nov. 29, 1842.
Phebe, " Nov. 26, 1748.
John, " Feb. 17, 1750.

Vid. in Shirley.

ZACHARIAH LONGLEY and JEMIMA MOORS.

(Married, March 7, 1753.)

Jemima, born Feb. 10, 1754.
Zachariah, " Nov. 6, 1755.
Susanna, " Jan. 8, 1758.
Lucy, " May 29, 1760.
Asa, " July 19, 1762.
Deborah, " June 5, 1764.
Lydia, " June 4, 1766.
John, " April 13, 1768.
Sarah, " Aug. 24, 1770.
Joseph, " Jan. 6, 1773.
Benjamin, " Dec. 26, 1775.

The following are true copies, *verbatim et literatim*, from the church and town records:

"1742 Dec. 28 Priamus, Capt. Boyden's negro manservant to Margr't. molatto formerly servant to S. S. both of Groton."

"Zelah Lew, son of primus Lew, Negro and Margret his wife born at Groton Nov. 5 1743."

"phebe Lew, Daughter of primus Lew, Negro and margret his wife born July 5 1745."

"Peter Lue son of primus Lue, Negro and margret his wife born July 5 174–."

"Lucy Lew Daughter of primus Lew and marget his wife was born July 8 174–."

WILLIAM MARTIN died March 26, 1672, æt. about 76. MARY, his wife, died Aug. 14, 1669.

BENJAMIN MARTIN and SARAH.

Mary, born April 30, 1713.
Elizabeth, " March 30, 1716.
Sarah, " June 6, 1718.
Anna, " Feb. 26, 1719–20.
Benjamin, " May 30, 1722.
Bridget, " May 10, 1725.
Alathea, " Jan. 24, 1727–8.
Esther, " July 28, 1730.
Abigail, " Sept. 27, 1733.

JOSEPH METCALF and MARGARET.

Ezekiel-Shattuck, born Oct. 13, 1759.
Samuel, " March 15, 1761.
Margaret, " March 19, 1763.
Sarah, " Sept. 7, 1765.
Thankful, " Aug. 14, 1767.

Mr. JOHN MILLER, Minister of God's holy word, died June 12, 1663.

DANIEL MIXER and JUDITH.

Isaac, born Aug. 28, 1701.

ABRAHAM MOORS and ELIZABETH GILSON.

(Married, Nov 21, 1717)

Elizabeth, born Feb. 5, 1719.
Timothy, " Sept. 11, 1720.
John, " Oct. 14, 1722,
[died Mar. 28, 1746.
Isaac, " Dec. 24, 1724,
[died Feb. 8, 1745.
Abraham, " March 25, 1727,
[died Aug. 15, 1738.
Jonathan, " Feb. 13, 1728–9.
Jemima, " Nov. 12, 1732.
Susanna, " Aug. 4, 1735.
Joseph, " May 30, 1738,
[died July 25, 1820, æt. 82.

TIMOTHY MOORS and LYDIA.

Elizabeth, born July 6, 1745.
Lydia, " Aug. 12, 1746.
John, " Dec. 25, 1747.
Lydia, " March 10, 1750.
Anna, " Aug. 14, 1751.
Molly, " April 13, 1753,
[died May 13, 1847, oldest person in town.
Timothy, " Feb. 2, 1755,
[died 1846.
Abraham, " Aug. 1, 1757.
Sarah, " Nov. 19, 1759.
Jemima, " Dec. 1, 1761.
Sybil, " Sept. 6, 1764.

JOSEPH MORSE and SUSANNA.

Joseph, born Nov. 11, 1667.
Samuel, " Sept. 4, 1670.
Mary, " Feb. 11, 1672.
Hannah, " 7 d. 2 m. 1674.

JONATHAN MORSE, died July 31, 1686.

Dr. BENJAMIN MORSE* and MARY.†

* Died, May 21, 1833, æt 93.
† Died, Dec 16, 1835, æt. 94.

WILLIAM NEVERS and REBEKAH.

Rebekah, born Aug. 20, 1750.
Ruth, " May 31, 1753.

SAMUEL NICHOLS or NICKLES and MARY.

Betty, born Aug. 9, 1742.
Samuel, " July 16, 1744.
Thomas, " April 8, 1751.

JOHN NUTTING and SARAH.

Sarah, born May 29, 1663.
Ebenezer, " 23 d. 8 m. 1666.
Jonathan, " 17 d. 8 m. 1668.

JAMES NUTTING and LYDIA.

Sarah, born March 11, 1681.
Lydia, " June 3, 1686.
Joanna, " Feb. 21, 1690–1.
Ruth, " April 17, 1693.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 5, 1698.
William, " ——; died June 12, 1712, æt. 23.

JOHN NUTTING and MARY, MARY PARKER.

(Married Mary, 11 d 10 m 1674; Mary Parker, Jan 3, 1707–8)

Ebenezer, born Nov. 20, 1686.
Jonathan, " July 7, 1689.

JONATHAN NUTTING and MARY GREEN.*

William, born Nov. 20, 1712.
Sarah, " Feb. 22, 1714–15.
Mary, " Nov. 19, 1718.
Jemima, " Sept. 19, 1720.
Lydia, " Nov. 20, 1723.
Deborah, " Sept. 30, 1728.
Anna, " May 22, 1730.

* Died, Sept 24, 1778.

EBENEZER NUTTING and RUTH SHATTUCK.

(Married Dec 13, 1711)

James, born April 10, 1713.
Ruth, " May 12, 1715.
Abigail, " Feb. 8, 1717–18.
Ebenezer, " Nov. 24, 1719.
Lydia, " April 28, 1721.
David, " Aug. 20, 1724.
Jacob, " Feb. 9, 1727–8.
Benjamin, " Dec. 30, 1730.
Phebe, " May 28, 1737.

DANIEL NUTTING and HANNAH.

Hannah, born May 28, 1714.
Daniel, " July 10, 1716.
Betty, " Mar. 20, 1718.
Eunice, " Feb. 23, 1719.
Ezekiel, " Feb. 13, 1721.
Samuel, " Feb. 27, 1723.

ELEAZER NUTTING and ABIGAIL DAVIS.

(Married June 23, 1719)

Abigail, born May 6, 1720.
Patience, " Aug. 2, 1722.
Eleazer, " Jan. 21, 1725–6.
Sarah, " Oct. 4, 1734.

EZEKIEL NUTTING and ABIGAIL.

Ezekiel, born April 22, 1751.
Abigail, " Oct. 10, 1753,
[died July 10, 1847.
Esther, " Nov. 13, 1759.
Hannah, " June 6, 1761.

EPHRAIM NUTTING and JERUSHA PARKER.

Jonathan, born May 19, 1755.
Relief, " Sept. 28, 1758.
Nathan, " Mar. 16, 1761.
Ephraim, " Aug. 18, 1765.

DANIEL NUTTING, JR. and ELIZABETH.

Simeon, born July 6, 1747.
Mary, " April 10, 1749.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 3, 1752.
Eunice, " May 7, 1754.
Daniel, " May 23, 1756.
Abel, " Sept. 13, 1758.

ISAAC NUTTING and LYDIA NUTTING.

(Married July 13, 1736–7)

Hepzibah, born March 21, 1737.
Isaac, " March 29, 1739.
Ruth " April 7, 1741.
Eleazer, " Jan. 6, 1743.
Sybil, " Feb. 28, 1745.
Jacob, " Jan. 23, 1747.
Thomas, " July 29, 1750.

JOHN NUTTING, JR. and MARY.

Ephraim, born Sept. 1, 1728.
Joseph, " Feb. 15, 1730.
Mary, " Jan. 10, 1732.
Susanna, " Nov. 12, 1734.
John, " Aug. 7, 1737.

EPHRAIM NUTTING, JR. and PHEBE NUTTING.

(Married Feb. 21, 1759)

Phebe, born Feb. 12, 1760.
Sybil, " May 19, 1762.

NATHANIEL NUTTING and ELIZABETH PAGE.

(Married March 26, 1731.)

Elizabeth, born Dec. 6, 1732.
Nehemiah, " Nov. 26, 1734.
Sarah, " May 14, 1736.
Hannah, " Sept. 4, 1738.
Nathaniel, " May 12, 1740.
Prudence, " June 12, 1742.
Jonas, " —— 25, 1744.
Miriam, " Mar. 7, 1745.
Amos, " Sept. 5, 1746.
Susanna, " July 17, 1748.
Elizabeth, " June 9, 1750.
David, " Mar. 10, 1751.

WILLIAM NUTTING* and JOAN BOYNTON.†

(Married Jan 18, 1737–8.)

Jane, born April 1, 1741.
Jonathan, " Aug. 25, 1743.
Ann, " Sept. 27, 1745.
Sarah, " Feb. 9, 1747.
Eunice, " April 14, 1750.
William, " July 10, 1752,
[died April 18, 1832.
Mary, " Feb. 27, 1755.

Abel, born April 29, 1757, [died June 6, 1759.
Abel, " Oct. 23, 1761.
Molly, " July 21, 1764, [died Feb. 10, 1766.

* Died June 2, 1776.
† Died Feb. 7, 1803.

Josiah Nutting and Mary Blood.

(Married Dec. 18, 1743.)

Mary, born April 8, 1745.
Lucy, " Nov. 5, 1746.
Josiah, " Feb. 16, 1748
Hannah, " Nov. 17, 1750.

John Nutting, 3d, and Elizabeth Nutting.

(Married Oct. 3, 1759.)

Mary, born April 26, 1760, [died July 8, 1765.
Joseph, " Mar. 12, 1762.
Elijah, " Feb. 16, 1764.
Thomas, " May 18, 1766.
Mary, " Jan. 25, 1768.
John, " July 11, 1770.
Mercy, " Mar. 23, 1772.
Josiah-Woods, Oct. 12, 1774.
Amos, " Aug. 1, 1776.
Elizabeth, " July 20, 1778.
Elisha, " Feb. 14, 1781.
Olive, " Oct. 22, 1784.

John Page and Faith Dunster.

(Married May 12, 1664.)

John, born Dec. 10, 1669.
Samuel, " June 4, 1672.
Mary, " 9 d. 11 m. 1674.

Samuel Page and Martha.

Elizabeth, born Mar. 23, 1719.
Daniel, " Aug. 10, 1722.

Jonathan Page * and Mary.

A daughter died Dec. 28, 1706, 3 days old.
Faith, born Nov. 6, 1707.
Jonathan, " June 5, 1710. [died Aug. 30, 1751.
John, " Jan. 30, 1712.
Joseph, " Oct. 22, 1714.
Mary, " Feb. 20, 1716–17.
Benjamin, born July 19, 1719.
Simeon, " Jan. 23, 1722.
Sarah, " Dec. 10, 1724.

* Died Oct. 10, 1751, æt. 74.

John Page and Mary Parker.

(Married Sept 12, 1733.)

Molly, born Nov. 15, 1734.
Submit, " Dec. 25, 1736.
Sybil, " Aug. 28, 1740.
John, " June 9, 1743.
Phinehas, " May 24, 1745.
Lemuel, " Sept. 2, 1747.
Lucy, " June 1, 1750.
Emma, " April 12, 1755.

Joseph Page and Abigail Shed.

(Married Nov. 21, 1739.)

Joseph, born Aug. 26, 1740.
Jonathan, " July 22, 1742.
Abigail, " Feb. 23, 1743.
Daniel, " July 18, 1745.
Susanna, " June 29, 1747.
Eunice, " July 1, 1749, [died July 13, 1749.
Silas, " Aug. 26, 1750.
Rebekah, " Jan. 22, 1753.
Maria, " May 17, 1755.
Lemuel, " Aug. 14, 1757.
Prudence, " Mar. 9, 1760.

Simon Page and Hannah.

Simon, born June 6, 1742.
James, " April 22, 1744, [died Sept. 23, 1775.
Hannah, " May 31, 1746.
Lydia, " Dec. 10, 1748.
Jonas, " Sept. 2, 1750.
Betty, " May 22, 1752.
Abel, " Aug. 15, 1759, [at Shirley.
Peter, " Sept. 29, 1761, [died July 8, 1773—drowned.

Vid. Shirley.

Benjamin Page and Sarah.

Sarah, born Dec. 5, 1750.
Benjamin, " May 26, 1753.
Ruth, " June 10, 1756.
Henry, " Mar. 18, 1758, [died April 18, 1759.

DANIEL PAGE and ABIGAIL JOHNSON.

(Married Feb. 9, 1768)

Abigail, born July 11, 1768.
Sarah, " Feb. 26, 1770.
Ephraim, " Mar. 4, 1772.

SILAS PAGE and EUNICE.

Silas, born May 4, 1774.
Richard, " Jan. 21, 1776.

JOSEPH PAGE, JR., and EUNICE.

Luther, born Nov. 21, 1771,
[died Aug. 25, 1775.
Lucy, " Nov. 6, 1778,
[died May 14, 1790.

ROBERT PARISH and MARY.

Mary, born Jan. 5, 1667.
Anna, " Sept. 2, 1669.
Robert, " Nov. 20, 1670.
Anna, " Sept. 10, 1772.
Mary, " 8 d. 7 m. 1674.
Thomas, died April, 1668.

JOHN PARISH and MARY.

Lydia, born April 20, 1686–7.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 19, 1690–1.

JAMES PARK and JANE RICHES.

(Married Oct. 11, 1739)

William, born April 14, 1740.

JOHN PARK and JEAN STEWART.

Jean, born Nov. 16, 1767.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 29, 1770.
Stuart-James, Feb. 7, 1773.

MARY, wife of THOMAS PARISH, died 8 d. 8 m. 1674, æt. 23.

THOMAS PARK and ROSANNA COAN.

Mary, born Feb. 20, 1769.
James, " Sept. 28, 1770.
Anna, " Nov. 2, 1772.
Margaret, born Jan. 27, 1775.
Thomas, " Mar. 21, 1777.
William, } Aug. 8, 1779.
Elizabeth, }

I.

JAMES PARKER and ELIZABETH LONG, of Woburn, EUNICE, Wid.

(Married 23 d. 3 m. 1645.)

1 Elizabeth, born April 12, 1645,
[at Woburn.
Anne, " 5 d. 11 m. 1646.
2 Hannah, " Jan. 5, 1647.
[at Woburn; m. Nath'l Blood.
3 John, " Feb. 28, 1649.
4 Joseph, " ——— 1651.
5 James, " m. Mary Parker.
6 Josiah, " ——— 1655,
[m. Eliz. Saxon, of Boston.
7 Samuel, " m. Abigail Lakin.
8 Joshua, " Mar. 13, 1658,
[at Chelmsford; m. Abigail Shattuck.
9 Zachariah, " Jan. 14, 1659,
[at Chelmsford.
10 Eleazer, " Nov. 9, 1660,
[at Groton.
11 Sarah, " Dec. 12, 1697,
[of Eunice; m. Jer. Shattuck.

II. (I. 4)

JOSEPH PARKER and ELIZABETH, HANNAH.

1 Sarah, born Nov. 16, 1666,
[died Sept. 15, 1704.
2 Elizabeth, " Aug. 31, 1679.
3 Simon, " Aug. 27, 1687.
4 Joseph, " Mar. 1, 1689,
[of Hannah.
5 Benjamin, " Dec. 3, 1691,
[died Oct. 29, 1769.
6 John, " Aug. 26, 1695.

II. (I. 5)

JAMES PARKER and MARY PARKER.

(Married Dec. 11, 1678.)

1 Mary, born Sept. 20, 1680.
2 Samuel, " Sept. 22, 1682.
3 Phinehas.
4 James, " Mar. 24, 1686–7.
5 Abraham, " Jan. 4, 1690.

II. (I. 6)

JOSIAH PARKER and ELIZABETH SAXON, of Boston.

Elizabeth, born Aug. 31, 1679.
John, " April 13, 1681.
Sarah, " May 1, 1683.

II. (I. 7)

SAMUEL PARKER and ABIGAIL LAKIN.

1 James, born April 28, 1686,
[married Abigail Prescott.
2 Robert, born April 2, 1688.
3 Samuel, " ——; married Deborah Prescott.
4 John, " ——; married Joanna Ames.
5 Abigail, " Aug. 22, 1696,
[married Thos. Tarbell.
6 Jonathan, born ——; married Sarah; both died Sept. 21, 1723.
7 Rachel.
8 Eunice, born Mar. 11, 1705,
[married Josiah Boyden, Jan. 12, 1730.

II. (I. 8)

JOSHUA PARKER and ABIGAIL SHATTUCK of Watertown.

Abiel born ——; a daughter ——.

II. (I. 9)

ZACHARIAH PARKER and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born April 10, 1686.
Benjamin, " Aug. 19, 1690.

II. (I. 10)

ELEAZER PARKER and MARY.

Anna, or Hannah, } born April 17, 1686.
Eleazer, " Sept. 25, 1695.
Mary, " July 21, 1697.
Zachariah, " Jan. 29, 1699.
Thomas, " Dec. 7, 1700.
Mehitabel, " June 6, 1702.
Elizabeth, " May 21, 1704,
[married Samuel Fiske.

III. (I. 4 II. 3)

JOSEPH PARKER and ABIGAIL SAWTELL.

(Married Jan. 24, 1715–16)

Mary, born Oct. 12, 1716.
Josiah, " Jan. 3, 1717.
Obadiah, " Sept. 11, 1719.
Joseph, " April 16, 1721.
Abigail, " Feb. 27, 1722–3.
Hannah, " Oct. 14, 1724,
[died Dec. 5, 1731.
Timothy, " June 5, 1726.
Nehemiah, " Dec. 2, 1727.
Joshua, " Jan. 25, 1729–30.
Ephraim, " Mar. 25, 1232.
Sarah, " June 15, 1734.
Tryphena, " April 15, 1736.
Sybil, " Mar. 5, 1737.
Zachariah, " June 28, 1740,
[died Aug. 27, 1740.

III. (I. 4 II. 4)

BENJAMIN PARKER * and MARY SAWTELL. †

(Married Oct 23, 1718.)

Benjamin, born Aug. 19, 1719.
Nathaniel, " July 17, 1721.
Amasa, " Nov. 12, 1722.
Mary, " May 7, 1728,
[died Jan. 19, 1736.
Sarah, " Jan. 27, 1731–2.
Mary, " Jan. 30, 1737.
Anna, " July 12, 1748.

* Died Oct 29, 1769.
† Died June 18, 1766.

JOHN PARKER and MARY BRADSTREET.

(Married, Nov. 29, 1715.)

Gideon, born July 11, 1719.
Mary, " April 7, 1722.
Abel, " Jan. 17, 1724.
Sarah, " April 14, 1726.
John, " Oct. 13, 1728.

III. (I. 5 II. 3)

PHINEHAS PARKER* and ABIGAIL,† ELIZABETH.

1 Phinehas, born Nov. 22, 1709.
2 Abigail, " Sept. 19, 1711.
3 Mary, " Jan. 31, 1713–14.
4 Elizabeth, " Aug. 17, 1715.

5 Leonard, born June 3, 1718.
6 Sarah, " Nov. 27, 1719.
7 Esther, " Jan. 23, 1721–2.
8 Eunice, " April 1, 1725, of Elizabeth.

* Died, Aug. 13, 1744.
† Died, Feb. 4, 172–.

III. (I. 7 II. 1)

James Parker and Abigail Prescott.

1 Sybil, born June 18, 1712.
2 Emma, " Sept. 23, 1713.
3 Submit, " Sept. 10, 1715.
4 Abigail, " Mar. 19, 1717.
5 Peter, " Aug. 6, 1719.
6 Ann, " Nov. 16, 1720.
7 James, " Feb. 20, 1722–3.
8 Jonas, " Mar. 25, 1727.

III. (I. 7 II. 3)

Samuel Parker and Deborah Prescott, Sarah.

1 Samuel, born Sept. 28, 1715.
2 Susanna, " April 1, 1717.
3 Simon, " April 30, 1719.
4 Rebekah, " Mar. 5, 1721–2.
5 Solomon, " Sept. 26, 1722. } Error
6 Sarah, " Dec. 2, 1725, of Sarah.
7 Jane, " April 27, 1728.
8 Deborah, " Aug. 25, 1731.
9 Lemuel, " Feb. 3, 1734–5.

III. (I. 7 II. 4)

John Parker and Joanna Ames.

(Married, May 22, 1719.)

1 John, born Dec. 12, 1719.
2 Robert, " Jan. 20, 1720.
Jerusha, " June 20, 1725.
Sarah, " June 8, 1727.
Bulah, " Oct. 10, 1729.
Jonathan, } " Dec. 1, 1732.
Relief, }
Deborah, " June 4, 1736.
Oliver, " Feb. 23, 1738.

III. (I. 7 II. 6)

Jonathan Parker* and Mary Pierce.*

(Married, Oct. 27, 1720)

Jonathan, born Jan. 1, 1722.

* Died, Sept. 21, 1723.

Nathaniel Parker* and Lydia.

Sarah, born April 12, 1705.
Nathaniel, " May 9, 1707.
William, " July 28, 1709,
[died June 18, 1712.
Lydia, " Oct. 30, 1711.
Deliverance, July 28, 1714.
William, " Nov. 14, 1716.

* Died, July 6, 1716. Lydia, the widow, married Josiah Sawtell, Feb. 10, 1717–18.

Isaac Parker and Ruth.

Isaac, born Mar. 7, 1709.
William, " Aug. 19, 1710.
Thomas, " Sept. 24, 1712.
Esther, " Sept. 24, 1714.
Ruth, " July 2, 1716.
Nathaniel, " Feb. 25, 1717–18.
David, " Feb. 20, 1719–20.
Anna, " Nov. 9, 1721.
Abraham, " Sept. 24, 1726.

Obadiah Parker and Hannah.

Abijah, born Mar. 11, 1727.
Hannah, " Oct. 31, 1729.
Obadiah, " April 19, 1730.
Abigail, " Jan. 19, 1731–2.
Oliver, " Oct. 15, 1733.
Jacob, " Oct. 10, 1735,
[died Sept. 18, 1736.
Rebekah, " April 4, 1741.
Simeon, " Feb. 19, 1742–3,
[died Sept. 1, 1758.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 9, 1745.

Isaac Parker and Mary.

Mary, born Nov. 17, 1729.
Isaac, " Sept. 13, 1730.
Ruth, " Jan. 27, 1733–4.
Thomas, " Aug. 1, 1736.
Rebekah, " May 12, 1738.
Jacob, " April 9, 1740.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 3, 1744.
Sarah, " Nov. 4, 1746.
Elijah, " July 4, 1750, [at No. 4

IV. (I. 5 II. 3 III. 1)

PHINEHAS PARKER, JR. and MARY KEMP.

(Married Feb. 11, 1730–1)

Jonathan, born Aug. 17, 1731.
Thomas, " Oct. —, 1734.
Phinehas, " Sept. 22, 1736.
Zachariah, " July 24, 1739.

WILLIAM PARKER and SUSANNA KEMP.

(Married March 30, 1736)

Susanna, born Feb. 10, 1736–7.
William, " Sept. 28, 1741.
Sybil, " May 1, 1744.
Samuel, " Mar. 7, 1746.
Isaac, " Jan. 22, 1749.
Levi, " June 25, 1752.
Susanna, " Oct. 10, 1755.

IV. (I. 7 II. 4 III. 2)

ROBERT PARKER and DEBORAH.

A son born and died, May 28, 1746.
Martha, born July 4, 1747.
A son born and died Apr. 7, 1749.
Lepha (Relief) Mar. 27, 1750.
Alice, born Feb. 6, 1752.
Lucy, " Oct. 19, 1753.
John, " Aug. 24, 1755.
Jonathan, " Mar. 27, 1757.
Benjamin, " Sept. 3, 1758.
Robert, " Feb. 15, 1760.
Deborah, " Aug. 26, 1762.
Susanna, " Mar. 19, 1765.
Emma, " Nov. 8, 1766.
A son born and died, Apr. 8, 1769.
Jonas, } born July 22, 1770.
Thomas, }

JOSIAH PARKER* and ELIZABETH.

Martha, born Jan. 7, 1737.
Josiah, " Feb. 13, 1739.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 28, 1740.
Joseph, " June 28, 1743.
Hannah, " Feb. 28, 1745.

* Died Aug. 28, 1747.

IV. (I. 7 II. 3 III. 1)

SAMUEL PARKER, JR. and MARY LAKIN.

(Married, March 23, 1738–9.)

Samuel, born April 7, 1740.

NATHANIEL PARKER and JOHANNAH.

Nathaniel, born Aug. 27, 1738.
Elizabeth, " May 9, 1741.
Lydia, " Mar. 31, 1742.

IV. (I. 5 II. 3 III. 5)

LEONARD PARRER and ABIGAIL.

1 Leonard, born April 6, 1742.
2 Abigail, " Aug. 31, 1743.
3 James, " Nov. 26, 1744.
4 Levi, " Dec. 28, 1746.
5 Phinehas, " Sept. 23, 1748.
6 Jonas, " June 15, 1750.
7 Abigail, } " Nov. 14, 1752.
8 Emma, }
9 Sarah, " Mar. 27, 1754.
10 Sybil, " Dec. 18, 1755.

NATHANIEL PARKER, JR. and ELEANOR WALKER.

(Married, May 25, 1741.)

Nathaniel, born Dec. 2, 1741.
Sybil, " Oct. 13, 1743.
Abel, " Nov. 24, 1745.
David, " Oct. 15, 1747.

JONATHAN PARKER and ELEANOR HUNT.

(Married, July 12, 1742.)

Jonathan, born April 19, 1744.

IV. (I. 7 II. 1 III. 5)

PETER PARKER and PRUDENCE LAWRENCE.

(Married, March 4, 1741–2)

Eleazer, born April 4, 1743.
Sybil, " Nov. 6, 1745.
Peter, " Jan. 15, 1747.
James, " Aug. 23, 1751.

IV. (I. 7 II. 3 III. 3)

SIMON PARKER and MARY.

Solomon, born Oct. 23, 1742.
Rebekah, " Jan. 30, 1744.

Lucy, born Mar. 17, 1746.
Martha, " Mar. 23, 1748.
Simon, " Sept. 13, 1754.

Samuel Parker and Abiel.

At Lunenburg.

Abigail, born June 11, 1752.
Phebe, " Dec. 26, 1753.
Samuel, " Aug. 9, 1755.
Asa, " Aug. 6, 1757.
Ebenezer, " July 14, 1759.
Eunice, " April 16, 1761.
Nathan, " May 6, 1763.
Marcy, " July 3, 1765.
Daniel, " Dec. 18, 1766.
Lucy, " Oct. 25, 1768.
Amos, " Mar. 1, 1771.

Amasa Parker and Sarah.

Sarah, born Feb. 4, 1755.
Benjamin, " Aug. 27, 1758.
Joseph, " Nov. 20, 1760.

Nathaniel Parker and Eunice Lakin.

(Married Dec 28, 1748.)

Jacob, born Aug. 25, 1749,
[died Nov. 5, 1749.
Jacob-Lakin, " Aug. 30, 1750.
Eunice, " Sept. 18, 1752.
Mary, " ——; died May 30, 1753.
Winslow, " Aug. 2, 1755.
Didamia, " July 19, 1757.
Jesse, " Oct. 9, 1760.
Junia, " Oct. 22, 1762
Imla, " Jan. 12, 1765
Mary, " Dec. 12, 1766.
Eber, " Feb. 26, 1770.
Nathaniel, " Dec. 28, 1771.

Abel Parker and Esther Shattuck,* Sarah.

(Married Esther, May 10, 1750.)

Esther, born Sept. 12, 1750.
Mary, " Sept. 21, 1752.
Abel, " Nov. 18, 1754.
John, " April 15, 1757.
Abial, " Nov. 25, 1762, of Sarah.
Gideon, " June 8, 1764.
Sarah, " April 18, 1766.
Timothy, born Oct. 26, 1767.
Sybil, " Sept. 29, 1769.

* Died April 5, 1759, æt. 33, nearly.

Oliver Parker and Jane Nutting.

(Married Aug 7, 1759.)

Oliver, born Mar. 4, 1760.
William, " Nov. 24, 1761.
Stephen, " Feb. 14, 1763.
Mihil, " Feb. 27, 1765.
Henry, " Nov. 19, 1766,
[died Nov. 21, 1766.
Simon, " Aug. 21, 1767,
Jane, " Mar. 7, 1769,
[died Mar. 17, 1769.
Ezekiel, " June 20, 1770.
Jonathan, " Sept. 28, 1772.
Sarah, " Feb. 20, 1775.
David-Hobart, " Dec. 2, 1779.

Oliver Parker and Eunice.*

Rebekah, born Nov. 22, 1760.
Eunice, " Dec. 11, 1761.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 23, 1763.
Simeon, " May 4, 1765.
Oliver, " Feb. 4, 1767.

* Died Feb. 8, 1767.

Ephraim Parker and Azubah.

Tryphena, born Aug. 14, 1760.
Sybil, " May 31, 1762.
Joshua, " May 26, 1764.
Ephraim, " June 11, 1766.
Azubah, " Feb. 6, 1768.
Phinehas, " June 4, 1773.

Ebenezer Parker and Susanna.

Calvin, born Sept. 22, 1763.
Susanna, " Nov. 10, 1764.
Molly, " June 29, 1768.
Tilly, " April 22, 1770.

Joseph Parker and Abigail Page.

(Married May 1, 1764.)

Maria, born Mar. 7, 1765, died Nov. 2, 1767, at Pepperell.
Joseph, " Nov. 19, 1766.
Maria, " Oct. 6, 1768.

IV. (I. 7 II. 3 III. 9)

LEMUEL PARKER and BETTY NICHOLS.

(Married March 15, 1761)

Lemuel, born April 6, 1762.
Samuel, " Mar. 17, 1764.
Sarah, " April 29, 1766.

ELEAZER PARKER and ABIGAIL LAWRENCE.

(Married Jan 22, 1767)

James, born Oct. 23, 1767.
Eleazer, " Feb. 5, 1770.
Sybil, " July 20, 1772.
Sarah, " July 23, 1774.

SAMUEL PARKER and REBEKAH HUNT.

(Married Dec. 27, 1768)

Sybil, born Aug. 23, 1770.

PETER PARKER, JR.* and MARY.

Mary, born Dec. 12, 1771.
Prudence, " Aug. 12, 1774, at Shirley.
Peter, " May 29, 1777.

* Died March 28, 1777.

PHINEHAS PARKER* and RELIEF PARKER.†

(Married May 26, 1773)

Lefy, (Relief,) born April 10, 1776.

* Died Jan. 15, 1809.
† Died Aug. 28, 1826.

ISAAC PATCH, JR. and JOANNA.

Isaac, born Feb. 8, 1739.
Hannah, " Dec. 21, 1741.
Phebe, " Dec. 22, 1743.
Edith, " Jan. 14, 1747.
Stephen, " Feb. 10, 1748.

EBENEZER PATCH* and SARAH.†

Jacob, born April 5, 1747.
Simon, " July 11, 1749.
Oliver, " Feb. 10, 1751.
Benjamin, " May 23, 1754.
Sarah, " Sept. 15, 1756.
Ebenezer, " Dec. 30, 1758, [died July 9, 1763.
Ruth, born June 23, 1760.
Samuel, " July 9, 1765.
Ede, " April 2, 1769.

* Died Jan. 19, 1777.
† Died June 12, 1793.

JACOB PATCH and MARY HAZEN.*

(Married Jan 9, 1772)

Jacob, born Nov. 22, 1772.
Sarah, " Dec. 12, 1774, [died Nov. 2, 1775.
Jesse, " Aug. 5, 1776, [died Sept. 10, 1777.
Molly, " Mar. 27, 1778.
David, " Jan. 11, 1780.
Lydia, " Jan. 24, 1782.
Zara, " June 21, 1784.
Edmund, " Feb. 24, 1786.

* Died Aug. 23, 1828.

JAMES PATTERSON and MARY.

Sybil, born July 22, 1747.
Nicholas, " Mar. 22, 1749.
Joseph, " Dec. 25, 1751.

JOSEPH PERHAM and DOROTHY.

Jonathan, born and died, Dec. 30, 1700.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 16, 1703.

OBADIAH PERRY and CATHARINE.

Catharine, born June 11, 1749, at Natick.
Elizabeth, " June 19, 1751, at Mendon.
Mary, " July 20, 1754.
William, " Mar. 23, 1757.
Anna, " Aug. 25, 1760.

JONATHAN PHELPS and BULAH.

Francis, born Aug. 2, 1757.

EPHRAIM PHILBROOK and ELIZABETH.

Abigail, born Mar. 6, 1686-7.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 18, 1690.
Ephraim, " May 7, 1699.

SETH PHILLIPS and LYDIA.

Isaac, born Feb. 6, 1717-18.
Amos, " Oct. 27, 1719.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 26, 1721.
Jemima, " Dec. 8, 1723.
Samuel, " Jan. 19, 1725-6.
Lydia, " Dec. 23, 1727.
Seth, " Feb. 8, 1729-30.
Susanna, " Dec. 2, 1733.
Kezia, " Mar. 25, 1734-5.
Nehemiah, " June 20, 1736.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS and ABIGAIL FROST.
(Married Dec 2, 1743)
Nehemiah, born Feb. 28, 1744.
Deborah, " April 6, 1746.
Sybil, " May 5, 1748.
Ruth, " Mar. 4, 1750.

CHARLES PHIPPS and HANNAH PIERCE.
Charles, born Sept. 9, 1751.

DANIEL PIERCE and ELIZABETH.
Elizabeth, born May 16, 1665.
Daniel, " 28 d. 9 m. 1666.
John, " Aug. 18, 1668.
Ephraim, " Oct. 15, 1673.
Josiah, " 2 d. 3 m. 1675.

DANIEL PIERCE and ABIGAIL.
John, born Feb. 18, 1698.
Isaac, " Feb. 25, 1701.

DANIEL PIERCE and ELEANOR BOYNTON.
(Married Dec. 9, 1719)
John, born Oct. 4, 1720.
Isaac, " Dec. 9, 1722.
Daniel, " Feb. 4, 1724-5.
Hannah, " Mar. 4, 1726-7.
Samuel, " June 14, 1729.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 9, 1732.

EPHRAIM PIERCE* and MARY.
Mary, born Aug. 9, 1696.
Elizabeth, " July 24, 1698.
Ephraim, " Mar. 12, 1700.
Sarah, " Mar. 8, 1702.
David, " May 23, 1704.
Jonathan, " April 15, 1706, [died Sept. 23, 1723.
Ephraim, born Oct. 15, 1707.
Abigail, " Nov. 1, 1710.
Lydia, " Nov. 20, 1713, [died Sept. 24, 1723.
* Died Sept 27, 1740-1.

EPHRAIM PIERCE and ESTHER SHED.
(Married Oct. 30, 1721)
Esther, born May 29, 1722.
Jonathan, " Nov. 22, 1724.
[Perhaps there were only two Daniels and one Ephraim, parents above named]

STEPHEN PIERCE* and RACHEL.
Rachel, born Oct. 21, 1723.
Stephen, " Nov. 6, 1725, [died Mar. 6, 1733.
Jonathan, " April 11, 1727.
Elizabeth, " May 26, 1729.
Susanna, " May 20, 1731.
Mary, " June 24, 1732.
Sarah, " Aug. 18, 1733, [died June 1, 1737.
Isaac, " Feb. 24, 1734-5, [died May 24, 1737.
Jacob, " Oct. 16, 1736.
Thankful, " June 5, 1744.
* Died July 6, 1761.

EBENEZER PIERCE and MARY.
Ebenezer, born Sept. 15, 1732.
Rachel, " Jan. 7, 1734-5.
John, " July 7, 1737.
Richard, " Jan. 8, 1739.
Abigail, " April 30, 1743.
Isaac, " June 20, 1745.
Abigail, " June 20, 1748.

SIMON PIERCE and SUSANNA PARKER.
(Married May 26, 1737.)
Simon, born Mar. 4, 1738.
Susanna, " April 17, 1739.
Deborah, " Feb. 26, 1741-2.
Mary, " Mar. 29, 1743.
Ephraim, " Dec. 30, 1745.
Samuel, " Nov. 11, 1747.
Solomon, " Sept. 27, 1750.
Lemuel, " July 5, 1752.
Solomon, " Nov. 1, 1754.
Nehemiah, " Aug. 1, 1756.
Sarah, " May 9, 1758.

JONATHAN PIERCE and RUTH GILSON.

(Married Nov —, 1750

Jonathan, born Dec. 3, 1751.
Benjamin, " June 5, 1754.
Ruth, " June —, 1757.
Molly, " Mar. 25, 1759,
[died Jan. 12, 1766.
Stephen, " Aug. 13, 1761,
[died Jan. 14, 1766.
Joseph, " May 15, 1764,
[died Jan. 20, 1766.
Ruth, " April 17, 1767.
Solomon, " Sept. 2, 1771.

WILLIAM PIERCE * and SARAH.

Sarah, born Nov. 3, 1740.
William, " May 27, 1742.
John, " Jan. 26, 1743.
Lucy, " April 20, 1745.
Elizabeth, " May 7, 1747.
Lydia, " Nov. 8, 1748.
Silas, " July 27, 1750.
Olive, " Mar. 4, 1752.
[died Mar. 4, 1752.
Anna, " Mar. 3, 1753,
[died Aug. 18, 1775.

* Died May 16, 1754, æt. 40,

JOHN PIERCE and HANNAH.

Hannah, born Jan. 5, 1743.

JOHN PIFRCE and SARAH.

Sarah, born Aug. 8, 1770.

GEORGE PIERCE and DEBORAH.

Sarah, born Mar. 5, 1760.

SAMUEL PIERCE and LUCY WALLINGSFORD.

(Married Dec 4, 1764)

Lucy, born Jan. 14, 1766.
Isaac, " Nov. 14, 1767,
[died Jan. 29, 1829.
Samuel, " Dec. 31, 1769.
Elijah, " Dec. 2, 1771.
Ezekiel, " Aug. 13, 1773.
Molly, " Sept. 3, 1775.

THOMAS POOL and EUNICE.

Mary, born April 4, 1740.

DANIEL POWARS and ELIZABETH, MARTHA.

Daniel, born April 21, 1703.
Jonathan, " Oct. 13, 1704.
Hannah, " Feb. 22, 1709.
William, " April 18, 1712,
[of Martha.

JERAHMAEL POWARS and EUNICE.

David, born Sept. 13, 1751.

Vid. Shirley.

JONATHAN PRATT and MARY.

Jonathan, born Feb. 1, 1732–3,
[died Oct. 3, 1817.

JOHN PRATT and MEHITABEL,* HANNAH. †

John, born April 26, 1732.
Mary, " Sept. 28, 1735.
James, " April 4, 1747,
[of Hannah; died Nov. 27, 1748.
David, " Oct. 29, 1748.

* Died June 19, 1743.
† Died Aug. 5, 1750.

REV. SOLOMON PRENTICE and SARAH SARTELL.

Solomon, born Oct. 29, 1733.

JONAS PRESCOTT * and MARY LOKER.†

1 Mary, born 3 d. 12 m. 1674,
[married Benj. Farnsworth.
2 Elizabeth, born Jan. 23, 1676,
[married Eleazer Green.
3 Jonas, born Oct. 26, 1678,
[married Thankful Wheeler.
4 Nathaniel, born Dec. 21, 1680,
[died Jan. 29, 1680–1.
5 Dorothy, born Feb. 16, 1681,
[married John Varnum.
6 James, born Mar. 16, 1684,
[died young.
7 Sarah, " May 3, 1686,
[married John Longley.
8 Abigail, born May 8, 1688,
[married James Parker.
9 Martha, born Feb. 20, 1690,
[married Shebuel Hobart.

10 Susanna, born Dec. 31, 1691,
[married William Lawrence.
11 Deborah, born Mar. 5, 1694,
[married Samuel Parker.
12 Benjamin, born Jan. 4, 1695,
[married Abigail Oliver.

* Died Dec. 31, 1723.
† Died Oct. 28, 1735.

II. (I. 3)

JONAS PRESCOTT and THANKFUL WHEELER,* of Concord.

1 Ebenezer, born July 19, 1700.
2 Jonas, " Jan. 26, 1703,
[married Mary Page.
3 Thankful, born Sept. 1705,
[married Timothy Spalding.
4 Mary, born April 29, 1711,
[married Joseph Stone.

* Died Nov. 6, 1716.

II. (I. 12)

Hon. BENJAMIN PRESCOTT* and ABIGAIL OLIVER.†

(Married June 11, 1718)

1 Abigail, born April 23, 1719,
[died Nov. 7, 1739.
2 James, " Jan. 13, 1720–21,
[married Susanna Lawrence.
3 Elizabeth, born Oct. 1, 1723,
[married Abijah Willard.
4 William, born Feb. 20, 1725–6.
5 Lucy, " Feb. 25, 1728–9,
[died Aug. 10, 1765.
6 Oliver, born April 27, 1731.
7 Mary, " Aug. 7, 1735,
[died Oct. 25, 1751.

* Died Aug. 3, 1733.
† Died Sept. 13, 1765.

III. (I. 3 II. 1)

EBENEZER PRESCOTT and HANNAH FARNSWORTH.

(Married May 29, 1721.)

Ebenezer, born April 12, 1723.
Oliver, " May 5, 1725.
Joseph " July 12, 1726.

DAVID PRESCOTT * and ABIGAIL.

David, born Nov. 2, 1753.
Abigail, " Jan. 22, 1755.
Ezra, born April 30, 1756.
Joel, " June 20, 1759.
Eunice, " Mar. 9, 1761,
[died June 18, 1770.
Samson, " Nov. 22, 1762.
Azubah, " July 24, 1764.
Rachel, " Mar. 17, 1766.
Amos, " Aug. 10, 1768.
Zaccheus, " May 22, 1773.

* Died Feb. 9, 1774.

III. (I. 12 II. 2)

Hon. JAMES PRESCOTT and SUSANNA LAWRENCE.

Benjamin, born April 16, 1753,
[died June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill.
Abijah, born Oct. 18, 1755.
Susanna, " Oct. 9, 1757.
Abel, " April 23, 1760,
[died Sept. 16, 1765.
William, " Feb. 26, 1762,
[died Sept. 19, 1765.
Sarah, " April 3, 1764,
[died Sept. 20, 1765.
James, " April 19, 1766,
[died Oct. 14, 1829.
William, " Sept. 5, 1768.
Sarah, " Mar. 7, 1772.

III. (I. 12 II. 6)

Hon. OLIVER PRESCOTT* and LYDIA BALDWIN. †

(Married ——, 1756)

Abigail, born Feb. 21, 1760,
[died Aug. 5, 1765.
Oliver, " April 4, 1762.
Thomas, " Oct. 11, 1764,
[died Aug. 10, 1765.
Thomas, " Oct. 27, 1766,
[died Oct. 26, 1785.
Abigail, " June 25, 1768,
[died Oct. 6, 1783.
Lucy, " Mar. 13, 1771,
[married Hon. Timothy Bigelow.
Samuel-Jackson, born Mar. 15,
[1773.
Mary-Jackson, born Mar. 15, 1774,
[married John Little, Hon. Lathrop Lewis.

* Died Nov. 17, 1804
† Died Sept. 27, 1798.

Josiah Priest and Mary.

Lois, born May 1, 1762.
Joseph, " Jan. 1, 1765.

Timothy Priest and Sarah Butterfield.

(Married Aug. 22, 1764)

Molly, born Feb. 13, 1766.
Sarah, " April 25, 1767.
Rebekah, " Oct. 4, 1768.
Lydia, " Sept. 21, 1770.
Susanna, " Mar. 24, 1773.
Jane, " Feb. 14, 1775.

Charles Quails and Susanna.

Mary-Loveday, born July 16, 1770.
Susanna, " Apr. 11, 1772.

[There were several other children of this family not recorded, who died young]

Richard Rice and Sarah.

Mary, born Oct. 27, 1722.
Sarah, " April 22, 1724.
Peter, " April 11, 1727.
Timothy, " Feb. 10, 1729–30.
Charles-Richards, born Dec. 10, [1732.
Rebekah, born Oct. 8, 1736.

Timothy Reed and Mary.

Catharine, born May 1, 1738.
Martha, " May 9, 1742.

Adam Richardson and Rebekah.

Winslow, born Dec. 14, 1737.
Rebekah, " July 13, 1740.
Stephen, " July 6, 1743.

Benjamin Richardson and Eunice.

Lydia, born Aug. 9, 1721.
Sarah, " June 17, 1723.
Joseph, " Mar. 2, 1724–5.
Jesse, " Mar. 8, 1730.
Benjamin, " Mar. 1, 1731.
Dorothy, " Feb. 24, 1733.
Dorothy, " Aug. 30, 1734.
Eunice, " Mar. 30, 1737.
Hannah, " Feb. 17, 1739.

Converse Richardson and Marcy.

Joshua, born April 4, 1758, [died Feb. 6, 1759.
Mary, " May 17, 1761.
Marcy, " Aug. 6, 1763.
Joshua, " Sept. 11, 1772.

Robert Robbins and Mary.

Sarah, born Dec. 7, 1697.
John, " Feb. 9, 1699.
Mary, " Mar. 24, 1702.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 9, 1704.
Isaac, " April 4, 1707.
Abigail, " Aug. 29, 1714.
James, " Feb. 19, 1716–17.

Ebenezer Robbins and Margaret.

Joseph, born May 8, 1703.

Eleazer Robbins and Ruth.

Jedediah, born Aug. 24, 1709.
George, " July 9, 1712.
Eleazer, " July 18, 1714.
Ruth, " Feb. 13, 1716.
Ephraim, " Dec. 2, 1718.

Benjamin Robbins and Elizabeth.

Hannah, born Mar. 14, 1731.
Elijah, " Mar. 9, 1732.
Benjamin, " Feb. 3, 1733.
Jeremiah, " Dec. 20, 1737. } Errors, probably.
John, " July 5, 1738. } Errors, probably.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 12, 1739. } Errors, probably.

James Robertson* and Elizabeth. †

(Married Jan. 16, 1667.)

Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1668.

* Died Dec. 8, 1720.
† Died Dec. 22, 1729, æt. 82.

Amos Robinson and Lydia.

Priscilla, born Feb. 24, 1746, [died Mar. 16, 1746.
David, " Mar. 9, 1747.

Elisha Rockwood * and Elizabeth. †

Elizabeth, born May 6, 1739,
[died Sept. 17, 1753.
Elisha, " Nov. 9, 1740.
Samuel, " Aug. 11, 1742,
[died Sept. 2, 1753.
Joseph, " June 13, 1744.
Ebenezer, " Aug. 13, 1746.
Lydia, " May 27, 1748,
[died Sept. 17, 1753.
Abigail, " Aug. 13, 1751.
Moses, " July 11, 1753,
[died Sept. 7, 1753.
Samuel, " Dec. 6, 1754,
[died May 29, 1804.
Elizabeth, " April 17, 1757.
Lydia, " Aug. 23, 1759.
Sybil, " Aug. 11, 1761.
Sarah, " July 3, 1763.

* Died Dec 5, 1788, æt. 72.
† Died May 16, 1799, æt. 79.

Joseph Rockwood and Sarah Richardson.

(Married Jan. 30, 1766.)

Joseph, born Dec. 17, 1766.
Moses, " May 11, 1769.
Susanna, " Sept. 27, 1771.
John, } " Dec. 15, 1773.
Abel, } "
Nabby, " June 13, 1776.
John, " Sept. 16, 1778.
Sarah, " Aug. 4, 1781.

Elisha Rockwood, Jr., and Mary Farnsworth.*

(Married April 29, 1762)

Hannah, born Feb. 10, 1763.
Molly, " Oct. 29, 1764.

* Died Nov. 11, 1765.

Benjamin Rolf and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 23, 1738.

Elijah Ross and Hannah.

Daniel, born May 4, 1768.

James Ross and Susanna.

Mary, born Aug. 31, 1769.
James, " July 18, 1772.

Alexander Rouse and Judith.

(Married May 15, 1672)

Judith, } born Feb. 2, 1672,
Elizabeth, } died April and June, 1673.
Elizabeth, born 23 d. 3 m. 1675,
[died 10 d. 8. m. 1675.
Sarah, born July 26, 1686.

John Russell and Mary.

Susanna, born Nov. 15, 1747.
Robert, " Aug. 28, 1744.
Azdill, " Mar. 24, 1752.

Ephraim Russell and Meriam.

Ephraim, born Nov. 6, 1755.
Solomon, " Jan. 29, 1750.
Nathaniel, " Nov. 29, 1759.
Calvin, " Jan. 12, 1762.
Joseph, " Dec. 6, 1763.
Dorcas, " Mar. 24, 1766.
Luther, " June 23, 1768,
[died Nov. 17, 1768.
Luther, " Feb. 7, 1770.

Nathaniel Sartell and Jane.

Hannah.
Nathaniel, born Nov. 8, 1737, at [Boston.

See Appendix to Pepperell.

William Saunders and —

Hannah, born 8 d. 3 m. 1674.

Joseph Saunderson and Sarah Page.

(Married July 30, 1714)

David, born Sept. 5, 1715.
Sarah, " Jan. 19, 1716–17.
William, " July 17, 1718.
Hannah, " April 5, 1720.
Joseph, " Mar. 17, 1721–2.
Susannah, " May 18, 1723.
Gideon, " Feb. 19, 1724–5.
Joseph, " Mar. 5, 1726–7.
Sarah, " Oct. 15, 1729.
John, " Dec. 13, 1731.

JOSEPH SAUNDERSON and RUTH.

Ruth, born Oct. 6, 1737.
Esther, " April 5, 1739, at [Lunenburg.
Joseph, " Mar. 8, 1740-1.
Anna, " Aug. 7, 1742.
Isaac, " April 7, 1744.
Thomas, " Mar. 16, 1745.
Abraham, " June 10, 1748.
David, " May 15, 1750.

DAVID SAUNDERSON and EUNICE.

David, born July 27, 1737.
Joseph, " May 24, 1741.
Benjamin," Aug. 25, 1743.

OBADIAH SAWTELL and HANNAH.

Abigail, born Mar. 13, 1665-6.

JONATHAN SAWTELL * and MARY.

(Married July 3, 1665)

Mary, born Oct. 16, 1667.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 3, 1668.
Hannah, " Oct. 6, 1670.
Abigail, " Mar. 5, 1671.
Sarah, " 24 d. 12 m. 1673.

* Died Jan. 6, 1690.

ZACHARIAH SAWTELL and MARY.*

Anna, born 14 d. 1 m. 1673-4.

* Died Dec 2, 1699.

OBADIAH SAWTELL and HANNAH.

Elnathan, born Mar. 27, 1683.
Josiah, " Aug. 14, 1687, [died Oct. 4, 1690.
Hannah, " June 8, 1695, [married Stephen Holden.
Abigail, born Mar. 13, 1697, [married Joseph Parker.
Obadiah, born Mar. 18, 1701.
Hezekiah, " Mar. 2, 1703.

ZACHARIAH SAWTELL * and MARY.

Mary, born April 11, 1697, [married Benjamin Parker.
Zachariah, born Nov. 18, 1699, [died Mar. 5, 1752.
Samuel, " Dec. 13, 1700.
David, " Mar. 30, 1702.
Daniel, born Sept. 21, 1704, [married Elizabeth Heald, of Concord.
Susanna, born Jan. 28, 1708, [married Michael Gilson.
Zachariah, born April 24, 1712.
Sarah, " Mar. 29, 1715.
Anna, " Sept. 13, 1717.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 28, 1720.

* Died Oct. 2, 1737.

EPHRAIM SAWTELL and ABIGAIL.*

Abigail, born Jan. 23, 1714.
Uriah, " Sept. 23, 1716.
Amos, " Dec. 22, 1718.
Eunice, " Oct. 7, 1720.
Sarah, " Oct. 7, 1722.
Hannah, " Mar. 19, 1725-6.
John, " April 18, 1729.

* Died Dec 4, 1753.

JOSIAH SAWTELL and LYDIA.

Barsheba, born Oct. 1, 1721.
Susanna, " Mar. 7, 1724.
Jonathan, " April 23, 1726.

OBADIAH SAWTELL and RACHEL PARKER.

(Married Nov. 16, 1721.)

Simon, born Nov. 14, 1722.
Lois, " July 4, 1724.
Esther, " Mar. 9, 1725-6.
Nathaniel, " Feb. 12, 1729.
Rachel, " June 9, 1731.
Solomon, " Oct. 10, 1737.

HEZEKIAH SAWTELL * and JOANNA WILSON. †

Jonathan, born June 6, 1724.
Hezekiah, " Dec. 11, 1725.
Elnathan, " Oct. 21, 1728.
Hannah, " Oct. 11, 1730.
Obadiah, " Oct. 11, 1732.
Ephraim, " Jan. 18, 1734.
Richard, " June 21, 1737.
Elizabeth, " June 13, 1739.
Nathaniel, " Oct. 6, 1743.
Esther, " Aug. 31, 1745.
Rebekah, " Oct. 8, 1747.

* Died March 13, 1779.
† Died Sept. 11, 1786.

Daniel Sawtell and Esther.

Eleazer, born Dec. 22, 1728.
Sarah, " Aug. 9, 1730.
Esther, " July 3, 1732.
Daniel, " Aug. 15, 1734.
Jacob, " Nov. 30, 1737.
Oliver, " June 1, 1743.
Susanna, " Aug. 16, 1748.

David Sawtell and Elizabeth.*

Hannah, born April 19, 1725.
David, " Sept. 26, 1726.
Samuel, " Sept. 10, 1729.
Moses, " Jan. 24, 1731–2.
Jonas, " July 26, 1734.
Elizabeth, " July 12, 1737.
Abel, " July 23, 1739–40.
John, " July 17, 1743.

* Died Nov. 23, 1772, æt. 70.

Zachariah Sawtell, Jr., and Abigail.

Zachariah, born Nov. 25, 1734, [died Feb. 22, 1752.
Joseph, " July 28, 1738, [died June 6, 1757.
Asa, " July 11, 1740.
Joel, " May 17, 1742, [died Dec. 15, 1752.
Lot, " April 22, 1744, [died Oct. 22, 1752.
Abigail, " Feb. 2, 1745, [died Oct. 12, 1752.
Lydia, " May 17, 1749, [died Dec. 8, 1752.
Marcy, " Oct. 18, 1750.
Lucy, " Jan. 1, 1753.

David Sawtell, Jr., and Rebekah.

Anne, born May 1, 1748.
Solomon, " April 9, 1750.
Michael, " July 8, 1751.
Zachariah, " Dec. 2, 1754.
Susanna, " Mar. 1, 1757.
Abel, " April 4, 1760.
Rebekah, " Dec. 11, 1762.

Jonathan Sawtell and Mary.

Jonathan, born Jan. 31, 1753.
Mary, " Sept. 15, 1754.
Joanna, " June 17, 1756.
Abigail, " June 27, 1758.
Hezekiah, " Feb. 26, 1761.
Maria, " Jan. 18, 1763.
Rebekah, " Jan. 28, 1765.
Josiah, " Nov. 24, 1766.

Samuel Sawtell and Lydia.

Lucy, born Feb. 15, 1754.
Sybil, " April 22, 1757.

Moses Sawtell and Elizabeth.

Nathan, born Feb. 24, 1758.
Vid. Shirley.

John Sawtell, Jr., and Susannah.

Edmund, born Nov. 17, 1760.
Susannah, " Dec. 4, 1761.
Emma, " July 15, 1764.
John, " April 21, 1766.
Lydia, " April 4, 1768.

Nathaniel Sawtell and Abigail.

Alice, born Oct. 26, 1765.
Henry, " April 25, 1767, at Shirley.
Nehemiah, " July 12, 1769.
Nathaniel, " Sept. 19, 1771.
Benjamin, " Oct. 11, 1773.

Ephraim Sawtell and Abigail.

Abigail, born Nov. 3, 1758.
Lucy, " Jan. 20, 1760.
Josiah, " Jan. 30, 1762.
Molly, " Dec. 3, 1763.
Eli, " Nov. 26, 1765.
Josiah, " Jan. 24, 1768.
Ephraim, " June 23, 1770.
Sarah, " Nov. 20, 1772.

Obadiah Sawtell and Mary.

Obadiah, born Nov. 29, 1757.

Joseph Sawtell* and Lydia.†

Zachariah, born Feb. 26, 1761.
Joseph, " May 8, 1764.

Jesse, born Feb. 29, 1767.
Lydia, " Feb. 18, 1773.
Lot, " May 12, 1776.
Lucy, " Oct. 24, 1777.

* Died March —, 1822, æt. 84
† Died July 5, 1829.

John Scott and Mary.

Mary, born April 11, 1733.
John, " Dec. 15, 1736.
Thomas, " Mar. 1, 1738–9.
William, " July 1, 1742.
Aaron, " Aug. 1, 1744.
Abigail, " June 3, 1747.

Samuel Scripture and Elizabeth.

Samuel, born 4 d. 8 m. 1675.
Mary, " Feb. 7, 1680.
Abigail, " Jan. 28, 1686–7.
Ruth, " Feb. 2, 1696.
Lydia, " June 28, 1700.

Samuel Scripture, Jr., and Mary,* Elizabeth.

Sarah, born Dec. 16, 1700.
Jemima, " April 19, 1702,
[died Sept. 30, 1723.
Samuel, " April 25, 1705,
[died Sept. 28, 1723.
James, ——; died Sept. 28, 1723.
Samuel, " April 27, 1727, of Elizabeth.

* Died Sept. 25, 1723.

John Scripture and Abigail.

Sarah, born Dec. 3, 1719.

Samuel Scripture, Jr., and Mary.

Mary, born May 5, 1747.
James, " Jan. 11, 1749.
Oliver, " Dec. 19, 1750.

William Shattuck and Hannah.

Ruth, born Oct. —, 1694, married Ebenezer Nutting.

William Shattuck married Deliverance Pease, March 24, 1718–19.

[Perhaps the same as above. William, Sen. of Watertown, had a son William, and John also had a William. Perhaps the two above named.]

John Shattuck* and Mary.

John, born Jan. 6, 1690, died Mar. 8, 1709; killed by Indians.
Jonathan, born June 29, 1693,
[married Elizabeth Chamberlin.
David, born April 28, 1696.
Mary, " April 11, 1699,
[married John Gilson.
Sarah, " Oct. 5, 1701.
Lydia, " Mar. 1, 1704,
[married Isaac Williams.
Patience, born Feb. 18, 1708–9.

* Died March 8, 1709, killed by Indians.

Samuel Shattuck* and Elizabeth Blood.†

Samuel born April 7, 1696.
James, " Feb. 9, 1699,
[married Sarah Chamberlin.
Jeremiah, born June 11, 1703.
Elizabeth, " July 22, 1705,
[married Isaac Lakin.
Ruth, born Feb. 6, 1708–9,
[married Jacob Ames.
John, " Jan. 21, 1711.
David, " Aug. 4, 1713.
Sarah, " Dec. 11, 1716–17.
Rachel, " June 9, 1719.

* Died July 26, 1758.
† Died Oct. 20, 1759

William Shattuck and Abigail Shattuck, Margaret Lund.*

(Married Abigail, March 15, 1710–11)
William, born Jan. 25, 1711–12.
Abigail, " Nov. 11, 1718.
Jeremiah, " Oct. 2, 1721.
Zachariah, " Mar. 16, 1724.
Sarah, " Jan. 13, 1726.
Ezekiel, " June 12, 1730, of Margaret.
Margaret, " July 4, 1732.
Job, " Feb. 11, 1735–6.

* Died June 13, 1764.

JONATHAN SHATTUCK and ELIZABETH CHAMBERLIN.

(Married June 23, 1719.)

Jonathan, born April 2, 1720.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 12, 1721–2.
John, " Mar. 12, 1724.
Esther, " May 21, 1726.
Kezia, " June 19, 1728.
Mary, " Sept. 22, 1730.
Zaccheus, " May 26, 1734.
Eunice, " Mar. 5, 1735–6.
Timothy, " Aug. 8, 1738.

SAMUEL SHATTUCK, JR., and ANNA WILLIAMS.*

(Married Jan. 27, 1725–6)

Samuel, born Sept. 25, 1726, first birth on west side Nashua river.
Benjamin, born Dec. 9, 1728.
Anna, " April 13, 1731.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 11, 1734.
Isaac, " Sept. 1, 1736.
Rachel, " Aug. 21, 1738.
Philip, " Jan. 18, 1745.

* Died Aug. 19, 1757.

JAMES SHATTUCK and SARAH CHAMBERLIN.

(Married Nov. 22, 1726)

Sarah, born Sept. 16, 1727.
Ruth, " Jan. 7, 1733.
Thomas, " Jan. 29, 1735–6.
Jemima, " July 6, 1738.
Reuben, " April 21, 1741.
Abigail, " May 8, 1744.
Joseph, " Oct. 1, 1747.
Moses, " Jan. 24, 1751, [married Abigail Woods.

JEREMIAH SHATTUCK and SARAH PARKER.

(Married July 7, 1724.)

Nathaniel, born Aug. 12, 1724.
Jeremiah, " April 11, 1726.
Elizabeth, " May 17, 1728.
Oliver, " Aug. 15, 1730.
Sarah, " Dec. 8, 1732.
David, " Feb. 19, 1735.
Solomon, " June 9, 1737.
Nehemiah, " Feb. 21, 1739–40.

DAVID SHATTUCK and DOROTHY.

David, born Oct. 11, 1736.
Simeon, " Sept. 12, 1738.
Dolly, " Sept. 28, 1740.
Levi, " Aug. 17, 1742.
Phebe, " June 22, 1744.
Hannah, " May 16, 1746.
Lydia, " Aug. 3, 1748.

JONATHAN SHATTUCK, JR., and KEZIA FARNSWORTH.

Kezia, born Feb. 4, 1744.
Jonathan, " Mar. 16, 1746.
Annis, " Oct. 2, 1749.
Eleazer, " Oct. 15, 1751.

JOHN SHATTUCK and SARAH.

Maria, born Sept. 26, 1740.
Martha, " June 29, 1745.
Peter, " April 2, 1748.

JOB SHATTUCK* and SARAH HARTWELL, ELIZABETH GRAGG,† Widow.

Job, born Dec. 10, 1758, [died May 4, 1827.
Sarah, " Dec. 27, 1760, [married Benjamin Simpson.
Ezekiel, born April 12, 1763, [died April 1, 1813.
William, " Mar. 8, 1765, [died Oct. 9, 1806.
Rachel, " July 12, 1767, [married Oliver Hartwell; died July 12, 1817.
Daniel, " Feb. 11, 1770, [died April 8, 1831.
Noah, " Aug. 30, 1768.
Margaret, " Mar. 13, 1774, [married Jonathan Bennett, Esq.
Anna, born Feb. 6, 1779, married Thomas Bennett, died Feb. 7, 1843.

* Died Jan. 13, 1819.
† Died June 1, 1824.

JEREMIAH SHATTUCK and LYDIA LAKIN.

(Married Aug. 10, 1749.)

Lydia, born Mar. 19, 1750.
Phebe, " June 26, 1752.
Jeremiah, " June 24, 1754.

Ebenezer-Lakin, bor. Sep. 8, 1756.
Abraham, born Oct. 12, 1759.

Samuel Shed, Elizabeth and Martha.

Esther, born March 24, 1703,
[married Ephraim Pearce.
John, born Dec. 21, 1706.
Abigail, " Nov. 7, 1708.
Martha, " Mar. 9, 1717-18,
[of Martha.

Daniel Shed * and Abigail.†

Daniel, born June 12, 1715.
Abigail, " Mar. 15, 1718.
Rebekah, " Sept. 11, 1721.
Elizabeth, " May 9, 1724.

* Died Oct. 2, 1723.
† Married Daniel Farnsworth.

Jonathan Shed and Sarah Barron.

(Married April 13, 1722.)

Sarah, born Oct. 19, 1722.
Esther, " Aug. 23, 1724.
Jonathan, " July 4, 1726.
Samuel " Mar. 17, 1732-3.
William, " April 15, 1735.
Oliver, " Feb. 11, 1738-9.
Abel, " Mar. 9, 1742-3.

John Shed and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1733.
Rachel, " Jan. 29, 1735-6.
Sarah, " July 17, 1738.
John, " Dec. 20, 1740.
David, " Mar. 1, 1742.
Samuel, " July 22, 1745.
Joseph, " May 19, 1748, at Pepperell.

Daniel Shed and Mary.

Mary, born Aug. 12, 1743.
Daniel, " April 15, 1746.
William, " June 16, 1748.
Jonas, " Aug. 24, 1750.
Rebecca, " Aug. 26, 1753.
Amos, " June 29, 1758.
Samuel, " Oct. 21, 1760.
Sarah, " Oct. 13, 1763.

Oliver Shed and Mary.

Oliver, born Aug. 21, 1763,
[died July 29, 1827.
Jonathan, " Mar. 10, 1766.
Abijah, " Oct. 25, 1768.—
Molly, " Mar. 28, 1771.
Asa, " Feb. 16, 1774,
[died Feb. 1812.
Jepthah, " July 1, 1783.

William Shed * and Lydia, Elizabeth.

Amos, born April 17, 1766.
William, " May 2, 1769.
Lydia, " Nov. 9, 1772.
Simeon, " Aug. 7, 1773, of Elizabeth.

* Died March 18, 1806.

John Sheple * and Lydia.

Jonathan, born Sept. 1, 1700.
John, " April 1, 1703.
Jane, " April 6, 1705.
Mary, " Dec. 20, 1712.
Nathaniel, " Nov. 16, 1714.
Joseph, " May 22, 1721.

* Died Sept 4, 1736.

John Sheple, Jr., and Elizabeth Boyden.

(Married Feb. 16, 1725-6)

John, born Dec. 10, 1727.
Elizabeth, " May 22, 1730.
Mary, " Feb. 20, 1732-3.
Josiah, " June 15, 1735.
Jonathan, " March 2, 1738.
Lemuel, " Aug. 1, 1740.
Lydia, " April 10, 1743.
Abel, " May 25, 174-.
Sarah, " Dec. 25, 174-.

Jonathan Sheple * and Lydia Lakin.

(Married Dec. 26, 1728.)

Jonathan, born Aug. 5, 1729.
Nathaniel, " Feb. 23, 1731-2.
William, " Nov. 11, 1733.
Oliver, " Jan. 18, 1735-6.

* Died Nov. 4, 1744.

Joseph Sheple and Eunice.

Eunice, born Oct. 31, 1744.

Betty, born Oct. 5, 1746. } Error?
Mary, " April 20, 1747. }
Joseph, " Mar. 8, 1748.
James, " June 1, 1751.
Wilder, " May 5, 1754.
Phinehas," Oct. —, 1756.

JOHN SHEPLE* and ABIGAIL.†

Abigail, born Nov. 15, 1755.
John, " Feb. 3, 1757.
Elizabeth, " June 5, 1759.
Hannah, " Aug. 26, 1761.
Mary, " Nov. 26, 1763.

* Died Nov. 19, 1785.
† Died March 5, 1766.

OLIVER SHEPLE and MARY.

Sybil, born Sept. 19, 1755.

JOSEPH SIMONDS and MITTY.

Joseph, born Sept. 25, 1771.
Mitty, " Mar. 23, 1774.
Asa, " April 6, 1776.

WALTER SKINNER and HANNAH.

Hannah, born Mar. 12, 1669.

THOMAS SMITH and ——.

Anna, born April 17, 1672.
James, " 14 d. 2 m. 1674.

NATHANIEL SMITH and ESTHER, SUSANNA.

Esther, born May 20, 1719.
Nathaniel, " Dec. 28, 1721.
John, " Jan. 22, 1724–5, of Susanna.
Edward, " Mar. 4, 1726–7.
Jonathan, " Sept. 24, 1729.
Jerusha, " June 21, 1732.
Joseph, " Mar. 4, 1736.

THOMAS SMITH and LYDIA.

Lydia, born Jan. 1, 1736.
Thomas, " June 20, 1738.
William, " May 4, 1741.
John, " May 5, 1743.
Samuel, " July 30, 1745.

MARGARET SMITH, died March 29, 1740, æt. 63.

NATHANIEL SMITH and PRISCILLA.

Susannah, born Mar. 2, 1753.

JOHN SOLENDINE and SUSANNA.

Susanna, born Feb. 11, 1718.
William, " April 23, 1721.
John, " April 28, 1725.
Sarah, " May 8, 1727, [died Feb. 24, 1754.
John, " Nov. 10, 1729.
Isaac, " April 18, 1732.

JOHN SPAFFORD and ANNA.

Silas, born Oct. 28, 1743.
John, " Mar. 24, 1745.
Thomas, " April 20, 1747.
Anna, " Feb. 6, 1748.
Jonathan, " April 26, 1751.

JOSEPH SPALDING and MARY.

Betty, born Dec. 4, 1728.
Deborah, " ——.
Abel, " Jan. 4, 1735–6.
Joseph, " Feb. 16, 1739–40.

WILLIAM SPALDING and HEPZIBAH.

William, born April 4, 1732.
Eleazer, " May 26, 1733.
Hannah, " Mar. 30, 1735.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 11, 1736–7.
Joseph, " April 26, 1739.
Lemuel, " Nov. 14, 1741.
Thomas, " Oct. 7, 1743.
Honora, " April 1, 1746.
Abel, " June 12, 1749.

WILLIAM SPALDING and MARY.

William, born July 19, 1759.
Mary, " Oct. 14, 1760.
Sybil, " May 25, 1762.
Jonathan, " Sept. 1, 1763.
Josiah, " May 15, 1765.
Elizabeth, " June 7, 1767.
Sarah, " Nov. 13, 1768.
Mary, " April 30, 1772.

EBENEZER SPRAGUE and EUNICE.

Ebenezer, born Jan. 21, 1727–8.

Hezekiah Sprague* and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1731.
John, " Aug. 22, 1733.
Jonathan, " Oct. 30, 1735.
William, " Mar. 22, 1738.
Hezekiah, " May 23, 1740.

* Died April 29, 1740.

Joseph Stevens and Elizabeth.

William, born Oct. 26, 1724.
Jonas, " April 26, 1727.
Lucy, " Aug. 6, 1730, at North town.

Peter Stevens and Lydia.

John, born May 12, 1760.
Peter, " Mar. 23, 1762.
Simon, " April 2, 1764.

Josiah Stevens and Mary.

Thomas, born July 28, 1767.
Josiah, " July 20, 1769.
David, " Oct. 30, 1772.

Dea. Simon Stone and Sarah.

Susanna, born Oct. 23, 1694.
Isaac, " May 4, 1697, [died Sept. 30, 1723.
Benjamin, " Aug. 12, 1706.
Hannah, ——; died Sept. 27, 1723.
Lydia, ——; died Sept. 30, 1723.

Simon Stone, Jr. and Sarah.

Simon, born Sept. 10, 1714.
Ephraim, " Jan. 2, 1715–16.
Oliver, " Jan. 20, 1719–20.
Sarah, " Jan. 27, 1721–2.
Isaac, " Feb. 17, 1723–4.
Hannah, " April 18, 1726.
Elias, " April 2, 1728.
Amos, " Sept. 9, 1729.

John Stone and Sarah.

John, born Sept. 23, 1699.
James, " Jan. 23, 1701.

John Stone, Jr. and Elizabeth Farwell.

(Married Dec. 22, 1722)

John, born Nov. 5, 1723.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 26, 1725.
David, " Aug. 7, 1728, [died Oct. 10, 1758.
Mindwell, " April 10, 1731.
Nathaniel, " Sept. 27, 1733.
Sarah, " Oct. 20, 1735.
Thomas, " May 18, 1739.
Abel, " April 9, 1742.
Esther, " June 18, 1744.
Asa, " July 13, 1748.

Dea. James Stone* and Mary Farwell.

(Married Dec. 28, 1726)

James, born Aug. 11, 1727.
Mary, " Feb. 23, 1728–9.
Jonathan, " Dec. 12, 1731.
William, " Feb. 27, 1733–4.
Abigail, " Dec. 2, 1736.
Sarah, " June 12, 1739.
Joel, " May 1, 1742.
Salmon, " April 17, 1744.
Hannah, " Oct. 29, 1747.
Levi, " May 16, 1750.

* Died Feb. 27, 1783.

Joseph Stone* and Mary.†

Joseph, born Dec. 30, 1729
Mary, " Aug. 28, 1731.
Sybil, " Oct. 16, 1733.
Isaac, " Dec. 25, 1735.
Jonas, " Nov. 11, 1737.
Sarah, " Feb. 4, 1740.
Silas, " Feb. 11, 1742.
Lydia, " April 1, 1744.
Simon, " Nov. 1, 1746.
Amos, " July 24, 1749.
Samuel, " Nov. 7, 1751.
Thankful, " Oct. 10, 1754.

* Died Sept. 10, ——, æt. 75.
† Died Sept. 5, ——.

John Stone, Jr. and Anna,* Jerusha.

Abraham, born May 8, 1748.
John, " June 17, 1750.
Israel, " Feb. 17, 1752.
Nathaniel, " Dec. 11, 1754, [died Nov. 14, 1756.

Anna, born June 4, 1755,
[died Oct. 29, 1756.
Anna, " July 6, 1760, of
Jerusha.

* Died Nov 10, 1756.

David Stone* and Lydia.

Lydia, born Mar. 12, 1753.
Anna, " Aug. 16, 1755,
[died May 7, 1756.
David, " Feb. 19, 1756,
[died Nov. 6, 1756.

* Died Oct. 10, 1758.

Nathaniel Stone* and Sybil.

Nathaniel, born Sept. 1, 1759.
Sybil, " Nov. 24, 1761.
Hannah, " Oct. 10, 1763.
Olive, " Jan. 15, 1766.
Rhoda, " Oct. 22, 1767.
Joseph, " Dec. 19, 1769,
[died Nov. 10, 1772.
Molly, " Dec. 29, 1771.
Isaac, " Jan. 6, 1774.
Joseph, " Feb. 7, 1776.

* Died Sept 1811, æt. 78.

Abel Stone and ——

Betty, born Dec. 25, 1763.
Abel, " Mar. 8, 1765.
Lucy, " Aug. 12, 1766.

James Stone, Jr. and Deborah.

James, born May 31, 1749.
Jonathan, " Oct. 24, 1750.
Lemuel, " Aug. 23, 1753.
Eunice, " Jan. 10, 1760.

Jonathan Stone and Susanna.

Susanna, born Dec. 3, 1756.
Jonathan, " April 10, 1758.
Eunice, " Feb. 10, 1760.
Molly, " Dec. 26, 1761,
[died Jan. 17, 1762.
Solomon, " Feb. 7, 1763.
Moses, " Nov. 4, 1764.
Molly, " Feb. 6, 1767.
Sally, " May 9, 1769.
Oliver, " Nov. 27, 1770,
[died Aug. 10, 1775.
Abraham, " Dec. 6, 1772,
[died Aug. 4, 1775.
Oliver, " Nov. 16, 1778.

Joel Stone and Eunice.

Joel, born Oct. 30, 1765.

Salmon Stone and Susanna.

Ede, born June 24, 1768,
[died Oct. 29, 1768.

Levi Stone* and Lydia.†

Sally, born Dec. 24, 1776.
Lydia, " Jan. 22, 1778.
Lucy, " Nov. 8, 1779,
[died Aug. 24, 1781.
Lucy, " Jan. 1, 1782.
Levi, " Mar. 17, 1784.
Betsey, " Mar. 28, 1786.
James, " April 28, 1788.
Hannah, " Dec. 9, 1789.
[died Sept. 27, 1792.
John, " Jan. 11, 1792,
[died May, 1812.
Samuel, " Dec. 1, 1798.

* Died Feb 4, 1830
† Died Feb. 13, 1830.

Jonas Stone and Rebekah.*

Jonas, born Mar. 5, 1766.
Jesse, " Oct. 21, 1768.
Timothy, " Jan. 22, 1771.
Rebekah, " Mar. 9, 1773,
[died May 19, 1777.
Joseph, " April 15, 1775.
Sally, " April 9, 1777,
[died Sept. 30, 1778.
Rebekah, " July 17, 1779.
Betty, " June 13, 1782.

* Died Jan., 1824

Amos Stone and Molly Moors.*

Amos, born Sept. 21, 1776.
Molly, " April 21, 1778.
Lydia, " Mar. 29, 1780.
Joseph, " Mar. 28, 1782.
Abigail, " Oct. 26, 1783.
Timothy, " May 21, 1785.
Nathaniel, " April 8, 1787.
Milly, " Nov. 28, 1789.
Susan, " Sept. 24, 1790.
Abraham, " July 20, 1793.

* Died May 13, 1847, æt 94

DANIEL STONE and MARTHA.

Jeremiah, born Jan. 22, 1770.
David, " Mar. 23, 1772.
Sewall-Corning, " May 7, 1774, [died Dec. 4, 1774.

ASA STONE and PATTY.

Asa, born Jan. 21, 1777.
Patty, " Mar. 15, 1779, [died Aug. 15, 1782.
Emma, " June 10, 1781.
William, " June 3, 1783, [died Feb. 11, 1784.
William, " Feb. 26, 1785.
Patty, " Sept. 5, 1787.
Sukey, " Nov. 21, 1789.
John, ——; died Sept. 28, 1784.
Rachel, ——; died Nov. 7, 1784.

JOHN SWALLOW and DEBORAH, SARAH.

John, born Feb. 22, 1729–30.
Amaziah, " Nov. 22, 1731–2.
Benjamin, " Oct. 21, 1736, of Sarah.
Sarah, " Nov. 25, 1741.
Peter, " Oct. 9, 1743.
Mary, " Feb. 28, 1746.
Deborah, " Feb. 9, 1748.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 17, 1750.
Hannah, " Jan. 17, 1754, at Dunstable.
Jonathan, " June 22, 1757, at do.

THOMAS TARBELL and HANNAH* or ANNA.

(Married June 30, 1666)

Thomas, born July 6, 1667.
Anna, " June 10, 1670.
William, " Oct. 1, 1672.
Mary, " 2 d. 2 m. 1675.

* Died Dec. 29, 1680.

THOMAS TARBELL* and ELIZABETH BLOOD.

(Married Dec. 1, 1686.)

Thomas, born Sept. 15, 1687.
William, " June 10, 1689.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 19, 1691.
Sarah, born Sept. 29, 1693.
John, " July 6, 1695.
Samuel, " Oct. 14, 1697.
Zachariah, " Jan. 25, 1699–1700.
Anna, " May 28, 1702.
James, " Feb. 13, 1704–5.
Eleazer, " April 28, 1707.

* Died Jan. 24, 1717.

THOMAS TARBELL and HANNAH, ABIGAIL PARKER.

(Married Abigail Jan. 1, 1716–17.)

Hannah, born July 1, 1702.
Rachel, " Dec. 8, 1704.
Sarah, " Nov. 20, 1707.
Thomas, " Feb. 2, 1719, of Abigail.
Abigail, " June 6, 1722.
Sarah, " Apr. 14, 1726.
Jonathan, " Feb. 27, 1727.
Eunice, " Mar. 7, 1730–1, [died Nov. 10, 1751.
David, " Aug. 21, 1732.
Emma, " June 16, 1734, [died Nov. 3, 1751.
Solomon, " Mar. 11, 1736–7.
Esther, " May 4, 1739.

WILLIAM TARBELL and MARY FARNSWORTH.

William, born June 26, 1719.
Mary, " Sept. 14, 1721.
John, " Aug. 19, 1723.
James, " Oct. 11, 1725.
Elizabeth, " May 2, 1728.
Alice, " Mar. 4, 1729–30.
Susanna, " Mar. 18, 1731.
Hannah, " Mar. 13, 1733–4.
Benjamin, " Sept. 30, 1736, [died Jan. 25, 1825.
Oliver, " July 11, 1739.

SAMUEL TARBELL and LYDIA FARNSWORTH.

(Married Dec. 29, 1725)

Lydia, born Oct. 9, 1727.
Anna, " Nov. 12, 1729.
Sybil, " Jan. 16, 1732–3.
Deborah, " Nov. 18, 1734.
Martha, " Oct. 2, 1736.
Sarah, " May 15, 1740.

Mary, born July 25, 1742.
Samuel, " April 4, 1746.
Eunice, " July 6, 1753.

ELEAZER TARBELL and ELIZABETH BOWERS.
(Married Dec 20, 1727)

Elizabeth, born April 13, 1729.
Zachariah, " Dec. 27, 1730.
Eleazer, " Aug. 26, 1735.
Jonas, " Mar. —, 1738.
Sarah, " Sept. 19, 1741, at Lunenburg.
Samuel, " Sept. 18, 1744, do.

THOMAS TARBELL, JR. and ESTHER.

Sarah, born Jan. 19, 1742.
Nathaniel, " Dec. 4, 1744.
Edmund, " April 4, 1747.
John, " June 4, 1749.
Thomas, " Oct. 8, 1751.
Jerusha, " Sept. 25, 1753.

JONATHAN TARBELL and LYDIA.*

Jonathan, born Oct. 23, 1755.
Thomas, " Oct. 17, 1758.
Ebenezer, Solomon, " Sept. 10, 1762.

* Died July 16, 1805.

WILLIAM TARBELL* and SARAH.

William, born April 6, 1745.
Nehemiah, " Oct. 3, 1747.
Sarah, " Mar. 26, 1750.

* Died Dec 26, 1757.

JOHN TARBELL and SARAH PARKER,* HANNAH.†

Sarah, born Jan. 20, 1759, [died Sept. 25, 1797.
John, " Jan. 26, 1761.
Alice, " Dec. 23, 1763.
Edmund, " June 7, 1766, [died June 20, 1797.
Elizabeth, " April 9, 1769.
Asa, " Mar. 18, 1772.
Abel, " Aug. 26, 1773.
Hannah, " May 17, 1777.
Peter, " Sept. 21. 1780.

* Died April 9, 1754.
† Died Aug. 6, 1729.

BENJAMIN TARBELL* and AZUBAH.

Benjamin, born Feb. 19, 1762.
William, " Oct. 13, 1764.
Jonas, " Feb. 17, 1767.
Daniel, " Mar. 9, 1769.
Sybil, " May 28, 1771.
Azubah, " Oct. 20, 1775.
Amos, " Jan. 31, 1778.
Alice, " June 26, 1782.

* Died Jan. 25, 1825.

OLIVER TARBELL and LUCY.

Oliver, born April 15, 1766, [died May, 1766.
Lucy, " June 6, 1767, [died Jan. 14, 1770.
Oliver, " April 26, 1769.
Lucy. " June 2, 1771.

ABRAHAM TAYLOR and LYDIA.

Leonard, born Oct. 20, 1735.

AMOS TAYLOR and BRIDGET.

Amos, born Sept. 7, 1748.
Edmund, " May 4, 1750.

THADDEUS TAYLOR and BRIDGET.

Thaddeus, born Oct. 25, 1768.

JOSHUA TODD and ELIZABETH.

Jane, born July 10, 1751.

Rev. CALEB TROWBRIDGE* and SARAH OLIVER,† HANNAH WALTER.
(Married Sarah, March 10, 1715)

Oliver, born May 16, 1716, [died Sept. 28, 1723.
Caleb, " Aug. 6, 1719, of Hannah.
Nehemiah, " Sept. 19, 1721, [died Nov. 7, 1721.
Nehemiah, " Oct. 14, 1722.
Sarah, " Dec. 3, 1724.
Hannah, " May 16, 1729.
Maria, " Dec. 23, 1731.
Thomas, " Nov. 12, 1734.
Abigail, " Nov. 30, 1740, [married Hon. Eben. Champney.

* Died Sept. 9, 1760.
† Died Jan. 16, 1717.

Caleb Trowbridge, Jr. and Elizabeth.*

John, born April 8, 1739.
Hannah, " July 15, 1741.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 3, 1743.
Sarah, " Oct. 4, 1745.
Susannah, " June 8, 1747.
Rebekah, " May 3, 1749,
[died Jan. 4, 1753.
Lydia, " April 3, 1751,
[died Jan. 4, 1753.
Edmund, " April 8, 1753.
Rebekah, " May —, 1754.

* Died Oct. 25, 1760.

Nehemiah Trowbridge and Abigail.*

Abigail, born June 11, 1765,
[married Francis Champney; died, 1846.
Mary, born June 27, 1776,
[married Jonathan Loring.

* Died Oct 14, 1814.

Thomas Trowbridge and Lucy Woods, Ruth Nevers.

Thomas, born ———.
Lydia, " Dec. 25, 1768, at Shirley.
Oliver, " Oct. 23, 1764, do.
Ruth, " ———, of Ruth.
Lucy, " ———.
Jonas, " Oct. 19, 1773.
Sally, " ———.
Hannah, " ———.
Martha, " ———.
Abigail, " ———.

John Trowbridge and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 4, 1767.
Anna, " Jan. 9, 1770.
Relief, " Nov. 19, 1771.
John, " Aug. 13, 1773.
Phinehas, " Sept. 2, 1775.
Bela, " July 24, 1777.
Edmund, " Jan. 31, 1780.
Zebadiah, " Feb. 11, 1782.
Jepthah, " Nov. 13, 1783.

Moses Trull and Dorothy.

Amos, born Oct. 22, 1741.

Josiah Tucker and Abigail.

Hannah, born Feb. 7, 1729.
Mary, " Mar. 12, 1731.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 19, 1733-4.
Phebe, " Aug. 25, 1736.
Abigail, " Feb. 10, 1739.
Swallow, " Aug. 26, 1742.

James Tufts of Medford, and Phebe Woods.

(Married Oct. 25, 1733)

James, born Aug. 27, 1734.
Phebe, " Feb. 3, 1735.
Hannah, " Mar. 27, 1738.

Jonas Varnum and Lydia Boyden.

(Married Feb. 12, 1733-4)

Lydia, born Oct. 5, 1735.
Jonas, " Jan. 9, 1737.
Mary, " Dec. 11, 1739.
Elizabeth, " Mar. —, 1742.
Sarah, " Feb. 4, 1745.
Martha, " July 12, 1750.
Hannah, " Nov. 25, 1752.

Phinehas Wait* and Mary Hubbard.

(Married March 14, 1731-2.)

Elizabeth, born Jan. 31, 1732.
Dorothy, " Sept. 9, 1734.
Phinehas, " Nov. 12, 1736.

* Died May 30, 1777.

Phinehas Wait, Jr. and Sarah, Ede.*

William, born Oct. 30, 1762.
Sarah, " July 24, 1764.
Mary, " June 25, 1766.
John, " April 14, 1768,
[died Mar. 3, 1776.
Elizabeth, " April 18, 1770,
[died Oct. 19, 1795.
David, " Mar. 13, 1772.
Joseph, " Mar. 1, 1774,
[died June 23, 1774.
Phinehas, " May 9, 1775,
[died Aug. 10, 1775.

Anna, born Jan. 26, 1778, of Ede; died Sept. 14, 1795.
Levi, born Jan. 26, 1780.
Phinehas, " April 26, 1782.
Thomas, " Nov. 15, 1786.
Melinda, " April 18, 1791.

* Died Oct. 8, 1795.

Seth Walker and Eleanor.

Abel, born April 20, 1734.
Sybil, " Mar. 23, 1735–6.

Ephraim Ware and Martha Parker.*

Sarah, born Sept. 18, 1769.
Bela, " July 12, 1771, [died Feb. 27, 1772.
Bela, " July 9, 1773, [died Aug. 10, 1775.

* Died April 4, 1776.

Richard Warner and Sarah Gilson.

(Married May 17, 1709)

Joseph, born Jan. 12, 1710, [died April 30, 1743.
Rachel, " April 6, 1712, [died Sept. 23, 1723.
Mary, " Nov. 10, 1714.
Eunice, " July 21, 1716.

Josiah Warren and Sarah Tarbell.

(Married March 20, 1772)

Josiah, born Jan. 23, 1773, [died Aug. 18, 1775.
Sarah, " April 28, 1775.
Jonas, " Nov. 6, 1777.

Abijah Warren and Prudence Lawrence,* Susanna Green.

(Married Prudence, Oct 29, 1766)

Sally, born May 30, 176–.
Prudence, " July 6, 1769.
Abel, " Sept. 12, 1774, of Susanna.

* Died Feb. 10, 1773.

Moses Wentworth and Mindwell Stone.

(Married Feb. 3, 1747–8)

Elizabeth, born Jan. 11, 1748.
Eunice, " Dec. 18, 1750.
Phebe, " Feb. 26, 1753.
Oliver, " Feb. 8, 1762.

Ephraim Wesson and Lydia.

Ephraim, born Sept. 24, 1754.
James, " June 10, 1757.
Aaron, " Oct. 1, 1759.
Samuel, " May 25, 1762.
Sarah, " July 1, 1764.

Joshua Wheat and Elizabeth.

Moses, born Sept. —, 1686.

Abraham Wheeler and Hannah.

Abraham, born April 9, 1743.
Hannah, " Sept. 18, 1744.
Martha, " Mar. 10, 1745.
Shadrach, " April 14, 1747, [died Aug. 1, 1747.
Abigail, " May 15, 1748.
Zadock, " April 23, 1750.
Shadrach, " Feb. 15, 1751, [died April 8, 1755.
Alice, " Sept. 24, 1753.
Walter, " Jan. 30, 1755.
Jesse, " Nov. 24, 1757.
Lucy, " June 26, 1761.

John Whitaker, Jr. and Thankful.

David, born Jan. 26, 1768.
John, " Feb. 12, 1770.
Susanna, " Mar. 18, 1772.

Hezekiah Whitcomb and Hannah.

Hezekiah, born Dec. 22, 1707.

Jonathan Whitcomb and Deborah.*

Benjamin, born Dec. 31, 1711.

Abner Whitcomb and Sarah.

Abner, born Feb. 18, 1760.
Samuel, " Jan. 31, 1763.
John, " Aug. 31, 1764.
Ebenezer, " July 30, 1766.
Oliver, " June 18, 1768.
Eli, " Feb. 18, 1770.
Sarah, " Feb. 2, 1772.
Ira, " Feb. 13, 1774.

Thomas White and Hannah.

Thomas, born Mar. 9, 1750.
Hannah, " Feb. 14, 1752.
Loammi, " Oct. 18, 1754.
Francis, " June 29, 1757.
Asa, " Jan. 8, 1760.
Molly, " July 31, 1762.
Elizabeth, " Mar. —, 1765,
[died, æt. 14 days.
Mehitabel, " Jan. 19, 1767.
John, " Aug. 11, 1770.

Thomas White, Jr. and Ruth.

Thomas, born Jan. 21, 1772.
John-Farnsworth, " Feb. 10, 1774.

Joshua Whitney and Lydia.

Joshua, born June 14, 1666.
Sarah, " Oct. 10, 1668.
Mary, " 1 d. 5 m. 1675.

William Whitney and Lydia,* Margaret.

William, born May 5, 1701.
Lydia, " Dec. 26, 1710.
Joshua, " Nov. 1, 1714.
John, " Jan. 30, 1717–18.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 12, 1719.

* Died Jan 22, 1716.

Cornelius Whitney and Sarah.

Sarah, born April 17, 1715.
Abigail, " Dec. 9, 1717.
Matthias, " May 26, 1720.
Mary, " Aug. 20, 1722.
Joshua, " Dec. 1, 1724.
Lydia, " April 23, 1729.
Sarah, " Jan. 8, 1731–2.

Timothy Whitney and Submit.

Sybil, born Mar. 31, 1739.

Joseph Whitney and Abigail Nutting.

(Married Dec. 6, 1737)

Abigail, born Aug. 16, 1740.
Benjamin, " Oct. 27, 1741.
Lydia, " Aug. 10, 1743.

Elijah Wiles and Anna.

Elijah, born Nov. 10, 1745,
[died Dec. 27, 1745.
Elijah, " Nov. 9, 1746.
Anna, " Feb. 22, 1748
Ivory, " Nov. 25, 1751.

Rev. Samuel Willard and Abigail Sherman.

(Married Aug. 8, 1664)

Abigail, born July 5, 1665.
Samuel, " Jan. 25, 1667.
Mary, " Oct. 10, 1669.
John, " Sept. 8, 1673.
Elizabeth, " 27 d. 12 m. 1674.

Henry Willard and Mary.

(Married 18 d. 5 m. 1674)

Henry, born 11 d. 2 m. 1675.
Simon, " Oct. 8, 1678.
Mary, " Sept. 3, 1682.

Moses Willard and Susanna.

Jemima, born June 29, 1728.
Susanna, " Feb. 20, 1729–30.
Huldah, " May 27, 1732.
James-Nutting, born May 28, 1734,
[at Lunenburg.
Moses, born Aug. 15, 1738, at do.

Thomas Williams* and Mary.

(Married July 11, 1666)

Thomas, born 17 d. 1 m. 1666–7.
John, " Nov. 3, 1668.
Mary, " Feb. 3, 1672.
Hannah, " 1 d. 12 m. 1674.

* Died Aug. 5, 1704.

THOMAS WILLIAMS and ELIZABETH.

Sarah, born June 8, 1692.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 21, 1694.
Isaac, " June 19, 1699.
Anna, " April 1, 1702,
[married Samuel Shattuck.
Abigail, born July 5, 1704.

JASON WILLIAMS and MARY.

Jason, born Dec. 25, 1721.
Josiah, " Aug. 9, 1725.
Mary, " Mar. 7, 1729–30.
Josiah, " April 4, 1735.

JOHN WILLIAMS and MARGARET.

William, born Dec. —, 1723.
Margaret, " May 17, 1726.
Anne, " Oct. 20. 1728.
Sarah, " Sept. 10, 1731.
Mary, " Dec. 7, 1733.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 23, 1736.

ISAAC WILLIAMS and LYDIA SHATTUCK.

(Married May 22, 1723)

Thomas, born Oct. 24, 1724.
Lydia, " Oct. 26, 1726.
Jerusha, " Dec. 29, 1728.
Elizabeth, " April 23, 1730.
Isaac, " May 22, 1732.
Sarah, " Oct. 12, 1734.
Jonathan, " May 25, 1736.
Anna, " June 15, 1738.

JOHN WILLIAMS, JR., and ELIZABETH CUTTER.

(Married May 5, 1741)

Deborah, born Oct 26, 1741.
Elizabeth, " May 15, 1744.
John, " July 4, 1746.

JASON WILLIAMS and JEMIMA NUTTING.

(Married April 5, 1749.)

Jemima, born Oct. 10, 1749.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 14, 1751.
Jason, " Oct. 5, 1752.
Daniel, " Feb. 17, 1754.
Jacob, " Aug. 28, 1755,
[died May 2, 1829.
Simeon, born June 10, 1758.
Eunice, " July 23, 1760.
Levi, " Jan. 26, 1762.

Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS* and MOLLY EVERETT.

John, born Dec. 28, 1770,
[died Oct. 19, 1773.
Molly " July 7, 1772,
[died Sept. 24, 1773.
John, " April 1, 1774.
Quincy, " Oct. 10, 1775.
Molly, " Oct. 19, 1777,
[died Nov. 7, 1777.
Lucinda, " Nov. 22, 1780.
Molly, " Sept. 22, 1782,
[died Feb. 22, 1784.
Lewis, " July 19, 1784.
Clarissa, " Jan. 13, 1786.
Everett, " April 26, 1788,
[died June, 7, 1788.
Persis, " May 19, 1789.
Everett, " April 26, 1791.

* Died July 1, 1822, æt. 82.

JOSEPH WILSON and SARAH.

Joseph, born Feb. 23, 1733–4.
Sarah, " July 26, 1736.
Elizabeth, " July 4, 1739.
John, " Sept. 7, 1742.
David, " June 3, 1745.
Esther, " June 14, 1748.
Susanna, " Aug. 14, 1751.

BENJAMIN WILSON and RUTH BUSH.*

(Married Sept. 28, 1738.)

Ruth, born Jan. 14, 1738.
Benjamin, " Dec. 26, 1740.
Betty, " Feb. 3, 1742,
[died April 12, 1743.
Susan, " Oct. 26, 1744.

* Died Nov. 4, 1744, æt. 25 yrs. 3 days.

ZACHARIAH WITHEE and ESTHER KEMP.

(Married July 21, 1748)

Abigail, born Dec. 15, 1749.
Zachariah, " July —, 1752.
Samuel, " April 24, 1754.
Susanna, " Nov. 4, 1756.

Luke, born Nov. 13, 1759.
Zoah, (a son) April 27, 1768.

CHARLES WITHERELL and RUTH.

Obadiah, born Aug. 20, 1748.
Charles, " May 27, 1751.

SAMUEL WOODS and ALICE.

Thomas, born Mar. 9, 1663.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 17, 1665.
Nathaniel, " Mar. 27, 1667–8.
Mary, " Aug. 2, 1670.
Abigail, " Aug. 19, 1672.
Hannah, " 18 d. 7m. 1674.
[died Sept. 29, 1703.

NATHANIEL WOODS and ALICE.

Nathaniel born Oct. 19, 1694.
Daniel, " Aug. 10, 1696.
John, " Mar. 4, 1698.
Isaac, " Feb. 20, 1699–1700.
Bathsheba, " April 5, 1702,
[married Collins Mores.
Hannah, born Mar. 16, 1704,
[married John Farmer.
Phebe, " Feb. 13, 1705–6.
Aaron, " May 26, 1707.
Moses, " July 6, 1709.
Reuben, " April 11, 1711.
Phebe, " Mar. 13, 1713.
Jonathan, " June 4, 1716.

NATHANIEL WOODS and SARAH BROWN * of Stow.

(Married July 3, 1721)

* Died March 3, 1724–5.

Married Wid. Mary Derbyshire, Sept 14, 1725.

SAMUEL WOODS and HANNAH.

Susannah, born ———.
Rachel, " ———.
Alice, " Dec. 26, 1700.
Abigail, " Sept 12, 1703.
Esther, " Nov. 13, 1705.
Joseph, " June 21, 1707.
Martha, " April 15, 1709.

THOMAS WOODS and HANNAH.

Esther, born July 29, 1697.
Josiah, " Sept. 15, 1701.
Elizabeth, born Nov. 9, 1702.
Thomas, " Nov. 25, 1705.

SAMUEL WOODS * and PATIENCE BIGELOW.†

(Married Nov. 29, 1720.)

Elizabeth, born Aug. 29, 1721.
Samuel, " Dec. 2, 1722.
Hannah, " Dec. 1, 1724.
Abigail, " Dec. 11, 1726.
Eunice, " Feb. 24, 1729.
James, " Aug. 22, 1731.
William, " Oct. 17, 1735.
Mary, " Mar. 16, 1738.

* Died April 10, 1773.
† Died Jan. 23, 1771.

NATHANIEL WOODS, JR., and ALICE.

Daniel, born Dec. 10, 1726.
Ebenezer, " Dec. 19, 1728.
Oliver, " Sept. 26, 1730.
Nathaniel, " June 3, 1732.
John, " July 1, 1734.

ISAAC WOODS and ABIGAIL STEVENS.

(Married Sept 21, 1725.)

Isaac, born Oct. 29, 1725.
Ephraim, " April 25, 1727,
[died Aug. 12, 1757.
Thomas, " Dec. 29, 1728,
[died Feb. 10, 1756.
Nehemiah, " Dec. 6, 1731.
Henry, " Sept. 4, 1733.
Jonas, " May 21, 1735,
[died Aug. 22, 1756, at Fort William Henry.
Caleb, born Jan. 22, 1737.
Prudence, " Oct. 8, 1738,
[died Oct. 27, 1738.
Samson, " May 6, 1740,
[died Aug. 22, 1757, at Albany.
Sarah, born Aug. 17, 1742,
[married Robert Ames.
Solomon, born Aug. 29, 1747.

JOHN WOODS and SARAH LONGLEY.

(Married June 3, 1725)

Sarah, born May 6, 1726.
John, " Aug. 27, 1728,
[died Aug. 31, 1728.

Susanna, born May 5, 1730.
Alice, " May 30, 1732.
Lucy, " May 18, 1735,
[married Thomas Trowbridge.
John, born Aug. 1, 1737,
[died June —, 1823.
Benjamin," Oct. 13, 1739,
Abigail, " Jan. 21, 1745.
David, " Dec. 31, 1746.

Amos Woods and Hannah Nutting.

(Married July 5, 1733.)

Hannah, born Mar. 4, 1734.
Esther, " June 12, 1736.
Mary, " Feb. 31, 1737–8.
Sybil, " Feb. 6, 1740.
Lydia, " Jan. 23, 1745.
Amos, " Dec. 17, 1748.

Aaron Woods and Sarah Boynton.

(Married April 3, 1739.)

Sarah, born Jan. 30, 1739–40.
Lemuel, " Sept. 23, 1742.

Moses Woods and Esther Houghton.

(Married Nov 22, 1733.)

Esther, born Sept. 2, 1735.
Hannah, " Sept. 28, 1737.
Bathsheba, " Nov. 3, 1739.
Deborah, " April 14, 1742.
Martha, " April 3, 1744.
Anne, " Sept. 9, 1746.
Moses, " Feb. 16, 1749.

Jonathan Woods and Mary.

Mary, born Jan. 31, 1738–9.
Jonathan, " April 3, 1741.
Phebe, " Feb. 14, 1742.
Joseph, " May 4, 1745.
Rachel, " Mar. 30, 1746.
Jonathan, " May 5, 1749.
Alice, " Feb. 14, 1750.
Levi, " May 10, 1753.

Ebenezer Woods and Eunice Boyden.

(Married June 25, 1752.)

Alice, born April 12, 1753.

Ephraim Woods and Bathsheba.

Sybil born Mar. 31, 1752.

Reuben Woods and Wid. Submit Whitney.

(Married June 11, 1741.)

Reuben, born Mar. 30, 1742,
[died Oct. 24, 1760.
Abel, " Jan. 2, 1743.
Betty, " Sept. 18, 1745.
Timothy, " May 3, 1747.
Submit, " Feb. 18, 1748.
Daniel, " Jan. 27, 1750.
Anna, " April 16, 1753.
Jonathan, " April 26, 1755.
Abigail, " Mar. 20, 1757.
Oliver, " Sept. 17, 1758.
Reuben, " Dec. 7, 1760.

Samuel Woods and Tabitha.

Maria, born June 23, 1748.
Rebekah, " Mar. 24, 1750.
Samuel, " April 14, 1753.
Sarah, " April 3, 1756.
Mary, " Dec. 1, 1757,
[died Sept. 15, 1758.

Nathaniel Woods and Anne.

Anne, born Feb. 16, 1755
John-French, " Aug. 9, 1756.
Jonas, " Nov. 29, 1757.
Alice, " Nov. 22, 1759.
Nathaniel, " Sept. 6, 1760.
Peter, " May 29, 1763.

Nehemiah Woods and Sarah.

Jonas, born Sept. 4, 1759.

Henry Woods and Deborah Parker.

(Married April 13, 1756.)

Henry, born Dec. 11, 1756.
Deborah, " Aug. 2, 1758.

Solomon Woods and Mary.

Mary, born Jan. 24, 1771.
Susanna, " Nov. 12, 1772.

Isaac, born Feb. 13, 1775.
Asa, " Nov. 17, 1776.
Didamia, " Oct. 28, 1778.
Prudence, " May 22, 1780.
Solomon, " April 10, 1782.

JOHN WOODS, JR.* and HANNAH GOODHUE.

(Married Nov. 10, 1768)

Oliver, born Sept. 9, 1769.
Achsah, " April 28, 1771.
Lucy, " Mar. 12, 1773.
Eber, " June 27, 1774.
John, " July 31, 1776.

* Died June, 1823, æt. 86, nearly.

DAVID WOODS and DEBORAH.

David, born April 25, 1771.
Deborah, " Oct. 5, 1772.
Sarah, " May 11, 1774.
William, " Jan. 7, 1776.
Ezra, " Jan. 12, 1778.
Warren, " Mar. 12, 1780.
Silas, " Nov. 23, 1781.
Emerson, " Mar. 21, 1783.
Charlotte, " Aug. 25, 1785.
Ziba, " Feb. 22, 1787.
Imri, " June 14, 1789.

CALEB WOODS and BETTY CUMMINGS, of Hollis.

(Married Nov. 26, 1767.)

Caleb, born Sept. 4, 1768.
Betty, " May 16, 1770.
Stephen-Jewett, " Nov. 24, 1771.
Caty, " Sept. 12, 1773.
Alethea, " July 23, 1775.
Noah, " Aug. 23, 1777.
Jonas, " Mar. 24, 1779.
Rebekah, " Mar. 29, 1781.
Henry-Farwell, " June 10, 1784.
Hannah-Farwell, " Aug. 11, 1786.

LEMUEL WOODS and SARAH.

Sarah, born Jan. 16, 1769.

ABEL WOODS and ANNA.

Abel, born Feb. 17, 1768.
Benjamin, " Mar. 10, 1770.
Anna, " July 15, 1772.
Phillip, " Aug. 16, 1774.
Patty, " Sept. 16, 1776.
Elizabeth, " May 27, 1779.
Jacob, " June 21, 1782.

SAMUEL WOODS, JR. and REBEKAH BROOKS.

(Married Aug 13, 1771.)

Samuel, born Oct. 6, 1771.

JAMES WOODS and ABIGAIL HOWARD.

(Married Feb 6, 1760)

James, born April 19, 1761.
Nahum, " Nov. 14, 1763.
Jotham, " Mar. 3, 1766.
Abigail, " Jan. 20, 1769.
Rachel, " April 9, 1771,
[married Bill-Wright Stevens.

ASA WORCESTER and ANNA PARKER.

(Married Dec. 15, 1763)

Anna, born Dec. 10, 1765.
Mary, " Mar. 20, 1767.
Abigail, " Feb. 26, 1769.

SAMUEL WRIGHT and HANNAH LAWRENCE.

(Married Jan. 18, 1732-3)

Samuel, born Oct. 15, 1733.
David, " Aug. 19, 1735.
Josiah, " July 31, 1737.
Jonas, " Aug. 12, 1739.
Nathaniel, " Aug. 5, 1741;
[died Mar. 6, 1743.
Daniel, " Sept. 20, 1743.
Nathaniel, " Sept. 26, 1746.

ILLEGITIMATES.

Mothers.	Children.	
Mary Ames,	Thomas,	May 24, 1754.
Rebecca Archibald,	Edmund,	Aug. 9, 1772.
Lydia Bennett,	Esther Woods,	Mar. 19, 1725-6.
Lydia Bennett,	Nathan Fisk, Samuel Fisk,	April 14, 1730.
Anna Blanchard,	Simon Lakin,	Mar. 21, 1713.
Elizabeth Buttrick,	Joseph,	Oct. 26, 1743.
Sarah Davis,	William Holden,	Feb. 17, 1723-4.
Mary Davis,	Anna,	Jan. 25, 1777.
Barbara Farmer,	Lydia Nutting,	Oct. 27, 1729.
	Rachel Nutting,	Oct. 27, 1739.
Abigail Farmer,	Abigail Corey,	Nov. 10, 1756.
Elizabeth Holden,	Oliver Sheple,	Dec. 16, 1782.
Bethiah Kemp,	Joseph Saunderson,	Aug. 30, 1714, at Chelmsford.
Sybil Kemp,	Calvin,	July 13, 1763.
Ruth Lakin,	William Farwell,*	Oct. 1, 1737.
Phebe Lawrence,	Eleazer,	24 d. 12 m. 1675.
Phebe Lew,	William Barr,	May 6, 1778.
Sarah Nichols,	John Trowbridge,	Jan. 18, 1762.
Phebe Nutting,	Lydia Nutting,†	Feb. 21, 1769.
Zebina, (slave of Abraham Moors,	Titus,	Mar. —, 1761.

* Died June, 1819, æt. 82.

† Died Aug. 16, 1784.

MARRIAGES IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

1664,	Aug. 8.	Rev. Samuel Willard,	Abigail Shearman.
1665,	July 3	Jonathan Sawtell,	Mary ———.
1666,	June 30.	Thomas Tarbell,	Hannah ———.
"	Aug, 11.	Thomas Williams,	Mary ———.
1667,	Jan. 16.	James Robertson,	Elizabeth ———.
1669,	Sept. 7.	James Blood,	Elizabeth Longley.
1670,	June 4.	Cornelius Church,	Mary ———.
"	June 13	Nathaniel Blood,	Hannah Parker.
1672,	May 15.	William Longley,	Lydia ———
"	May 15.	Alexander Rouse,	Judith ———.
1674,	5m. 18d.	Henry Willard,	Mary ———
"	10m. 11d.	John Nutting,	Mary ———.
~~1683,~~	~~Feb. 16.~~	~~Samuel Willard, of Kitting~~	~~Elizabeth Philbrook.~~
1686,	Dec. 1.	Thomas Tarbell,	Elizabeth Blood.
1690,	Sept. 22	Joshua Parker,	Abigail Morse.
"	Dec. 9.	James Dutton,	Mary Robbins.
1706,	Dec. 12.	Samuel Farnsworth,	Mary Willard, of Lancaster.
1706-7,	Jan. 3.	John Nutting,	Mary Parker.

1707,	April 17.	Ebenezer Farnsworth,	Elizabeth Whitney.
"	April 24.	Daniel Cady, [ford,	Abigail Cady.
1707–8,	Mar. 2	Abraham Byam, of Chelms-	Mary Fiske.
1708,	April 19.	James Kittredge, of Billeri-	Mary Abbott, of Andover.
"	Sept. 28.	Stephen Farr, of Stow, [ca,	Sarah Stone.
1708–9,	Feb. 1.	Isaac Williams, of Newton,	Martha Whitney.
1709,	May 17.	Richard Warner, [msford.	Sarah Gilson.
1710–11,	Mar. 7.	Sam'l Chamberlin, of Chel-	Sarah Gilson.
"	Mar. 15.	William Shattuck,	Abigail Shattuck.
1711,	Nov. 20.	John Goss, of Lancaster,	Mary Woods.
"	Dec. 13.	Ebenezer Nutting,	Ruth Shattuck.
1712,	July 13.	John Blood,	Joanna Nutting. [cord.
1712–13,	Mar. 24.	Jonathan Lakin,	Wid Sarah Corey, of Con-
1713,	Oct. 13.	John Chamberlin, [ly,	Abigail Woods.
1713–14,	Feb. 16	Samuel Winter, of Killing-	Elizabeth Philbrook.
"	Feb. 26.	Gershom Hobart,	Lydia Nutting
"	Mar. 16	William Powars, of Concord,	Lydia Perham.
"	Mar. 16.	Thomas Farr,	Elizabeth Powars.
"	Mar. 16	Joseph Powars,	Hannah Whitcomb, both
1714,	July 30.	Joseph Saunderson,	Sarah Page. [of Nashobah.
1715,	Nov. 29	John Parker,	Mary Bradstreet.
1715–16,	Jan 24.	Joseph Parker,	Abigail Sawtell
1716,	May 15	Jonathan Whitcomb,	Deliverance Nutting.
"	Nov. 22.	John Holden, [ble,	Sarah Davis.
"	Dec. 20.	William Lund, of Dunsta-	Rachel Holden.
1716–17,	Jan 1.	Thomas Tarbell,	Abigail Parker.
1717,	July 25.	Benjamin Hazen,	Elizabeth Blanchard.
"	Nov. 21	Abraham Moors,	Elizabeth Gilson.
1717–18,	Jan. 14.	Josiah Sawtell, of Lancaster,	Wid Lydia Parker.
"	Feb. 12.	James Lakin,	Elizabeth Williams.
1718,	April 30.	Jonas Prescott, Jr.,	Mary Page.
"	Dec 11.	Benjamin Parker,	Mary Sawtell.
"	Dec. 11	Nathaniel Holden,	Abigail Stone.
1718–19,	Mar. 24	William Shattuck,	Deliverance Pease.
1719,	May 6.	Eleazer Gilson,	Hannah Farwell.
"	May 22	John Parker,	Joanna Ames.
"	June 25.	Eleazer Nutting,	Abigail Davis.
"	June 25.	Jonathan Shattuck,	Elizabeth Chamberlin.
"	Aug 11.	Moses Bennett,	Anna Blanchard.
"	Sept. 2.	Stephen Holden,	Hannah Sawtell.
"	Nov. 12.	John Spencer,	Bethiah Kemp.
"	Dec 9.	Daniel Pierce,	Eleanor Boynton.
"	Dec. 21.	William Banks,	Hannah Wortsamog, late of Lancaster, by Francis Fullum, Justice.
"	Dec. 24.	Joseph Farwell,	Mary Gilson.
1719–20,	Mar. —.	Josiah Farnsworth,	Mary Pierce.
1720,	Oct 27.	Jonathan Parker,	Sarah Pierce.
"	Nov. 29	Samuel Woods,	Patience Bigelow.
1720–1,	Jan. 3	Robert Robbins, of Littleton,	Wid ElizabethCummings.
1721,	May 22	Zachariah Maynard, of Sud-	Hannah Waters.
"	May 24.	Ebenezer Prescott, [bury,	Hannah Farnsworth.
"	June 1.	Daniel Boynton,	Jemima Brown.
"	July 3	Nathaniel Woods,	Sarah Brown, of Stow.
"	Oct. 30.	Ephraim Pierce,	Esther Shed
"	Nov. 16.	Obadiah Sawtell,	Rachel Parker.
1721–2,	Feb. 1.	Richard Rice,	Sarah Corey.
"	Feb. 7.	Robert Dickson,	Wid Abigail Parker.
"	Mar. 8.	Eleazer Green, Jr,	Anna Tarbell.
1722,	April 3	Jonathan Shed,	Sarah Barron.

1722,	May 2.	Collins Moies, of Oxford,	Bathsheba Woods.
"	May 30	John Blanchaid, of Dun-sta-	Mary Sawtell.
"	June 27	William Lawience, [ble.	Susanna Prescott.
"	July 12	Joshua Hutchins,	Sarah Shed.
"	Sept. 22.	Joseph Blanchard, of Dun-	Rebekah Hobait.
"	Dec 8	John Gilson, [stable,	Mary Shattuck,
"	Dec. 26.	John Stone, Jr.,	Elizabeth Faiwell.
1723,	Mar 27.	Benjamin Bennett,	Mary Lakin.
"	April 30.	Thomas Woods,	Abigail Chamberlin.
"	May 22.	Isaac Williams,	Lydia Shattuck.
"	Dec 24.	Thomas Farwell,	Elizabeth Pierce.
"	July 7.	Jeremiah Shattuck,	Sarah Parker.
1724-5,	Feb. 25.	Jonathan Green,	Sarah Lakin.
1725,	April 27.	John Farmer, of Billerica,	Hannah Woods.
"	June 3.	John Woods,	Sarah Longley.
"	June 15.	David Pierce,	Elizabeth Bowers.
"	Sept 14.	Nathaniel Woods,	Wid Mary Derbyshire.
"	Sept. 21.	Isaac Woods,	Abigail Stevens.
"	Oct 20.	Daniel Farnsworth,	Wid Abigail Shed.
"	Dec. 19.	Samuel Tarbell,	Lydia Farnsworth.
1725-6,	Jan 13.	Timothy Barion,	Hannah Fletcher, of Chel-
"	Jan. 27.	Samuel Shattuck, Jr,	Anna Williams. [msford.
"	Jan. 27.	Isaac Lakin,	Elizabeth Shattuck.
"	Feb 16.	John Sheple, Jr.,	Elizabeth Boyden.
"	Mar. 9.	John Burt,	Elizabeth Nutting.
1726,	April 26.	Ezra Farnsworth,	Elizabeth Lakin.
"	April 26.	Michael Gilson, [msford.	Hannah Sawtell.
"	May 31.	Timothy Spaulding, of Chel-	Thankful Prescott.
"	Nov 22.	James Shattuck,	Sarah Chamberlin.
"	Dec. 28.	James Stone,	Mary Farwell.
1726-7,	Jan. 12.	Samuel Fiske,	Elizabeth Parker.
"	Mar. 9.	William Green,	Hannah Holden.
"	Mar. 21.	Daniel Davis,	Lydia Ames.
1727,	April 20.	Dudley Bradstreet, [cord,	Abigail Lakin, 4th.
"	Aug. 4.	Ebenezer Hartwell, of Con-	Rachel Farnsworth.
"	Sept. 28.	Samuel Cummings,	Sarah Hastings, } all of Turkey Hills, i. e. Lunenburg.
"	Sept. 28.	Moses Willard,	Hannah Hastings, }
"	Nov. 8.	Jonas Gilson,	Hannah Goodridge, }
"	Nov. 8.	Jonathan Page,	Mary Farnsworth, }
"	Nov. 14.	Jacob Ames,	Ruth Shattuck
"	Nov. 23.	John Grout,	Joanna Boynton, { both of Turkey Hills.
"	Dec. 20.	Eleazer Tarbell,	Elizabeth Bowers.
1727-8,	Feb 27.	Samuel Davis,	Sarah Boynton, { both of T. Hills.
"	Feb 28.	Daniel Sawtell,	Esther Heald, of Concord.
1728,	May 9.	Joseph Stone,	Mary Prescott.
"	June 20.	Hezekiah Usher, [stable.	Abigail Cleaveland, { both of Charles-town.
"	Sept. 26.	Joseph Blanchard, of Dun-	Rebecca Hubbard.
"	Oct. 11.	John Stevens,	Martha Farnsworth.
"	Dec. 26.	Jonathan Sheple,	Lydia Lakin.
1728-9,	Feb. 4.	Nathaniel Lawrence, Jr.,	Dorothy Chamberlin.
"	Mar. 24.	Aaron Farnsworth,	Hannah Barron [Dunsta.
1729,	May 17.	Thomas Wartley,	Mehitabel Yarrow, both of
"	Sept. 11.	John Wheelock,	Martha Woods, both of Lan-
"	Oct. 27.	John Lakin,	Lydia Parker. [caster.
"	Dec. 18.	Elias Elliot,	Ruth Lawrence.
"	Dec. 30.	Ebenezer Jefts,	Elizabeth Farnsworth.
1729-30,	Jan. 7.	Josiah Boyden,	Eunice Parker.
"	Jan. 13.	Isaac Gilson,	Dorothy Kemp.
"	Jan. 28.	Jacob Lakin,	Eunice Lakin.
"	Feb. 2.	Nathan Barion,	Abial Yarrow.

1729–30,	Feb. 24.	Matthias Farnsworth,	Abigail Shed.
1730,	May 7.	Nathan Whipple,	Hannah Boynton.
1730–1,	Jan. 12	Jonathan Gates, of Stow,	Elizabeth Farwell.
"	Jan. 28	Jonas Varnum, [neuburg.	Mary Sheple.
"	Feb. 9.	Jeremiah Norcross, of Lu-	Faith Page.
"	Feb. 11.	Phinehas Parker, Jr.,	Mary Kemp.
1731,	Mar. 26.	Nathaniel Nutting,	Elizabeth Page.
"	April 14.	Stephen Ames,	Jane Robbins.
"	April 22.	John Fife,	Jane Garvin. [tleton.
"	April 27.	David Russell,	Mary Clark, both of Lit-
"	May 13.	Ephraim Nutting,	Lydia Spaulding.
"	June 25.	Eleazer Lawrence,	Lucy Tuttle, of Littleton.
"	Nov. 4.	John Kemp,	Sarah Holden.
"	Nov. 30	Samuel Randall, of Stow.	Priscilla Farnsworth.
1731–2,	Jan. 5.	Shadrach Whitney, of North	Prudence Lawrence.
"	Jan. 6.	William Spaulding [Town.	Hepzibah Blood.
"	Jan. 13.	Ebenezer Lakin,	Lydia Lakin.
"	Mar. 14	Phinehas Wait, [Town,	Mary Hubbard.
1732,	April 4.	James Hosley, of North	Eunice Jewett.
"	April 9.	John Scott,	Mary Chamberlin.
"	April 25.	John Albee,	Abigail Seatle, both of
"	April 26.	Jonathan Pratt,	Mary Bowers [N. Town.
"	July 12.	Thomas Merrifield, [namisco,	Mary Anderson.
"	Oct. 26.	Solomon Prentice, of Hassa-	Mrs [Miss?] Sarah Saw-
"	Oct 26	Ephraim Cady, of Killingly,	Abigail Barron. [tell.
"	Nov. 2.	David Farmer, of Lunen-	Elizabeth Woods.
"	Nov. 14.	John Shed, [burg,	Elizabeth Shattuck.
"	Nov. 23.	Josiah Willard, Jr., of Lu-	Hannah Hubbard.
1732–3,	Jan. 4.	William Longley, [nenburg,	Mary Parker.
"	Jan. 18.	Samuel Wright,	Hannah Lawrence.
"	Jan 30.	Samuel Cummings,	Prudence Lawrence.
"	Feb. 20.	James Lawrence, [burg,	Mary Martin.
1733,	June 21.	John Goodridge, of Lunen-	Eunice Scripture.
"	July 5.	Amos Woods,	Hannah Nutting.
"	Sept. 12.	John Page,	Mary Parker.
"	Oct. 25.	James Tufts, of Medford,	Phebe Woods.
"	Nov. 1.	Jonathan Lampson, of Con-	Eleanor Blood.
"	Nov. 22	Moses Woods, [cord,	Esther Houghton.
"	Dec. 6	Nathaniel Parker,	Joanna Stevens.
1733–4,	Jan. 23.	Ebenezer Gilson,	Anna Seail.
"	Jan. 29.	Enosh Lawrence, [stable,	Sarah Stevens.
"	Feb. 28.	William Blanchard, of Dun-	Deliverance Parker.
1734,	Sept 18	Samuel Cummings, of New	Sarah Robbins.
"	Nov. 7.	Simon Lakin, [Shelburn,	Hannah Butler.
"	Dec. 5.	Zachariah Lawrence, Jr.,	Sarah Lawrence.
1734–5,	Feb. 12.	Jonas Varnum,	Lydia Boyden.
"	Mar. 19.	Samuel Bowers, Jr,	Deborah Farnsworth.
"	Mar 20.	Amos Farnsworth,	Lydia Longley.
1735,	April 17.	Stephen Barron, [stable,	Sybil Parker.
"	Nov. 25.	Ebenezer Procter, of Dun-	Elizabeth Blood.
1735–6,	Jan. 21.	Phinehas Burt,	Sarah Bush. [tleton.
"	Jan. 28.	John Cummings,	Sarah Lawrence, of Lit-
"	Feb. 11.	William Blood,	Martha Lawrence.
"	Feb. 25.	David Shattuck,	Dorothy Varnum.
1736,	Mar. 30.	William Parker,	Susanna Kemp.
"	May 13.	Benjamin Stone,	Emma Parker.
"	June 23.	John Fletcher,	Lydia Patch.
1736–7,	Jan. 13.	Isaac Nutting,	Lydia Nutting.
"	Feb. 2.	Samuel Kemp, 3d,	Elizabeth Gilson.
"	Mar. 22.	Capt. Jonathan Boyden,	Wid. Elizabeth Sheple.

1736-7,	Mar. 23.	James Fiske,	Lydia Bennett.
"	Mar. 23.	Jeremiah Lawrence,	Elizabeth Chamberlin.
"	Mar. 24.	William Farnsworth, [ble.	Ruth Hobart.
1737,	April 13.	Josiah Blodget, of Dunsta-	Jemima Nutting.
"	May 26.	Simon Pierce,	Susanna Parker.
"	June 2.	Joseph Saunderson,	Ruth Parker.
"	June 9.	Samuel Hartwell,	Sarah Holden.
"	June 23.	Samuel Farwell,	Elizabeth Moors
"	July 5.	Joseph Priest, of Harvard,	Elizabeth Atkinson.
"	July 21.	John Kelsey,	Elizabeth Russell.
"	Nov. 1.	Nehemiah Gould,	Esther Bowers.
"	Nov. 23.	Zerubbabel Kemp, Jr.,	Abigail Lawrence.
"	Dec. 6.	Joseph Whitney, [cook,	Abigail Nutting.
"	Dec. 22.	Benjamin Chandler, of Sun-	Phebe Lakin.
1737-8,	Jan. 18.	William Nutting, [ton.	Jane Boynton.
"	Feb. 22.	James Hartwell, of Little-	Jemima Frost.
"	Mar. 23.	Samuel Parker, Jr ,	Mary Lakin.
"	Mar. 23.	William Knox, of Suncook,	Lydia Irvine.
1738,	April 19.	David Saunderson,	Eunice Warner.
"	Aug. 29.	Nehemiah Jewett,	Lydia Blood.
"	Sept. 18.	Caleb Trowbridge, Jr.,	Elizabeth Houghton.
"	Sept. 28.	Benjamin Wilson,	Ruth Bush.
"	Dec. 5.	John Irvine,	Mary Gilson.
1738-9,	Feb. 1.	John Longley, Jr., [bury,	Mary Lawrence.
"	Mar. 6.	Robert Campbell, of Rox-	Elizabeth McDaniels.
1739,	April 1.	Aaron Woods,	Sarah Boynton.
"	April 26.	James Green,	Sarah Shattuck.
"	June 7.	Shebuel Hobart, Jr., [ble,	Esther Parker.
"	June 26.	Isaac Colburn, of Dunsta-	Abigail Shattuck.
"	Oct. 11.	James Park,	Jane Riches.
"	Nov. 21.	Joseph Page,	Abigail Shed.
"	Dec. 11.	John Shattuck,	Sarah Hobart.
1740,	April 2.	Benjamin Hazen,	Betty Nutting.
"	May 1.	David Blood,	Abigail Farnsworth.
"	July 23.	Samuel Bason,	Wid. Sarah Rice.
"	Aug. 4.	Daniel Douglass,	Lydia Lakin.
"	Sept. 17.	Zachariah Lawrence,	Wid. Lucy Lakin.
"	Nov. 11.	William Kemp,	Patience Nutting.
1740-1,	Mar. 5.	John Burt,	Barbara Farmer. [town.
1741,	May 5.	John Williams,	Eliz'th Cutter, of Charles-
"	May 13.	Uriah Sawtell,	Sarah Martin.
"	May 25.	Nathaniel Parker, Jr.,	Eleanor Walker.
"	June 11.	Reuben Woods,	Wid. Submit Whitney.
"	Sept. 16.	Isaac Phillips,	Abigail Nutting.
"	Oct. 6.	Daniel Shed,	Mary Tarbell.
"	Nov. 11.	Josiah Brown, of Littleton,	Anna Farwell.
"	Nov. 12.	Nathan Rugg, of Lancaster,	Zeruiah Frost.
"	Nov. 12.	John Mosier,	Elizabeth Lawrence.
"	Nov. 26.	Elnathan Blood,	Elizabeth Boynton.
"	Dec. 8.	John Blood, Jr.,	Abigail Parker.
1741-2,	Jan. 14.	Seth Walker, Jr.,	Abigail Holden.
"	Jan. 19.	Thomas Tarbell, Jr., [ter.	Esther Smith.
"	Feb. 4.	Ephraim Divol, of Lancas-	Elizabeth Woods.
"	Feb. 4.	James Blood, Jr.,	Mary Gilson. [Littleton.
"	Mar. 4.	Peter Parker,	Prudence Lawrence, of
"	Mar. 11.	Thomas Fisk,	Mary Parker.
"	Mar. 25.	Thomas Patch,	Anna Gilson.
1742,	May 6.	William Saunderson,	Sarah Russell.
"	July 15.	John Farwell, of Harvard,	Sarah Sawtell.
"	July 22.	Oliver Farwell,	Rejoice Preston.

1742,	Sept. 9.	Joseph Blood, Jr ,	Hannah Blood.
"	Dec. 9.	Wm. Richardson, of Town-	Mary Hobart.
"	Dec. 28.	Primus, (negro man ser)	Margaret, molatto, surnamed Lew ?
1742-3,	Jan. 27.	Jonathan Shattuck, Jr.,	Kezia Farnsworth.
"	Feb. 8.	Nathaniel Bowers,	Elizabeth Blood.
"	Feb. 21.	Joseph Dodge,	Wid Mary Irvine.
1743,	April 26.	Jonathan Holden,	Deborah Houghton.
"	April 26.	Timothy Moors,	Lydia Nutting.
"	July 12.	Jonathan Parker,	Eleanor Hunt.
"	July 27.	Josiah Farnsworth,	Hannah Buttrick.
"	Nov. 10.	Joseph Stevens, of New	Elizabeth Sawtell.
"	Dec. 2.	Samuel Phillips, [Ipswich,	Abigail Frost.
"	Dec. 8.	Samuel Flood, of Andover,	Tryphena Powars.
"	Dec. 13.	Josiah Nutting,	Mary Blood.
1743-4,	Jan. 5.	David Kemp,	Hannah Sawtell.
1744,	April 2.	Thomas Jewett, of Boxford,	Martha Hale.
"	June 12.	John Courtney,	Dorcas Barney.
"	June 20.	Benjamin Lawrence,	Ruth Dodge.
"	July 3.	Thomas Lawrence,	Sarah Houghton.
"	Nov. 22.	William Williams,	Mary Perkins.
"	Dec. 4.	Isaac Farnsworth,	Anna Green.
"	Dec. 6.	Samuel Blodget, of West-	Sarah Spencer.
"	Dec. 18.	Ephraim Whitney, [ford,	Esther Woods.
1744-5,	Jan. 17.	James Patterson,	Wid. Elizabeth Bartlett.
"	Jan. 17.	Jedediah Jewett,	Elizabeth Shattuck.
"	Mar. 19.	Phinehas Chamberlin,	Lydia Williams.
1745,	April 2.	Nathan Hubbard,	Mary Patterson.
"	May 22.	William Tarbell, Jr.,	Sarah Woods.
"	June 27.	Moses Blood,	Elizabeth Stone.
1745-6,	Jan. 29.	Thomas Williams,	Mary Rolf.
"	Feb. 5.	John Pratt,	Hannah Bowers.
1746,	April 15.	Robinson Lakin,	Hannah Dodge.
"	June 17.	Simon Blood,	Sarah Gilson.
"	Sept. 17.	Amos Sawtell,	Elizabeth Fletcher.
"	Oct. 9.	Samuel Scripture, Jr.,	Mary Green.
"	Nov. 4.	William Dalrymple.	Elizabeth Shed.
"	Nov. 5.	John Russell,	Mary Cranson.
"	Nov. 20.	Benjamin Swallow,	Wid Hannah Green.
"	Dec. 3.	John Chamberlin, Jr.	Rachel Lawrence.
"	Dec. 3.	Josiah Lawrence,	Elizabeth Lakin.
1746-7,	Jan. 8.	Benjamin Bennett, Jr ,	Sarah Lakin.
"	Feb. 17.	Moses Bennett, Jr., [send,	Sarah Blood.
1747,	April 2.	William Wallis, of Town-	Eunice Nutting.
"	April 20.	John Darby, of Harvard,	Elizabeth Holden.
"	April 23.	William Scott, of Dunsta-	Mary Dalrymple.
"	June 25.	Hezekiah Sawtell, Jr., [ble,	Margaret Dodge, of Lu-
"	July 7.	John Stone, Jr.,	Anna Pratt [nenburg.
"	Sept. 1.	David Nutting,	Rachel Lakin.
"	Nov. 10.	William Holden,	Annis Nutting.
"	Nov. 25.	Oliver Wheeler, of Acton,	Abigail Woods.
"	Nov. 26.	Benjamin Wilson,	Sarah Whitney.
"	Dec. 2.	Abijah Willard, of Lancas-	Elizabeth Prescott.
"	Dec. 3.	David Sawtell, Jr., [ter,	Rebekah Pratt.
"	Dec. 14.	Moses Wheeler,	Elizabeth Holden.
"	Dec. 30.	Edmund Bancroft,	Elizabeth Atherton.
1747-8,	Jan. 8.	William Blood,	Lucy Fletcher.
"	Feb. 3.	Moses Wentworth,	Mindwell Stone.
"	Feb. 16.	Ephraim Chandler, of West-	Wid Abigail Blood.
"	Mar. 3.	Zachariah Shattuck, [ford,	Elizabeth Fisk.
1748,	May 12.	Silas Blood,	Alathea Martin.

1748	May 12.	Josiah Conant,	Rachel Hobart.
"	May 14.	Nathaniel Shattuck,	Hannah Simonds.
"	May 21.	Amos Taylor,	Bridget Martin.
"	July 7.	Israel Hobart,	Anna Lawrence.
"	July 16.	John Green,	Kezia Shattuck.
"	July 21.	Eleazer Gilson, Jr.,	Mary Hall.
"	July 21.	Zachariah Withe,	Esther Kemp.
"	Aug. 5.	Stephen Foster,	Sarah Blood.
"	Sept. 13.	James Stone, Jr.,	Deborah Nutting.
"	Nov. 24.	Samuel Foster,	Jane Boynton.
"	Dec. 22.	James Parker, Jr.,	Rebekah Bulkley.
"	Dec. 28.	Nathaniel Parker,	Eunice Lakin, at Charles-
1748-9,	Feb. 9.	Jerahmael Powars,	Eunice Bennett. [town.
"	Mar. 1.	William Bush,	Abial Bennett.
"	Mar. 16.	Abraham Parker,	Lois Blood.
1749,	April 5.	Jason Williams,	Jemima Nutting.
"	April 26.	Joshua Bowers,	Sarah Farnsworth.
"	Aug. 10.	Jeremiah Shattuck, [vard,	Lydia Lakin.
"	Oct. 4.	Joseph Fairbanks, of Har-	Abigail Tarbell.
"	Oct. 18.	Benjamin Bancroft, Jr.,	Alice Tarbell.
"	Dec. 6.	Henry Farwell,	Lydia Tarbell.
"	Dec. 13.	Jonathan Sawtell,	Mary Holden.
"	Dec. 14.	Oliver Farnsworth,	Sarah Tarbell.
1749-50,	Mar. 22.	Eleazar Nutting,	Sarah Farnsworth.
1750,	July 31.	Artemas Ward, of Shrews-	Sarah Trowbridge.
"	Nov. 8.	Jonathan Pierce, [bury,	Ruth Gilson.
"	Nov. 29.	Josiah Williams,	Prudence Nutting.
"	Dec. 19.	Eleazer Green, Jr.,	Sarah Parker.
"	Dec. 26.	William Green, Jr.,	Ruth Colburn.
1750-1,	Jan. 10.	Philemon Holden,	Lucy Walker.
"	Jan. 30.	Jonathan Longley,	Anna Bancroft.
"	Feb. 6.	Amos Holden,	Prudence Holden.
Dates lost.		Abel Parker,	Esther Shattuck.
		John Shattuck,	Elizabeth Shattuck.
		John Green,	Susanna Woods.
		Richard Adams,	Lydia Phillips.
		Jacob Ames,	Sarah Parker.
		Amasa Turner,	Eunice Saunders.
		James Green,	Elizabeth Sheple.
		John Longley,	Elizabeth Patterson.
		Oliver Blood,	Sarah Darling.
1752 Feb 27		Samuel Gilson,	Elizabeth Shed.
		William Elliot,	Elizabeth Williams.

Married by the Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Pepperell.

1750-1,	Mar. 6	Jonathan Gilson, [ford,	Susanna Pierce.
"	Mar. 13.	Jonas Prescott, Jr., of West-	Wid. Rebekah Parker.
1751,	Sept. 4.	Moses Haskell, of Harvard,	Anna Tarbell.
"	Oct. 14.	Floyd Pratt, of Malden,	Lydia Coffin.
"	Nov. 19.	Abel Lawrence,	Mary Bulkley.
"	Nov. 20.	Jonas Longley,	Esther Patterson.
"	Dec. 17.	Bezaleel Sawyer, of Lan-	Lois Lawrence.
1752,	Jan. 16.	Ambrose Lakin, [caster,	Dorothy Gilson.
"	Jan. 22.	Benj. Brooks, Jr., of Town-	Elizabeth Green.
"	Mar. 4.	Jeremiah Hobart, [send,	Hannah Green.
"	Mar. 5.	Elnathan Sawtell,	Mary Stone.
"	April 1.	David Stone,	Lydia Pratt.
"	April 30.	Jonathan Adams, of Con-	Submit Farwell.
"	May 19.	Joseph Parkhurst, [cord,	Deborah Spaulding.
"	May 26.	Joseph Bennett,	Margaret Shattuck.
"	June 10.	Josiah Chamberlin,	Hepzibah Crecy.
"	June 10.	Moses Hassell, of Harvard,	Anna Tarbell.

1752,	June 17.	John Solindine,	Dorcas Whipple.
"	June 18.	James Prescott,	Susanna Lawrence.
"	Nov. 8.	Peter Hobart,	Abigail Lakin, Jr.
"	Nov. 22.	Jonathan Farwell,	Tryphena Frost. [Bolton.
"	Dec. 20.	Micah Creecy,	Catherine Wetherbee, of
1753,	Mar. 7.	Zachariah Longley,	Jemima Moors.
"	Sept. 4.	Samuel Sawtell,	Wid. Lydia Douglas.
"	Oct. 29.	John Tarbell,	Sarah Parker.
"	Nov. 1.	Caleb Blood,	Hannah Holden.
"	Nov. 22.	John Craig, [send.	Wid. Jemima Fisk.
"	Dec. 17.	James Lock, Jr., of Town-	Hannah Farnsworth.
1754,	Jan. 3.	David Bennett, of Shirley,	Elizabeth Wait. [rell.
"	Jan. 15	David Gilson, [rell.	Annis Gilson, of Peppe-
"	Mar. 7.	Benaiah Hudson, of Peppe-	Dorothy Lawrence.
"	Mar. 19.	Isaac Lakin, Jr.,	Mary Lawrence, of Peppe-
"	April 2.	Ebenezer Lawrence,	Wid. Sarah Bason. [rell.
"	April 10.	Jonathan Moors,	Sybil Tarbell.
"	May 29.	Ephraim Nutting,	Jerusha Parker.
"	Dec. 12.	Jonathan Tarbell,	Lydia Farnsworth.
1755,	Jan. 9.	William Parker,	Wid. Sarah Richardson, of
"	Jan. 23.	Joseph Bruce, of Mendon,	Elizabeth Farnsworth.
"	Jan. 23.	Nathaniel Lakin, of Pepper-	Sybil Parker.
"	Feb. 20.	Ebenezer Farnsworth, [ell,	Mary Nichols.
"	Mar. 26.	Capt. Ephraim Sawtell,	Wid. Hannah Gilson.
"	Mar. 27.	Samuel Gragg,	Mary Conn.
"	Mar. 27.	Samuel Hobart,	Ann Bradstreet.
"	April 16.	John Stevens of Townsend,	Susanna Tarbell. [send.
"	May 29.	Jonas Sawtell,	Elizabeth Albee, of Town-
"	May 29.	Amos Dole, of Littleton,	Molly Page.
"	July 9.	Jonathan Stone,	Susan Moors.
"	Sept. 9.	John Sheple, [Windsor,	Abigail Green, Jr.
"	Oct. 23.	Rev. Joseph Perry, of	Mrs. Sarah Lawrence.
1756,	Jan. 22.	Joshua Nevers,	Wid. Abigail Sawtell.
"	Feb. 26.	Jonathan Pratt,	Lucy Bradstreet.
"	Feb. 27.	William Lakin,	Priscilla Ames.
"	Mar. 1.	Shattuck Blood,	Lydia Nutting.
"	Mar. 11.	Jonathan Sheple,	Sarah Green.
"	April 13.	Henry Woods,	Deborah Parker.
"	May 6.	John Ames,	Susanna Nutting.
"	May 26.	Obadiah Sawtell,	Mary Gould, of Shirley.
"	May 27.	Peter Gilson, [vers.	Sybil Whitney.
"	Sept. 30.	Jonathan Bancroft, of Dan-	Phebe Lawrence. [Shirley.
"	Oct. 19.	John Harris, [ton,	Wid. Bulah Corey, both of
"	Nov. 16.	Barnabas Davis, of Little-	Ruth Gilson. [Westford.
"	Dec. 10.	Timothy Steward,	Esther Taylor, both of
1757,	Jan. 16.	Ephraim Parker,	Azubah Farnsworth.
"	April 27.	Ebenezer Gowing,	Abigail Simonds, both of
"	May 5.	Thomas Lawrence,	Sarah Bailey. [Shirley.
"	July 28.	William Sheple,	Agnes Storman.
"	Sept. 23.	John Blair,	Mary Freeman.
"	Oct. 27.	Amos Ames,	Abigail Bulkley.
"	Nov. 17.	David Tarbell,	Bathsheba Woods.
"	Dec. 6.	Asa Holden, of Shirley,	Dorothy Wait.
"	Dec. 22.	Ephraim Sawtell,	Abigail Stone.
"	Dec. 28.	John Shattuck, of Pepperell,	Lydia Hobart. —
1758,	Jan. 4.	John Patterson, of Shirley,	Jane Parker.
"	Jan. 5.	Dr. Staunton Prentice, of	Rebecca Stevens.
"	Jan. 12.	Neh. Trowbridge, [Lancaster,	Abigail Farnsworth.
"	Feb. 2.	William Lakin,	Anna Gragg.
"	Mar. 16.	Jonathan Holden,	Hannah Woods.

1758,	Mar. 30.	Jonathan Foster,	Betty Hazen.
"	April 13.	Gabriel Lakin,	Phebe Lakin.
"	April 19.	Barnabas Davis, of Littleton,	Olive Farwell.
"	April 27.	John Lakin, Jr.,	Elizabeth Nutting.
"	May 4.	Amos Atherton, of Lancas-	Lydia Gould, of Shirley.
"	May 31.	John Scott, of Pepperell,	Esther Boynton.
"	June 29.	Jonas Green,	Jemima Holden.
1759,	Jan. 2.	Jonas Baldwin, of Town-	Ruth Wilson.
"	Jan. 10.	Solomon Stevens, of Town-	Hannah Tarbell.
"	Jan. 11.	John Stone, Jr.,	Wid. Jerusha Woods.
"	Jan. 24.	Joseph Metcalf,	Wid Margaret Bennett.
"	Feb. 21.	Ephraim Nutting, Jr.,	Phebe Nutting.
"	Feb. 26.	John Whitney, Jr., of Shirley,	Hannah Sawtell
"	Mar. 1.	John Dudley,	Sybil Russell, of Harvard.
"	April 11.	Jonathan Foster,	Thankful Harrington, of Pepperell.
"	May 1.	Jonas Fletcher,	Wid. Joanna Crocker, of Lunenburg.
"	May 8.	Samuel Bowers, Jr.,	Abigail Warren.
"	July 11.	Jonathan Crecy,	Anna Davis.
"	July 11.	Amasa Gilson,	Wid. Bulah Phelps.
"	Aug. 7.	Oliver Parker, Jr.,	Jane Nutting.
"	Sept. 13.	Moses Gould, Jr.,	Submit Holden.
"	Sept. 27.	Peter Stevens,	Lydia Gilson.
"	Oct. 3.	John Nutting, 3d,	Elizabeth Nutting.
"	Nov. 1.	Josiah Parker,	Esther Farnsworth.
1760,	Feb. 6.	Daniel Willard, of Lancaster,	Wid. Sarah Dickerson.
"	Feb. 6.	James Woods,	Abigail Howard.
"	Mar. 6.	Cotton Procter,	Wid. Sarah Foster.
"	Mar. 11.	John Houghton, of Harvard,	Esther Tarbell.
"	Mar. 19.	Jonathan Spaulding, of	Elizabeth Sawtell.
"	April 17.	John Page, Townsend,	Wid. Martha Green.
"	April 23.	Dr. Phinehas Phelps, of Lan-	Sarah Green.
"	April 24.	Jonathan Pratt, caster,	Wid. Rachel Nutting.
"	May 29.	Joseph Sawtell,	Lydia Jenkins.
"	June 24.	Silas Barron,	Rebecca Parker.
"	June 26.	William Farwell,	Esther Woods. ter.
"	Aug. 20.	Paul Fletcher,	Anna Willard, of Lancas-
1761,	May 15.	Lemuel Parker,	Betty Nichols.
"	June 3.	Henry Farwell,	Sarah Taylor, of Westford.
"	June 8.	Joshua Holden,	Sarah Bigelow.
"	June 16.	Jabez Holden,	Rachel Farnsworth.
"	July 22.	Joseph Moors,	Lucy Stone.
"	Aug. 25.	John Sawtell, Jr ,	Susanna Farnsworth.
"	Oct. 12.	Joel Rice, of Westboro',	Dinah Farnsworth.
"	Oct. 29.	Thomas Trowbridge,	Lucy Woods.
"	Dec. 2.	Jonas Bowers, inster,	Hannah Brown.
"	Dec. 3.	Jonathan Kendall, of Leom-	Patience Frost. ell.
1762,	Jan. 28.	Phinehas Wait, Jr.,	Sarah Pierce, of Pepper-
"	Feb. 17.	Samuel Pierce,	Meriam Bigelow.
"	Mar. 23.	Isaac Bowers,	Priscilla Dodge.
"	April 15.	John Whitney,	Elizabeth Sawtell.
"	April 29.	Elisha Rockwood, Jr ,	Mary Farnsworth.
"	Sept. 30.	Capt. Ephraim Sawtell,	Mrs. Hannah Parker.
"	Oct. 7.	Lieut. Jos. Boynton, of West-	Sarah Tarbell.
"	Oct. 12.	Benjamin Stone, ford,	Prudence Farnsworth.
"	Nov. 18.	Hezekiah Patterson,	Mary Pierce.
"	Dec. 2.	John Bush,	Anna Bennett.
"	Dec. 2.	Robert Ames,	Sarah Woods.
"	Dec. 2.	Nathaniel Woods,	Sarah Irvine.

1762,	Dec. 15.	Simeon Foster,	Mary Lakin.
"	Dec. 21.	Enosh Lawrence, of No. 1,	Esther Woods.
"	Dec. 23.	Isaiah Holden, [burg,	Elizabeth Shed.
1763,	Feb. 15.	William Jones, of Lunen-	Sarah Stone.
"	Mar. 23.	Richard Sawtell,	Elizabeth Bennett.
"	Mar. 30.	Oliver Shed,	Mary Shed.
"	April 6.	John Cheeny,	Susanna Farwell.
"	April 19.	Nathan Ames,	Deborah Bowers.
"	April 28.	John Stone,	Rachel Pierce.
"	May 5.	John-Hairod Cummings, of [Nottingham West,	Sarah Worcester.
"	May 19.	Silas Barron,	Abigail Woods.
"	June 9.	Nathaniel Sawtell,	Abigail Wyman.
"	Aug. 4.	Zachariah Fitch,	Lydia Tuck, of Bedford.
"	Aug. 11.	Abel Stone,	Lydia Whitaker.
"	Oct. 19.	John Gragg,	Elizabeth Lakin
"	Dec. 7.	Ebenezer Hartwell,	Mary Farnsworth. [Stow.
"	Dec. 8.	Joshua Johnson,	Elizabeth Pushee, both of
"	Dec. 8.	Benjamin Shattuck,	Abigail Farnsworth.
"	Dec. 8.	James Giles, of Townsend,	Elizabeth Green.
"	Dec. 8.	Daniel Farwell,	Sybil Page.
"	Dec. 15.	Asa Worcester,	Anna Parker.
1764,	Jan. 19.	John Gilson,	Prudence Lawrence.
"	Feb. 15.	Eleazer Cummings, of Hollis,	Sarah Reed, of Littleton.
"	April 12.	Andrew Conn, of New Ips-	Mary Scott.
"	May 1.	Joseph Parker, [wich,	Abigail Page.
"	May 3.	Oliver Lakin,	Sybil Gilson.
"	June 26.	David Farwell,	Submit Woods.
"	July 26.	Ephraim Ware,	Martha Parker.
"	Aug. 22.	Timothy Priest,	Sarah Butterfield.
"	Aug. 30.	Thomas Conn, of S Carolina,	Mary McFarlane.
"	Oct. 9.	Ebenezer Champney,	Abigail Trowbridge.
"	Dec. 4.	Samuel Pierce,	Lucy Wallingsford, of Lan-
1765,	Jan. 31.	Joel Stone,	Eunice Holden. [caster.
"	Mar. 13.	Phinehas Wait,	Esther Gould. [Shirley.
"	Mar. 21.	William Simonds,	Sarah Wilson, both of
"	April 16.	William Green, of Pepperell,	Hannah Woods.
"	May 2.	Joseph Wilson, of Shirley,	Hepzibah Warren.
"	May 15.	Josiah Stevens, of Town-	Mary Lawrence.
"	May 28.	Benjamin Davis, Jr., [send,	Hannah Farnsworth.
"	Sept. 25.	Sampson Farnsworth,	Rachel Shattuck.
"	Sept. 26.	William Shed,	Lydia Farnsworth.
"	Oct. 9.	Samuel Nutting, of Waltham,	Olive Ames.
"	Nov. 26.	John Pierce, [burg,	Sarah Biers, of Westford.
"	Dec. 3.	Samuel Reed, Jr., of Lunen-	Mary Tarbell.
"	Dec. 20.	Edward Phelps, of Leomin-	Martha Farnsworth.
1766,	Jan. 30.	Joseph Rockwood, [ster,	Sarah Richardson.
"	Mar. 11.	Ephraim Pierce,	Esther Stone.
"	Mar. 18.	Nathan Whipple,	Abigail Bowers.
"	Mar. 25.	Nathan Ball, of Northboro',	Elizabeth Reed. [Hollis.
"	Oct. 29.	Abijah Warren,	Prudence Lawrence, of
"	Dec. 23.	John Whitaker, Jr.,	Thankful Pierce.
1767,	Jan. 6.	James Adams,	Susanna Jenkins.
"	Jan. 15.	Simon Page, [inster,	Elizabeth Moors.
"	Feb. 2.	Jonathan Harris, of Leom-	Hannah Robbins.
"	Feb. 3.	Zachariah Fitch,	Sybil Lakin.
"	Feb. 18.	Ebenezer Farnsworth, [ton,	Sarah Nichols.
"	Mar. 19.	Joseph Hartwell, of Little-	Elizabeth Pierce.
"	May 5.	Jona. Farnsworth, of Har-	Hannah Farwell.
"	June 16.	Aaron Farnsworth, [vard,	Sarah Bennett.

1767, July 23.	David Taylor, of Concord,	Sarah Parker.
" Oct. 29.	John Page,	Esther Lawrence.
" Nov. 11.	Salmon Stone,	Susa Page.
" Nov. 26.	Caleb Woods,	Betty Cummings, of Hollis.
" Dec. 10.	Thomas Smith, of Westford,	Hannah Saunders.
1768, Feb. 9.	Daniel Page, [ford,	Abigail Johnson.
" Feb. 10.	Dr. Jonas Marshall, of Chelms-	Mary Parker.
" Mar. 9.	Joseph Corey,	Catharine Perry.
" Aug. 1.	Jonathan Lakin,	Jemima Williams.
" Oct. 6.	Thomas Farrington,	Betty Woods [ford.
" Nov. 10.	John Woods, Jr.,	Hannah Goodhue, of West-
" Nov. 17.	John Bancroft, of Woodstock,	Eunice Blood.
" Dec. 1.	Thomas Gragg,	Eunice Lakin. [ford.
" Dec. 27.	Samuel Parker, Jr.,	Rebecca Hunt, of West-
1769, Jan. 12.	James Blood, Jr.,	Elizabeth Jewett, of Pep-
" Feb. 2.	Phinehas Page, of Shirley,	Hannah Stone. [perell.
" May 9.	Thomas Chamberlin,	Lydia Adams
" July 6.	Capt. Joseph Sheple,	Deborah Bowers.
" Aug. 31.	Israel Hobart, Jr.,	Sarah Nutting.
" Sept. 28.	Levi Kemp,	Rebecca Nevers.
" Oct. 3.	Peter Fisk,	Rachel Kemp.
" Oct. 26.	Isaac Nutting, Jr.,	Mary Nutting.
" Nov. 15.	Jonathan Boyden, [perell,	Elizabeth Sawtell.
" Nov. 21.	Benjamin Lawrence, of Pep-	Sybil Parker.
" Dec. 12.	Wm Dutton, of New Ipswich,	Martha Parker.
1770, Feb. 8.	Peter Swallow, of Dunstable,	Prudence Styles.
" June 6.	Samuel Kemp, 3d,	Elizabeth Kezar, of Shirley.
" Oct. 10.	Joseph Simonds,	Mitty Cummings.
" Nov. 20.	Benjamin Hazen,	Lydia Woods.
" Dec. 6.	Isaac Farwell,	Lucy Page.
" Dec. 6.	Solomon Farnsworth,	Lucy Farnsworth.
" Dec. 6.	Nathaniel Melvin, of New Ips-	Abigail Lakin.
" Dec. 27.	Nathan Corey, [wich,	Molly Green.
1771, May 7.	Zachariah Nutting,	Eunice Nutting.
" May 23.	Thomas White, Jr.,	Ruth Farnsworth.
" June 4.	Elisha Rockwood, Jr ,	Abigail Stone.
" June 4.	Reuben Tucker, of Townsend,	Relief Farnsworth.
" July 24.	Timothy Woods, [ton,	Elizabeth Dalrymple.
" Aug. 13.	Samuel Woods, Jr., of Little-	Rebekah Brooks. [ell.
" Aug. 14.	Stephen Lund, of New Ips-	Sybil Whitney, of Pepper-
" Oct. 3.	Timothy Farwell, [wich,	Sarah Page.
1772, Jan. 9.	Jacob Patch,	Mary Hazen.
" Mar. 20.	Josiah Warren,	Sarah Tarbell.
" May 7.	William Beals, of Westford,	Anna Woods.
" May 11.	Jona. Wetherbee, of Harvard,	Abigail Farwell.
" May 20.	Lieut. Samuel Tuttle, of Lit-	Mary Lawrence.
" Nov. 24.	Edmund Blood, [tleton,	Catharine Blood.
" Dec. 8.	John Sheple,	Rebekah Blanchard.
" Dec. 12.	Lemuel Blood,	Lydia Blood.
" Dec. 31.	Amos Lawrence, Jr.,	Betty Hubbard.
1773, Jan. 7.	Levi Lakin,	Hannah Lakin.
" Jan. 7.	William Shed, Jr.,	Elizabeth Parker.
" Jan. 19.	Benjamin Page,	Emma Page.
" Jan. 21.	John Egerton, of Shirley,	Abigail Parker.
" Jan. 26.	Benjamin Bancroft,	Phebe Parker.
" Jan. 28.	Obadiah Jenkins, Jr.,	Lucy Parker.
" Jan. 28.	Capt Josiah Bowers, of Biller-	Mrs Maria Trowbridge.
" Mar. 9.	Nehemiah Gould, [ica.	Molly Kemp.
" Mar. 18.	Jonathan Stone, of Harvard,	Jemima Longley.
" May 20.	Phinehas Parker,	Relief Parker.

1773, June	16.	David Sawtell,	Patience Kemp.
" July	15.	Thomas Trowbridge,	Ruth Nevers.
" July	27.	John Ellis, of Rindge,	Rebecca Page.
" July	28.	Timothy Johnson,	Sarah Farnsworth.
" Aug.	21.	Ebenezer Lewis,	Sarah Bennett.
" Aug.	25.	Abijah Warren,	Susan Green.
" Aug.	31.	Ebenezer Kemp, Jr.,	Relief Phillips.
" Sept.	1.	Abraham Moors,	Sarah Allen. [Pepperell.
" Sept.	9.	Lemuel Scott,	Mary Witherell, both of
" Sept.	14.	Peter Stone, [tleton,	Abigail Fassett, both of
" Oct.	21.	Joseph Harwood, Jr., of Lit-	Thankful Stone. [Westford.
" Dec.	7.	Jabez Biers, of Bolton,	Phebe Brooks.
" Dec.	27.	Stephen Foster,	Elizabeth Dustan.
1774, Jan.	6.	John Hadley, Jr., of Westford,	Ruth Kemp.
" Jan.	12.	John Woods,	Deborah Holden.
" Mar.	3.	Caleb Blood,	Elizabeth Farnsworth.
" Mar.	22.	David Lakin,	Rebekah Blanchard.
" April	26.	Samuel Hemenway,	Sarah Fitch, of Pepperell.
" July	14.	Abel Bancroft,	Sarah Lawrence.
" Oct.	3.	Paul Fletcher,	Thankful Beeman.
" Oct.	23.	Amos Kidder, of Chelmsford,	Mary Nutting.
" Nov.	3.	Ephraim Robbins, of West-	Hannah Brooks. [stable.
" Nov.	10.	Jacob Blodget, [minster,	Lucy Tarbox, both of Dun-
" Nov.	17.	Oliver Blood, Jr.,	Hannah Blood.
" Dec.	15.	Ebenezer Wood, of Sudbury,	Abigail Rockwood.
" Dec.	15.	Jonathan Sheple,	Anna Blood.
" Dec.	22.	Joseph Prescott, of Westford,	Abigail Dalrymple. [perell.
" Dec.	22.	Simeon Nutting,	Dorothy Hudson, of Pep-
" Dec.	27.	James Blood, Jr.,	Martha Shattuck, of do.
" Dec.	30.	Jonas Taylor,	Sarah Houston, of Dunsta-
1775, Jan.	12.	Levi Parker,	Jemima Lakin. [ble.
" Jan.	26.	Samuel Boyden,	Molly Sawtell.
" Mar.	16.	John-Campbell Brown,	Lucy Chase.

No marriages on record from this date till 1778.

TOWN CLERKS, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Richard Sawtell, from 1662 to 1664, inclusive.
James Fiske, 1665.
William Longley, 1666, 1687, and from 1692 to 1694.
John Page, 1667.
Richard Blood, 1668.
John Morse, from 1669 to 1676, and from 1679 to 1681.
James Parker, 1678, probably.
Jonathan Morse, 1679, and from 1682 to 1685.
Josiah Parker, 1686, and from 1688 to 1690.
Jonas Prescott, 1691.
James Blanchard, from 1695 to 1703.
Thomas Tarbell, 1704 and 1705.
Joseph Lakin, from 1706 to 1722, and 1727.
John Longley, from 1723 to 1726, 1728 and 1729.
Jonathan Sheple, 1730, and from 1734 to 1744.
Thomas Tarbell, Jr., from 1731 to 1733, and from 1745 to 1756.
Abel Lawrence, from 1757 to 1764.
Hon. Oliver Prescott, from 1765 to 1777.
Dea. Isaac Farnsworth, from 1778 to 1781, and from 1785 to 1787.

Abel Bancroft, 1782 and 1783.
Jonathan Keep, 1784.
Lieut. Nathaniel Sartell, 1788, declined.
Joseph Shed, from 1788 to 1795.
Dea. Samuel Lawrence, from 1796 to 1798.
Dea. Samuel Rockwood, from 1799 to 1803.
Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., from 1804 to 1811.
Dr. Joseph Mansfield, from 1812 to 1814, and 1818.
Caleb Butler, Esq., from 1815 to 1817, and from 1823 to 1831.
Noah Shattuck, Esq., from 1819 to 1822.
John Boynton, Esq., 1832, 1833, and from 1837 to 1845.
John G. Park, Esq., from 1834 to 1836.
George S. Boutwell, Esq., 1846.

The five last named, and none other, are now living.

Various were the modes of expression, chirographies and orthographies, used by the several clerks.

Richard Sawtell's style, in each of these particulars, was very good, and very similar to the records in the county offices, made at and about the same period. His records prove him to have been a scholar.

A similarity in the records of the next four succeeding clerks to that of Richard Sawtell, is discernible; though each of them appears to be much his inferior in scholarship.

John Morse was a very distinguished clerk. More of his writings and copyings remain in the clerk's office than of any other one. His chirography resembles German text. His orthography, use of capitals, and mode of expression, were uniform, consistent, and as correct as any of his time.

The laying out of lands and highways, decrees and orders of the selectmen, with the usual transactions of the town at their public meetings, during the period of his clerkship, mostly remain in legible and intelligible form, though penned one hundred and seventy years ago.

Thomas Tarbell, Sen., wrote in quite a fair and legible hand; but his use, or rather nonuser, of capitals, and his orthography, were abominable. Take a specimen, selected at random.

"grotton march 8 1704

"at a legul townmeting the town did yot that thay wul met for the futer to chus town offesurs the fust tusday of march annuelly

"thomas tarbell clark."

Joseph Lakin's hand-writing was intolerably bad, and his spelling as incorrect as Tarbell's. For example:

"At a leagall townmeting being met chose Capt John Sheple to sarve for and represent them in the great and generall court and aseMbeley to be conuenied, hild and capt for his maiesties servis at the court house in Boston this August currant 1721.

"Joseph lakin clark."

The town records were not made or kept in any tolerable or decent style from the time of John Morse, 1682, till Abel Lawrence was chosen clerk, in 1757. He first recorded a warrant for a town meeting, and introduced the practice, which was afterwards pursued. A. Lawrence, the two O. Prescotts, A. Bancroft, I. Farnsworth, S. Lawrence and S. Rockwood, wrote fair and legible hands, and their style of composition was for the most part good.

De vivis nil dicendum est.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT.

The first mention of a representative in the records of Groton, is about the time the charter of William and Mary was received, in 1791.

The choice of representatives is not then recorded; but receipts for their pay, and some other records, show that they were chosen. Copies of the records follow.

"Groton, April 12, 1693. Know all people by these presents, that John Page, Sen. doth fully and clearly acquit the town, selectmen and constables, for serving the town as a representative at the first [session] held in Boston in the year 1692. As witness my hand,

"John Page, Senior."

"Groton, April 12, 1693. Know all people by these presents, that Nathaniel Lawrence, Sen., hath received full satisfaction for serving the town as a representative in the two first sessions.

"I say received by me,

"Nathaniel Lawrence."

The charges made at the same time are,

"Paid to John Page, Sen., two pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence in money."

"Paid to Nathaniel Lawrence, Sen., eight pounds in money."

Feb. 6, 1693. The town voted to petition the General Court, "that their representative might be released from attending the session any more."

May 15, 1693. The town voted, "that they would not send nor choose any person nor persons for to represent them in the General Court or Assembly."

Oct. 30, 1693. "Capt. James Parker was chosen to represent the town at the Great and General Assembly held at Boston the eighth day of November ensuing."

Notwithstanding the foregoing receipt of Dea. Nathaniel Lawrence, it appears the town was threatened with a suit by him for thirty-six shillings for his services as representative; probably for a short period of service after the town petitioned for his release from attending.

Jan. 1693–4. The town voted not to pay Dea. Lawrence, and chose a committee to defend in any suit which might be brought by him. About this time he removed with his family to that part of Cambridge which is now Lexington. Whether a suit was commenced or not does not appear; but ten years after, May 17, 1703, the town voted, "that they would pay Dea. Lawrence for money that the Deacon demands for serving the town as a representative in the year 1693;" and also, "to borrow the money of Thomas Williams for four months and pay one shilling interest for it for that time." An indication of great embarrassment, if not extreme poverty!

The following is a list of the representatives, so far as the records show.

Under the charter of William and Mary:

John Page, Sen., } 1692 and
Dea. Nath'l Lawrence, } 1693.
Capt. James Parker, Nov. 1693.
Capt. Jonas Prescott, 1699 and 1705.
Simon Stone, 1706.
Ensign John Farnsworth, from 1709 to 1713 inclusive, except 1711.
Capt. John Sheple, 1716, 1721, 1722, 1725, 1726, and 1728.
Capt. Jonas Prescott, Jr., 1720.
Lieut. Benjamin Prescott, 1723, 1724, 1727, and from 1734 to 1738, inclusive.
Dea. John Longley, from 1729 to 1731, inclusive.
Nathaniel Sawtell, 1733, 1739, and 1741.
Col. William Lawrence, from 1742 to 1761, except 1743, 1750, and 1754.
Abel Lawrence, from 1762 to 1765, inclusive.
Col. James Prescott, from 1766 to 1778, except 1776.
Col. Josiah Sartell, 1776.

DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION FOR FORMING THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. James Sullivan, Aug. 16, 1779.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Dea. Isaac Farnsworth, 1781; chosen in 1782, and declined.
Israel Hobart, Esq., 1782 and 1783.
Dr. Benjamin Morse, 1784, 1787, 1788, and 1789.
(Town indicted for not sending, 1786.)
Ebenezer Champney, Esq., 1785.
Aaron Brown, Esq., from 1791 to 1793, inclusive.
Hon. Timothy Bigelow, from 1793 to 1806, except 1803.
Hon. *Samuel Dana*, 1802, 1803, and from 1825 to 1827.

Joseph Moors, Esq., from 1805 to 1809, and 1811 to 1814.
Dr. Oliver Prescott, Jr., 1809 and 1810.
James Brazer, Esq., 1810.
Thomas Gardner, Esq., 1811.
Luther Lawrence, Esq., from 1812 to 1822, 1829 and 1830.
(No one chosen in 1823.)
Noah Shattuck, Esq., 1824.
(No one chosen in 1828.)
Caleb Butler, Esq., 1829; declined.
William Livermore, 1829 and 1830.
John Boynton, Esq., from 1831 to 1835, and 1840.
Capt. John Rockwood, 1832 and 1833.
Timothy Blood, 1834 and 1835.
Dr. Joshua Green, 1836 and 1837.
John G. Park, Esq., 1836 and 1838.
Capt. Daniel Shattuck, 1838.
(No one chosen in 1839.)
George S. Boutwell, from 1841 to 1843, and 1846 and 1847.
William Livermore, Jr., 1844 and 1845.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION FOR ADOPTING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN 1788.

Dr. *Benjamin Morse*, — *Joseph Sheple*, Esq.

Both opposed the adoption.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION FOR ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Samuel Dana, — Luther Lawrence, Esq.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Hon. *Samuel Dana*, 1814 and 1815.
Hon. *William M. Richardson*, 1811 to 1814.

SENATORS FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Hon. James Prescott, 1780.
Hon. Timothy Bigelow, 1797 to 1800.
Hon. *Samuel Dana*, from 1805 to 1812, and 1817.
Hon. Stuart J. Park, 1837 and 1838.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. James Prescott, from 1781 to 1783.
Hon. Timothy Bigelow, 1802.

CENSUS.

By a census taken between 1763 and 1765, Groton had a population of 1,400 inhabitants.

In 1776, it had	1,639	"		In 1810, it had	1,886	inhabitants.
1790, "	1,840	"		1820, "	1,897	"
1809, "	1,800	"		1830, "	1,925	"
				1840, "	2,139	"

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The first subject which divided the people of the United States into two great political parties, after the revolutionary war, was the expediency of a federal union of the then thirteen separate States under a national constitution. During the progress of measures to form such a constitution and frame of government as would be accepted by the people, and to procure its acceptance, the energies of the greatest, the wisest, and the most intelligent men in the nation were unremittingly exerted, and their exertions were barely successful. The names then appropriately applied to the parties for and against the proposed constitution and frame of government, were *Federalists* and *Anti-Federalists.* At this period a majority of the people of Groton were anti-federalists, and chose two delegates, who in convention opposed the adoption of the constitution. The majority, however, was soon reversed. These party names, though correctly applied for the time, did not long designate the character of the parties. The Federalists were content with their appellation for some twenty or more years, but their opponents bestowed upon them the titles of *aristocrats*, *monarchists*, *tories*, &c., while on the other hand the Federalists stigmatized the Anti-Federalists as *anarchists*, *jacobins*, *democrats*, &c. The constitution and form of government adopted being truly and strictly republican, that name ought to have been adopted by all, and all should have united in supporting it in purity. But though appropriate, it is scarcely used at present, except by foreigners.

As different subjects of legislation and different measures of administration have in the progress of time occupied the attention of the people, different names and appellations have been assumed and bestowed by advocates and opposers thereof. Without naming others, *Whig* and *Democrat* have for some time been, and are now the names by which the parties are distinguished. Some of the prominent measures pursued and advocated by one party, by whatever appellation known, including federalists and whigs, have been, building and supporting a respectable navy; encouraging commerce, agriculture, manufactures, mechanical arts, and internal improvements, by granting corporate powers to companies for the accomplishment of objects beyond the power of individual exertion; providing a convenient and safe currency, and thereby enabling capitalists to engage in enterprises, which afford constant and lucrative employment for the laboring classes; establishing a judicious tariff, by which the expenses of government might be raised upon foreign luxuries, and at the same time encouragement given to the domestic production of necessaries

and conveniences; and finally, maintaining peace with all nations. And the party favoring these measures have opposed building gun-boats for national defence; embargoes, non-intercourses; embarrassing derangements and restrictions in the currency; and especially involving the nation in unprofitable, impolitic, destructive wars. The other party uniformly opposed what this advocated, and advocated what this party opposed.

The degree or amount of patriotism possessed by each party has not probably been so unequal, as that of talents, education, intelligence, integrity; but patriotism without these is comparatively of but little estimation. And abilities, capacity and knowledge are not held in such disproportion by them, as they would have been, but for that "ruling passion," *thirst for office*, and for the facility of gratifying it by apostacy.

The sentiments of the inhabitants of Groton on these subjects, so far as they are indicated by the character of those for whom they have given their suffrages, appear in the foregoing and following lists. In the lists of representatives, senators, &c., the names of the anti-federalists and democrats are in Italics.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Years.	Fed. or Whig.	Anti-Fed. or Dem.	Years.	Fed. or Whig.	Anti-Fed. or Dem.
1789,	92	1	1810,	144	86
1790,	80	0	1811,	126	96
1791,	86	0	1812,	132	102
1792,	83	1	1813,	147	65
1793,	57	0	1814,	147	75
1794,	42	35	1815,	146	67
1795,	62	1	1816,	132	93
1796,	77	16	1817,	112	70
1797,	23	70	1818,	100	57
1798,	80	3	1819,	129	71
1799,	47	85	1820,	107	61
1800,	41	100	1821,	91	69
1801,	37	115	1822,	107	57
1802,	57	108	1823,	107	146
1803,	90	38	1824,	147	87
1804,	75	99	1825,	125	1
1805,	118	106	1826,	183	3
1806,	140	87	1827,	118	83
1807,	122	107	1828,	140	2
1808,	120	113	1829,	75	24
1809,	133	118	1830,	119	53

Years.	Fed. or Whig.	Anti-Fed. or Dem.
1831,	83	31
1832,	73	125
1833,	39	53
1834,	107	26
1835,	130	68
1836,	152	136
1837,	156	116
1838,	162	104
1839,	122	198
1840,	185	173
1841,	151	153
1842,	145	156
1843,	160	187
1844,	220	164
1845,	214	191
1846,	201	190
1847,	190	206

VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Years.	Fed.	Dem.
1789,	scattered.	
1792,	16	11
1796,	3	32
1804,	118	91
1812,	101	28
1820,	75	58
1824,	97	1
1828,	101	1
1832,	52	102
1836,	147	125
1840,	188	161
1844,	215	162

The votes for governor, in the first column, were given for the following persons:—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Increase Sumner, Caleb Strong, Christopher Gore, John Brooks, Levi Lincoln, Jr., Harrison Gray Otis, Samuel Lathrop, John Davis, Edward Everett, and George N. Briggs; each of whom has been governor except Harrison Gray Otis and Samuel Lathrop.

Those in the second column were given for the following persons:—James Bowdoin, Elbridge Gerry, William Sullivan, William Heath, Levi Lincoln, Joseph B. Varnum, Samuel Dexter, Henry Dearborn, Benjamin Crowninshield, William Eustis, William C. Jarvis, Marcus Morton, George Bancroft, Isaac Davis, and Caleb Cushing. The three first named, with William Eustis and Marcus Morton, only, were elected.

The votes for electors in the first column, were given for men who voted, or if elected would have voted, for George Washington, John Adams, Charles C. Pinckney, De Witt Clinton, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and William H. Harrison. Those in the second column were in favor of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and James K. Polk. Scattering votes are omitted.

PEPPERELL.

FAMILY LISTS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN PEPPERELL.

Mephibosheth Adams and Jane.

Lydia, born Aug. 4, 1743.
Amos, " June 29, 1746.
James, " Nov. 5, 1748.
John, " Oct. 5, 1752.

George Alridge and Lydia.

John, born April 2, 1774.

Jacob Ames and Sarah.

Sarah, born Aug. 14, 1754.
Jacob, " Dec. 14, 1756.

Elijah Ames and Prudence.*

Asa, born Feb. 19, 1769.
Jonathan, " Sept. 21, 1771.
Elijah, " Mar. 22, 1774.
Prudence, " June 28, 1778.
Winslow, " Nov. 7, 1780.
Sally, " Oct. 7, 1782.
Adam, " Jan. 19, 1784.
Amos, " Feb. 24, 1787.
John, " Nov. 26, 1790.

* Died June 20, 1820.

David Baldwin and Elizabeth,[1] Elizabeth.[2]

David, born Oct. 23, 1770.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 18, 1772, [died Feb. 23, 1773.
Abigail, " July 14, 1774.
Abial, " Jan. 21, 1776.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 8, 1779, of 2d wife.
Amy, " Jan. 9, 1781.
Abel, " May 7, 1782.
Hannah, " April 29, 1784.
Lucy, " Feb. 28, 1786.

Isaac Baldwin and Elizabeth Shattuck.

(Married Nov 27, 1760.)

Jeremiah, born Sept. 24, 1761.
Isaac, " Oct. 12, 1763.
Samuel, " Feb. 12, 1766.
Anna, " June 15, 1768.
Daniel, " Sept. 13, 1771.
Joel, " Sept. 8, 1773.

William Blood and Lucy.

William, born Sept. 14, 1748.
Lucy, " July 13, 1750.
Jonas, " Sept. 26, 1754.
Amos, " Oct. 16, 1757.
Hannah, " Mar. 31, 1762.
Lydia, " April 8, 1768.

David Blood and Abigail Farnsworth.

(Married May 1, 1740)

1 David, born Mar. 15, 1740.
2 Jonathan, " Nov. 3, 1742.
3 Joshua, " June 26, 1744.
4 Lydia, " Dec. 5, 1745.
5 Abigail, " June 27, 1748.
6 Isaac, " Aug. 27, 1750, [died Dec. 3, 1750.
7 Mary, " Mar. 22, 1753.
Ruth, " July 23, 1755.
John, " Sept. 17, 1758.
Isaac, " June 2, 1760.
Nathan, " Mar. 31, 1763.

David Blood, Jr., and Olive Taylor.

(Married Nov. 2, 1762.)

Jonathan, born Oct. 26, 1763.
Olive, " Dec. 1, 1765.
Abigail, " Mar. 31, 1768.
Abi, " June 7, 1771.

Submit, born May 26, 1775.
David, " Nov. 23, 1779.
Eunice, " Nov. 9, 17—.

MOSES BLOOD and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born July 6, 1746.
Sarah, " Mar. 16, 1748.
Moses, " Apr. 29, 1750.
Abel, " Sept. 17, 1752.
Anna, " April 7, 1755.
Rachel, " Nov. 11, 1757.
Anna, " Sept. 15, 1760.
Nathaniel, " Aug. 21, 1762.
Sewall, " May 24, 1765.
Mary, " April 4, 1770.

MOSES BLOOD and ABIGAIL.*

Moses, born Oct. 21, 1781.
Abigail, " July 4, 1786.

* Died Sept. 11, 1810.

ROBERT BLOOD and MARY FISK.*

(Married Oct. 27, 1756.)

Abigail, born Nov. 23, 1758.
Robert, " May 14, 1760.

* Died Mar. 30, 1791.

EDMUND BLOOD and LUCY.

Lucy, born July 5, 1787.
Edmund, " Oct. 10, 1789.
Edmund-Harvey-Newton, born April 13, 1835, by 2d wife.

JOSHUA BLOOD and KEZIA JEWETT.

(Married Nov. 26, 1767.)

Ezra, born May 29, 1770.
Nathan, " Oct. 26, 1773.
Kezia, " Mar. 12, 1775.
Joshua, " Mar. 7, 1778.
Jonathan, " Nov. 11, 1781.

NATHANIEL BOWERS* and ELIZABETH BLOOD.

(Married Feb. 8, 1742–3.)

Nathaniel, born Nov. 27, 1743, at Groton.
Nathaniel, " Nov. 15, 1746.
John, " Sept. 3, 1749.
James, " Mar. 10, 1751.
Sampson, " Sept. 26, 1755.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 23, 1758.

* Died June 20, 1775.

JOHN BOWERS and LYDIA.

John, born May 18, 1773, [died Aug. 24, 1776.
Lydia, " Jan. 6, 1776.
John, " Sept. 25, 1780.
Polly, " Mar. 19, 1786.
Aaron, " Nov. 18, 1788.

JOSIAH BOYDEN and SARAH.

Joseph, born Feb. 14, 1760.
Josiah, " Nov. 19, 1761.

JOSEPH BOYNTON* and SARAH TARBELL.†

(Married Oct. 7, 1762.)

Tarbell, born Sept. 9, 1763, [died Sept. 15, 1763.
Joseph, born Sept. 30, 1764, [died April 4, 1783.
Samuel-Tarbell, born July 16, 1776, died Mar. 1, 1841.
} at Westford.
Sarah, born Nov. 23, 1768, married Jacob Haskell; died Jan. 22, 1811.
Calvin, born May 21, 1773, [died Mar. 5, 1837.
Hannah, " Aug. 31, 1774.
Lydia, " July 18, 1776, married Jona. Stimpson; died June 6, 1804.
William-Farwell, born June 1, 1780, [died Sept. 27, 1835.

* Died Oct. 14, 1737.
† Died Aug. 17, 1789.

ABIJAH BOYNTON and SARAH.

Sarah, born Mar. 8, 1770.
Abigail, " Oct. 3, 1771.
Betty, " Aug. 11, 1773.
Abijah, " May 3, 1775.
Abel, " April 12, 1777, [died Dec. 21, 1798.
Eli, " May 24, 1780.

ISAAC BOYNTON* and HANNAH SHATTUCK,† SARAH SHATTUCK.

(Married Hannah, June 13, 1769; Sarah, May 14, 1771.)

Hannah, born Oct. 3, 1769.
Isaac, " Aug. 8, 1772, of Sarah.

Sarah, born April 23, 1774.
Dolly, " Oct. 1, 1776.
David, " May 20, 1778.
Abraham, " April 20, 1780.
Jonathan, " Mar. 2, 1782.
Esther, " April 10, 1784.
John, " April 6, 1786.

* Died March 18, 1786.
† Died Oct. 7, 1769.

Nathaniel Bowers* and Elizabeth, Sarah.

James, born Mar. 10, 1751.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 23, 1758.
Wilder, " Oct. 28, 1772, of Sarah.
Sarah, " July 3, 1774.

* Died June 20, 1775

John Bowers and Lydia.

John, born May 18, 1773,
[died Aug. 24, 1776, in a tan-pit.
Lydia, born Jan. 10, 1776.
John " Sept. 25, 1780.
Polly, " Mar. 19, 1786.
Aaron, " Nov. 18, 1788.

Rev. John Bullard and Elizabeth Adams.

Elizabeth, born Aug. 27, 1780.
Lucretia, " June 8, 1782.
John, " March 5, 1784.
Royal, " May 15, 1786.
Henry, " Sept. 9, 1788.
Sarah, " April 1, 1791.
Mary, " April 23, 1793.
Charles-Adams, " Jan. 24, 1797.

Jonathan Butterfield and Lydia.

Mary, born May 9, 1764.
Rachel, " July 11, 1766.
Sybil, " Sept. 6, 1768.

Phinehas Chamberlin and Lydia Williams.

(Married March 19, 1744–5)

Phinehas, born Jan. 9, 1745–6.
Eleazer, " Mar. 13, 1746–7.
Joseph, " Oct. 13, 1748.
Lydia, " Oct. 2, 1750.
Susanna, born Oct. 30, 1752.
Isaac, " Oct. 12, 1755.
Lucy, " July 30, 1757.
David, " Oct. 11, 1759.
Benjamin, " Dec. 20, 1761.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 17, 1766.

James Colburn, Jr. and Sarah.

Sarah, born Aug. 27, 1743.
James, " July 27, 1745.
William, " June 3, 1747.
Jonathan, " Nov. 30, 1749.
Thomas, " Oct. 10, 1751.
Samuel, " Aug. 30, 1754.

Thomas Colburn and Esther.

Esther, born May 30, 1758.
James, " Sept. 1, 1759.
Hannah, " Feb. 18, 1761.

Elias Elliott and Ruth.

Ruth, born June 18, 1745.
Mary, " July 13, 1747.
Elias, " June 25, 1750.

Jeremiah Elliott and Rachel Pierce.

(Married Oct 26, 1763)

Prudence, born June 11, 1764.
David, " Sept. 21, 1766.
Jeremiah, " Aug. 7, 1769.
Rachel, " Nov. 11, 1772.
Ruth, " Mar. 11, 1775.

Rev. Joseph Emerson* and Abigail.

[1] Mary, born Oct. 19, 1751.
[2] Joseph, " Oct. 11, 1754.
[4] Ebenezer, Nov. 28, 1762.
[3] Samuel-Moody, " Sept. 13, 1757.
Joseph-Sewall, " June 25, 1764.

* Died Oct. 29, 1775.

Aaron Estabrooks and Hannah.

Nathan, born Feb. 5, 1760.

Josiah Fisk and Sarah.

David, born Jan. 28, 1727–8,
[died Oct. 28, 1729.
Sarah, " Aug. 7, 1729,
[died May 19, 1731.
Anna, " Dec. 12, 1744,
[died Feb. 12, 1745.
David, " Dec. 16, 1731,
[died Feb. 1, 1766.
Josiah, " Feb. 12, 1733,
[died April 14, 1766.
Sarah, " Oct. 7, 1736.
Amos, " May 12, 1739.
Daniel, " May 18, 1742.
Anna, " Dec. 16, 1747.
Abel, " May 28, 1752.

Thomas Fisk* and Mary.

Mary, born Oct. 18, 1743.
Thomas, " Mar. 12, 1746.
John, " July 23, 1748.
Wainwright, Mar. 7, 1752,
[died June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill.

* Died April 23, 1754, æt. 42.

Daniel Fisk and Elizabeth Varnum.

(Married April 22, 1766.)

Mary, born Mar. 13, 1767.
Nathan, " Jan. 3, 1769.
Micah, " June 11, 1771.
[died Aug. 10, 1772.
Walter, " June 17, 1773.
Micah, " Jan. 9, 1775.
Daniel, " Mar. 9, 1777.
Betty, " Feb. 17, 1779.
Sarah, " July 1, 1781.
Josiah, " Jan. 3, 1783.
Varnum, " Sept. 13, 1786.

Thomas Fisk and Sarah Sheple.

(Married Mar. 17, 1768.)

Samuel, born Nov. 28, 1768.
Asa, " July 1, 1771.
Levi, " Feb. 16, 1775.
Sarah, " Mar. 22, 1779.

Eleazer Gilson and Mary, Sybil Lakin.

(Married Sybil, Oct. 30, 1758.)

Mary, born Oct. —, 1749.
Catharine, " Nov. —, 1751.
Lydia, " Dec. —, 1753.
Eleazer, " Mar. —, 1756.
Nathaniel, " Sept. 17, 1759, of Sybil.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 9, 1762.
Peter, " Feb. 28, 1764.
James, " April 4, 1766.
Sybil, " Aug. 31, 1768.
Hannah, " Jan. 8, 1770.
Susanna, " Aug. 8, 1772.
Anna, " Jan. 19, 1776.

Ebenezer Gilson, Jr. and Elizabeth Lawrence.

(Married Aug 24, 1769.)

Abel, born Aug. 8, 1770.
Nathan, " Feb. 26, 1773.

Samuel Gilson and Elizabeth Shed.

(Married Feb. 20, 1752.)

Samuel, born Dec. 23, 1752.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 19, 1754.
Sarah, " Jan. 18, 1757.
Rachel, " Dec. 13, 1759.
John, " Mar. 7, 1762.
Hannah, " May 26, 1764.
Joel, " Mar. 26, 1767.
Alice, " April 12, 1769.
Mary, " May 7, 1771.
Rebecca, " June 20, 1773.
Joseph, " July 30, 1775.

Simon Gilson and Sarah Fisk.

(Married April 14, 1756.)

Jonas, born Dec. 19, 1756,
[died Oct. 1, 1757.
Sarah, " Aug. 24, 1758.
Peter, " Jan. 21, 1761,
[died Nov. 15, 1763.
Hannah, " May 1, 1763.
Simon, " Aug. 9, 1765,
[died Mar. 10, 1770.
Eunice, " Aug. 1, 1767.
David, " Sept. 21, 1769.

Submit, born Aug. 11, 1771.
Josiah, " Oct. 27, 1773, [died Mar. 14, 1776.
Simon, " April 24, 1777.

JAMES GREEN and SARAH.

Sarah, born Dec. 30, 1739.
James, " Sept. 5, ——.
Mary, " Mar. 20, 1748.
Elizabeth, Oct. 11, 1750.

JAMES GREEN, JR. and PRISCILLA HARTWELL.

(Married Sept. 9, 1766)

Priscilla, born July 2, 1766, [died Sept. 20, 1776.
Sarah, " Nov. 6, 1770, [died Sept. 15, 1776.
James, " July 1, 1773.
Rachel, " Aug. 12, 1776.
Priscilla, " April 9, 1779.
Sarah, " Oct. 13, 1781.
Lois, " Mar. 13, 1786.

WILLIAM GREEN and RUTH, HANNAH.

Ruth, born Aug. 18, 1751.
Simon, " Jan. 31, 1753.
William, " Jan. 17, 1755.
Isaac, " Jan. 21, 1757.
Hannah, " July 11, 1766, of Hannah.
Levi, " Nov. 6, 1767.
Nathaniel, March 5, 1769.
Abigail, " May 29, 1771.
Colburn, " Oct. 26, 1772.
Anna, " April 15, 1774.
Emerson, " Oct. 20, 1776.

SIMEON GREEN and MARY SHATTUCK.

(Married Sept. 13, 1753.)

Oliver, born March 24, 1754.
Simeon, " April 24, 1755.
Hannah, " Sept. 23, 1757.
Mary, " Nov. 16, 1759.

SAMUEL GREEN and MARY WETHERBEE.

(Married Dec. 8, 1762.)

Mary, born Sept. 16, 1763.
Joseph, " Nov. 24, 1766.

EPHRAIM HALL and HANNAH SPALDING.

(Married Sept. 10, 1755)

Ephraim, born March 8, 1757.

DANIEL HOBART and KEZIA WESSON.

(Married Jan. 22, 1772.)

Nehemiah,* born May 25, 1773.
Kezia, " April 11, 1775.

* Slain Oct. 28, 1776.

JOEL HOBART and LYDIA.

Lydia, born Dec. 1, 1779.
Joel, " May 22, 1782.
Grace, " May 26, 1784.

NEHEMIAH HOBART and RACHEL.

Vid. *Groton.*

SAMUEL HOSLEY* and ELIZABETH.†

Aaron, born April 22, 1742, [died June 5, 1775.
Betty, " Nov. 14, 1743.
Lydia, " Nov. 20, 1745.
Bridget, " Aug. 15, 1747.
Timothy, Samuel, " Dec. 6, 1749.
Joshua, " Dec. 8, 1753.
John, " Feb. 20, 1755.
Lydia, " Nov. 14, 1756.
Stephen, " Dec. 25, 1758.
Martha, " May 3, 1761.
Thomas, " Nov. 21, 1764, [died June 27, 1771.

* Died Mar. 19, 1795.
† Died Dec. 2, 1785.

TIMOTHY HOSLEY* and LYDIA SHATTUCK.

(Married Mar. 22, 1774.)

Polly, Thomas, born Nov. 27, 1774.
Timothy, " May 7, 1777.
Hannah, " May 14, 1780.
Lydia, " June 21, 1783.

* Died Aug. 12, 1812.

AARON HOSLEY and SARAH

Sarah, born Jan. 18, 1773.

BENAIAH HUTSON and DOROTHY LAWRENCE.

Dorothy, born Dec. 20, 1754.
Benjamin, " July 31, 1757.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 18, 1759.
Abigail, " July 15, 1761.
Rachel, " Feb. 17, 1764.
Jane, " June 16, 1766.
William, " Aug. 19, 1768.

JEDEDIAH JEWETT and ELIZABETH.

Jedediah, born April 22, 1754.
Edmund, " Feb. 11, 1757.
Hepzibah, " Jan. 24, 1760.

NEHEMIAH JEWETT* and LYDIA.

Ruth, born Mar. 24, 1752,
[died Aug. 19, 1757.
Daniel, " Nov. 12, 1754.
Betty, " Dec. 9, 1756.
Joseph, " May 14, 1759,
[died April 26, 1783.

* Died Sept. 13, 1758.

NEHEMIAH JEWETT* and SARAH GREEN.†

(Married Mar. 16, 1762.)

Nehemiah, born Sept. 1, 1762.
Sarah, " April 28, 1764.
James, " Jan. 7, 1767.
Jonas, " Nov. 8, 1768.
Nathan, " Feb. 10, 1771.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 22, 1773.
Abel, " Aug. 1, 1777,
[died Oct. 17, 1778.
Thirza, " Mar. 3, 1780.
Abel, " Mar. 30, 1782.

* Died April 11, 1818.
† Died Sept. 26, 1829.

DAVID JEWETT and SYBIL GILSON,* ABIGAIL WALKER.

(Married Sybil, July 23, 1766; Abigail, Nov. 23, 1768.)

Solomon, born May 15, 1767.
Sybil, " Jan. 21, 1770, of Abigail.
Abigail, " Nov. 13, 1771.
David, " May 2, 1774,
[died Aug. 24, 1778.
Abigail, born April 17, 1776.
Lois, " Sept. 20, 1778.
Lydia, " April 16, 1781.
Hulda, " Dec. 11, 1783.

* Died May 24, 1767.

CALEB JEWETT and MARY GREEN,* ELIZABETH.

(Married Mary, Mar. 22, 1774.)

Mary, born Mar. 17, 1775.
Daniel, " Feb. 9, 1777.
Betty, " Dec. 10, 1778.
Sarah, " May 12, 1780.
Caleb, " July 30, 1784, of Elizabeth.
Anna, " Dec. 8, 1787.
David, " June 20, 1791.
Asher, " July 18, 1794.

* Died Feb. 7, 1782.

EDWARD JEWETT and SARAH.

Jesse, born Nov. 17, 1752.
Abigail, " Oct. 11, 1755.
Isabel, " Oct. 29, 1758.

BENJAMIN JEWETT and SARAH FLAGG.

(Married Dec 31, 1754.)

Sarah, born Dec. 8, 1755.
Benjamin, " Sept. 19, 1757,
[died Aug. 15, 1759.
Hepzibah, " Mar. 27, 1759.
Hannah, " Feb. 10, 1761,
[died Mar. 1, 1764.
Eleazer, " died Aug. 15, 1765.
Benjamin, " April 27, 1765.
Ruth, " Jan. 3, 1767.

JOSEPH JEWETT and MARY.

Joseph, born June 29, 1743.
Mary, " Oct. 6, 1745.
John, " May 1, 1749.

ROBERTSON LAKIN and HANNAH.

Anna, born Jan. 16, 1747.
James, " June 2, 1749.
Elizabeth, " June 4, 1751,
[died Nov. 25, 1753.
Mary, " Sept. 4, 1753,
[died Nov. 8, 1753.

Robertson, born Sept. 10, 1755.
Betty, " Dec. 14, 1757, [died Nov. 3, 1774.
Winslow, " Aug. 27, 1759.
Nathaniel, " June 10, 1762.
Mary, " Dec. 29, 1766.

JONATHAN LAMPSON and MARY.

Abigail, born July 9, 1759.
Ephraim, " June 19, 1762.

OLIVER LAMPSON and JANE.

Olive, born July 4, 1762.

JEREMIAH LAWRENCE and ELIZABETH CHAMBERLIN.
(Married Mar. 23, 1736-7.)

Esther, born Sept. 9. Vid. *Groton.*

JAMES LAWRENCE, JR. and ELIZABETH FISK.
(Married Sept. 21, 1756.)

Molly, born Feb. 13, 1757.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 15, 1759.
Tamar, " May 2, 1762.
Patience, " May 29, 1764.
James, " Jan. 20, 1767.
Absalom, " Mar. 11, 1770.
Abel, " April 24, 1772.
Hulda, " Feb. 13, 1775.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE* and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 11, 1739, at Groton.
Zeruiah, " Mar. 23, 1742.
Anna, " Dec. 6, 1743.
Lucy, " May 7, 1747.
Joseph, " April 6, 1749.
Martin, " May 17, 1751.
Joshua, " April 18, 1753.
Sarah, " Sept. 14, 1756.

* Died Oct 10, 1757, æt 38.

THOMAS LAWRENCE and SARAH.

Thomas, born April 19, 1758.
Sarah, " May 28, 1760.
Ezekiel, " July 2, 1762.
Nicholas, " Sept. 18, 1764.
John, " Aug. 30, 1766.
Mary, born Nov. 30, 1768.
David, " June 2, 1771.
Jonas, " Oct. 24, 1773.

EPHRAIM LAWRENCE and ANNA FISK,* RUTH.
(Married Anna, Mar. 3, 1768.)

Ebenezer, born June 9, 1770.
Anna, " July 26, 1772.
Ruth, " April 8, 1777, of Ruth.
Sarah, " April 18, 1779, [died Dec. 16, 1779.
George-Whitefield, " Oct. 1, 1780.
Sarah, " Aug. 28, 1782.
Mary-Emerson, " Nov. 27, 1784.

* Died June 12, 1774.

BENJAMIN LAWRENCE and SYBIL.*

Prudence, born Oct. 21, 1770.
Jesse, " Mar. 1, 1774.
Benjamin, " June 1, 1780.
Jacob, " June 16, 1784.

* Died Nov. 28, 1797.

LEMUEL LAWRENCE* and SARAH WILLIAMS.
(Married Jan. 21, 1768.)

Sarah, born Oct. 13, 1768.
Lemuel, " Aug. 6, 1770.
Olive, " Feb. 13, 1772.

* Died April 24, 1773.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE and LYDIA SHATTUCK.
(Married April 9, 1771.)

Joseph, born Feb. 15, 1773.
Lydia, " Mar. 9, 1775.
Phebe, " Mar. 16, 1777.
Eunice, " July 16, 1780.
Sybil, " July 16, 1782.
Abraham, " April 19, 1784, [died July 14, 1806.
Abijah, " Feb. 25, 1786, [died Feb. 27, 1808.
Levi, " April 25, 1788, [died April 11, 1816.
Joshua, " Feb. 3, 1790, [died Mar. 1812.
Bryant, " April 22, 1795.

JEREMIAH LAWRENCE and ANNA WOODS.

(Married Feb. 1, 1774)

Jeremiah, born Mar. 8, 1775.
Nathaniel, " Mar. 14, 1777.
Anna, " July 29, 1779.
Betsey, " Nov. 22, 1788.

FRANCIS LEE and ABIGAIL.

Hannah, born June 18, 1773.
Francis, " Jan. 17, 1775.

EBENEZER LAUGHTON and ABIGAIL BLOOD.

(Married Dec. 1, 1768.)

Ebenezer, born Mar. 15, 1770.

JONATHAN LEWIS and PERSIS.

Persis, born Dec. 15, 1755, at Billerica.
Jonathan, " Mar. 20, 1758, do.
Mary, " April 3, 1761.
Rhoda, " Oct. 17, 1763.
Isaac, " Feb. 4, 1766.
David, " May 7, 1768.
Anna, " July 17, 1770.
Abigail, " Oct. 2, 1773.

PRIMUS LEW and ROSE.

Relief, born Jan. 11, 1757.
Mary, " Jan. 27, 1759.

NATHAN LOVEJOY and APPHIA.

Mary, born Mar. 25, 1747.
Nathan, " Nov. 20, 1749.
Grace, " Oct. 23, 1751.
Samuel, " May 29, 1753, [died Nov. 1, 1755.
Apphia, " Oct. 28, 1755.
Samuel, " Aug. 24, 1757.
Phillip, " June 7, 1759.
Abner, " Mar. 11, 1761.
Zeruiah, " Nov. 26, 1762.
Ruth, " April 5, 1764.
Preston, " Aug. 11, 1765.
Jesse, " July 9, 1767.
Theodore, " June 21, 1769.
Lois, " Mar. 29, 1772.

PETER MCMURFEE and SARAH.

John, born June 17, 1763.

JOHN MOSHER and ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

Mary, born April 11, 1743.
John, " Feb. 8, 1745.
James, " July 31, 1747.
Abijah, " Aug. 17, 1749.
Daniel, " Aug. 2, 1752.
Josiah, " May 31, 1757.
Elizabeth, " July 31, 1760.
Hannah, " April 5, 1764.

Lieut. JOHN MOSHER and HANNAH WARREN.

(Married Oct. 3, 1770)

Charles, born Feb. 21, 1772.
Rogers, " Mar. 24, 1774.
Warren, " Sept. 18, 1776.
Abel, " Oct. 14, 1779.

JOHN NUTTING and MARTHA BLOOD.

(Married Nov. 11, 1756)

Mary, born Jan. 15, 1758, [died Jan. 18, 1758.
John, " Feb. 11, 1759.
Martha, " Mar. 8, 1761.
Eunice, " July 13, 1763.
Sarah, " Sept. 20, 1765.
Mary, " Mar. 27, 1768.
Levi, " June 26, 1770.
Lydia, " July 22, 1772.
William, " Dec. 4, 1774.

OLIVER NEWHALL and ABIGAIL PHILLIPS.

(Married May 5, 1774)

Oliver, born Nov. 19, 1774.
Ezekiel, " Jan. 6, 1776.
Daniel, " Nov. 13, 1778.
Sarah, " Mar. —, 1780.
Elizabeth, " April 9, 1782.
John, " Dec. 15, 1783.
Mary, " Oct. 4, 1785.
Joseph, " Jan. 15, 1787.
Rebecca, " Mar. 1, 1789.
William, " Jan. 17, 1793.
Sukey, " Feb. 9, 1795, [died July 8, 1797.
Sukey, " Nov. 4, 1799.

JOSIAH NUTTING and ZERUIAH LAWRENCE.
(Married Sept. 24, 1767)

Betty, born June 25, 1768.
Josiah, " May 2, 1770.
Jacob, " Feb. 24, 1772.
Abijah, " Jan. 28, 1774.
Joel, " Mar. 8, 1776.
Abel, " Dec. 27, 1779.
Benjamin, " Jan. 3, 1781.
Anna, " Jan. 27, 1783.

EDMUND PARKER and LYDIA VARNUM.*
(Married July 22, 1755)

Lydia, born July 30, 1756.
Edmund, " May 23, 1761.
Asa, " Dec. 29, 1763.
Jonas, " July 16, 1766.
James, " April 10, 1769.
John, " Oct. 3, 1774.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 26, 1778.

* Died Aug. 4, 1756.

NATHANIEL PARKER, JR.* and RUTH SHATTUCK.
(Married Feb. 21, 1760)

Sarah, born July 22, 1761.
Ruth, " Mar. 10, 1764.
Caleb, " Aug. 20, 1768.
Nathaniel, " April 12, 1771.
Thomas, " Mar. 2, 1774.

* Killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

NATHANIEL PARKER, 3D,* and LYDIA.†

Lydia, born July 3, 1765.
Caleb, " Sept. 7, 1767.
Betty, " Oct. 14, 1770.
Lucy, " May 26, 1773.

* Died May 8, 1776.
† Died July 28, 1819.

ABIJAH PARKER and SARAH LAWRENCE.
(Married Jan. 21, 1772)

Sarah, born Sept. 13, 1772.
Abijah, " Aug. 7, 1774.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 14, 1776.
Mary, " Sept. 24, 1779.
Phinehas, " Mar. 12, 1782.
Martha, born June 29, 1784.
Edmund-Lawrence, " Feb. 26, 1787, [died May 6, 1788.
Edmund, " June 4, 1790, [died Feb. 7, 1792.

SILAS PARKHURST and SARAH.

Lydia, born Oct. 13, 1763.
Sarah, " Feb. 22, 1765.

EZEKIEL PERHAM and EUNICE TURNER.
(Married Feb. 15, 1759.)

Eunice, born May 25, 1762.
Ezekiel, " May 27, 1764.
David, " Dec. 8, 1766, [died April 20, 1800.
John, " Mar. 25, 1769.
Jonathan, " July 4, 1773.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 23, 1774.
Submit, " Dec. 8, 1775.
Keziah, " Sept. 27, 1778.

ANNA PERKINS, born 1755.

EBENEZER PIERCE and MARY.

Isaac, born June 20, 1745.
Abigail, " June 20, 1748.
Sarah, " July 24, 1751.
Ephraim, " Sept. 24, 1753.
Eunice, " June 5, 1756.

ISAAC PIERCE* and SARAH.

Sarah, born Oct. 17, 1770.
Eunice, " Dec. 16, 1772.
Ebenezer, " Nov. 24, 1774.

* Died Sept. 20, 1775.

Col. WILLIAM PRESCOTT* and ABIGAIL HALE.†

William, born Aug. 19, 1762.

* Died Oct. 13, 1795.
† Died Oct. 19, 1821.

NATHANIEL SARTELL* and CATHARINE,† ABIGAIL.‡

Lucy, born Nov. 10, 1758.
Nathaniel, " Oct. 27, 1760.
Catharine, " Oct. 14, 1762, [died June 30, 1776.

Hannah, born Nov. 26, 1764.
Elizabeth, " June 7, 1767.
Josiah, " Jan. 8, 1770.
Sarah, " May 1, 1772.
Mercy, " Aug. 18, 1774.
John-Hawthorne, Feb. 19, 1779.

* Died Jan. 1822
† Died Nov. 29, 1777.
‡ Died Feb. 19, 1779.

JOSEPH SAUNDERSON and ANNA WILLIAMS.

(Married March 10, 1763.)

Joseph, born Aug. 23, 1764.
John " Sept. 7, 1766.
David, " Sept. 10, 1768.
Eunice, " Nov. 9, 1770.
Anna, " Oct. 8, 1772.
Micah, " Oct. 10, 1774.
Joel, " Aug. 18, 1776.

BENJAMIN SAUNDERSON and ESTHER.

David, born Jan. 23, 1773.

JOHN SCOTT and ESTHER.

Esther, born Sept. 7, 1759.
Thomas, " June 25, 1761.

THOMAS SEWARD and HANNAH.

Thomas, born July 11, 1754.
Josiah, " Feb. 22, 1756.
Samuel, " Apr. 12, 1757.

SAMUEL SHATTUCK, JR.,* and ELIZABETH. †

Samuel, born Sept. 17, 1757.
Stephen, " Feb. 5, 1760.
Annah, " Mar. 12, 1762.
Jesse, " Jan. 9, 1764.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 7, 1766.

* Died Sept. 16, 1805.
† Died Nov. 10, 1806.

JAMES SHATTUCK and PHEBE TUCKER.

(Married Dec. 9, 1755.)

Phebe, born Nov. 8, 1756.
Ruth, " Aug. 4, 1758.
Nathan, " Oct. 19, 1760.
James, " June 6, 1763.
Josiah, born Mar. 26, 1770.
Zimri, " June 4, 1772, [died Dec. 29, 1797.

JONATHAN SHATTUCK and KEZIA.

Kezia, born Feb. 4, 1745.
Jonathan, " Mar. 16, 1747.
Ames, " Oct. 2, 1749.
Eleazer, " Oct. 15, 1751.
Alice, " May 8, 1754.
Joshua, " Feb. 4, 1756.
Ebenezer, " Dec. 25, 1760.
Joel, " Nov. 21, 1763, [died Mar. 16, 1782.

JOHN SHATTUCK* and SARAH, LYDIA.

Maria, born Sept. 26, 1740.
Martha, " June 29, 1745.
Peter, " April 2, 1748, [died June 17, 1774.
Abel, " Feb. 15, 1750.
Jonas, " July 23, 1751.
Lucy, " May 4, 1753.
Asa, " Mar. 3, 1755, died.
Lydia, " May 9, 1760, of Lydia.
Asa, " May 21, 1762.
Israel, " June 17, 1764.

* Died Dec. 15, 1785, æt. 73.

JOHN SHATTUCK, JR., and ELIZABETH SHATTUCK.

(Married Aug. 15, 1750.)

Elizabeth, born June 11, 1751.
Olive, " Jan. 27, 1753.
Sarah, " Feb. 23, 1755.
John, " July 7, 1757.
Sybil, " Sept. 23, 1759.
Emerson, " Oct. 12, 1761.
Nathaniel, " Jan. 5, 1764.
Eunice, " July 23, 1767.
Caleb, " April 26, 1770.

ZACCHEUS SHATTUCK and AZUBAH CHAMBERLIN.

(Married July 12, 1759.)

Azubah, born Aug. 2, 1760.
Zaccheus, " Sept. 8, 1761.
Jacob, " Mar. 19, 1763.
Esther, " May 10, 1764.

Noah, born Feb. 21, 1766.
Susanna, " April 7, 1768.

DAVID SHATTUCK and DOROTHY.*

(Vid Groton for first seven)

Sarah, born Sept. 22, 1750.
Mary, " April 13, 1752.
Elijah, " Oct. 3, 1754.
Jonas, " Dec. 2, 1756.

* Died Dec. 23, 1756.

DAVID SHATTUCK, JR., and SARAH BURT.

(Married May 20, 1756)

Daniel, born Nov. 15, 1758.
Rhoda, " July 29, 1760.
Sarah, " Nov. 22, 1762.
David, " Jan. 5, 1765.
Oliver, " July 30, 1768.
Junia, " Aug. 12, 1771.

JEREMIAH SHATTUCK, JR., and LYDIA,* KEZIA SHATTUCK.

(Married Kezia, Nov. 26, 1767. Vid Groton for first five.)

Eunice, born Oct. 28, 1761.
Sarah, " July 18, 1764.
Levi, " Aug. 8, 1768, of Kezia.
Kezia, " Aug. 31, 1770, [died Feb. 7, 1771.
Moody, " April 28, 1772.
Amaziah, " May 17, 1774.
Jeremiah, " Aug. —, 1776.
Daniel, " Oct. 26, 1778.
Kezia, " Mar. 21, 1781.
Rhoda, " Mar. 1, 1784.
Leah, " June 10, 1786.

* Died Feb. 19, 1767.

NEHEMIAH SHATTUCK and BETTY HOSLEY.

(Married Feb. 9, 1764.)

Betty, born Mar. 12, 1765.
Rebekah, " Jan. 28, 1769.
Nehemiah, " July 23, 1772.
Aaron, " Oct. 30, 1776.

ELIJAH SHATTUCK and LYDIA.

Elijah, born Feb. 10, 1776, died.
Hannah, " June 9, 1777.
David, born May 11, 1779.
Jepthah, " Sept. 19, 1781.
Polly, " Jan. 27, 1784.
Betsey, " July 19, 1785.
Rowland, " Mar. 5, 1788.
Thirza, " Feb. 13, 1791.

REUBEN SHATTUCK and LYDIA PARKER.

(Married Nov. 25, 1773.)

Reuben, born Sept. 25, 1775.
Lydia, " June 11, 1778.
Sarah, " Aug. 18, 1783.

SOLOMON SHATTUCK and HEPZIBAH PERKINS.

(Married Aug. 27, 1763)

Hepzibah, born Mar. 20, 1764, [died July 14, 1789.
Solomon, " Mar. 18, 1766, [died Oct. 31, 1788.
Hulda, " June 20, 1769, [died May 17, 1790.
Molly, " Oct. 12, 1771.

JOSEPH SHATTUCK and MARY LAMPSON,* ELIZABETH.

(Married Mary, Jan. 16, 1770.)

Joseph, born Sept. 21, 1771.
Mary, " Jan. 2, 1774.
Amos, " June 2, 1776.
Sarah, " April 27, 1780.
Joseph, " Jan. 22, 1783, of Elizabeth.
Joel, " Oct. 22, 1784.
Betty, " Mar. 24, 1787.
Asenath, " May 2, 1790.

* Died April 23, 1781.

JONATHAN SHATTUCK, JR., and ABIA.

Abijah, born Jan. 16, 1770.
Jonathan, " Nov. 9, 1772.
Sarah, " June 5, 1773.
Vryling, " Sept. 29, 1774.
Molly, Lucinda,* " Aug. 14, 1776.
Thomas, " Oct. 23, 1779.

* Died Sept. 27, 1779.

Timothy Shattuck and Hannah Nutting.

(Married Jan. 7, 1762)

Timothy, born Nov. 21, 1762.
Caleb, " Mar. 1, 1764.

Simeon Shattuck and Lydia Jewett.

(Married Dec. 31, 1767.)

Obal, or Obil, born Nov. 8, 1770.
Micah, " Dec. 1, 1772.
Lydia, " Nov. 13, 1774.
Sewall, " Mar. 31, 1777.

Edmund Shattuck and Abigail Chamberlin.

(Married June 7, 1770)

Rachel, born Mar. 9, 1771.
Edmund, " Oct. 1, 1772.

Daniel Shed and Hannah Lakin.

(Married Nov. 23, 1757.)

Hannah, born May 23, 1759.
Rebecca, " Jan. 22, 1761.
Daniel, " Feb. 8, 1763.
Simon, " April 14, 1765.
Rachel, " Mar. 3, 1767, [died July 30, 1773.
Ascenath, " Aug. 6, 1769.
Willard, " Nov. 11, 1773.
Betsey, " Nov. 15, 1784.

John Shed and Esther Wright.

(Married Dec. 20. 1764.)

Esther, born Feb. 24, 1766.
Abigail, " April 13, 1768.
John, " July 24, 1770.
George, " May 28, 1772.
Rachel, " June 21, 1775.
Joshua, " Jan. 13, 1778.
Abijah, " Nov. 22, 1779.
Betsey, " Sept. 20, 1785.

David Shed and Lucy Blood.*

(Married Feb. 4, 1773.)

David, born Jan. 5, 1774.

* Died Nov. 13, 1834.

Abel Shepley and Lucy.

Abel, born Nov. 28, 1769.

Jonathan Shepley and Abigail Blood.

(Married Oct. 11, 1764)

Abigail, born April 14, 1765.
Jonathan, " Nov. 28, 1766.
Tryphena, " Aug. 23, 1768.
John, " Sept. 1, 1770.
Nathan, " Nov. 23, 1772.
Hannah, " Dec. 3, 1774.
Eunice, " Mar. 11, 1777.
Anna, " Sept. 19, 1779.
Joel, " April 17, 1782.

Lemuel Shepley* and Sarah Colburn.

(Married Mar. 14, 1765.)

Sarah, born June 13, 1766.
Josiah, " June 13, 1769.
Elizabeth, " July 23, 1772.
Lemuel, " Sept. 20, 1774.
Daniel, " Mar. 28, 1777.
Lucy, James, " June 24, 1780.
Submit, " July 2, 1783.

* Died Feb. 23, 1783.

Daniel Smith and Ruhamah.

Daniel, born Mar. 14, 1770.
Hannah, " Mar. 22, 1772.
Ezekiel, " June 19, 1774.
Ruhamah, " Feb. 2, 1777.
John, " May 29, 1779.
Keziah, " Feb. 15, 1782.

William Spaulding and Hepzibah.

Abel, born May 12, 1755.

Thomas Spaulding* and Lydia Sheple.†

(Married April 3, 1766.)

Ithamar, born Mar. 2, 1767.
Thirza, " May 12, 1769.
Lydia, " June 6, 1771.
Asher, " July 4, 1773.
A son, " Dec. 3, 1775, [died Dec. 10, 1775.
Joseph, " Oct. 6, 1777.

* Died Dec. 17, 1802.
† Died Dec. 11, 1810.

HENRY SPAULDING* and RACHEL CONANT.

(Married Nov. 22, 1770)

Rachel, born June 18, 1773.
Hepzibah, " Aug. 13, 1775.

* Died Mar. 12, 1775.

ELEAZER SPAULDING and MARY.

Eleazer, born Jan. 21, 1759.
Josiah, " Oct. 23, 1760.
Mary, " Dec. 25, 1762.
Seth, " May 7, 1765.
John, " May 12, 1770.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 6, 1773.

JOSEPH SPAULDING and PHEBE.*

Oliver, born Sept. 16, 1762.
Phebe, " Oct. 4, 1764, [died Sept. 20, 1773.
Betty, " Sept. 16, 1766.

* Died Jan. 4, 1775.

JONATHAN STEVENS and ELIZABETH PARKER.

(Married June 25, 1761)

Jonathan, born May 2, 1762.
Anna, " Mar. 9, 1764.
Elizabeth, " Mar. 22, 1766.
Reuben, " Oct. 6, 1768.
Ephraim, " Jan. 10, 1771.
David, " Sept. 4, 1773.
Rachel, " Mar. 24, 1776.
Nathaniel-Parker, " May 29, 1778.
Lavina, " Feb. 24, 1781.
Prudence, " May 6, 1782.

JAMES TARBELL and ESTHER.

James, born Sept. 28, 1756.
Esther, " June 29, 1758.
William, " April 15, 1760, [died Mar. 14, 1762.
Sarah, " Oct. 9, 1763.
Abel, " July 16, 1765.
Edmund, " June 12, 1767.
Asa, " Sept. 15, 1768.
Sewall, " April 5, 1770.
Lucy, " Nov. 16, 1771.
Lydia, " Feb. 22, 1775.
James, " Jan. 5, 1777.
Daniel, " April 7, 1780.

WILLIAM TARBELL* and SARAH.†

William, born April 6, 1746.
Nehemiah, " Oct. 3, 1747.
Sarah, " Mar. 26, 1750.
Susanna, " Mar. 24, 1752.
Jonas, " Dec. 7, 1754.
Joseph, " Aug. 8, 1757.

* Died Nov. 11, 1791.
† Died Dec. 26, 1757.

DAVID TARBELL and BATHSHEBA.

David, born Feb. 2, 1759.
Hannah, " Feb. 5, 1761.
Sybil, " April 4, 1763.
Asa, " May 30, 1765.
Eunice, " June 6, 1767.
Bathsheba, " Sept. 18, 1775.
Betsey, " May 29, 1785.

WILLIAM TARBELL and DOLLY.

Sukey, born Jan. 24, 1772.
John, " May 14, 1774.
Sally, " April 19, 1776.
William, " June 22, 1778.
Samson, " June 9, 1781.
Betsey, " Mar. 11, 1783.
Beckey, " July 22, 1786.
Brooks, " May 3, 1789.
Polly, " Mar. 6, 1792.

SAMUEL TEMPLE and HANNAH.

Phebe, born Nov. 5, 1754.
Ebenezer, " April 5, 1757.

MOSES THURSTON and HANNAH.

Lydia, born July 6, 1756, [died Oct. 28, 1757.

JONAS VARNUM and REBEKAH.

John, born Oct. 26, 1763.
Rebekah, " Jan. 26, 1768, [died May 27, 1776.
Jonas-Spaulding, " Mar. 1, 1774.

JOSEPH WARNER and BRIDGET HOSLEY.

(Married April 17, 1766)

Richard, born Feb. 14, 1769.
Joseph, " Mar. 5, 1771.

Prudence, born April 17, 1773,
[died April 30, 1773.
Betsey, " June 25, 1774.
Samuel, " Sept. 17, 1777.
Sally, " Oct. 11, 1780.
John, " Mar. 25, 1782.
Daniel, " June 8, 1784.

William Warren and Hannah,* Sarah Stevens.

(Married Sarah, Feb. 12, 1761.)

William, born April 15, 1747.
Jonas, " Jan. 27, 1749.
Joseph, " June 25, 1750.
Hannah, " June 7, 1753.
Sarah, " Dec. 16, 1755,
[died Mar. 24, 1757.
Sarah, " Nov. 20, 1761, of Sarah.
Elizabeth, " Dec. 9, 1763,
[died Aug. 24, 1767.
Samuel, " May 24, 1766.

* Died May 12, 1760.

Benjamin Wheeler* and Hannah.†

Hannah, born Sept. 19, 1769.
Benjamin, " April 30, 1771.
Ebenezer, " Mar. 28, 1773.
Josiah, " May 20, 1776.
Joseph-Emerson, " Nov. 7, 1779.

* Died Jan. 21, 1814.
† Died Aug. 11, 1818.

Patrick White and Sarah Shattuck.

(Married Aug. 5, 1762)

Sarah, born April 28, 1763.
Molly, " Feb. 28, 1766.
Jeremiah, " July 16, 1768.
Betty, " Dec. 4, 1770.

John White and Sybil Shattuck.

(Married Aug 5, 1762.)

John, born Aug. 31, 1763.
Sybil, " Jan. 24, 1766.
David, " Jan. 23, 1769.
Nathaniel, " April 30, 1773,
[died May 21, 1773.

Nathaniel, born May 25, 1774.
Lois, " Aug. 9, 1778.

Joseph Whitney* and Abigail.

Abigail, born Aug. 16, 1740.
Benjamin, " Oct. 27, 1741.
Lydia, " Aug. 18, 1743.
Maria, " May 30, 1746.
Sybil, " Dec. 25, 1748.
Rebecca, " Mar. 6, 1750.
Joseph, " June 26, 1753.
[died Jan. 28, 1754.
Joseph, " Oct. 23, 1755.
James, " Dec. 6, 1757.

* Died Sept. 16, 17—, æt. 81 years.

Benjamin Whitney and Mary Turner, Anna.

(Married Aug. 12, 1762)

Benjamin, born May 5, 1764.
David, " Feb. 11, 1766.
Abel, " Mar. 15, 1770.
Thomas, " July 15, 1780.
Abijah, " Aug. 22, 1781.
Joseph, " April 18, 1784.
Aaron, " Feb. 22, 1786.
Polly, " Jan. 25, 1788.
Hannah, " Jan. 7, 1792.
Franklin, " Nov. 30, 1810, of Anna.
George, " Mar. 24, 1813.

Eleazer Whipple and Abigail Chamberlin.

(Married April 19, 1759)

Sarah, born Mar. 28, 1760.
John, " Sept. 13, 1761.
Joseph, " Sept. 9, 1769.

Henry Willard and Phebe.

John, born May 11, 1756.
Mary, " Dec. 31, 1757.
Abigail, " Aug. 13, 1760.
Sarah, " April 2, 1763.
Lydia, " June 13, 1765.
Jacob, " July 24, 1767.

Thomas Williams and Mary Rolf.

(Married Jan. 29, 1745–6)

Thomas, born Mar. 21, 1747,
[died Nov. 11, 1747.

Lydia, born Aug. 22, 1748,
[died Nov. 14, 1749.
Mary, " July 16, 1750.
Lydia, " Feb. 28, 1752.
Sarah, " April 14, 1754.
Jerusha, " April 28, 1764.
Submit, " Oct. 2, 1767.
Jonah, " Mar. 22, 1769.

Isaac Williams, Jr., and Elizabeth Tucker.

(Married May 19, 1757)

Betty, born June 22, 1758.
Isaac, " Mar. 5, 1760.
Abigail, " Nov. 26, 1761.
Thomas, " Sept. 29, 1763.
Hannah, " Mar. 9, 1766.
Mary, " July 16, 1768.
Hulda, " April 1, 1771.
Edmund, " Jan. 5, 1775.

Richard Williams * and Sarah Gilson.

(Married Nov 9, 1769)

David, born Nov. 17, 1770.
Peter, " April 30, 1773.
Ebenezer, " Sept. 3, 1776.
Sarah, " Feb. 23, 1780.
Susanna, " July 19, 1782.

* Died May 11, 1782.

Benjamin Williams and Prudence.

Sarah, born March 3, 1768.

Charles Witherell and Ruth,* Sarah Tarbell.

(Married Sarah, Jan. 4, 1759)

Obadiah, born Aug. 26, 1748.
Mary, " Mar. 26, 1753.
Charles, " May 27, 1751,
[died Jan. 28, 1757.
Ruth, " July 26, 1755.
Leah, " Oct, 1, 1759, of Sarah.
Lucy, " Nov. 13, 1761.
Charles, " Oct. 8, 1763.

* Died July 30, 1757.

Moses Woods and Esther.

Joseph, born Jan. 3, 1754.
Anna, " April 7, 1755.

Ephraim Woods and Bathsheba.

Rebekah, born Dec. 21, 1754.
Levina, " Mar. 26, 1757.

Aaron Woods and Rebecca.

Rebecca, born June 13, 1764.
Lucy, " Mar. 22, 1766.
Halah, " April 12, 1768.
Lydia, " Feb. 23, 1770.
Grace, " Mar. 24, 1772.
Hepzibah, " April 24, 1774.
Aaron, " May 30, 1776.
Susanna, " April 29, 1778.
Benjamin, " Aug. 22, 1780.
Joseph, " Sept. 19, 1782.
Hannah, " Sept. 23, 1784.
Sarah, " Aug. 14, 1786.

Capt. Isaac Woods and Tryphena Parker, Anne (Hazelton? or Willard?) Mary Woods.

(Married Anne, Jan. 19, 1758; married Mary, Oct. 11, 1759.)

Abigail, born Feb. 26, 1756, of Tryphena.
Anne, " July 28, 1760, of Mary; died Jan. 2, 1778.
Isaac, born May 17, 1762.
Mary, " Dec. 1, 1764.
Tryphena, " Jan. 31, 1767.
Jonathan, " April 2, 1769,
[died Oct. 10, 1769.
Jacob, " Aug. 20, 1770.
James, " June 1, 1772.
Lucy, " Jan. 21, 1774.
Sarah, " Aug. 26, 1776.
Joseph, " Sept. 26, 1779.

Henry Woods and Deborah Parker.

Henry, born Dec. 11, 1756.
Deborah, " Aug. 2, 1758.
Samson, " Sept. 13, 1760.
Sarah, " Nov. 30, 1762.
Hannah, " Sept. 4, 1764.
Abigail, " Oct. 21, 1766.
Thomas, " Jan. 6, 1769.
Lydia, " Mar. 23, 1771.
Milly, " Aug. 28, 1772.
Rebekah, " Mar. 27, 1774,
[died Jan. 6, 1778.

EBENEZER WOODS and EUNICE.

Eunice, born June 23, 1756.
Joseph, " Nov. 2, 1758.
John, " Oct. 28, 1761.
Daniel " April 16, 1764.
Lucy, " Nov. 9, 1766.

DAVID WRIGHT and PRUDENCE.

David, born Mar. 28, 1763.
Prudence, " Aug. 29, 1764.
Cummings, " Mar. 17, 1766.
Mary, " Dec. 27, 1767,
[died July 1, 1774.
Wilkes, " Dec. 8, 1769.
Carolina-Matilda, " Aug. 21, 1772.
Liberty, " July 19, 1774,
[died Mar. 11, 1775.
Devard, " Feb. 10, 1776.
Liberty, " May 30, 1778.
Artemas, " Aug. 4, 1780.
Daniel, " April 26, 1783.

JOSIAH WRIGHT * and DOLLY SHATTUCK.

Josiah, born Oct. 4, 1758.
Hannah, born Oct. 29, 1760.
Silas, " Mar. 8, 1763.
Dolly, " June 9, 1765.
Orpah, " May 27, 1767.
Rebekah, " Aug. 4, 1769.
Lydia, " Mar. 15, 1772.
Pamela, " April 19, 1774.
Washington, Feb. 15, 1777.
John-Sullivan, " July 26, 1779.
Phebe, " June 10, 1781.

* Died Nov 4, 1783.

JONAS WRIGHT and ANNA PARKER.

(Married Feb. 12, 1770)

Anna, born Dec. 1, 1770.
Jonas, " Oct. 26, 1772.

SAMUEL WRIGHT and ABIGAIL FLAGG.

(Married Mar. 15, 1757.)

Samuel, born Aug. 10, 1757.
Edmund, " Aug. 9, 1760.
Abigail, " Sept. 12, 1762.
Elizabeth, " May 28, 1764.
Winslow, " Oct. 3, 1766.

MARRIAGES IN GROTON PRECINCT, OR WEST PARISH, AND IN PEPPERELL, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, TILL THE END OF REV. MR. EMERSON'S MINISTRY.

1747, Mar.	3.	Zachariah Shattuck,	Elizabeth Fisk.
" April	16.	John Kendall,	Hannah Whittemore, both of
" May	12.	Silas Blood,	Alethea Martin. [Dunstable.
" May	14.	Nathaniel Shattuck,	Hannah Simonds.
" May	21.	Amos Taylor, of Dunstable,	Bridget Martin.
" July	16.	John Green,	Keziah Shattuck.
" Aug.	15.	Stephen Foster,	Sarah Blood.
1748, Jan.	5.	William Blood,	Lucy Fletcher.
" July	21.	Eleazer Gilson, Jr ,	Mary Hall.
" July	21.	Zachariah Withee,	Esther Kemp.
" Nov.	24.	Samuel Foster, of Boxford,	Jane Boynton.
" Dec.	22.	James Parker,	Rebekah Bulkley.
1749, Mar.	16.	Abraham Parker,	Lois Blood.
" Aug.	10.	Jeremiah Shattuck,	Lydia Lakin.
1750, May	10.	Abel Parker,	Esther Shattuck.
" Aug.	16.	John Shattuck,	Elizabeth Shattuck.
1751, Jan.	3.	John Green, [ble,	Susanna Woods.
" Jan.	17.	Richard Adams, of Dunsta-	Lydia Phillips.
" Jan.	24.	Jacob Ames,	Sarah Parker.

1751, Feb.	14.	Amasa Turner, of Lancas-	Eunice Saunderson.
" July	10.	James Green, [ter,	Elizabeth Sheple.
" July	16.	John Longley,	Elizabeth Patterson.
" Nov.	8.	Oliver Blood,	Sarah Darling.
1752, Feb.	20.	Samuel Gilson,	Elizabeth Shed.
" Mar.	19.	William Elliott,	Elizabeth Williams.
" June	25.	Ebenezer Woods,—	Eunice Boyden.
" Dec.	12.	Solomon Parker,	Hepzibah Douglass.
1753, Feb.	1.	Simon Blood, [end,	Anna Shattuck.
" Feb.	8.	George Campbell, of Townd-	Mary White, Jr.
" Feb.	15.	John Wallis, Jr., of do.	Mary White.
" Sept.	13.	Simeon Green,	Mary Shattuck.
1754, Dec.	31.	Benjamin Jewett,	Sarah Flagg, of Hollis.
1755, Mar.	16.	Ebenezer Pierce,	Elizabeth Turner.
" July	22.	Edmund Parker, [send,	Lydia Varnum.
" Aug.	26.	Joseph Butterfield, of Town-	Susanna Adams.
" Sept.	10.	Ephraim Hall, [send.	Hannah Spaulding.
" Oct.	7.	Jonathan Wallis, of Town-	Mary Barten, of Hollis.
" Nov.	19.	John Swallow,	Sarah Lawrence, both of
" Dec.	9.	James Shattuck. Jr.,	Phebe Tucker. [No. 1.
1756, Mar.	23.	Temple Kendall,	Abigail Cummings, both of
" April	14.	Simon Gilson,	Sarah Fisk. [Dunstable.
" May	20.	David Shattuck,	Sarah Burt.
" June	17.	John Woods,	Jerusha Smith, both of Gro-
" Sept.	21.	James Lawrence, Jr.,	Elizabeth Fisk. [ton.
" Oct.	27.	Robert Blood,	Mary Fisk.
" Nov.	11.	John Nutting, [Reading,	Martha Blood. [stable.
1757, Jan.	1.	Ebenezer Hartshorn, of	Mary Whithemore, of Dun-
" Mar.	15.	Samuel Wright,	Abigail Flagg, of Hollis.
" April	5.	Oliver Farmer, of Billerica,	Rachel Shed.
" April	13.	Edmund Parker,	Elizabeth Green, of Groton.
" April	28.	Nathaniel Shattuck,	Ruth Shattuck.
" May	19.	Isaac Williams, Jr.,	Elizabeth Tucker.
" July	28.	Rev Josiah Goodhue,	Mrs. Elizab. Fletcher, both of
" Nov.	23.	Daniel Shed,	Hannah Lakin. [Dunstable.
1758, Jan.	10.	David Shattuck,	Esther Woods.
" Jan.	19.	Isaac Woods,	Anna Hazelton, of Harvard.
" Jan.	19.	Oliver Elliott, of No. 1,	Mary Fisk.
" Jan.	24.	Josiah Wright, of No. 1,	Dolly Shattuck.
" April	25.	John Chamberlin,	Mary Patch, of Groton.
" May	25.	Job Shattuck.	Sarah Hartwell, both of
" Oct.	30.	Eleazer Gilson,	Sybil Lakin. [Groton.
" Dec.	21.	James Hosley, of Townsend,	Sarah Shed
" Dec.	27.	Jonathan Jefts,	Lydia Lawrence, both of
1759, Jan.	4.	Charles Witherel, [ghegan,	Sarah Tarbell. [No. 1.
" Feb.	7.	Ebenezer Wes-on, of Sou-	Ruth Davis, of Hollis.
" Feb.	15.	Ezekiel Perham, [burg,	Eunice Turner.
" Mar.	26.	Nehemiah Lane, of Lunen-	Sarah Shattuck
" April	19.	Eleazer Whipple,	Abigail Chamberlin.
" May	10.	Josiah Boyden, of Groton,	Sarah Nutting. [ton.
" June	26.	Samuel Kemp,	Lydia Phillips, both of Gro-
" July	12.	Ebenezer Gil-on,	Hannah Darby, of Groton.
" July	12.	Zaccheus Shattuck,	Azuba Chamberlin.
" Aug.	15.	Thomas Heald, of Westford,	Elizabeth Boynton.
" Oct.	11.	Isaac Woods,	Mary Woods.
" Oct.	18.	Whitcomb Powars.of Hollis,	Elizabeth Lawrence.
" Dec.	12.	Zaccheus Farusworth,	Abigail Whitney.
1760, Feb.	1.	Nathaniel Parker,	Ruth Shattuck. [Townsend.
" Oct.	28.	James Conant, (?)	Betty Campbell, both of
" Nov.	13.	Samuel Perham,	Mary Hutson.

1760, Nov.	27.	Isaac Baldwin, of Groton,	Elizabeth Shattuck. [ton.
" Dec.	11.	Ebenezer Lakin,	Eunice Lakin, both of Gro-
1761, Jan.	15.	Isaac Shattuck,	Hannah Hull.
" Feb.	11.	Oliver Lampson, of Acton,	Jane Adams [send.
" Feb.	12.	William Warren,	Sarah Stevens, of Town-
" Mar.	12.	Samuel Shattuck, [burg,	Sarah Pierce.
" June	25.	Jonathan Stevens, of Lunen-	Elizabeth Parker.
" Oct.	1.	Richard Warner,	Jane Hutson
" Oct.	19.	John Simonds, of Shirley,	Susanna Butterfield. [ley.
" Oct.	27.	Samuel Bartlett,	Anna Longley, both of Shir-
1762, Jan.	7.	Timothy Shattuck,	Hannah Nutting.
" Mar.	16.	Nehemiah Jewett,	Sarah Green.
" Aug.	5.	Patrick White,	Sarah Shattuck.
" Aug.	5.	John White,	Sybil Shattuck.
" Aug.	12.	Benjamin Whitney,	Mary Turner.
" Nov.	2.	David Blood, Jr.,	Olive Taylor.
" Dec.	8.	Samuel Green,	Mary Wetherbee.
" Dec.	30.	Thomas Shattuck,	Rebecca Farmer.
1763, Mar.	10.	Joseph Saunderson,	Anna Williams.
" April	27.	Solomon Shattuck,	Hepzibah Perkins.
" Oct.	26.	Jeremiah Elliott,	Rachel Pierce.
1764, Feb.	9.	Nehemiah Shattuck,	Betty Hosley.
" Aug.	2.	Phinehas Douglass,	Abigail Barron.
" Oct.	11.	Jonathan Sheple,	Abigail Blood.
" Dec.	20.	John Shed,	Esther Wright, of Hollis.
1765, Mar.	14.	Lemuel Sheple,	Sarah Colburn.
" Mar.	14.	Isaac Corey, of Groton,	Lydia Jewett.
1766, Mar.	12.	John Laughton,	Jane Lampson.
" April	3.	Thomas Spalding,	Lydia Sheple.
" April	17.	Joseph Warner,	Bridget Hosley.
" April	22.	Daniel Fisk,	Elizabeth Varnum.
" July	23.	David Jewett,	Sybil Gilson.
" Sept.	2.	Stephen Pierce,	Lydia Whitney.
" Sept.	9.	James Green, Jr.,	Priscilla Hartwell.
" Nov.	4.	Benjamin Nutting,	Sarah Varnum.
1767, Jan.	22.	Simeon Nutting,	Dorothy Kemp, of Groton.
" Jan.	22.	Eleazer Parker, of Groton,	Abigail Lawrence.
" Feb.	3.	James Hall, No. 1,	Sarah Roe.
" Sept.	24.	Josiah Nutting,	Zeruiah Lawrence.
" Nov.	26.	Jeremiah Shattuck, Jr.,	Kezia Shattuck.
" Nov.	26.	Joshua Blood,	Kezia Jewett.
" Dec.	31.	Simeon Shattuck,	Lydia Jewett.
1768, Jan.	21.	Lemuel Lawrence,	Sarah Williams.
" Mar.	3.	Ephraim Lawrence,	Anna Fisk.
" Mar.	17.	Thomas Fisk,	Sarah Sheple.
" Aug.	23.	Elijah Ames,	Sarah Blood.
" Nov.	23.	David Jewett,	Abigail Walker.
" Dec.	1.	Ebenezer Laughton,	Abigail Blood.
1769, June	13.	Isaac Boynton,	Hannah Shattuck.
" Aug.	24.	Ebenezer Gilson, Jr.,	Elizabeth Lawrence.
" Nov.	9.	Richard Williams,	Sarah Gilson
" Nov.	16.	Thomas Webber,	Lydia Chamberlin.
1770, Jan.	16.	Joseph Shattuck,	Mary Lampson.
" Feb.	12.	Jonas Wright,	Anna Parker.
" Feb.	15.	Joseph Leslie, of Hollis,	Mary Gilson.
" May	24.	Josiah Blood, of do.	Abigail Pierce.
" June	7.	James Mosher,	Eunice Blood.
" June	7.	Edmund Shattuck,	Abigail Chamberlin.
" Oct.	1.	John Mosher,	Hannah Warren.
" Nov.	22.	Henry Spaulding,	Rachel Conant.

1770, Nov.	28.	William Dana, of Cam-	Mary Bancroft.
1771, Mar.	5.	Pompey Phillis, [bridge,	Margaret Quacoo.
" April	9.	Joseph Lawrence,	Lydia Shattuck.
" May	14.	Isaac Boynton,	Sarah Shattuck.
" Nov.	7.	Daniel Hawkes, of Lynn,	Rhoda Perham
1772, Jan.	21.	Abijah Parker,	Sarah Lawrence. [ton.
" Jan.	22.	Daniel Hobart,	Kezia Weston, of Wilming-
" May	12.	William Graham,	Mary Mosher. [ton.
" June	25.	William Colburn, of Hollis,	Anna Farnsworth, of Gro-
" July	2.	David Tarbell, [boro',	Esther Kemp, of Groton.
" July	15.	Samuel Styles, of Lynde-	Susanna Lakin, of Groton.
" Aug.	13.	Benjamin Simpson,	Experience Shattuck, of
" Nov.	5.	James Lakin,	Elizabeth Shattuck. [Hollis.
" Nov.	5.	Fifield Holt, of Wilton,	Anna Lakin
" Dec.	3.	Gilbert Dixson,	Martha Varnum.
" Dec.	30.	Joseph Peters, of Henniker,	Mary Williams.
1773, Feb.	4.	David Shed,	Lucy Blood, of Groton.
" Oct.	5.	Josiah Conant,	Lydia Prescott, of Westford.
" Nov.	23.	John Adams,	Rhoda Lakin.
" Nov.	25.	Reuben Shattuck,	Lydia Parker.
" Nov.	30.	Abel Wright,	Alice Shattuck.
1774, Feb.	1.	Jeremiah Lawrence,	Anna Woods, of Groton.
" Feb.	7.	Joseph Tenney,	Elizabeth Parker.
" Mar.	10.	Phillip Adams,	Phebe Shattuck.
" Mar.	22.	Caleb Jewett,	Mary Green.
" Mar.	22.	Timothy Hosley,	Lydia Shattuck.
" May	5.	Oliver Newhall, [burg,	Abigail Phillips.
" Sept.	1.	Amos Kimball, of Lunen-	Sybil Stevens.
1775, Jan.	26.	Elias Elliott, of Mason,	Sarah Pierce
" May	4.	Abel Kemp,	Lucy Pratt, both of Groton.
" Aug.	31.	Samuel Fisk,	Eunice Gilson [ton.
" Sept.	5.	John Pierce,	Tabitha Porter, both of Gro-
" Sept.	5.	Thaddeus Bancroft,	Bulah Foster, both of do.
" Sept.	26.	John Fisk,	Anna Blood, both of do.
" Oct.	5.	Ezra Pierce,	Rebecca Lawrence, of do.

CLERKS OF THE WEST PARISH OR PRECINCT OF GROTON.

Eleazer Gilson, from Jan. 19, 1742–3 to March 15, 1742–3.
Samuel Wright, Jr., from March, 1742–3 to 1752.
Josiah Fisk, from March, 1752 to 1753.

CLERKS OF PEPPERELL DISTRICT AND TOWN.

Josiah Fisk, from 1753 to 1768, and from 1770 to 1773.
William Prescott, 1768, 1769, 1773 and 1788.
Nehemiah Hobart, from 1774 to 1777, and 1779.
William Green, 1777.
Henry Woods, 1780 and 1790.
Joseph Heald, from 1781 to 1806, except 1788 and 1790.
Nehemiah Jewett, Jr., from 1806 to 1816.
Dr. John Walton, from 1817 to 1823.
Hon. Abel Jewett, 1824, 1825, 1832 and 1833.
William Buttrick, 1826 and 1827.
Hon. James Lewis, 1828, 1829, and 1830.
Samuel Farrar, 1831.
Arnold Hutchinson, 1834 and 1835, 1841 and 1842,
George W. Tarbell, from 1836 to 1841.
Samuel Tucker, 1843 and 1844.
John Loring, from 1845 to

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT FROM THE DISTRICT AND TOWN OF PEPPERELL.

Capt. Edmund Bancroft, 1776.
Col. Henry Woods, 1777 and 1780.
Capt. John Nutting, 1781.
Col. William Prescott, 1782, 1783, and 1785.
Joseph Heald, from 1787 to 1808, except 1795, 1796, and 1802.
William Hutchinson, 1809 and 1810.
Nehemiah Jewett, Jr., from 1811 to 1819, except 1817 and 1818.
Hon. Abel Jewett, 1820, 1821, 1823, and 1831.
Francis Blood, 1824 and 1825.
Col. William Buttrick, 1827, 1829, 1832, and 1834.
Hon. James Lewis, 1827, 1830, and 1832.
Arnold Hutchinson, 1830, 1832, 1838, 1839, 1841, and 1843.
David Blood, 1836 and 1837.
Joseph G. Heald, 1836.
John P. Tarbell, 1840 and 1842.
Luther Lawrence, 1844 and 1845.

SENATORS FROM PEPPERELL.

Hon. Abel Jewett, from 1825 to 1828.
Hon. James Lewis, from 1828 to 1830.
Hon. John P. Tarbell, 1841.
Hon. Asa F. Lawrence, from 1841 to 1844.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Col. William Prescott, at Salem.
Capt. Edmund Bancroft, at Cambridge and Watertown.

DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION TO FORM THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Col. Henry Woods.

DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION TO ADOPT THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Daniel Fisk.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION, IN 1821.

Dr. John Walton,
Hon. Abel Jewett.

POPULATION OF PEPPERELL,

AT THE SEVERAL TIMES WHEN THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN.

In 1790,	1,132 inhabitants.	In 1820,	1,439 inhabitants.
1800,	1,198 "	1830,	1,444 "
1810,	1,333 "	1840,	1,571 "

SHIRLEY.

FAMILY LISTS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Amos Atherton and Lydia.

Lydia, born Jan. 22, 1759.
Amos, " Oct. 31, 1760.
Betty, " Oct. 27, 1762.
Jonathan, " Jan. 17, 1765.
Mary, " July 20, 1768.
David, " Oct. 6, 1769.
Eunice, " Jan. 10, 17—.
Sarah, " Feb 23, ——.
Samuel, " Oct. 18, 1774, [died 1774.

Samuel Barrett and Rebecca.

Jeremiah, born Sept. 7, 1747.
Rebecca, " Sept. 14, 1749.
Samuel, " Feb. 28, 1752.
Lois, " July 4, 1755.
Jonathan, " Nov. 13, 1757.

William Bartlett and Silence.

Mary, born May 28, 1741, at Cambridge.
Eleazer, " Nov. 29, 1742, do.
Silence, " Feb. 6, 1744, do.
Lucy, " Sept. 22, 1746, do.
Joanna, " Feb. 17, 1747, do.
William, " Feb. 13, 1751.
Patience, " Oct. 13, 1760.

Nicholas Bartlett and Abigail.

Sarah, born Nov. 3, 1753.

Samuel Bartlett and Anne.

Samuel, born May 22, 1762.
Anne, " Feb. 5, 1764.

Eleazer Bartlett and Elizabeth.

Isaac, born June 11, 1768.
Eleazer, " Oct. 19, 1770.
John, " Nov. 28, 1781.

David Bennett* and Elizabeth.

David, born Nov. 17, 1754.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 5, 1756.
Molly, " Nov. 23, 1759.

* Died Dec. 8, 1761.

Moses Bennett and Sarah.

James, born Mar. 16, 1754.
Sybil, " Sept. 17, 1755.

Jonathan Bennett and Mary.

Olive, born Sept. 1, 1757.
Jonathan, " April 24, 1760.
James, " Sept. 25, 1764.

Aaron Bennett and Katharine.

Edmund, born April 5, 1771.
Hezekiah, " Oct. 28, 1772.
Lucinda, " Oct. 29, 1774.
Obadiah, " Jan. 14, 1777.

William Bolton and Abigail.

William, born Oct. 14, 1771.
John, " Oct. 24, 1773.
Thomas, " Aug. 27, 1775.
Nelly, " Aug. 12, 1777.

Phinehas Burt and Sarah.

Levi, born April 23, 1757.

William Burt, son of Abigail Bigelow, born Oct. 23, 1770.

John Butterfield and Martha.

Benjamin, born Mar. 29, 1751, at Westford.
John, " July 28, 1753, do.
Abel,* " Feb. 5, 1756, at Narraganset, No. 6.
Henry, " Mar. 14, 1759, at Groton.
Kezia, " Aug. 28, 1761, at Harvard.
Martha, " April 14, 1764.

* Sept 9, 1763, had his arm torn off in a cider-mill.

Joshua Chase and Susanna.

Jacob, born June 30, 1771.

John Davis and Hulda.

Hulda, born Nov. 3, 1763.
Samuel, " Mar. 13, 1765.

Silas Davis and Ruth.

Silas, born May 3, 1767.
Eliakim, " Sept. 19, 1769.
Daniel, " May 3, 1772, [died July 27, 1777.
Elisha, " Mar. 22, 1774, [died July 23, 1777.
Ruth, " April 16, 1778.

James Dickenson and Priscilla.

Susa, born Sept. 6, 1774.

Joseph Dodge and Molly.

Molly, born Sept. 4, 1769.
Joseph, " Aug. 21, 1770.
Hannah, " Feb. 18, 1772.
Thomas, " Aug. 14, 1773.
Moses-Ritter, " May 25, 1775.
John, " May 8, 1777.

Sewall Dodge and Martha.

Barzillai, born Feb. 28, 1774.

Amos Dole* and Molly.

Lemuel, born April 4, 1756, at Littleton.
Benjamin, " Nov. 13, 1757, at do. [killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
Amos, born Sept. 19, 1759, at Littleton.
Mary, " Oct. 15, 1762, [died Aug. 3, 1781.
Rachel, " Feb. 12, 1764.
Enoch, " June 7, 1766.
Lucy, " June 4, 1768.
Sarah, " May 23, 1769.
John, " Dec. 21, 1772.
Benjamin, " Nov. 10, 1775.

* Died Feb 11, 1781, æt 48 years.

John Dwight and Susanna.

Susanna, born Dec. 2, 1771.
John, " Dec. 22, 1773.
Sally, " Feb. 18, 1776.
Betty, " Mar. 1, 1778.
Francis, " June 17, 1780.
Priscilla, " May 30, 1782.

John Egarton and Abigail Parker.

(Married. 1772)

Leonard, born Sept. 23, 1773.
John, " April 1, 1775.
Joseph, " Nov. 8, 1777.
William, " Dec. 27, 1780.
Abigail, " July 15, 1784.
Sally, " Jan. 2, 1788.
Sylvia, " Feb. 28, 1794.

William Farwell and Sarah.

Sybil, born Jan. 1, 1757.
William, " Sept. 23, 1761.

Oliver Fletcher and Sarah.

Oliver, born Nov. 28, 1768.
Sarah, " April 27, 1770.
Joanna, " June 12, 1772.
Olive, " Feb. 28, 1775.
Lucy, " July 2, 1776.

Betsey, born Feb. 5, 1779.
Milly, " May 12, 1784.

SAMUEL FLOOD and TRYPHENA.*

Philip, born Oct. 14, 1753.
Daniel, " Jan. —, 1756.
William, " Aug. 2, 1758.

* Died Aug 3, 1758.

ABIJAH FROST and SARAH.

Scripture, born Nov. 4, 1758.
Tryphena, " Mar. 26, 1761.
Sarah, " June 10, 1765.
Mary, " Feb. 10, 1767.
Hannah, " Mar. 14, 1770.
Elizabeth, " April 13, 1773.

JOHN GORDEN and MARY CAMPBELL.

(Married Oct. 28, 1762)

Joseph, born May 17, 1763.
Elizabeth," Mar. 16, 1765.
Daniel, " Feb. 14, 1768.

SAMUEL GORDEN and ELEANOR.

Samuel, born May 27, 1765.
Sarah, " Feb. 10, 1767.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 23, 1769.

JONATHAN GOULD died Oct. 7, 1758.
Lydia, his wife, died Sept. 28, 1758.

SAMUEL GOULD and ELIZABETH.

Betty, born Jan. 29, 1769.
Lydia, " Sept. 24, 1770.
Sarah, " Oct. 23, 1772, [died same day.
Molly, " Feb. 28, 1776.
Phinehas," Oct. 25, 1778, at Lunenburg.
Hannah, " Mar. 11, 1781, at do.

MOSES GOULD, JR., and SUBMIT.

Jeremiah, born Jan. 27, 1760.
Moses, " Sept. 1, 1761.

EBENEZER GOWEN* and ABIGAIL.

Joseph, born Nov. 25, 1757, [died Sept. 2, 1776.
Ebenezer, born Mar. 10, 1761, [died Oct. 10, 1761.
Ebenezer, " Sept. 29, 1762.
Ezekiel, " Mar. 2, 1764.
William, " Jan. 4, 1767.
Nabby, " April 26, 1769.
Thomas, " April 11, 1772, [died Aug. 20, 1773.
Elizabeth, " April 5, 1773, [died Oct. 11, 1775.
Asa, " Oct. 9, 1775.
Thomas,† Joseph, } " April 28, 1778.
Molly, " Oct. 8, 1780.

* Gowing, or Going.
† Died Nov. 9, 1778.

DANIEL HARPER and RACHEL.

Rachel, born April 1, 1761, at Ashburnham.
James-Colman, " Mar. 10, 1762, do.
Daniel, " Mar. 10, 1766.
Mary, " Feb. 27, 1770, at Littleton.
Aaron, " Jan. 29, 1772, do.
Ezekiel, " Feb. 8, 1778.

THADDEUS HARRINGTON and THANKFUL.

Ammi, Abigail, } born Sept. 10, 1760.
Ruhamah, " Sept. 5, 1762.
Vashti, " Jan. 28, 1767.

FRANCIS HARRIS and SUSANNA.

Sarah, born Nov. 20, 1747, [died Oct. 4, 1756.
Francis, " May 20, 1752, [died Oct. 11, 1756.
Asa, " Oct. 27, 1754, at Lunenburg.
Sarah, " May 2, 1757.
Abigail, " Aug. 9, 1759.
Hannah, " Mar. 14, 1762.
Francis, " June 21, 1764.

JOHN HARRIS and BULAH.

Emma, born July 22, 1757.

Amasa Hartwell and Lydia.

Lydia, born Jan. 28, 1774.
Abel, " Feb. 9, 1776.
Anna, or Emma, " Feb. 16, 1778.
Lucy, " April 5, 1780.
Amasa, " Mar. 26, 1782.

Henry Haskell and Rebecca,* Martha Little.†

(Married Martha, Dec 21, 1772.)

Prudence, born April 1, 1772.
Martha, " Mar. 20, 1774, of Martha.
Jane, " Feb. 4, 1776.
Henry, " Nov. 20, 1777, [died May 24, 1778.

* Died April 8, 1772.
† Died Sept 28, 1778.

Edward Hazen and Sarah.

Benjamin, born Oct. 21, 1758. } At Stow-Leg
Sarah, " Jan. 21, 1760, [died Mar. 15, 1760. } At Stow-Leg
Edward, born Jan. 21, 1761. } At Stow-Leg
Paul-Willard, " Feb. 21, 1763. } At Stow-Leg
Silas, " Jan. 13, 1765.
William, " Feb. 7, 1767.

Samuel Hazen, Jr. and Elizabeth.

Sarah, born Oct. 25, 1765.
Jane, " Oct. 10, 1767.
Elizabeth, " April 8, 1770.
Samuel, " Sept. 16, 1772.
Thomas, " Mar. 11, 1775.
Peggy-Little, " Feb. 23, 1779.
Lucy, " Feb. 23, 1783.

Thomas Henderson and Bathsheba.

John, born Nov. 5, 1751.
Betty, " Oct. 6, 1753.

Robert Henry and Eleanor.

Silas, born Jan. 28, 1754, [died Feb. 23, 1754.
Silas, " Feb. 3, 1755.
Anna, " Mar. 4, 1758.

Stephen Holden and Sarah.

Anne, born April 15, 1761.

Caleb Holden and Abigail.

Abigail, born Mar. 20, 17—.
Sarah, " Jan. 11, 175-.
John, " Nov. —, ——.
Caleb, " Jan. 19, 1755.

Amos Holden and Prudence,* Sarah.

Amos, born Sept. 21, 1752.
Nathaniel, " Jan. 12, 1755, [died Mar. 10, 1755.
Prudence, " Mar. 9, 1756.
Abel, " Sept. 26, 1758.
Lydia, " April 18, 1761.
John, " May 21, 1765, of Sarah.
Sarah, " Sept. 10, 1767.
Eunice, " Aug. 12, 1770.
Elizabeth, " Aug. 23, 1772.
Moses, " June 9, 1776.
Thomas, " April 30, 1778.
Joel, " Mar. 13, 1780.
Sewall, " Feb. 19, 1782.
Hannah, " Mar. 14, 1784.
Emma, " Mar. 23, 1786.
Moody, " Nov. 5, 1789.

* Died Nov 21, 1762.

Philemon Holden and Lucy.

Lucy, born Mar. 27, 1753.
Ede, " June 10, 1755.
Philemon, " April 1, 1757, [died Feb. 4, 1761.
Daniel, " Jan. 2, 1760.
Philemon, " May 24, 1762.
Phinehas, " April 6, 1764.
Silvanus, " Mar. 17, 1766.
Phebe, " Aug. 16, 1768.
A daughter, July 23, 1770, [died Jan. 1, 1771.
Eleanor, " May 10, 1773.

Nehemiah Holden and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth-Mary-Stevens, born Dec. 1, 1758, at Louisburg.
Richard-Stevens, b. Apr. 14, 1761.
Nehemiah, " July 16, 1763.
Oliver, " Sept. 18, 1765.
Meriam-Whitney, " Jan. 20, 1768.
Daniel, " Oct. 28, 1771.

SIMON HOLDEN and SARAH.

Hannah, born Jan. 20, 1755.
Simon, " May 22, 1757.
Susannah, " July 8, 1759.
Abraham, " June 25, 1761.
Hezekiah, " May 5, 1764.
Meriam, " July 23, 1766.
Sarah, " Nov. 3, 1769.
James, " Feb. 19, 1772.
Jemima, " May 8, 1774.

ASA HOLDEN and DOROTHY.

Asa, born April 5, 1758.
Phinehas, " July 14, 1760.
Nathaniel, " July 9, 1762.
Edmund, " Nov. 9, 1765.
Levi, " Dec. 25, 1767.
Joseph, " Dec. 5, 1769.
Lydia, " Feb. 8, 1772.
Jonas, " June 18, 1774.
Dolly, " Aug. 28, 1776.

STEPHEN HOLDEN, JR. and MARTHA.

Martha, born Mar. 13, 1771.
Stephen, " June 6, 1773,
[died Jan. 28, 1776.
Susannah, " Mar. 26, 1775.
Stephen, " April 7, 1777.
John, " June 19, 1779.
Sarah, " June 17, 1781.
Thomas, " Mar. 25, 1783,
[died April 17, 1783.
Lucy, " July 7, 1784.
Elizabeth, " July 17, 1786.
Emma, " Sept. 6, 1789.

JOHN IVORY and SARAH.

Theophilus, born Nov. 7, 1759, at Watertown; died Sept 26, 1776, in the army, at New York.
Martha, born Aug. 15, 1766.
Thomas, " Aug. 10, 1769,
[died Mar. 1, 1772.

JOHN JUPP and MARY.

John, born Sept. 26, 1775.

JOHN KELSEY, JR. and MOLLY.

John, born Oct. 16, 1770, at Harvard.
Sarah, " Feb. 17, 1772.

Daniel, born Feb. 15, 1774.
Molly, " April 14, 1776.
Lydia, Lucy, " Mar. 5, 1778.
Lucinda, " Aug. 21, 1780.
Joseph, " July 24, 1782.
Europe, " Jan. 3, 1785.
Betsey, " Oct. 27, 1787.
Joel, " Nov. 16, 1789.

NATHAN KINGMAN and LANATA.

Nabby, born Nov. 4, 1774.

JOSEPH KNEELAND and ABIGAIL.

Hannah, born May 14, 1764, at Cambridge.
Mary, " Nov. 30, 1768.
Anna, " July 30, 1771.

BENJAMIN LARRABEE and MARGARET.

Hannah, born Aug. 15, 1753.
Benjamin, " Nov. 26, 1754.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 8, 1757.
Sarah, " Dec. 27, 1759, at Lunenburg.
Rebecca, " Oct. —, 1760.

SAMUEL LARRABEE and ANNA.

William, born July 7, 1755.
Ebenezer, " Oct. 10, 1759.

THOMAS LITTLE and SUSANNA.

William, born Oct. 20, 1753, at Peterboro'.
Esther, " Jan. 30, 1755, at Lunenburg.
Elizabeth, " Nov. 19, 1756.
Susanna, " April 21, 1759.
Joseph, " Jan. 22, 1760.
Thomas, " May 11, 1763.

OLIVER LIVERMORE and CATHARINE.

Catharine, born Aug. 13, 1759, at Watertown.
Oliver, " Sept. 18, 1761, do.
Daniel, " Jan. 18, 1764, do.
Nathaniel, " Jan. 24, 1766.
Jonas, " Feb. 27, 1768.
William, " June 23, 1770.

John, born Sept. 22, 1772.
Lucy, " Mar. 24, 1776.
David, " Dec. 19, 1778.
Jonathan, " Jan. 10, 1781.

JOHN LONGLEY* and ELIZABETH.

Mary, born July 5, 1752.
John, " Nov. 4, 1753.
Susanna, " Nov. 5, 1755.
John, " May 26, 1758.
Joseph, " Dec. 27, 1760.
Calvin, " Aug. 21, 1763,
[died Aug. 21, 1763.
Lucy, " April 2, 1766.
Edmund, " Mar. 6, 1768.

* Died Mar. 17, 1792.

WILLIAM LONGLEY* and MARY.†

Had eight children. Vid. in *Groton.*

James, born Nov. 4, 1753.
Abigail, " Dec. 1, 1755.

* Died May 15, 1788.
† Died Aug. 7, 1758

JONAS LONGLEY and ESTHER.*

Jonas, born Jan. 13, 1753.
Esther, " May 7, 1756.
Sarah, " July 12, 1758.
Abel, " June 23, 1760.
Asa, " July 10, 1762.
Phinehas, " Aug. 27, 1764.
Meriam, " April 24, 1767.

* Died June 5, 1767, æt. 36.

JOSEPH LONGLEY and MARY.

Had four children in Groton, q. v.

Eunice, born May 27, 1753.
Olive, " July 26, 1755,
[died Jan. 8, 1757.
Olive, " Oct. 28, 1757.

NEHEMIAH LONGLEY and MERIAM.

Obadiah, born Feb. 3, 1773.
Meriam, " Aug. 9, 1774.

JOSEPH LONGLEY and ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1766, and died same day.
John, " June 2, 1768.
Joseph, " May 9, 1770.
Zimri, " Jan. 8, 1772.
Mary, " Mar. 2, 1773.

EDMUND LONGLEY and ALICE LAWRENCE.

(Married, 1773)

Thomas, born Sept. 4, 1774.
Olive, " Oct. 18, 1776,
[died July 22, 1778.
Edmund, " April 11, 1779.
Olive, " June 28, 1781.

JOSHUA LONGLEY and BRIDGET.

Lovina, born May 9, 1771,
[died Aug. 11, 1771.
Ame, " Sept. 17, 1773,
[died Aug. 9, 1777.
Anna, " Aug. 20, 1776.
Stephen, " Feb. 25, 1779.
Lovina, " Aug. 15, 1781.
Lucinda, " Mar. 30, 1785.
Rufus, " Sept. 2, 1788.
Lydia, " May 20, 1792,
[died Jan. 5, 1795.

JOHN MCFARLAND and LYDIA.

Deborah, born Jan. 30, 1758.
Lydia, " June 16, 1759.
Mary, " Oct. 13, 1760.

JONATHAN MOORS* and SYBIL,† SUSANNA.

Jonathan, born April 21, 1756.
Joseph, " April 16, 1758.
Sybil, " June 26, 1760.
Phinehas, " Aug. 9, 1764, of Susanna; died Aug. 12, 1764.
Abel, born Jan. 27, 1766.

* Died July 18, 1765.
† Died June 18, 1763.

JOHN MOORS and HANNAH.

John, born June 15, 1771.
Hannah, " July 26, 1773.
Hezekiah, " Dec. 3, 1775.
Levi, " Feb. 17, 1781.
Sybil, " Sept. 5, 1783.
Timothy, " July 7, 1785.
Lydia, " June 25, 1787.

DANIEL PAGE and RUTH.

Ruth, born Aug. 25, 1746.
Hulda, " Jan. 31, 1748.
Martha, " Dec. 15, 1750.
Daniel, " Jan. 26, 1753.

SIMON PAGE and HANNAH.

Had eight children in Groton, q v.

Eunice, born July 24, 1763,
[died April 30, 1767.
Betsey, " April 27, 1765,
[died June 10, 1776.
Oliver, " April 17, 1767.

JOHN PAGE and ESTHER.

Molly, born Jan. 15, 1768.
Esther, " Oct. 16, 1769.
Thomas, " Nov. 21, 1771.
Prudence, " Jan. 12, 1774.

PHINEHAS PAGE and HANNAH.

Theophilus, born Dec. 12, 1769.
Phinehas, " Nov. 5, 1771,
[died May 22, 1772.
Phinehas, born Mar. 16, 1773.
Levi, " Aug. 18, 1775.
Edmund, " Mar. 3, 1778.
Ede, " July 19, 1780.
Eli, " Sept. 19, 1783.
Walter, " Nov. 15, 1785.
Augustus-Dole, Mar. 12, 1799,
at Groton.

SIMON PAGE, JR. and ELIZABETH.

Eunice, born Aug. 17, 1767.
Sybil, " Sept. 5, 1769,
[died Jan. 18, 1784.
Elizabeth, " Oct. 12, 1771.
Susey, " Jan. 8, 1774.
Lydia, " Dec. 27, 1776.
Hannah, " Feb. 28, 1778.
Simon, " Oct. 30, 1779.
Joel, " July 22, 1785.

JAMES PARKER and SARAH.

Sarah, born July 8, 1768; married Benj. Egarton and Moses Jones.
James, born Feb. 4, 1771; married Ruth Harkness.
Lovey, " Jan. 7, 1773; married Samuel Hazen.
Henrietta, born July 3, 1775; married Thomas Whitney, Esq.
Rhoda, born Oct. 26, 1777; married Stephen Longley, Esq.
Abigail, born Dec. 17, 1779.
Daniel, " Jan. 19, 1782; married Ann Collins.
David, born May 19, 1784; married Priscilla Dwight.
Lydia-Bowes, born Dec. 20, 1786; married Moses Treadwell.
Leonard-Moody, born Jan. 9, 1789; married Martha Lincoln.

JONAS PARKER and ELIZABETH.

Jonas, born Oct. 9, 1774.
Thomas-Little, " Feb. 22, 1776.
Betty, " Nov. 29, 1777.
William, " Dec. 11, 1779.
Rebecca, " Nov. 12, 1781.
Phinehas, " Feb. 2, 1784.
Lydia, " Nov. 8, 1785.
Joseph, " Nov. 17, 1787.

ABEL PARKER and SARAH.

Abigail, born May 5, 1753.
Sewall, " Mar. 15, 1755.
Abigail, " Mar. 29, 1772.
Sewall, " Mar. 15, 1775.

PETER PARKER and MARY.

Prudence, born Aug. 12, 1774.

JAMES PATTERSON* and ELIZABETH.

James, born May 8, 1754.
Jane, " June 23, 1756.
Thomas, " Mar. 25, 1759.

* Died May 4, 1759.

JOHN PATTERSON and JANE.

Lemuel, born Jan. 8, 1759.
Sarah, " Mar. 19, 1761,
[died Mar. 21, 1764.
John, " Dec. 8, 1762.
Samuel, " Oct. 3, 1764.
Sarah, " Feb. 3, 1767.
James, " July 26, 1769.

HEZEKIAH PATTERSON and MARY.

Jonathan, born May 9, 1763,
[died Sept. 16, 1765.
Hezekiah, " Aug. 26, 1765.
Joanna, " Feb. 26, 1768.
Mary, " Sept. 7, 1770.

THOMAS PEABODY and ELIZABETH LONGLEY,* PATIENCE BARTLET.

(Married Elizabeth, 1770; Patience, 1785.)

Ruth, born Feb. 18, 1772.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 27, 1774, at Townsend.
Olive, " Feb. 22, 1776.
Polly, " April 22, 1778.
Luther, " April 9, 1780.
Calvin, " April 21, 1782.
Sally, " Jan. 31, 1784.
Thomas, " Nov. 14, 1785, of Patience.
William-Bartlett, " Feb. 21, 1787.
Silence, " Sept. 9, 1788.
Edmund-Longley, " Mar. 9, 1790.

* Died Feb. 3, 1784.

JOHN PIERCE and HANNAH.

John, born May 2, 1753.
Sarah, " April 27, 1756.
Solomon, " Nov. 18, 1759.

WILLIAM PORTER and MARY.

John, born Dec. 4, 1747, at Lunenburg.
Mary, " Feb. 3, 1750, do.
William, " July 20, 1753.

JERAHMAEL POWARS and EUNICE.

David, born Sept. 13, 1751, at Groton.
Eunice, " July 26, 1754, [died April 20, 1756.
Eunice, " June 19, 1757.
Asahel, " Sept. 29, 1759.
Peter, " Aug. 24, 1762.
Moses, " Aug. 27, 1764.
Blanchard, " May 16, 1769, at Winchester.
Anna, " Oct. 2, 1774, at Springfield, N. Y.

DAVID PRATT and SUSANNA.

Anna, born June 27, 1772.
Hannah, " Feb. 11, 1774.
David, " Oct. 18, 1775.

CHARLES RICHARDS and JANET.

John, born Jan. 13, 1729–30, at Marblehead.
Margaret, " June 24, 1732, at Wenham; died Aug. 28, 1752.
Charles, born May 27, 1735, at Wenham.
Mitchel, " Oct. 7, 1737, do.
Edward, " Aug. 25, 1740, at Lunenburg.
Elizabeth, " Feb. 22, 1742–3, at Groton.
Moses, " May 24, 1745, do.
Eleanor, " April 26, 1748.
Suraina, " Sept. 15, 1750.

CHARLES RICHARDS, JR. and ANNA.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1757.
Mary, " Aug. 20, 1759.
Daniel, " Aug. 23, 1761.

MITCHEL RICHARDS and ESTHER.

John, born Sept. 18, 1762.
Mitchel, " June 19, 1764.
Jonas, " May 4, 1768, at Lunenburg.
Esther, " Mar. 11, 1773.
Elizabeth, " May 28, 1775.
Martha, " Jan. 27, 1780.

JOHN RUSSELL and MARY.

Hannah, born Oct. 24, 1754.

HEZEKIAH SAWTELL and MARGARET.

Hannah, born July 17, 1752.
Sybil, " Sept. 11, 1754, [died June 9, 1765.
Thankful, " Aug. 24, 1756.
Eunice, " Nov. 11, 1757, [died Oct. 2, 1765.
Phebe, " Dec. 11, 1759.
Esther, " July 30, 1761.
Sarah, " Sept. 26, 1762, [died Mar. 23, 1764.
Elizabeth, " Jan. 22, 1765.
Dorcas, " April 15, 1766.
Susanna, " Nov. 14, 1767.
Hezekiah, " June 7, 1769.
John, " Oct. 23, 1770.

ELNATHAN SAWTELL and MARY.

Elnathan, born Sept. 14, 1753.
Joseph, " Nov. 25, 1755.
Molly, " Sept. 13, 1757.

OBADIAH SAWTELL and MARY,* SARAH.

Lydia, born May 15, 1760.
Solomon, " Feb. 23, 1762.
Sarah, " April 2, 1764.
Daniel, " July 18, 1766.
Rebecca, " June 3, 1768.
Zachariah, " Mar. 11, 1770, [died Feb. 12, 1771.
Ede, " June 17, 1772, [died Aug. 4, 1772.
Mary, " Sept. 6, 1778, of Sarah.

* Died Feb 14, 1773, æt 38 years.

MOSES SAWTELL and ELIZABETH.

Had 1 child in Groton, q. v.

David, born Oct. 17, 1763.
Reuben, " Feb. 26, 1766.
Rhoda, " Jan. 12, 1768.
Amaziah, " Jan. 20, 1770.
Tabitha, " May 25, 1772.

RICHARD SAWTELL and ELIZBETH.

Sybil, born Dec. 6, 1763.
Sally, " Nov. 3, 1765.
Richard, " Feb. 6, 1768.
Maria, " Aug. 13, 1770.
Phinehas, " Jan. 22, 1773, [died Sept. 20, 1775.
Nabby, " July 1, 1779.

NATHAN SMITH and REBECCA.*

Ezra, born May 29, 17—.
A——, " May 13, 1757.
Daniel, " Oct. 31, 1762.

* Died Feb. 12, 1784.

SILVANUS SMITH and AGNES.

Silvanus, born Oct. 11, 1766.
Ruth, " Jan. 28, 1768.
Hugh, " July 23, 1769.
Lucy, " Sept. 6, 1772.
Daniel, born Sept. 8, 1773.
Jerusha, " Sept. 30, 1775, [died Dec. 30, 1789.
Agnes, " Nov. 7, 1777.

EPHRAIM SMITH and HANNAH.

Sarah, born April 15, 1765.

JOHN SOLENDINE and DORCAS.*

John, } born May 22, 1753.
Dorcas, } " May 23, 1753.

* Died May 23, 1753.

STEPHEN STIMPSON and MARIA.

Asa, born April 27, 1773, at Templeton.
Thirza, " April 28, 1775, at Groton.
Ruth, " Feb. 7, 1777.
Thomas-Lawrence, Jan. 1, 1779.
Stephen, " Feb. 25, 1781.
Stephen, " July 12, 1783.
David, " Oct. 10, 1785.
Sally, " Jan. 20, 1788.
Nabby, " April 12, 1791.
Solomon, " May 4, 1793.
Lucy, " April 4, 1795.

SETH WALKER and ABIGAIL.

Nathaniel, born Nov. 6, 1742, at Groton; died Sept. 23, 1753.
Sybil, born March 3, 1745, at do.
Seth, " April 5, 1747, at do.
Abigail, " June 10, 1750, at do.
Asa, " Sept. 7, 1753.
Isaac, " Mar. 30, 1756.
Taber, " June 2, 1758.

SAMUEL WALKER and MARY.

Samuel, born Mar. 23, 1753.
Mary, " Mar. 10, 1755.
Bathsheba, Feb. 25, 1757.
Abel, " July 11, 1759.
John, " June 3, 1762.
Lydia, " Mar. 3, 1765.
Isaac, " Mar. 18, 1767.

EPHRAIM WARREN and SARAH, RUTH.

Jacob, born Dec. 2, 1762.

James, born Nov. 7, 1766.
Ruth, " Dec. 21, 1768.
Benjamin, " Aug. 15, 1770.
William, " Oct. 6, 1772.
Charles, " May 7, 1774.
Sarah, " Nov. 26, 1776.
Elizabeth, " Sept. 18, 1778.
Joseph, " July 26, 1781.
Lucy, " May 26, 1786, of Ruth.
Ephraim, " Sept. 16, 1788.

JONATHAN WARREN and JOANNA.

Betty, born Feb. 21, 1771.
John, " Nov. 18, 1774.

WILLIAM WHITE, JR., and SARAH.

Nathaniel, born Dec. 21, 1752.

JOHN WHITNEY and HANNAH.

Salmon, born June 28, 1759.
John, " Feb. 23, 1761.

EZRA WHITNEY and ——

A son born May 17, 1756.
A daughter born Dec. 18, 1757.
Names illegible.

ABNER WHITNEY and SARAH.

Abner, born Oct. 22, 1755.
Royal, " Sept. 11, 1757.

Rev. PHINEHAS WHITNEY * and MERIAM WILLARD, † LYDIA BOWES, ‡ JANE GAFFIELD, § Wid.

(Married Lydia, 1770.)

Thomas, born Mar. 19, 1771, married Henrietta Parker; died Jan. 14, 1844.
Nicholas-Bowes, [born March 21, 1772, married Nancy Adams; died Nov. 6, 1835.
Lydia, born Sept. 8, 1773, married John Watson.
Elizabeth, born Nov. 8, 1775, married Dr. Amos Parker.
William, born Oct. 30, 1778, married Betsey Fisk and Martha Simonds; died Jan. 30, 1837.
Rebecca Cook, born Sept. 2, 1781, married William B. Meriam.
Phinehas-Sullivan, born July 6, 1785, married Lucy Cobb and Julia Ann Robinson.
Sarah, born Dec. 19, 1787.
Clarissa, " Dec. 2, 1790, married Henry Isaacs.
Charles, " Jan. 2, 1794, married Dolly Davenport; died Oct. 6, 1832.

13 19.

* Died Dec 19, 1822.
† Died Mar. 20, 1769.
‡ Died Oct 11, 1805.
§ Died Mar. 4, 1824.

ELIJAH WILDS and ANNE.

Molly, born Dec. 25, 1754, at Groton.
Olive, " April 7, 1757.
Phebe, " Feb. 15, 1761.
Susanna, June 24, 1763.

ELIJAH WILDS and EUNICE SAFFORD.

(Married, 1771.)

Eunice, born Oct. 11, 1772.
Abigail, " Oct. 1, 1774.
Olive, " Aug. 15, 1776.
Anna, " Feb. 15, 1779.
Martha, " Dec. 26, 1781.

SARAH, wife of JOSEPH WILSON, died Dec. 30, 1762.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS and MARY.

Mary, born Jan. 4, 1745.
William, " April 18, 1747, [died April 15, 1752.
Susa, " Aug. 16, 1749.
Isaac, " April 30, 1753.
William, " May 20, 1754.
John, " June 14, 1757.
Thomas, " Feb. 22, 1760, [died July 23, 1763.
Thomas, " July 10, 176–.
Rebecca, " July 26, 1766.
Sarah, " May 17, 1770.

LEMUEL WOODS and SARAH.

Sarah, born Jan. 16, 1769, at Groton.
Hannah, " Oct. 6, 1770, at Pepperell.
Molly, " June 10, 1772.
Stephen, " May 3, 1774.
Lydia, " April 15, 1776.
Levi, " May 19, 178–.

WILLIAM WORCESTER and ——

Sampson, born June 11, 1771.

JOSIAH WILLIAMS and PRUDENCE.

Prudence, born June 26, 1751, at Groton.
Josiah, " June 26, 1753.

No record of marriages is found previous to 1775, except the following:

1762, July 1. NATHAN SMITH, JR. and RUTH MOORS.

1762, Oct. 28. JOHN GORDON and MARY CAMPBELL.

1763, Jan. 27. SAMUEL NICHOLS and ELIZABETH PATTERSON.

1763, June 16. JOSHUA PIERCE and ELEANOR SAFFORD.

DISTRICT AND TOWN CLERKS OF SHIRLEY.

Joseph Longley, 1753 to 1758, inclusive.
Jonathan Moors, 1759 to 1762.
Obadiah Sawtell, 1763, 1773 to 1776, and 1779 to 1783, and 1785.
John Longley, 1764 to 1770, and 1772.
Francis Harris, 1771.
John Ivory, 1777 to 1778.
John Kelsey, 1784 and 1786.
Joshua Longley, 1787 to 1799, and 1801.
Thomas Whitney, 1800, and from 1802 to 1841.
James P. Whitney, 1842 to 1845.
Zenas Brown, 1845 to

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Obadiah Sawtell, 1776.
Nathaniel Holden, from 1806 to 1810, inclusive.
John Egarton, 1811 and 1812.
Adolphus Whitcomb, 1827 to 1829.
James P. Whitney, 1830 and 1832.
Israel Longley, 1833 and 1834.
Leonard M. Parker, 1835, (removed to the Senate.)
Zenas Brown, 1835 and 1836.
Thomas H. Clark, 1840.
Thomas Whitney, Jr., 1841.
Augustus G. Parker, 1842.
Jonas Holden, 1843.
John K. Going, Jr., 1845.
Charles Butler, 1847.

SENATORS FROM SHIRLEY.

Hon. Leonard M. Parker, 1818 to 1821, and 1836 to 1838, and 1840.
Hon. James P. Whitney, 1845 and 1846.

DELEGATE IN THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, 1ST AND 2D.

Francis Harris.

DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION TO ADOPT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Obadiah Sawtell.

DELEGATE TO ALTER AND AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION, IN 1821.

Nathaniel Holden, Esq.

POPULATION OF SHIRLEY, AT SEVERAL TIMES.

In	1760,	430 inhabitants.	In	1820,	922 inhabitants.
	1790,	677 "		1830,	991 "
	1800,	713 "		1840,	957 "
	1810,	814 "			

THE END.

LIBRARY