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New England Family History.

HENRY COLE QUINBY, A. B., LL. B.,

(Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society; New York Biographical and Genealogical Society.)

Editor and Publisher,

5 Nassau St., New York City.

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New England Family History

Introduction.

The Editor has selected about one hundred families for consideration in these pages, including many which have left their indelible impress on the history of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire.

Nearly all of these families are descended from immigrants who landed on what is now the Massachusetts shore between 1620 and 1640; a hundred years later many of their great-grand-children had reached the vicinity of Portland, Maine, (then Falmouth, Massachusetts), where their descendants now live. One or two of these families however came directly from Ireland in the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in and around Portland.

The sources of the family history besides contemporary publications, genealogical works and printed records, are the records of the County Clerks, Registers of Deeds and of Probate, tombstones and family bibles; and last, but by no means least, letters from descendants of the present day written to the editor in answer to his inquiries.

The Editor considers himself extremely fortunate in that he has received answers from as many as fifteen per cent. of those to whom he has written. Those replies, however, in half a dozen cases, have been of great value, and indicated a care, an interest, and an intelligence which will be of great value to descendants by the thousand, yet unborn, as well as to the hundreds now living who have not responded.

taken, and that after copying, they would be returned. To the half a dozen brave cousins who risked it, the Editor returns his warmest thanks.

It is expected that errors may creep into this work and the chief reason for its publication in this form is so that you may send in your corrections, additions, biographical sketches of those in whom you are interested, and portraits.

All such matter will appear in the ultimate book form to which this periodical is merely preliminary. SEND WHAT INFORMATION YOU CAN, even if it is only the name and address of somebody you suspect has the information.

For painstaking, prompt and elaborate replies to my inquiries I have several to thank, and will do so as the result of their labor appears in this publication. For the present, referring to those who have assisted in regard to the Frost descendants, I am particularly grateful to

Mrs. William A. Stillings (born Martha Eleanor Hooper) of Chelsea, Mass.;

Mrs. John P. Wales (born Ellen M. Wood) of Wilmington, Delaware;

Mrs. Charles W. Bray (born Adelaide M. Brewer) of Portland, Maine. (Through her was received the article on the ancestors of Andrew Pepperell* Frost, printed herein, which was prepared by Edward C. Jones, Esq., of Portland);

Miss Almira F. Quinby of Stroudwater, Maine;

Miss Mary Hobson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The work of Mr. L. B. Chapman of Deering, Maine, published serially for upwards of ten years in the "Deering News" has been of great value, and its cessation is greatly to be regretted.

DEXTER BREWER

THE FROST FAMILY.

1. John Frost, born Nov. 17, 1558, near Carnbre Hill, Cornwall, England, married Anna Hamden, May 10, 1582. She was born near Caer Bran, Cornwall, Oct. 8, 1565.

Children all born at Tiverton, England.

1. John, born July 10, 1583.
2. Nicholas, born Apr. 25, 1585.
3. Anna, born Oct. 11, 1587.
4. Charles, born Dec. 15, 1588.
5. Samuel, born Jan. 28, 1591.
6. Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1593.

2. Nicholas Frost, born Apr. 25, 1585, at Tiverton, England, married Bertha Cadwalla from Taviston, Devon, England, in January, 1629/30. She was born Feb. 14, 1610. They sailed for America in the ship "Wulfrana," Alwin Wellborn, master, in Apr. 1634, and arrived in June and settled at Kittery, Maine, now Eliot, being the first settlers of the latter town where Nicholas died July 20, 1663. The inventory of his estate is in "Old Eliot," Vol. 1, page 178. His wife aged 40 years, and his daughter Anna, aged 15 years, were killed by the Indians on the night of July 4, 1650. (See "Old Eliot," Vol. 1, page 176.)

Children:

1. Charles, born Tiverton, July 30, 1631.
2. John, born Tiverton, Aug. 7, 1633.

4. Catherine, born Kittery, Dec. 25, 1637; married, first, William Leighton, in 1656; second, Joseph Hammond, about 1671. She died Aug. 1, 1715, aged 82 years. *

5. Elizabeth, born Kittery, May 10, 1640; married William Gowen, sometimes called Smith, May 14, 1667. (See "Old Eliot," Vol. 2, page 37.)

6. Nicholas, Jr., born Kittery, Sept. 30, 1645, died unmarried in Aug., 1673, aged 27 years. (See "Old Eliot," Vol. 1, page 183.)

3. Charles Frost, born July 30, 1631; married Mary Bolles, Dec. 27, 1675. She was a daughter of Joseph Bolles who was the son of John. She was born Aug. 7, 1641, and died Nov. 11, 1704. Charles Frost was killed by the Indians July 4, 1697, at what is now Eliot, Maine, and a tablet marks the spot. He was a soldier at 16 and rose to the rank of Major, and commanded all the troops in the Province of Maine. His commission was dated Aug. 23, 1689, and was signed by President Thos. Danforth. (See "Old Eliot," Vol. 2, Page 137.) Major Chas. Frost was a Representative to the General Court, 1658-1663, 1672 1674 and 1678-1693; Town Clerk, 1669-1670; Selectman, 1667-1670; Councillor to Pres. Danforth 1680-1685, and a Justice of Peace at the same time. He was a Councillor from 1693, until his death in 1697. Williamson in his "History of Maine" said, "Charles Frost was one of the most eminent and public spirited men of his age within the Province of Maine. His death was deeply lamented as it occurred in the height of his usefulness and fame, and at a time when his services were greatly needed." Much about him can be found in the publications, "Old Eliot;" N. E. Historic-Genealogical Register," II., 249-262; X., 30; XII., 139 and 258; "Maine Wills;" Maine Hist. Soc.

Children:

1. Charles, Jr., married, first, Sarah Wainwright, and second, Jane (Elliott) Pepperell, the widow of Andrew Pepperell, a brother of Sir William.

2. Hon. John, born May 1, 1682.

3. Nicholas, married Dorothy Mendum, no children.

4. Sarah, married John Shipway and had a daughter Mary.

5. Abigail, married Joshua Fryer.

6. Mehitable, married Thos. Lincoln.

7. Lydia, married Benj. Pierce.

8. Mary, married Dec. 12, 1694, Capt. John Hill, and had six children. (See Hill Memorial.)

9. Elizabeth, married, probably, John Richardson.

4. Hon. John Frost, born May 1, 1682, married Sept. 4, 1702, Mary Pepperell, a sister of Sir William Pepperell and a daughter of William. He died Feb. 25, 1732, and his widow married, Aug. 12, 1745, Rev. Benj. Colman of Boston, who died Aug. 29, 1747. Her third husband was Judge Benj. Prescott of Danvers, Mass. She died Apr. 18, 1766, aged 80 years. She was born Sept. 5, 1685. Judge Prescott died May 28, 1777, aged 90. John Frost was a prominent citizen; commander of a ship of war, Justice of the Peace, Representative and a Councilor. When in command of the ship "Benetta Pinck," he was captured by the pirate ship "Le Grand," on a voyage from the Barbados to Boston, July 4, 1717. (N. H. Provincial Papers, II., 686; 23 N. H. State Papers, 175, 342-3,

Children:

1. Margery, born Feb. 1, 1704.

2. William, born May 20, 1705, a merchant at Newcastle, N. H.

3. John, born May 12, 1709. His son, John, was Colonel in the Revolutionary army and Brigadier General in the militia in 1777. He married Oct. 31, 1734, Sarah Gerrish, daughter of Timothy of Kittery.

4. Charles, born Aug. 27, 1710, moved from Newcastle, N. H., to Stroudwater. His descendants through his son, Andrew Pepperell Frost (born 1752) will be considered in the earlier issues of this publication.

5. Mary, born Aug. 19, 1711.

6. Sarah, born Feb. 1, 1713; married, first, Rev. John Blunt of Newcastle, and, second, Judge John Hill of So. Berwick.

7. Mary, born Feb. 26, 1714.

8. Andrew Pepperell, born Apr. 12, 1716.

9. Joseph, born Sept. 29, 1717; married, Oct. 20, 1744, Margaret Colton of Springfield, Mass. He died Sept. 14, 1768.

10. Abigail, born May 26, 1719; died, 1742.

11. George, born Apr. 26, 1720; married, first, widow of Geo. Richardson of London, England, who died about 1757. He married in 1774 Widow Margaret (Weeks) Smith of Durham, N. H., and they went to Durham to reside in 1779 where he died June 21, 1796. He was a judge, delegate to the Continen-

12. Samuel, born Aug. 19, 1721.

13. Benjamin, } born May 15, 1722.
14. Jane, }

15. Miriam, born Oct. 8, 1725.

16. Mary, born July 2, 1726.

17. Dorothy, born Aug. 21, 1727.

5. Charles Frost, born Aug. 27, 1710. His first wife was named Sarah. He married, second, Joanna Jackson of Kittery in 1738. He came to Stroudwater and built a two story gambrel roofed house to which a third story was added by Dexter Brewer, which was called the "Brewer House," at the eastern end of Stroudwater bridge. It was burned Jan. 30, 1882, (see elsewhere in this issue). He was a clerk of Col. Thos. Westbrook and a justice of peace. He was a man of ability and influence. His house was called "Frost's Garrison" in its early days. He was a selectman two years, and was a representative of the General Court in 1755. He died Jan. 4, 1756, aged 45 years. His widow kept the house as an inn after his death. (A facsimile of her handwriting appears in this issue.) She was born June 14, 1716, died Jan. 7, 1796.

Children:

1. Joanna, died Nov. 6, 1739, an infant.

2. Abigail, born Aug. 26, 1744; married Oct. 20, 1781, Daniel Epes. She died Mar. 10, 1826, aged 81 years.

3. Charles, Jr., born 1746, died Jan. 8, 1747.

4. William, born Aug. 20, 1748; unmarried; died Jan. 23, 1791, aged 42 years.

5. Jane, born Aug. 15, 1750; unmarried; died June

4

a Legal Meeting of the Proprs. of the Comm
on Woodis Ded Land in Falmouth in the
unty of Cumberland held in said Falmouth on
Day of December 1800 the above Laying out was
ove d & Accepted & Confirmed by said
Proprietors

Attest Andw. Ingraham Propr. Clerk

ecorded December 17. 1802

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ANDREW PEPPERELL FROST.

Andrew Pepperell Frost, born July 6, 1752; married Nov. 7, 1782, Eleanor Slemons, a daughter of William and Catherine (Porterfield) Slemons of Stroudwater. He lived in his father's house, at Stroudwater, an account of which is given elsewhere. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted Apr. 21, 1775, in Capt. John Brackett's Co. in the Lexington alarm, and served five days. He was Sergeant in Capt. Jesse Partridge's Co., in Col. John Greaton's Regiment, from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1778, and was at White Plains, New York, in August. He died May 24, 1805, "about 7 P. M.," aged 52 years and his wife died Oct. 6, 1795, "about 7 P. M.," aged 37 years. Her epitaph is,

"Gentle of manners; to her friends sincere.
A tender mother; to her childrens' memory dear."

Children:

1. Nancy, married June 13, 1799, Capt. Thos. Seal, (see portrait). They lived at Capisic.

2. William, unmarried, died in 1816.

3. Catherine, married Dec. 15, 1811, John Mahan and lived at Stroudwater and Portland.

4. Eleanor, (see portrait), born , married May 25, 1805, Peter T. Clark; lived in Deering.

5. Andrew Pepperell, died unmarried, in New York.

6. Joseph, died unmarried, with the Shakers.

7. Jane, (see portrait), born Aug. 22, 1795, married, Jan. 24, 1818, Capt. Dexter Brewer (see por-

The division of the property of Charles Frost amongst his four children, on Feb. 13, 1775, gave to Andrew Pepperell Frost, the following real estate.

200	Acres land in Scarbo., ¼ part of a double sawmill	£168 0-0
11	Acres land bot. of Elipha Cobb	34 0-0
30	Acres land in Gorham, adj. Ebenr. Hall's	40 0-0
76	Acres land in Gorham, above Gambo	37 6-8
70	Acres in Gorham, called the Hour-Glass lot	28 0-0
70	Acres in Gorham, called the Triangle lot	28 0-0
70	Acres in Gorham on the upper plain	18 13-4
235	Acres & 30 rods of land adj. the road from Winslow's Bridge to New Boston	156 13-4
1	Pew in the Stroudwater meeting house	14 18-8
		£543-5-4

"In the year 1779," says Mr. Chapman, "when prices were greatly inflated in consequence of the war with England then raging, Andrew Pepperell Frost sold for a consideration of £2500 one-fourth of the so-called "Bennington Patent," consisting of 800 acres and one-fourth of a double sawmill located within the bounds of the Patent lot, located on the Nonesuch River, in Scarboro, which he had received by the division of the estate of his father. As a grantor and grantee, he appears on the Cumberland Co. registry sixty-three times. His signature also appears which is very good, also that of his mother, Joanna, in two or three places."

Westbrook March 8th 1850

Recd of Mr Hosea Quinby five dollars
full of all demands against him
to date

Baptist Brewer

$5.00

Westbrook March 8th
1850

CAPT. THOMAS SEAL.

The portrait of Capt. Thomas Seal, reproduced in this issue, is an oil painting in minature upon ivory, enclosed in a gold oval case about 2¼ inches high by 2 inches in width. At the top is a ring on a movable swivel. The back has a circular opening where, no doubt, formerly a case was inserted with a lock of hair of the subject of the portrait. The back bears the inscription "T. Seal, by T. Hazlehurst, Liverpool, 1790." This portrait is owned by Mrs. John P. Wales of Wilmington, Del.

The coloring of the minature shows the captain to have been at that time a red-cheeked, blue-eyed wholesome looking young man, with brown hair. All these colors are thrown into brilliant relief by a pale blue background, merging into a brownish tinge, near the dark brown coat. The waistcoat is adorned with alternate red and blue pin stripes on a white background.

It is stated that as captain of a merchantman, Thomas Seal sailed up the Thames to London, visited his father, and obtained the Seal coat of arms, the original of which Mr. E. C. Jordan now has in his possession. The senior Seal was a mariner who had returned from Stroudwater to his English home some years before. Capt. Thomas Seal died Dec. 3, 1857, aged 85 years. Thomas Seal became a protege and later the trusted agent of Capt. John Quinby of Stroudwater, and later sailed his ships. Said an aged resident of Stroudwater to me nearly a quarter of a century ago "The passion for dancing and gaiety in the Seal family amounted almost to a mania and is still a very noticeable trait, as it also is and has been in the Porterfield and Slemons families." Captain

THE FROST PORTRAIT.

The picture of Miss Joanna Frost, reproduced in this issue, is the property of Mrs. Eleanor Rolfe Libby.

Joanna was the daughter of Andrew P. Frost's brother Charles, and was born Jan. 7, 1784, died Oct. 31, 1869.

The following from a letter from Mr. E. C. Jordan to Mrs. J. P. Wales is of interest in this connection:

"The Charles Frost (third of the name) who settled in Portland, was associated with Col. Westbrook and General Waldo in large land operations. He married a niece named Joanna of Sir William Pepperell and said Joanna, wife of Charles Frost, is especially mentioned in Sir William Pepperell's will, as a desired line of descent for a certain part of his personal estate, such as portraits, plate, swords, etc. Some of the material certainly did come down to Portland and our line, noticeably the Lady Pepperell portrait by Copley, which cousin Joanna promised to sister Lizzie, but which our cousin Sarah Mahan, being more experienced and swift inveigled out of cousin Joanna for a thin gold watch and then sold the portrait to the Brooklyn Art gallery for quite a sum. A part of the Pepperell china, said to be from the loot of Louisburg, was distributed by grandmother and cousin Joanna. I have the punch bowl and several cups and saucers. I recollect one or two in your old home in Portland. I have also a Court dress sword, but I do not known whether it was Pepperell's or a dress sword of the Honorable John Frost. Many other things went from grandmother's garret and are scattered or lost on collateral lines.

"The Charles Frost third of Portland was a cultivated man, as indicated by the books that he left

MRS. JANE (FROST) BREW

of same period that belonged to him. Charles Frost third and fourth were successively the manager of the immense landed interest of Westbrook & Waldo, and the records of wills and transfers of property were for many years in York and Cumberland counties under their attest."

In this connection, however, the following extract from an article published by Mrs. Jane E. Quinby, a daughter of Jane (Frost) Brewer, in the Deering News, March 21st, 1896, is quite different.

"Aunt Epes as she was called, occupied a room in the old brick farm house which still stands, belonging to my great uncle, Charles Frost, and where she died.

"On the periodical visits to the family the younger members thereof were allowed to call at aunt Epes's room and regale themselves with gazing on the marvelous beauty of the picture of a young girl who stands admiring a flower that she holds in her graceful fingers.

"The portrait was more than half length and painted by Copley, that celebrated artist of ancient days. I regret that in our admiration of the picture we neglected to secure the name. It was presumably a representation of some far off connection of the family. At length it fell to the care of Miss Joanna Frost, who, knowing that we all wanted it, solved the difficulty by selling it to a New York gentleman, a distant relative, for five hundred dollars, and whose walls it probably now adorns. She informed us later that with the money she purchased a muff and a gold watch and chain, luxuries that she had perhaps coveted for years, and the transaction was an excellent way out of the difficulty."

Perhaps some other members of the family who may see these pages will send in what they remember of this incident. According to L. B. Chapman's com-

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owned a few slaves. It is said that one of them, Cato Frost, as he was called, was driving his team over the frozen river when they broke through the ice. Cato could see them floating along under the transparent ice and relying on their accustomed obedience, brandished his goadstick, encouraging them by their names, when all at once, probably to Cato's great astonishment, they disappeared. He could never count beyond three, and in numbering his cows it would be one, two three and 'tother one. One of his compeers, who rejoiced in the euphonious name of "Grippy," expressed his entire satisfaction with the world if he could get 'plenty of smelts and water enough to fry 'em in.' "

"I was told some years ago," said Mr. Chapman in 1895, "by a person who if now alive would be 96 years of age, that one Burnham used the house as an inn in her girlhood and that she once attended a picnic there. And there is a tradition connected with the house, that one of the upstairs rooms was haunted; that when it was opened a large black bear would make his appearance, and so the room was kept closed.

"Upon the first valuation book of Westbrook, made in 1815, I find the following, which, probably, applies to the place:

'Joseph Burnham—one house $800; two barns, $80; one stable, $60; three outhouses, $60.' "

The picture reproduced in this issue is from an original sketch in the editor's possession. It is said that this picture was made by a traveling pedler, who paid with it for his night's lodging in the old house, after it had become an inn.

In the Deering News, in 1896, Mr. Chapman devoted a good deal of space to this old house. He says Mrs. Jane E. Quinby told him that when her father Capt.

troversy as to whether or not Charles Frost built the house, and Mr. Chapman says, "It must be admitted that Charles Frost was the builder of the original great two story edifice with gambrel roof, to which Capt. Dexter Brewer added a story, as many of us remember it when it was burned, Jan. 30, 1882."

The editor well remembers this house, differing greatly in appearance from the one depicted in the sketch. To my youthful eyes, it seemed immense, and only part of it, I believe, was in use when I saw it in the late seventies.

The following are further items of information contributed by Mr. Chapman (speaking of Charles Frost, Esq.'s son William):

"July 7, 1778, his mother, Joanna, widow, and sister Abigail made him an agent to take possession of one-sixth part of a sawmill located at Horse Beef Falls, a place on Presumpscot river, which sixth was obtained by a mortgage to Charles Frost, 1752, by Wm. Knight then deceased, also land in the town that was reckoned by hundreds of acres. And this record, or the introduction of it here, brings up the outcome of the lawsuit between Joanna Frost and Mary (Cloise) Waters, that Joanna Frost should pay, by mutual agreement, Mary Waters one-twelfth the value of the land without the buildings, (the house now supposed to be the original part of the late Brewer House) and the court appointed William Buckman of Falmouth Foreside, Capt. Saml. Skillin, and Lieut. Andrew Libby of Scarboro, who, on the 1st of Dec., 1761, filed the award to Mary Waters of £22 18s 4d lawful money, who, through Capt. Ebenezer Mayew acknowledged its payment."

In the Portland Press appeared an account of the

the trader, to Mr. Thomas Quinby of Stroudwater for $3,000 but the papers, as we understand Mr. Gould, had not passed. About 1830, or thereabouts the house became noted as a house of resort by the fashionables of the town, similar to the 'Broads' and has gone through various changes as a tavern ever since. A gentleman remembers going over to Brewer's when President Monroe visited Portland and saw the triumphal arches erected under which the President entered." The Boston Post editorially added: "The godlike Daniel refreshed himself at the Brewer house when he was en route to Bangor half a century ago."

In the Deering News, Sept. 12. 1896, Mr. Chapman writes:

"The covering stones to a well situated about thirty feet from the easterly corner of the old Frost-Brewer house cellar, opposite Stroudwater village have recently fallen in, exposing a well in excellent state of preservation, twelve feet deep from the top to the water which is only about a foot deep. What makes the thing worthy of special mention is the fact that the lining to the well is constructed of what are supposed to be English-made brick ten inches long, nearly five inches wide and two and a half inches thick and moulded circular shaped. Charles Frost, Esq., the constructor of the original house died Jan. 4, 1756."

THE PORTERFIELD FAMILY.

Eleanor Frost, the wife of Andrew Pepperell Frost, was the daughter of William Slemons. Her mother was Catherine (Porterfield) Slemons, the daughter of William Porterfield, of Stroudwater, Me.

The following is by L. B. Chapman in the Deering News, March 17th, 1894:

"William Porterfield and William Porterfield, Jr.

only a poll tax. Hereabouts the name is now extinct. From whence came these persons is a mystery but conjecture places then among the band of Scotch-Irish emigrants who landed here some fifteen years anterior to the date above given. Their first descendants were somewhat peculiar in their inclinations, abounding in sociability and mirthfulness."

Mrs. Jane E. Quinby has spoken to me of Capt. John Porterfield, the son of William Porterfield, Jr., as an uncle to her mother. This was because Capt. John Porterfield married April 25th, 1788, Catherine Slemons, who was a sister of Eleanor (Slemons) Frost.

THE SLEMONS FAMILY.

The Slemonses, says Smith and Dean's Journal, page 165, were of the Irish immigration which landed and spent the winter of 1717 at Falmouth, now Portland. Several of the immigrants landed and established themselves at Cape Elizabeth near Portland, among whom was Robert Slemons. They were a part of the tide of Scotch and North of Ireland people who emigrated shortly after the religious conflict of the Cavaliers and Covenanters. Some of the descendants, Miss Mary E. Slemons writes me, believe that the family arrived here in the form of the traditional three brothers, two of whom went west, one to Ohio and the other to Pennsylvania.

Robert Slemons (1) He first appears upon the public records in 1735 as a tax payer on personal property in Cape Elizabeth, as well as tax payer on real estate. His dwelling stood in from the present road to Buxton from Stroudwater.—(Chapman).

In 1742, he purchased 51 acres of land at Stroudwater, upon which was a small house. He left his en-

says, "1740, April 30th. I rode to Stroudwater to talk with Mr. Slemons, who is offended with my sermon to the Irish." The annotator explains that this was our Robert Slemons. The use of the prefix "Mr." indicates the highest standing in the community at that period.

William Slemons (2) He came with his father in 1717 from Ireland and married Catherine Porterfield Sept. 16th, 1744. (Falmouth records I., 591).

William (2) Slemons was a selectman nine years between 1718 and 1786. (Smith and Dean's Journal p. 467). He was also chosen a selectman March 22d, 1768 (p. 323). He was delegated to go to Boston to represent the interests of the Third Parish at the General Court in 1772. In the following year, he was chosen with another as a Committee to build a new meeting house. (History of Cumberland County, Me.) In the Alarm List of 1757 for defense against the Indians, his name appears. (Mass. Archives, Vol. 95, p. 451).

William Slemons' will was dated December 13th, 1784, and he refers to his wife Catherine, his sons Robert, William and Thomas, and his daughters Elizabeth Knight, Martha Tate, Eleanor Frost and Catherine Slemons, also his grand-daughter Polly Knight. He left to his son Thomas all his movable goods, except the reserve for his wife, and also the farm with the buildings and appurtenances, except ten (10) acres. Also twelve acres of marsh in Scarboro, and also a fourth part of his grist mill at Stroudwater, and another fourth on the death of the testator's wife and also one-third part of a point of land called Ship Yard.

William (2) and Catherine (Porterfield) Slemons had seven children, Robert, William, Thomas, Elizabeth Eleanor Martha and Catherine.

Thomas (3) lived for five years at the Frost house with Andrew Pepperell Frost, as a boarder, and died June 8th, 1798, at the age of forty-three. In Andrew Pepperell Frost's account book appears the following interesting item: "At the funeral of Brother Slemons, 2 qts. New Rum; Plate; painting and sheet 11 shillings."

Eleanor married Andrew Pepperell Frost.

Martha married Robert Tate of Stroudwater, "descendant of Admiral Tate of the Russian Navy." "One of their daughters married James Alden of Portland, and they were the parents of Admiral Alden of the American Navy, and of the wife of T. S. Arthur, the author."

Catherine married Capt. John Porterfield, the grandson of William Porterfield, elsewhere referred to in this issue.

THE JACKSON FAMILY.

Dr. George Jackson married Joanna Pepperell and they were the maternal grand-parents of Andrew Pepperell Frost. I have been unable to get any very specific information about Dr. George Jackson, and have not traced his ancestry. Savage, II. 529 quotes Farmer as saying that George Jackson of Marblehead went as surgeon in the wild Canada expedition of Phips in 1690 but outlived it, had a wife Mary and brought a farm in Scituate in 1702. William Gerrish says "I am inclined to think that Dr. George Jackson of Kittery, who married Joanna Frost, was a son of George and Mary Jackson of Marblehead." Dr. J. M. L. Willis in "Old Eliot" just published, puts Dr. George Jackson as the fourth physician in Kittery in 1724

New England Family History.

Editorial.

The reception accorded to the first number of this periodical was gratifying in the extreme. Many genealogical societies and public libraries have subscribed to it. Among the families whose history it is proposed to take up in immediately succeeding issues are those of the earlier generations of Bitsfield, Bray, Cole, Cottle, Crosby, Dole, Hazen, Pepperell, Rolfe and Titcomb.

I acknowledge with thanks the courtesy of Wm. L. Palmer, Esq., of 22 Sacramento Place, Cambridge, Mass., the able and brilliant genealogist, for the result of his researches concerning the Jackson family.

Heredity.

As a result of a prolonged investigation of fraternal resemblance between children, based on the estimates of teachers in British schools, Prof. Karl Pearson three years ago decided that the mental and moral characters of man were inherited in much the same manner as the physical characters, says the *New York Sun*. "We inherit," he said, "our parents' tempers, our parents' conscientiousness, shyness and ability, even as we inherit their stature, forearm and span." Prof. Pearson's conclusions appear to be confirmed by further investigation as to the inheritance of ability pursued by

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1800, and married June 14, 1830, William H. Wood (see portrait), (who was born in Charlestown, Mass., Sep. 23, 1801), of Portland, and had five children, as follows: (1) Ellen M.[4], born Westbrook Aug. 1, 1831, died an infant; (2) Ellen M.[4], born in Westbrook July 2, 1833, married Jan. 22, 1863, Dr. John P. Wales, and now resides in Wilmington, Delaware. (Data and portraits of her family will appear in succeeding numbers.) (3) Henrietta[4], born in Portland, Maine, Sept. 20, 1836, died in infancy. (4) William Edward[4], born in Portland Apr. 8, 1839, married Kate M. Sykes July 21, 1861, and had one child, William Sykes Wood[5], born in Portland Feb. 22, 1865 (married, no children). William Edward Wood died about 1906 in Portland. (5) Henry Parker[4], born in Portland July 6, 1842, married first, Carrie B. Westcott, 1875; second, Kate Fullington Dyer, Nov. 11, 1885, and had two children, Parker Fullington Wood[5], born at San Rafael, Cal., Aug. 28, 1886, and Mildred Goddard Wood[5], born at San Rafael, Cal., Oct. 27, 1888. Ellen (Seal) Wood[3], died at Waterford, Maine, April 30, 1874; her husband William H. Wood, died at Portland, Nov. 25, 1870.

Ann Seal[3], b. June 25, 1804, died Apr. 14, 1820.

Eunice Q. Seal [3], born Feb, 8, 1808, married Samuel D. Jordan of Woodfords, Nov. 7, 1832. She died May 13, 1863. Samuel Jordan was born June 6, 1805, died Dec. 14, 1880. He was a descendant, it is stated authoritatively, from Rev. Robert Jordan, who lived at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in 1640. Samuel and Eunice Q. (Seal) Jordan had many descendants who will be mentioned in succeeding numbers of this magazine.

Mary Jane Seal[3], b. Mar. 24, 1811, married Oliver Porter, and had one son, Horace[4].

Thomas Seal[3], b. Nov. 11, 1813, died April 7, 1860, unmarried.

George F. Seal[3], b. Sep. 22, 1819, died Oct. 18, 1824.

William[2], son of Andrew Pepperell and Eleanor Frost, died 1816, unmarried.

Catherine[2], daughter of Andrew Pepperell and Eleanor Frost, married Dec. 15, 1811, John Mahan of Portland, later of Stroudwater. It is stated that he was the son of Mr. McMahon, schoolmaster of Irish descent, whose gravestone is at Stroudwater. John and Catherine[2] (Frost) Mahan had two children, of whom (1) John[3], after a mercantile career with Joseph Day, a relative in Portland, died unmarried; and (2) Sarah[3] (see p. 14), married 1831, Rev. William H. Norris, a Methodist clergyman of great ability, and afterwards lived in Hempstead, N. Y. Their portraits with that of their son, are reproduced in this number. Mr. Norris was born at Orono, Me., Oct. 23, 1801, entered the ministry in 1825; and was for a time editor of the Methodist periodical of Maine (see History of Methodism, p. 438; Norris Family of America, p. 38). He died Oct. 19, 1878.

Further information as to this branch of the family will follow.

Eleanor[2], (portrait opp. p. 16) daughter of Andrew P.[1] and Eleanor Frost, married May 24, 1805, Peter T. Clark of Stroudwater, afterwards of Bradley's Corner, Maine. Mr. Clark was a tailor by occupation and a violinist besides, and had an interesting career. He built a two story house on leased land (says Chapman), on the northerly side of Congress Street, "opposite the school house where the great elm tree may now be seen which stood at the southwesterly corner of his dwelling." Eleanor, his wife, died Oct. 3, 1853. (Deering News Apr. 10, 1901.) They had ten children as follows:

(1) Elizabeth Salter Clark[3], born June 14, 1806, married first, Capt. David Stanwood of Portland; sec-

born Oct. 1, 1807, died Oct. 10, 1807; (3) Andrew Pepperell Clark[3] (see portrait) born Mar. 7, 1811, married June 23, 1836, Lucy M. Child of Cambridge, Mass., had eight children (who will be referred to with their descendants later), and died Sept. 6, 1866, His wife died Sept. 7, 1859; (4) Jane F. Clark[3], born Feb. 14, 1813, died Feb. 10, 1819; (5) Catherine Mahan Clark[3], born July 3, 1815, married Benjamin Rolfe of Portland in 1835, had five children (see next number), and died Nov. 4, 1880. He died July 5, 1867, ae. 58; (6) Susan Locke Clark[3], born Oct. 10, 1816, married Robert Hooper of Bangor, Me., had six children (see next number) and died in Chelsea, Mass., Mar. 3, 1902; Robert, her husband, died in Portland, Mar. 21, 1861, aged 48 years; (7) Thomas Slemons Clark[3], born May 19, 1818, married Elizabeth Fessenden of Portland and died, leaving no children, Mar. 22, 1900, in Medford, Mass.; his wife died two days later, aged seventy-five years, four months and three days; (8) Charles Henry Clark[3], born Mar. 8, 1820, married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Smith of Stroudwater, Me., (p. 28) had six children (referred to later), and died Aug., 1882; his wife died Dec. 8, 1866; (9) John Mahan Clark[3], born April 16, 1822, went to California in 1849; never married; (10) Jane Clark[3], born July 2, 1824, died Oct. 10, 1824.

Andrew Pepperell Frost Jr.[2], son of Andrew Pepperell[1] and Eleanor Frost, left Stroudwater about 1845 for New York City, and died suddenly at Flushing, N. Y., unmarried. (Deering News, Mar. 23, 1895.)

Joseph[2] Frost, son of Andrew Pepperell[1] and Eleanor Frost lived and died with the peculiar religious community known as the Shakers, unmarried.

Jane[2] Frost, married Dexter[6] Brewer of Framingham, Mass. His family line appears pp. 30-4 in this

portrait see opp. page 4; autograph document, opp. page 12.) Dexter and Jane[2] (Frost) Brewer had four children, as follows: (1) Capt. Henry Maitland[3] Brewer, who married Malvina Dunreath, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Smith of Stroudwater. Their descendants will be mentioned later; (2) Jane Elizabeth[3], born at Dover, N. H., Mar. 22, 1819, died at Portland, Mar. 3, 1903; married June 21, 1839, Thomas Quinby. Further mention of this family will appear in a later issue. (3) Emmeline S.[3], married Dr. Henry, son of Dr. Jacob Hunt of Stroudwater. She died Mar. 1, 1907, leaving children and grandchildren, who will be mentioned later. (4) Frances E.[3], born Mar. 23, 1831, married May 29, 1853, Isaac T. Hobson of Wiscasset, Maine, where she died May 22, 1901. Mr. Hobson was born July, 1822, and died Nov. 2, 1889. The four children and grandchildren will be referred to in a later issue.

THE JACKSON FAMILY.

(continued from p. 22)

Chart, p. 5.

Dr. *George Jackson* of Marblehead, the father of *George Jackson* of Kittery married *Mary* Nick, the widow of William Nick of Marblehead. Her father was *Samuel Aborne** of Salem whose will, dated July 20, 1699, was not admitted to probate. Samuel's estate was, however, settled the following year, the Essex Co. Probate Records of the transaction referring to his daughter "Mary, the wife of Dr. George Jackson of Marblehead."

Mary Jackson's prior husband, William Nick, made his will Oct. 15, 1683, and must have died shortly after, for it was probated Nov. 20th ensuing. He

Hannah Starr." The inference seems to be that Mary Aborn had been first married to one Starr then to Nick, and finally to Dr. George Jackson, Sr. By all husbands she had children, for William Nick's will also mentions "my child William Nick and the child she now goeth withal" as beneficiaries by way of remainder in his property after his wife's death, to whom he left his residuary estate for life. He made his wife Mary executrix and mentions his "father-in-law, Samuel Aborn." Thirteen years after William Nick's death, Dr. George Jackson and Mary his wife made their accounting of her former husband's estate, in 1696.

Dr. George Jackson, Sr.[1], died about 1724, for his will dated Aug. 24, 1722, with a codicil of July 23, 1723, was probated Apr. 20, 1724. His wife Mary was then dead, though she had lived till March 4th, 1706, as she and Dr. Jackson conveyed property on that date (Essex Deeds, 18 f. 226). Dr. Jackson's will left his whole estate to his three sons, Bartholomew[2] the eldest, receiving a double share, Dr. George Jackson, Jr.[2] (of Kittery who married Joanna, daughter of William Pepperell, Sr.) and John[2].

Dr. Bartholomew[2] Jackson had died by 1757 and in that year, administration on his estate was given to his widow Jane. His eldest son was George Jackson[3] who in 1764 was deceased, leaving children Anne[4], George[4] and Mary[4]. Dr. Bartholomew's daughter Elizabeth had by that time married one Wormstead, and died leaving issue. Dr. Bartholomew's other heirs in 1764 were his sons William[3], Thomas[3] and his daughters Anne[3] (married Girdler), and Mary[3], married to Thomas Dolliver.

In 1760 application was made for a division of the estate of Dr. George Jackson[1], Sr., on account of the

one-fifth by John, George and Sarah Gerrish, a third fifth by heirs named Collins, a fourth fifth by Derry Pitman and his wife Dorothy, of Durham. (Essex Co. Deeds, 124, ff. 87-92). The remaining fifth was conveyed on Sept. 24, 1762 by Joanna[8] (Jackson) Frost (see p. 10, document opp. p. 6) of Falmouth (afterwards Portland, Me.) being her share "set off to the heirs of my honored father, George Jackson, late of Salem, deceased, as his share of the real estate of his father George Jackson, late of Marblehead, physician" (Essex Co. Deeds, 120, f. 234).

THE BREWER FAMILY.

John Brewer[1] was of Cambridge, Mass. in 1642 and of Sudbury in 1647, says Temple's History of Framingham. He married first Anne , and for a second wife Mary Whitmore, says Savage's Genealogical Dictionary. Amongst his children of which records exist was

John Brewer[2] of Sudbury, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Rice and Elizabeth (Moore)* Rice. John Brewer was born Oct. 10th, 1642 and died Jan. 1, 1691. His wife Elizabeth was born August 4, 1648 and died about 1693. Her estate amounting to £292: 8s. was settled March 12th, 1694. This was a large estate for that day and locality. Amongst their children were:

Jonathan Brewer[3] who lived at Framingham on the property of late years belonging to Edward Goodnow, says Temple, covenanted marriage with Arabella April 17th, 1717. In the same year, he bought of Caleb Bridges and Joseph Buckminister 62 acres of land and built his dwelling house. His

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erally to be chief colonels in the Massachusetts army, report: Col, David Brewer has levied nine companies, amounting inclusive of officers, to 465 men, 307 of whom are armed with effective fire-arms, and all except 34 men on the way are now posted at Roxbury, Dorchester and Watertown.

Committee of Safety, Cambridge,
June 17, 1775.

These certify the Honorable Congress, that Col. David Brewer has satisfied the Committee that there are in the nine companies mentioned below near 500 men: It is therefore recommended to the Congress that the said Brewer's regiment be commissioned accordingly.

In Congress, June 17, 1775.

Ordered that commissions be delivered to the several officers within named.

Field and Staff Officers:

Col. David Brewer of Palmer,

Lieut. Col. Rufus Putnam of Brookfield."

Then follows the list of companies and their officers, and the eighth company on the list is as follows:

p. 172.

"Capt. John Packard of Brookfield; Lieut. David Brewer, Junr.; Ens. Jona. Allen of Bridgewater. 54 men, 50 arms."

p. 173:

This regiment—afterwards known as the Ninth Massachussetts—had headquarters at Roxbury, and was in camp there through the summer and fall. Col. Brewer was in command as late as Oct. 18, and as his name does not appear in later returns, the in-

His brother Col. Samuel Brewer[4] was Colonel of the Twelfth Massachussetts Regiment and took a brilliant part in the Battle of Saratoga Oct. 7th, 1777. They started in pursuit of the British Army and witnessed the crowning event of that campaign, the surrender of Genl. Burgoyne October 17th. They went through the bitter winter in Valley Forge and the following year fought at the Battle of Monmouth. Col. Samuel Brewer was wounded at Bunker Hill.

Another brother, Col. Jonathan[4] Brewer of Waltham was also in the Continental Army and fought at Bunker Hill.

David[5] Brewer, son of David[4] Brewer, lived at Salem End, Framingham, Mass. He also bore the military title of Colonel, and Barry, in his history of Framingham says, "He was a man greatly esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He was a selectman seven years and died in Framingham December 17th, 1834, aged 83." David Brewer[5] was more often known as captain and received a pension from the United States for his services in the Revolutionary War, it appearing that he served as a private from April 19th, 1775, eight months; from December, 1775, two months; in Col. Doolittle's Massachusetts Regiment. In June 1778, he began a further service of six months as corporal in Capt. Simon Edgell's company of Col. Wade's Massachusetts Regiment. In June 1780, he commenced a further term of service for twenty months having received a commission as captain in Col. Abner Perry's Massachusetts Regiment. At the date of enlistment he was registered as from Holliston, Mass. In August, 1832, he applied for a pension, giving his residence as Framingham, Mass. and states that he was born in Framingham and fought at Bunker Hill. (Records of the Interior Department.)

THE RICE FAMIL'

Rice (Welsh) Rhys or Rees. Re
borne nearly eight centuries ago by I
ab Eineon ab Owen ab Howell dha,
styled, Rhys am Tewdwr Mawr *i.*
Tudor, Eineon, son of Owen, son of I
or Rice, son of Tudor the Great."
"Surnames.")

Edmund[1] *Rice* was born in 1594,
country from Barkhamstead, Hertfor
was twice married. His first wife, T
at Sudbury, where she was buried
His second wife whom he married
was Mercy (Hurd) Brigham, widow
ham of Cambridge. Edmund Rice
dren, nine of whom were born in I
others in Sudbury: *Henry*[2] (born
(born 1618), Edmund[2], Thomas[2],
(born 1627) Matthew[2] (born 1629
1632), Samuel[2] (born 1634), Josep
Benjamin[2] (born 1640), Ruth[2] (born
(born 1661). Mr. Rice[1] died May 31
boro, aged about sixty-nine and wa
bury. His widow married William
boro. Mr. Rice was a prominent n
ment. He early owned lands in and
some of which came by grant of th
His first dwelling place at Sudbury
North Street. Sept. 1st, 1642, he s
John Moore‡, and Sept. 13th of the
the Dunster Farm, which lay just e
Pond. He bought of the widow M

* Thamezine in the old records.

acres of land and her dwelling house, which were in the south part of the town, and some years afterwards he bought of Philemon Whale his house and nine acres of land near "the spring" and adjacent to the Axdell place; and these taken together, in part at least, formed the old Rice homestead not far from the "Five Paths" (Wayland). This old homestead remained in the Rice family for generations. Edmund[1] sold it to Edmund[2], his son, who passed it to John[3] and Edmund[3], and afterwards John transferred his share of it to his brother Edmund, by whom it passed to others of the family, who occupied it till within the last half century. On Sept. 26th, 1647, Mr. Rice leased the "Glover Farm" for ten years, and April 8, 1657 he purchased the Jenison farm, which comprised two hundred acres, situated by the town's southerly boundary, and between the "Dunster Farm" and what is now Weston; and June 24th, 1659, the "Dunster Farm" was purchased by Mr. Rice and his son. Mr. Rice was one of the substantial men of the Sudbury plantation. He was a freeman, May 13th, 1640, and was one of the committee appointed by the Colonial Court Sept. 4th, 1639, to apportion land to the inhabitants. He served as selectman from 1639 to 1644, and was Deputy to the General Court several successive years. He was prominent in the settlement of Marlboro, Mass., for which he was a petitioner in 1656. The Rice family in Sudbury have been numerous, and the name has been frequently mentioned on the town books. (A. S. Hudson, History of Sudbury, Mass., 1889, p. 41-2.) He was deacon in 1648. In 1652 he obtained grants within the bounds of Framingham, Massachussetts. In 1662 was empowered to perform marriages. He was often appointed by the General Court to locate grants, and

REV. WILLIAM

W. H. NORRIS, JR.

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v. Jacob, b. Apr. 28, 1645.
vi. Joseph, b. Oct. 31, 1647.
vii. Benjamin, b. perhaps* Dec. 13, 1648.
viii. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 10, 1649.

(E. S. Bolton, in New England Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. LVII., July, 1903.)

ADDENDA.

1. John Moore. His wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Philemon Whale, may have been a second wife, since the will of Philemon, made in 1675, mentions the "four sonnes of my loving daughter Elizabeth Moore, viz., William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin." (Middlesex Co. Probate, 17259). It may be that Elizabeth and John were children of a former wife. Philemon Whale was probably the son of Philemon Whale "of Chickney, Co. Essex, Clerk," and appeared in Sudbury at about the same time as John Moore, that is, about 1643. There was also a John Moore of Cambridge who owned land there as late as 1643, and there has been an effort, thus far fruitless, to prove that they were identical, but it seems doubtful, since the land owned by John Moore of Cambridge has been traced to his descendants. It was finally sold, about the time of the Revolution, by a Cambridge man, who happened at the time to be living in Sudbury, but who was not a descendant of John Moore of Sudbury.

It is not certain where the marriage of John Moore and Elizabeth Whale took place, but it seems probable that it was not in Sudbury.

John Moore's will calls John the "eldest son," and (viii.) Elizabeth his "eldest daughter," consequently she should appear first in the list, as she married eleven years before her brother John. There is doubt as to whether the year date of her birth was intended to be

was married in 1643, and John Moore distinctly calls Lydia "his youngest daughter." (New England Hist. & Gen. Register, LVIII., April, 1904.)

The writer of the foregoing articles on John Moore, Mrs. Charles K. Bolton, wrote to the editor on this subject on June 29, 1903, as follows:

"I am sorry to say that I know nothing of the ancestry of John Moore before he came to Sudbury. There was one point which I should like to tell you of. Six years before Elizabeth, the daughter of John Moore was born, on November 1, 1643 Elizabeth, probably the sister of John Moore, married Henry Rice. John Moore in his will in 1674, mentions his "eldest daughter Elizabeth wife of Henry Rice;" and again (p. 302 N. E. Register, July 1903) Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph (sic) married Dec. 27, 1716, Henry Rice. The number is rather unaccountable, and thus far I haven't solved the difficulty."

THE BOLLES FAMILY.

(*See Chart, p.* 5.)

The first of this name who came from England to America was JOSEPH BOLLES, the precise period and place of whose arrival I have been unable to ascertain. In the year 1640, the earliest date I can find associated with his name, he was engaged in trade at Winter Harbor, near the mouth of the Saco River in the then Province of Maine. (Folsom's History of Biddeford and Saco, p. 55.) The records of the General Court of Maine for 1640 contain this passage: "Joseph Bolles hath presented to the Grand Inquest Thos. Heard for being drunk * * * and threatening him with many violent words to break open his

ords were burned by Indians. (York Co. Reg., XII., 259.) The following copy of his family record is from his autograph in the Wells town record.

The ages of Mr. Jos. Bolles was born in Feb. 1608.
And Mary Bolles his wife in March 1624
Mary Bolles their daughter born 7 August 1641, * * *

I have been led to conjecture that Mrs. Bolles was a daughter of Morgan Howell who devised and bequeathed to Mrs. Bolles and her children all his estate and property and appointed her executrix of his will, November, 1676 (York Co. Reg., II., 120; IV., 3, 49). Mr. Bolles died at Wells, Maine, in the fall of 1678. His whole family survived him, and Mrs. Bolles was living in 1684. He was a large land owner. At his death his real estate, reduced already by divers grants to his children, was appraised at £530. Various circumstances show that he was a man of high character and standing, universally respected and honored. * * * (Bolles Family in America, by John A. Bowles, 1867.)

Savage says: "Joseph Bowles of Wells in 1640 went back home to England and returned again in the Speedwell in 1656, at which time he was 47 years of age, of good moral character. He was alive in 1680, when he took the oath of allegiance. His daughter Mary married Charles Frost in 1676."

Of Mr. Bolle's children, Mary, the first-born, married Col. Charles Frost of Kittery (see p. 7). Her father's will shows that she was married before its date, September 18, 1678. She died November 11, 1704. An inventory of his estate foots up £842:01:06.

Note. In March, 1663-4 Morgan Howell sues Wm. Kendall. The entry in Col. Charles Frost's family Bible which says: "Mary, daughter of Joseph Bolles, of Wells, third son of Sir John Bolles of

THE ABORNE FAMILY.

(*See page* 28)

Thomas Aborne (Eborne) was a tanner by occupation and lived in Salem, Mass. He was admitted as a freeman May 14, 1634, and was living at an advanced age in 1642. Savage conjectures that it was his son who was the

Samuel[2] Aborne who lived at Salem and was born about 1614, may have lived at Lynn about 1640, but had a grant of land the year preceding at Salem, and there had baptised his children Samuel, Moses and Mary on the 6th of August, 1648; Rebecca March 23, 1651 and Sarah June 15, 1656. He was admitted a freeman in 1665 and was living in 1697 at which time his son Samuel was surviving.

THE WHALE FAMILY.

(*See p.* 38)

Philemon Whale d. 1676. Probably came from Colchester, Essex Co. Was an early settler at Sudbury, where he bought land in 1643. Owned land in various parts of Sudbury. He was a weaver. His wife, Elizabeth, died June 20, 1647. He married (2) Nov. 7, 1649, Sarah, widow of Thomas Cakebread. She died in December 1656, and he married (3) Nov. 9, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of Hugh Griffin, who died June 21, 1656. Philemon died Feb. 22, 1676. His widow Elizabeth, died Nov. 8, 1688. Whale's bridge is still known at Sudbury. (G. O. Bent, "Who Begot Thee")

(See abstract of his will in "Abstracts of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at Somerset House, London, England; Register Soame, 1620," p. 208.)

COMMENTS AND COR

P. 3. Mary Jane Seal married (
Porter.

Mr. Horace Porter gives the
A. P. Frost's grandchildren in the

P. 22. Robert Tate was brother
have a package of autograph lett
to his 'Dear Brother Bob,' " says I

P. 26-7. I am indebted to Mrs
the dates pertaining to the fam
Eleanor (Frost) Clark.

P. 14. Speaking of the variance
circumstances surrounding the c
of the "Frost Portrait," Mr. E
"Cousin Joanna (Frost) used to
time at our home, the same as she
Mrs. Wales' mother. I recollect
Sarah (Mahan) Norris to our
Joanna was there and of Cousin J
brick mansion on the Gray road,
talk in a general way of the fact t
peared at that time, and subsequ
came with the gold watch and l
Mrs. Jane E. Quinby mentions.
a matter of much concern becau
it at that time except Cousin Sar
New York.

My father was Charles Frost's
and was made executor of his
serve and the Judge appointe
Charles and Joanna were at our h
it was one of the most frequent
father and mother and some of us
all to the Frost Mansion. The t

Brewer Born January 7th 1762

Brewer Born October 29th 1766

Brewer Born February 8th 1779

Brewer Born April 12th 1781

Brewer Born March 27th 1783

Brewer Born August 31st 1785

Brewer Born January 24th 1788

Brewer Born April 3 1790

Brewer Born April 8th 1792

Brewer Born January 17th 1795

Brewer Born April 10th 1798

take good [illegible] Wine take two gill water one

three the [illegible] to make one gallon one

New England Family History.

(*Editorial Comment on p. 77.*)

ABORNE FAMILY.

(*Continued from p. 42.*)

Thomas Aborne[1] probably the father of Samuel[2], was a tanner in Salem, and was presented in the Salem Court in 1641 for insufficient tanning; he was made a freeman May 14, 1634, and was living in 1642, at an advanced age (Essex Antiquarian, I., 161). He was member of the First Church in Salem in 1637 and before (*Id.* II., 133).

Samuel Aborne[2] was an early settler in Salem Village and was born about 1611. He was admitted as a freeman in 1665; and died in the winter of 1699/70. His will was dated July 20, 1699, and administration thereon was refused, but administration on his estate granted Feb. 5, 1699/1700. He married Catherine Smith of Marblehead, who survived him, and was living in 1701.

Children: (1) Samuel[3], born about 1639, eldest son, and died about 1721, having married Susannah Trask of Salem, Feb. 19, 1663/4 and had two sons, Samuel[4] and William[4], and three daughters, one of whom, Susannah[4], died in 1669 in infancy, Sarah[4] who married William Coffin, and Susannah[4], who married John Baker.

(2) Joseph[3], a husbandman living in Salem in 1704, 1708.

(3) Moses[3], born 1645/6, and was baptized June

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Jordan Family. (See p. 25) Eunice Quinby (Seal)[3] (*Nancy* [*Frost*][2] *Seal, Andrew Pepperell Frost*[1]) and Samuel D. Jordan had

(1) Domenicus[4] Jordan, born Aug. 17, 1833, died in infancy.

(2) Emily F[4]. Jordon, born July 17, 1835, married Albion M., son of Aaron Quinby of Saccarappa, Maine had no children. "He was the man who walked to California."

(3) Horace M[4]. Jordan, born Dec. 10, 1837, a journalist of note, formerly with the "Boston Traveller." He is now connected with the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. Married Virginia Frisbie, who died Dec. 31, 1906; no children.

(4) Jane Elizabeth[4] Jordan, born Jan. 17, 1840, married J. W. Thompson of Deering, Maine, has no children. They live in Redlands, California.

(5) Arthur W[4]. Jordan, born Jan. 25, 1842, married Helen A. Warren of Deering, who is now dead. Has three sons.

(6) Henry I[4]. Jordan, born Jan. 31, 1844 was a physician and died unmarried in Stillwater, Michigan of typhoid fever, Oct. 16, 1870.

(7) Edward C[4]. Jordan, born Mar. 17, 1846, is a civil engineer in Portland. He married first Eliza P., daughter of Hon. W. W. Thomas of Portland; she died Mar. 4, 1876, they having had one child who died in infancy. Mr. Jordan married second Marcia, daughter of Bion Bradbury, Esq., of Portland. They have no children.

(8) Isabella F[4]. Jordan, born Aug. 4, 1849, married Frederick W. Sewall, Esq., Cashier of the First

(9) Son[4].

(For the Jordan family, see Jordan Genealogy; for the foregoing branch, see Deering News, June 28, 1899, Sep. 27, 1899; and Everts and Peck's History of Cumberland County, Me., p. 388a.)

Porter Family (see p. 25). Mary Jane Seal[3], (grand daughter of Andrew Pepperell[1] Frost), married Oliver Porter of Waterford, Maine, at Westbrook, Maine, Dec. 10, 1849. (See portraits). Their son, Horace[4] Porter (See portrait) was born April 11, 1851, and resides at Lakewood, New Jersey. Mary Jane (Seal) Porter died Mar. 5, 1861. Oliver Porter, her husband, was born at Rye, N. H., Mar. 3, 1802, and died Sept. 19, 1886.

Mahan-Norris Family (see p. 26). Referring to statements in the last issue regarding the ancestor of the Mahan family, Mr. William H. Norris says: "Neither my brother nor myself ever heard that Mahan was originally McMahon, or that our grandfather Mahan was originally a school teacher or that he resided or was buried at Stroudwater, or anything corresponding to any one of these particulars."

As a matter of fact, the line is William McMahon[1], John Mahan[2], Sarah (Mahan)[3] Norris, William H.[4] Norris.

William McMahon[1] was in all probability the son or grandson of a member of the Irish or Scotch-Irish immigration which landed and spent the winter of 1717 at Falmouth (now Portland). (See page 20.) According to Mr. L. B. Chapman, one of the two most experienced and famous of the genealogists and historians who reside and have always resided in Portland,

MRS. JOHN P. WALES.

DR. JOHN P. WALES.

(See pp. 25, 46.)

and Miss Louisa Titcomb* of Stroudwater told him the same thing in the Moses Quinby[6] house there, the last time he saw her alive.

The record on the gravestone of Stroudwater cemetery is as follows:

Wm. McMahon, died Dec. 31, 1803
Ae. 66.

A recorded allusion to him written in 1852, speaks of him as having kept school at Back Cove. He boarded in the family of Maj. James Means and died there. Parson Bradley's record of deaths puts the date and age the same as on the tombstone. He resided in the Capt. John Quinby[5] house at Stroudwater, which he later moved to Portland, and which may now be seen in a healthy state of preservation at the corner of Pine and State Streets.

John[2] Mahan, according to Parson Bradley's record, was by him married to Catharine[2] Frost, Dec. 15, 1811; "fee, $4." They had

(a) John[3] Mahan, son of John and Catherine (Frost)[2] Mahan, "died a rather young bachelor, about sixty-five years ago" while his sister Sarah and her familv were in South America.

(b) Sarah[3] Mahan married Rev. William H.[6] Norris (p. 26; portraits opp. p. 36). Nicholas[1] Norris, the immigrant ancestor of this family, had Jonathan[2], who had James[3], who had Thomas[4] of Epping, N. H., married Betsey Carr; they had Thomas Coffin[5] Norris who married Eliza Haynes of Gilmanton, N. H. They had Thomas[6], Hiram[6], Mary[6] and Rev. William H[6]. Norris. Sarah Mahan and Rev. William H. Norris were married at Portland, Sept. 13, 1831. Their children were:

---

*One of the most amiable and intelligent of old

(1) William H[4]. Norris[7], Jr., born at Hallowell, Maine, July 24, 1832, married and is a lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn. He has three children: *a*) *Louise*[5] *Norris*[8], born Nov. 9th, 1859, (married Dec. 21st, 1889 to Alfred D. Rider and has two children, Marian[6] Rider, born May 13, 1891 and William Norris[6] Rider, born Nov. 6, 1895); *b*) *Georgia*[5] *Norris*[8], born July 7, 1869; unmarried; and *c*) *Harriman*[5] *Norris*[8], born March 9, 1872; unmarried.

(2) Sarah M[4]. Norris[7], born at Portland, Nov. 17, 1834; married about 1873, John Nix of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., and died childless about 1906.

(3) John M[4]. Norris[7], born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1837, died in infancy.

(4) John M[4]. Norris[7], (2nd), born at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 13, 1839, died in infancy.

(5) Mary Elizabeth[4] Norris[7], born at Montevideo, South America, Nov. 10, 1841, died in infancy.

(6) John Mahan[4] Norris[7], born at Buenos Ayres, South America, May 7, 1844, and has two children, *a*) *May Elizabeth*[5] *Norris*[8], born April 28, 1869, is unmarried and lives with her father at 3200 Garfield Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; *b*) *John M*[5]. *Norris*[8], *Jr.*, born May 6, 1873, was married Aug. 17, 1898 to Edythe Cates, and lives at Pinar del Rio. Cuba; no children.

(7) Mary Elizabeth[4] Norris[7], born August 11, 1846, at Buenos Ayres, South America, and died in infancy.*

(*The Clark, Rolfe, Hooper, Hobson and Brewer discendants of Andrew Pepperell Frost will follow.*)

(*For the Norris names and dates I am indebted to Wm. H. Norris, Esq. The small figures following

THE PEPPERELL FAMILY.

(*See Chart, p. 5*)

"The Pepperell Family or those bearing the name, had a short-lived career in this country. Its existence of a little over seventy-five years, hardly three generations, is almost a romance. During that period they amassed the largest fortune ever known at that time in New England, receiving the greatest honors ever conferred on a colonist by the mother-country; yet suddenly, by force of circumstances, the whole fabric dissolved, and for nearly a century its name, honors, wealth and fame held little place in our annals, and have been only vaguely known to succeeding generations. Sir William Pepperell the second, reared in reverence of the crown which his grandfather served so loyally, did not espouse the cause of the colonists, and with other Tories was forced to fly to England, leaving his estates to confiscation, and uprooting the name of Pepperell from the land of his birth" (New England Magazine XII., 415).

The Pepperell Arms.

(See Illustration).

The original coat of arms of the Pepperell family (see illustration in this issue) is described in heraldic language as follows: Argent, a chevron gules between three pineapples or cones vert, with augmentation of a canton of the second, charged with a fleur-de-lys of the first. The original coat had no crest, "it being an ancient coat, before crests were used." However, Sir William, no doubt when he received his baronetcy, added, as his book-plate shows, a crest consisting of an armed arm, embowed, out of a mural coronet *or* grasp-

An illustration of these arms in colors, with a description, is to be found in a popular work entitled "Dame Heraldry," published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, 1886.

The Pepperell Mansion.

(See Illustration.)

About 1678 John Bray gave William Pepperell, Sr., a houselot at Kittery, the marriage of Pepperell with Mr. Bray's daughter having just taken place. On this lot William Pepperell[1] erected the great house which was made still greater by his son. It still stands in good preservation, though again reduced to the size of its earlier days by the removal of several feet of its length from each end.

William Goold describes his impressions at the time of his visit to the house in September, 1870, as follows:

"The land was given to Sir William's father by Mr. Bray. Mr. Pepperell came from the Isle of Shoals and built the north part of the house, and married Miss Bray. There Sir William was born in 1696. When of age his father made him a partner in his business of shipping lumber, and in the fisheries. The son built the south end of the house, which is of two stories, with gambrel roof. It has one bend of ten feet taken off of each end, one beam of which is a capsill of the breast work at the water's edge. It is of pine, 14 inches square. The lawn reached to the shore, where there was a wharf with steps. All communication with Portsmouth was by boats. There was a walk from the house through the lawn to the wharf, with cut stone steps at the several terraces, which are still to be seen. After his return from the successful expedition

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Bray disapproved the match on account of Pepperell's slender means, but the latter's success with his first ship, which he sent on a voyage to Spain, was such that Mr. Bray's opposition gave way. Mr. Bray gave the young couple the tract on which stands the Pepperell Mansion to this day.

Col. William Pepperell owned a brigantime amongst his fleet named the William and Andrew for his two sons and early in the eighteenth century made two voyages across the Atlantic as Captain. A bill of lading of one such voyage to Rotterdam, dated Feb. 28, 1705, is set forth in the N. E. H. and G. Register, Vol XIX., p. 141.

Mr. Pepperell's business prospered and his mercantile dealings with England and the West Indies assumed large dimensions, so that when his son (afterwards Sir William) reached his majority, the elder Pepperell took him into partnership in his business of shipping lumber and in the fisheries, under the style of Pepperell & Son.

William Pepperell, Sr., became Justice of the Peace in 1690 and held that office for thirty-five years. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1715 and served on the bench many years, his son William serving as clerk.

At the formation of the Congregational church he was one of the original members and remained one of its firm and able supporters throughout his life.

William Pepperell, Sr., commanded the garrison at Fort Pepperell, Kittery Point, at a period when Indian hostilities prevailed, and bore the rank of Captain. In the Militia he held the same rank, and before his death had risen to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

He was buried in the family tomb at Kittery (see illustration), the inscription on which is as follows:

"Here lyes the body of The Honorable William Peperel, Esq., who departed this life the 15th of Feb-

Madame Margery Pepperell died April 24, 1741, surviving her husband seven years. She is spoken of through the whole course of her life as "exemplary for unaffected piety and amiable virtue—especially her charity, her courteous affability, her prudence, meekness, patience, and unweariedness in well-doing." ("Mothers of Maine" by Mrs. Helen Coffin Beede.)

Mr. Pepperell had two sons and six daughters. Three of them became related by marriage to the Frost Family. His children were as follows: (1) Andrew Pepperell[2] born July, 1681, died 1713, married 1707 Jane, the daughter of Robert Eliot of New Castle, N. H. They had two daughters, Sarah[3], married Charles Frost[4] (son of Charles[3] Frost, grandson of Charles[2] Frost and Mary (Bolles) Frost (p. 7); Margery[3], married Capt. William Wentworth.

Andrew[2] Pepperell's widow, Jane, married *Charles[3] Frost,* father-in-law of her daughter Sarah (p. 8).

(2) Mary[2] Pepperell, b. Sept. 5, 1685, at Kittery (p. 8), married Hon. John[2] Frost (p. 8). Their son, Charles[3] Frost, married his cousin Joanna[3], daughter of Dr. George[2] Jackson (p. 22) and his wife, Joanna[2] (Pepperell) Jackson (Chart, p. 5).

(3) Margery[2] Pepperell, b. 1689, m. 1st Peletiah Whitmore, 2d, Elihu Gunnison, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. She had four children by her first marriage.

(4) Joanna[2] Pepperell (see above) m. Dr. George[2] Jackson.

(5) Miriam[2] Pepperell, b. Sep. 3, 1694, m. Andrew Tyler of Boston and had five children.

(6) William[2] Pepperell, the Baronet.

(7) Dorothy[2] Pepperell, b. July 23, 1698, m. 1st, Andrew Watkins and had two sons; 2nd, Hon. Joseph Newmarch.

(8) Jane[2] Pepperell, m. 1st, Benj. Clark of Kings

Sir William[2] Pepperell, Baronet.

Sir William[2] Pepperell, son of Hon. William Pepperell and Margery (Bray) Pepperell was born at Kittery, Maine, June 27, 1696. He was a merchant of "great skill, energy and affluence." In 1730 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Court; was representative in 1726, of the Council in 1727, and so continued for thirty-two years. He succeeded his father as Colonel of the Maine Regiment, and commanded the British or Colonial land forces against Louisburg in 1745, and for his success he was created a baronet by the King. He married in 1723 Mary, the daughter of Grove Hirst and granddaughter of Chief Justice Sewall. He died July 6, 1759, aged 63 years. His widow, Lady Pepperell, died Nov. 26, 1789.

Sir William[2]'s children were (1) Elizabeth[3] Pepperell, born Dec. 29, 1723; (2) Andrew[3] Pepperell, born Jan. 4, 1726, graduated from Harvard College in 1743 and died unmarried Mar. 1, 1751; (3) William[3] Pepperell, born May 26, 1729 and lived but a few months; (4) Margery, born Sept. 4. 1732, and died in infancy.

As (1) Elizabeth[3] was the only one of Sir William's children who had issue, and he himself survived both of his sons, the title would have become extinct if the King had not revived in it favor of her son William Sparhawk (thereafter Sir William Pepperell) Sir William's grandson, in 1774. Sir William the second baronet, had graduated from Harvard College in 1766 and was the son of Hon. Nathaniel Sparhawk of Portsmouth who had married Elizabeth[3] Pepperell May 1, or June 10, 1742. The second baronet's property was taken by the patriots in the Revolutionary War, and Savage's Genealogical Dic-

tion of his property, nor am I aware of the amount of the patriotic plunder, or the benefit enjoyed by partakers. Like most of the other adherents of the crown from New England, of whom the number was not large, he showed a great affection for the land of his birth, and bestowed attention when in his power, on prisoners who fought against his cause, and in later years, on travellers from the home of his love."

Sir William[4] the second, who had assumed the name and arms of Pepperell, died childless Dec. 17, 1816, and the baronetcy and the name again became extinct.

He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Isaac Royal of His Majesty's Counsel in Massachusetts. His only son William[5] died in 1809. Sir William[4] had three daughters, Mary whose descendants of the families of Hutton, Moreton, Walford and Hudson, including the present holder of the baronetey of that name, and also of the Palmer baronetcy, are numerous. (Register, vol. 20, pp. 1-6.)

"The descendants in England of Sir William Pepperell the second baronet comprise probably a hundred (in 1866), holding the highest social position, including dignitaries in Church and State, Baronets, Presidents of Colleges, Doctors of Divinity and Bishops, and others of exalted rank, perhaps more numerous than can be found in any one family in the British realms." (Hon. Usher Parsons in Register, vol. 20, p. 6.)

Many Pepperell manuscripts which were forty years ago in the possession of J. Wingate Thornton, A. M., were transcribed in the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Register, Vol. XIX. The following is part of a letter from Sir William to Silas Hooper in England, dated, Piscataqua in N. England, Dec. 6th, 1737.

"I must ask another favor of you, to procure for

Coat of Arms Cutt on it, wch is three pine apples proper, but you will find it in ye Herald's office, it being an Ancient Arms, and I would have ye following Inscription Engraved on ye Stone." (Here follows the inscription as given herein, p. 54). In the same letter Sir William asks to have sent, "a peace of floward Calliminco suitable to make my Mother a wintr Gound, and another peace suteable to make my wife a Gound; * * * and a handsome Rockolet for my daughtr, of about 15 years old or what is ye most Newest Fashion for one of her age to ware at meeting in ye wint^r^ Season, and a gold Lase for a hate and botten for my Selfe, and a Lase for ye knees of a p^r^ of briches. Inclosed you have two measures for women's shoes. Pray send One pr of silk womens shoose for Each measure and Clogs."

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The Portraits of Hon. William and Margery (Bray) Pepperell.

The photographic copies of the oil paintings of Hon. William Pepperell, Senior, and his wife, Mar-

portraits were given by her prior to 1900 to her cousin, Frances G., the wife of Admiral Belknap, of 1055 Beacon Street, Boston, "for the reason," as she wrote the editor at the time, "that she has descendants and I have none."

The portraits are said to be the work of Smybert, the teacher of Copley.

The coloring of the Honorable William's portrait is rich and dark. The eyes are dark and the complexion ruddy. He wears a brown wig and white neck-cloth. His gown is of black cloth, with reddish brown facings.

Mrs. Pepperell is shown with light brown hair and dark eyes. She wears a white embroidered muslin stomacher and a dark brown dress. The portraits bear no inscription.

BRAY FAMILY.

John Bray came to Piscataqua from Plymouth, England, about 1660 and brought his family with him, including his daughter Margery, one year old, and his wife Joan (Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder, III., 253; History of York Co., 284). He settled at Kittery and created an important and successful ship building business, and became a large land owner. Amongst his interests was the keeping of an inn in 1674, says Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary; on the same authority, Mr. Bray moved "during the war" to Gloucester, and, perhaps there, married Nov. 10, 1679, Margery Lambert.

Among those recorded as receiving grants of land for "home-lots" within the ancient town of Kittery from the Selectmen in 1670 is John Bray.

His daughter Margery married Hon. William[1] Pepperell

The Bray Mansion.

The home of John Bray at Kittery is still standing and has frequently been the subject of sketches both in line and word. A writer in the New England Magazine a few years ago said:

"The main portion of the old Bray house is in existence, perhaps as interesting a structure as any left over from the seventeenth century. Built in 1640, its massive timbers are polished with age, and the sunny parlor with its many windowed recesses and wide fireplace does not lose in interest as the scene of the marriage of William Pepperell and Marjory Bray, one hundred and eighty years ago.

"On a broad wooden panel over the fireplace is a crude painting of the city of Louisburg and plan of the seige. Having no artistic merit in itself, it has an interest as a relic of the period. The Bray house, considered old even then, was occupied at the time of Sir William's famous campaign by Capt. Deering, his cousin, also a grandson of the old shipbuilder. As he served in front of Louisburg, this rough sketch was no doubt the work of his own hand."

Another writer much earlier said of the house in 1870:

"It is in an admirable state of preservation; the rooms are wainscotted and the old beaufait stands in the corner. Over the fireplace in the west room is quite a large lanscape, painted directly upon the wood." (Brunswick, Me., Telegraph, Sept. 16, 1870.)

The old house was an inn in 1674, says Savage, kept by John Bray himself; and Edward Whitefield in the fourth volume of his "Homes of Our Forefathers," says: "This is a very fine old house, built by John Bray in 1660. His daughter Margery was mother of Sir William Pepperell of Louisburg fame. Another

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kept this as a tavern. During the Revolutionary war it was used as a barracks for soldiers. It has been well preserved."

The work just cited contains a charming watercolor of the mansion, a sketch of which is reproduced in this issue. Another picture of it appeared in the New England Magazine some years ago and a third picture in the Boston Sunday Herald, Sept. 19, 1897.

William Goold in 1870 said of it: "There is nothing remarkable about the house but a landscape over the parlor mantel, painted in oil on the panel. The outside of the house must have been newly covered since it was built. There is nothing in its outside appearance to indicate its great age. On the adjoining lot is the original Pepperell mansion."

THE QUINBY FAMILY.

Robert[1] Quinby of Salisbury, the ancestor of most Quinby families of New England and of Michigan and other mid-western states as well as of Liverpool, England, is said by various writers to have come from Norfolk, England, ("after leaving France") and from North Castle, England. There is extant much of data and record in England, centuries back, of Quinbys, the given names those characteristic of the American family; and there are at least three properly established coats-of-arms. The connection between those interesting memorials and the American families is to be discussed later. There was another Quinby who landed in America about the time Robert got to Massachusetts, and from him are sprung the New Jersey, Westchester Co., (N. Y.), Virginia and Pennsylvania families.

The first mention of Robert Quinby on the records of old Norfolk County is in 1658, when he bought

1658. The deed was acknowledged 10; 2 mo.: 1660 (i. e., April 10, 1660). (Essex Antiquarian, III., 10.) (See page 65 for the deed in full.) William Osgood, a millwright, who had recently become Robert Quinby's father-in-law, went on the latter's bond to pay the purchase price. Robert Quinby was even then a shipbuilder, a calling followed by many of his descendants, including his great-grandson Joseph[4] of Stroudwater. This house was for a home for Robert and his wife Elizabeth (History of Amesbury, by J. Merrill, 1880, p. 61). There they lived and died and had their eight children, except the first of them, Lydia.

The following year, 1659, an allotment of lands took place and Robert Quinby drew No. 19.

The next year he was admitted a townsman ("10 mo., 10 day").

Robert's name appears in 1659 as one of the seventy-six on the "Country Rate" of Salisbury. As one of the owners of common land in Amesbury in 1667/8 he drew certain lots Feb. 18 of that year.

A further grant of land was made in 1666 to Robert Quinby among others, and at the incorporation of the then town of New Salisbury (afterwards Amesbury) in that year, Robert Quinby was one of the thirty-six "Freemen."

Many years later Philip[3] Quinby of Amesbury sold twenty acres of land in the Peek division of Amesbury "being part of the eleventh lott in no. in said Division, appertaining origanally to the right of my Hond. Grand Father Robart Quinby late of said Almsbury, deceased" (Deeds, Essex Co., B. 109, l. 127, Dec. 6, 1729).

Another grandson, Joseph[3], sold his share also on Nov. 13, 1722 (rec. Sep. 28, 1727), fifteen acres, "the southeasterly half of the twenty-second lot of the third division beyond the pond originally the lott of Robert Quinbe of Almsbury deceased" (Essex Co.

At a general meeting in 1667 to arrange the seating in the new church, Robert Quinby was "to set in the 3 seat in the norwest side in the metten house."

Robert Quinby and his wife Elizabeth were living in the most stirring times that part of New England has ever known and took a very active part in those events. As will be seen later, the witchcraft trials summoned Elizabeth's father and mother as witnesses; her father and mother also had the notorious Indian Symon living with them, who subsequently wounded the daughter of his hosts, Elizabeth Quinby herself and killed her husband Robert Quinby in the Amesbury massacre of July 7, 1677 (Merrill's Amesbury, p. 105; Drake's Indian Biography; Chase's History of Haverhill, p. 126).

A letter written at Amesbury 9:5 mo: 1677 by Lieut. Philip Challis of Ipswich concerning Symon the Indian, Mrs Quimby and others was printed in Mass., Archives, vol. 67, p. 142. [I hope to publish it later, with data concerning the Indian massacre above referred to. *Editor.*]

Robert's widow Elizabeth was appointed administratrix on his estate Oct. 9, 1677, and afterwards, Sept. 26, 1694, their son Robert[2] Quinby was appointed administrator of the estate of both his parents and the estate was divided in 1700.

The eight children of Robert[1] and Elizabeth (Osgood) Quinby were:

(1) Lydia[2] Quinby, born Jan. 22, 1657/8 at Salisbury; married Apr. 10, 1674 (Savage) William Holdridge son of William and Isabella Holdridge of Haverhill (Hoyt, I., 203).

(2) William[2] Quinby, born in Salisbury, June 11, 1660. He was killed by the Indians and his next eldest brother administered on his estate Sep. 26,

(3) Robert[2] Quinby, married Mary ———— and had three sons and three daughters. Robert[2]'s estate was administered June 6, 1715 and divided December, 1715.

(4) John[2] Quinby, born in Salisbury, Sept. 7, 1665; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Mudgett and Sarah (Clement) widow of Abraham[1] Morrill Mary (Mudgett) Quimby died in Salisbury Aug. 17, 1710. They had eight sons and one daughter.

(5) Thomas[2] Quinby, born in Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1667/8; was living in 1700, and was dead in 1722.

(6) Elizabeth[2] Quinby born in Salisbury Oct. 17, 1670 (Amesbury Records, old Norfolk County, at Salisbury). Probably died young (Hoyt, p. 295).

(7) Philip[2] Quinby, born Mar. 1, 1672/3 (*id.*). Living in 1700.

(8) Joseph[2] Quinby, born Mar. 5, 1675/6 (*id.*). He married about 1700, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jones) Getchell. It is of interest to note that Samuel Getchell had been an apprentice of the above mentioned Thomas Mudgett as a shipwright in 1678. Joseph[2] and Elizabeth Quinby had three daughters and one son, all born in Amesbury, as follows: Dorothy[3] Quimby, born Dec. 7, 1700, intention of marriage, Mar. 13, 172¾, married June 16, 1724, Joseph Eastman; Philip[3] Quinby, born Nov. 18, 1703, married Dec. 29, 1729, Anne, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Jameson) Blaisdell; Katherine[3] Quinby, born June 30, 1706, married Josiah Barrett and they were living in 1740 in Hardwick, Mass.; Eleanor[3] Quinby, born July 15, 1708, married John Davis, and both were living in Brookfield, Mass., in 1737.

First Quinby Record.

Norfolk Records. Book 1, L. 106.
Ent. & Recorded ye 15 day of the 4th Mo. 1660.

TO ALL CHRISTIAN people to whom these presents shall come Know Yea, that I, Rodger Eastman of the towne of Salisbury in the County of Norfolk, Maschusetts in New England house carpenter for divers good and lawfull consideracons mee thereunto moveing, but especially in consideracon of sixteen pounds sterling by an obligation or bonde under the hands and seals of William Osgood of ye towne aforesaid Millwrite and Robert Quenby of ye same towne ship carpenter to mee the said Rodger Eastman in hand att and before the sealing & delivering of these presents bareing even date with these presents and payable according to ye tenure therof have given granted alienated bargained sold enfoefed and confirmed and by these presents doe fully, clearly, and absolutely give, grant, alienate, bargain, sell, enfoefee, and confirm unto the said Robert Quenby one messuage or dwelling house with certaine upland thereunto adioyning apperteining and belonging the same house and land now cituate lying & being within the bounds of the township of Salisbury aforesaid uppon ye west side of ye Pawwares River the said land conteining by estimacon tenn acres more or less lyng with the Northermost side uppon the land of William Sargent and with the Southermost side uppon ye lane leading into the Common; the Estermost end butting uppon the street; and the westermost end butting uppon the highway leading between the two divisions of planting lotts. TO HAVE & TO HOLD the said Messuage or dwelling house and *and* planting ground with all the fenceing wood and tymber growing lying or being thereuppon with all other rights privilidges &

his heires and assignes to the only propper use and behoofe of ye said Robert Quenby his heiers and assignes forever, And the said Rodger Eastman for himselfe his heirs, executors and assigns doth covenant and promise to, and with said Robert Quenby his heires and assigns, that the said bargained prmisses with every part and parcell thereof is free and cleare and freely and clearly acquitted exonerated, discharged from all and all manner of former, and other guifts, grants, bargaines, sales leases, morgages, joynters, dowers title of dower extents judgments, execucons, entayles, rents, and arrearages, of rents forfeitures, fines amerciamts and off and from all other titles, trobles, charges, demands and incumbrances whatsoever, had, made comitted suffered, omitted or done by the said Rodger Eastman his heires and assignes, or by any person, or psons whatsoever lawfully clayming for by or under him the said Rodger Eastman his heires or assignes forever, And herby doe and shall from time to time and att all tymes, warrantize and maintaine the said bargained premises and every part and parcell thereof against all manner of persons whatsoever, haveing clayming, or pretending to have any right, title or interest, into ye bargained premises or any part or parcell thereof; And to doe or cause to bee done, whatsoever farther act, or acts are by the lawes, of this Jurisdicon required to bee acted and done for the farther assuerance and firme confirmacon of ye bargained prmisses and ever part and parcell thereof:

IN WITNESSE WHEREOF I the said Rodger Eastman have hereunto sett by hand and seale this 28th of Ffebruary one thousand six hundred fifty eight.
Signed, sealed & Dd. and
possession given in ye presence of
Tho. Bradbury
Josiah Peirce

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[Paper 3.]

Inventory of Estate of Robard Quenby and Elizabeth his wife both late of Amsbury in County Essex decd. Intestate as followeth as given to us by Robard Quenby son, 48

Robard Quenby Total amt. 76—19—8

Apprised by subscribers November 3rd, 1694.

JACOB MORRILL
JARVES RING
THOMAS CURRIER.

By Hon. Bartho Gedney
Robert Quinbey Esq.

Dec. 25, '94 made oath to truth of above inventory.
Attest Steph Sewall Regr.

[Paper 4.]

These Presents witnesseth that I William Quinby son of William Quinby late of Almsbury decd. Essex County, agreed with uncle Robard Quinby of Town & County abovesd was appointed administrator of estate of my grandfather Robard Quinby of Almsbury now decd. and it appearing by a paper bearing date Dec. 24, 1694 that the part belonging to my father was 2/3 of homestead & one pound three shillings in moveables, William to have certain land bounded [etc.] that is easterly end bounded—southeasterly and from thence to a white ok which is ancient bound of lott, to small pine across swamp, upon my promising as above bounded and together with all fell trees upon it, belonging to it and all privileges belonging I do acquitt and discharge my uncle Robard Quinby of and from all that might be due unto my father William Quinby late of Almsbury as his portion of estate of my grandfather Robard Quinby.

In witness I set my hand

[No number] Inventory estate Robert Quenby decd. as prized by William Barnes Robert Jones Thomas F. Fowler being chosen by wish of Robert Q. decd.

(*Inventory follows,* see p. 73).

and the whole of sum total 114 Pds 8 shillings. True account of estate of Robert Quenby deceased intestate as presented by Elizabeth his wife and prized by us 7 Aug. 1677.

WILLIAM BARNES
ROBT. JONES
THO FFOWLER

Elizabeth Quenby gave oath to truth of Inventory and if more appear to present next court at Salisbury and attend order of sd court about disposal of sd estate.

THO: BRADBURY rec.

True copy as attests Tho. Bradbury rec.

Upon request of Elizabeth Quenby administration granted her by County Court held Hampton 9th Oct. 1677. THO: BRADBURY, rec.

True copy as attests THO: BRADBURY rec.

[Paper 5]

To the Honored Judge of Probate Bartholemew Gidney A Squ^{e}.

This may certify concerning division of estate of Robert Quenby of Almsbury and wife Elizabeth decd. is as followeth

William Quenby's part being 2/3 of homestead and one pound, three shillings in moveables.

John Quenby's part being Bugmore Lott and ye ox: Thomas Quenby's part being white thorne hill lott and twenty shillings moveables; Phillip Quenby's and

be paid by administra. upon demand; Robart the administrator of estate to have the remainder part of estate, this agreement was made by us the children, & subscribed by us children 24 Dec. 1694.

JOHN QUENBY
PHILIP QUENBY
THOMAS QUENBY
JOSEPH QUENBY
ROBERT QUEENBY

Witnes
Jacob Morrill
Jarves Ring
Thomas Currier

[No. 5 (4) marked 5]

These presents witnesseth that I Joseph Quenby Town of Amesbury, Essex County, Mass. Bay N. E. do aquit and discharge my brother Robart Quenby same town County Province from all demands dues etc.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

Dat. July 19, 1711.

Witness JOSEPH QUENBY
Benjamin Currier
Thomas Currier

[Marked 5]

Received of my brother Robbart Quinby administration to estate of our father and mother Robbart and Elizabeth Quinby decd. to say that that part of estate which fell to my right which is one-half of land called Burchim Meadow Lott received by me Phillip Quinby in full satisfaction as my part of my father's and mother's estate heard by both for myself, heirs, etc.,

forever quitclaim discharged my above named brother Robbart Quinby, heirs etc. from ever laying claim on any part of the above mentioned estate in witness whereof I have set my hand.

All these sometime of Amesbury.

Dated, Jan. 16, 1699.

PHILLIP QUINBY.

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of us
Jarvis Ring
Thomas Ffraime

Philip Quinby above mentioned and subscribed appeared and acknowledged this receipt and writing to be his, dated 23 Jan. 1698, before me Robert Pike, J. P.

[5 (4) No. 5.]

Received of my brother Robbart Quinby administrator to sd estate of our father and mother Robbart & Elizabeth Quinby decd. to say that part of estate which according to agreement fell to my right which is a lott of land commonly called Bugsmore lott received by me, received by me John Quinby in satisfaction of my father's and mother's estate, I do for myself heirs etc forever quitclaim etc. my abovesd brother Robart Quinby, heirs etc. from ever claiming etc. any part of above mentioned estate Witness I hereunto subscribe my hand affix my seal Amesbury Jan. 16, 1699/10

Signed, sealed, delivered,
in presence of us
Jarves Ring
Thomas Ffraime

JOHN QUINBY

John Quinby above subscribed personally appeared

Elizabeth Quenby gave oath to ye truth of this Inventory & if more Appeares shee is to p^r^sent it to ye next Court att Salisbury & to attend ye order of sd Court about ye disposall of sd estate—Tho Bradbury rec^d^.

OSGOOD FAMILY.

William[1] Osgood of Salisbury, "Carpenter" and "Millwright," born about 1609; married Elizabeth ————. He received land in Salisbury in 1641, 1642 and 1654. He was a "Commoner" or owner of the Common land, and was taxed in Salisbury in 1650 and 1652.

He also received land in Amesbury in 1659 and 1662, and was a townsman of Amesbury in 1660, a Commoner there in 1667-8 and with his wife had seats in the meetinghouse at Amesbury in 1667; he was, however, a householder of Salisbury ten years later, and his appears among the names of both towns in 1680.

In 1640 he built a barn in Newbury for John Spencer. In 1641 he was granted land in Salisbury on condition that he build a sawmill on the Powwow River. A sawmill situated on the "Powwaus" river in Salisbury was in possession of William Osgood, Philip Challis*, William Barnes and Anthony Colby in 1658 (recorded in 1679). Each of the four was to use the mill in turn. Colby admitted Samuel Worcester to a share of his fourth. "Osgood's Mill," Salisbury, was mentioned in records of 1682.

By the original articles of agreement (Merrill's History of Amesbury, p. 51) in 1654, he and his family were to have certain rights in the new town though residing in the old. His mill on the Powwow river, though on the Salisbury side, brought him into close

him at different times, and his enterprise appears to have drawn young men to that locality from different places. It is stated that Symon, the notorious Indian, (see p. 63) once lived with him.

William Osgood testified against John Godfrey, tried for witchcraft in 1658/9, the occurrence in question having taken place in 1640 (Upham, I., 432-3). Mrs. Osgood was summoned to give evidence in a witchcraft trial in 1661 against Susanna Martin.

It appears from the old records that William Brown's wife was cancelled on the church list of 1687. She was insane for more than thirty years. According to the testimony of her husband at the witchcraft trial in 1692, Susanna Martin was about 1660, accused of bewitching Mrs. Brown. "The church appointed a day of humiliation, to seek God in her behalf, and thereupon her trouble ceased * * * for which the church, instead of the day of humiliation, gave thanks for her deliverance. She came to meeting and went about her business as before."

In April, 1661 she and Mrs. Osgood had been summoned "to give their evidences concerning the said Martin * * * before the grand jury."

Elizabeth Brown told her husband that Susanna Martin said "she would make her the miserablest creature for defaming her name at the Court."

About two months after this, testifies Brown, his wife "would not own him" (*i. e.*, recognize him), "and from that time to this very day [thirty years or more] she has been under a strange kind of distemper or frenzy, incapable of any rational action, though strong and healthy of body."

On the strength of this and other evidence, Susanna Martin was convicted and executed as a witch (see "The New Puritan," pp. 173-5).

William Osgood died in 1700; his will was proved

Joanna[2] Osgood, married about 1658, Robert Jones (afterwards a veteran of King Philip's war).

John[2] Osgood, born Oct. 8, 1648 in Salisbury as were the succeeding children; married Nov. 5, 1668, Mary daughter of Sergt. John and Katherine Stevens of the same place.

William[2] Osgood, born Oct. 8, 1648, (a twin brother of John[2]) married in October, 1672, Abigail daughter of Henry and Susanna Ambrose.

Mary[2] Osgood, born March 3, 1649, married December 9, 1668, Deacon Thomas, the son of Richard and Ann Currier and received from her father William Osgood by deed in 1697 one-fourth of his sawmill in Salisbury. She died Nov. 2, 1705.

Joseph[2] Osgood, born Mar. 18, 1651, and died April 22, 1664.

Sarah[2] Osgood, born Feb. 7, 1652/3, married (1st Eldridge?) 2nd (?) before 1700 Sergt. John[3], son of John[2] and Frances (Hoyt) Colby (grandson of Anthony[1] Colby, see page 74 herein). (The descendants of these sons are given in "Hoyt's Old Families" from which the foregoing was taken).

John Sanders of Newbury, yeoman, conveys to Willi: Barnes and William Osgood of Salisbury ten acres of meadow in Salisbury 12: 8 mo: 1653 (Essex Ant., I., 180).

William Osgood of Salisbury, millwright, conveyed to Tristram Coffin, Jr., of Newbury, two acres of meadow in Salisbury, 18: 11: 1655 (Ess. Ant. II., 12).

Andrew Greeley conveyed to William Osgood of Salisbury, millwright, a ten acre planting lot in Salisbury at Pawwaus hill bounded by land of Abraham[1] Morrill (see p. 64) and common Sep. 29, 1650 (Ess. Ant., III., 10).

Conveyances by William Osgood and his wife

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Jackson Family (*see p. 28*).

Dorothy[3] Jackson married Derry Pitman, and had twins born in Durham, N. H. March 22, 1749, as follows: Mary[4] Pitman, died 1830, married in 1772, Timothy Munsey who was born 1749, died 1832. They lived and died in Barnstead, N. H. The other twin was Andrew Pepperell[4] Pitman who was still living in Durham in 1767. These facts have never appeared in print, says William L. Palmer of Cambridge, to whom we are indebted for these data.

P. 25. The statement in the last issue that William Edward Wood had died in 1906, was made on the basis of information given by a relative sufficiently near to inspire confidence. Mr. William Goold, the veteran historian and genealogist, denies it. A copy of this number will be addressed to Mr. Wood at Portland as Number One was, in the hope that if alive he will send in a statement confirming Mr. Goold's allegation.

To those readers who have not received a copy of the large chart, nor seen that published on page 5, we would call attention to the fact that all descendants of Andrew Pepperell Frost are also descendants of Col. William[1] Pepperell, as well as of the families described herein, of Aborne, Bolles, Bray, Jackson, Porterfield, Slemons and Whale. They are all therefore eligible to the Colonial and Revolutionary patriotic societies.

Copies of the engravings in this magazine may be had at a nominal charge on application to the Editor.

Genealogical Chart No. 3

This shows at a glance the relationship of the families in this number

Richard Dole

had

William Dole

had

Richard[1] **Dole**, b. Bristol, Eng., Dec., 1622, d. July 26, 1705.
m. 1647, **Hannah**, dau. **Henry** and **Honour Rolfe**; d. Nov. 16, 1678, Newbury, Mass.

had

—**Brocklebank** had wife **Mary** who came over with her son, Capt. **Samuel Brocklebank**.
b. ab. 1630; killed by the Indians Apr. 21st, 1676, at Sudbury, Mass.
m. **Hannah**, who afterwards became the 2nd wife of **Richard**[1] **Dole**.

had

John[1] **Pickard**, son of widow **Ann Lume**. m. **Jane Crosby**, dau. of widow **Constance Crosby**, had **Jane**[2] **Pickard**, (who m. **Edward**[2] son of **Edward**[1] **Hazen**), also

William[2] **Dole**, b. Apr. 11, 1660, d. Jan. 29, 1718.

m. 2d **Mary Brocklebank**, dau. of his father's 2nd wife by her first husband Oct. 13, 1684. (Her sister Sarah married **Wm. Dole's** brother Henry 2.)

they had

Mary[2] **Pickard** m. **Capt. John**[2] **Pearson**, (bro. of Jeremiah 2 Pearson, (q. v.) who m. **Priscilla**[2] dau. of **Edward** 1 **Hazen**.)

had

William[3] **Dole** m. Jan. 8, 1714, **Rebecca**[3] **Pearson**.
b. Jan. 12, 1684/5.
d. Aug. 8, 1752.

had

Capt. **Daniel**[4] **Dole**.
b. Sept. 28, 1717. d. Mar. 30, 1803.
Master Mariner, Parish Treasurer, Selectman.
m. Mar. 8, 1753,
Sarah[4] **Pearson**, sister of **Lois**[4] and **Anne**[4] **Pearson**, daus. **Moses**[3]
b. Nov. 28, 1723. d. July 11, 1784.
Had 3 sons and 2 daughters
including

(5) Henrietta Frances[4] Clark, born Oct. 17, 1846; unmarried; lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. (See portrait.)

(6) Edward Brattles[4] Clark, born Dec. 31, 1848; unmarried; died Nov. 5, 1896.

(7) George Bryant[4] Clark; unmarried; lives in Worcester, Mass.

(8) Charles Sumner[4] Clark, born Mar. 12, 1856, died Jan. 17, 1858.

Charles Henry[3] Clark (see p. 27), grandson of Andrew Pepperell[1] Frost through his daughter Eleanor[2] (p. 26), had children as follows:

(1) Charles Edwin[4] Clark, born Sept. 20, 1855, married Alice Matilda Lynch in 1884 and have two children: (a) *Charles Fred*[5] *Clark,* born Sept. 22, 1885, and (b) *John Henry*[5] *Clark,* born Mar., 1887.

(2) Eva Davison[4] Clark, born Jan. 10, 1859; married Dec. 25, 1880, Joseph Robbins of Boston. She died July 15, 1895. They had no children.

(3) Granville Everett[4] Clark, born May 30, 1860, died Aug. 2, 1860.

(4) Henry Eugene[4] Clark, born Sept. 5, 1861, died Oct., 1864.

(5) Nellie Frost[4] Clark, born July 29, 1864, married, 1884, Richard M. Rice, who died May 20, 1890, aged 37. They had

(a) *Clifton Bray*[5] *Rice,* born Nov. 18, 1884; married Beatrice Maud Gilkey of Portland, June 25, 1906, and have one child, Eva Bea-

THE DOLE HOUSE.

(See p. 93.)

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(4) Benjamin[2] Rolfe, born about 1638; married Nov. 3, 1659, Apphia, daughter of Thomas Hale, and had twelve children.

David W. Hoyt, of Providence, R. I., of whose in-invaluable work the editor has made frequent use in this magazine, and from which the foregoing is taken ("Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury," p. 301) says the foregoing corrects several errors of importance to be found in Coffin's History of Newbury, and the N. E. H. and G. Register. Henry[1] Rolfe's name is on the list of proprietors of the lands of Newbury, 1642. Henry and John Rolfe's sister came over about the same time, married Thomas[1] Whittier and they became the earliest American ancestors in the direct line of John Greenleaf[4] Whittier, the poet* (Joseph[3], Joseph[2].)

Will of Henry[1] Rolfe.

The will of Henry Rolfe of Newbury was proved in the Ipswich Court 28: 1: 1643. The following copy is taken from the record contained in Ipswich Deeds, volume 1, leaf 3, the original being missing.

The 15th 12th month 1642.

I desire to commend my soule into the hands of the Lord Jesus Christ, I desire my goods may be equally divided to my wife & all my children, only my sonne John Roffe must have the howse & land more then all the rest of my children and that their porcons shalbe divided when they be 21 yeares of age if they marry not before In case my wife dye or marry then the goods shallbe divided; otherwise not till my eldest childe come to be 21 yeares of age. But still to remayne in their mother's hands with the rest till that either of them are 21 yeares of age or marry. If

any of my children dye then that porcon shalbe equally divided betweene my wife and the rest of my children I doe give vnto my wife one great brasse pott and one great brasse pann, and a great brasse posnett and a chafing dish and five pewter platters. I doe give vnto my Kinsman Thomas whittear a swarme of bees. I desire my brother John Roffe and my Cosen John Saunders of Sallisbery and william Mondy of Newberry to oversee my will & order it to my desire & accordinge to my will. witness herevnto I set my hand

HENRY ROFFE,

Thomas Hale
Thomas Cowllman
william Mose

(I. *Ess. Ant.*, 65.)

Will of Honour Rolfe.

The Nuncupative will of widow Honour Rolfe, as shown in the following depositions, was proved in Ipswich Court 30: 7: 1651. These depositions are found on record in the Ipswich Deeds, Vol. I., leaf 123, the originals being missing.

Henry Largin of Charlstowne * * *
house of Thomas Blanchard on n * * *
where widdow Honour Rolfe lay * * *
berry lay sick. Shee did declare h * * *
be; that he sonne Beniamin Rolf should have the substance of her estate, which was her own pp estate, & that he should be her sole Executor. Only she gaue these pticulers as followeth, her bedding & Clothes linnen and woollen she gave to be equally diuided betwixt her two daughters. Also shee gaue twenty shillings a piece to her foure grandchildren to be giuen them five yeares after her death. Also one little Cowe she gaue to her Daughter yt liues at Newberry. Also of foure peeces of Brasse she gaue two to her sonne Beniamin,

PROF. ANDREW P. CLARK

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one. The rest shee gaue to her Sonne Beniamin, saueing two pewter platters which she gaue to each of her daughters one, & further shee exprest her mind about a Barne that is built vpon pt of her sonne Beniamins ground, she gaue to her sonne John Rolfe all her interest in the ground that the Barne stood vpon. this is the substance of her expression as farr as he can remember.

memorandum that pt of the 22 the whole 23, 24 & pt of ye 25 lines were blotted out

RI. BELLINGHAM.

Taken vpon oath by the said Henry Largin this 20 —12—1650. who further saith that the said Honor Rolfe was of a disposeing memory.

before me RI. BELLINGHAM.

The Testymoney of George Vaghan Aged abought 23 yeares Concerning the last will of Honor Rolfe widdow deceased: 19th of 10th mo—1650.

This Deponent saith that himselfe being in prsence together with Henry Largin some two daies before the death of the aboue said testator, he heard her make this her last will in manner following.

Inprimis She bequeathed all her estate in generall to her youngest Sonne Beniamine Rolfe onely excepted these pticulers which follow:

Item to her foure Grand Children she gaue twenty shillings a pece, to be paid them foure or fiue yeare after that time. Item all her Right in halfe an acre of Ground on which the Barne stands and a yonge sowe she gaue to her sonne John Rolfe:

Item a little Cowe that she had she gaue to her daughter Hannah Dole.

Item all her wearing Cloathes and bedding she gaue to be equally deuided betweene her two Daughters Anna and Hanah; these pticulers aboue said this dponent tooke spetiall notice of; & further he

her what she would doe with the three pounds ten shillings in England, & shee Answered that she would that her sonne Beniamine should have a sute of Cloathes out of it, & the rest he should haue meaning her said sonne in Lawe Richard Dole. The word Beniamine enterlined.

Taken upon oath this 20th of the 12th mo 1650 before me William Hibbins

The Court vpon the Testimonyes of George Vaughan & Henry Largin of Charlestowne as fare as there Testimonys doe agree is the will & Testamt of Honour Rofe & by them pued in the Court held at Ispwich the 30th of (7) 1651

By me Robert Lord Cleric

(IV. *Ess. Ant.* 137)

THE DOLE FAMILY.

Dole Name. There seems to be good evidence that Dole as a family name was of French origin, introduced like many others into England by the Norman Conquest. It is supposed to have been derived from the incient city of Dole and it is found early written in some instances with the participle 'de' before it. Afterwards when surnames came into general use that prefix was dropped, and for the last five centuries as the name is found here and there in English records it is spelt Dole, as now.

Richard Dole,[1] the first American ancestor of all Doles of New England origin, and, it is believed, of all Doles in America, was baptised at Ringworthy (now Rangeworthy) near Bristol, England, Decem-

William inherited the homestead there. Afterwards William, then living in Thornbury, indented young Richard to John Loule (Lowell), glover, of Bristol. When the brothers John and Richard Loule and their father Percival, the ancestor of the present eminent family of Lowells, came to this country in 1639, they brought Richard[1] Dole with them. The Lowell family settled in Newbury, Mass., and Richard Dole continued in their employ as a clerk for a time. But he entered early and with great activity and enterprise upon business for himself. He long held a prominent place as a merchant in Newbury, and also became an extensive land-holder, and left at his decease an estate of £1840—a large property for those times. He built and made his home through life on the north bank of the River Parker, just below where Oldtown Bridge is now located. He was a man of marked ability and upright character, influential and respected as a citizen and a Christian.

He married first, Hannah Rolfe, of Newbury, daughter of Henry[1] Rolfe (see p. 84). She died Nov. 16, 1678. He married second, Hannah, widow of Samuel[2] Brocklebank of Rowley; married third, Patience Walker of Haverhill. The date of his death is not ascertained. Inventory of his estate was taken July 26, 1705, and his will was proved July 30. So it is probable that he died in his 83rd year.

William[2] Dole, the son of Richard[1] Dole and Hannah Rolfe was born April 11, 1660, and married Mary[3] Brocklebank, the daughter of his father's second wife by her first husband, on October 13, 1684; he died January 29, 1718.

William[3] Dole, son of William[2] Dole and Mary Brocklebank, was born 12 Jan., 1685 (Sav.). He married Rebecca[3] Pearson of Rowley, on the 8th of January 1714. He lived at Oldtown, and died Aug.

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Daniel Dole was thirty-six years of age when he was united in marriage at Old Newbury, Mass., with Miss Sarah Pearson. He was by occupation a mariner and became master of his calling or so much so as to become "Captain" of the vessels in which he went down upon the seas to do business. He made the place of his birth the place of his home till he came hither to reside, (says Chapman).

CHILDREN.

1—Moses, b., Nov. 25, 1753; d., June 2, 1754.
2—Daniel, Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1757.
3—Mary, b. March 22, 1760.
4—Moses, b. May 20, 1766.

What induced Captain Dole to come hither can readily be imagined. He evidently had become tired of sea-going life, being then fifty-three years of age. His wife's father, Captain Moses Pearson, was a rich man and was in his dotage. In 1771 he gave each of his six daughters a hundred-acre lot on account of love and affection he bore them. Parson Deane, Captain Dole's brother-in-law, of the First Parish Church of Portland, was upon the top wave of popularity and prosperity in the pulpit and out.

It was lawful then, which practice continued until the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts, which was in 1780, to own slaves hereabouts or "bondmen" as such persons were then called, one of such making an item upon the schedule of personal property of Capt. Dole, known by the name of Leondon Dole, (continues Mr. L. B. Chapman in the Deering News).

Prior to 1787 Captain Dole served as selectman three terms; after that date it is difficult telling what was done as the Falmouth Town Clerk's records have

The Parish records throw, however, some light upon the period of which we write. At the meeting holden March 8, 1773, Capt. Dole was chosen Parish Treasurer and re-elected a half-score of times, to which was added the offices of prudential committeeman and assessor, and at that date we find recorded as follows:

"Voted Said Dole two Dollars for His fee (as treasurer) for the Current Year."

During the whole period of the War of the Revolution the Parish meetings were kept up, though the meeting house was without the intended windows, the entries without floors and doors without steps, it being in process of construction when the war commenced.

June 12, 1780, it was voted as follows:

That £100 be raised for the Rev. Thomas Browne's salary the current year, to be paid in the following articles, namely: "Indian corn at five shillings per bushel; rye at six shillings per bushel; wheat at eight shillings per bushel; wood delivered at the House in Back Cove (where Dr. A. P. Topliff lives) at ten shillings per cord; beef at two pence three farthings per pound, Spanish mill'd dollars at six shillings each, or in paper currency at the exchange of forty-five paper dollars for one Spanish milled dollar."

"Voted to raise sixty dollars in paper currency in lieu of every bushel of corn due to the Rev. Thomas Browne for the year 1779."

Capt. Dole can be imagined living in his large, new house, with the solid mahogany furniture (which the house now contains), carrying bags of grain and pockets stuffed with depreciated currency, accompanied by his gentleman of color, for the honors of the office; for, certainly, it could not have been for the $2 cash salary; but the farmers didn't deliver according to votes passed

and other actions against citizens for not attending public meetings held for worship—every person being required by law to attend at least one service in the course of each three months of a year.

Capt. Dole wrote a very fine hand and his Parish book is one of neatness. Matters in dispute were finally taken from court and settled privately, but the law requiring people to attend public meetings was enforced till the District of Maine became a state.

In 1795 Capt. Dole was taxed on a valuation as follows:

One house,	$1,000
Two barns,	300
40 acres mowing land,	600
27 acres salt marsh,	375
50 acres pasturing,	400
100 acres unimproved,	300
Secured notes,	600
20 ounces of silver plate,	22
1 horse,	40
4 oxen,	80
8 cows, 2 steers,	160
2 swine,	20

The house and two barns then taxed are the same as now observed, with their heavy oak frames, and large fire-places in the attic of the house.

In the old burying yard, continues Chapman (News, Apr. 7, 1900), but a few paces off, may be seen in a long row two slate slabs inscribed as follows:

In memory of
Capt. Daniel Dole
who died
March 30, 1803,
in the 86th year
of his age.

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MRS. ELEANOR CLARK LIBBEY.

(See p. 82.)

HENRIETTA FRANCES CLARK.

(See p. 81.)

In the Deering News half-a-dozen years later (Mar. 28, 1900), Mr. Chapman again spoke of Capt. Dole and his house, saying that the latter was located "upon one of the pleasantest sites in the whole town. Indeed for history and as a picturesque point of observation and for suggestiveness, particularly the point a little easterly of the dwelling; though erected a hundred and thirty years ago, it even now is in a better condition to endure the wear of shower and sunshine than most of our modern built residences. Really, the view is most charming and so full of varied history of persons and events, covering a period pretty well known by a few of nearly two hundred and fifty years! When the 'sea is in,' for the water of the ocean comes to within a few paces of the Dole house, there is no point of observation like it hereabouts. This, however, may be imagined, for it is well known to the careful observer that a sea captain seldom builds upon retiring where he cannot look out upon the water and snuff the sea-charged air though the water be ever tranquil.

"At the base of the point of observation we suggest is a living spring of a prodigious flow of crystal water, and from whence it comes in such a quantity is a question that staggers the most learned when elucidation is attempted. Standing at the point here noticed, it requires no unnatural stretch of imagination for those who have learned the facts to see on the 27th day of July, 1657, Sitterygussett, an Indian Sagamore, barter his birthright in the lands at 'Capisic' to Francis Small, a fisherman and adventurer, for the small stipend of a jug of rum and fighting jacket annually delivered; later Ammoncongin and Capisic, with other Sachems and squaws, bivouacing at the falls of Capisic stream, indulging in boastful shouts after the torch had been applied to the mill; then, nearer in time, and perhaps upon the very spot we refer to, General Waldo, who

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Samuel was elected Captain of the Foot Company in Rowley in 1673. He was active in recruiting for the Narragansett campaign, and after the fort fight, on the second call for recruits, went out with a company about Jan. 1, it is believed (Reg. Apr., 1886).

Capt. Samuel Brocklebank was a remarkable historical figure in early Colonial history, and some of the references to him in the early and late historical works follow:

Speaking of King Philip's War, Thomas Church says:

"Philip got over the river, and on the back side of Wetuset hills, meets with all the remnants of the Narraganset and Nipmuck Indians, that were there gathered together, and became very numerous; and made their descent on Sudbury and the adjacent parts of the country, where they met with, and swallowed up valiant Captain Wadsworth and his company; and many other doleful desolations in those parts."

The annotator, S. G. Drake, says in a footnote to the Second Edition:

"Captain Samuel Wadsworth, father of president Wadsworth of Harvard College, was sent from Boston with 50 men to relieve Marlborough. After marching 25 miles, they were informed that the enemy had gone toward Sudbury; so without stopping to take any rest, they pursued after them. On coming near the town, a party of the enemy were discovered, and pursued about a mile into the woods, when on a sudden they were surrounded on all sides by 500 Indians, as was judged. No chance of escape appeared. This little band of brave men were resolved to fight to the last man. They gained an eminence, which they maintained for some time; at length, night approaching, they began to scatter, which gave the enemy the advanta-

any ever escaped to relate the sad tale. President Wadsworth erected a monument when this battle was fought with this inscription:

"Captain Samuel Wadsworth of Milton, his Lieutenant, Sharp of Brookline, Captain Brocklebank of Rowley, with about Twenty-six* other souldiers, fighting for the defence of their country, were slain by the Indian enemy, April 18th, 1676, and lye buried in this place.

"This monument stands to the west of Sudbury causeway, about one mile southward of the church in Old Sudbury, and about a quarter of a mile from the great road, that leads from Worchester to Boston." Holmes, I., 429. Sudbury is about 22 miles from Boston." (Drake's Church's History of Philip's War, 2nd Ed., pp. 69, 70).

"Capt. Brocklebank, (Savage says,) was killed in Philip's War, Hubbard says the 18th, but probably the 21st of April, 1676, aged forty-eight."

Rev. Geo. M. Bodge in his history of the Indian Wars, says:

Plymouth Colony had been engaged from the first in seeking to conciliate the tribes, in their bounds, which were related to Philip's. In the meantime in Massachusetts the enemy were not idle. On March 26th, 1676, the fatal day of Capt. Peirse's destruction, they burned sixteen houses and thirteen barns at Marlborough. Capt. Brocklebank, then in command at Marlborough, sent out a party in pursuit, who overtook and surprised the enemy at night, sleeping about their fires, fired into their midst and put them to flight.

"They came to Marlborough on April 18th, and

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Several other letters are also extant.

The sites of the old garrison houses are quite definitely pointed out, and the battlefield of Capt. Wadsworth and Brocklebank, as well as the locality of the grave of these brave officers, and their slain soldiers. A new monument was, a few years ago, erected by the state and town jointly, and placed near the spot of the original grave. (Sunday Herald, Boston, Sept. 1, 1889.)

The Brocklebank House.

(From the Boston Globe, Feb. 1, 1892.)

(See Illustration.)

GEORGETOWN, MASS., JAN. 31, 1892.—The old Brocklebank House is unquestionably the oldest house in town.

This ancient and historic landmark is situated on the corner of Main and Elm Sts., on the direct road to Salem. It was built by Lieut. Samuel Brocklebank in 1660; he also owned a farm of 72 acres.

Although this house is 231 years old, a passer by would hardly take it to be a half century old, as it has always been kept in good repair.

It contains 10 rooms, with two stories and an attic in front. On either side of the front door, facing the south, are two large rooms, used as sitting-room and parlor. They are very low studded. Each room contains a large open fireplace; the large oaken beams and posts nearly a foot square, stand out prominently.

Many improvements have recently been made on the old house; the windows have been taken out and the west side raised. But the antique roof still remains, a delight to the antiquarians.

tween Rowley and Haverhill. It was laid out across the Brocklebank farm near the residence of John Preston, through what is now known as Pentucket Sq.; then up Andover St., over Spofford's hill to connect with the Haverhill and Salem Road, near the house of Edward Poor.

In those colonial days it was the custom for the pioneers that lived for miles around to assemble at this house with their families every night for protection from the Indians. And more than once they returned in the morning to find their homes in ashes and their crops destroyed by the Indians.

Lieut. Brocklebank was appointed captain, and was killed in a fight with King Philip and his warriors in Sudbury on April 20, 1676.

After Capt. Brocklebank's death the inventory of his estate was made and the record is found: Farm toward Bradford, 150 lbs.

In 1686 his eldest son Samuel, who was then 24 years old, lived on the farm.

A committee appointed Nov. 20, 1686, met at this house to consider a claim for damages caused by a highway opened through his farm. This was the Rowley and Haverhill road, opened years before by his father.

In 1720, this Samuel Brocklebank, then known as Deacon Samuel, of the Byfield church, deeded this house and the adjoining land to his youngest son, Francis, provided he would support himself and his wife through life.

Six years before, Deacon Samuel Brocklebank had given his eldest brother John a deed of all the land that now comprises Georgetown centre.

In 1745 Dudley Tyler came into possession of this farm by marriage: as the house was large he opened

This sign was about four feet square, and it used to hang on a pole in the front yard. The sign is still in good condition, and is the property of Mr. Humphrey Nelson.

In 1760, when a new meeting-house or the removal of the old one then standing near where the house of David Brocklebank now is, had caused a very sharp controversy, Caleb Cushing, Samuel Phillips and Thomas Lewis met here as an advisory committee to consider the matter.

After Mr. Tyler, the next owner was Solomon Nelson, the father of Nathaniel Jeremiah of Newburyport, who was a member of Congress from Essex North for 20 years or more.

The patriots of the Revolution assembled at this house before starting for Lexington, April 19, 1775. On seeing this sign of Gen. Wolfe they shot at it. The holes made by these bullets are still plainly seen.

THE PICKARD FAMILY.

John Pickard, carpenter, married, 29, 8 mo., 1644, Jane, daughter of widow Constance Crosby. She died 20 Feb., 1715—6, ae 89 yrs., (gravestone). He was buried 24 Sept., 1683. An abstract of his will and inventory appears in Ess. Hist. Coll., IV., 20.

The mother of John Pickard was widow Ann Lume, who died in Rowley, 19 Mar., 1661-2, leaving an estate valued at £49: 2: 6, and daughters, Judith Lume, who married 26 May, 1663, Joshua Bradley; and Susannah Lume, who administered her estate; John Pickard having declared in court that he neither desired nor expected any part thereof. (Essex Deeds, 2 Ips., 362-412, 413, 414.)

CHILDREN:

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THE QUINBY FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 64.)

[Note: About the year 1725, some bearers of the name began occasionally to spell it with an m.]

Joseph[2] Quinby, (Robt.[1]) (see p. 64), married for his second widow Anne Greeley, December 10th, 1724.

William[3] Quinby (Wm.[2], Robt.[1]) (see p. 63) sued as of Salisbury February 25, 1731 by Wm. Daniels of Hampton. (A William Quinby appears on the Salisbury records as having married Martha Eastman January 9th, 1729. Their intention was published November 30th, 1728. The Salisbury birth records show the birth of a child Martha to William Quinby by his wife Martha, June 16, 1738.) Had:

(1) *Samuel[4] Quinby,* born July 5, 1718, lived in Kingston in 1742. Married Elizabeth Stevens at South Hampton, April 2, 1749.

(2) *Joseph[4] Quinby,* born March 20th, 1720, living in Kingston in 1742; a tanner.

(3) *Enoch[4] Quinby,* born September 8th, 1723.

All these children, as well as Hannah Quinby, (see p. 63), were baptised in Salisbury, Second Church, August 16, 1730 (Hoyt, p. 432).

Robert[2] Quinby (Robt[1].) lived in Amesbury. Was given a seat in the meeting house, 1699 (Merrill, Hist. of Amesbury, p. 142). "The five late constables,"

(a) Joseph[3] Quinby, (Robt.[2] Robt.[1]) "eldest son" in 1715, and was known as "Junior" until 1736, on account of his uncle Joseph[2] (p. 64).

(b) John[3] Quinby, born Dec. 2, 1686, in Amesbury; "2nd son;" died Dec. 28, 1686.

(c) Mary[3] Quinby, born Oct. 11, 1687; "1st daughter;" died Dec. 13, 1687.

(d) Benjamin[3] Quinby, born Jan. 10, 1689/90; married Dec. 25, 1722, Judith, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Rowell) Gould (Hoyt I., 179). Sold land in Rockingham Co. 1736, to Stephen Webster. Called "of Salisbury" (N. H. Deeds 60, p. 234).

(e) Hannah[3] Quinby, born Aug. 23, 1692; married Jan. 12, 1713/4 at Amesbury, John, son of Thomas and Rachel (Barnes) Sargent.

(f) Anne[3] Quinby, born May 23, 1695; married at Amesbury, Jan. 1, 1716/7, Joseph, son of Thomas and Susannah (Guilford) Jewell; and had six children (See "Jewell Register.")

John[2] Quinby, (Robt.[1]) (see p. 64), of Salisbury was sued in 1704, for encumbering land; (see p. 112) then called "of Salisbury;" in 1711 he was called "of Haverhill." Had:

(a) John[3] Quinby, born July 8, 1688, (Will of a John Quinby, Jr. [wife Mercy, and two children] of Kingston, proved May 14, 1755). John and Mary Quinby of Exeter sold land in Exeter, March 16, 1730/1 to Jonathan[3] Quinby of the same place. John had bought and sold land in Exeter as early as 1719. In 1743, his son John, Jr. and Daniel of Brentwood sold land in Exeter.

Hannah, daughter of Samuel George. They resided in Kingston, N. H., where Jeremiah[3] was an innholder in 1736. He bought land in Kingston in 1717, and dealt very constantly in land and mill privileges there, until 1744.

(c) Eleazer[3] Quinby, born May 13, 1691. Lived at Hampton Falls, 1746 to 1767, where he was rated on the tax list (Brown's Hampton Falls, p. 613). Administration on his estate granted to his widow Abigail, May 10, 1762.

(d) David[3] Quinby, born July 19, 1693, is no doubt the David who married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Webster, Jr., Dec. 25, 1724. (N. E. H. and G. Reg. IX., 160). David's brother Jeremiah[3] had gone to Kingston to live after his marriage to Hannah George, in 1716, and the records of the First Church in Kingston, begun by Rev. Ward Clark, on his arrival, Sept. 29, 1725, show there were then two families of the name in Kingston, the heads of which were respectively, Jeremiah Quinby and David Quinby (N. H. Gen. Rec. Vols. I-IV). By this date David[3] had had one child (1), infant[4], died May 10, 1736 ("David Quinby lost a child with this mortal illness")

The Rev. Mr. Ward baptised other children of David's at the First Church, as follows:

(2) Alice[4] Quinby baptised Jan. 22, 1727. She was married May 8, 1745, by the same minister at Kingston, to Timothy Sanborn.

(3) David[4] Quinby, baptised Jan. 30, 1732, married by the Rev. Joseph Secomb, at Kingston, to Mary Wadleigh, Nov. 19, 1755.

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(4) Samuel[4] Quinby, Jan. 5, 1729. He married Anne Young, at Kingston May 24, 1757

(5) Sarah[4] Quinby, June 1, 1735.

(e) Sarah[3] Quinby, born Mar. 31, 1695.

(f) Robert[3] Quinby, born Dec. 13, 1701. Married Dec. 16, 1725, Judith, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn, of Hampton Falls (Dow's History of Hampton, p. 947). They then moved from Hampton Falls to Weare, via Hawke (now Danville,) (Brown's History of Hampton Falls, p. 130).

(g) Jonathan[3] Quinby, born June 12, 1704. Probably lived in Exeter, and married Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel Dearborn, of Kensington, who mentions daughter of Mercy Quinby in his will, Oct. 24, 1754 (N. H. Provincial Probate Records), and had:

(1) Sarah[4] Quinby, born Feb. 20, 1732/3.
(2) James[4] Quinby, born Apr. 12, 1736.
(3) Jonathan[4] Quinby, born Feb. 12, 1741 (Bell's History of Exeter).

(h) Jacob[3] Quinby, born Mar. 13, 1706/7, although young was perhaps the Jacob reported by Col. Westbrook, as deceased Mar. 24, 1723 (Register, vol. 45, p. 218).

(i) Jethro[3] Quinby, born *

Joseph[3] Quinby (Robt.[2], Robt.[1]) (see p. 104), had;
(1) Joseph[4] Quinby
(2) Benjamin[4] Quinby } twins, born 1715.

*The Salisbury Record states Nov. 27, 1710, which is impossible if his mother was Mary (Mudgett) Quinby.

(3) Ann[4] Quinby, born July 6, 1718.

(4) Hannah[4] Quinby, born Oct. 11, 1721, died unmarried Sept. 14, 1786 (for her will see p. 108).

(5) Daniel[4] Quinby, born July 28, 1723; died in infancy.

(6) Robert[4] Quinby, born Apr. 5, 1725.

(7) Daniel[4] Quinby, born Dec. 8, 1729. "Lieut." on gravestone in Union Cemetery, Amesbury, where he is buried with his wife Sarah. He died Nov. 18, 1791, age 62; she died Sept. 12, 1770, ae. 43 (I. Ess. Ant., 164). She was the daughter of Richard Fitts of South Hampton, and was born Nov. 27, 1727 (Register, v. 22, p. 163). They were married by Rev. Joseph Secomb of the First Church at Kingston, Jan. 1, 1750/1 (N. H. Gen. Rec.). She was admitted to Amesbury First Church, May 2, 1756 (Hoyt).

(8) (?) Mary[4] Quinby (divisional deed, 1754), a Mary, said to be the daughter of this Joseph[3], said to have been born Mar. 16, 1712.

Benjamin[3] Quinby (Robt.[2], Robt.[1]) had

(1) Benjamin[4] Quinby, born Jan. 26, 1723/4; married Feb. 25, 1748, Elizabeth Lowell in South Hampton; was received into full communion, Amesbury First Church, July 2, 1749. His wife Elizabeth was, July 23, 1749, received from the church at South Hampton, N. H. (Hoyt, p. 490). Lived in Hopkinton, N. H. Sold the homestead of his father Benjamin[3], of Amesbury, in 1774.

(2) Jonathan[4] Quinby, born Aug. 15, 1726. With his wife Ruth was received into communion 1764,

Philip[3] Quinby (Jos.[2], Robt.[1]) (see pp. 62, 64) had

(1) Henry[4] Quinby, born Dec., 1730; died young.

(2) Henry[4] Quinby, born Dec. 3, 1730/1; died young.

(3) Joseph[4] Quinby, born May 23, 1733; died young.

(4) Philip[4] Quinby, born June, 1735; died young.

(5) Betty[4] Quinby, bap. Feb. 20, 1737, at Amesbury First Church.

The foregoing are those under the tombstones in the Union Cemetery at Amesbury, the data on which are as follows:

Joseph Quinby, died Mar. 23, 1736, "in ye thi[d] yer of his age."

Henry Quinby, died Mar. 15, 1735/6, ae. 5 y. and 3 m.

Philip Quinby, died same day, ae. 9 mo. (Ess. Ant., I., 164; II., 11). They were baptised privately by reason of dangerous sickness, Mar. 12, 1735 (Hoyt, II., 494).

(6) Anne[4] Quinby, born Mar. 19, 1743.

(7) Eleanor[4] Quinby, born Sept. 27, 1748.

(To be continued.)

Will of Hannah[4] Quinby.

(Jos.[3], Robt.[2], Robt.[1])

[In envelope 23157, Salem Records. Hannah Quinby, paper 1 (2)]

Last will and testament of Hannah Quinby of Ames-

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To all people to whom these presents shall come Benjamin Greenleaf Judge Probate in County within Comm. Mass.

Know that on twenty-fifth day Sept 1786 this instrument with codicil being last will or testament Hannah Quinby Amesbury, spinster, presented by Robert Quinby for probate, then present Ezekiel Jones, Philip Jones, two of witnesses thereto subscribed who being of Quakers, declared that they heard testatrix sign, seal and declare this her last will & testament, and that Rev. Thomas & sd Philip and Ezekiel, subscribe name as witnesses.

I do approve and allow sd instrument as last will etc. of decd. and commit administration thereof to Robert Quinby executor to administer estate of deceased to exhibit inventory by the last Monday Sept 1787

I hereunto set my hand & seal
date above written
B GREENLEAF J Probate

[Paper No. 3.]

Account of administration of Estate of Hannah Quinby of Amesbury decd., March 10, 1808.

[Paper No. 2 (2)]

Inventory estate of Hannah Quinby of Amesbury decd. March 26, 1787.

[Paper No. 1] Bond of Robert Quinby executor Sept. 25, 1786.

[Paper No. 2.]

Essex ss to Mess Simeon Bartlet Ezekiel Jones All of Amesbury in sd. County

You are hereby appointed a Committee to apprize

AN ANCIENT LAWSUIT.

The following story comes to light through an examination of old court records at Salem, which the Editor recently caused to be searched, bundle by bundle, for data on the Quinby family. This was a tedious task as patriotism and antiquarian interest in old Essex has not yet been sufficient to cause these invaluable records to be classified and indexed.

In Salisbury, July 24, 1703, Isaac Morrill of that town sued John[2] Quinby for four pounds damages for cutting down four trees on Morrill's land, and summoned him for the next Common Pleas Court. Two months later Morrill got his judgment at Newbury and his bill of costs is on file.

John Quinby, nothing daunted, took his appeal at the Superior Court of Judicature, held at Salem in October of the same year. It seems that Morrill must have taken his judgment by default, for John said he had brought forward his action "for I entered action, paid Justice for case, and he sent it by Captain Wadley; this is all the law doth oblige me."

It is reasonable to suppose that John Quinby was successful on his appeal to the extent of the granting of a new trial, for judgment was again given against him at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in November, 1704, which he appealed April 30, 1705.

Meanwhile, Isaac Morrill was not content with his victory on account of the tree cutting. He took out an attachment, Nov. 9, 1704, against John Quinby and a body attachment at that, for the sum of twenty pounds—five times his former demand—this time as only surviving executor of his father, Abraham[1] Morrill; his mother Sarah, the other executor, being dead.

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Also a true copy of the Salisbury record of the death of "Mrs. Sarah Mudgett, alias Morrill, wife of Mr. Tho: Mudgett, departed this life August, 1694." (Endorsed: Sarah Morrills' death.)

Also a certified copy of the record of Salisbury births as follows: "Mary, daughter of Tho: Mudgett and Sarah, his wife; was born 30; 2d mo; 1667."

Next follows a deposition sworn in court at Salem Nov. 28, 1704, by two witnesses to the effect that for three or four years past, John Quinby had dwelt on the land in question and had built upon it and planted it; and that the land was worth twelve pounds.

The Judge of probate, in March, 1694, had been petitioned for a division of Abraham Morrill's estate by the heirs and in accordance with the will apportioned half to widow Sarah, the other half to be divided among the children, Isaac to have a double share. They were unable to make a choice of shares among them and the judge appointed on June 25, 1694, a committee of five to make the division which they did, Sept. 28, 1694; and these papers are also a part of the record in the suit between Isaac Morrill and John Quinby.

THE HAZEN FAMILY.

Edward[1] Hazen was the immigrant ancestor. The origin of the family beyond the seas has not been traced. Recent information locates a family bearing that name in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the last century, and possibly the fact may afford a clue to the English home of the Puritan Edward. The first mention of the name which has been found occurs in the records of Rowley: "Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hassen, was

and Judge of Delinquents, 1666; in the records of surveys, Feb. 4, 1661, he appears entitled to "seven gates," these related to cattle rights on the town commons; the average number being three, and no one had more than seven. The inventory of his estate amounted to £404:7:8. Of his first wife Elizabeth, nothing is known, or where or how long they had been married.

Edward Hazen married, second, in March, 1650, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Grant. He was buried in Rowley, July 22, 1683. His widow married, second, Mar. 17, 1683/4, George Browne of Haverhill, who Sept. 9, 1693, adopted her youngest son, Richard[2] Hazen, as the sole heir to his large estate. Lieut. Browne died Oct. 31, 1699, aged 76; his wife died Feb., 1715/6. The children of Edward[1] and Hannah (Grant) Hazen, all born in Rowley, were.

(1) Elizabeth[2] Hazen, born Mar. 8, 1650/1; married April 1, 1670, Nathaniel, son of John and Bridget Harris, of Rowley.

(2) Hannah[2] Hazen, born Sept., 1653; married William Gibson, and died before 1683, leaving three children.

(3) John[2] Hazen, born Sept. 22, 1655. He is not mentioned in the distribution of his father's estate; while the children of Hannah[2], deceased, do receive their portion; and Thomas[2] receives two of the eleven shares, or the double portion of an eldest son. John[2] was probably dead, therefore, and without issue.

(4) Thomas[2] Hazen, born Feb. 29, 1657/8; died in Norwich, Conn., Apr., 12, 1735. He married Jan. 1, 1682/3, Mary, daughter of Thomas Howlet, and had eleven children.

by) Pickard, (see p. 103) who survived him. His will was probated Dec. 26, 1748, bearing date May 27, 1738. They had eight children.

(6) Isabel[2] Hazen, born July 21, 1662; married Jan. 16, 1680, John, son of Thomas and Ann Wood, of Boxford.

(7) Priscilla[2] Hazen, born No. 25, 1664; married July 21, 1681, Jeremiah, son of John and Dorcas Pearson, of Rowley (For this family, see next issue).

(8) Edna[2] Hazen, born June 20, 1667; married Aug. 2, 1686, Timothy, son of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Wooton) Perkins, of Topsfield.

(9) Richard[2] Hazen, born Aug. 6, 1669, died in Haverhill, Sept. 25, 1733. He married twice and had eleven children.

(10) Hiphzibeth[2] Hazen, born Dec. 22, 1671; married in 1689, and died in Rowley, Nov. 29, 1689.

(11) Sarah[2] Hazen, born Aug. 22, 1673; married June 27, 1690, Daniel Wicom, Jr., of Rowley. (Henry Allen Hazen, A. M., in N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., XXXIII., 229-30.)

Mrs. Porter's Autograph Book.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Horace Porter, the editor has had an opportunity of examining and photographing a book compiled by Mr. Porter's mother, who was Mary J. Seal, the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Nancy Frost Seal. The book bears date 1842, and contains a very large number of autographs of

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Porterfield, (see pp. 19-20), miscellaneous notes from the Record of the First Parish, Portland, as follows: Baptized, Aug. 29, 1759, Porterfield, a child at Stroudwater. William Porterfield was a member of Capt. Thomas Skilling's Stroudwater Company, at the taking of the list Aug. 11, 1757, together with Solomon Haskell, Sergt., and Benjamin and John Haskell; James and Joseph Frost and William and Robert Slemons (see p. 21); the latter being on the Alarm List, *i. e.,* "one quarter of the company most able and fit for service, always in readiness and completely armed to be sent forth and march into service against the enemy," etc. William Porterfield was a taxpayer in the first Parish, Portland, in 1760.

An entry in Parson Bradley's Journal is as follows: "Mrs. Porterfield died Mar. 14, 1802, aged 89." This was probably Mrs. William, Sr.

Miss Almira F. Quinby[7] kindly contributes the following comments in regard to the article beginning on p. 24, entitled "Grandchildren of Andrew Pepperell Frost."

(2) "John[4] Seal, I am quite sure died three or four years ago."

(4) "Harriet[4] (Seal) Dougherty died several years since."

(5) "Frank[4] (Frances) Seal, who married Mr. Day, I think his name was Albion, is a widow living in Portland."

(p. 26). Mrs. M. E. Stillings has also been kind enough to add the information that (1) Elizabeth Salter[3] (Clark) (Stanwood) Bennett had no descendants.

Wm Frost 1771

Joanna Westbrook

Jane Westbrook

Abigail Westbrook

Wm Frost 1771

Ind. Yeh!

Jane Frost

Eli

excellent consort of Mr. George Jackson, Phycician (by whom she had 7 children), and daughter of Lieut. Col. Pepperrell, Esq., and Margery his wife.

She was a Comely Person, but her Principal Ornaments were the Virtues of her mind. She was Ex-Emplary in her whole Conversation towards all her Relatives; was beneficial to all, especially to the Living Images of God; Manifested more than ordinary Compassion to Sick People, and was forward to Relieve the Poor.

It Pleased God to call her to a long and sharp Trial in her last Sickness, the Pains of which she suffered with great Patience and Holy Submission to the Will of God.

February 24, she was Decently Interr'd in her father's new Tomb. (See pp. 54, 57.)

March 6, Two Ministers of the Gospel, well acquainted with the Gentlewoman's Worth, Preach'd each of them a Funeral Sermon on this Sorrowful Occasion. (IV., Old Eliot, 46).

Frost House. In continuation of this subject on pages 16-19, here follows the last of Mr. Chapman's article from the point where it breaks off on p. 95. (The painting referred to was reproduced by photogravure and is next to page 11.) "At that period the Charles Frost, alias Justice Frost's, residence was standing, later known as the Brewer house, because Capt. Dexter Brewer married a granddaughter of Justice Frost and kept it as an inn as did the Frosts before him, the cellar hole and stones still remaining, the embankments forming a speck of the view to which we have referred. And again by the aid of imagination we can see in the month of June (recorded on the 10th), 1746, an Indian skulking about the Frost house and fired at three times, the house being protected by a garrison.

"The Dole house is a facsimile of the Frost house,

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