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THE STODDARD FAMILY



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THE STODDARD FAMILY



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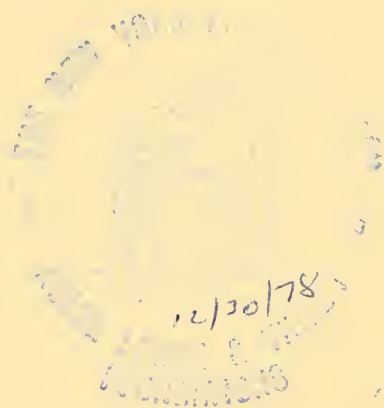
THE STODDARD FAMILY

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE
DESCENDANTS OF JOHN STODDER OF
HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS COLONY

COMPILED BY
FRANCIS RUSSELL STODDARD, JR.



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INTRODUCTION

I HAVE long desired to publish a complete account of all the descendants of John Stodder of Hingham. A short investigation convinced me that I had neither the time nor money necessary for such a large undertaking. I have, however, compiled the information that follows, and have published it in the hope that it will be the forerunner of a complete Stoddard genealogy. It has been said that all genealogies contain errors; I hope that the pages that follow contain as few as is possible. This book shows that the Stoddards can justly take pride in the family to which they belong. I hope that this book will be perused with an interest equal to mine in writing it.

FRANCIS R. STODDARD, JR.

NEW YORK CITY, October 1, 1912.

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THE name of Stoddard, also found written as Stoder, Stodder, Stoderd, Stodderde, Stodart, Stoddart, Stodard, Stoddar, and in other forms, is one of the oldest in England. By different writers the name has been given both a Norman and a Saxon derivation. Arthur in his *Etymological Dictionary of Family Names* says, "Stoddard, Concerning the origin of this name there is a tradition, that the first of the family came over with William the Conqueror, as standard-bearer to Viscompte de Pulesdon, a noble Norman, and that the name is derived from the office of a standard-bearer, and was anciently written De La Standard, corrupted to Stodard or Stodart." Elijah Woodward Stoddard in his genealogy of the family published in 1865 takes a similar view and states, "In the office of Heraldry, England, the following origin of the Stoddard family is found: William Stoddard, a knight, came from Normandy to England, A.D. 1066, with William the Conqueror, who was his cousin." In the introduction to the 1873 edition of his work, he quotes the following notes "furnished Mr. L. T. Foster, of Youngstown, Ohio, by Robert Gun, of London." "Lineage concerning the origin of the name Stodart, there is the following tradition:—The first of the family came over with William the Conqueror as Standard-bearer to the Vicomte de Pulesdon, a noble Norman, who bore for arms three silver stars on a sable ground. The name is derived from the office of Standard-bearer, and was anciently written De La Standard. This office conferred a high rank on its occupant, and was generally given to a near relative, in whose family it frequently became hereditary." This is obviously copied

from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Vol. II, page 1307, which is supposed to be an authority.

Many writers do not accept this derivation. Lower in his "*Patronymica Britannica*" says that the name of Stoddard is synonymous with Stotherd. "Stot is a northernism for ox; and hence Stotherd is evidently oxherd." In Bardsley's "*Our English Surnames*" the following is found. "There is a little word which has dropped from our lips which once played an important part in our vocabulary—I mean that of 'herd'—not as applied to the flock, but the keeper. We still use it familiarly in compounds, such as swineherd or shepherd, but that it once had a separate existence of its own is proved by the many 'Heards,' or 'Herds,' or 'Hurds,' that still abound nominally in our midst." "We now speak of our Lord as the 'Good Shepherd'; in olden times he was referred to as a herd, and has been so called by Chaucer." "See now the many compounds of which this purely Saxon word is the root. In our 'Stotherds' and 'Stothards,' our 'Stoddarts' and 'Stoddards,' still clings the remembrance of the old stot or bullock-herd; in our 'Yeat-herds,' the heifer herd; and in our 'Cowards,' far from being so pusillanimous as they look, the homely 'cow-herd.'" "Nor are these all. In our 'Calverts' and 'Calverds' we are reminded of the once well-known 'le Calve-herd,' or 'le Calverd,' as I find him recorded; in our 'Nuttards' the more general but now faded 'nete-herd,' or 'noutherd'; and in our obsolete 'le Oxherds' and 'le Oxenherds' the familiar ox. Are we in the grazing paddock. In our 'Coultherds,' 'Coulthards,' and 'Coulwards,' not to mention our 'Coultmans' and 'Coltmans,' we have ample trace of their presence. Are we again on the bleak hillside. The sheep have given us our 'Shepherds,' the rams our 'Wetherherds,' the

kids our 'Gottards,' not to say some of our 'Goddards,' memorials of the once common goat herd." From among these names "Calvert" was that of Lord Baltimore, but family historians deny the derivation above given and ascribe to the name, as do the Stoddards, a Norman origin. Besides the above two derivations for the name Stoddard, I find one more mentioned in Charles A. Hanna's "The Scotch-Irish." He says, "The Scottish name of Stoddart is supposed to have been derived from the word Standard. It has also been conjectured to have been originally 'Stout heart,' to which the Anglified form of the name, Stothert, gives some countenance." Whichever of these three derivations is correct the fact remains that the family is one of the oldest in England.

From investigation there is good reason to believe that the name Stoddard is derived from the office of Standard-bearer as stated by the authorities first cited. There is in England the family of Standert, which name Bowditch, in his "Suffolk Surnames," says is derived from a standard carried in battle. In the Visitations of the County of Oxford taken in the Year 1634, by John Philpotts, Somerset King of Arms, can be found the name Standard of Whitehall, evidently a prominent and well-known family. This name is derived from a standard and nowhere is there the least claim that it has a derivation from the old Saxon stotherd. In England there were families of Stothards and Stotherds, but no connection has been found by the compiler of this book between them and the Stoddards.

If the name is derived from the Saxon derivation and not from the Norman, it would seem that there would have been members of the family in every district of England, yet up to comparatively recent times such was not the case. If the name comes from the Saxon, one would

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expect to find the family numerous and strongly entrenched in the grazing districts, but on the contrary the earlier records show that the family in England was strongest in and around the City of London. It is in a city that a name derived from a hereditary office would most likely be preserved; from Standard, the change to Standar, Stadar, Stodar, Stoddar, Stoddard, or Stodder, becomes simple in course of time.

From its beginning the family spread. A large part were settled near London and became very well known. In the Visitation of London, taken in the Year 1568, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, we find the following. (Harleian Publications, Vol. I.)

STODDARD

Arms. Sable, three estoiles within a bordure argent.

William Stoddard of London = Emme da - Cheeseman.
don gent.

George Stoddard sonne and heyre Citizen of London	= Anne da. of Henry Herd- son of London Esq., renupta - Barker. Arms Argent, a cross sable between four fleurs-de-lis gules.
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Richard Stoddard. 1 sonne.	Nicholas = filia Thomas Stoddard Eden de 2 sonne Com. Suff. miles militis.	Juditha daughter.
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Willielmus Stodard filius et haeres	1 <u>Maria</u> 2 <u>Anna</u> 3 filia	Juditha 4 filia.
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THE STODDARD FAMILY

It is said that George Stoddard had a monument erected to him in the parish church of St. Olave, Tower Street, about 1585. He was a merchant of London, and his life is described in Hall's "Society of the Elizabethan Age." His son Nicholas, as can be seen, was a soldier and married the daughter of a soldier.

A part of the family emigrated to Scotland at an early date, probably before the fifteenth century, and preserved the name as Stoddart and as Stodart. Burke says when the family emigrated to Scotland is not known, but they have possessed estates in Selkirkshire and elsewhere for above three hundred years. South of the Forth and the Clyde and especially in Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire, their numbers grew. In England again in Staffordshire, under the name of Stoddard, many of the family are found.

Robert Stodart, representative of the Scotch branch, refused a baronetcy from George III. For many years a baronetcy existed in the London branch. Were I to go into all the honors of the family in England, I would go beyond the province of this book. The family has given to England many men of note, among whom may be found Admirals in England's navy and high officers in her army; men who have served as Diplomats abroad and men who have been Magistrates and Judges at home. As one of the old families, the Stoddards have almost universally maintained a position of respectability and prominence in their several communities.

THE COAT-OF-ARMS

Various coats-of-arms have been granted at different times to the different branches of the Stoddard family, but the one commonly considered to be the property of

the American families descended from John Stodder of Hingham, is that of the Stoddard family of London. This coat-of-arms is described as "Sa. 3, Estoiles and a bordure gu. Crest out of a ducal coronet, a demi-horse salient, erm. Motto—*Festina Lente*. Be in haste, but not in a hurry." A facsimile of the coat-of-arms has been in the possession of the family of Anthony of Boston since its advent to this country, and the same is claimed for the family of John of Hingham. Elijah Woodward Stoddard considers the fact that both families claim the same coat-of-arms a slight proof that these two families of Stoddards at least were connected.

Berry's "Encyclopædia Heraldica" gives the following coat-of-arms.

"Stodart, sa. three stars ar."

"Stoddard, sa. a garb, within a bordure, engr. ar."

"Stoddard, (Suffolk) sa, three estoiles, within a bordure ar.—Crest, a demi horse erm. environed with a ducal coronet round his body or."

"Stodder, (Kent) sa, three estoiles of eight points, per fesse, counter changed, ar. and or, within a bordure of the second."

"Stodard, sa. three estoiles, per fesse, ar. and or, within a bordure engr. of the second."

"Stodart, (Leith Scotland,) sa. three mullets ar.; a bordure of the last.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi horse ar."

"Stodart or Stothert, sa. three estoiles ar.—Crest, out of a cloud ppr. a star of six points, waved ar. issuant."

"Stoddard, (Scotland,) ar. a fesse wavy, betw. three mullets, sa; on a bordure gu. eight cinque-foils of the first.—Crest, a mullet issuing from a cloud."

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In connection with this subject, it should be remembered that there is no such thing as a family coat-of-arms. A coat-of-arms is always granted to an individual and only he and his male descendants have the privilege of using it. In other words, unless a person can trace back in the male line to an ancestor to whom a coat-of-arms has been granted, such person has no right to use any coat-of-arms. A coat-of-arms, granted to a man named Stoddard, cannot be used by any Stoddards other than his descendants.

The coat-of-arms granted to George Stoddard of London has been claimed by the family of John Stodder of Hingham since very early times. If John Stodder's descendants are entitled to this coat-of-arms, John Stodder must be a male descendant of George Stoddard. While the line of descent has not been found by the compiler, nevertheless the long-standing claim to the coat-of-arms renders it probable that such a descent exists.

THE STODDARDS IN AMERICA

The first of the family to come to America was John Stodder of Hingham, the ancestor of the Stoddards mentioned in this book. He was granted land at Hingham in 1638. The next year Anthony Stoddard of Boston arrived. About 1642, a John Stoddard was a settler at Wethersfield, Conn., and, in 1650, another John Stoddard is found at New London. Other Stoddards came later.

John Stodder of Hingham had numerous descendants who settled in and about that section of the country. The family, however, is now well scattered. In Hingham at the present time are several families of

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Stoddards who have no connection with the family of John. In the Hingham records, the name appears first as Stodder and later also as Stodar, Stoddar, and Stoddard. The Hingham family is noteworthy because of the great number of soldiers it produced.

Anthony Stoddard of Boston was the founder of an illustrious family. He married four times and had many children. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Emanuel Downing of Salem, niece of Governor Winthrop, and sister of Sir George Downing. His second wife was Barbara, widow of Captain Joseph Weld of Roxbury, and a daughter of Nicholas Clap. His third wife's first name was Christian; her last name is unknown. His fourth wife was Mary, widow of Major Thomas Savage, and daughter of the Rev. Zechariah Symmes. Anthony was a man of great influence. He was a well-known merchant, a Recorder of Boston, and for twenty-three years he served as Representative in the General Court. He died March 16, 1687. Many of his descendants graduated from Harvard and from Yale. His son Solomon, Harvard, 1662, was the first Librarian of Harvard College, and was later famous as a preacher at Northampton. Solomon was a grandfather of Jonathan Edwards. Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States was one of his descendants. Many distinguished ministers and scholars have been produced by this family.

John Stoddard of Wethersfield, Conn., is the ancestor of a numerous family. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Foote, and died in December, 1664. In the records the names of members of his family are spelled as Stadart, Staddart, Stader, Stadder, Stodar, Stoddard, Stoddar, Stoddard, Stoder, Stodder, Stother, and Studard.

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John Stoddard of New London, Conn., was born about 1590 and died probably in 1676. Through his sons Robert and Thomas he had numerous descendants.

So far as is known none of the above families are connected except that they probably must have originally come from the same stock. The Stoddards in America have done well. Most of the branches have maintained good social positions in their respective communities and all Stoddards may well take pride in the records that other members of the family have made. In the following pages is given a description of some of the descendants of John Stodder of Hingham.

FIRST GENERATION

1. John Stodder was the first of the Stoddard family to settle in America. He was granted land at Hingham, Mass., in 1638. To understand the character of John Stodder, one should examine the causes that made the great Puritan movement which led John Stodder and his companions to seek asylum in the then wilderness of America.

No portion of English history is more exciting or interesting than that which led to the settlement of the American colonies. Men who are willing to suffer and to give up all, that they may worship God as their consciences dictate, are worthy of the admiration of any age, and it can be a matter of pride to each member of the Stoddard family that their ancestor was one of these.

The Reformation kindled a spark that inflamed almost the entire civilized world. Every nation had its reformers and in England Wycliffe did the work done in other countries by Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Zwingle, and Huss. Religion seems to thrive upon persecution,

and the ideas of Wycliffe, nourished in secret, soon had a firm hold throughout England. While Wycliffe was really a pre-Reformation reformer (he died in 1384), yet his followers, called Lollards, were the founders of Protestantism in England. When King Henry VIII assumed the throne, he sided with the new movement in so far as a separation from Rome was concerned, but he did so from motives that could hardly be called religious. Henry, among other things, was very desirous of divorcing his wife, and, as the Pope would not consent, Henry established a national church with himself at the head, so that he could consent to his own divorce. The doctrines of the Roman Church as well as its practices were retained, but the effect of this separation upon the people at large was quite different from what had been intended. The opposition of England to Rome placed her at once in the ranks of Protestant countries, and the sympathy and acquaintance that ensued gave Protestantism in England a well-defined status.

Under Edward VI more reforms came in, but the era was one of intolerance against all opponents of the established church, whether Protestants who desired to separate from it or Catholics who wished to return to Rome. When the Bloody Queen Mary ascended the throne in 1553 all was changed. The nation became Roman Catholic by law, and hundreds who refused to abjure Protestantism were sent to the stake. Persecution and torture, however, could not change Englishmen from their new beliefs and, all through Queen Mary's reign, various small congregations met to worship God in their own way, in secret, with much danger to themselves. Discovery meant imprisonment, torture, and death by burning. Mary died in 1558, and England drew a sigh of relief. With the advent of Elizabeth came a return to

the national English church. By law, all Englishmen were ordered to become members of the established church and non-conformity was punished with severity.

It was during Elizabeth's reign that the Protestant church in England began to separate into the two great divisions which have been preserved until this day. I refer to those Protestants who wished to remain as members of the Established church and to those who desired to break off and found a new and independent church of their own. In the first class came three later well-defined subdivisions, the high church party which was satisfied with the church as it existed, the moderate Puritans who wished a few reforms, and the rigid Puritans who wished to change the whole character of the church. In the second class came the Brownists, Barrowists, Anabaptists, the followers of John Robinson later known as the Pilgrims, and many other sects, all of whom combined to form the Independents or Separatists. The Puritan movement was a slow but gradual growth within the church which aimed at reform, but still desired to preserve the fabric. Separatism cast aside the established church and aimed to form new churches, resting upon the consent of the governed.

The readiness of the Separatists to die for what they considered their duty led to a change in the method of proceeding against them. By a statute, 35th of Elizabeth, banishment was the penalty for all who refused to attend their parish church. The prisons were opened, but a period of exile began. To Holland and to Switzerland, wherever religious freedom existed, the poor banished people wended their way. In England the persecutions were next directed against the Puritans, who, while desiring to remain in the English church, refused to conform to its forms which savored of Rome. With

the advent of James I as King of England, in 1603, it was believed that a new era favorable to the Puritans had come. As King of Scotland, James had surrounded himself with a Puritan guise, but this attitude was not to last. No sooner was James crowned King of England than by subterfuge, deceit and trickery, he endeavored to increase the full power of the Anglican church. Puritans and Independents were now persecuted anew and the fires of religious antagonism smoldered throughout England.

It was after the persecutions of James began that the rigid Puritan party commenced to gain strength. The Separatists, being abroad or in hiding, never had much strength politically, but the Puritans, growing under the cover of the established church, began to assume formidable numbers. All ministers, who would not conform, were deprived of their livings and expelled from the church. In 1605 it is estimated that about three hundred of England's best and most pious clergymen were driven from their churches. Their sole crime was that they objected to ceremonies which savored of the church of Rome. At first the moderate Puritans outnumbered their brothers, the rigid Puritans, but, under persecution, the latter soon outnumbered the former. The rigid Puritans went entirely according to the Scripture and believed that men should not be made to conform to anything that was not in the Bible; they regarded the established church as a true church but considered that a church was made up of the people in it, who should be entitled to choose their own officers.

In 1611 the authorized version of the Bible was published and for a few years there was a comparative rest from persecution. This rest, however, was not to be long, for James, son of a Roman Catholic and, as ap-

peared from his later life, practically one himself, began to force the forms of this religion upon all branches of the Anglican church. It was during the reign of James that a little event occurred which proved a turning point in the world's history. In Leyden, John Robinson, father of the modern Independents, had gathered a congregation of exiles about him. Though free to worship in Holland as their consciences dictated, his people yet felt that they were among strangers and that no large foreign city could ever be home. Their leaders determined to form a new settlement in the new world, and in 1620, with a charter from the Northern Virginia Company, they settled at Plymouth, in New England. These people, called by themselves Pilgrims and led by the noble Carver, Brewster, and Bradford, were Separatists and should not be confounded with the Puritans. Upon arriving in the New World, they continued their own church and this, the First Church of Plymouth, has continued to this day. At first their numbers were increased by the advent of other Separatist congregations, but a far greater movement, that of the Puritans, was at hand.

In 1625 Charles I ascended the English throne. Son of a deceitful and dissolute monarch, he showed no improvement over his father. His wife, daughter of the King of Spain, was an ardent Roman Catholic and Charles himself had a leaning towards that faith if he had not secretly actually embraced it. Because of conditions, the rigid Puritans gathered such strength that they dominated the House of Commons in Parliament. As, under the lead of Charles, the licentious joined the corrupt court party, even so the thinking men of England were naturally drawn to the ranks of the men who founded their rules for action upon the strict interpre-

tation of the Bible. In all the churches Charles soon sought to introduce the forms of the Roman Catholic church, these were altars instead of communion tables, candles, crucifixes, images, and pictures of angels and saints. The Commons resisted by passing counter-measures, and the bitter dispute that thereupon ensued resulted in the abolition of Parliament in 1629 and the effort of Charles to run the government alone.

Upon the abolition of the House of Commons by the King many of its members were imprisoned, and the persecutions against the Puritans and the Separatists broke out with renewed vigor. Once more were the prisons filled with suffering martyrs. The persecutions had one good effect, for they caused many settlers to come to the New World. As the Separatists had come to Plymouth and thereabouts, now the Puritans began to leave England in large numbers and colonize near where Boston is now situated. In England no man's life or property was safe, who was suspected of being a Puritan. In 1628, John Endicott came with a large company and settled at Naumkeag, the modern Salem. In 1629, the Company of Massachusetts Bay was chartered, and in 1630, John Winthrop, who had been chosen Governor, landed at Charlestown with a large number of settlers. That year Boston was settled. It should be remembered that these settlers were Puritans and, as before stated, should not be confused with the Pilgrims.

In 1633 William Laud was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and under his master-mind the harassing of the Puritans continued with new vigor. Again were the jails filled with innocent men, women, and children, while their ministers were mutilated. During the twelve years that Laud was in power, it is stated by one writer (Neil, 1, 546), "there went over about four thousand

planters, carrying over with them in materials, money, and cattle, etc., not less than to the value of one hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds. . . . It has been computed that the four settlements of New England drained England of four or five hundred thousand pounds in money (a very great sum in those days), and if the persecution of the Puritans had continued twelve years longer it is thought that a fourth part of the riches of the kingdom would have passed out of it through this channel."

It was at the time of this new and severe persecution that the town of Hingham in Massachusetts was founded. To the south of where Boston now is lay the great country of Chickatabut, Chief Sachem of the Massachusetts Indians, who were a branch of the great Algonquin tribe. He ruled as far south as the present town of Duxbury, from where there stretched south and west the territory of Massasoit, Chief of the Wampanoags. A great sickness, some years previously, had depopulated their lands, and neither chief, openly at least, objected to the settlement of his territory by the whites. As early as 1633, what was then known as Bare Cove, now as Hingham, was settled by a few men from Hingham, Eng. That same year arrived Edmund Hobart, a goodly and pious man, who, having examined Bare Cove, finally settled there in 1635. Soon after his son, the Reverend Peter Hobart, arrived with a large congregation, and Bare Cove became a town under the name of the beloved home city from which the people had been driven. Each year brought fresh accessions to the numbers of the settlers. In April, 1637, Charles, aroused at the large number of departures of emigrants from England to America, made a proclamation which forbade any, except such as would conform, from leaving the kingdom. Where

the people had been leaving England openly, they now departed by stealth, so that the numbers of the colonists kept increasing.

It was about the year 1638 that John Stodder, his wife Hannah and four children, reached the shores of America. From his association with the Hingham church, we know that he was one of the party known as rigid Puritans, for of such were all about him. He did not come from old Hingham, because Cushing, in his list of settlers from Hingham and the towns adjacent, omits his name. He was probably of London, and lived amidst the stirring scenes that have been described. Richard Henry Stoddard in his "Recollections" says, that according to one account John's family came from Liddesdale in Scotland, and according to another from somewhere in Yorkshire. He does not cite any authority for these statements nor has any been found by the compiler. In the Hingham Book of Land Grants may be found the following, under the year 1638:

"Given unto John Stodder Senior by the Towne of Hingham for a planting lott fouer acres of land lying in hockly field bounded with the land of James Buck southward and with the land of Aron Ludkin northward and with the sea westward and with the land of Nicholas Lobdin eastward."

"Given unto John Stodder Senior by the Towne for planting land three acres of land lying in the playne north bounded with the land of Abraham Martin northward & with the land of Anthonye Hilliard southward and with the salt meadows eastward and with the common westward."

John Stodder was probably well along in middle age when he landed. On May 18, 1642, he was made a full

freeman of the Colony, at which time according to Mr. Savage he lived at Hull. In very early days, the franchise was limited to the more intelligent men of the community who were members of the church in good standing, and, these, by becoming freemen, were given a right to vote. John Stodder's home was at Hingham, where he served the town in many ways. In the Hingham Book of Land Grants, under the year 1647, may be found the following:

"Given unto John Stodder Senior by the Towne one acre and halfe of salt marsh at Conyehassett: its the 16th lott in the second division; lyeing by sandy cave bounded with the cave northward and with the towns land eastward and southward and with the meadow of Samuel Parker westward."

In early days the town of Hingham became very much troubled by pigs which were allowed by their owners to run at large. The situation became such a nuisance that at a town meeting held on April 22, 1640, John Stodder was appointed to abate the difficulty.

"April 22nd 1640. An order made the day and year above specified that no hog(e) or hog(e)s from this present day shall go at liberty within this town without restraint by a sufficient keeper either by particular leave or general, upon the penalty of 12 pence for every time that such offence is committed & to be taken up by John (Stodder) & to be put into the common pound until they pay the fine of 12 pence & this order is in force until the first of November next ensuing."

John Stodder must have handled the situation with success for on April 29, 1641, the following order was made.

"April 29th 1641. An order made at the same time for the restraint of hogs—that after the third day of May next no hog or hogs shall go at liberty within the town but be put under the hands of a sufficient keeper, unless it be such as be not above one quarter of a year old, upon the pain of 12 pence for every such offence. And for the executing of this office by taking of 12 pence upon every such offence—there is chosen for the town John Stodder & for the plain Matthew Caynes & have given them full power & authority to take 12 pence for every such offence, and to keep the one half part themselves as a compensation for their pains, and to return the other half part to the use of the town."

The above duties called for tact and judgment. If a person were selected to-day for the position of hogreve, probably not the highest type of intelligence would be chosen. In Hingham, in 1640, the situation was different. The country was wild, the settlements new and the life of the people required that everyone work with his hands. Scholars and husbandmen labored beside each other in the fields. The hardier virtues were the most appreciated. It was an honor for John Stodder to be selected to carry out the town's commands.

John Stodder's children were soon married. His oldest daughter, Hannah, married Gershom Wheelock, son of the Rev. Ralph Wheelock, "the founder of the Medfield," and it speaks well for the Stodders that Gershom came all the way from Medfield to marry her. The other children of John Stodder also married well.

John Stodder, planter, died at Hingham, on December 19, 1661. He made a will on November 20, 1661,

which was proved January 31st the year following. In this will he leaves a double portion to his eldest son, after the English custom. When he made his will he was in his last sickness and so weak that he could not sign his full name. Instead of his signature, he made the letter "S" at the end of the will. He seems to have been well educated for he left several books among his personal property. Reading was not a common accomplishment in John Stodder's day, and to possess a library meant that the owner was a scholar and a man of learning. He probably took part in the early fighting for a gun and sword were among his effects. That he carried a sword may have some bearing upon his social status. His whole estate only amounted to the very small sum of 124 pounds, 11 shillings, and 6 pence. This can be easily understood when we appreciate that many of the rigid Puritans were forced to flee from England, having abandoned all their property entirely or having hurriedly sold it for what it would bring. The moderate Puritans could save their property, but the rigid Puritans were fortunate to save their lives. The date of the death of Mrs. Hannah Stodder is not found upon the Hingham records. Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, states that she died on October 8, 1675.

THE WILL OF JOHN STODDER

(Boston Probate Records, Volume I, page 377.)

"I, John Stodder Senior of Hingham, in the Countie of Suffolke in New England being sicke of body but yet of pfect memory praised be God doe make this my Last will & Testament, in manner & form following, Revoaking and by these prnts making voyd & of no force all & every will & wills heretofore by me made & declared,

either by word or writing, & this to be taken only for my Last will & Testamt & none other.

Impris. I give & Comend my soule into the hands of Almighty God trusting to be saved only by Jesus Christ, and my body to decent burryall, Item my minde and will is that my just debts, wch I owe to any pson whatsoever shall be well & truely payd or ordained to be payd by my executor hereafter named. Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Hannah wheelocke the wife of Gershom whelelocke the full some of fiveteene pounds starling to be payd within sixe moneths after my decease by my executor, if my said Daughter shall Live till the time of paymt shall Come but if she shall dept this naturall life before the time of paymt then to be payd to her heyre Lawfully begotten of her body, & for want of such heyre at ye time of paymt then my minde is that Gersham whelelocke my Sonne in Law Shall have one halfe of the aforesaid fiveteene pounds. & the other halfe shall be to the use of my three sons John stodder & Daniell stodder & Samuell stodder. Item I give unto John Low my Grand Child the Sume of Seven pounds and tenn shillings to be payd by my executor when the said John Low shall accomplish the age of Eighteen yeares. Item I give & bequeath unto Elizabeth Low my Grand Child the Some of Seaven pounds and tenn Shillings to be payd by my executor when the Said Elizabeth Low shall accomplish the age of Eighteene yeares & my minde & will is that if either of my aforesaid Grand Children shall depart this naturall life, before the time of paymt Shall Come, the survivor shall have the share of the deceased, but if both of my said Grand Children Shall dept this naturall life before the time of payment shall come my minde and will is that the fiveteene pounds that I gave to my Grand Children shall be to the use of

THE STODDARD FAMILY

my three Sonnes, John Stodder & Daniell Stodder & Samu-
uell stodder Item my minde and will is that all the rest
of my Estate of houses Lands Goods Chattells & debts
which are due to me in Hingham or elsewhere shall be
devided amongst my three sonnes my Eldest Sonne John
Stodder to have a double share & my sonne Daniell Stod-
der a single share and my sonne Samu-uell Stodder a single
share. Item I will & ordayne my well beloved Sonne
John Stodder, to be my full & whole executor of this my
Last will & Testament In witness whereof I have
hereunto sett my hand & seale the twentieth day of No-
vember in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand sixe
hundred sixty & one.

the mark of
John S Stodder & a seale.

Read signed sealed & declared in the prnce of us
Daniell Cushin
Edm Pitts."

(Proved January 31st 1661/2.)

" Present Dept Govr Capt Gookin Recorder

An Inventory of the estate of John Stodder Senior of
Hingham who departed this life the nineteenth day of
December in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand
six hundred sixty & one.

Imprimis his wearing Apparell . . .	02/00/00
Item in bookes	00/10/00
Item one bed one bolster, & two old pillows & one Rugge & one cov- erlet & 2 blankets, & 3 sheets, and one pillow beare.	06/07/00
Item in pewter	00/07/00

THE STODDARD FAMILY

Item one brasse kettle.....	00/18/00
Item 2 iron pots & other Iron things	01/10/00
Item one gun and one sword.....	01/00/00
Item in Iron Tooles	00/09/00
Item one small chest.....	00/03/00
Item in earthen things.....	00/03/00
Item in leather.....	00/07/06
Item in Indian corne.....	05/00/00
Item nine swine.....	07/10/00
Item two oxen.....	11/00/00
Item one cow and one heifer.....	08/00/00
Item in hay.....	00/08/00
Item one iron chaine & other irons about a chart	00/10/00
Item an old paire of chart wheeles & plow irons.....	00/19/00
Item 2 old sives. 3 old tubs & other lumber	00/10/00
Item: Timber toward the building of a barne & the work that is all- ready done about it & the clap- boards & bolts that are provided for it	06/00/00
Item In wheat & barley	00/00/02
Item his houses & land adjoining to them	30/00/00
Item A small necke of land liing by Waymoth River	16/00/00
Item foure Acres of land in hork- ley feild	04/10/00
Item two acres of land liing next to Moses Colyers land	02/10/00
Item two acres of land liing in the plaine Neck	01/00/00

THE STODDARD FAMILY

Item one great lot of ten acres of land liing on the great playne...	02/00/00
Item 2 Acres of salt marsh liing at Cannohesset	01/10/00
Item 5 lots of wood in the waye Necke	02/10/00
Item a fanne & an old spinning wheele	00/08/00
Item debts due to the estate from severall persons	05/01/06
Item Debts to be paid out of the es- tate to severall persons sixteen pounds eleven shillings & eight pence	16/11/08

This estate appraised the twenty seventh day of December in the Yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty & one by us

DANIELL CUSHIN
JOHN THAXTER

Since the estate was appraised a piece of wooling cloth worth sixteen shillings & nine pence is found to belong to ye aforesaid estate.

County Court 31 Jan a d: 1661.

John Stodder deposed this paper to be a true Inventory of the estate of the late John Stodder his father, to his best knowledge that when he knows more he will discover it.

Present Dept Govr
Capt Gookins
& Recorder."

THE STODDARD FAMILY

Children, all except the last born in England.

I (2) John, mar. on Dec. 13, 1665, Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant John Bryant and Mary Lewis his wife of Scituate, Mass. He resided in Hingham, on Main street near Tower's Bridge, where he had a large family. He died Dec. 20, 1708.

II (3) Hannah, mar. Gershom Wheelock of Medfield, Mass. He was the oldest son of Ralph Wheelock, "the founder of Medfield," one of the most famous of the early settlers. Ralph Wheelock had been educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was a dissenting preacher at the time when the persecutions ran highest. He was a Magistrate at Dedham, and, in Medfield, was on the first Board of Selectmen, made a collection for Harvard College in 1653, was the first schoolmaster, was representative in the Legislature, was a Magistrate, and held every office in the gift of the town.

III (4) Elizabeth, mar. Feb. 28, 1648/9, John Low, first of that name in Hingham. They resided on Main street near the Meeting-house of the First Parish. She died at Hingham Sept. 14, 1658. He died Jan. 25, 1696/7.

IV (5) Daniel, b. 1633, mar. Dec. 27, 1665, Abigail, daughter of Andrew and Triphany Lane of Hingham. He served as a Selectman of Hingham and resided on Main street near the corner of Elm street. He lived to a greater age than any other Hingham person has ever attained. He died March 8, 1736/7 before reaching his 104th year. His wife died Aug. 4, 1707.

V (6) Samuel, baptised in Hingham June 14, 1640.

SECOND GENERATION

6. Samuel Stodder², the youngest son of John Stodder (1), was baptised in Hingham, Mass., on June 14, 1640. During his youth Hingham grew from a struggling settlement to a prosperous town, but the country was still a wilderness as the following record shows. "Jan. 1st, 1664. It is ordered & agreed upon by the Towne that any person that shall kill any wolfe or wolves within the bounds of the town shall have twenty shillings allowed them by the Towne for a wolfe: this order to continue till the Towne see cause to alter it."

On January 6, 1666/7 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gill, a prominent citizen of Hingham. (See Appendix 1.) Her mother was Hannah Otis, and Samuel thus allied himself with one of the most illustrious of the early colonial families. In the Hingham Town Records (Vol. II, p. 41) is the following entry: "Whereas Samuell Stoder have by the consent of the Towne got part of his dwelling house in Batchelour Street on the Townes ground the Towne at a Towne meeting holden at Hingham on the 6 day of december 1670 did give unto the sayd Samuell Stoder the ground his house stand upon that is to say that part of the ground which is the Townes."

The distribution of the public lands was of the greatest importance to the earlier settlers. "The first grants of land in Cohasset (variously called 'Conohasset,' 'Conihast,' 'Comessett') were mentioned in the Hingham town records in 1647. The first settlements are said to have been at Rocky Nook and on the Jerusalem Road. All these specific grants of land were for many years from territory yet belonging properly to the Indi-

ans; but on the 4th of July, 1665, a deed of all the tract of land now comprising the towns of Hingham and Cohasset, together with 'three score acres of salt marsh' on the Scituate side of the river, which divides Hingham from Scituate, was obtained from the chiefs Wompatuck, Squmuck, and Ahahden, sons of the great sachem Chickatabut." "The system of surveying and allotting certain districts led to their being designated by the general name of 'divisions'; as 'First Division,' 'Second Division,' etc. There were six of these divisions made. The first, second, and third were in 1670." (Hist. of Hingham.) In the first division made on December 6, 1670, Samuel Stodder was number 43 on the list of inhabitants and received 3 shares of the land. In the second division he was 46 on the list and received 3 more shares of ground. In the third division he received two allotments of land one being of 3 and the other of 6 shares. It was upon this land that his sons Samuel and Stephen settled and founded the Cohasset branch of the family.

In the Hingham records is the following: "Att a Towne meeting holden at Hingham on the fourth day of may 1674 Joshua Beals, and Samueller Stodder were chosen Constables for the year ensuing." (Added in smaller writing.) "Samueller Stoder not accepting the place of a constable John" (illegible) "have since the time bin chosen Constable in his stead." The position of Constable was one of great honor in the old times, and it was a compliment to Samuel Stoddard that he was chosen to the office.

In 1675 came King Philip's war, which threatened complete annihilation to the English upon these shores. The causes of trouble were many and the fault lay with both the settlers and the Indians. The Colonists tried to impose their customs upon the Indians and even tried

to dictate to them in matters concerning their tribal management. While the great majority of the settlers treated them honestly in all business dealings, yet many of the later Colonists were mere adventurers who cheated the Indians whenever they could. As the Indians did not understand English justice and did not know how to obtain their rights, ill treatment only kindled a suppressed hatred that was bound sometime to break out in bloodshed.

Philip was son of Massasoit, the friend of the Pilgrims, to whose position as Chief of the Wampanoags he succeeded after the death of his older brother Alexander. Philip also at first was a friend of the Colonists, but he appreciated the growing power of the white man as his father had not done. He foresaw the driving of his countrymen farther and farther west and the vast increase in the number of white settlements. It was not long before Philip made up his mind that the only issue could be either the existence of his race or that of the whites. Traveling throughout New England, he strove to unite the Indians in a league against the Colonists. A "praying Indian," which was the name applied to the early Christian converts, told the Massachusetts Bay government of Philip's plans, as a result of which the informer a short time after was found dead in the woods. Investigations were conducted and three of Philip's Indians were executed for the crime. This was the ember that kindled the blaze. Immediately armed Indians appeared near the settlements and began to annoy the settlers with taunts and boasts. Soon the Indians grew so insolent that it was with difficulty that the settlers restrained themselves. It was at Swanzev, on June 24, 1675, that a settler, angry because an Indian had shot his cattle and was trying to rob his house, fired at his

annoyer, wounding him. Though Philip had not finished his preparations to unite all the tribes, yet this was taken as a signal for open hostilities to begin. At Swanzey, after the wounding of the Indian, an indiscriminate slaughter began, and eight men were massacred before the inhabitants could find shelter from their foes. The first to die, tradition says, was a young settler named Joseph Lewis. (Bodge's Soldiers in King Philip's War.) He was the first to be killed in the whole war, but unfortunately more were to follow.

Immediately following the attacks by the Indians, Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut began to raise an army. To-day we cannot realize the feelings that must have possessed the early settlers like the Stoddards at times like those. All around them lay the thick forests in the shadows of whose branches lay a treacherous savage foe. Capture by the Indians meant death by torture or a horrible captivity. The Indians outnumbered the whites many times and most of them had by this time acquired English guns. It was a fearful period for all the Colonists. Soon the brave settlers began to assemble their forces, and the fighting was carried on at all points against the enemy. It is a tradition that Philip himself was within the borders of Hingham, but did not dare to attack the town. In the fall of 1675, the Indians received a bad beating when their swamp fort in the Naragansett country was captured by the English army under General Winslow and the brave Major William Bradford. Many Hingham men were in this fight. During the next spring, Hingham received its only attack from the Indians. Young John Jacob, son of the famous Captain John and grandson of Nicholas Jacob, was hunting deer when he was shot and killed by a marauding band. His body was found and a party started after his mur-

derers. The Indians did not wait to be attacked, but withdrew toward Scituate burning and killing as they went. Little can we imagine in these times the sensations of the mothers who, like Elizabeth Stoddard, retired at night in their cabins with their children, not knowing whether the tomahawk or scalping knife would be the fate of their loved ones before morning. What made their experiences worse was that most of their men were away in the Indian country trying to carry the war into the land of the enemy.

It was a time when all men were needed as soldiers, and Samuel Stodder did not shirk his duty. He enlisted in the army of the Colonies, and rose to the rank of Sergeant. In those days, when fighting was constant and brave men were needed, and soldiers few, to be a non-commissioned officer was a great honor. In the fall of 1676 he was granted the sum of fourteen shillings by the town in part payment of his gun lost in active service. The war ended soon after the death of Philip on August 12, 1676, but not before the westernmost settlements of the English had been exterminated and over a thousand of the inhabitants killed.

When his military service had ended Samuel Stodder returned to Hingham, where he lived for the remainder of his life. On the 12th of December, 1677, the inhabitants of Hingham drew lots for their fourth division of land next Weymouth line, and Samuel Stoddard drew land as number 40 on the list of grantees. At a town meeting held at Hingham on May 6, 1678, Samuel Stodder and John Fearing were chosen Constables for the year ensuing. I have found no record of his refusing to serve this time. During the succeeding years Hingham was constantly called upon to send men on expeditions against either the French or the Indians,

but most of the names of these soldiers have been lost. Samuel Stodder resided in Hingham on Main street near the corner of Elm, where he brought up his large family of children. In the Hingham Selectmen's Records is the following entry of an expenditure made for the town. "March 10th, 1689/90. Item to Samuel Stodder for keeping the meeting house and ringing the bell 02-15-00."

In the town records appears the following. "May 4th, 1691. At the said town meeting Corporal Joshua Beale, Lieut. Thomas Lincoln, Joseph Jones Senior, Joshua Lincoln Senior, and Samuel Stodder Senior were chosen Selectmen of the town for the year ensuing, to order all the prudential affairs of the town——" Samuel again held office, for later it is recorded, "March 25, 1695. At the aforesaid town meeting in Hingham on the 25th day of March, 1695, John Ffarron Senior Joseph Jacob Caleb Beal & Samuel Stöder were chosen tythingmen in Hingham for the year ensuing." Samuel's wife, Elizabeth, who was baptised in Hingham in June, 1647, died May 8, 1693, in her forty-sixth year. Samuel married secondly, on January 12, 1698/9, Martha, widow of John Chubbuck and daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Beal. Her father, Nathaniel, was a prominent man, having been for many years a Selectman of Hingham and a Representative to the General Court. Martha was his oldest daughter. Samuel Stodder died September 16, 1731, at the age of ninety-one years. He has no will on record.

Children, by first wife, born in Hingham, Mass.

I (7) Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1667, mar. March 6, 1694/5, Thomas Joy of Hingham.

II (8) Tabitha, twin, d. in 2 weeks.

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III (9) Samuel, Aug. 11, 1670, removed to Scituate, where he became Deacon of the church. He married twice and died in 1762 at the age of 92 years.

IV (10) Mary, Aug. 30, 1762, married May 28, 1700, Israel Whitcomb of "the beaches" in Scituate. He was a son of Robert Whitcomb and Mary Cudworth, daughter of Gen. James Cudworth.

V (11) Stephen, Sept. 18, 1674, settled in Cohasset, where he was the ancestor of many living in that town.

VI (12) Thomas, Dec. 19, 1676, married Ruth, daughter of Israel Nichols of Hingham. They moved to Little Compton, R. I., where they were the ancestors of a numerous family of Stoddards.

VII (13) Simon, Feb. 17, 1678/9, Constable in Hingham 1727.

VIII (14) Rachel, March 9, 1680/1, married May 22, 1707, William Curtis, son of John Curtis and Miriam Brooks of Scituate.

IX (15) Jeremiah, Nov. 3, 1683.

X (16) Jonathan, May 1, 1686.

XI (17) David, July 9, 1688, died in 10 days.

XII (18) David, March 19, 1692/3, Constable in Hingham in 1734.

THIRD GENERATION

15. Jeremiah Stodder³, son of Samuel Stodder (6), was born in Hingham, Mass., on November 3, 1683.

During his youth Hingham grew to be a flourishing town, as all danger from Indian enemies was now remote and the settlers could spread forth as they wished. One of the earliest causes of Hingham's prosperity was the building of vessels which were used in trading and in

the fisheries. Jeremiah Stodder was a master shipwright, and his shipyards were on Weir River, at Canterbury's Island, and also on the bend of the river near what is now Rockland Street. There were many shipyards in Hingham, and from these, vessels, under Hingham men, sailed to the farthestmost parts of the earth. It was from the ocean that the early settlers obtained their greatest wealth.

Jeremiah Stodder married at an early date a wife named Elizabeth. I have endeavored without success to find her last name and the date and place of marriage. By her he had 10 children. I have also been unable to find any record of military service performed by him. While he lived Hingham was constantly called upon to join in sending men against the French and Indians in Canada, but the names of these soldiers have not been kept. Jeremiah resided with his family on East Street. At a town meeting held on September 22, 1710, "Jeremiah Stodder was chosen to serve on the jury of trials at the court to be holden at Boston the first tuesday of October 1710." On June 26, 1727, he was again chosen to serve at the court to be held on the first Tuesday in July.

Jeremiah lived to be a very old man. While approaching his eightieth year his mind began to fail, and it was finally decided best to have his oldest son, Jeremiah, appointed as his guardian. This was done and the papers which follow are on file in Boston. This step was also taken to protect his property, which from the small amount remaining seems to have been very much wasted.

"Feb. 12th 1763 Jeremiah Stodder junr of Hingham in the County of Suffolk Yeoman approved by the Judge to be Guardian of his father Jeremiah Stodder of Hingham aforesd wheelwright (person non compos) John Bal-

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lard of Boston in the County aforesd wharfinger became bound with the sd Jeremiah Stodder Junr for his faithful discharge of sd trust.

Att,
Wm Cooper Reg."

"An Inventory of the Estate of Mr. Jeremiah Stodder of Hingham non compos, taken by us the Subscribers the first of April 1763 viz:

One house 6 acres of land	40	- -
one bed & under bed, 2 pillows & Bedding Bedstead & Cord	2	- -
one do Bedstead & a pr of sheets, one pillow.	2	- -
two pewter dishes 4/ Six pewter plates 3/4.	-:	7:4
one brass Kettle 10/8 tub & pail 2/8	-:	13:4
two Iron potts 5/4 one Sive 8d Cups & saucers 5d	-:	6:5
two pewter Basons 2/8 gridiron & tongs 2/ a looking glass 4/	-:	8:8
foot wheel 6/ ax 4/ gun 12 Spoon mould 3/	1:	5:-
two Chests one with draws 8/ Stuff for wheel barrows 9/4	-:	17:4
Guage & Cumpas 1/ drawing knife 8d a pr of addice 1/	-:	2:8
two Chissels 6/ three augers 1/4 fox trap 5/4	-:	12:8
about 90 wt of Old Iron 18/	-:	18:-
one Cow 120/ one two year old 40/	8:	- -

£57:11:5

Jonathan Beal, Stephen Cushing, Joseph Thaxter
Suffolk SS. Hingham April 4, 1763.

The above named Messrs Jonathan Beal & Stephen Cushing, and Joseph Thaxter personally appeared &

made solemn oath that in the apprising the Estate aforesd they proceeded according to the best of their Judgment. Before me

Benja Lincoln Js Peace."

" Suffolk SS.

Jeremiah Stodder, Guardian, presented the above written & made oath that it contains a true & perfect inventory of ye Estate of Jeremiah Stodder, a person non compos, so far as has come to his hands & knowledge & that if more appears hereafter he will cause it to be added. The Subscribing appraisers were also sworn as the Law directs Boston April 8, 1763

T Hutchinson
Jud Probt

Exam.

by Wm Cooper Reg."

The illness of Jeremiah Stodder which caused these steps to be taken proved to be his last. He died in Hingham on May 4, 1763, in his 80th year. In the old days wills were seldom made until the maker was in his last illness. As Jeremiah Stodder became helpless before a will was made, he died intestate and his son Jeremiah who had been his Guardian became his administrator.

" January 25th 1765.

Jeremiah Stodder of Hingham in the County of Suffolk Gentleman, admitted by the Judge administrator of the Estate of his late Father Jeremiah Stodder late of said Hingham Yeoman deceased Intestate Benjamin Lincoln junr of Hingham aforesd Esq. & John Holbrook junr of Weymouth in the County aforesaid Yeoman, both became bound with the said Jeremiah Stodder the Ad-

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mins for his faithful discharge of said trust. Attest Jno Cotton Regr."

"An Inventory of the Estate of Jeremiah Stodder late of Hingham in the County of Suffolk in New England wheelwrit deceased, appraised by the Subscribers on the 14th day of March A. D. 1765 viz

1 House & 9 acres of Land and a part of a wharf	£75: 6:8
1 Bed, under Bed, 2 pillows, Bed Clothing & sted	2: -:-
1 do Bedstead, a pr of Sheets, one pillow & Cord	2: -:-
2 pewter dishes 4/ 6 pewter plates 3/4.....	-: 7:4
1 Brass Kittle 10/8—1 tub and pail 2/8 ..	:13:4
2 Iron pots 5/4—one Seine 8d Cups and Sau- cers 5d	-: 6:5
2 pewter Basons 2/8—Gridiron & tongs 2/— 1 lookg Glass 4/	-: 8:8
1 foot wheel 6/ one Gun 12/ one spoon mould 3/	1: 1:-
2 Chests, one with draws 8/	-: 8 -
2 Chizels 6d three augres 1/4 a steel trap 5/4	-: 7:2
To old Iron & stuff for wheel barrows	-: 8:-

in all £83: 5:7

Hawkes Fearing, Stephen Cushing, Jonathan Burr.
Suffolk SS—

Jeremiah Stodder Adminr presented the above written and made oath that it contains a true and perfect Inventory of the Estate of Jeremiah Stodder deceased so far as has come to his hands and knowledge, and that if more appears hereafter he will cause it to be added. The

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subscribing appraisers were also Sworn as the Law directs.

Boston 25th October, 1765

T. Hutchinson J. Pro.

Exmd by Jno Cotton Regr."

There are some facts that we can gather from the above inventories. Jeremiah's health must have been failing for some time before he was declared incompetent to manage his own affairs. This is shown by the fact that the shipyards do not appear among his possessions upon either list. It is probable that when Jeremiah first showed signs of failing health, his oldest son Jeremiah assumed the management of the yards which he managed during the rest of his life with great success. Jeremiah, the father, during his declining years, rather than be idle, seems to have devoted himself to the less taxing occupation of a wheelwright. This is the probable explanation of why Jeremiah during his earlier life is referred to as a master shipwright and yet is described as a wheelwright in the above proceedings. The gun and bullet mould may show that when younger and able-bodied, he was liable to be called upon for military service. It may be that his illness was brought upon him by hard service against the Colony's enemies. It is too bad that the Colonial muster rolls are not preserved in order that this could be verified.

Jeremiah Stodder's wife Elizabeth died in Hingham on December 18, 1775, at the advanced age of 88 years.

Children, born in Hingham, Mass.

I (19) Jeremiah, b. Nov. 7, 1709.

II (20) Zebulon, Nov. 11, 1711. Served in Col. Gridley's regiment in 1756. Taken away to Canada

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by the Indians after the massacre at Fort William Henry.

III (21) Elizabeth, Dec. 13, 1713, mar. Oct. 9, 1735, Joshua Beal.

IV (22) Seabury, Sept. 8, 1715, mar. Jan. 15, 1735/6, John Thurston.

V (23) Elijah, May 26, 1717, mar. Esther Cobb of Hingham.

VI (24) Samuel, Feb. 4, 1718/9, mar. Jemima Cobb, sister of above.

VII (25) John, April 13, 1721, mar. 3 times.

VIII (26) Mary, March 26, 1723; d. Sept. 28, 1723.

IX (27) Noah, Sept. 28, 1724.

X (28) Reuben, Oct. 10, 1727, mar. Feb. 8, 1749/50, Elizabeth Glover. He was a great-grandfather of Richard Henry Stoddard the poet.

FOURTH GENERATION

19. Jeremiah Stodder⁴, son of Jeremiah Stodder (15), was born in Hingham, Mass., on November 7, 1709. Like his father, he was a master shipwright. He eventually succeeded to his father's business and built vessels in the family shipyards on the Weir River, at Canterbury's Island, and on the bend of the river near what is now Rockland Street. He grew to be one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Hingham. On June 12, 1729, he was married to Sarah, daughter of James Mackfarlin and Sarah Lane his wife (see Appendix II), by whom he had 14 children all born in Hingham. It is recorded that in 1737 Jeremiah Stodder, Jr., was the owner of 2 small vessels, one of 16 and the other of 12 tons, engaged in the fisheries. From the earliest settlement, fishing was an important industry at Hingham

and brought wealth to many of the families. Fishing, trading, and agriculture were the foundations of most of the early Massachusetts fortunes.

During the life of Jeremiah the colonists were seldom free from attacks from the French and Indians. The fighting never extended to Hingham, but Deerfield, Hadley and other then frontier towns were never free from danger. In 1744, after a short respite, war was again declared between England and France. This was known in the colonies as King George's war, but was in reality a part of the war of the Austrian succession. In 1745, 4,000 colonial troops under Sir William Pepperrell captured the French stronghold, Louisburg. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 gave the country a short rest until 1755 when the "old French and Indian War" broke forth, really a part of the Seven Years' War in Europe. On July 9, 1755, General Braddock was slain and his force of British regulars defeated near Fort du Quesne. The defeat was so overwhelming and disastrous that every colony was stirred to its depths. Those in authority saw that the most vigorous measures must be used to stop the advancing power of the French. In August, 1755, Fort Edward was built by the English to the east of the Hudson River and south of Lake George. That fall the French were defeated at the battle of Lake George and Fort William Henry was built on the south end of the lake. The French thereupon fortified Carillon, better known as Ticonderoga, between Lake George and Lake Champlain and made preparations to attack the English. In August, 1756, the Marquis de Montcalm, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies in Canada, captured and destroyed the English forts Oswego and George. It was a time of peril and men hastened to offer their services to help drive back the invaders.

Among the volunteers from Hingham were Jeremiah Stodder and his brother Zebulon, who were stationed at Fort William Henry, where the danger was greatest.

A description of Fort William Henry tells us that it was built in the form of a bastioned square with earthen embankments, surmounted by a rampart of heavy timbers. On its exposed flanks an attempt had been made to strengthen it further by long trenches. On July 26, 1757, a force of 300 British under a Colonel Parker went out to reconnoitre the French outposts. The men, while still in their boats, fell into ambush and lost 200 of their number, captured or killed. The Indians, who were with the French, killed and ate several of the prisoners; after the fight 3 bodies were eaten at once by them. Fort William Henry was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, a brave and able Scotch veteran. He had under him about 2,200 soldiers, mostly volunteers. Montcalm, having assembled an army at Ticonderoga of 3,000 regulars, 3,000 militia, and about 2,000 Indians, moved to the attack. Some of his Indians are said to have come from beyond the Mississippi River. The outposts of the fort were surprised and captured so that the English did not hear of the French approach until the latter were upon them. Montcalm first demanded the surrender of the fort, which was refused. He thereupon opened fire with 40 guns, which made terrible havoc among the timber fortifications. For a full week the garrison showed no signs of weakening, though their condition was deplorable. More than 300 of the garrison were killed or wounded. The smallpox raged, and made the place a hotbed of infection. Their casements were crowded with their sick. Half of their ramparts were down, all of their large cannon had burst or were disabled and only 7 small pieces remained fit for

service. The ammunition was nearly exhausted. The garrison had bravely made two sorties, but both were repulsed. Word was received that no help could be expected from Fort Edward. On the morning of August 9, 1757, terms of surrender offered by the French were accepted. These were that, while the fort and its contents should go to the victors, the garrison should be escorted safely to Fort Edward. Part of the fort was an entrenched camp and into this the well prisoners went. The Indians at once went into the fort and butchered all the sick, and thence proceeded to the camp where they began to rob the well. Some of the captured garrison, fearing violence, tried to get away by stealth, but they had not gotten far when they were captured and tomahawked by the savages. On the morning of August 10th the remainder began their march to Fort Edward under a French escort. Some wounded, who could not march, were butchered. As the survivors began their march the Indians grabbed accoutrements and equipment and struck down those that resisted. Suddenly a war-hoop was raised and the savages rushed upon the column. In the *mêlée* which followed the French escort was powerless. The English could not resist so scattered in flight. The Indians tomahawked and captured them through the woods. Montcalm rushed over to protect one prisoner, at which other Indians about, killed theirs so that they could not be saved. Between 6 and 7 hundred prisoners were carried off by the Indians. Many returned to the fort, from whence on the 15th under a strong guard they were conveyed to Fort Edward. Montcalm spared neither time nor money in his efforts to release those whom the savages had captured and taken into captivity. Many of the prisoners were at once rescued from the Indians, but about 200 were carried away. Among the

captives was Zebulon Stodder, whom Colonel Lincoln under date of July 25, 1758, writes of as being heard from in Canada. Jeremiah was also captured. (List of Persons in Captivity, Mass. State Archives, Vol. LXXXIV, Minutes of Council, Lib. IV, folio 304-20: New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg., Vol. XIV, p. 271.) Colonel Lincoln seems to have represented Hingham in rescuing the Hingham men, and through his aid Jeremiah was rescued. He was very fortunate to get back to Hingham alive.

It was a few years after Jeremiah's return from the war that his father's mind began to fail. On February 12, 1763, Jeremiah was appointed by the Probate Court of Suffolk County to be his father's Guardian. This then as now was probably simply a measure taken to protect the property of the incompetent. His father died the following May, and Jeremiah was appointed his Administrator the following January. His appointment to the last office is a very curious exposition of the care with which social distinctions were drawn at that time. Jeremiah's name is constantly followed by the title of "gentleman." This was no idle distinction as the description was only applied to those entitled to it. A person of no standing was never referred to by any title. If a man were a landowner and a substantial citizen his title was "yeoman." "Gentleman" was yet higher on the social scale. "Esquire" meant that the holder had held high political office. In the old days people were very particular in their social distinctions. Jeremiah Stodder was an extensive landowner and a man of position and wealth, and everything points to the fact that he well merited the appellation of "gentleman." Were such not the case he would not have been so called upon the public records.

On January 29, 1775, Jeremiah's wife died, and ac-

according to the old custom he almost immediately remarried, this time on July 6, 1775, to Mrs. Lydia Goold. This lady had already passed through two other matrimonial experiences. She was born about 1722, and was a daughter of Israel Vickery and of Lydia Burr, his wife, of Hull. She was married first on December 30, 1745, to Ambrose Low, Jr., of Hingham, who died on February 4, 1749/50 at the age of 29 years. By him she had 2 children. Next, on December 17, 1758, she was married to Joshua Goold, by whom she had one son. After his death she married Jeremiah Stodder and died on June 1, 1800, in her 78th year.

During his last years Jeremiah Stodder lived in Hingham on Side Hill road. He was surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and great grandchildren were arriving. He died in Hingham on July 2, 1790. When he died 26 different men owed him money, practically all of which was collected and paid to his executors. His will was probated and is on file in Boston as follows:

“Hingham March the Twenty Second Anno Domini
One Thousand and Seven Hundred & Ninety.

I Jeremiah Stodder of Hingham in the County of Suffolk Gentleman sensible of the uncertainty of human life, do make & ordain this to be my last Will & Testament
1st I give to my Wife Lydia forty Pounds lawful Money & the household Furniture to be found at my decease which she brought me at our Marriage sd forty pounds to be paid at my Decease. Item I give to my son Isaiah his heirs & assigns fifteen acres of land more or less, included with his home land & which he has improved a Number of Years. Item, I give to my son Enoch Stodder his heirs & assigns the house in which he now lives & one acre & an half of land adjoining more or less &

the improvement of half my Corn Barn so long as it stands. Item, I give to my son Noah Stodder his heirs & assigns two thirds of the house in which I now live with one acre of land adjoining & buildings standing thereon Except half the Corn barn & a privilege of Egress & regress & privileges suitable for his sister Mary Coming to her part of the house. Item I give to my Daughter Mary Stodder one third of my new dwelling house to be to her her heirs and assigns. I also give her Six pounds Lawful Money to be paid her yearly & every year so long as she lives; also I give her one half of my household furniture. Item, I give to my Daughter Hulda Bate wife of Roger Bate Twenty shillings Lawful Money which together with a Note of hand which I have against her Husband Roger Bate for the Sum of Ninety Pounds which I hereby order to be given up I judge to be her full share in my Estate. Item, I give to my Sons Isaiah & Mathew the improvement of one half of my land & meadow at Hempten Hill in the township of Hull in consideration of their paying my Daughter Mary Six pounds yearly so long as she lives, at her decease their improvement to cease. Item I give to each of my sons Isaiah James Matthew & David their heirs & assigns forever one seventh part of my Estate not disposed of in this Will. Item I give to each of my sons Jeremiah Enoch & Noah the improvement of one seventh part of my Estate not disposed of in this will during their naturall Life. Item I give to the male heirs of my sons Jeremiah Enoch & Noah the parts of my Estate which I gave the Improvement to their Fathers at the decease of the parents aforesaid Respectively to descend to said Male Heirs their Heirs & Assigns & the land at Hempten Hill which I gave the Improvement of for the benefit of my daughter Mary is to be divided in manner as my

other Lands among my Sons & Grand Sons at the decease of my said Daughter. Item, I hereby appoint my sons Isaiah Stodder and Matthew Stodder joint Executors to this my Will and order them to pay my Debts Legacies & funeral Expences in Convenient season after my Decease & if my personal Estate not disposed of in this Will be insufficient to pay the same I hereby order them to sell Real Estate Sufficient to pay said Debts Legacies & funeral Expenses. In testimony whereof I the sd Jeremiah Stodder have hereunto set my hand & seal the Day & Year first above written—Signed Sealed & Delivered by the said Jeremiah Stodder to be his last Will & testament in the presence of.—

In two places on the other side the words each of were interlined before signing. I give to my two Grandsons Esekiel & Jeremiah Stodder Sons of my Son Jeremiah Stodder, Twenty Six pounds Lawful Money equally between themselves.

Benjn Cushing Henry Lambert John Nickols

Jeremiah Stodder
& a Seal”

(Proved July 27, 1790.)

“ Boston July 27, 1790.

Isaiah Stodder of Hingham Yeoman, & Matthew Stodder of Cohasset yeoman Admitted Administrators of the estate of the last Will & Testament of Jeremiah Stodder late of Hingham Gentleman deceased Benjamin Cushing Esq & Amos Sprague Esq of Hingham all in the County of Suffolk became bound with the said Isaiah & Matthew for the faithful discharge of said trust.

Attst Wm Cooper Reg.”

On May 1, 1792, the estate was finally divided as directed by the will.

THE STODDARD FAMILY

“An Inventory of the Estate of which Jeremiah Stodder late of Hingham in the County of Suffolk Gentn died siezed appraised by the Subscribers August 16th 1790

his wearing apparell including a Watch	7. 10-
linnen sheets pillow cases towels & Napkins	1- 4-0
a piece of woolen cloth 4 yds 16/ 4 woolen sheets 15/	1-11-
5 yds silk & worsted cloth 15/ a Loom 16/ a Bed coverlid. Bedsted cord under Bed & Bolster in the forechamber 69 Desk 12/ two coal Tables 2/	4- 3-
a maple table 6/ one Great one round & 23 common chairs 30/	1-16-
a pr andirons 2/ fire shovel & tongs 3/6 2 stakes 6/ Candlesticks 6d Gridiron 1/6 Spinning Wheel 6/6	-14-6
2 Iron pots 4/0 Do kettle 3/ Tea kettle 3/ sauce pan 2/	-12-8
pewter 9/ Tin 2/4 Brass kettle & warming Pan 28/	1-19-4
Books 3/ one chest 2/6 meal chest trough sive & bag 5/	-10-6
tubs pails Churn & wooden Measures Earthen & delph & a tea pot 3/ a wooden box 1/	- 4-
Wooden ware in the cellar 8/ saddles Bridle & a pillion 51/	2-19-
Bed Bolster 2 pillows bedsted under bed & Coverlid in the fore Chamber 86/ Bead & Bedding in the Bed Room 27/	5-13-
a suit of Curtins 6/ Carts plows Horse Gears and other Farming and Mecannick Tools	7. 19.6

THE STODDARD FAMILY

post & Rails 66/ Indian Corn 90/ Pork & Beef 30/	9- 6-
Barley 105/ Rye 7/ flax 25/ English Hay 96/	12-17-
Salt Hay 96/ fresh do 48/ 4 loads dung 20/	8- 4-
2 Yoak Oxen £18 four Cows £13-4	31- 4-
4 two year old 4 yerlings 2 calves & 1 Horse	20- 6-
27 Sheep & 22 Lambs £13.12 1 shote 15/ 50 lb wood 60/	17- 7-
<hr/>	
	£138-19-6
One Acre of Land with the mansion house and other building standing thereon	74- 0-0
1½ acre of Land opposite to the aforesaid House with a House standing thereon ..	30- -
¼ Acre of Land at Pople Neck £8 10 acres at Side Hill £25	32- -
2½ acres at Ware River at 7£	17-10-
9 acres of woodland at Bass point	45- -
A Pew in the North Meeting House in Hingham	18- -
6 acres princes Meadow £20 ½ acre near Straight Pond Mill 5	25- -
32 Acres at Nantaskett Neck	160- -
18 Acres at Hemplers Hill	216. 0
4 Acres of Salt Meadow at Do	36. - -
4 Acres of Do at Lincolns Rocks	36.- -
1 Acre joyning to pratts meadow	9- -
1 right in Nantasket Common	3- -
2½ Acres at Beach Island	13.-10-
flats & Meadow at Beach Island	5- -
Cedar swamp at the Valley swamp	30- -
Cedar swamp by Eleazer Whitons	1. 16-

THE STODDARD FAMILY

17 Acres of Land in the fourth Division ..	34-	-
70 Acres of Land at Nutty Hill	140-	-
1 Ninth part of his wives Interest which was purchased of his son David	21-	-
		<hr/>
		£1096.16.6

Benjn Cushing Theops Cushing Jacob Leavitt
Probate Court Weymouth, Novemr 2d 1790

Isaiah Stodder and Mathew Stodder Executors presented the aforegoing and made oath that it contains a true & perfect Inventory of the Estate of Jeremiah Stodder late of Hingham Decd so far as has come to their hands & knowledge and that if more hereafter appears they will cause it to be added to the Inventory.

Thos Dawes Junr Jud. Probt
Examined by Wm Cooper, Reg."

The estate of Mrs. Sarah Stodder, the first wife of Jeremiah, was inventoried and divided among their issue after his death.

"An Inventory of the Estate of which Sarah Stodder (wife of Jeremiah Stodder late of Hingham in the County of Suffolk, Gentl") died seized Appraised by the subscribers August 6, 1790

7 Acres of Land where the old House stood	52.	10-
35 Acres at side Hill	70.-	-
1½ Acres of fresh Meadow near Princes Meadow	3-	-
4 Acres of Meadow & upland called the Tower Meadow	10-	-
1¼ at Beach Island	6-	-

All the above mentioned Lands lie in the
Township of Cohasset

THE STODDARD FAMILY

2½ Acres of Meadow near straight pond mill in Hingham	14
12 Acres by Burrills	24
	<hr/>
	179-10-

Benjn Cushing Theof Cushing Jacob Leavitt
 Probt Court Weymouth Novemr 2, 1790.

Isaiah Stodder Admr presented the foregoing Inventory & was sworn to it in the usual form.

Thos Dawes Junr Jud. Probt
 Examined per Wm Cooper Reg."

Children, born in Hingham, Mass.

I (29) Isaiah, b. March 20, 1729/30, mar. Percilla Beal and Leah Low.

II (30) Sarah, Oct. 17, 1731; d. April 16, 1736.

III (31) James, Sept. 1, 1733, mar. Susanna Humphrey. He built a house in Cohasset in 1755 which has always been in the possession of his descendants. His son James was a member of the "Boston Tea Party" in 1773 and, after serving in the Revolution became a Major of Militia.

IV (32) Mary, June 13 (19), 1735, mar. March 19, 1794, Daniel Burrell, who came to Hingham from Weymouth.

V (33) Jeremiah May 5, 1738.

VI (34) Sarah, June 25, 1739, mar. Dec. 20, 1775, Stephen Whiton of Hingham.

VII (35) Enoch, Dec. 31, 1741, mar. Martha Beal.

VIII (36) David, Aug. 3, 1743; d. April 14, 1746.

IX (37) Rhoda, March 25, 1745; d. April 14, 1746.

THE STODDARD FAMILY

X (38) Matthew, March 20, 1745/6, mar. Rachel Tower and lived in Cohasset. His son David died near Sackett's Harbor in the War of 1812.

XI (39) Rhoda, Jan. 4, 1747/8; d. Oct. 14, 1752.

XII (40) Huldah, July 1, 1750; mar. Dec. 1, 1768, Roger Bates.

XIII (41) Elizabeth, May 10, 1752; d. Oct. 15, 1752.

XIV (42) Noah, May 19, 1755; mar. Rebecca Beal.

FIFTH GENERATION

33. Jeremiah Stodder⁵, son of Jeremiah Stodder, "Gentleman" (19), was born in Hingham, Mass., on May 5, 1738. When a young man he settled in the second precinct, which later became a separate town under the name of Cohasset. There he married on March 13, 1760, Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Bates of Beechwood. (see Appendix III). He soon purchased an estate upon the border of Hingham where his little family lived. When in 1768 a petition for independence was sent to the town of Hingham by the Cohasset settlers, it was expressly agreed as one of the conditions that the dwelling and homestead of Jeremiah Stodder be left in the old town. Nevertheless when the new town was incorporated two years later, the estate of Jeremiah was probably included in the new town, for in the year 1771, the first after Cohasset's incorporation, among a list of taxpayers appears the name of Jeremiah Stodder whose real estate is valued at 56 pounds 14 shillings. If the value of land is a criterion of the wealth of the different settlers, this tax list shows that Jeremiah was wealthier than the majority of his fellow townsmen.

Jeremiah Stodder was a soldier in the Revolution. On

November 12, 1777, he enlisted as a private in Captain Silas Wild's company of Colonel John Brook's regiment, and served until April 3, 1778. All this time his regiment was stationed at Cambridge guarding the troops that had been surrendered by General Burgoyne after the Battle of Saratoga. He may have seen other service which I have not found. After the war Jeremiah did not long remain at Hingham. With his wife and three younger children he moved to Bellingham, Mass., and in June, 1782, he removed to Milford, Mass. Ballou, in his History of Milford, says that he was "encouraged to come and domiciliated" by his father-in-law, Isaac Bates, who had meanwhile settled in the latter town. "Jeremiah and his family ultimately settled on what is now Plain street, below the Lowell Fales place, or more properly then the Obadiah Wheelock place, down southerly toward the Mendon line. The spot is now indicated by two cellar holes, which, with their lilac bushes and a Lombardy poplar, show where 2 human habitations once stood." The second habitation was that of Jeremiah's son Jeremiah, who later built a house beside that of his father. Jeremiah Stodder died June 2, 1811. There is no record of his estate in the Probate Court at Worcester, Mass. His wife died May 2, 1834. She left no will and Colonel Elijah Stoddard (47), her grandson, was made administrator of her estate.

PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTATE OF
REBEKAH STODDARD.

" May 27, 1834.

To the Honorable, the Judge of Probate,
for the County of Worcester,—

The subscriber requests Your Honor to grant him letters of administration on the estate and effects of the

THE STODDARD FAMILY

Widow Rebekah Stoddard, late of Milford, deceased, as being nearest of kin.

Elijah Stoddard."

Sureties—Benjamin A. Davenport of Mendon,
Jon. Nelson of Upton.

Appraisers—Isaac Davenport, Whitman Bates, Newell Nelson, all of Milford.

On Sept. 18, 1835, the estate was represented insolvent, and Warren Rawson of Mendon, and Newell Nelson of Milford, were appointed commissioners by the Probate Court.

Children, born in Cohasset, Mass.

I (43) Elijah, b. Jan. 14, 1761.

II (44) Ezekiel, August 15, 1762.

III (45) Jeremiah, August 25, 1764.

IV (46) Rebecca.

SIXTH GENERATION

44. Ezekiel Stoddard⁶, son of Jeremiah Stodder (33), was born in Hingham, Mass., on August 15, 1762. He seems to have spelled his name both as Stoddard and as Stodder. While still in his teens he accompanied his father to Bellingham, Mass., from where he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. I give his war record as contained in the files of the State of Massachusetts:

Descriptive list of men to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5th 1780. Marched July 2nd 1780, returned as

received by Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 6th 1780; age 17 years; stature 5 feet 7 inches; complexion dark; engaged for town of Bellingham; marched to camp July 6th 1780, under command of Lieut. Taylor, of 2nd Mass., Regt. Also on list of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totaway, Oct. 25th 1780. Discharged Dec. 18th 1780; service 5 months 27 days, including 10 days (200 miles) travel home. Also private, Capt. Philip Ammidon's Co., Col. Dean's Regt., entered service March 4th 1781; discharged March 18th 1781; service 14 days at Rhode Island. Also descriptive list of men raised for the term of 3 months agreeable to resolve of June 30th 1781; Capt. Metcalf's company; age 18 years; stature 5 feet 9 inches; complexion dark; residence Bellingham. Also private in Capt. John Lincoln's company, Col. Joseph Webb's regiment, marched to camp Aug. 20th 1781; discharged Nov. 29th 1781, service 3 months, 22 days, including 3 days preceding march and travel (210) miles from camp home, regiment raised for 3 months. Also Sergeant, Capt., John Baxter's company; marched Sept. 24th 1782; discharged Oct. 24th 1782, service 1 month, 4 days, including travel home; company detached for service under Major Job Cushing at Hull. Roll dated Medfield.

The fighting having been transferred to the South, Ezekiel joined his father at Milford, Mass. On December 30, 1784, he was married at Bellingham to Lucy Foristall, daughter of Ezra Foristall (see Appendix IV) of that town, and her Ezekiel took to a new home that he made in Upton, Mass. In Upton the Stoddards grew to be very prominent. Almost all the important offices

of the town were held at various times by Ezekiel's sons and grandsons. Three of the roads which lead into the main square of Upton in the center of the town were owned by Stoddards. On one his son, Colonel Elijah Stoddard, owned perhaps a score of houses, while on another his son Ezekiel Bates Stoddard owned nearly 2,000 acres of land and a house which cost \$50,000 to build long before the Civil War. At one time about 7 pews in the Center Church, on the center aisle in front of the pulpit, were owned by Stoddards. In 1801 Ezekiel was Selectman of the town, and he often served it in other ways. It is calculated that his sons at one time owned about $\frac{1}{3}$ of all the land in Upton. They were noted for their energy and ability.

Toward the end of his life Ezekiel suffered with a cancer which spread over the lower part of his face. He did not leave his house much during his last years, and finally died on April 6, 1822, of the cancer with which he had been afflicted. His widow continued to reside in Upton, and spent most of her time with her children and grandchildren. When her son Elijah's daughter, Lois Nelson Stoddard, married Joseph S. Farnum on December 30, 1841, Mrs. Lucy Stoddard came and stayed with them for some time. Mrs. Stoddard died in Upton on July 28, 1844, at the age of 77 years and 24 days. A very quaint but beautiful portrait of her is in the possession of her descendants.

Inscription on Tombstone of Mrs. Lucy Stodder:

"Calm on the bosom of thy God
Fair spirit, rest thee now.
E'en while with us, thy footsteps trod;
His seal was on thy brow."

Inscription on Tombstone of Mr. Ezekiel Stodder.

“ Farewell to all; my days are o’er;
With you on earth I meet no more.
Cease to weep or shed a tear—
Surviving friends and children dear.”

The will of Ezekiel Stoddard is on file at Worcester.

“ In the Name of God—Amen.

I, Ezekiel Stodder, of Upton, in the County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in the manner following—(that is to say),—

Principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to God, who gave it, and my body to the dust, to be buried in a decent manner at the direction of my executor hereinafter named, and touching the worldly estate it has pleased God to bless me with, I will as followeth:

First,—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Lucy Stodder, One Hundred Dollars (\$100), to be paid in one year after my decease, and Sixty Dollars (\$60) a year during her natural life, and the improvement of one-half of my dwelling-house, while she is a widow, but not to let any family in, but a privilege of having a daughter or grandchild to live with her, if she wishes, and to have the use of a good cow summer and winter, and to have a horse and carriage to use, when she needs, and the use of all household furniture during her natural life, and, at her decease, to be equally divided among my daughters, and to have fire wood cut off at the door fit for the fire, sufficient for one fire and, if she be sick, while a widow, to have the doctoring and nursing paid by my executor

THE STODDARD FAMILY

hereafter named, separate from the above, and a privilege of green sauce and apples what is necessary for her own use, while she improves the house, and a privilege in the pew in the Upton Meeting House, and a privilege in the front door yard to hang clothes, the said executor to be at the expense of the friends that may come to see her.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my son, Elijah Stodder, Two Hundred Dollars (\$200), to be paid in five years after my decease, to be in full for his portion out of my estate with what I have given him before.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my daughter, Lucy Forbs, the wife of Daniel Forbs, Five Dollars (\$5.00) to be paid in one year after my decease, to be in full for her portion with what she has received out of my estate.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my daughter, Polly Wood, wife of Asa Wood, Jr., One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150) in six years from the date, to be in full for her portion with what she has received out of my estate.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my daughter, Lucretia Stodder, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150), to be paid in six years from the date, to be in full for her portion with what he has received out of my estate.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my daughter, Electa Hale, wife of William Hale, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150), to be paid in six years from the date, to be in full for her portion with what she has received out of my estate.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my son, Hartford Stodder, Six Hundred Dollars (\$600), to be on interest after he arrives to twenty-two years of age; then Two Hundred Dollars (\$200) to be paid yearly, the interest to be paid annually; a chest and my wearing apparel, and a home at my dwelling-house to keep his chest, until he

arrives to twenty-one years of age, that to be paid in full for his portion out of my estate.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my daughter, Rebekah Stodder, Three Hundred Dollars (\$300),—One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150) of the same to be paid when she marries, if she marries before she is twenty-one years of age; if not, to be paid at that age, the other One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150) to be paid in six years from the time she arrives to the age of twenty-one years, that to be in full for her portion out of my estate.

(Item) I give and bequeath to my son, Ezekiel Bates Stodder, Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700), to be on interest; after he arrives to twenty-two years Two Hundred Dollars (\$200) to be paid in one year from that time; Two Hundred Dollars (\$200) to be paid in two years and Three Hundred Dollars (\$300) in three years, the interest to be paid annually; and my desk and to have a home at my dwelling-house to keep the desk until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years,—to be in full for his portion out of my estate.

And lastly, as to all the rest, residue and remainder of my real or personal estate, goods, and chattels of what kind and nature soever, except as above given, except what rite I have in the land that my mother, Rebekah Stodder, improves in Milford,—that to be equally divided among all my children by each one's paying their equal part of a note that my mother holds against me of Fifty Dollars (\$50), and the cost that may arise on account of said land,—I give and bequeath to my son, Lyman Stodder, by his paying all the legacies aforesaid and all my just debts and funeral charges, whom I hereby appoint sole executor of this my last will and testament; hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-One.

(Signed) Ezekiel Stodder.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above-named Ezekiel Stodder to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator,—

(Signed) William Fish
Elijah Chapin
Eva Wood "

Children, all born in Upton, Mass.

- I (47) Elijah, b. Nov. 28, 1785.
- II (48) Ezra, Nov. 8, 1787, d. Nov. 10, 1787.
- III (49) Lucy, Dec. 11, 1788.
- IV (50) Lyman, March 16, 1791.
- V (51) Polly, April 19, 1793.
- VI (52) Lucretia, August 15, 1795.
- VII (53) Austin, Dec. 30, 1797, d. Sept. 10, 1798.
- VIII (54) Electa, July 13, 1799.
- IX (55) Esekiel, Aug. 4, 1801, d. Sept. 7, 1803.
- X (56) Hartford, Nov. 22, 1803.
- XI (57) Rebeckah, May 14, 1807.
- XII (58) Ezekiel Bates, April 7, 1810.

45. Jeremiah Stoddard⁶, son of Jeremiah Stodder (33), was born in Cohasset, Mass., on August 25, 1764. He came with his father when the latter moved from Cohasset to Milford. Jeremiah returned to Hingham where he married Sarah Lambert on November 14, 1786. He returned to Milford on May 30, 1788, and

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soon after built a house near that of his father on South Milford Plain. Jeremiah resided at Milford for the remainder of his life. He died on March 17, 1796. Bal-lou, in his History of Milford, states that he believes that he perished in a snowstorm. On October 4, 1807 (*Providence Phenix* gives date November 7th), his widow, then aged 40, married Ebenezer Wood Walker, aged 20, at Upton, Mass.

Children, all but first born in Milford, Mass.

I (59) Sarah, b. in Cohasset, March 10, 1788.

II (60) Levina, Jan. 22, 1790, d. Dec. 8, 1794.

III (61) Betsey, Oct. 16, 1791, d. Nov. 30, 1794.

IV (62) Martin, Oct. 25, 1793.

V (63) Jeremiah, Nov. 16, 1794, d. April 10, 1814.

46. Rebecca Stoddard⁶, daughter of Jeremiah Stod-der (33), moved to Milford from Cohasset with her father. There on November 30, 1786, she was married to Simeon Albee, who later resided with his wife on the old Stoddard place. He was a farmer and an industrious citizen. Mrs. Albee died September 26, 1821, and her husband married secondly Sabra Partridge, widow of Calvin Holbrook.

Children (Albee), born in Milford, Mass.

I (64) Ellery, b. Dec. 27, 1787.

II (65) Cynthia, July 20, 1789, d. Nov. 30, 1794.

III (66) Clarissa, Oct. 13, 1790, d. Dec. 5, 1794.

IV (67) Lydia, July 17, 1792.

V (68) Levi, May 11, 1794.

VI (69) Rachel, May 11, 1794 (twin), mar. Isaac Whittemore.

VII (70) Cynthia, Aug. 21, 1796, mar. David Nutting.

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VIII (71) Clarissa, March 26, 1798, mar. John A. Parkman.

IX (72) Ezekiel.

X (73) Amy, 1801, mar. Elijah Taft.

XI (74) Holland.

XII (75) Sumner.

SEVENTH GENERATION

47. Elijah Stoddard^r, son of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on November 28, 1785. With the exception of a temporary residence in the South, where he had formed business connections, he was a lifelong citizen of Upton and filled a large place in its social and business life. On August 18, 1809, he married Zilpah, daughter of Isaac Nelson and Hannah Fiske of Upton. (See Appendix V.) Through her mother she was descended from Henry Sampson, who came in the Mayflower in 1620. Elijah Stoddard, soon after his marriage, became connected with business operations in Savannah, Ga., but returned home at the outbreak of the war with England in 1812, and bought the Farmer farm, in the south part of Upton, which he occupied and managed for about 6 years. At the end of this period he resumed his business connections in the South, locating himself in Charleston, S. C., where he remained 4 years. He then returned to Upton, where he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade of the 6th Division of the Militia on June 16, 1821. On April 28, 1822, he was commissioned Captain; on June 9, 1825, he was commissioned Major; and on April 30, 1828, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander of the Regiment. On July 6, 1830, he received his discharge from the Militia. Not long

after his return from the South, he opened a store in which he began the business of buying and selling straw braid. In those days the farmers about Upton brought their various products to the town store for sale and exchange, and among these were straw plaits, which their wives and daughters braided from rye straw. These plaits were at first used for trimming purposes, but became finally the seed from which the large straw hat and bonnet business of Worcester County has grown. Colonel Stoddard was among the pioneers of this branch of industry. William Knowlton (later Member of Congress), while employed by Lyman Stoddard in 1832 in his country store in Upton, had impressed Colonel Stoddard as the man he wanted. He proposed a partnership, which was agreed upon. At first there was no building open in which the new firm could operate. They at once set about building a store, Mr. Knowlton going into the woods with Colonel Stoddard to cut and hew the timber for it. In 1833 the firm of Stoddard and Knowlton was in it. It was a country store in Upton Center, and in connection with it they bought the domestic straw braids and also manufactured these into straw bonnets. In 1836 Mr. Knowlton moved to West Upton, and for some years Colonel Stoddard carried on the business alone. Though a member of the Upton Board of Selectmen from 1846 to 1848, Colonel Stoddard never sought office and only accepted it under the pressure of his fellow citizens.

He was very religious, and always sat in the church in the end of his pew, on the center aisle, three pews from the pulpit. He was a Deacon of the church, and started the first Temperance Society of the town of which he was President. He was a tall, large, heavy man and was tremendously strong. He owned many farms and woodlots,

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and was one of the greatest landowners in Upton. Upon one street alone he owned 5 large houses and, as they corresponded in number with his 5 daughters, these houses were known as the 5 sisters.

During his last years Colonel Stoddard gave up the store and his straw manufacturing business, and simply tended to his real estate. Besides his many farms, he owned a place upon the Mendon road not far from the common in the town itself, and here he passed the last years of his life. Hurd's History of Worcester County, which gives an excellent account of his life and from which I have largely quoted, calls him a man of indomitable energy and of uncompromising integrity. His wife was small in stature and very gentle and refined. She died on July 11, 1865, and was almost immediately followed by her husband, who died on August 26th of the same year. Portraits of Colonel Elijah Stoddard and of his wife are in the possession of his descendants.

Children, born in Upton, Mass.

I (76) Ann Maria, b. May 21, 1810.

II (77) Isaac Nelson, Oct. 29, 1812.

III (78) Lucy Jane, March 12, 1815.

IV (79) Lois Nelson, July 10, 1817.

V (80) Electa Hale, Jan. 6, 1820, d. Sept. 16, 1821.

VI (81) Electa Juliana, 1824.

VII (82) Elijah Brigham, June 5, 1826.

VIII (83) child, b. and probably d. March 30, 1828.

IX (84) Jennette C., April 27, 1830; she was engaged to be married, but died before the time set for the wedding.

49. Lucy Stoddard ⁷, daughter of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on December 11,

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1788. On June 16, 1808, she married Daniel Forbes. They had no children. Mrs. Forbes died January 1, 1882, at the age of 94 years. A portrait of Mrs. Forbes is in the possession of the family.

50. Lyman Stoddard⁷, son of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 16, 1791. On June 20, 1819, he married Apphia Colburn of Lebanon, N. H. She was born on September 22, 1798. Mr. Stoddard was a successful school teacher, and served on the Upton school committee. He was frequently Moderator of the town meetings. He held the office of Assessor and other town offices, and served on important church and town committees. He built a large three-story wooden structure at Upton Center, opposite the Common, called the Arcade, and occupied the first floor with a variety store, doing a successful business for a number of years. On June 25, 1835, Lyman Stoddard was Chief Marshal, when the town celebrated its 100th anniversary with a parade of over 1,500 persons with militia. Shortly before his wife died on September 30, 1839, Mr. Stoddard went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and then to Milwaukee, Wis., where he established a grocery business. He was hardly settled there when he received the news of the death of his wife. He moved the remainder of his family to Milwaukee and continued to live there. He later disposed of his grocery business and bought two farms near the city upon one of which he lived. He died September 12, 1851, and is buried in the Forest Home Cemetery at Milwaukee.

Children, born in Upton, Mass.

I (85) Henrietta Maria, b. January 9, 1820.

II (86) Ezekiel Austin, March 8, 1822.

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- III (87) Almira Wood, Aug. 25, 1824.
- IV (88) Marietta Elizabeth, May 14, 1826.
- V (89) Jane Amelia, March 24, 1828.
- VI (90) Sarah Cornelia, March 24, 1828 (twin).
- VII (91) George Lyman, August 2, 1831.
- VIII (92) James Henry, March 2, 1835.
- IX (93) Charles Colburn, d. in infancy, April 29, 1840.

51. Polly Stoddard⁷, daughter of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on April 19, 1793. On October 13, 1813, she was married to Asa Wood of Upton. He was born on Nov. 7, 1785, and was a son of Asa and Mary Wood of Milbury. Mrs. Wood was a good-looking woman of considerable ability, who took an active part in society and church affairs in Upton. A portrait of her is in the possession of one of her descendants. Mr. Wood died Sept. 24, 1855; his wife died Sept. 22, 1876.

Children (Wood) 1st 7 b. in Milbury; last 2 b. in Upton, Mass.

- I (94) Mary Ann, b. Dec. 19, 1814.
- II (95) Asa Bates, June 10, 1816, d. Dec. 14, 1870.
- III (96) Lucy Maria, Jan. 27, 1818.
- IV (97) Ezekiel Albert, Feb. 27, 1820, d. Oct. 26, 1838.
- V (98) Sarah Caroline, April 7, 1822, d. June 26, 1838.
- VI (99) Jane Elizabeth, May 24, 1825, d. Sept. 1, 1846.
- VII (100) George Franklin, Feb. 10, 1828.

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VIII (101) Cordelia Lucretia, July 18, 1831, d. Aug. 28, 1832.

IX (102) Charles Foristall, March 24, 1833.

52. Lucretia Stoddard^r, daughter of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on August 15, 1795. On April 17, 1821, she married Samuel Moore of Milford; they had no children. Mr. Moore later went on a voyage and was never heard from afterwards. Mrs. Moore died on September 22, 1876.

54. Electa Stoddard^r, daughter of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on July 13, 1799. On September 12, 1819, she was married to William Hale of Fairhaven, Mass. He was engaged in business at Savannah, Ga.

Children (Hale).

I (103) William B., b. May 29, 1824.

II (104) Ann Caroline, March 19, 1826.

III (105) Sarah Jane, July 1, 1829.

IV (106) Henry Clay, May 5, 1833, d. Aug. 7, 1834.

56. Hartford Stoddard^r, son of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton, Mass., on November 22, 1803. On September 28, 1829, he married Sarah Taft, daughter of Stephen Taft, of whose family President William Howard Taft is a member. He was enrolled as a member of the militia in 1840, served as Selectman in 1845, and also served as Moderator at town meetings. He was one of the building committee of the First Congregational Church when a new church was built in 1848.

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He owned and managed quite a large farm in Upton, and occupied a nice residence but a short distance from the church. He also did a large boot and shoe business in Charleston, S. C. Late in life he gave up all business and lived with his daughter, Mrs. George W. Clark, in Exeter, N. H.

Children, born in Upton, Mass.

- I (107) Stephen Bates, b. August 7, 1830.
- II (108) John Dorr, March 10, 1832.
- III (109) George Hartford, March 21, 1834.
- IV (110) Charles Kelsey, March 26, 1836.
- V (111) Sarah Maria, August 6, 1844.
- VI (112) Lucy Arabella, March 7, 1846.

57. Rebeckah Stoddard^r, daughter of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton on May 14, 1807. On May 27, 1830, she married Isaac Merrill Ruggles, son of Jeremiah and Katurah Ruggles, of Upton. After Mrs. Ruggles' death, Mr. Ruggles left Upton and married again.

Children (Ruggles).

- I (113) Clarence M., b. Jan. 29, 1831.
- II (114) Rebeckah G., Dec. 14, 1832, d. March 16, 1834.
- III (115) Isaac D., May 7, 1834, d. Sept. 26, 1835.
- IV (116) Marcus M., Aug. 21, 1836.
- V (117) Electa H., June, 1843, d. Aug. 17, 1844.

58. Ezekiel Bates Stoddard^r, son of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Upton on April 7, 1810. On May 22, 1844, he married Sarah Allen Starkweather,

daughter of Dr. John and Olive Starkweather. Mr. Stoddard was a manufacturer of boots and shoes and did a large business in Charleston, S. C., for 30 years. He owned a very large amount of land in Upton, and his house, built long before the Civil War, cost \$50,000 to build. It is a most attractive house to-day. He took an active interest in town affairs and made many donations. He was reputed a millionaire before the Civil War, which war caused him to lose heavily. He spent his last years with his nephew, George Hartford Stoddard (109) and died on January 9, 1892, at Upton.

Child, born in Upton, Mass.

I (118) John Bates, b. Feb. 23, 1849.

59. Sarah Stoddard⁷, daughter of Jeremiah Stoddard (45), was born in Cohasset, Mass., on March 10, 1788. In January, 1806, she married Peter White, son of Smith White and Prudence Taft of Upton, Mass. They resided in Upton.

62. Martin Stoddard⁷, son of Jeremiah Stoddard (45), was born in Milford, Mass., on October 25, 1793. In an old number of the *Providence Gazette* is a record of the marriage of Martin Stoddard of Sutton, Mass., to Betsey Guild of Providence, R. I., by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, on February 21, 1813, at Providence. His wife Elizabeth, or Betsey as the name was abbreviated in old times, died November 19, 1840. Thereafter he married again a lady named Eliza D. P., according to Ballou in his history of Milford. She was born in New Braintree on May 8, 1802. Ballou further says that he thinks there were no children by either wife. In the *Providence Phenix*, I find that Sarah Guild Stoddard, infant daughter of Martin Stoddard, died November 15, 1818, aged

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10 months. In three old newspapers, namely the *Providence Journal*, *Providence Phenix* and *Providence Gazette*, I find it recorded that Elizabeth Helen Stoddard, infant daughter and only child of Martin Stoddard died at Providence, on October 23, 1821. "Only child" probably meant only living child. In the same three papers, I find a record that Martin Belzoni Stoddard, only child of Martin Stoddard, died at Attleboro, aged 17 months, August 3, 1825. Martin Stoddard was an enterprising business man and resided much if not mostly in Providence. There he was long an active trader in various commodities and a famous auctioneer. He was popular in the best society of the city. He was a member of the active militia and in October, 1839, was Brigadier-General in command of the 2nd Brigade of Rhode Island Militia, in Providence County. In June, 1840, and during the two subsequent years, he served as one of the State Inspectors of the State Prison. In his prosperity he built a summer place at South Milford, since known as the Willard Chilson place, where he and his family spent considerable portions of their time. But this was not of very long continuance. He had serious reverses of fortune, and finally, after many ups and downs, became comparatively poor. He seems to have given up his offices about January, 1843. General Martin Stoddard died at Providence on December 9, 1866. His wife died at Newton, Mass., on July 27, 1871. His remains with those of his two wives repose in the cemetery at South Milford.

EIGHTH GENERATION

76. Ann Maria Stoddard^s, daughter of Colonel Elijah Stoddard (47), was born in Upton, Mass., on May 21, 1810. On November 12, 1833, she married Charles

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Henry Batcheller of Grafton, Mass. He was a son of Perley Batcheller, Jr., and his wife Lois, and was born on February 19, 1809. By him, Mrs. Batcheller had one child, a daughter. He died, and she married Lemuel Torrey of Weymouth, Mass., by whom she had no children.

Child (Batcheller).

I (119) daughter.

77. Isaac Nelson Stoddard^s, son of Col. Elijah Stoddard (47), was born in Upton, Mass., on October 29, 1812. At the early age of fifteen he taught school in Medford. He fitted for college at Wrentham and Milford, and graduated from Amherst with the degree of A. B. in 1832. Amherst later gave him the degree of A. M. During his college career he taught school in Mendon, Upton, and Holliston. In 1832 and 1833 he was Principal of the Medway Classical School. In the fall of 1833 he went to Plymouth, Mass., and became Principal of the Plymouth High School, which had found difficulty with previous teachers. From 1835 to 1837 he was Principal of the Friends' Academy at New Bedford, and from 1837 to 1840 he was again Principal of the High School at Plymouth. His school-house was at the head of Town Square on the upper corner of Burial Hill and School Street.

On March 23, 1836, he married Martha LeBaron Thomas, daughter of Col. John Boies Thomas and Mary Howland LeBaron, his wife, of Plymouth. (See Appendix VI.) Mrs. Stoddard came of a distinguished Pilgrim ancestry. From 1840 to 1844, Mr. Stoddard was Collector of the then very busy port of Plymouth, under the administration of President Harrison. From

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1843 until 1845 he served as a Director of the Plymouth National Bank, and again served from 1866 to 1891. In 1845 Nathaniel Goodwin, cashier of the bank, resigned and he was succeeded by Mr. Stoddard. In January, 1879, he was chosen President, a position he held until his death. He was interested in manufactures, being President of the Plymouth Mills, the oldest tack and rivet concern in the country, and a stockholder in various other enterprises. He had a great love for trees, and almost all the beautiful elms, which now grace Court street from Pilgrim Hall north, he personally planted. Besides literary acquirements, he possessed strong antiquarian tastes, and these he gratified by early becoming a member of the Pilgrim Society, subsequently being elected its Treasurer, which position he held for thirty-five consecutive years. At the annual meeting of the Society in 1890 he declined further service, and retired from the duties, receiving a highly complimentary expression from the Society for this long and faithful performance, and being chosen Vice-President. He never lost interest in the cause of education, and at one time served the town on the School Committee. He did in connection with his other interests a large insurance business and at one time was appointed, by Governor Banks, a Trustee of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Stoddard street in Plymouth was named for him. He died suddenly on July 23, 1891, without any illness. All the stores of the town were closed during his funeral. His wife, who was well known through her bright mind and social qualities, died on May 10, 1900.

Children, born in Plymouth, Mass.

I (120) Isabella Thomas, b. Jan. 17, 1837; d. Jan. 31, 1837.

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- II (121) John Thomas, June 24, 1838.
- III (122) George Nelson, Aug. 17, 1839; d. Feb. 26, 1841.
- IV (123) Charles Brigham, Jan. 4, 1842.
- V (124) Francis Russell, Jan. 26, 1844.
- VI (125) William Prescott, March 26, 1846.
- VII (126) Mary, Nov. 19, 1848.
- VIII (127) Martha, Oct. 5, 1850.
- IX (128) Ann Thomas, Feb. 15, 1853.
- X (129) George Howland, April 1, 1855.
- XI (130) Ellen Jenette, Sept. 9, 1858.
- XII (131) Laura Dewey, Dec. 29, 1860; d. Jan. 18, 1865.

78. Lucy Jane Stoddard⁸, daughter of Colonel Elijah Stoddard (47), was born in Upton on March 12, 1815. She married Sylvanus B. Aldrich, son of Lyman Aldrich and Anna Bennett, his wife, of Northbridge. Mr. Aldrich resided in Upton, where he owned the inn and was a prosperous and influential citizen of the town.

Children (Aldrich) born in Upton, Mass.

- I (132) Samuel Nelson, b. Feb. 3, 1839.
- II (133) William Henry, Aug. 30, 1841.
- III (134) Brigham Stoddard, Sept. 2, 1843; d. March 2, 1844.
- IV (135) Emma Jane, June 12, 1845; d. Aug. 11, 1847.
- V (136) Frank Stoddard, July 1, 1848; d. Aug. 15, 1849.
- VI (137) Edward Irving, June 18, 1851.
- VII (138) Willis Bates, Sept. 24, 1852; d. early.
- VIII (139) Charles Elijah, June 29, 1855.
- IX (140) Willis Brigham, Oct. 10, 1858; d. early.

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79. Lois Nelson Stoddard^s, daughter of Col. Elijah Stoddard (47), was born at Upton on July 10, 1817. On December 30, 1841, she married Joseph S. Farnum, son of Daniel and Mary Southwick Farnum of Northbridge, Mass. Mr. Farnum, when first married, was a partner of the Hon. William Knowlton in the straw manufacturing business at West Upton. He later moved with his family to Milbury, where he had a general grocery and dry-goods business, until his final removal to Worcester, Mass., where he became Cashier of the Quinsigamond National Bank. This position he held for twenty years until his death in 1873. Mrs. Farnum lived with her daughter Mary at Newton Center, Mass., until her death on September 8, 1907.

Children (Farnum).

I (141) Ann Eliza, b. June 3, 1842.

II (142) Mary J., Sept. 1, 1846.

80. Electa Juliana Stoddard^s, daughter of Col. Elijah Stoddard (47), was born in Upton, Mass. in 1824. She became the second wife of David Atwood. By his first wife Mr. Atwood had a son, Charles Atwood, who was one of the most famous architects in the United States. He was architect of 15 buildings at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. Mr. Atwood was Cashier of the Milbury National Bank and Treasurer of the Milbury Savings Bank.

Children (Atwood).

I (143) Ellen Jenette.

II (144) Martha.

III (145) Frank.

82. Elijah Brigham Stoddard^s, son of Col. Elijah Stoddard (47), was born in Upton on June 5, 1826.

The boy, Elijah B., received his early education in John Frye's famous Quaker school in Bolton, Leicester Academy, and Phillips Exeter Academy, and his college education in Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1847 at the age of twenty-one. He has always taken a lively interest in the success of his alma mater, and served many years as a member of the board of trustees.

Soon after graduation young Stoddard came to Worcester with one of his classmates, George P. Fisher, who had secured a position in the Worcester High School as a teacher. Stoddard entered the offices of C. W. Hartshorn and John C. B. Davis to study law, and while a law student he taught in Worcester Academy under the late Hon. Eli Thayer. After his admission to the Worcester County bar, Stoddard began to take a lively interest in public affairs, and when Judge Charles Allen, angered at the defeat of Daniel Webster in the National Convention of the Whigs in Baltimore in 1848, dissolved the convention, Stoddard took up the fight in Worcester and started and circulated the petition which asked Judge Allen to speak in Worcester on the principles of the Free-soilers, that speech resulting in the organization of the Republican party, with which Colonel Stoddard has always been prominently identified. Although Colonel Stoddard was an ardent Free-soiler, the man in whose office he had been a student, Mr. Davis, was as ardent a Whig, and their office during those stirring times was the scene of many curious political gatherings. During the term of President Fillmore, Mr. Davis was made Secretary of the U. S. Legation in England, but before leaving for his new field he formed a partnership with

Stoddard, and the latter conducted the large law business until the return of his senior.

His first political office was that of Common-Councilman of Worcester, which was then an infant municipality of six years, he being elected in 1854. He was made President of the Council in 1855, and in 1856 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he took a prominent part in breaking up the Know-Nothing Party. He declined a re-election in 1857, but served six months as District Attorney of Worcester County to fill out the unexpired term of John Matthews, who died that year. When Gov. Nathaniel Banks dismissed his staff as the result of disparaging remarks made about him at a dinner of the staff in Boston, he appointed Colonel Stoddard a member of his new military family, and it was from this appointment that Colonel Stoddard received his military title, although he had previously earned the title of Major by service with the old 3d Battalion of Rifles of the State Militia. He was one of the four members of the staff detailed by Governor Banks to look after the personal welfare of King Edward VII of England when he visited Massachusetts as the Prince of Wales, and it was he through whom the prince made a request that the soldiers at the State House be allowed to come to a "rest arms" after a long stand at "present" in his honor.

When Governor Andrew was inaugurated in 1861 Colonel Stoddard retired to private life. Although Colonel Stoddard did not go to the front, he took a prominent part in the work of organizing and equipping soldiers, and his purse was always open for the benefit of the men who went to the front. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Worcester Board of Aldermen and served two years, after which he was elected to the State

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Senate, where he served two terms. His service in the State Government continued during the administration of Governor Claflin and Governor Washburn, as he served in the councils of both. In 1878 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Rice and held that place up to the time of his death. The State Normal School in Worcester is the result of his efforts and, in recognition of the work he did, the site of the principal's dwelling and the school dormitory has been named Stoddard Terrace.

He was elected Mayor of Worcester in 1882, and had continued his services for the city since then by being a Director of the Public Library, a Commissioner of the Sinking Funds, and a Commissioner of Hope Cemetery. He was for forty years a Director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company, President of the Worcester Nashua & Rochester Railroad Company for many years, also one of the organizers of the Worcester & Shrewsbury Railroad Company. He was at the time of his death, President of the Quinsigamond National Bank, President of the Worcester Five-Cent Savings Bank, which he organized in 1854, President of the Merchants and Farmers Fire Insurance Company, and President of the Worcester Protective Department. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Worcester Fire Society, and the Worcester Club.

He died on September 26, 1903, while attending to a case in the courthouse at Alfred, Maine. The clipping from which I have copied the foregoing is from the *Boston Herald*, and is headed, "City's Loss." "Worcester Mourns for Col. E. B. Stoddard." It further says that he was "one of the most prominent citizens of Worcester, and a man who had held more offices of a public and

business nature than any other resident of the city." The news of his death caused a shock to the entire city. He had grown up with the city, and had served the municipality in all branches of the government. "When the news of his death reached the Worcester lawyers a call was issued for a special meeting of the County Bar Association. Senator Hoar (United States Senator George F. Hoar), presided, and Hon. Philip J. O'Connell was secretary. In explaining the object of the meeting Senator Hoar paid a heartfelt tribute to his old-time friend, saying: 'His death severs for me a friendship and affection (I might use a still warmer term) which has lasted now for more than fifty-four years. There has been no time since 1849 when we have not been constant companions and dear friends. I knew him through and through, in and out, and that knowledge never failed to beget a very high estimate of his qualities of intellect and his qualities of heart. Colonel Stoddard was never happy unless he could be doing a kindness to somebody. I never knew a kinder-hearted man or a man who shrank so much from giving pain, and who delighted so much in giving pleasure.' "

During his funeral flags were at half-mast on Worcester's City Hall and on other buildings. The Bar Association sent a distinguished delegation to attend the funeral, as did the Worcester City Council and other bodies. The Supreme Judicial Court took a recess that the Justices might also attend. The public funeral was preceded by private services at the house, on account of the health of his wife, which did not permit her attendance at the church. These services were conducted by Bishop Johnson, of Chicago, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Stoddard, assisted by Bishop Vinton of Springfield. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Edward Everett

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Hale, pastor of the Church of the Unity at Boston. Mr. Stoddard was a Unitarian, while his wife was an Episcopalian.

His wife, whom Mr. Stoddard married in 1849, was Mary, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester. (See Appendix VII.) She was noted for her bright mind and social qualities, and aided largely in her husband's success. Mrs. Stoddard died January 19, 1911.

Children, born in Worcester, Mass.

I (146) Edward Davis, b. December 23, 1855.

II (147) Mary Gertrude, July 26, 1858.

III (148) Amy Livingston, May 30, 1865; resides in Worcester.

85. Henrietta Maria Stoddard^s, daughter of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on January 9, 1820. She married Roswell W. Carleton of New Hampshire.

Children (Carleton).

I (149) Henry Willard, b. 1845.

II (150) George, 1847.

86. Ezekiel Austin Stoddard^s, son of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 8, 1822. He was a soldier in the Mexican War in 1846, and was discharged because of ill health. It was supposed that he was lost at sea in 1848, as a vessel was burned at that time upon which he was supposed to be. Mr. Stoddard was never married.

87. Almira Wood Stoddard^s, daughter of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on August 25, 1824. On October 4, 1848, she married John Milton

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Durand who was born in Vermont, on December 17, 1823. He moved to California, where he became very successful. Mrs. Durand is at present living in Los Angeles, Cal.

Children (Durand).

I (151) Charles Ward, b. Sept. 2, 1849.

II (152) Ella Frances, Nov. 29, 1851.

III (153) John Milton, Feb. 6, 1856.

88. Marietta Elizabeth Stoddard^s, daughter of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on May 14, 1826. On January 12, 1847, she married Daniel Earle Cotton, who was born on July 24, 1825, and moved to Milwaukee and then to California during the height of the gold fever. He resides in San Francisco with his family.

Children (Cotton), 1st born in Milwaukee, others in San Francisco.

I (154) Charles Wolcott, b. December 13, 1847; d. June 22, 1852.

II (155) Ella Frances, April 9, 1854; d. Feb. 18, 1864.

III (156) Eva Sabine, December 27, 1856.

IV (157) Jennie Earll, December 2, 1858.

89. Jane Amelia Stoddard^s, daughter of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 24, 1828. She and her sister, Sarah Cornelia Stoddard, were twins. She married Allen A. Greffitt, who was a Professor in the Michigan State Normal School and of a Chicago University. He died in 1889.

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Children (Greffitt).

I (158) Allen A.

II (159) Arthur C.

III (160) Jane Amelia.

90. Sarah Cornelia Stoddard^s, daughter of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 24, 1828. On October 4, 1854, she married Abram Whittemore, of Greenfield, N. H., who was born February 8, 1823. They lived in Wisconsin where he had a book store for many years and later a large farm. Mr. Whittemore died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1904, and his family reside at present in Buffalo, N. Y.

Children (Whittemore), born in Milwaukee, Wis.

I (161) Mary Cornelia, b. Jan. 4, 1856.

II (162) Charles Albert, May 16, 1857.

III (163) Arthur Colburn, June 21, 1858.

IV (164) Gertrude A., Aug. 14, 1859; d. Aug. 15, 1860.

V (165) George Abram, December 20, 1861; d. Jan. 2, 1862.

VI (166) Sarah Estelle, July 19, 1863; d. April 20, 1868.

VII (167) Foristall Graham, Sept. 27, 1866.

VIII (168) Hartford, Oct. 2, 1868; d. Jan. 19, 1869.

IX (169) Marion Alice, July 25, 1870.

91. George Lyman Stoddard^s, son of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on August 2, 1831. He was a volunteer in the Civil War. He never married, and when he became advanced in years he went to the Soldiers' Home near Sautelle, Cal. He died there November 6, 1903, and was buried with military honors.

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92. James Henry Stoddard^s, son of Lyman Stoddard (50), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 2, 1835. On June 12, 1872, he married Cordelia O'Neil, who was born February 2, 1850, and died March 8, 1893. Mr. Stoddard accompanied his brother-in-law, Daniel E. Cotton, to California, during the height of the gold fever. He later went to Honolulu, San Diego, and back to San Francisco, where he died February 4, 1899. His wife died March 8, 1893.

Children:

I (170) James Henry, b. April 25, 1875.

II (171) Jennie, June 4, 1876; d. Dec. 23, 1905.

III (172) Ella Frances, Jan. 24, 1877; d. Sept. 9, 1896.

IV (173) Lillie, May 22, 1880; d. June 22, 1904.

V (174) Fannie, Sept. 30, 1884.

VI (175) Charles Lyman, Sept. 30, 1884.

VII (176) Alma, May 6, 1888.

94. Mary Ann Wood^s, daughter of Polly Stoddard (51) and Asa Wood, was born in Milbury on December 19, 1814. On January 5, 1834, she married Levi Legg Warren, son of Major Eli Warren, of Upton. Mr. Warren was born at Upton on August 2, 1808. After being in business with his father for about ten years, Mr. Warren settled in Louisville, Ky., where he became a prosperous merchant. He was for several years director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky and for twenty years was president of the Falls City Bank. For a number of years he represented his ward on the Louisville School Board and served as chairman of its Finance Committee. He was one of the founders of the Louisville Presbyterian School and served as director of Centre College

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and of the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over forty years, and contributed \$20,000 towards the building of a Presbyterian Church at Louisville. When the church had been erected a deficit of \$43,000 still remained and this amount was further donated by Mr. Warren. The name of the church was thereafter changed to "The Warren Memorial Church." He died March 19, 1884. Upon the handsome monument that marks his grave in Louisville are the words spoken by him, "What I have done, I have done for Christ's sake." Mrs. Wood died April 4, 1900.

Children (Warren) :

I (177) William Bates, b. Jan. 7, 1836; mar. Oct. 4, 1865, Johanna Day Shields, b. June 24, 1840; d. March 29, 1911. He died May 21, 1910. No children.

II (178) Henry Clay, March 21, 1838; mar. Ada Shallcross Mullen on Nov. 25, 1875. Children (Warren) :

I (179) Marcia Shallcross, b. Nov. 25, 1876.

II (180) Mary Lee, May 13, 1878.

III (181) Adah, Jan. 30, 1880.

IV (182) Henry Clay, May 29, 1883.

V (183) Guy Scott, June 26, 1885.

III (184) Eugene Clinton, Feb. 7, 1840; d. June 25, 1910; unmarried.

IV (185) Hortense Cordelia, June 20, 1841; d. Aug. 10, 1864.

V (186) Albert Barnes, Aug. 1, 1843; d. Dec. 24, 1846.

VI (187) Clarence Augustus, Dec. 22, 1846; mar.

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Nov. 20, 1873, Cora Sutcliffe, b. June 5, 1853. Children (Warren) :

I (188) John Sutcliffe, b. Oct. 5, 1874; mar. Feb., 1903, Mildred McGregor. Child (Warren) :

I (189) Clarence, b. Jan., 1907.

II (190) Francis Wood, Jan. 14, 1878; mar. July 19, 1910, Ella Pottinger.

III (191) Levi L., Oct. 12, 1879.

IV (192) Fanny Sutcliffe, Aug. 19, 1895.

VII (193) Emma Janette, July 4, 1848; d. Oct. 21, 1849.

VIII (194) Clara Louisa, Aug. 8, 1850; mar. Oct. 28, 1869, Eugene W. Lee, of Louisville, but whose family originally came from Virginia. He was born April 18, 1847; died Feb. 27, 1905. Mrs. Lee died April 21, 1890. Children (Lee) :

I (195) Albert, b. Oct. 21, 1870; drowned July 1, 1889.

II (196) Robert, Dec. 24, 1873; d. Aug. 12, 1878.

III (197) Hortense, Nov. 1, 1875.

IV (198) Virginia, May 3, 1877.

V (199) Susie, March 14, 1881; d. Aug. 11, 1881.

VI (200) Eugene Wallace, Nov. 11, 1882.

VII (201) George, Dec. 3, 1887.

IX (202) Edward Leroy, July 20, 1852; mar. Oct. 28, 1884, Elizabeth Crawford. No children.

X (203) Ella Maria, Dec. 21, 1853.

XI (204) Wilbur Richmond, May 23, 1855; d. Sept. 16, 1876.

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XII (205) Cary Ives, Sept. 20, 1858; mar. Oct. 29, 1885, Mary C. Kinkead. Children (Warren):

I (206) Lucy Short, b. Jan. 26, 1887.

II (207) Ella Churchill, April, 1889.

III (208) Susan, March, 1891.

IV (209) Cary Ives, May 26, 1895.

XIII (210) Minnie, Sept. 10, 1860; mar. Jan. 18, 1887, Benjamin F. Atchison. He died April 6, 1903. Children (Atchison):

I (211) Clara Lee, July 19, 1882; mar. Oct. 17, 1906, Dr. Charles M. Garth.

II (212) Mary Eliza, Aug. 30, 1885; mar. April 24, 1907, Robert Hugh Courtney.

96. Lucy Maria Wood^s, daughter of Polly Stoddard (51) and Asa Wood, was born in Milbury, Mass., on January 27, 1818. On July 4, 1848, she married Horace Forbush, who was born on April 17, 1819. Mr. Forbush died on April 16, 1877; Mrs. Forbush died on March 30, 1898.

Children (Forbush):

I (213) Jane Maria, b. May 1, 1849; d. Aug. 12, 1849.

II (214) Horace Wilbur, June 27, 1851; d. Sept. 17, 1852.

III (215) Charles Albert, Aug. 25, 1853; d. March 12, 1857.

IV (216) Arthur Dana, Dec. 23, 1857; on February 8, 1883, mar. Stella Louise Gore, who was born on Jan. 25, 1861. Mr. Forbush is Secretary and Treasurer of Joseph Breck & Sons, of Boston, Mass.

V (217) Waldo Wood, March 18, 1863; d. Aug. 5, 1902.

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100. George Franklin Wood^s, son of Polly Stoddard (51) and Asa Wood, was born in Milbury, Mass., on Feb. 10, 1828. On Oct. 25, 1859, he married Elizabeth C. Ives, of Westfield, Mass. She was born May 8, 1833.

Children (Wood) :

I (218) Lizzie Ives, b. April 10, 1862; d. April 18, 1862.

II (219) Florence, Nov. 21, 1864; d. May 12, 1866.

III (220) Lillie Bell, Feb. 20, 1873; d. March 15, 1874.

IV (221) Rose, Feb. 20, 1873, twin; d. Feb., 1873.

V (222) Stella, Dec. 16, 1868; mar. Lawrence Fiske.

VI (223) Harry, Jan. 20, 1870; mar. Sallie Fretter.

VII (224) Nannie, July 22, 1871.

VIII (225) Georgia, April 9, 1877; mar. Biscoe Huidman.

102. Charles Foristall Wood^s, son of Polly Stoddard (51) and Asa Wood, was born in Upton, Mass., on March 24, 1833. On February 2, 1871, he married Ella Virginia Terrell, of Versailles, Ky., who was born in 1848.

Children (Wood) :

I (226) Amelia, b. May 9, 1872.

II (227) William Terrell, Aug. 1, 1873; d. April 9, 1893.

III (228) Eloise, March 22, 1875.

IV (229) Lawrence Forrestall, April 27, 1878.

V (230) Eugene Clifford, Nov. 15, 1881.

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103. William B. Hale⁸, son of Electa Stoddard (54) and William Hale, was born in Upton, Mass., on May 29, 1824. He married, and a son, William G. Hale⁹ (231), is a Professor in Chicago University. Professor Hale has a son, Swinburne Hale¹⁰ (232), a graduate of Harvard University and practicing law in New York City. Swinburne Hale married Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, the well-known women's suffrage advocate.

107. Stephen Bates Stoddard⁸, son of Hartford Stoddard (56), was born in Upton, Mass., on August 7, 1830. He never married and died at Charleston, S. C., in 1876.

108. John Dorr Stoddard⁸, son of Hartford Stoddard (56), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 10, 1832. He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil War and died from injuries received, combined with cancer, on February 28, 1865. His wife survived him.

Child:

I (233) Sarah Janette.

109. George Hartford Stoddard⁸, son of Hartford Stoddard (56), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 21, 1834. After graduating from Philip's Academy at Andover, in 1854, he returned to Upton where, on August 1, 1855, he married Melissa A. Ward, daughter of Captain Jonathan Erven Ward, of that town. She was born on April 8, 1834, and attended Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. Mr. Stoddard at first taught school at Upton and at one time owned the largest store in the town. He is prominent in politics, having been Selectman of the town, postmaster of Upton under President Cleveland, and a representative of his party in various con-

ventions. He is President of the Upton Farmers' Club, and it was through Mr. Stoddard that former Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts was prevailed upon to attend its annual fair. When the Upton Town Hall was dedicated, Mr. Stoddard presided and his wife read an original poem at the exercises. For many years Mr. Stoddard served upon the Upton School Committee, as did his wife. Mrs. Stoddard until her death was always actively interested in Upton's religious and charitable societies. For twenty-five years she was Secretary of the Upton Town Library Trustees. She also at one time taught school.

Children, born in Upton, Mass.:

I (234) Lydia Arabella, b. Feb. 8, 1857.

II (235) Jocie Evelyn, May 11, 1867.

III (236) Waldo Ward, July 4, 1872.

110. Charles Kelsey Stoddard^s, son of Hartford Stoddard (56), was born in Upton, Mass., on March 26, 1836. He lived in Upton the greater part of his life and never married. On May 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, in the 3d Battalion of Worcester, three months' troops. While in the service, he was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant of Company "F," 21st Massachusetts Regiment, a three years' regiment. He was killed at Annapolis Junction on September 30, 1861. His body was brought to Upton, where a public funeral was held, attended by the 3d Battalion of Worcester in a body. He was a very popular young man and was deeply mourned.

111. Sarah Maria Stoddard^s, daughter of Hartford Stoddard (56), was born in Upton, Mass., on August 6, 1844. On June 17, 1863, she married George Washington Clark of Exeter, N. H. He was graduated from

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Phillips Exeter Academy in the class of 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Clark moved to Charleston, S. C., where Mr. Clark was Mayor of the city and Collector of the Port. During the last years of his life he was in business in Exeter. He died in 1893.

Children (Clark) :

- I (237) Ella Maria, b. April 9, 1864.
- II (238) George William, Oct. 27, 1866.
- III (239) John Hampden, Oct. 23, 1867.
- IV (240) Hartford Geddings, Feb. 1, 1869.
- V (241) Annie Louise, March 9, 1877; unmarried; resides in Brooklyn.
- VI (242) Richard Hilton, Feb. 4, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark had eight other children born at different times, of whom five had names. These were (243) George Manlius, (244) Sarah Alice, (245) Charles Edward, (246) Martha Cornelia, (247) Agnes Estelle. They all died young.

118. John Bates Stoddard,⁸ son of Ezekiel Bates Stoddard (58), was born in Upton, Mass., on February 23, 1849. He married Hattie H. Hoskins, of Oldtown, Me., and died in April, 1901. He had

Child:

- I (250) A daughter who died young.

NINTH GENERATION

121. John Thomas Stoddard⁹, son of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on January 24, 1838. He prepared for college at the Plymouth High

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School under Mr. F. Cosby and graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B., in 1858. After a short trip to the West, in the fall of 1858, he settled in Plymouth as a gentleman farmer. He was also interested in an ice business and was employed as a clerk in the Plymouth Bank until 1863. On October 19, 1864, he married Elizabeth Farris, daughter of Jeremiah Farris, of Plymouth. (See Appendix VIII.) For some time after his marriage he was employed at the Plymouth Mills, the oldest tack and rivet concern in the country and then controlled by his father-in-law. Resigning his position he took charge of a mill for making cotton bagging by a new process. He was later, for many years, engaged in the wholesale cotton-batting business in Boston, though residing at Plymouth. He continued in this business until the time of the great Boston fire. Though his establishment was then burned down and his business ruined, he paid his creditors in full. He continued in various lines of business until, during his last years, he assisted his brother Charles (122) in the latter's large insurance business at Plymouth. He died on October 25, 1907. He was Fleet-Captain and Commodore of the Plymouth Yacht Club and a member of the Order of Cincinnati.

Children, born in Plymouth, Mass.:

I (251) Henry Farris, b. Feb. 5, 1866.

II (252) Mary LeBaron, May 11, 1867.

123. Charles Brigham Stoddard⁹, son of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on January 4, 1842. He prepared for college at Frank B. Sanborn's School, at Concord, Mass., and at Phillip's Academy, at Exeter, N. H. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1862 with the degree of A. B. Im-

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mediately after graduation, he entered the Quartermaster's Department at Camps Lynnfield and Boxford, and on September 29, 1862, he was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 41st Massachusetts Infantry upon the formation of that regiment. This regiment was made a part of the 19th Army Corps under Gen. Cuvier Grover, in the army invading Louisiana under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. With his regiment Lieutenant Stoddard took part in the capture of Baton Rouge, the Teche campaign, and the capture of Port Hudson. On June 17, 1863, his regiment was reorganized as the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry. On August 18, 1863, he was commissioned Captain and was assigned to Company "A." Thereafter he took part in the fighting of the Red River campaign. In the fall of 1864 his regiment was sent to Virginia to serve under General Sheridan, where he was upon the staff of General Molineux as acting Assistant Brigade Quartermaster of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 19th Corps. Under Sheridan, Captain Stoddard took part in the battle of the Opequon, in the battle of Cedar Creek, and in the fighting in the valley of the Shenandoah during the winter and spring of 1865. I have copied the following from an old number of the "Old Colony Memorial": "We have seen a Special Order from the Commanding General complimenting Capt. Charles Stoddard, Brigade Quartermaster, for his coolness, energy and courage in saving his entire train from capture by the rebels during the route of our forces, in the morning, at the battle of Cedar Creek." He is said to be one of the few quartermasters who went onto the firing line with their regiments. On May 20, 1865, he was commissioned by the President as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers. He was mustered out of service on August 14, 1865. After

the war, Captain Stoddard returned to Plymouth where he engaged in the manufacturing business as Treasurer of the Plymouth Foundry Company and of the Old Colony Batting Company. On January 1, 1881, Captain Stoddard was appointed Cashier of the Plymouth National Bank, and on the death of his father in 1891 he succeeded him as President. He has been a member of the Board of Selectmen of Plymouth, President of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry Association, and for over twenty years Treasurer of the Pilgrim Society. He is Treasurer of the Stickney Fund. In addition to his duties at the bank, he has a large insurance business. He is to-day a leading citizen of Plymouth. He is unmarried.

124. Francis Russell Stoddard^o, son of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on January 26, 1844. He prepared for college at Phillip's Academy, Exeter, from which he graduated in 1862. He graduated from Harvard University in 1866 with the degree of A. B. and received the degree of A. M. in 1870. For a short time he was in the real estate business in Boston. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy Collector of the Boston City Treasurer's Department which position he held until 1875. From 1872 he was also one of assessors of the city. In 1875 he was appointed Cashier and Assistant Collector of the City of Boston, which position he held until his resignation in 1896. He then engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Boston until 1898 when he was elected Treasurer of the Sherwood Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. In Boston he was President of the New England Association of Exeter Alumni, Secretary of the Boston Art Club, on the Membership Committee of the University Club, one of the charter members in Massachusetts of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, a member of the Sons of the American Revolu-

tion and a member of the Unitarian Club. In Buffalo he became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the University Club. Mr. Stoddard resigned his position in Buffalo in 1903 and moved to New York City, where he became Manager of the Ridgewood branch of the Home Trust Company of New York. He is at present engaged in banking at New York City. On April 8, 1868, he was married to Mary Frances Baldwin, daughter of Jacob Baldwin, of Boston. (See Appendix IX.) She was born on April 16, 1846. Though never intending to teach, she was graduated from the State Normal School at Framingham, Mass., in February, 1864, her father having paid her tuition. In 1897, when a grandmother, she attended, for pleasure, Radcliffe College as a special student. Mrs. Stoddard has recently bought "Cherry Hill," the handsome estate that belonged to her husband's father, Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), at Plymouth, Mass.

Children, born in Boston:

I (253) May Baldwin, b. Jan. 22, 1869.

II (254) Martha LeBaron, Sept. 6, 1870; d. in Florence, Italy, May 2, 1890.

III (255) Francis Russell, July 26, 1877.

125. William Prescott Stoddard⁹, son of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on March 26, 1846. He prepared for college at Phillip's Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1866. After graduation he was in business in New York for about two years. On April 21, 1870, he married Annie Carver Farris, daughter of Jeremiah Farris, of Plymouth. (See Appendix VIII.) He became associated with his father-in-law in the management of the Plymouth Mills and succeeded the latter

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as Treasurer upon his death, a position he held for nearly thirty years. Beside his position as Treasurer of the Plymouth Mills, Mr. Stoddard was a Trustee of the Plymouth National Bank, Trustee of the Plymouth Savings Bank, Director of the Plymouth and Middleboro Railroad, Trustee of the Pilgrim Society, President of the Old Colony Club of Plymouth, and President of the Plymouth Harvard Club. In 1889 he was Chief Marshal at the dedication of the national monument to the Pilgrims. In 1890 he served as Colonel and Senior Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his friend, John Quincy Adams Brackett, Harvard, 1865, Governor of Massachusetts. At the celebration by the Pilgrim Society, in 1895, of the 275th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, he acted as Chief Marshal. He was noted for his good fellowship. He died at Plymouth on August 18, 1910.

Children, born in Plymouth:

I (256) Prescott Farris, b. April 19, 1871; d. Aug. 19, 1872.

II (257) Mary Carver, June 25, 1873.

III (258) Elizabeth Farris, Oct. 23, 1876.

IV (259) Ellen Jeanette, Sept. 1, 1880; resides at Plymouth.

V (260) Annie, June 26, 1884; d. June 27, 1884.

126. Mary Stoddard⁹, daughter of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on November 19, 1848. On October 30, 1870, she married Charles Gibbs Hathaway, son of Edward Hathaway and Lucy N. Sherman. He was descended from Abraham Hathaway, of Freetown, Mass. (Edward⁵, Alanson⁴, Silas³, Ebenezer², Abraham¹.) He was born in Plymouth on October 24, 1845. On December 14, 1864, he enlisted

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in the Union Army, in the 24th unattached company, and served until the end of the war. He entered the banking business and became President of the Randolph National Bank, at Randolph, Mass. He later returned to Plymouth where he is President of the Old Colony National Bank. Mrs. Hathaway died on July 5, 1902.

Child (Hathaway) :

I (261) LeBaron, b. July 12, 1871.

127. Martha Stoddard⁹, daughter of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on October 5, 1850. On November 15, 1870, she married James Bartlett Brewster, son of Isaac Brewster and Sarah J. Bartlett, of Plymouth. He was born April 4, 1842, and is a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower. (Isaac⁷, Spencer⁶, Isaac⁵, Wrestling⁴, Wrestling³, Love², William¹.) While a student at college he enlisted as a private in Company "D," 44th Massachusetts Regiment, was made Hospital Steward, and participated in the battles around Newberne, N. C., in 1862. At the end of the nine months' service of his regiment, he returned and received the degree of A. B. from Tufts' College in 1863. He then entered the Government service again as acting Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Division of the 9th Army Corps. In 1866 he received the degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital College in New York. The next year he was House Surgeon in the Boston City Hospital. He then studied abroad and graduated from K. K. University, at Vienna, Austria, with the degree of M. A. O. in 1868. In the fall of that year, Dr. Brewster returned to Plymouth where he continued the practice of medicine until his retirement a few years since. From 1877 to 1891, he was State Medical Examiner. From

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1881 to 1891, he was acting Assistant Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, Port of Plymouth. From 1869, he was physician to the County Jail. He has been President of the Plymouth District Medical Society. Dr. Brewster has a wide reputation in his profession and is one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Plymouth County. Residence, Plymouth.

Children (Brewster), born in Plymouth, Mass.:

I (262) Laura Stoddard, b. Jan. 31, 1872.

II (263) William, June 9, 1878.

128. Ann Thomas Stoddard⁹, daughter of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on February 15, 1853. On April 15, 1874, she married William Skinner Morissey, son of Major John and Mary Morissey of Plymouth. Her husband's father came originally from Nantucket. He later, however, settled in Plymouth where he became editor and proprietor of the Old Colony Memorial. His title of Major was earned during the Civil War. For many years Major Morissey was Sergeant-at-Arms of the State of Massachusetts. His son William was born in Nantucket and came to Plymouth with his father. When a young man, he represented the firm of E. G. Hedge & Co., at Calcutta, India. He later returned to Plymouth, where he became Cashier of the Old Colony Bank and later President of the same institution. He died on June 10, 1900. Mrs. Morissey resides in Brookline, Mass., during the winter, and at Plymouth, during the summer.

Child (Morissey), born at Plymouth, Mass.:

I (264) Edith Stoddard, b. Oct. 23, 1877.

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129. George Howland Stoddard⁹, son of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on April 1, 1855. After preparing for College at Plymouth, he studied mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On May 5, 1884, he married Eoline Sheffield, daughter of William Dunn Sheffield and Augusta Louisa Redford, of Prince Edward County, Va. Mr. Stoddard has made some very advanced discoveries in the process of cold storage and is at present Treasurer and Manager of the Quincy Cold Storage Company of Boston, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world.

Children, born in Boston, Mass.:

I (265) Yvonne, b. July 19, 1890, a student at Bryn Mawr.

II (266) Margaret, Jan. 26, 1894.

130. Ellen Jenette Stoddard⁹, daughter of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77) was born in Plymouth, Mass., on September 9, 1858. On October 26, 1904, she married Henry Grattan Donnelly, of Baltimore, Md., son of Hugh and Mary Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly is a well-known author and playwright; among his plays are "In Darkest Russia," "Ship Ahoy," and others which are widely known. Mrs. Donnelly is a devoted lover of music and before her marriage spent some time cultivating a sweet parlor voice, but owing to her health was obliged to relinquish her studies. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly reside in Cambridge, Mass., during each winter and in Plymouth during each summer.

132. Samuel Nelson Aldrich⁹, son of Lucy Jane Stoddard (78) and Sylvanus B. Aldrich, was born in Upton on February 3, 1839. He was educated at Worcester Acad-

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emy, at the Southampton Commercial Academy, and at Brown University. He studied law with the Hon. Isaac Davis and with his uncle, Col. Elijah Brigham Stoddard (82), in Worcester. He later attended the Harvard Law School. He began the practice of law, after his admission to the bar, at Marlboro, Mass., in 1863, but after 1874 had an office as well in Boston. At Marlboro, he was for nine years a member of the School Committee, of which he was Chairman for several years. He served four years on the Board of Selectmen, and held other offices in the town. He was a Director of the People's Bank of Marlboro and President of the town's Board of Trade. He was President of the Framingham & Lowell Railroad, and of the reorganized Lowell & Framingham Railroad. In 1879 he was elected State Senator from the Fourth Middlesex District, and served as Chairman of the Committee of Taxation, as well as on the Committee on Federal Relations and on Constitutional Amendments. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1880, and served in addition on the Judiciary Committee. He was considered one of the most influential men in the Senate. He later ran for Congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District, on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. In March, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland, Assistant United States Sub-Treasurer at Boston, which position he resigned in 1890 to become President of the State National Bank of Boston. He also was President, Vice-President and a Director of the American Surety Company of New York, a Director of the Boston Merchants Association and of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and of the Mercantile Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and President and Director of the Central Massachusetts Railroad. Mr. Aldrich married Mary J. Macfarland, who resided with

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her husband for many years in Boston. She died April 19, 1908. Mr. Aldrich died September 27, 1908.

Child (Aldrich).

I (267) Harry Macfarland, b. Feb. 4, 1867; graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B. in 1890, and from the Harvard Law School in 1893; mar. Jan. 16, 1909, May Douglas Brown. He is practicing law in Boston. Child (Aldrich):

I (268) Samuel Nelson Aldrich, March 5, 1910.

133. William Henry Aldrich⁹, son of Lucy Jane Stoddard (78) and Sylvanus B. Aldrich, was born in Upton on August 30, 1841. He married Delia B. Boyd. He resides in Winthrop, Mass.

Children (Aldrich).

I (269) Roy, mar. Edith Elinor Manahan on Nov. 16, 1904. Child (Aldrich).

I (270) Gerard Thomas, b. March 14, 1910.

II (271) Margery; d. Dec. 10, 1901.

137. Edward Irving Aldrich⁹, son of Lucy Jane Stoddard (78) and Sylvanus B. Aldrich, was born in Upton on June 18, 1851. On October 27, 1887, he married Mary Pickering Joy.

Children (Aldrich).

I (272) Joy, b. Aug. 23, 1888; mar. Nov. 6, 1907, Harrison Gibbs Prentice of Worcester, Mass.

II (273) Barbara, Aug. 7, 1892.

III (274) Richard, Aug. 17, 1902.

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139. Charles Elijah Aldrich⁹, son of Lucy Jane Stoddard (78) and Sylvanus B. Aldrich, was born in Upton on June 9, 1855. He married Harriet W. Johnson.

Child (Aldrich).

I (275) Hope Stoddard, b. April 12, 1893.

141. Ann Eliza Farnum⁹, daughter of Lois Nelson Stoddard (79) and Joseph S. Farnum, was born at Upton on June 3, 1842. On October 22, 1871, she married Frank E. Lancaster. He was born on January 4, 1833, and died November 26, 1903.

Children (Lancaster).

I (276) Joseph Farnum, b. July 23, 1872; mar. Oct. 22, 1901, Fannie Connable.

II (277) Henry Stoddard, Oct. 14, 1875; mar. Oct. 29, 1907, Agnes Morse. Child (Lancaster):

I (278) Dorothy Morse, b. July 28, 1908.

III (279) William Dickinson, May 17, 1878.

142. Mary J. Farnum⁹, daughter of Lois Nelson Stoddard (79) and Joseph S. Farnum, was born at Milbury on September 1, 1846. On October 21, 1876, she was married to John Edwards Rockwood. He was born on May 16, 1846.

Child (Rockwood).

I (280) Edward Farnum, b. in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 25, 1882.

146. Edward Davis Stoddard⁹, son of Col. Elijah Brigham Stoddard (82), was born in Worcester, Mass., on December 23, 1855. He was educated in the public

schools of Worcester, and afterwards entered his father's insurance office. He remained in the insurance business for several years, later, however, entering the iron business in Boston. He soon returned to Worcester, where he lived for the last dozen years or so of his life not engaged in any business. During his younger years he was very popular, socially, and he is said to have had one of the widest circles of acquaintances in Worcester. Being a man of means, he entertained considerably and travelled extensively. Mr. Stoddard never married. He died suddenly while on a visit to Boston on April 21, 1904.

147. Mary Gertrude Stoddard⁹, daughter of Col. Elijah Brigham Stoddard (82), was born in Worcester, Mass., on July 26, 1858. On June 1, 1887, she married John Thaxter, son of Levi Lincoln Thaxter and Celia Loughton. His mother is the well-known poetess, Celia Thaxter. Mr. Thaxter is a gentleman-farmer, and resides with his family at Kittery Point, Maine.

Child (Thaxter).

I (281) Rosamond, b. April 14, 1895.

152. Ella Frances Durand⁹, daughter of Almira Wood Stoddard (87) and John Milton Durand, was born on November 29, 1851. On June 23, 1874, she married Francis Julian Kenneth, who was born on December 10, 1847.

Children (Kenneth).

I (282) John Durand, b. February 21, 1875.

II (283) Agnes Florence, Jan. 15, 1876, married on Nov. 7, 1900, Walter Hamlin Dupee. Child (Dupee):

I (284) Evelyn Walter, b. Sept. 16, 1903.

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III (285) Edith Frances, May 12, 1877.

IV (286) Francis Julian, July 15, 1878.

V (287) Luther Martin, Dec. 20, 1881.

153. John Milton Durand⁹, son of Almira Wood Stoddard (87) and John Milton Durand, was born on February 6, 1856. He married Mary A. Addoms of Denver, Colo.

Child (Durand).

I (288) John Milton, b. Jan. 7, 1902.

162. Charles Albert Whittemore⁹, son of Sarah Cornelia Stoddard (90) and Abram Whittemore, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on May 16, 1857. In 1897 he married Lizzie Schulz of Milwaukee.

Children (Whittemore), first born at North Milwaukee, next 3 at Milwaukee, and last at Withee, Wis.

I (289) Nonna Estelle, b. May 20, 1898.

II (290) Alice Helen, August 26, 1899.

III (291) Charles Albert, Jan. 18, 1901.

IV (292) George Hartford, May 12, 1902.

V (293) Agnes May, May 27, 1904.

163. Arthur Colburn Whittemore⁹, son of Sarah Cornelia Stoddard (90) and Abram Whittemore, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on June 21, 1858. In 1891 he married Anna Marie Gilchrist, of Steven's Point, Wis.

Children (Whittemore), first 4 born at Steven's Point, last at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

I (294) Kenneth Stoddard, b. Nov. 8, 1892.

II (295) Franklin Gilchrist, April 26, 1895.

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III (296) Katharine, Oct. 19, 1897.

IV (297) Arthur Walton, May 29, 1900.

V (298) Sarah Louise, July 2, 1902.

167. Foristall Graham Whittemore⁹, son of Sarah Cornelia Stoddard (90) and Abram Whittemore, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on September 27, 1866. In 1901 he married Effie Maude Tower of North Greenfield, Wis.

Children (Whittemore), first born at Chicago, Ill., next at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last at Buffalo, N. Y.

I (299) Marion Elizabeth, b. June 25, 1902.

II (300) Laura May, June 15, 1903.

III (301) John Tower, March 15, 1905.

233. Sarah Janette Stoddard⁹, daughter of John Dorr Stoddard (108), married Frank M. Wood of Mendon, Mass.

234. Lydia Arabella Stoddard⁹, daughter of George Hartford Stoddard (109), was born in Upton, Mass., on February 8, 1857. On December 25, 1878, she married Charles Henry Porter, who was born at Troy, N. H., on October 17, 1855. Mr. Porter is a Freemason, and both of his children graduated at the Warren, Mass., High School in 1901.

Children (Porter), first born in Upton, second born in Groton, Mass.

I (302) Florence Forristall, b. May 14, 1880.

II (303) Roy Ward, July 6, 1882.

235. Jocie Evelyn Stoddard⁹, daughter of George Hartford Stoddard (109), was born in Upton, Mass., on

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May 11, 1867. On June 21, 1893, she married Will Lincoln Annette. She taught school for a number of years and was a successful teacher. Mr. Annette is a manufacturer of dies and resides at Lynn, Mass.

Children (Annette).

I (304) Raymond Ward, b. March 9, 1898.

II (305) Margaret Stoddard, June 24, 1905.

236. Waldo Ward Stoddard⁹, son of George Hartford Stoddard (109), was born in Upton, Mass., on July 4, 1872. He was a graduate of the Upton High School, class of 1888. He was a jovial companion, and had many friends. He died suddenly on May 19, 1901, of heart disease and is buried in the Lake View Cemetery at Upton. He never married.

237. Ella Maria Clark⁹, daughter of Sarah Maria Stoddard (111) and George Washington Clark, was born on April 9, 1864. She married Isaac Giles James of Scranton, Pa. He was born in 1866 and graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1891. Mrs. James died November 6, 1911. Mr. James is in business in New York City, and resides in Brooklyn.

Children (James).

I (306) unnamed, died at birth, May 16, 1892.

II (307) Irving Bancroft, b. May 16, 1894; d. May 27, 1894.

238. George William Clark⁹, son of Sarah Maria Stoddard (111) and George Washington Clark, was born in Upton, Mass., on October 27, 1866. He mar-

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ried Lillian Smith and they resided in Boston, Mass. No children.

239. John Hampden Clark⁹, son of Sarah Maria Stoddard (111) and George Washington Clark, was born on October 23, 1867. He married Lucy Esterbrook. They reside in Boston, Mass.

Children (Clark).

I (308) Paul Esterbrook, b. May 27, 1894; d. Feb. 20, 1896.

II (309) John Hampden, July 31, 1896.

III (310) George Warren, Jan., 1900.

IV (311) Alice Louise, Nov., 1902.

240. Hartford Geddings Clark⁹, son of Sarah Maria Stoddard (111) and George Washington Clark, was born in Charleston, S. C., on February 1, 1869. He married Pearl Calvert. They reside in Myton, Utah. For a number of years he has been U. S. Indian trader.

Children (Clark).

I (312) Haydon Calvert, b. April, 1896.

II (313) Hannah Morgan, March 17, 1903.

242. Richard Hilton Clark⁹, son of Sarah Maria Stoddard (111) and George Washington Clark, was born on February 4, 1880. He resided in Exeter, N. H., and in Boston, Mass. He enlisted in the United States Army and served with Troop "L" of the 6th Cavalry in the relief expedition in the Boxer uprising near Tien Tsin, China, August 19, 1900, and in the engagement in the Royal Hunting Park, August 28, 1900. He later accompanied his troop back to the Philippine Islands. He

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returned to the United States, sick, on April 27, 1902, and died at Benecia, Cal., on September 16, 1902. He is buried in the Post Cemetery at Benecia. He was unmarried.

TENTH GENERATION

251. Henry Farris Stoddard¹⁰, son of John Thomas Stoddard (121), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on February 5, 1866. He prepared for college at Plymouth, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a mechanical engineer in 1887. On October 18, 1894, he married Frank Lothrop Turner, daughter of Lothrop and Caroline Wallace Turner of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Stoddard for many years has been associated with the Plymouth Cordage Company, which has the largest rope walk in the world, and is at present Manager of the company's factory at Welland, Ont.

Children, first and last born in Brooklyn, others in Beverly, N. J.

I (314) John Thomas, b. July 23, 1895; d. April 20, 1896.

II (315) Rose Standish, June 14, 1897.

III (316) Mary LeBaron, May 26, 1899; d. July 21, 1908.

IV (317) Caroline Turner, June 13, 1902.

252. Mary LeBaron Stoddard¹⁰, daughter of John Thomas Stoddard (121), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on May 11, 1867. On October 19, 1893, she married James Hansell Ritter, son of Bradford and Margaret Hansell Ritter, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 19, 1859. Mr. Ritter was formerly President of the

Biddle Hardware Company of Philadelphia, President of the Hardware Dealer's Association, and, later, first President of the Chelton Trust Company of Germantown, Pa. For some years he was President of the Credit Men's Association. He was a man of much public spirit, and was constantly engaged in working for municipal improvements. He was Treasurer of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, and also Treasurer of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. In this last capacity, Mr. Ritter was directly responsible for the placing of bronze tablets upon many of the historical places throughout Germantown. He was an active church man, being a Vestryman in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Germantown, a member of the Diocesan Convention, a member of the Board of Managers of the Germantown branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a Director in the American Sunday School Union. He was also actually interested in the Men and Religion Forward Movement. Through his father, a son of Jacob Ritter, Jr., and Susannah Bradford, Mr. Ritter was descended from William Bradford, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682. As his wife was descended from William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony, the blood of both Bradford families was united in their children. Mr. Ritter died in Germantown on April 28, 1912.

Children (Ritter), first born in Plymouth; others in Germantown, Pa.:

I (318) James Bradford, b. June 26, 1895.

II (319) Henry Stoddard, Feb. 1, 1898.

III (320) Charles Stoddard, April 12, 1900; d. Oct. 27, 1900.

IV (321) Mary LeBaron, Nov. 23, 1902.

253. May (Mary) Baldwin Stoddard¹⁰, daughter of Francis Russell Stoddard (124), was born in Boston, Mass., on January 22, 1869. She graduated from Smith College with the degree of B. L. in 1892, and did post-graduate work at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., and in Germany. On October 2, 1895, she married George Dallas Yeomans, son of the Hon. James Dallas Yeomans and Eunice Cornelia Davis, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Yeomans' father was an expert railroad man; he began with the Erie Railroad, became General Superintendent of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Co., was later a constructor of railroads, and, his business taking him to Iowa, he was elected a State Senator and was Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee, one of the most important bodies in the State. He was appointed by President Cleveland an Interstate Commerce Commissioner and was reappointed by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. George D. Yeomans, his son, was born at Little Valley, N. Y., on May 9, 1867, and graduated from Yale in the class of 1890 with the degree of A. B. After studying at the Yale Law School he was admitted to the bar in 1892. He practiced law in Sioux City, Ia., for a few years, after which he moved to Buffalo, N. Y. In Buffalo he was a partner in the firm of Humphrey, Lockwood, Hoyt & Yeomans, one of the best firms in the city. In the fall of 1899 he was nominated for the position of District Attorney of Erie County on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In the fall of 1900 he came to New York City and entered the Law Department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The next year he was made General Attorney of the company. In 1905 he was made General Counsel and was placed in charge of all the company's legal work. He is a Director of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad

Company, the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway Company, the South Brooklyn Railway Company, the Sea Beach Railway Company, the American Railway Traffic Company, the Canarsie Railroad Company, the Coney Island and Gravesend Railroad Company, the Bridge Operating Company, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. He is a member of the Rockaway Hunting Club, the University Club of New York, and the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. and Mrs. Yeomans reside at Cedarhurst, L. I.

Children (Yeomans), first two born in Buffalo, third in Brooklyn, fourth in Cedarhurst:

I (322) Isabella Stevenson, b. Oct. 1, 1896.

II (323) Bruce Baldwin, July 25, 1898; d. March 30, 1899.

III (324) May Baldwin Stoddard, June 13, 1902.

IV (325) Annis Southworth, March 5, 1904.

255. Francis Russell Stoddard¹⁰, Jr., son of Francis Russell Stoddard (124), was born in Boston, Mass., on July 26, 1877. After living for some years in France, Germany and Italy, he prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and at Hopkinson's School at Boston. He graduated from Harvard University in 1899 with the degree of A. B. During his Senior year at the University he attended the Harvard Law School and later continued his studies at the Buffalo Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1902 and has since practiced law in New York City.

On April 25, 1898, Mr. Stoddard enlisted in the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which was the first regiment in the United States to be mustered into service in the war with Spain. Mr. Stoddard served with this regi-

ment during the war. In Buffalo in 1899 Mr. Stoddard was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of the 65th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and 1st Lieutenant in 1900. He resigned his commission in 1901, and in 1902 was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in the 14th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was later commissioned 1st Lieutenant and Captain of his company and served until his resignation in 1906.

Mr. Stoddard has been active in politics. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee of New York County since 1907, a member of the 25th Assembly District and Republican City Committees, President of the Madison Square Republican Club from 1909 to 1911, a special Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York during part of 1910, and at the present time is Member of the State Assembly at Albany from the 25th Assembly District of New York County. The district he represents in the State Legislature has a population of about 60,000.

Mr. Stoddard is a member of the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, the Harvard Club of New York City, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Veteran Corps of Artillery and Military Society of the War of 1812, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Long Island Historical Society.

On November 8, 1909, he married Eleanor Sherburne Whipple, daughter of Col. Charles William Whipple, of New York City. (See Appendix X.)

Children, born in New York City:

I (326) Margery Pepperrell, b. Dec. 29, 1910.

II (327) Howland Bradford, May 22, 1912.

257. Mary Carver Stoddard¹⁰, daughter of Colonel William Prescott Stoddard (125), was born in Plymouth,

Mass., on June 25, 1873. On June 19, 1909, she was married to Dr. Herbert Upham Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y. He was born on November 28, 1866, and is a son of Frank Williams and Olive French. For two years he attended the Academic Department of the University of Michigan in the Class of 1888. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Buffalo in 1889 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891. He did post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1895 and at the University of Göttingen in 1899. He has been Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Medical School of the University of Buffalo since 1894, and at the present time is Dean of the school. He has served as President of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and from 1903 to 1911 as Treasurer of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. In 1912 he was elected President of that body. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians and of other medical and learned societies. He has written "Manual of Bacteriology" and various articles on medical research. He is considered an authority upon his subject. Dr. and Mrs. Williams reside in Buffalo.

258. Elizabeth Farris Stoddard¹⁰, daughter of Col. William Prescott Stoddard (125), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on October 23, 1876. After graduating at the Plymouth High School she entered Bryn Mawr College and received the degree of A. B. in 1902. She was President of her class during her first year and made a brilliant record through the whole course. She later returned to the college where she held a position for some time. Resigning this she returned to Plymouth where she now resides with her mother.

261. LeBaron Hathaway¹⁰, son of Mary Stoddard (126) and Charles Gibbs Hathaway, was born in Ply-

mouth, Mass., on July 12, 1871. On September 30, 1903, he married Katharine W. Southgate, daughter of Walter Southgate, of Plymouth, and Anna V. Wright, of Boston. Mr. Hathaway was at first in business in Boston where he was a member of the 1st Corps of Cadets. He later returned to Plymouth, where he is in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have no children.

262. Laura Stoddard Brewster¹⁰, daughter of Martha Stoddard (127) and Dr. James Bartlett Brewster, was born in Plymouth, Mass., on January 31, 1872. She has been educated at art schools in the United States and in Europe, and is an accomplished artist. She is unmarried.

263. William Brewster¹⁰, son of Martha Stoddard (127) and Dr. James Bartlett Brewster, was born at Plymouth, Mass., on June 9, 1878. He graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Class of 1898. He returned to Plymouth and entered the Plymouth Mills as an assistant mechanical engineer, where his uncle, William P. Stoddard (125), was Treasurer. In the fall of 1900 he resigned and went to Cuba where he became Assistant Superintendent of Public Works of the Province of Pinar del Rio. He is at present employed as an engineer by the City of New York. On October 1, 1904, he married May Southgate, daughter of Walter Southgate, of Plymouth, and Anna V. Wright, of Boston, and a sister of the wife of LeBaron Hathaway (261). She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College. Residence, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

Children (Brewster) :

I (328) William, b. Sept. 18, 1905.

II (329) Walter Southgate, Aug. 18, 1907.

III (330) Mary Baylis, April 1, 1909.

APPENDIX I

Elizabeth Gill, wife of Samuel Stodder (6), was baptised in Hingham, Mass., in June, 1647. Her father was

Thomas Gill, of Hingham, Mass.

He was born in England about the year 1616 and probably came to Hingham at about the time that the Rev. Peter Hobart and his company arrived. He was a member of the town's military company, held the then important position of Constable, and was often a Selectman. He was the owner of much land. He died on February 24, 1704/5. His wife was Hannah Otis, a daughter of

John Otis, of Hingham and Weymouth, Mass.

He was the founder of a family which has been called "one of the first in the country in respect to conspicuous talent and exalted public service." He was born at Glastonbury, in County Somerset, England, which is near the town of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and was probably son of Richard Otis, a substantial yeoman of that place. He married a wife, Margaret, in England, where all his children, including Hannah, were born. He was one of the earliest settlers at Hingham, was an extensive landowner, and was frequently called upon by his fellow-townsmen to manage the affairs of the town. He died at Weymouth, May 31, 1657. His son John, who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Jacob, continued to live on the family estate at Hingham, which is known as Otis Hill to this day. His son John was born in Hingham in 1657 and was the father of James, born in 1702, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge

of Probate for Barnstable County, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of the Council Board during the first years of the Revolution. His oldest son was James Otis, "the Patriot," and his daughter Mercy married Gen. James Warren, of Plymouth. Hardly anywhere can we find a family more respectable or better connected than that founded by John Otis. Its men almost without exception were prominent as statesmen, jurists or soldiers.

APPENDIX II

Sarah Mackfarlin, wife of Jeremiah Stodder (19), was born in Hingham, Mass., on March 2, 1711. Her father was

James Mackfarlin, of Hingham, Mass.

He was born in Hingham on August 11, 1675. On June 6, 1710, he married Sarah⁴, daughter of John Lane and Sarah Beal. She was born in Hingham on December 12, 1683. She was descended from William Lane, of Dorchester, Mass. (John³, Andrew², William¹.) Her mother was a daughter of Lieut. Jeremiah Beal, of Hingham, who was a son of John Beal and Nazareth Hobart, daughter of Edmund Hobart, of Hingham. Edmund Hobart early came to Charlestown, Mass., from where he visited different points and finally selected Hingham as a place for his son, the famous Rev. Peter Hobart, and his congregation to settle. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," speaking of Edmund Hobart and his wife Margaret Dewey, says: "They were eminent for piety and feared God above many." James Mackfarlin was a son of

Purde Mackfarlin, of Hingham, Mass.

The name Mackfarlin is also spelled as MacFarlin, Macvarlo and MacFarlane. Not a clan in Scotland has a more interesting history than that of the Clan MacFarlane. Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, in the highlands of Scotland, was the hereditary possession for 600 years of the chiefs of the clan. The descent of the clan from the ancient district in which their possessions were situated, is the only one, with the exception of the Clan Donnachie, which is fortified by a charter still extant. Scotch antiquarians derive the origin of this ancient family from Aluin, a younger son of Kenneth III, King of Scotland, who died in 994. His descendant Aluin, 2nd Earl of Lennox, left issue, besides others, two sons, who were Malduin his successor and a younger son Gilchrist. The latter, having received from his father a grant of lands in the Northern part of Lennox, became the progenitor of the MacFarlanes. The clan on June 23, 1314, helped to gain, under Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, the glorious victory over Edward I of England that forever freed Scotland from the English yoke. When the seventh Earl of Lennox was beheaded in 1424, the MacFarlanes claimed the earldom as heirs male, and offered strenuous opposition to the pretensions of the feudal heirs. Their resistance proved alike unsuccessful and disastrous. The family of their chief perished in the defence of what they considered their just rights; the clan suffered severely, and, of those who survived the struggle, the greater part took refuge in remote parts of the country. The destruction of the MacFarlanes would now have been inevitable, but for the opportune support given by an Andrew MacFarlane, who, having married the daughter of Lord Darnley, the successful holder of the earldom of Lennox, saved the rest of the clan and recovered the greater part of their hereditary possessions. His descendants in the 3rd gen-

eration assumed the title of Lairds of MacFarlane. When on May 10, 1568, Mary Queen of Scots had escaped from Lochleven castle, and her archers were defeating Regent Murray and his pursuing troops, a later Andrew MacFarlane appeared upon the scene, and, with 500 of his own name and dependents, put the archers to flight. The clan boasts of having taken at this battle three of Queen Mary's standards, which were long preserved in the family. On the evening of that eventful day, Regent Murray bestowed upon Andrew MacFarlane the crest of the family, which is a "demi-savage proper, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown or, with the motto, 'This I'll defend.'"

The name of MacFarlane is very numerous, both in the north and west Highlands. In 1594 the MacFarlanes were denounced as robbers and oppressors. They were then among the most savage of the Highland clans and rivalled the MacGregors in their raids on the Lowlands. In 1604 an old feud culminated in the slaughter of the Laird of a rival clan. In 1608 they were declared rebels by law, but this did not prevent their following Montrose in 1644-5, when their wild pibroch "Hoggil-nam-bo" was heard in many of his battles. In 1624 many of the clan were driven out of Arrochar and from that time on many began to emigrate elsewhere. Some took advantage of the tempting offers to immigrants in north Ireland, while others undoubtedly came directly to the colonies. Some time after the defeat of the clan under Montrose, Purde appeared in Hingham, and, on July 3d, 1667, married there Patience, daughter of George and Jane Russell. His father-in-law had been a soldier in the Narragansett war. Purde was a farmer and lived in Hingham all the remainder of his life. He must have been quite a hunter, for at various times payments were made to him by the

town for killing wolves. He died on December 2, 1721. His widow died March 22, 1724. Several years after Purde died, back in England the Clan MacFarlane fought its last great fight. In 1745 it fought gallantly for "Bonnie Prince Charley."

APPENDIX III

Rebecca Bates, wife of Jeremiah Stodder (33), was born in Cohasset, then the second precinct of Hingham, on November 9, 1740. Her father was

Isaac Bates, of Cohasset and Mendon, Mass.

He was born in the second precinct of Hingham on March 3, 1708. On December 28, 1732, he married Martha Clark. He lived in the part of Cohasset known as Beechwood and part of the Beechwood cemetery was formed in 1737 out of his front lot. In 1740 he held the then important position of Constable. It was probably shortly after the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Stodder that he settled in Bellingham, Mass. In 1763 he moved to Mendon, and in June, 1782, he induced his daughter Rebecca and her husband to settle in Milford near the Mendon line. His wife died April 7, 1786, and he died August 21, 1787. Isaac Bates came of an old English family; his first ancestor in this country, Clement Bates, could trace his ancestry back many generations in England. Isaac⁹ was a son of Joshua Bates⁸ and Rachel Tower. (Joshua⁸, Joseph⁷, Clement⁶, James⁵, John⁴, Andrew³, John², Thomas¹.) The family lived near Lydd, in Kent, England, and the old churches contain many memorials of the family which show that they were people of position and importance. Rachel Tower⁴ came from an

old Hingham family. (Ibrook³, John², Robert¹.) Martha Clark, wife of Isaac Bates, was a daughter of

John Clark, of Plymouth, Mass.

The historian, William T. Davis, and the History of Hingham both say that he was a son of James Clark of Plymouth and Abigail Lothrop, and a grandson of Thomas Clark, who is buried on Burial Hill, at Plymouth, and who erroneously has been called mate of the Mayflower. Abigail Lothrop was a daughter of the famous Rev. John Lothrop of Barnstable, Mass. On May 14, 1695, John Clark married Rebecca Lincoln, daughter of Samuel and Martha Lincoln, of Hingham. Few men have had descendants more distinguished than Samuel Lincoln. His oldest son Samuel, in 1675 and 1676, was a member of the brave Captain Johnson's company in King Philip's War and participated as a cavalryman in the great Narragansett fight. He was a Cornet, which is a modern 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry. Among his son's descendants were many judges, legislators and governors, among others, Levi Lincoln, father and son, Governors of Massachusetts, and Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine. Mordecai Lincoln, son of the original Samuel, had a son Mordecai, who moved to Monmouth County, N. J., and afterwards to Pennsylvania. His son John moved to Virginia and settled in Augusta County. These Lincolns were wealthy and prominent. John Lincoln's son Abraham resided first at North Carolina but about 1782 moved to Beargrass Fort, Kentucky, which was then a wilderness. He was later killed by the Indians and left a son Thomas who grew up in the wilderness, in ignorance and poverty. Thomas Lincoln was the father of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

APPENDIX IV

Lucy Foristall, wife of Ezekiel Stoddard (44), was born in Bellingham, Mass., on July 4th, 1767. Her father was

Ezra Foristall, of Bellingham, Mass.

He was born in Holliston, Mass., on September 14, 1736. Shortly before his marriage to Bethiah Hayward, on August 16, 1764, he moved to Bellingham. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He died at Bellingham on April 30, 1811. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Foristall, of Holliston. His wife was a daughter of Eleazer Hayward, of Bellingham and a granddaughter of William Hayward, a large landowner and early settler of the same town. His wife's father, Eleazer Hayward, married Mary Daniels, of Mendon, and her family deserves more than passing mention. She was a daughter of

Captain Eleazer Daniels, of Mendon, Mass.

He was born in Medfield, Mass., on March 9, 1681. He was a large land owner, frequently held office, and was a Captain in the Colonial forces. He was a son of Deacon Joseph Daniels, of Medfield, who is said to have been the first to have discovered the Indians when they attacked Medfield, and a grandson of Robert Daniels or Daniell, of Cambridge, Mass. The mother of Eleazer Daniels was Mary Fairbanks daughter of Captain George Fairbanks, of Medfield, Mass., and Mary Adams, his wife. His dwelling was a famous stone house used as a garrison house during King Philip's War. He was a son of Jonathan Fairbanks and Grace Lee, of Dedham, Mass., whose house, now in the possession of the Fairbanks Family

Association, is one of the oldest houses in New England and has been always owned by some member of the family. One of Jonathan's descendants is the late Vice-President Fairbanks of the United States. Captain Eleazer Daniels, on July 28, 1709, married Mary Holbrook, daughter of Samuel Holbrook and sister of Samuel Holbrook, first schoolmaster of Cohasset, Mass. They were children of Captain William Holbrook and Elizabeth Pitts, of Scituate, Mass., and grandchildren of Thomas and Jane Holbrook, of Weymouth, Mass. This Thomas had a son John, who was also a Captain and who was an active officer in King Philip's War.

APPENDIX V

Zilpah Nelson, wife of Colonel Elijah Stoddard (47), was born in Upton, Mass., on April 21, 1786. Her father was

Isaac Nelson, of Upton, Mass.

He was born in Upton on October 16, 1755, and came of a family well known in that part of the country. When not yet of age he served as a soldier in the Revolution. On January 27, 1778, he married Hannah Fiske. He was killed by a falling tree on December 28, 1812. His wife died on July 17, 1837. He was a son of

Lieutenant Jonathan Nelson, of Upton.

He was one of the earlier settlers of Upton. He was a large land owner and a prominent citizen of his town. He was often Moderator, Selectman and Town Treasurer. Isaac was a child of his second wife, who was Ann Jones, of Wrentham, Mass.

The father of Hannah Fiske, wife of Isaac Nelson, was

Daniel Fiske¹¹, of Upton.

He was born in Wenham, Mass., on June 17, 1718. He was a direct descendant of Symond Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stadhaugh, Laxfield, Suffolk County, England, who died in 1464. (Daniel¹⁰, Samuel⁹, William⁸, John⁷, William⁶, Robert⁵, Simon⁴, Simon³, William², Symond¹.) The Fiskes were wealthy and their wills on file show that they were people of position and importance. Robert⁵ was a Protestant and fled to Geneva in the days of Queen Mary. His daughter Elizabeth married a Robert Bernard and their daughter, having married a Captain Locke of the Parliamentary army, became the mother of John Locke, the celebrated English philosopher. The descendants of Robert Fiske² and his wife Sybil Gould always were accustomed to speak of them as Protestant confessors in the reign of Queen Mary. During the persecutions it is said that one of Robert's family, to avoid being burned alive because of his religion, hid many months in a wood-pile and afterwards half a year in a cellar, where "he wrought by candle light and remained undiscovered." "But his many hardships," the account goes on to say, "brought on excessive bleeding, which shortened his days and added to the cry of souls under the altar." Almost every one of the numerous Fiske families in the United States trace back to Robert. William Fiske⁸ came to America with his older brother, the famous Rev. John Fiske, in 1637. The latter was born upon his father's estate in South Elham, England, and fitted at Immanuel College, Cambridge, for the ministry. Becoming a Non-conformist, he was forced to give up preaching and there-

after applied himself to the study of physic. Being hampered by the authorities, he embarked with his brother William, in disguise, and came to New England. He came well stocked with servants and tools, and brought enough food to support his family for three years. Upon his arrival he was given a letter of recommendation by Governor John Winthrop and, after teaching at Salem, he became the first minister at Wenham. William Fiske⁸, ancestor of Daniel, became the first Town Clerk of Wenham, Representative in the Colonial Legislature, and held at some time every other office in the gift of the town. His descendant, Daniel¹¹, married Zilpah Tyler, whose ancestor, Henry Sampson, was a passenger on the Mayflower in 1620.

His mother was Sarah Fuller, daughter of Jacob Fuller and granddaughter of Lieut. Thomas Fuller, of Woburn, Mass. Thomas Fuller, who belonged to a family of high social standing in England, came to this country on a tour of investigation, became a convert to Puritanism, and settled in the new world. Many of his descendants became famous. His son, Benjamin Fuller, was the father of the Rev. Daniel Fuller, of Gloucester, and also of Col. Archelaus Fuller, who commanded a section of the American forces at the Battle of Bennington. His son Jacob's youngest son, Jacob, had a son, the Rev. Timothy Fuller, who was a graduate of Harvard and who had a son Timothy who became State Senator, Member of Congress and Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. His daughter was Margaret Fuller Ossoli. A very full account of the Fiske family is contained in the Fiske genealogy. It is fairly complete except where it says that Phebe Bragg was the wife of Samuel Fiske⁹. His wife was Phebe Redington, daughter of Capt. John Redington, of Topsfield, Mass., and grand-

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daughter of Zaccheus Gould⁶, who came of an old and prominent English family. (Richard⁵, Richard⁴, Thomas³, Richard², Thomas¹.) Phebe Redington was widow of Thomas Bragg. Daniel Fiske¹¹, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the Revolution when he was an old man and never returned.

The wife of Lieut. Jonathan Nelson, of Upton, was Ann Jones. She was a daughter of

David Jones³, of Wrentham, Mass.

He was descended from David Jones, of Dorchester, Mass. (David², David¹.) His wife Sarah was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Boyden, of Medfield, Mass., an active fighter in King Philip's War.

APPENDIX VI

Martha LeBaron Thomas, wife of Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on September 23, 1816. His father was

Col. John Boies Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass.

He was born in Plymouth on July 28, 1787. He graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B., in 1806, and later received the degree of A. M. He was commander of a regiment of militia, part of which saw service in the second war with England in 1814. He married Mary Howland LeBaron, of Plymouth. He was a lawyer, Clerk of the Courts of Plymouth County, President of the Old Colony National Bank of Plymouth, Vice-President of the Pilgrim Society, and a member of the Order of Cincinnati. In 1820, he was a member of the

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and in 1840 was a Harrison Presidential Elector. He died December 2, 1852. He was a son of

Judge Joshua Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass.

Judge Thomas was born in Plymouth on January 19, 1751, and graduated from Harvard in 1772. In the Revolution he served as Adjutant of Cotton's regiment during the siege of Boston, and as Major on the staff of Gen. John Thomas, his cousin by marriage, in the attack on Canada. He was a member of the Plymouth Committee of Correspondence and Safety. He was a lawyer and served as Representative from Plymouth in the Legislature, State Senator, a Presidential Elector in 1812, Judge of Probate for twenty-nine years, member of the Hartford Convention, a member of the Plymouth Committee of Vigilance and Safety during the latter part of the War of 1812, President of the Plymouth County Bar, President of the Plymouth and Norfolk Bible Society, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and first President of the Pilgrim Society. He married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Stevenson, of Boston, Mass. He died on January 10, 1821. He was a son of

Dr. William Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass.

He was born in Boston on August 30, 1718. In 1745 he served as surgeon in the French and Indian War, in the attack on Louisburg. In 1749 he married Mercy, daughter of Lieut. Joseph Bridgham, of Boston. She was a first cousin of Gen. John Winslow, of Plymouth, and of Penelope Winslow, mother of Gen. James Warren, President of the Continental Congress in the Revolution.

In 1758 Dr. Thomas served in the attack on Crown Point. Previous to that time he had been practicing his profession in Plymouth. Shortly before the Revolution, he was a member of the Plymouth Committee of Correspondence and Safety. At the news of the battle of Lexington he and four of his sons entered the Revolutionary army as officers, two of whom became original members of the Order of Cincinnati. He served as Surgeon of Cotton's regiment. He died in Plymouth on September 20, 1802. He was a son of

Captain William Thomas, of Boston, Mass.

He was born in Marshfield on December 4, 1672. He married Ann, daughter of Capt. Richard Padishall, of Boston. He was master of a vessel engaged in the London trade. He died in Boston on December 27, 1746. He was a son of

"Colonel the Honorable" Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, Mass.

He was born in 1643. He married Deborah, daughter of Nicholas Jacob, of Hingham, Mass. He fought bravely as a Lieutenant in King Philip's War and was later Colonel in the Militia. In 1685 he was made Magistrate of the County and Register of Deeds. In 1686 he was Clerk of the Courts. He later served as Representative in the Legislature, Member of the Governor's Council, Judge of Probate, Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and in 1712 Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature, now the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He died October 22, 1718. He was a son of

Capt. Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, Mass.

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He was born in England in 1606. In 1637 he volunteered to fight the Pequot Indians. He was Lieutenant of the Plymouth military company commanded by Capt. Myles Standish and was later Captain of the Marshfield company. He commanded one of the watches against the Indians in 1643 and volunteered to fight the Dutch of New Amsterdam in 1653. He died at Marshfield on February 16, 1674/5. He was a son of

Assistant Governor William Thomas, of Marshfield, Mass.

He was a wealthy London merchant who was one of the "Merchant Adventurers" that helped the Pilgrims come to the new world. He later came here and settled and owned an estate of 1,500 acres, the largest single estate in Plymouth County, situated next that of his friend, Gov. Edward Winslow. He was the founder of a family which the historian Thatcher calls "one of the most respectable families in the Colony." He was a Magistrate, Representative in the Legislature, member of the Plymouth Council of War, and from 1642 until his death in 1651, with the exception of one year, an Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony. His estate was later the home of Daniel Webster.

Mary Howland LeBaron, wife of Col. John Boies Thomas and mother of Mrs. Isaac Nelson Stoddard, was a daughter of

Isaac LeBaron, of Plymouth, Mass.

He was born in Plymouth on January 25, 1743. While a young man he resided for a time in Boston and became filled with Tory sentiments. In 1775 he was served with a warrant from the Plymouth Committee of Correspondence and Safety as inimical to the Colonists. In 1776

he was drafted to the army but furnished a substitute. During the war he remained neutral. He married Martha, daughter of Consider Howland, of Plymouth, and a descendant of Asst.-Gov. John Howland, the Pilgrim. Mr. LeBaron died December 18, 1819. He was a son of

Dr. Lazarus LeBaron, of Plymouth, Mass.

He was born December 26, 1698, in Plymouth, where he became a well-known practicing physician and surgeon. For many years he served the town as Moderator, Selectman and in other capacities. During the years previous to the Revolution, he was active upon the various committees of the town, working in opposition to Great Britain. His son might have had Tory leanings, but he had none. He married three times, his second wife being Lydia Bradford, daughter of David Bradford of Kingston, Mass., and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford, the Pilgrim. In 1769 he presented to the Old Colony Club Governor Bradford's chair, now again in the possession of the family. He is the hero of the historical novel by Jane G. Austin, entitled "Doctor LeBaron and His Daughters." He died on September 2, 1773. He was a son of

Dr. Francis LeBaron, of Plymouth, Mass.

He was born in 1668 in France. He came to this country as a Surgeon of a French privateer which was wrecked in Buzzard's Bay in 1694. As war then existed between France and England, the crew were taken prisoners and were marched through Plymouth on their way to Boston. The Doctor, however, was left at Plymouth, ill with a slow fever. He could not speak English; the people about him could not speak French; as a result he talked Latin with the minister. While convalescing, he treated and

cured a serious case of illness. As the town had no doctor the inhabitants petitioned the Governor that he be released and be permitted to settle among them. His fame as a physician soon spread near and far and his practice became very extensive. In September, 1695, he married Mary, daughter of Edward Wilder of Hingham, Mass., a soldier in King Philip's War, and of Elizabeth Eames, his wife, daughter of the famous Captain Anthony Eames, of Hingham. Dr. LeBaron died on August 8, 1704. Many efforts have been made to solve the mystery of the early life of Francis LeBaron. He would never himself give any particulars as to his past life. It was commonly supposed that he remained in this country in order to hide a sad past, and that LeBaron was not his name but the title that he bore. He is the hero of a very interesting novel by Jane G. Austin, "The Nameless Nobleman." There is one clue which may some day inform us as to the identity of Francis. James LeBaron Willard, sixth in descent from Francis LeBaron, when a young man in college, was given by his grandfather James LeBaron, a seal, which the latter said had come from his grandfather, Dr. Lazarus LeBaron, who had said that it was the coat-of-arms of the family of Francis. Mr. Willard lost the seal, but not before he had preserved a copy of it. A genealogist in France was asked to look up the coat-of-arms and tell to what family it belonged. His answer was that it belonged to the Lords of Rohan, in the diocese of Vannes. Rohan, with its town, was first a Viscounty and later a Dutchy. The coat-of-arms is "Gules, nine mascles or, 3, 3, 3," or "An escutcheon, red charged with nine open, golden lozenges in rows of threes." The family of Rohan is famous in French history. The senior branch is now established in Austria, where so many French nobles took refuge at the time of the French Revolution. The present

head of the family, Prince Alan Rohan, not only traces his descent from the former sovereign Dukes of Brittany but also from that first crusader King of Jerusalem, whose title of Duc de Bouillon he bears. The senior branch has a great estate in Sichrow, in Bohemia. Prince Alan Rohan's only sister, Princess Bertha de Rohan, is the Duchesse de Madrid, widow of the Spanish Legitimist Pretender, Don Carlos. It seems as if a little more effort ought to uncover the secret of the early life of Francis LeBaron.

APPENDIX VII

Mary Davis, wife of Colonel Elijah Brigham Stoddard (82), was born in Worcester, Mass. She was a daughter of

Isaac Davis⁷, of Worcester, Mass.

He was born in Northborough, Mass., on June 2, 1799, and was a descendant of Dolor Davis, of Barnstable, Mass. (Phineas⁶, Isaac⁵, Simon⁴, Simon³, Samuel², Dolor¹.) He prepared for college at Leicester and Lancaster Academies and graduated from Brown University in 1822. He became a tutor at the University and at the same time began the study of law. After a few months at these occupations he moved to Worcester and entered the office of Lincoln & Davis. The junior partner of this firm was John Davis, his uncle, who graduated from Yale in 1812 and became Member of Congress, Governor of Massachusetts and United States Senator. Soon after Levi Lincoln, the senior partner, was made Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Isaac Davis left this firm and began practice for himself. In 1843 and 1854 he was elected State Senator. In 1852 he was a member of the Massa-

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chusetts House of Representatives. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1851. In 1853 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1856, 1858 and 1861 he served as Mayor of Worcester. He was candidate for the office of Governor three times, but was defeated. He was a member of the State Board of Education from 1852 to 1860, served as a member of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Military Academy, and was offered by President Pierce the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States. For many years he was President of the Quinsigamond Bank, President of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a Director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company. He was President of the State Baptist Convention, President of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, President of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy, Trustee and Fellow of Brown University, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, as did Columbian University at Washington, D. C. In 1829 he married Mary H. Estabrook, daughter of Joseph Estabrook, of Royalston, Mass. He died on April 1, 1883, at the age of 83 years. His son, Edward Livingston Davis, a graduate of Brown and of the Harvard Law School, like his father, has been president of many societies, a director of railroads, State Senator and Mayor of Worcester.

APPENDIX VIII

Elizabeth Farris, wife of John Thomas Stoddard (121), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on March 1, 1836. Her sister, Annie Carver Farris, wife of William Pres-

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cott Stoddard (125), was born in Plymouth, Mass., on August 1, 1846. They were daughters of

Jeremiah Farris, of Plymouth, Mass.

He was born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1810, and was a son of Jeremiah Farris and Lydia Eldredge and a grandson of Capt. Jeremiah and Abigail Farris, of Barnstable. In 1832 he married Mary Carver, daughter of Nathaniel Carver, of Plymouth, and Betsey Woodward. Soon after his marriage he settled in Plymouth, where he became one of the leading business men of the town. He first was in the dry-goods business, but later began the manufacture of rivets at North Marshfield and at Plymouth. His business was later incorporated as the Plymouth Mills, with which the Stoddard family has been largely concerned. When Mr. Farris was President of the mills, his son-in-law, John Thomas Stoddard (121), worked for him at one time. Later his son-in-law, William Prescott Stoddard (125), entered the employ of the mills and for many years, until his death, held the office of Treasurer. Isaac Nelson Stoddard (77) succeeded Mr. Farris as President of the mills. Mr. Farris was Postmaster of Plymouth from 1838 to 1840. He was a Selectman of Plymouth in 1844 and 1845. He was Sixth Captain of the Standish Guards, the Plymouth military company. He died August 3, 1878. His wife was descended from Richard Warren and Elder William Brewster, passengers on the Mayflower.

APPENDIX IX

Mary Frances Baldwin, wife of Francis Russell Stoddard (124), was born in Chicopee, Mass., on April 26, 1846. Her father was

Jacob Baldwin, of Boston, Mass.

He was born in East Jaffrey, N. H., on June 14, 1800. From his earliest youth, he showed a pronounced aptitude for study and especially for mathematics. When a young man, he went to Boston and was employed as overseer in the Bemis Mills, of Watertown. He was later taken into partnership. In 1836, because of his health, he returned to East Jaffrey for two years. After a year in Hudson, Mass., he entered active business once more by taking charge of the running of the Cabot Mills in Chicopee, Mass., and it was during this time that his daughter Mary was born. He later went to the Lyman Mills in Holyoke, Mass., where he stayed until about 1850 when he moved to Boston and retired from all active business, except the management of his extensive real estate interests. He always was exceedingly neat in his dress and, during his last years, always dressed in broadcloth and was a typical gentleman "of the old school." His ability in mathematics was inherited by his sons, who achieved remarkable successes in business. His oldest son, George Partridge Baldwin, was a merchant and banker in Boston for many years; held the office of Alderman of the city and was nominated but defeated for Mayor of Boston in the election of 1869. Jacob, his second son, was a prominent merchant in Boston for many years. His other sons, Henry Fay, Albert and David Gilmore, settled in New Orleans, La., where Henry was earning a large salary before he was of age, and was a partner in the firm of Slocomb & Baldwin, the most important wholesale and retail hardware concern in the South. After the latter's death, during the Civil War, his brother Albert succeeded to the business and formed the well-known company of A. Baldwin & Co., the largest in the South up to the present time. The latter's positions as President of this company and as President of the New Orleans National Bank are now held by his son Albert.

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Jacob's youngest son, David, was having a remarkable success when he died, soon after the war. Jacob Baldwin, the father, died on August 9, 1878. His wife was Martha Payson Bruce, whom he married on July 16, 1826. She was a daughter of David Bruce of Walpole, Mass., and Mary Partridge. Her grandfather, Henry Partridge, was a Sergeant of the Walpole Minutemen and fought in the Revolution at the battle of Lexington and Concord. Her great-grandfather, Henry Partridge, served as a Lieutenant in the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather, Jonathan Kendall, also served in the Revolution. Jacob Baldwin was a son of

Jacob Baldwin, of East Jaffrey, N. H.

He was born in Billerica, Mass., in 1761. When fifteen years of age he was living at Dunstable, Mass., where he was a member of the town's military company. He was a soldier of the Revolution. It is said that when Major Andre was captured, it was at one time determined to shoot him and a firing squad was detailed, upon which was Jacob Baldwin. Andre, however, was hanged and Jacob's services were not used. After the Revolution he moved to Jaffrey, N. H., and there married Sarah Turner, a daughter of "Squire" William Turner, who had served as a Lieutenant in the Revolution. When each of "Squire" Turner's four daughters married he gave her a large farm, and the one he gave Sarah, of about 200 acres, is the nucleus of the great country estate of his descendant, Albert Baldwin, Jr., of New Orleans, at East Jaffrey. He died October 13, 1844. He was a son of

Jacob Baldwin⁴, of Billerica, Mass.

He was born in Townsend, Mass., and was a descendant of John Baldwin of Billerica, Mass. (Jacob³,

Thomas², John¹.) Through his grandmother, Sarah French, wife of Ensign Thomas Baldwin², he was descended from Capt. William French, first Deputy from Billerica in the Legislature and a soldier in King Philip's War, and from Richard Champney, Ruling Elder of the Cambridge Church, who at his death in 1669 left forty acres of land to Harvard College. Jacob Baldwin was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1760 he was married to Elizabeth Lewis⁵, daughter of Benjamin Lewis⁴, of Billerica. She was a descendant of Edmund Lewis, of Lynn, Mass. (Benjamin⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², Edmund¹.) Joseph Lewis² was the first man killed by the Indians in King Philip's War. Her father, Benjamin, was a member of the Billerica Committee of Correspondence and Safety during the Revolution. She had several brothers, whose military records are remarkable. Three of them fought at Crown Point and at Lake Champlain in the French and Indian wars. Two of these, with a younger brother, fought at Lexington and Concord in the Revolution. One fought at Bunker Hill and all saw much later service. In the army, one was a Corporal, three were Lieutenants and one was a Captain. Benjamin Lewis, the father, was too old to fight. He died in 1777 at the age of seventy-three years.

APPENDIX X

Eleanor Sherburne Whipple, wife of Francis Russell Stoddard, Jr. (255), was born in New York City on May 13, 1887. Her father was

Lt.-Col. Charles William Whipple, of New York City.

He was born in the old Warner House, one of the historic landmarks of Portsmouth, N. H., on September

28, 1846. When his father was in command of the defences of Washington, during the early part of the Civil War, he was constantly in the company of President Lincoln, who gave him a personal appointment to West Point in 1864. He frequently went into the field with his father. He graduated from West Point in 1868, and served first in the artillery and later in the ordnance. At the beginning of the war with Spain, he was commissioned Inspector-General and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in the expedition which sailed for the Philippines under General Merritt in August, 1898. He arrived in Manila just after the surrender of the city by the Spaniards and before the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection. During the early part of the insurrection he had charge of all the ordnance for the Americans, who were besieged and under constant fire in the city of Manila, where he was finally taken ill. He was retired for disability incident to active service with the rank of Major in the regular army in the spring of 1901. On April 3, 1877, he married Josephine Katherine Jones, of New York City. He is a son of

Major-General Amiel Weeks Whipple.

He was born in 1818 in Greenwich, Mass., and graduated from West Point in 1841, about the time that most of the generals later famous in the Civil War were there. As one of the "highest stand" men in his class he was appointed to the engineers. He drew the boundary line between the United States and Mexico at the end of the Mexican War, and later was engaged in exploring work in the West and in some incidental Indian fighting. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a Captain of Engineers, and he made, by the aid of balloons and cav-

alry incursions, the maps of Northern Virginia used by the Army of the Potomac. He was a Major on the staff of General MacDowell at the battle of Bull Run, and because of his behavior was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel of regulars for gallantry in action. He was later commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was placed in command of the defences south of Washington. He was later sent into the field, and at the bloody battle of Fredericksburg commanded a division. As a result of his conduct during this battle, he was brevetted a Colonel of regulars for gallantry in action. At the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded the 3rd Division of the 3rd Army Corps which broke Lee's line and separated him from Stonewall Jackson. After the route of the 11th Army Corps in his rear it was the 3rd that turned and drove Jackson's victorious army back. For his services in the battle he was brevetted a Brigadier-General of regulars for gallantry in action. On May 4, 1863, on the last day of the battle he was mortally wounded by a rebel sharpshooter. As he lay dying he was brevetted a Major-General of regulars for bravery during the whole war, and was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers. He died in Washington on May 8, 1863. On September 12, 1843, he married Eleanor Mary Sherburne, daughter of Col. John Nathaniel Sherburne, of Portsmouth, N. H. Colonel Sherburne saw service in the War of 1812. Mrs. Whipple was descended from Gov. Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts Colony, from Gov. Theophilus Eaton, of New Haven Colony, from the first Gov. John Wentworth, of New Hampshire Colony, from Col. William Pepperrell, father of Sir William, and was related to practically every family of importance in Portsmouth.

Josephine Katherine Jones, mother of Mrs. Francis Rus-

sell Stoddard, Jr., was born on July 2, 1855. She is a daughter of

Walter Restored Third Jones, of New York City.

He was born on February 20, 1830, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1850. He was descended from the Jones family of Long Island, a family which has intermarried with many of the best families in New York and which is noted for the high character of its members. James Fenimore Cooper, the great novelist, wrote to the Home Journal in 1848 as follows: "The Jones family has furnished legislators and jurists to the Colony and State for more than a century." The first of the family was Major Thomas Jones, of South Oyster Bay, in Queen's County, now Massapequa, in Nassau County, L. I. His estate of about 5,000 acres is now largely occupied by the country places of his descendants. Major Jones was High Sheriff of Queens County, Major of the Queens County regiment of militia, Ranger General of the Island of Nassau (Long Island), Supervisor of Oyster Bay and Assistant Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Walter R. T. Jones⁵ was descended from him as follows, John Hewlett⁴, John³, William², Major Thomas¹. Mr. Jones, after being admitted to the bar, became "the leading marine insurance adjuster of the country." He was a member of the New York Bar Association, the Union League, the University Club, the Saint Nicholas Society, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the Down Town Club, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Shipmaster's Association, the Association of Average Adjusters, and the American Bureau of Shipping. He was Treasurer of the American Geographical Society and Governor of the Wawepex Society at Cold Spring Harbor, which was

founded by his brother, John Divine Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Jones died on March 26, 1906. In 1854, he married Anna Pierson Bailey. She was a daughter of

Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.

He was appointed a Midshipman on January 1, 1818. "While in command of the store-ship *Lexington*, during the Mexican War, rendered efficient and valuable aid to the Commander of the Pacific Squadron by his energy, enterprise and gallantry in fitting out and leading numerous expeditions against the enemy." At the beginning of the Civil War he was Captain in command of the frigate *Colorado*, in the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. At the attack on New Orleans, April 24, 1862, he was second in command under Admiral David Glascoe Farragut, and, in the U. S. S. *Cayuga*, he led the fleet through the fire of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and opposing vessels. He was officially commended by Admiral Farragut for his bravery and ability, and was further complimented by being sent to demand the surrender of the city, and by later being sent to Washington, as the bearer of dispatches announcing the victory. In his official report of the victory he wrote: "It was a contest of iron hearts in wooden vessels against iron clads with iron beaks; and the iron hearts won." He was later in command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, "where he displayed great energy and perseverance in his successful attempt to break up blockade running on the Florida coast." He was commissioned Rear Admiral in 1866 and died in 1877. He came of a distinguished family. His father was Judge William Bailey, of Plattsburg, New York. His grandfather was Colonel John Bailey, a commander of a regi-

THE STODDARD FAMILY

ment in the French and Indian Wars and who saw service in the Revolution. One of the Admirals uncles was Gen. Theodorus Bailey; his aunt, Elizabeth Bailey, was the wife of Chancellor James Kent. The Admiral's mother, as well as his wife, were descended from Capt. Nathaniel Platt, an officer of the Revolution and a founder of the City of Plattsburg, N. Y. In 1899, the United States Government named a torpedo boat destroyer, the "Bailey," in honor of the Admiral.

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