

THE
FAMILY OF BOLTON
IN
ENGLAND AND AMERICA

1100—1894

A Study in Genealogy

BY

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AND

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON, M.INST.C.E.

EMBODYING THE "GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY
OF BOLTON," PUBLISHED IN 1862 BY THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON, A.M.,
REWRITTEN AND EXTENDED TO DATE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SKETCHES BY REGINALD BOLTON.

"One generation passeth away and another generation cometh."
—*Ecclesiastes*.

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PREFACE.

The late Rev. Robert Bolton, M.A., of New York, published in 1862, "A Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton" which embodied the results of many years of research by his father and by himself. That publication sufficiently demonstrated how much interest gathered about this family, and the large number of references found by that author to Boltons, other than the particular family whose descent he was tracing, proved that there were several other families, or branches, whose connection with the parent stem he was only able to surmise.

It was a consideration of both these features, that led the present authors to a re-study of the subject, whereby a great number of fresh facts came to hand, only attainable since the publication of the work mentioned, all tending to show that further search would be likely to establish the common origin of the several families.

The enticing course of study thus opened led to some closer examination of the topographical features of Lancashire and Yorkshire, with the result of clearing away much of the difficulty surrounding the relations of persons and places. The collection of such matter became a labor of love, and its publication should need but small apology when it is seen how large a number of living Boltons are necessarily interested in the subject. It has been the effort of the authors moreover, to make their compilation of somewhat wider interest by including illustrative matter bearing on the earlier historical periods, and introducing details to give the reader an opportunity of following the course of deductive reasoning which lead to a given conclusion in the chain of facts presented. "I have gathered," as Montaigne puts it, "a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the thread that binds them is mine own."

Thus this compilation should be considered as a study in the history of a family bearing a common name, rather than as a complete or exhaustive genealogy. Nevertheless, the authors claim that their researches have exhausted the ordinary sources of

information, the only promising field for further facts being a close examination of all the wills at Somerset House and at Chester, which would necessitate great expenditure in money and time.

The original work by Rev. Robert Bolton has of course formed the ground-work of the present volume, but nearly every historical fact contained in it has been checked by reference to original sources. A large part of the matter in Chapters XIII., XV., XVI., and XVII. is reproduced from the work of 1862 with little change. Since that date thirty-three years have elapsed, an entire new generation has arisen, and the authors would have found the labor of extending the records to date, most arduous, but for the friendly interest shown by every member of the family addressed. The original work was limited, moreover, to the ancestors and immediate family of the Reverend Author, in this volume the scope has been extended by including records of many additional families of Boltons residing in Great Britain and the United States.

The following extracts from the Preface of the work by the Rev. Mr. Bolton are equally appropriate here :—

“Memoirs of eminent men may be considered as essential materials for the composition of history. and afford us not only a pleasing amusement, but the most instructive lessons. No study, perhaps, can be better calculated to impress on the minds of youth an early love of virtue, and a desire of being useful to mankind in general, or devoting themselves particularly to the service of God or their country, for while we are contemplating the characters and actions of our pious ancestors, the generous spark of emulation is kindled in our own breast, and we ardently seek the opportunity of imitating such illustrious examples. To do justice to the characters of men of such distinguished piety, to whom we are so much indebted, is not only an act of gratitude but a pleasure, and a generous task.

“Though this family has been eminently conspicuous from having given so many ministers to the Church of England, one of whom, it has been justly remarked, was ‘celebrated for his singular learning and piety,’ there has not been a single attempt to collect and arrange any kind of memorial of it either in England or America. Hence it is easy for every one to see, that when the author undertook such a task, he had much to do. The greatest attention has been paid in examining the numerous works of the

historian, topographer, genealogist and antiquarian, and many distant parts of both England and the United States have been visited by the author or his friends to inspect authentic records, yet, unhappily, researches of this kind, can seldom be complete or entirely without mistake. Those only who know the fatigue of collecting materials, and classifying them for books of this sort after a period of full twenty-five years has been spent in constantly watching, searching and waiting for facts, can form a proper judgment of such laborious undertakings.

"The author's progress in investigating the genealogy of his family was greatly aided by a beloved father, who, one of nature's noblemen, and an indefatigable antiquarian, first commenced the inquiry, imbued his son with a taste for the same, and fully intended to have completed it before his death. To his preserving hand the family are greatly indebted for many MS. materials, which otherwise would have been lost."

The authors desire to record their gratitude to several gentlemen who have contributed materially to this family history; to Mr. W. A. Abram of Blackburn, whose volume on the history of his own town proved a storehouse of information; to Mr. Tom C. Smith of Longridge, from whose researches and printed books many facts relating to Lancashire Boltons were gathered; also to Mr. W. Haskett Smith of Lincoln's Inn, for help in deciphering ancient deeds.

To Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Public Library, Brookline, Massachusetts, author of "The Boltons of Old and New England" (Albany, 1888), the authors are under great obligations for the loan of a manuscript containing records of several families of Boltons. From Mr. Clifton Bolton, of New York City, the authors received the entire §2 of Chapter VI.; from Mr. William B. Boulton, of New York City, they had most of the items for Chart XLIII.; from Mr. Robert N. Bolton, of New York City, they received data enabling them to compile §2 of Chapter XXIV. and Chart XLIV.

Thanks are further due to the large number of living Boltons both in England and America for attention to correspondence.

The authors also take pleasure in expressing thanks to the printers, Messrs. Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, of New Haven, Connecticut, whose skill in printing charts is manifest to every

reader, and whose keen proof-readers have contributed greatly to the accuracy of this volume.

In conclusion the authors hope that this volume may at least earn Florio's terms of approbation :—

“ Since honour from the honourer proceeds,
How well do they deserve, that memorize
And leave in books for all posterities
The names of Worthies and their virtuous deeds ;
When all their glory else, like water-weeds
Without their element, presently dies,
And all their greatness quite forgotten lies,
And when and how they flourished, no man heeds !”

Information as to errors, omissions, and additions, will be thankfully received by the authors,

HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, PH.D.,
University Club, New York City.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON, M.Inst.C.E.,
Pelhamville, N. Y.

APRIL, 1895.

ADDITIONS AND ERRATA.

THE FAMILY OF BOLTON.

43. Add: 1414 Peter de Bolton, Rector of Scrayingham, Yorks.
44. Add: 1466 Thomas Bolton, Vicar of St. Peter's Church, Chester.
46. Add: 1582 John Boulton of Great Abington, Camb: School master.
50. Line 17. For Athlestan read Athelstan.
Line 26. For Gottingtin read Tottington.
76. The Rev. Samuel Bolton was son of William Bolton of Manchester.
See Trans. Lanc. and Ches. Antiq. Soc., 1888, p. 67.
79. Add to list of books by Samuel Bolton:
VIII. Deliverance in the Birth. Cambridge, 1647.
80. Thomas Bolton (20) succeeded as 3d Baron, and 2nd Earl under special remainder.
87. Chart VII. D'arcy Edward Boulton m. dau. of Brigadier Genl. Heath, and had issue Chas. Arkoll Boulton, Senator, and Col. of Boulton's Horse in Riel rebellion, and George D'arcy Boulton.
96. Last line. Joseph Reeves Bolton m. Florence Youngling, 1904.
103. Line 10. For Cleggs read Clegg.
114. Line 20. For Barton read Burton. See Visitation of 1633.
130. Line 2. For Town Counsellor read Common Councilman.
146. Lines 14 and 17. For Bolton in Litmore read Bolton le Moor.
155. To list of works of Richard Boulton add: (5) Vindication of a Compleat History of Magick, etc. London, 1722.
163. Line 26. For Edward Venor read Edward Bolton.
185. Add: A family of Bolton of Moss-Houses and Colne, Lancashire, is descended from Thomas Boulton, clothier, 1670, by following line: Henry Bolton of Moss-Houses; Henry, m. Ann; Harry, d. 1784; John, of Colne, celebrated attorney, d. 1806; Harry, lawyer, Colne, d. 1842; John, lawyer and registrar, Blackburn, who furnished data.
236. Line 26. For Dwight read Wright.
252. Lines 9 and 13. For John read Jehu.
265. For further details regarding Governor James Habersham see Trans. Georgia Historical Society, Vol. VI, 1904; also, Trans. New York Historical Society, 1870, p. 267, and 1874, II, p. 218.
291. Add to military service of Robert Bolton, junr., 2nd Lieutenant in Col. David Forman's Regiment of additional Continental Infantry, 1777. Resigned Jan. 1, 1778.
314. Add: Caroline Clay Bolton, d. 1904.
Frank Hoff Bolton, 22, d. 1897.
Curtis Hoff Bolton, 22, d. 1899.
Mrs. Frances H. H. Bolton, d. 1896.

318. Add: Maria G. Ransford, 22, d. 1897.
348. Line 11. These paintings now in possession of Reginald Pelham Bolton.
369. Add: Robert Bolton, 22, m. 1895, Miss M. Reardon.
Add: James Robert Bolton, 22, m. 1895, Mary Abigail Ford.
374. Add: Rev. John Bolton, 21, d. 18 May, 1898; bur. West Chester, Pa.
375. Add: Rev. C. W. Bolton, 21, d. 28 Aug., 1906; bur. New Rochelle.
376. Add: Mary Statira Bolton, 21, d. 24 Mar., 1900.
386. Add: Auele Bolton, d. 1911.
Add: Adelaide Bolton, d. 1907.
Add: Frances Georgiana Bolton, d. 1915.
414. Add: Mary Ann Bolton, 20, d. 1910; bur. Greenwood, Brooklyn.
416. Add: Eleanor Bolton, 20, d. 1900.
447. Add: Henry Carrington Bolton, d. Washington, D. C., 19 Nov., 1903 and was bur. in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.
471. Chart XLIII: For Windermere read Dalton in Furness. For Hawkesmere, Windermere read Hawkshead, Lancs.
Add: Giles, bapt. 1741, living 1798, m. Sarah Wilson, 1769; he was son of William of Dalton, d. 1792; son of John, d. 1719; son of Gyles; son of Laurence, d. 1668; son of William, d. 1631; son of John, d. 1580; son of Lawrence of Dalton, living 1553.
Also add: 7. John Boulton, b. 1870, m. Maria Olivarria. Sons, Henry Lord and John and daughter Beatriz.
Considerable information as to above secured by Mr. William Bowen Boulton of New York, 1900.
492. Add to 1796, James Bolton. His daughter Ellen m. Samuel Wimpenny of Germantown, Pa.
499. Line 25. For Linda read Lindal.

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LIST OF BOLTON FAMILIES IN AMERICA.

There is a large number of families named BOLTON in the United States and Canada, sometimes living side by side in the same town, the members of which are not immediately akin to one another. This arises from the fact that at different periods Englishmen and Irishmen of the name Bolton emigrated to the New World and became progenitors of independent families, which are in part local and in part widely distributed. But few of these emigrants brought with them coats of arms, or even knowledge of their ancestry, and some of those who did know their Bolton lineage purposely refrained from communicating the knowledge to their posterity, owing to unpleasant souvenirs of their transatlantic homes or of their manner of leaving them. For similar reasons we find Bolton families appearing at different periods, especially in New England, whose English ancestor, the "emigrant," is quite lost. Of these independent families we are able to indicate only a few, and these we here arrange chronologically, so far as possible, giving references to the chapters where details may be found.

I. Nicholas Bolton, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, is named in 1644. For records of his family see Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XXXII.

II. William Bolton, of Newbury, Massachusetts, was married there in 1655. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XXXIII.)

III. Everard Bolton, of Ross, Herefordshire, England, emigrated in 1683, and his descendants reside chiefly in Pennsylvania. (See Chart VIII. and Chapter VI., § 2.)

IV. William Bolton, born 1682, emigrated to Windham, New Hampshire, with sons and daughters. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XXXIV.)

V. Robert Bolton, of Wales, Yorkshire, settled in Philadelphia in 1718, and became the progenitor of the Boltons of Georgia and New York. The ancestry and history of this family forms the main subject of the present volume.

VI. William Bolton settled in Reading, Massachusetts, shortly before 1720. For his supposed connection with the Boltons of England see Chapter X., § 6, and Chart XXI. For a full account of the family see "The Boltons of Old and New England," by Charles K. Bolton; Albany, 1888. (See Chart XXXV. in Chapter XXIV., § 1.)

VII. William Bolton, of New Marblehead, Maine, is named in 1735. For his descendants see Chart XXXVII. in Chapter XXIV., § 1.

VIII. Hugh Bolton, M.D. (born 1687), of England, emigrated to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1730. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XXXVI.)

IX. Nathaniel Bolton, of Oakham, Massachusetts, is named in 1749. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XXXVIII.)

X. Richard Bolton, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, is named about 1750. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XXXIX.)

XI. Henry Bolton, of Blackstone Hedge, Yorkshire, settled at Quebec, Ontario, in 1777. (See Chapter V., § 3.)

XII. Sylvenus Bolton, of Freetown, Massachusetts, born 1784, died 1861. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XL.)

XIII. "Bolton," a village near Vicksburg, Mississippi, was founded about the close of the last century by an English emigrant named Bolton.

XIV. ——— Boulton, of Moulton, settled in Canada about 1780.(?) (See Chapter VI., § 1, and Chart VII.)

XV. James Bolton, born 1780, at Great Bolton, Lancashire, settled in Bronxville, Westchester County, New York, about 1818. (See Chapter VII., § 1.)

XVI. John Ward Bolton, of Finstock, Oxfordshire, emigrated to Deansville, Wisconsin, in 1856. (See Chapter IX., § 4, and Chart XVI.)

XVII. James Bolton, of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, was ancestor of the Rev. Horace W. Bolton, D.D. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XLI.)

XVIII. James, John and Robert Bolton, of Ireland, emigrated to the United States about 1770 and settled in Indiana and Baltimore, Md. (See Chapter XXIV., § 1, Chart XLII.)

XIX. Giles Boulton, of Windermere, Lancashire, was ancestor of the Boultons of Venezuela and New York. (See Chart XLIII. in Chapter XXIV., § 1.)

XX. Thomas Bolton, of Boltby, Yorkshire, emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1808. For his ancestors and descendants see Chapter XXIV., § 2, and Chart XLIV.)

XXI. The Boltons of ——— State. (See Chapter XXIV., § 2, last paragraph.)

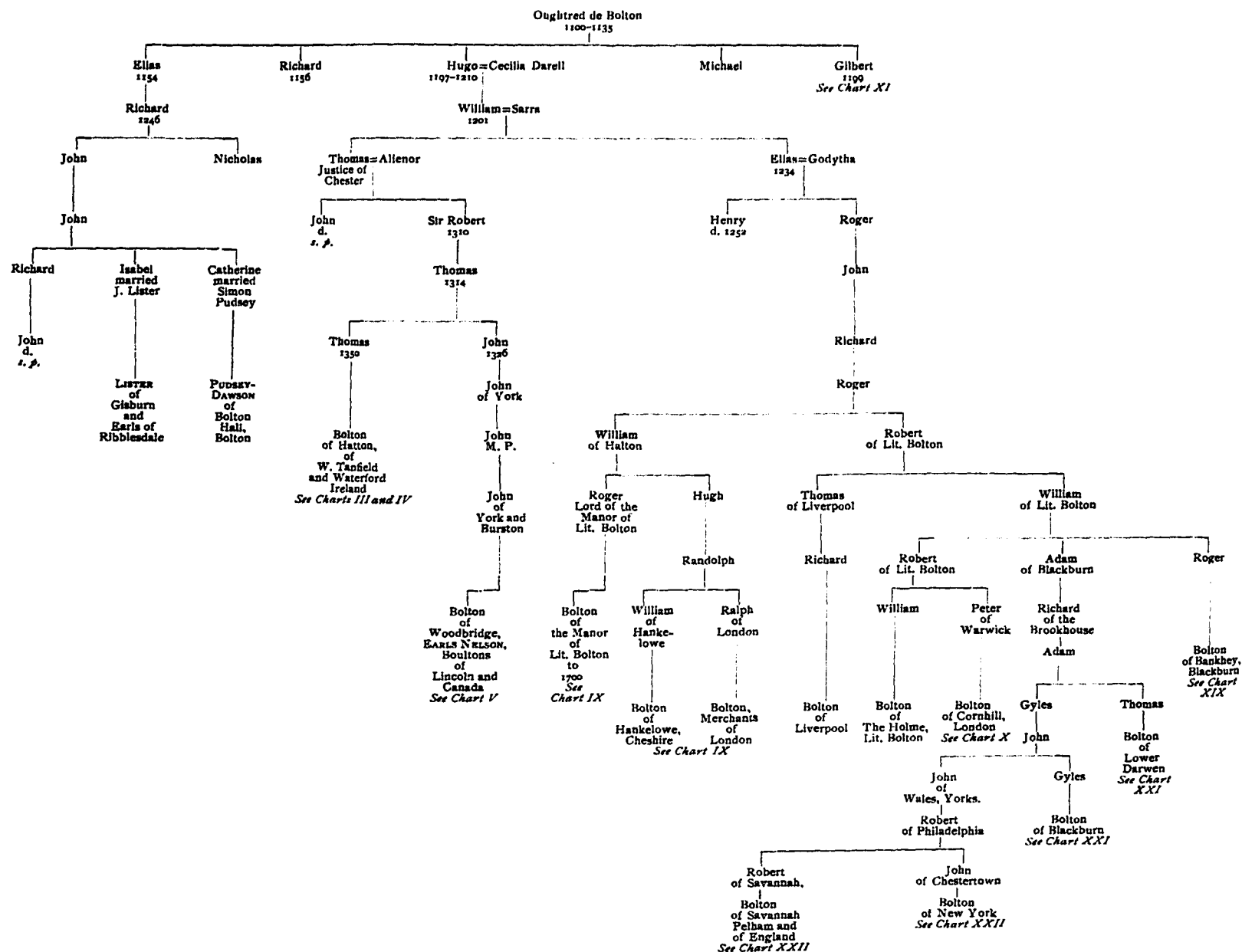
The authors of this volume have not attempted to elaborate details concerning the American families above noted; with the exception of a few charts and memoranda they have restricted their researches to the ancestry and descendants of

ROBERT BOLTON, OF LANCASHIRE,
who settled in Philadelphia in 1718.

"Neither give heed to fables and endless genealogies."

I. *Timothy*, i., 4.

CHART I.—GENERAL CHART OF THE DESCENT OF THE BOLTON FAMILY.



Askrig and Middleham, and is in fact the well-known Bolton Castle so very fully described in Whitakers' History of Craven.

In 1295, Robert, Earl of Boulton, was a benefactor of York Minster, and thus it would appear that the Earldom existed till the XIV Century, but whether this nobleman was identical with Robert Boulton the Lord of Hulton and Carlton cannot be said.

No further connection with the Bolton family proper is visible in the pedigree of the Scropes, which is extensively set out in the Visitations of Yorkshire, nor in that of their branch in Lincoln which appears in Le Neve's "Pedigrees of the Knights;" and the only evidence of connection between the two families is that assertion in Solomon Bolton's work.

The elder male line of the Scropes died out in Emmanuel, Lord Scrope, who was also Earl of Sunderland, and who left issue only three natural daughters, afterwards legitimized and made Ladies by decree of patent of King Charles II., upon their marriages. Annabella the youngest, married in 1663, at the age of 34, to John How, and of them are descended the Hows of Langar. Mary, another daughter, probably the eldest, married Charles Paulett, the Marquis of Winchester, who, having come into possession of the property of the barony through his marriage, was created Duke of Bolton, by King William in 1689.

CHAPTER II.

HERALDRY OF BOLTON.

ARMS OF THE BOLTONS OF YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE, NORFOLK AND
SUFFOLK IN ENGLAND, AND OF WATERFORD IN IRELAND.

"I bear a falcon, fairest of flight,
Whoso pinches at her, his death is dight,
In graith."



ARMS OF THE BOLTONS OF
BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

Sable, a falcon close, argent, beak'd, membered, jessed and bell'd, or, charged on the breast with a trefoil slipp'd proper.

The crest of this coat is a falcon close, argent, charged on the breast with a trefoil slipped or vert, beak'd and bell'd, or.

It is by the gentle art of heraldry that those who have made a study of the craft readily read

the descent and alliances of noble families, and a search in this direction undertaken even by those, who, like the authors, can claim no profound knowledge of heraldry as a science, will yield a considerable fund of information. It would be impossible within the limits of this chapter to indicate the significance of each coat here detailed, and they may be better appreciated by those readers who are students of heraldic bearings. The essential feature of Bolton coats of arms is a silver falcon for the

Lancashire family, and the heads of three wolves, or leopards, for the Yorkshire branch.

The silver falcon, charged on the breast with a trefoil, on a field, of sable (diamond), denoted not only the rank of the bearer, but that he also possessed the sole right to hawk in a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, while the three wolves heads erased betokened the jurisdiction and authority the forester possessed to kill wolves therein.

"The trefoil," says Peachim, "is the Herald of the Spring and the first grass that appeareth, hereupon it was the emblem of Hope."

It is a maxim with heralds, that the more simple a coat of arms the more ancient it is; this is too obvious to need any proof in support of it, and it eminently applies to the arms of Bolton.

The figure of the falcon in the shield or escutcheon is thus described by Guillim, "This fowl hath her talons or pounces inwardly crooked like a hook, and is called in Latin, *Falco*," ("saith Calepine), *Non quod falcatis unguibus, sed quod rostro, etc., talis tota falcata, sit ad rapinam*, because it hath both talons, beak, and all made hooked for to prey."

Upton calleth her *Alietus*, saying, *Alietus, (ut dicit Glossa super Deuteron, 14), idem est quod Falco*.

"This bird," according to the same Author, "is very bold and hardy, and of great stomach, for she encomtreth and grapleth with fowls much greater than herself, invading and assailing them with her brest and feet."

This coat, obviously derived from the chase, may therefore represent some bearer who was always ready to render important service, and plainly denotes the possession of an appropriate hereditary office.

"These birds," says Strutt, "were considered as ensigns of nobility, and no action could be reckoned more dishonorable than for a man of rank to give up his hawk."

"The period of the introduction of hawking into England cannot be clearly determined; but, about the middle of the eighth century, Winifred, or Boniface, archbishop of Mons, who was himself a native of England, presented to Ethelbert, King of Kent, one hawk and two falcons: and a King of the Mercians requested

the same Winifred to send to him two falcons that had been trained to kill cranes. In the succeeding eighth century the sport was very highly esteemed by the Anglo-Saxon nobility."

"No persons but such as were of the highest rank were permitted, under the Norman government, to keep hawks, as appears from a clause inserted in the Forest Charter."

"The books of hawking assign to the different ranks of persons the sorts of hawks proper to be used by them ; and they are placed under the following order :

The eagle, the vulture, and the merloun for an Emperor.
 The ger-falcon and the tercel of the ger-falcon for a King.
 The falcon gentle and the tercel gentle for a Prince.
 The falcon of a rock for a Duke.
 The falcon peregrine for an Earl.
 The bastard for a Baron.
 The sacre and the sacret for a Knight.
 The lanere and the laneret for an Esquire.
 The marlyn for a Lady.
 The hobby for a young man.
 The goshawk for a Yeoman.
 The tercel for a poor man.
 The sparrowhawk for a Priest.
 The musket for a holy-water Clerk.
 The kesterel for a Knave or servant."

There are two kinds of hawk borne in armory, the goshawk or falcon, which is the largest, and the spar-hawk or sparrow-hawk, the smaller sort.

The well-known lines of Sir Walter Scott describing the armor of Marmion will be familiar to every reader :

" Well was he arm'd from head to heel
 In mail and plate of Milan steel ;
 But his strong helm, of mighty cost
 Was all with burnish'd gold embossed :
 Amid the plumage of the crest,
 A falcon hover'd on her nest
 With wings outspread and forward breast ;
 E'en such a falcon on his shield
 Soar'd sable in an azure field ;
 The golden legend bore aright,
 ' Who checks at me to death is dight.' "

These quotations sufficiently prove that the possession of the falcon upon the arms of the family indicates a gentle if not a noble descent.

The following collection of the arms of various branches of the family is as nearly complete as possible.

ARMS OF THE BOLTONS.

I. *Boltons of the Brookhouse, Blackburn, Lancashire.*



Arms. Sable, a falcon, close, argent, beaked, jessed, membered and belled, or.

Crest. A falcon, argent, beaked, jessed, membered and belled, or.

This was borne in 1660 by the Rev. Samuel Bolton, D.D., son of the Rev. Robert Bolton, B.D. of Lancashire.

II. *Boltons of London ; Arms.* Sable, a goshawk, argent, armed, jessed, and belled, or.

III. *Boltons of Cheshire ;* also borne by Sir William Bolton, Lord Mayor of London, 1667.



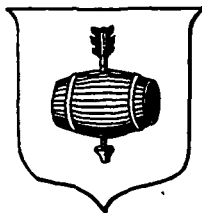
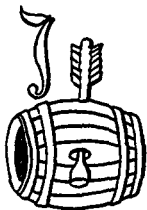
Arms. Sable, a hawk, argent, in chief a mullet, or.

The mullet was the usual sign of the third son. This Lord Mayor came from Cheshire, his family being of direct descent from the Boltons of Little Bolton, Lancashire.

IV. *Boltons of Warwick, and of Cornhill, London.*

From the Harleian MSS., No. 147, also additional MSS., Nos. 5822 and 5533: "This arms and crest, as it is here depicted, is the coat armor of Bolton of Bolton Hall in Lancashire, but stands in the house of William Bolton in Warwick, set up by his grandfather, Peter Bolton, out of which house he conceiveth his ancestors descendeth."

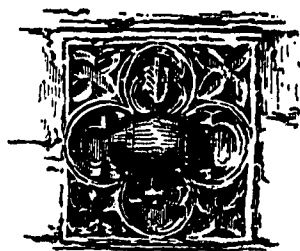
V. The Rebus, or punning device, of the family was a bird-bolt or blunt-headed arrow piercing a tun, and appears as arms of various branches of the family, being so borne by one James Bolton of Lancashire, in 1666. (Trans. Lanc. and Cheshire Antiq. Soc. Vol. V.)



Arms. "Azure a tun, with a birdbolt through it, proper."

The following device may be seen carved under the window erected by Prior Bolton of St. Bartholomew's Priory, Smithfield,

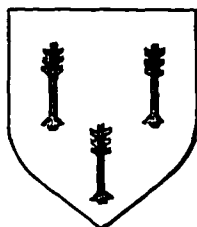
London, in the reign of Henry VIII. ; it also appeared on the walls of the park of Stanmere, of which he was Lord of the Manor by virtue of his office.



Rebus of Wille Bolton. Prior. 1511.

The rebus also appears alongside that of Ash-ton in the centre compartment of the east window of Whalley Church in Lancashire.

VI. *Bolttons of Little Boulton, in County Lancashire.*



Robert Bolton of Little Bolton. 1513.

Arms. Argent, 3 bolts, sa. feathered downward. (Harleian MSS., 1549, page 108.)

Also borne by Robert Boulton of Little Boulton in 1567, and described in the Harleian MSS., 891, p. 59.

Now it is curious to note as evidence of the continuity of the family, that these arms were borne by the Boltons of Moulton in Lincolnshire (whose pedigree is clearly recorded back to the XVII Century), thus:—

VIII. *Boltons of Stixwold and Moulton*, in Lincolnshire, and of Oxenden, Northants.

Arms. Azure, three bird bolts, or.

Crest. A bolt, gules in a tun, or.

Motto. "*Dux vitæ ratio.*"

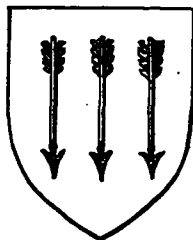
VIII. *Boltons of Yorkshire.*

Arms. Argent, three door-bolts, gu.

Apparently some Lancashire Bolton settled in the neighboring county.

These three bird-bolts appear to have become changed in some cases for arrows, as in the Visitation of William Flower, Norroy Herald, in 1567, where are recorded the arms of:—

IX. *Boltons of Bolton in "Litmore," County Lancashire*, and of Tottenham, Middlesex.

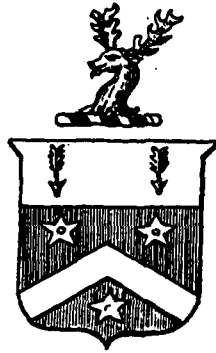


X. *Mr. Sergeant Bolton*, who died in 1787, bore:—

Arms. Azure, three arrows, in pale, fesseways, or, points to the dexter.

Crest. On a wreath, a tun, erect, proper, transpierced by an arrow, fesseways, or.

We proceed to consider another and very interesting series of arms, borne, as to the above cases, by various families of the name and affording, thereby, evidence of their consanguinity; commencing with those of:—

XI. *John de Bolton, Bowbearer of Bowland Forest.*

JOHN DE BOLTON, LORD OF BOLTON.

— Bowbearer —
— of —
— Bowland. —

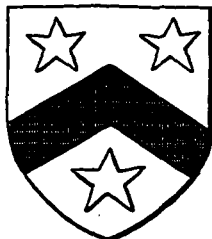
Gules, a chevron, between three mullets (or rowels of spurs), pierced.

Arms. Argent, two bolts, or, feathered downward in chief.

Crest. A buck's head, argent, attired, or.

The buck is the male of the third year, and the head is borne by innumerable families.

This coat of arms is carved on the ancient font of the parish church of Bolton-by-Bowland. See Chap. IV., paragraph on the Pudsey family.

XII. *Boullons of Bolton in Bowland.*

Arms. Argent, a chevron, sable, between three mullets of the second. Given in Flower's Visitation. Harleian MSS., 891, p. 59.

From John de Bolton are descended the Listers of Midhope in Bowland, whose descendants, the Listers of Coleby carry the same arms as their early ancestors "Ermine on a fess sable, three mullets, or."

The Rev. Robert Bolton, in the Memoirs of the Bolton family published in 1862, records also :—

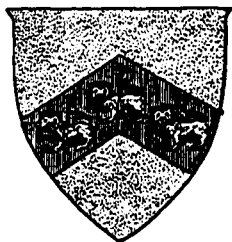
XIII. *Bolton.* Argent. a chevron, gu.

We now come to a different class of bearing, namely that of three leopards or three lions, which there is some reason to suppose may indicate a connection with the great Abbey of St. Mary of Furness of which John Boulton was Abbot in 1400.

The Abbey of Furness, bore on its seal three lions passant guardant, "like the arms of England, on either side of the patroness saint, in regard to the founder King Stephen." (Tanner's *Notitia Monasticon*.)

Thus William Flower, Norroy Herald in 1567, gave as a coat of arms of the Boltons of Bolton in Litmore, Lancashire, which we have reason to think was Bolton-with-Adgarley in Furness close to the ruins of the Abbey, the following :—

XIV.



Arms. Or, on a chevron gules, three lions passant guardant, ar.

In the visitation of Yorkshire, it is recorded that about A.D. 1500 the daughter of Sir Thomas Bolton of Hoby, Yorks., knight, married Thomas Holme, and brought the arms of her family, three lions passant, to the Holme family.

XV. *Boltons of Yorkshire and Lancashire.*

Arms. Argent on a chevron gu. three lions passant guardant, or. (Another is given, argent.)

Crest. A buck's head, erased, arg. attired, or, gorged with a chaplet, vert, pierced through the neck with an arrow of the second. Motto. "*Vi et virtute.*" "By strength and valour."

This same motto is used by some of the Boltons of Warrington with a hawk as their crest.

XVI. The crest of John de Bolton, the Bowbearer of Bowland, previously described, is also borne by the Boltons of *Mount Bolton in Waterford*, Ireland, who undoubtedly came of the Yorkshire family, and whose ancestors went to Ireland under the banner of Cromwell.

Arms. Argent, a chevron, gu. three lions passant guardant, or; also used as a crest.

Crest. A buck's head erased, argent, attired, or, gorged with a chaplet vert, pierced through the neck, with an arrow of the second.

XVII. *Boltons of Waterford, Ireland.*

Arms. Argent on a bend gules, three leopards faces, or.

Crest. A stag's head erased, argent, pierced through the nose with an arrow.

XVIII. The following are the arms borne by Boltons of Waterford and granted to John Bolton of Bolton Hill, county Pembroke, Wales, from whom they claim descent:



GRANT OF ARMS TO JOHN BOLTON OF BOLTON HALL, CO. PEMBROKE.

5TH JULY, 1555.

To all nobles and jentiles these p'nte l'nes reding hering or seing Sr Gylbert Dethicke al's garter knight princypall king of armes sendeth dew and humble commendacion and greting; equitie wellethe and reason ordeyneth that men vertius and of noble corage be by there merets and good renowne rewarded not allonely there p'sons in this mortall lyffe so breffe and transetory but also after them those that shal be of there bodies desended to be had in p'petuall memory. And for as mouch as JOHN BOLTON of BOLTON HALL in the county of Pembroke, gentilman is desended of an auncient howsse bering armes, never the

lesse he beinge uncertayne under what sorte and manner his pre-desessores bare the same with the dew dyfference hath desiered me the said garter principall king of armes to ordeyne assigne and set fourth his armes with a creste lefully to be borne. I therefore seing his request so juste and reasonable by thauctory and power annexed attrbyuted geven and graunted to me and to my office of garter principall king of armes under the moste noble greате seale have ordeyned assigned and set fourth his armes with a creaste lefully to be borne in manner as hereafter followeth :

That is to saye, silver on a bend geules, thre lions' hedes caboshed of the felde betwene two flower delyseys asur, upon a hearme on a torsse silver and geules a hindes hed, parte p'pale endented silver and asur, holding in his mouth a brod arrowe gold fethered and heded silver. Mantelled geules doubled silver as more playnely appereth depicted in this mergent. To have and to hold to the said John Bolton gentilman and to his posterytie and they it to usse and enjoye for evermore. In witnes whereof I the said garter have signed theis presents with my hand and set thereunto the seale of myne armes with they the seale of my office of garter principall king of armes geven and graunted at London the Vth of July in the second and third yeres of the Reigne of or Sou'aignes Phillipe and Mary, by the grace of God King and Quene of England, Spayne, ffrance, bothe the Sicceles, Jerussalem and Ireland, Defenders of the faithe, Arche Dukes of Austrie, Dukes of Burgondy, Myllayne and Brabant Counties of Haspurgh, fflaunders and Tyroll ;

p'me Gartier principallem

REGEM ARMORUM.

The three lions or leopards being therefore, a distinguishing feature of Yorkshire Boltons, it is interesting to note, that they appear in the shields of the following branches :

XIX. *Boltons of Burston Norfolk.*

Arms. Gu. on a bend, engr. ar. three leopards' faces of the field.

XX. *Bolton.* ar. on a bend, gu. three leopards' faces, or.

XXI. *Boultons of Norfolk.*

Arms. Gu. on a bend, engr. three leopards' faces of the field.

XXII. *Boultons of Yorkshire and Norfolk.*

Arms. Argent on a bend, engr. gules, three leopards' faces of the field.

Crest. On a holly-bush, vert, fructed gules, a hawk, rising proper.

XXIII. *Boultons of Suffolk.*

Arms. Argent on a chevron gules, a leopard's face of the field.

XXIV. *Boltons, or Boultons, of Lancashire, in the Visitation of Lancashire 1613, by Richard St. George, Norroy Herald.*



Arms. Argent, on a bend gules, three leopards' faces of the field between two beacons, azure.

Crest. A boar's head and neck, argent, bristled, azure, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, or, feathered and barbed, argent.

The following are examples collected by the Rev. Robert Bolton :

XXV. *Bolton, or Boulton.*

Arms. Azure, a lion rampant, azure, fretty of the field.

XXVI. *Bolton, or Boulton.*

Arms. Argent on a chevron, gules, three leopards' faces, or.
(Another of the field.)

The three lions appear in another series of coats, as three wolves ; and were thus borne by the Bolton family of Woodbridge, Suffolk, from whom the Earls Nelson are descended ; and also by the Rev. Samuel Bolton, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1654, and of whom some account is given in Chapter V., § 4.



ARMS OF THE REV. SAMUEL BOLTON, D.D.

This coat is very nearly alike to the following :

XXVII. *Boltons of Suffolk.* 1615. Quarterly, first and fourth, sable, a falcon, close, argent, beaked and belled, or ; second and third, gu. three wolves' heads, erased, or, a trefoil, slipped in the centre.

Crest. A hawk, belled, argent.

As given in Edmondson's heraldry the crest was, "A falcon, close, argent charged on the breast with a trefoil slipped vert beaked and belled, or."

These same arms were borne by the Boltons of Woodbridge in 1615, in Suffolk, said to have descended from the family of Bolton in Lancashire, the coat having been granted by Sir William Camden, Clarenceux-king-of-arms in 1618, and confirmed by patent dated August 25, 1629, to Thomas Bolton of Woodbridge ; a copy of which is appended :

GRANT OF COAT OF ARMS TO THOMAS BOLTON OF WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.

To all and singular to whom this present shall come to be seen, read, or heard, William Camden Esquier also Clarenceux principal Herald and King of Arms of the East, West and South parts of England from ye River of Trent Southward, sendeth due commen-

dations in our Lord God Everlasting. Forasmuch as antiently from ye beginning and not without great deliberation, equity and reason it was ordained that men of wisdom, knowledge, virtuous life, and noble courage and such as for their learning, justice, and discretion are elected and made Magistrates in their native country and commonwealth have been worthily commended to ye world by sundry, monuments and remembrances of their good deserts amongst which ye chiefest and most usual hath been the bearing of Signs in Shields called Arms which are the demonstrations of the above named virtues diversly distributed according to ye qualities of ye Persons meriting ye same. In which respect, being required by THOMAS BOLTON OF WOODBRIDGE, in ye Country of Suffolk, Esquire, to search in ye registers and Records of my Office, for such antient Arms as pertain to ye house name and family whereof he is descended, as also to ratifie and confirm the same unto him with the Crest of all other Achievements thereunto belonging with such congruent difference as he may lawfully bear without prejudice of any other. All whose gentle and reasonable requests upon due consideration of his good desert, worth, and ability and withall being credibly informed that ye said THOMAS is lineally descended from ye BOLTONS of BOLTON in LANCASHIRE.

I the said Clarenceux, King of Arms, have ratified and confirmed unto him these his antient Arms following, that is to say two coats quarterly. The first, sable, a falcon, argent, beaked, membered and bell, gold. The second, gules, 3 wolves heads, erased, gold. The 3rd as ye 2d. The 4th as ye 1st.—for his difference a Trefoile Vert, and for his Crest or Cognizan, on a wreath of his colours, a falcon, argent, with like difference, mantled gules, doubled argent, as more plainly depicted in ye margin which arms and Crest with every part and parts thereof,—I the said King of Arms, by power and authority under ye great seal of England unto my Office attributed and annexed do by these presents allow ratify and confirm unto ye said THOMAS BOLTON, Esquier, and to his posterity with their due differences and he or they ye same to use, bear or show forth in Shield, Coat, Armour or otherwise, according to the antient Laws of Armes, at his or their liberty and pleasure for evermore without any contradiction or controulment of any manner of person or persons whatsoever.

In Witness whereof I, said King of Arms, have hereunto sett my hand and Seale of my Office.

Dated at London, ye five and Twentieth Day of August, 1629, and in ye 8th year of our Sovereign Lord, King James.*

Signed,

WILLIAM CAMDEN CLARENCEUX, *King of Arms.*

The following copy of a letter from the Richmond Herald refers to the same matter :

“ College of Arms, Bennett’s Hill.
London.

Feby. 12th, 1848.

Dear Sir,

The arms and quartering in the Book-plate were granted to Thomas Bolton of Woodbridge, Co. Suffolk, Aug 26th, 1618, with the Trefoil in the centre of the Shield. The quartering is probably for an heiress. This family is said to have descended from Co. Lanc., and the same quartering, coat and crest are also annexed to the Pedigree of Ralph Bolton of London in 1634, whose father Randolph Bolton, was of Ankelow in Chester, who was the son of Hugh Bolton of Little Bolton, Co. Lanc. There was also another family of Bolton registered at the visitation of London in 1634, which bore the Falcon only, and was descended from Warwickshire.

There was also another family of Bolton resident in Huntingdonshire in 1619 bearing the same quarterly coat.

We have the honour to be, Yours obediently,

Signed

CHARLES HOWARD GIBBON, Richmond.

THOMAS W. KING,

Rougedragon.

Rev. F. S. BOLTON,

Bridgenorth, Salop.”

XXVIII. Among the descents registered at the Visitation of 1613, by Richard St. George, Norroy Herald, was the following:—

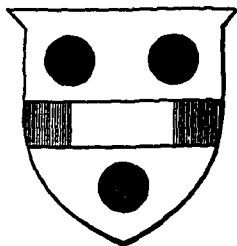
* There is an error in the sovereign date. King James ascended the throne in 1603.

Boltens of Bolton, spelled also Boulton.



Finally, we add a few heraldic devices not specially connected with, or traceable to, the above.

XXIX. *Boltens, of Bolton in Litmore (or Furness), Lancashire.*



Arms. Argent, a fesse, sable, between three pellets of the last.
Given by the Norroy Herald in 1567—see Harleian MSS., No. 1468, fol. 12.

XXX. *Bolton or Boulton.*

Crest. A horse courant, saddled and bridled; another at full speed.

XXXI. *Boltens of Gibbon Grove, Leatherhead, Surrey, 1823.*

Sable a hawk, argent, on a canton, or, a crab gulls, quartering, azure, a chevron between two fleurs-de-lis in chief, and a crab in base, or.

Crest. On a wreath, a hawk, argent, collared, legged, and belled, gules the wings expanded, the dexter foot supporting a shield, azure, charged with a fleur-de-lis or.

In the Journal of the Archaeological Society (Vol. IX., p. 305), is recorded an exhibit by a Mr. Dawes, of :

"A matrix formed of a kind of hard shale, resembling petrified wood, described as found near Wigan, and appearing by the legend upon it to have been the seal of one Oswald de Bolton." No description is given of the arms borne on this matrix, which would be very interesting to compare with the above, as it must have been very ancient.

At the end of this heraldic study it may not be out of place to add the proper definition of an Esquire. Gwillim says : "A Gentleman by Blood and Ancestry, Generous, must be of five steps of Worshipful Gentility, claiming lineal descent ;—*Atavus*, *Proavus*, *Avus* and *Pater*," that is, great-great-grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather, and father on the Father's side, and as much on his Mother's line. Formerly the style of "Worshipful and Right Worshipful" was assigned to Knight-Esquires, and Gentlemen by Blood.

"Gentle he was, courteous and serviceable,
And carved before his Father at the table."

—*Chaucer.*





CHAPTER III.

BOLTONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH.

1190 TO 1864.

"Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens."

—*Daniel Webster, 1820.*

This family appears to have always had representatives in the service of the Church, and the following references will be found to cover a very long period of English history, the traditional devotion to this career being worthily maintained by a number of clerical representatives at the present day.*

The earliest named of these servants of the Church is one Adam de Boulton, in 1190; the next being Galf de Boulton, who in 1213 was Rector of the Prior Moiety Church of St. Mary, York; while another early member of the priesthood connected with the main line of descent, was Dominus John de Bolton, who was instituted rector of the Church of Bolton-juxta-Bowland, on Dec. 9, 1331,

*One of the authors boasts in fact the following list of relatives in the ministry, inclusive of those on the maternal side: Father, two brothers, six uncles, two grandfathers, two great-grandfathers, two great-great-grandfathers, and three first cousins.

"creatus officialis, Richmondæ Archid.," that is by the authority of the Archdeacon of Richmond, the living falling vacant Feb. 11, 1343, probably upon his death. The patron of the living was John de Boulton, the Bowbearer of Bowland.

Of officials of monastic institutions there were not a few, among them being two priors and four abbots, including John de Bolton, who was Abbot of Furness from 1389 to 1400.

We give below a long catalogue of clergy, whose pious and often unostentatious duties rendered credit to the name they bore, culminating in the office filled in the last century by Theophilus Bolton, Archbishop of Cashel.

That the connection between the family and the Church was even antecedent to the dates cited, some references to the history of religious foundations connected with them may show. Among the Craven Churches existing before the Conquest was probably Bolton-in-Wharfedale, better known as "Bolton Abbey."

Shortly after the Conquest, the whole district of Craven became united into two or three great Fees, the paramount lords of which, no doubt parcelled out the existing parishes on the lines of others still more primitive. Gisburne was thus founded within the Percy Fee, and it may be supposed that Bolton-juxta-Bowland was part of that primitive parish and severed from it about the time of Henry I.

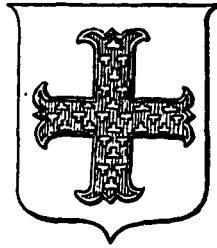
"With respect to the Fee of Earl Edwin of Mercia—out of the Saxon Cure of Bolton, pretty certainly arose the parishes of Skipton with Carlton (long since separated) and that of Addingham; the first the foundation of the lords paramount, the latter of the mesne lords; and all in this very reign of Henry I. as appears rather from written or architectural evidence." (Whitaker.)

In the Escheat Roll of 31st Edw. I. (1303) it is mentioned that the glebelands of Boulton were half a carucate or four oxgangs in Boulton, and of Carlton the same amount in Kirkby.

"The parochial chapelry of Bolton" (Bolton Abbey, or Priory), says Whitaker, "is still called the Saxon Cure, and it is probable that there was a church there in Saxon times, on which was grafted the translation of the Priory of Embsay when removed hither in 1121."

No account of the connection of Boltons with the Church would be complete without some notice of this world-renowned Bolton

Priory, which, from its situation in the exquisite valley of the Wharf, presents to-day to the visitor only those natural attractions, that in earlier times were dominated by its material opulence.



Arms of Bolton Abbey.
—*Antiquary*—

In the year 1120, William de Meschines and Cecily his wife, the heiress of Robert de Romillé, to whom William the Conqueror granted vast possessions in Craven, founded at Embsay near Skipton, a Priory of Augustinian Canons, in honor of the Blessed Virgin and St. Cuthbert.

After the death of the founders, and in the year 1151, their elder daughter and co-heiress, Alice, who retained her mother's name of Romillé and had married Fitz-Duncan (nephew of the King of Scotland), according to a record which formerly belonged to the Priory, translated the foundation to Bolton.

A tradition which had not passed away in the middle of the seventeenth century affirmed that this circumstance took place in consequence of the death of the Boy of Egremond, the only surviving son of the second foundress, who was drowned while attempting to cross the Strid, an unusually narrow part of the river Wharfe, and that Bolton was selected as the nearest eligible site to the place where the misfortune happened. The valley closes about half a mile above Bolton and overhung by deep and solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grit-stone jut out at intervals, the Wharfe sweeps on over rocks, and swelled by a tributary stream which flows from a woody glen exhibiting "its native character—lively, impetuous, and irregular." For a few

moments it lingers by a delicious and verdant holm in the shade of luxuriant trees until a subdued and solemn roar announcing the tremendous Strid, where the water struggles and foams in a narrow trench in the rock through which the whole of its impetuous torrent is precipitated with a rapidity proportioned to its confinement. "Here," says the tradition, "came the Boy of Egremond, only son of Alice de Romillé, Lady of Skipton, with his greyhounds and huntsman, and attempted to cross the gulph."

"He sprang in glee,—for what cared he
That the river was strong and the rocks were steep,
But the greyhound in the leash hung back
And checked him in his leap.

The Boy is in the arms of the Wharf
And strangled by a merciless force,
For never more was young Romilly seen
Till he rose a lifeless corse."

His huntsman returned and intimated the misfortune to the Lady Alice by the inquiry, "What is good for a bootless bene?" which means, "What remains when prayer is unavailing?" Yet it was enough, for the anxious lady replied at once, "Endless sorrow," and on being informed that such was to be her lot, she vowed that many a poor man's son should be her heir, and thus she became the second foundress of Bolton.

This legend cannot however be implicitly received, for her son William (who in a pedigree exhibited to Parliament in 1315, was set down as her only son) appears as a consenting party in the charter by which Lady Alice gave the Canons her Manor of Bolton in exchange for their manors of Skibdun (Skipton) and Stretton.

Dr. Whitaker conjectured that this might refer to one of the sons of the first foundress, both of whom died young, but it may be better reconciled with this stubborn piece of evidence by supposing that the Manor of Bolton had been exchanged for the convenience of Alice, before the accident, and that afterwards the Canons were glad to find a pretext, in her disconsolate bereavement, for vacating the cheerless heights of Embsay, in favor of the warm and sheltered seclusion of the lovely valley of the Wharfe.

After four hundred years of useful and influential existence this noble foundation was torn by the ruthless act of 1540 from the possession of Richard Moon the last prior, and his fourteen brethren, and given over to destruction, before the ambitious west tower, commenced in 1520, had risen above the nave.

The price paid by the first Earl of Cumberland two years later for the site and possessions of the ruined House was but £2490, and the great gateway erected not long before, was fitted up as a house for the Cliffords or their stewards. Of the ancient bridge with the Chapel the only trace that remains is the invocation on its lintel (which was built into a cottage on its site) as follows:—

“Thow y^e passys by y^e way oue Aue Maria here yow say.”

One of the last Canons of the Priory was Friar Thomas Bolton, who held the vicarage of Long Preston, near York, and died in 1521.

On the south side of the choir were two Chapels which extended half its length, and were coeval with its original construction. The eastern Chapel has undoubtedly been “the last resting-place of the Lords of Skipton, and patrons of Bolton.” Under the arch once laid the effigy of the Lady Romillé, which Johnson saw in 1670 but which is now entirely lost, and in the recess in the wall below, probably were deposited the remains of that great patroness of the house, when called to her everlasting reward.

At the east end of the Chantry Chapel are eight large, rough stones above seven feet long laid side by side, and raised above the floor about twenty inches. These cover the vault of the Claphams of Beamsley who according to a weird tradition were interred there in an upright position.

“Pass, Pass, who will, yon chantry door,
And, through the chink in the fractured floor
Look down and see a griesley sight;
A vault where the bodies are buried upright.
There face by face, and hand by hand,
The Claphams and the Mauleverers stand;
And in his place among son and sire,
Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,

A valiant man, and a man of dread .
 In the ruthless war of the White and Red,
 Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury Church,
 And smote off his head on the stones of the porch."

Amid the ruins of the ancient refectory, dormitory, storehouse and other outbuildings of the ivy-clad Abbey, are some exquisite glimpses of the surrounding scenery, and in the more modern church-yard one may think of the hapless Emily Norton and her White Doe, of Rylstone, which sought these sacred buildings Sunday by Sunday after the death of its mistress.

Through the fields a pleasant path leads by the Priory barn, a singular specimen of ancient carpentry, and from the Holm terrace, one may enjoy a last prospect of the lovely scene,

Not only with the sense
 Of present pleasure, but with pleasing thoughts
 That, in that moment, there is life and food
 For future years.

The western end of the nave of the ruined church is roofed over, and Divine Service is still held therein every Sunday.

A LIST OF BOLTONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH.

- 1190 Adam, clericus de Boulton, of Everwich, is named in the Great Pipe Roll.
- 1213 Galf de Boulton, Rector of Prior Moiety Church of St. Mary, York.
- 1299 Magister Thomas Bolton is mentioned in a deed relating to the Franciscans of Beverly. (Yorks. Collections general: 1334.)
- 1305 Peter de Bolton is named in legal proceedings; he asserted that he was acting as the coroner of Bishop of Durham. (Register of Richard de Kellawes.)
- 1313 Hugh de Bolton was granted a license to attend the schools. (Register of Richard de Kellawes.)
- 1313 Walter Bolton was ordained priest at Egglesclive and Chester. (Register of Richard de Kellawes.)

- 1314 William de Bolton was priest of Langechester. (Register of Richard de Kellawes.)
- 1315 Alanus de Bolton was parson of the church of Ellewyck ; in 1311 he was also named at Branuspath. (Kellawe's Register.)
- 1317 In Redpath's "Border History" there is a curious little entry among the accounts of the Wardrobe of King Edward II., under date 14th Aug., 1317.

The King was then at Richmond, Yorkshire, on his way to York City, and had been busily employed in touching and blessing the sick for the King's Evil at various towns, and among his charitable deeds recorded he bestowed the sum of ten shillings on brother Richard de Boulton, canon of the monastery of St. Agatha, in Easby. This was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1152, and was the burying-place of the Scropes, Lords of Bolton Castle. The old mill of the abbey is still working, and near by on the green is the great tree long known as the "Abbot's Elm."

Canon Richard seems to have been a doughty priest, for just previous to his King's visit he had aided in the defense of Richmond Castle when assaulted by the Scots, during which he "incurred irregularity" in slaying some of the invaders, which necessitated his visiting the Court of Rome to obtain a dispensation ; and to aid him in the expense of this journey the King made him the above "gift and alms."

- 1317 Thomas de Boulton was Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire. His institution is recorded at Lichfield, "8. Kal. Novr. 1317," and "Dominus Thomas de Boulton" often appears as a witness to the deeds of this period. In 1339, Roger Northburgh, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, held an ordination in Boulton's church. (Loch : Reg.)

At the Preston assizes, Thomas the son of Adam de Tomaze was charged with stealing at Butterworth from this Vicar two oxen worth ten shillings each. (Assize, Roll. Lanc.) Thomas de Boulton died on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, Sept. 21, 1349.

- 1330 9th Dec. D'ns John de Bolton, was instituted Rector of the Church of Boulton-juxta-Bowland :—creatus officialis Richmondæ archid., vacante 11 Feb., 1343. Patron, John de Boulton. (Whitaker's Craven.)
- 1331 Richard de Boltone, was instituted Rector of Burston, Norfolk. (Kellawe's Register.)
- 1335 Richard de Bolton, sub-deacon, and later, a deacon; in 1337 a presbyter. (Kellawe's Register.)
- 1335 Johannes de Bolton, Friar, of St. Augustine and of the diocese of York, appears as a deacon "religiones." (Kellawe's Register.)
- 1337 Johannes de Bolton appears as acolyte, "per dimissorias domini Eboracensis." (Kellawe's Register.)
- 1339 Stephen de Bolton. Jan: 1339. Phr: Cav: Inc: of Botolf. Barton. (Kellawe's Register.)
- 1341 Hugo de Bolton was made acolyte by Boniface, Bishop of Carbania. (Kellawe's Register.)

There were several priests of the name of William Bolton in the XIV Century, and the following references evidently relate to these :—

- 1337 Will: Bolton sub-deacon.
- 1345 Will: Boulton, Vicar of Strouton, Durham.
- 1346 Rev. Will: Bolton, was Rector of Bentham, York.
- 1349 Jan 13, Will: de Bolton, Rector of Hundresfield, Yorks.
- 1357 Sir William Bolton was witness on a charter at Wakefield, Yorkshire.
- 1340 Will: Boulton, Rector of Thundersley, Essex.
- 1349 William Boulton, Stisted, Essex.
- 1354 Will: Bolton, Fenny Sutton, Wilts.
- 1376-7 Will: Boulton, Strichley, or Stirchley, Salop.
- 1357 William Boulton, Kirkham, Lancs.
- 1376-7 William Boulton, Ribchester, Lancs., on the appointment of John of Gaunt.
- 1361 to 1372 William de Bolton, was incumbent of St. John's Stotesbury, Northamptonshire.

- 1361 Feb. 27. John de Bolton was Vicar of Tickhill, Lanes.
- 1373 Ughtred Bolton, a monk of Dunholme, together with John Gilbert, Bishop of Bangor and others, was sent by King Richard II. to Avignon, then the seat of the Papal Court, with instructions to discuss the griefs of the English clergy arising from the Pope's filling up benefices with Frenchmen and Italians, and other misuse of patronage. (Morley's English Writers, Vol. V., p. 43.)
- 1401 Thomas Bolton was Incumbent of St. Michael's church, Bugbrook, Northamptonshire, six miles from Northampton. In this parish each inhabitant paid annually 4d to the Duchy Court of Lancaster.
- 1389 to 1404 John Bolton was Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey in Furness, Lancashire. (West's Hist. of Furness.) (See Chap. VIII., § 1.)
- 1406 Oct. 14. Thomas Bolton was Vicar of Hooton-Pagnell and was party to a deed.
- 1408 Thomas Bolton, Vicar of Redenhall, Norfolk, probably the same man as the above, exchanged in 1409 to Hardwick, Cambridgeshire. (See also 1441.) (Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk.)
- 1413 Thomas Bolton, Abbot of Whitby, Yorks, and of Cambridgeshire, died.
- 1415 Thomas Bolton of the City of York was a member of the Guild of Corpus Christi. He was one of the members of the merchant family in that city. (See Chap. V.)
- 1419 Aug. 5th. Dom. William Bolton, Presbyter, Incumbent of St. Leonard, Hardwick, in the hundred of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire.
- 1420 John Bolton, was Rector of the Church of All-Saints-in-the-Pavement, in the City of York.
- 1422 Robert Bolton had held ecclesiastical property at Howden, Yorks., which he then exchanged.
- 1424 John de Bolton was Vicar of Sprotborough.
- 1426 William Bolton, chaplain, party to a charter in Salesbury. (See Chap. X., § 1.)
- 1427 Thomas Bolton, Bishop of Worcester.
- 1427 Friar William Braham, alias Bolton, was Prior of Helagh.
- 1435 William Bolton, was Rector of Erlingham, Norfolk, by the King's presentation.

- 1438 Robert Bolton, Rector.
- 1441 Thomas Bolton, Vicar of Necton, Norfolk.
- 1449 Thomas Bolton, alias Bradley, was Bishop of Down in Ireland, and afterwards (about 1498) became Suffragan Bishop of Norwich, being then a very old man.
- 1457 William Bolton, was a priest in the latter half of the 15th century, and took degree of B.A. 20 Mar., 1457/8. It is probable that he was instituted Vicar of Sheffield 18. Aug., 1459, at which time he was described as a Canon of Worksop Priory. He resigned this cure at an unknown date, but lived to take degree of M.A. at Oxford, 2. July, 1521, and it is recorded on 11. July of that year "he had a cure of souls," probably by gift of Oxford University authorities.
- 1475 Robert Bolton, "minister of a church in Warwickshire." (Record Office deed.)
- 1477 Nov. 8th. William Bolton installed Prebendary of Lincoln.
- 1472 William Boulton succeeded as Prebendary of Major-pars-Altaris, of the Diocese of Sarum about this date, and died about 1489 holding that appointment.
- 1479 James Bolton was Prior of Watton.
- 1481 April 3. William Bolton was Prebendary of London, vice Morton resigned.
- 1494 to 1515 Thomas Bolton was Vicar of Preston. (Records of Preston, by Tom C. Smith.)
- 1496 (or earlier) Edward Bolton, was a benefactor of the church of Swaffham, and is named with others, for whose sons prayers were offered. (Blomefield's Norfolk.)
- 1504 Thomas de Bolton was a Dominican Friar at York (MS. of J. Wythe-Guster. Collect. Geneal. 1534.)
- 1506-1532 William Bolton was Prior of St. Bartholomew the Great, London. (See Chap. VII., § 3.)
- 1507 Dec. 19. Christopher Bolton was Vicar of Hatfield, Co. Herts. (See 1533.)
- 1512 Nov. 6. A pardon for William Bolton late of Bresyngham, Norfolk, alias of Badyngham, Suffolk, alias of London. Showing several preferments held by this person. (Record Office.)

- 1513 Sir Edward Bolton, was the first priest of the Chantry of St. Mary's, Blackburn, and Christopher Bolton was a trustee of said Chantry. (Abram's Blackburn, p. 504.)
- 1516 Robert Bolton, fellow of King's Coll., and vice Provost of Cambridge.
- 1517 June 6. Dom. Nicholas Bolton, Incumbent of St. Peter, Clopton, in Oundle Deanery, Northampton.
- 1521 Friar Thomas Bolton died. He was Vicar of Long Preston near York,—and a canon of Bolton.
- 1522 William Bolton, was Rector of Harrow-on-the-Hill and died 1528.
- 1522 Sep. 18—Under this date is an indented receipt at the Record Office for £50 by the Abbot of York for loan money from Thomas Bolton, Chaplain of Henry, Abbot of Sallay. This receipt is signed by Bolton, who evidently became the next and last Abbot.
- 1527 April 29th. Friar Thomas Bolton, Abbot of Sallay, near Bolton by Bowland, Yorks. In 1537 he received a pension of £20.
- 1528 William Bolton died possessed of the Prebendary of Bullingham.
- 1533 Christopher Bolton was instituted Vicar of Kirkby—Ireleth, Furness, Lancs., by the Dean—Chapter of York. In 1537 he is mentioned as Prior of Felley, Nottinghamshire.
- 1538 Mr. William Bolton, Vicar of Dorney, Lincs., was executor of the will of Thomas Buck, Chantry Priest of Dorney, 19. July, 1538.
- 1551 Edmund Bolton, Chaplain, signed a deed at Salesbury near Blackburn, Lancs. (Abram's Hist. Blackburn, p. 768.)
- 1553 Giles Bolton was churchwarden and trustee of the vestments, Blackburn.
- 1554 James Bolton, Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, presented 1534 by the Bishop of Chester, died 1556. (Annals of Bolton, Clegg, 1888.)
- 1557 Robert Bolton admitted to Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, received M.A. in 1570.
- 1569 June 30. Rowland Boulton took degree of B.A. at Oxford.
- 1572 Rev'd. Robert Bolton¹⁴, afterwards known as the Puritan Divine, was born. (See Chap. XII., §1.)

- 1592-3 Thomas Bolton was Vicar of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire. (Churches of Cambridgeshire.)
 1596 William Boulton, of Christ's Coll., Proctor of Cambridge.
 1598 William Boulton, S.T.B., was Rector of Great Cressingham, with the Hermit's chapel of St. George.
 1602 June 23. Gawdy Bolton, of Garboldesham, Norfolk Co., was admitted to Gray's Inn as a student of law.

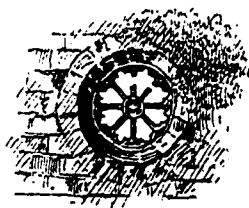
This priest was a member of the Norfolk family and a descendant of Edward Bolton of Boyland, for his preferments seem to have been the gift of a kinsman in that immediate neighborhood. He became a bachelor of Divinity of Cambridge, at which college no doubt he was educated, and on July 10, 1604, he was incorporated at Oxford. It is a curious circumstance that his name was then spelt "Boulter," an error which would make it appear that he was not present at the entry.

He must have been a man of attainments, and perhaps of some influence, for on 30th April, 1607, he became Chaplain of Magdalen College, Oxford;—his next preferment being to the Rectory of St. John's, Garboldesham, a village in Norfolk, May 3, 1609, at which he is described as *Ars Magister*, having taken his M.A. degree in 1606. This was by the gift of Robert Bolton, gent., probably a near kinsman, who held the gift as assignee of Antony Wingfield, and was patron of that turn of the living; he was also patron of Gatesthorp in the same county, to which later on, 25th May, 1617, he presented the Revd. Gawdy Bolton, then described as *Sacræ Theologiæ Bachelor*. On 10th July, 1621, he was Bachelor of Divinity of Cambridge, incorporated at Oxford, and his living of Garboldesham was vacant by his death, 14th Nov., 1634, so that it is evident his promising career was prematurely terminated.

- 1602 The Rev. Adam Bolton, Vicar of St. Mary's, Blackburn, born. (See Chap. XI., § 1.)
 1613 The Rev. Samuel Bolton, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, born. (See Chap. XII., § 2.)
 1614 The Rev. Samuel Bolton, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge, born. (See Chap. V., § 4.)
 1621 The Rev. Francis Bolton emigrated to Virginia and was recommended by the Earl of Southampton "for his honestie and sufficiencie in Learninge."

- 1678 The Rev. Theophilus Bolton, Archbishop of Cashel, born.
(See Chap. IX., § 7.)
- 1681 Sir John Robesby wrote of a dinner thus: "The Earl of
Huntington and others dined with me. There was a
Mr. Bolton, an ingenious clergyman but too much a
good fellow." (Fishwick's Hist. Rochdale.)
- 1697 The Rev. Robert Bolton, LL.D., Dean of Carlisle, born.
- 1697 The Rev. Thomas Bolton" of Woodbridge, Rector of Hol-
lesley. (See Chap. V., § 4.)
- 1698 The Rev. Edward Bolton, Curate of St. Mary's, Blackburn,
born. (Fishwick's Hist. Rochdale.) (See Chap. XI., § 1.)
- 1703 The Rev. Roger Bolton M.A., was instituted Rector of
Taxal, Chester Co., on Oct. 26th. Earwaker says he
was probably of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. in
1677, M.A. in 1681.
- 1721 Rev. Richard Bolton, M.A., was Curate of Presbury, Co.
Chester till 1723. He married Mistress Tomazin Watts,
spinster, in 1721, who survived him, and died in 1750.
He was curate of Siddington in 1727, and he was buried
at Bollington in 1747.
- 1723 The Rev. Hugh Bolton was Dean of Waterford. He died
Dec. 1758. (Book of Dignities.)
- 1736 The Rev. Thomas Bolton, Rector of Nedging, born.
- 1737 Stephen Bolton, Proctor of Cambridge, and of Corpus
Christi Coll.
- 1750 Stephen Bolton, probably same as above, Rector at Stal-
bridge, Dorset.
- 1751 The Rev. Daniel Bolton, of North Ashford, Connecticut,
born. He died June 8th, 1821, at Burlington, N. Y.
- 1754 The Rev. R. Bolton succeeded as minister to the Blackwater
St. Chapel in Rochdale, Lancashire.
- 1773 The Rev. Thomas Bolton", Rector of Hollesley, died.
- 1776 The Rev. William Bolton", Rector of Hollesley, married
Mary Woodthorpe.
- 1783 Joseph Bolton, Clericus, buried in Hammersmith cemetery.
- 1788 The Rev. Robert Bolton" of Henly-on-Thames and Christ
Church, Pelham, N. Y., born. (See Chap. XVII.)
- 1791 The Rev. Edward Dykes Bolton", Rector of Hollesley and
Wrattling, Suffolk, born.

- 1793 The Rev. John M. Bolton", curate of Hemblington, Norfolk-shire, born.
- 1814 The Rev. Robert Bolton" born. (See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1816 The Rev. William Jay Bolton" born. (See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1816 The Rev. Thomas Ambler Bolton", of Popplewick, born.
(See Chap. V., § 1.)
- 1818 The Rev. John Bolton", of West Chester, Penn., born.
(See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1818 The Rev. Frederick Samuel Bolton, B.D., Dean of Stafford, born. (See Chap. V., § 5.)
- 1819 The Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton" born. (See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1824 The Rev. James Bolton" of Kilburn, born. (See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1839 The Rev. Horace W. Bolton, D.D., of Chicago, born. (See Chap. XIX., § 4.)
- 1840 The Rev. Robert Bolton Ransford, of London, born. (See Chap. XVI., § 3.)
- 1858 The Rev. John Rooker, Jr., of Coldharbour, born. (See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1858 The Rev. William Washington Bolton, of San Francisco, Cal., born. (See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1859 The Rev. William Henry Bolton, of Saltash, Cornwall, born.
(See Chap. XVIII.)
- 1864 The Rev. Reginald Cotton Bolton, of Eardiston, Tenbury, born.



CHAPTER IV.

UGHTRED DE BOLTON, AND HIS IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS.

(SEE CHART III.)

"These were honoured in their generations and the glory of the times."

—*Ecclesiasticus*, XLIV, 7.



VERY phase of the history of England is told in miniature in that of Lancashire, and perhaps no portion of the country has borne a more direct part in the events of the kingdom. A history of Boltons who derive their descent from this locality would be incomplete without some historical notice of the events in which the earlier members of the family no doubt took part. To the comprehensive histories of Blackburn and the neighboring districts from the pen of Mr. W. A. Abram and of Mr. Tom C. Smith we are partly indebted for these notes.

The Roman General Agricola, in the Spring of the year 79, concentrated at Chester that great force of 36,000 men, with which he marched across plains and mountains into Yorkshire, and overcame the slender forces of the Brigantes.

Abundant remains of Roman roads exist in Lancashire, and that from Manchester to Ribchester was a military way of the first importance, and actually ran through the fields of the Brookhouse farm, which centuries afterwards was tenanted by the Bolton family.

The vast woods of Lancashire at this time afforded a covert for the half-subdued barbarians, and the advanced military stations of Ribchester and Walton (Ryodunum and Coccium) were therefore placed in locations at once secure and commanding.

Teeming with antiquities of the period, Ribchester now stands a tiny hamlet around its ancient church, on ground formed of the ruins of older buildings, and much valuable information respecting the Roman occupation of Britain has been derived from the ashes of the incinerated dwellings of this once important Station.

Upon its destruction and the abandonment of the country by its protectors, the robber Picts prowled unchecked throughout the northern regions, and until the early advent of Paulinus, the missionary to that part from the Christian portion of the country, Lancashire must have relapsed into a state of barbarism. There still stand in the churchyard at Whalley the three antique Crosses believed to have been erected by the direction of Paulinus, monuments of the re-introduction of Christianity here in 625. The ups and downs of Saxon internecine warfare, the terrible famine of 793, and the harassments of Danish invasion, afflicted our poor progenitors, and at Langho near the river Ribble was fought the great battle between Eardulf and Wada, in which the broken army of the latter was slaughtered by thousands on the river bank. In the parish of Blackburn was discovered that enormous hoard of Danish, French and other coins, and ornaments, buried probably by the retreating invaders under Aulaf after their defeat near Burnley by Athlestan and his sturdy Saxons in 937.

Settled in their appropriation of the patches of land they had reclaimed from the primeval wilderness, the Anglo Saxon conquerors of Lancashire maintained existence and owned fealty only to their native Lords, and their descendants in 1070 were the last to feel the scourge of the Norman invasion. The followers of Gilbert de Lacy were the first to penetrate and seize upon the lands of East Lancashire, an immense district which their leader appropriated, expelling therefrom all the English proprietors of Blackburn, Rochdale, Gottingtin and the vicinity. Down the lovely valley of the Ribble passing Bolton-by-Bowland, William himself must have marched on his forced tramp from York on Chester, "through roads," as Vitalis writes, "never before travelled by horses, across lofty mountains and deep valleys, rivers and rapid streams, and dangerous quagmires in the hollows of the hills, the King often leading the way on foot with great agility, and lending a ready hand to assist others in their difficulties." In reward for his services the Conqueror granted to Roger de Poitou the superior lordship of Lancashire, the result of which is still seen in the ducal possessions now reverted to the Crown; thus commences the landed history of this region, from which is deduced so much of the ancient records of families, and among them of our own. Domesday Survey followed, and the country

entered the period of mediæval history teeming with fascinating events and illustrated in Lancashire by the noblest monuments of antiquity.

It was amidst such surroundings as we have described that Oughtred de Bolton¹ resided. We have discussed his probable ancestry in Chap. I., § 3 and need not here repeat the facts. He was a man of some age in 1135, being Bowbearer of Bowland Forest, as well as Lord of the Manor of Bolton-by-Bowland, and probably of other manors hard by. Of his personality nothing whatever is known, nor is it probable that at this remote period anything further can ever be brought to light. His landed possessions have been detailed in the chapter just named.

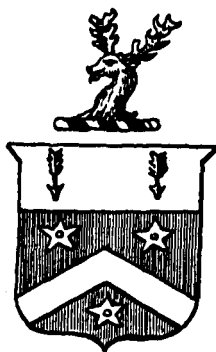
Oughtred's eldest son was Elias de Bolton¹, from whom descended those who inherited the chief manorial rights, which however, in the fifth generation from Oughtred, passed out of the Bolton family through two heiresses. A very close study of all the references to this period, especially as respects the possession of landed estates, leads us to regard Oughtred's family as consisting of:—

- I. Elias de Bolton¹.
- II. Richard de Bolton¹.
- III. Hugo de Bolton¹.
- IV. Michael de Bolton¹.
- (?) V. Gilbert de Bolton¹, and probably daughters not known.

I. Elias de Bolton¹, of Bothelton-juxta-Bowland, was living in 1154. He had a son Richard de Bolton¹, who died about 1246, leaving two sons; John de Bolton¹ and Nicholas de Bolton¹. Nicholas was a resident of Rymington about 1284 and may have thus inherited the other moiety of that manor.

John de Bolton¹, who was Bowbearer of Bowland in 1300, and according to Sir William Dugdale the then lineal representative of the Saxon Earls of Mercia, had a son, John¹, and a daughter, Catherine, who married John Mantell. John¹ had a son and four daughters: (1) Richard de Bolton¹, (2) Isabel, (3) Ibota, (4) Catherine, and (5) Christiana.

1. Richard de Bolton¹ had an only son, John de Bolton¹. He was Bowbearer of Bowland and bore the following coat of arms.



JOHN DE BOLTON, LORD OF BOLTON.

— Bowland —
— Bolton —

Gules, a chevron, between three mullets or rowels of spurs pierced, argent two bolts, or, feathered downward in chief; and the distinctive crest of a buck's head, argent, attired, or.

John de Bolton⁷ was patron of the church of Bolton-juxta-Bowland, and in December 9th, 1331, he instituted as rector Dominus John de Bolton who may be considered a near relative. With John⁷ that male line terminated, for he died without issue in 1332, causing the landed estates to revert to the sisters of Richard.⁴

2. Isabel de Bolton⁸ married in 1312 John Lister of Derby, and, inheriting with her sister Catherine the family estates, brought into the Lister family her share of those possessions now owned by her descendants, the present Earls of Ribblesdale, whose seat is at Gisburn Park, hard by the village of Bolton-by-Bowland.

3. Catherine de Bolton⁸ married about the same time Simon Pudsey; and in like manner her share of the properties, including the homestead, descended to her heirs and the present owners, the Pudsey-Dawson family. (See below.)

4. Ibota de Bolton⁸ married Henry Cliderall.

5. Christiana de Bolton⁸ married Alan Ryton.

II. Richard de Bolton⁹, or Bouhilton, is named as holding Little Bolton in Thanage in 1156.

III. Hugo de Bolton³, or Bothelton, in 1197-1210, held a messuage, five tofts and five bovates of land in Wartria, which he sold for 50 marks to Alexander of Ford, Abbott of Melsa (or Meaux in Holderness, a Cistercian Abbey). Hugo also held fee in Paterington in Holderness. He married Cecilia Darell, daughter of Galfrid Darell, and they became the ancestors of the Boltons of Yorkshire and of Great and Little Bolton.

Their son William de Bothelton³, 1201-1220, was involved in a protracted lawsuit concerning land in "Bolverton." (*Chron. monast. de Melsa*. Bond, 1866, pp. 315, 372.) He married Sarra, or Saroth, de Bothelton, an heiress of Torrisholme, near Bolton-le-Sands, who doubtless came of a branch of the Bolton family already residing at that place. Their son Thomas de Bolton⁴ was the eminent Justice Itinerary of Chester, whose family is detailed in Chap. V., § 1.

IV. Michael de Bolton⁵ inherited part of the manor of Rymington, an estate proximate to Bolton-by-Bowland.

V. Gilbert de Boulton⁶, named in 1199 as of Bolton-le-Sands, if not a son of Oughtred¹ was at least a near relative, perhaps a brother's son. He had four children: (1) Adam de Bolton⁷ 1261, (2) Henry de Bolton⁸, (3) Simon de Bolton⁹, and (4) Robert de Bolton¹⁰, known as the chaplain. The last named married Alicia, daughter of Roger de Orgrave, and they had two children, Henry de Bolton¹¹ and Alicia de Bolton¹². (See Chap. VIII., § 1.)

Besides the above named Boltons, whose connection is clearly shown, there were living contemporaneously others of the name to whom occasional references are made and whose relationship to the foregoing is obscure.

Elena de Bolton, who with Henricus de Bothis held two bovates of land in West Bolton and Little Bolton *in puram eleemosynam* of the Master of St. Leonard, was probably a daughter of one of the foregoing. (Whitaker's Hist. Richmondshire, Vol. I.)

In Gregson's Fragments we find this item: 1199. *Will: fil: Ade: Bothelton sex bovat tenend in lib thannag per liberum servic. decem et octo Solid.* "William son of Adam Bothelton held six bovates [of land] in free thanage by free service and eighteen shillings." And in the *Rotulus Cancellarii* another reference to the same occurs. 1202, Hugo de Boulton, of Hertfordshire, is named in the *Rotulus Cancellarii*.

1210, Alof de Bolton is named in the *Prestitu Rolls*. (12 John.) 1248, Rad. de Boulton, fil. Adae, made homage to the King. (*Rotulus finium*, Roberts, 1836.)

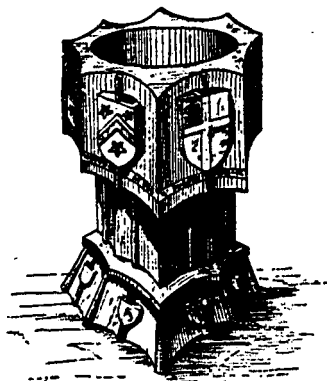
Of the descendants of Catherine de Bolton^a and Simon Pudsey, many memorials exist in the parish church of Bolton-by-Bowland.



—The North window—
—The South window—

The present church was erected about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. out of the ruins of Sallay Abbey, and replaced an ancient building which was greatly decayed. The font preserved in the present church is an interesting memorial, having been brought, it is said, from Barford church in Durham by one of the Pudsey family, with whose arms and those of allied families it is ornamented. One of the coats is that of John de Bolton, viz: the chevron between three mullets. At the bottom on four sides

remains a brass fillet upon which part of the following inscription may still be read.



FONT IN THE PARISH CHURCH, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND.

"Orate pro a'la . . . dni
pbe pbdseg milit X. brovis
brovis esus ac dni u' pbdseg
obi ea to die."

In 1390, Sir John de Bolton was one of the Knights who represented the Chivalry of England, at the tournament held 21st May, at St. Inglevere, near Calais, in Picardy. He was one of sixty Knights and Squires led by Sir John Holland, half-brother to King Richard II. of England, who accepted the challenge of three French Knights to maintain the lists against all comers at St. Inglevere. Froissart relates that the place of the tournament was smooth and green with grass, and the day was Monday, May 21, 1390, more than 500 years ago. The challengers were Sir Reginald de Roze, who was counted one of the stoutest tilters in France, Sir Boucicaut the younger, and the Lord de St. Pye, before whose three crimson pavilions, were hung their peace and war shields for the challenge of all comers. After some fierce encounters, during which several English Knights were unhorsed, while Sir Boucicaut by the loss of his helmet caused the blood to spout from his nose, the day's tilting ended, as it was about the time of evening prayer. Then the English Knights galloped off to Calais where they refreshed themselves, and sat talking over the gallant jousting that had that day been done. "On Tuesday after mass, and drinking a cup, all those who intended to tilt and those who wished to see them, left Calais and rode to the same place. Here they did very valiantly" as they had done before, and Sir Godfrey de Seca, a very valiant Knight, who was pierced through shield and arm by Sir Reginald de Roze's lance, the lance breaking and leaving the head sticking in the wound, nevertheless finished his course gallantly. On Wednesday the English again rode to the lists "to the delight of the French who were rejoiced to see them."

On this day many "did gallantly," among them being John Savage, body squire to Sir John Holland the Earl of Huntingdon, who tilted "a goodly and dangerous Course." Ten tilts were run, and on the fourth day there was "showed noble sport as before," especially between Nicholas Lamb, an English Squire, and the Lord de St. Pye, after which the tournament came to an end with an exchange of compliments and the parties separated, the English returning on the "Saturday morning by passage boats, and landed at Dover about mid-day." (The Chronicles of England, France, and Spain, by Sir John Froissart. Stories of the Olden Time, Jones.)

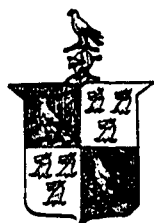
CHAPTER V.

BOLTONS, LORDS OF HUTTON AND CARLETON IN YORKSHIRE;
OF WATERFORD IN IRELAND; OF THE CITY OF YORK;
OF SUFFOLK AND OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

§ 1. *Thomas de Bolton, Justice of Chester, and his descendants.*

"I must not give up my attachment to Genealogy and everything relating to it, because it is the greatest spur to noble and gallant actions."

—*Rev. Mark Noble.*

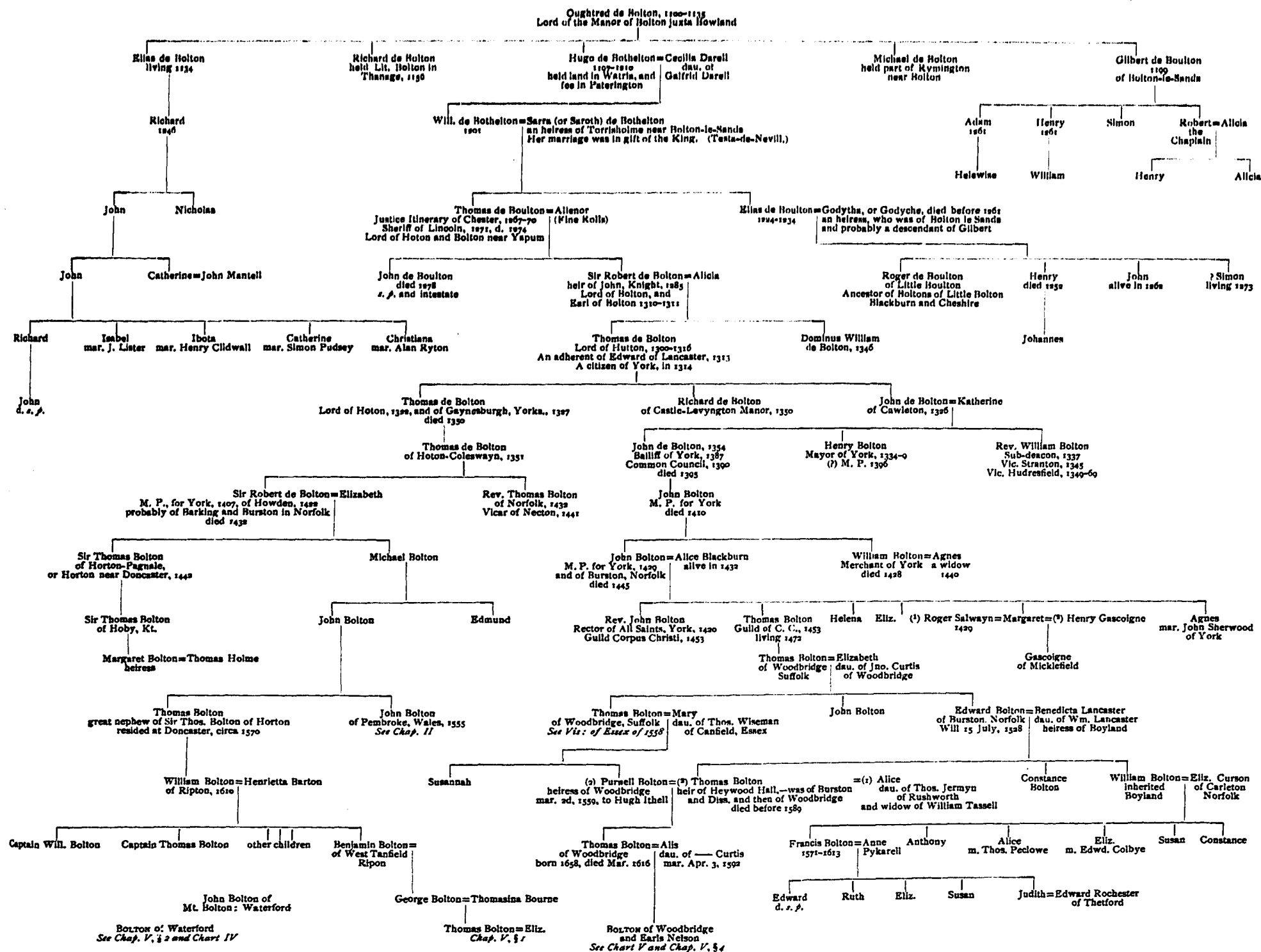


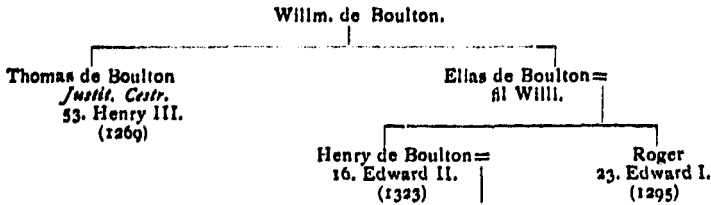
The Harleian MS. 1987, fol. 84, contains a very important old charter or deed of gift dated 1295, in which Elias, son of William de Boulton, gave property to Henry, son of John de Hulton, and the witnesses included Roger de Bolton, together with some members of the Hulton family.

"Elias fil. Willi de Boulton dedi;" etc. Hen. fil. Joh'is de Hulton, etc.—Testibus, Rico fil David de Hulton, Rico Ratliff de Lever, Chevelers. Robto del Bradshaw, Rogero de Bolton, Wm. de Bruster. . dat. 23 Edw. I. (1295).

Followed by another in which "Hen. de Boulton dedit," etc. Testibus, Rico de Workesdeley, Adam de Ratclive, Johc. de Hulton, Hen. de Workesdeley, dat. 16. Edw. II. (1323), and by the diagram below :—

CHART III.—BOLTON OF HUTTON AND CARLETON IN YORK, WATERFORD IN IRELAND, BURSTON IN NORFOLK, AND WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.





Of William de Boulton^a, a man of considerable property in Lancashire, there is further information, and his son Elias^a is the ancestor of all the Boltons of Lancashire through his sons Henry and Roger^a, but it is specially of Thomas de Boulton^a the elder son, that we have now to treat.

In the above pedigree of Bolton, there appears as the elder son of William de Boulton, one "Thomas de Boulton, Justice of Chester," with the date, 53rd year of Henry III., or 1269. At the same date we find a man of this name in possession of the Manor of Halton, or Hoton, which before the Conquest was in the possession of Earl Tosti. (See Chapter I.) There is the strongest reason to believe that these persons were identical, and from both points of view Thomas de Boulton was a man of influence and property.

Thomas de Boulton^a succeeded James de Audley (a place which later appears as Hankelow) in the office of Justice of Chester in 1267, and resigned this important office in 1270, when he was succeeded by Reginald de Grey. In the year 1176 all the counties of the Kingdom were arranged into six circuits by the council of Northampton, over each of which three Justices were appointed, but there is reasonable presumption for fixing the first appointment, of Itinerant Justices in the reign of Henry I. (1100 to 1135), though Edward Fors, in his "Judges of England," says there is no positive evidence of the fact.

This was the itinerant justiciary to which Thomas de Boulton was appointed, and it is to be noticed, in support of our views as to this man being a Yorkshire land-holder, that the Exchequer Roll of the county of Cheshire, states that "Walter Espec and Eustace Fitz-John, great barons residing in or near Cheshire had under their charge, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham."

Thus the appointment of a man upon this itinerant justiciary would not necessarily indicate a residence in or descent from that particular county, and indeed, the immediate predecessors of Thomas de Boulton were the "Lords Erard de Valery and Fulk de Oresby, neither of whom seem to have been residents of Cheshire.

Thomas de Boulton¹ was a witness to a charter dated May 29, 1261, granted to the city of Macclesfield, Cheshire, by Edward, Earl of Chester, who afterwards became King Edward I. In this document occur the foregoing names of Lords de Valery and de Oresby as "our justiciary of Chester."

It is thus evident that these dignitaries were men of influence and substance, and the fact that Thomas de Boulton succeeded to these two Barons points to such a standing on his part. His appointment to this office would not necessarily indicate a residence in Chester, but would show he held landed possessions in some district comprised in the northern circuit. There is, therefore, every probability that he possessed lands in Yorkshire, and there are a number of records of very considerable properties of Thomas de Boulton² in Hutton-Coleswayn and Bolton near Yapum in that county, while at the *inquest-post-mortem* upon his death in 1275, some five years after his resignation from the Justiciary, it was found he had given lands to Malton Priory,—a pious act deservedly recorded.

The year after his resignation he is found to be acting as High Sheriff of the neighboring County of Lincoln, a position then of greater responsibility than at present, as the sheriffs were the collectors of the royal rents, and were called upon to account for their receipts and expenditures half-yearly.

Burke is thereby led to place his name at the head of the pedigree of the Boultons of Moulton, Lincolnshire, an indefinite statement with a gap of several centuries, which we are now enabled to fill by a strong chain of relationship and through the possession of the Lordship of the Manor of Hoton.

In the "Fine Rolls" the wife of Thomas de Boulton³ is mentioned by name, "Alienor," and the concurrence of date lends strength to the assumption, while the marriage of such a public official would be of more general interest than that of a simple land-owner. His arms were the same as those borne by the

Boultons of Moulton (Chap. II., ¶ VII.), who are doubtless descended from him in manner hereafter shown.

In an *inquest post mortem* on Johannes de Boulton⁴, son of Thomas, dated 1275, there is recorded a pious gift by Thomas, on his death bed, of land in Swinton to the Priory of Malton :—

De terra in Swinton quam Thomas de Boulton, pater ejus, nuper defunctus, dum laboraret in extremis, vero sanæ mentis dedit Priori et Conventui de Malton. (Robert's *Calendarium genealogicum*, London, 1865.)

Having now established the relationship of Thomas de Bolton⁴ to Oughtred de Bolton¹, we can proceed with his descendants, of whom there exist very interesting records, from which we have deduced the pedigrees of Bolton of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, and also Waterford in Ireland.

The sons of Thomas de Bolton⁴, Lord of Bolton near Yapum, who died before 1275, were :—

John de Bolton⁴, who died without issue and intestate, but seized of the Manor of Coleswayn, Hoton, Sandeburn and Carleton plain, in 1278. His heir was his brother :—

Robert de Bolton⁴, a man of substance and position, who became a Knight of the Shire, and in 1285 held lands in Appleton, Yarpethorpe, Hoton, and Calton in the vicinity of York, as well as in the county of Yorkshire, and also again in 1316, all of which he doubtless inherited from his brother. He was also certified Lord of Bolton, as well as of Appleton in Ryedale. In the Parliamentary Writs I., 169, he appears as Knight-of-the-Shire, A. D. 1285, for the county of York, and was the possessor of a carucate of land in Bolton in the Wapentake of Harthill. In the Patent Rolls, p. 74, we read that Robert Boulton held a messuage and 70 acres in Yarpethorpe, of the King, granted by the Prior of Malton in exchange for land in Appleton.

He gave two bovates of land in Bolton to the Church forever, possibly as a pious offset for some long-forgotten duties. He must have died 1297, unless he be identical with the Robert, Earl of Boulton, who was living in 1313; he was a benefactor of York Minster, and with his son Thomas, was mentioned in 1300 and also in 1311, as of Yarpethorpe. However, in 1316, Thomas was certainly in possession of the Sandburn estates.

Thomas de Bolton⁴, son of the above Sir Robert, was heir of

his father, from whom he derived these very large properties. He may have been that youthful Thomas de Bolton, who, with others, in the reign of Edw. II., was juror in a trial in York respecting a fishpond, and he appears to have been the ancestor of an influential family established in trade in that City, besides those who inherited his Hutton property, and from whom the Boltons of Waterford and of West Tanfield in York are descended. In 1314 this Thomas de Bolton was a citizen of York City, and in 1313, was an adherent of Edward of Lancaster.

Burke relates that this family warmly espoused the Lancaster cause in the Wars of the Roses, and suffered severely in person and estate for their loyalty to King Henry VI., in later generations.

We think that Thomas de Bolton^o must have received an interest in the Hutton estate at his uncle's death in 1278, for he certainly received a charter of free warren in Hutton-Coleswayn, in 32 Edw. I., or 1283.

In 1300 he held the Manor of Hutton-upon-Derwent, while in 1316 he is stated to have held not only that, but also the property in Sandburn and Carleton in the vicinity of York, already mentioned. He probably died before 1322, although there is a reference to "Robert de Boulton and Thomas his son of Apelton Rydale," as late as 1338-44, which probably referred to his son and grandson.

Through the record that Robert de Bolton et Alicia his wife, "feoffed Ric'um fil: Thome de Bolton" in 1350 of Castle-Levyngton Manor, Yorkshire, we learn of another son of Thomas, namely Richard^r, and by the possession of part of the family property at Carleton, we are able to add John Bolton^r of York City, head of the family of citizens of that town. The sons of Thomas de Bolton^o were therefore Thomas^r, John^r and Richard Bolton^r.

Thomas de Bolton^r was Lord of Hoton in 1322, and is mentioned as of Gaynesburgh, Lincolnshire, 1327. He died 1350, and his property descended to his son, Sir Thomas de Bolton^o, mentioned as "*militibus*" in 1323 to 1342, and as of Hoton-Coleswayn after his father's decease in 1351.

Of Richard de Bolton^r nothing further is known. His heir appears to have been Sir Robert de Bolton^r, who was M.P. for the County of York in 1407, and held the estate called "Howden" in

1432, the year of the accession of King Henry VI., in which year he exchanged the stall of Saltmarsh at Howden for a prebend called Ruspanelle, or Rispanelle, in Cornwall, whence it appears he had interests outside his native county and some clerical patronage.

In the manuscript pedigrees of Sir John Blois (p. 82) is the will of Sir Robert Bolton³, from which is extracted the following :

"In Dei. nom. Amen. Ego Rob'tus Bolton armiger; die Lune fmo post fest s'ci Mathei Apli et Evanj. Ao D'ni 1432 sanes, etc., in hunc modum meum sondo testament. Imprimis lego aorum, etc., corpus meum ad sepehend in Eccl'ia Ste. Marie de Berkyngre coram altari s'ci Jacobis (or) Executores suos constituit Elizabetham uxorem suam, Thomam Boltone cl'icum fratrum suum (etc.). Hic est ultima voluntas mei Rob'ti Boltone armigeri fact ap^d Berkyngre die Lune, etc., post fest s'ci Mathei Apli Ao Dni 1432. Hunc volo quod Elizabetha uxor mea habeat omnia huas et tenta mea in Castor, Berkyngre, Buremondeston, Nedham, Ladenhum, et alibi in Com; Suff, (etc.) ad totam vitam ejusd Elizabetha, Sta qd post secessum ejusd. Elizabetha omnia pedia remaneant Michaeli filio meo Thuro de corpore suo ligettime pr'creatis et pr'defectu palis exitus remavere, etc. Probat. 20 Oct. 1432.

ELIZABETHA, EXTRIX.

ROBTUS BOLTON, arm. and test. 1432.

THOMAS BOLTON, Cl'icus, frater et lexton ROBTI.

MICHAEL FIL ROBTI.

JOH'ES FIL ELIZ.

EDMUNDS FIL ELIZ."

Here we have further information as to this family, and a record of the existence of Sir Robert Bolton's⁴ priestly brother Thomas⁵ in 1432, who was probably the Vicar of Necton in Norfolk in 1441. Sir Robert owned property in Burston, and we thus get a connection of landed property between this family and the Boltons of that locality at a later date, who, as we shall show, were close connections of those of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

The ten years preceding the death of Sir Robert were the first of the reign of King Henry VI., and on the authority of Burke we must assume that about this period Sir Robert or his connections espoused the royal cause in which they suffered losses in person and property.

In Rymer's *Foedera* we read of one Robert Bolton, who was granted, on Sept. 15th, 1449, a license to transmute base metals into gold and silver by Henry VI. of England. (O. XI, 240. H. V. p. ii, 13.)

The property of Horton, or Horton Pagnale as it is called, near Doncaster, is next found in the ownership of Sir Thomas Bolton¹⁰ in 1442, or twelve years after Sir Robert's decease, and this Sir Thomas was great-uncle (or perhaps great-great-uncle) to one Thomas Bolton of Doncaster, who lived at that place about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, say after 1558. He therefore would be a direct descendant of Michael¹⁰ and of Sir Robert.

This Thomas Bolton of Doncaster was direct ancestor of the Boltons of Waterford, Ireland, and of West Tanfield near Ripon, Yorks., for whose descent from him we are indebted to Burke, although he traces their line from John de Bolton, Lord of Bolton-by-Bowland, whereas as we have shown it is through Justice Thomas and his father William.

Thomas Bolton¹¹, of Doncaster, left a son William¹¹, who settled in Ripon about 1610 and married Henrietta Barton.

Their issue was William¹¹, born 1613, and Thomas¹¹, with other children, one of whom was probably Benjamin¹¹.

William Bolton became a Captain of Horse, settled at Waterford, and left issue :—

Thomas¹¹, also became a Captain, and Alderman of Waterford, and left a family.

Benjamin Bolton¹¹ settled at West Tanfield near Ripon and left a son :—

George Bolton¹¹, of West Tanfield, who married Thomasina Bourne; this lady was a relative of one Ralph Bourne who is stated to have emigrated to Ireland with some of the Bolton family, and appears to have been given up for lost, but appeared again and lived to the ripe age of 113 years, dying in 1728. Doubtless George went out with Captain William in his expedition to Waterford, when the capture of the town and castle near by was rewarded by the gift of the latter to the Captain.

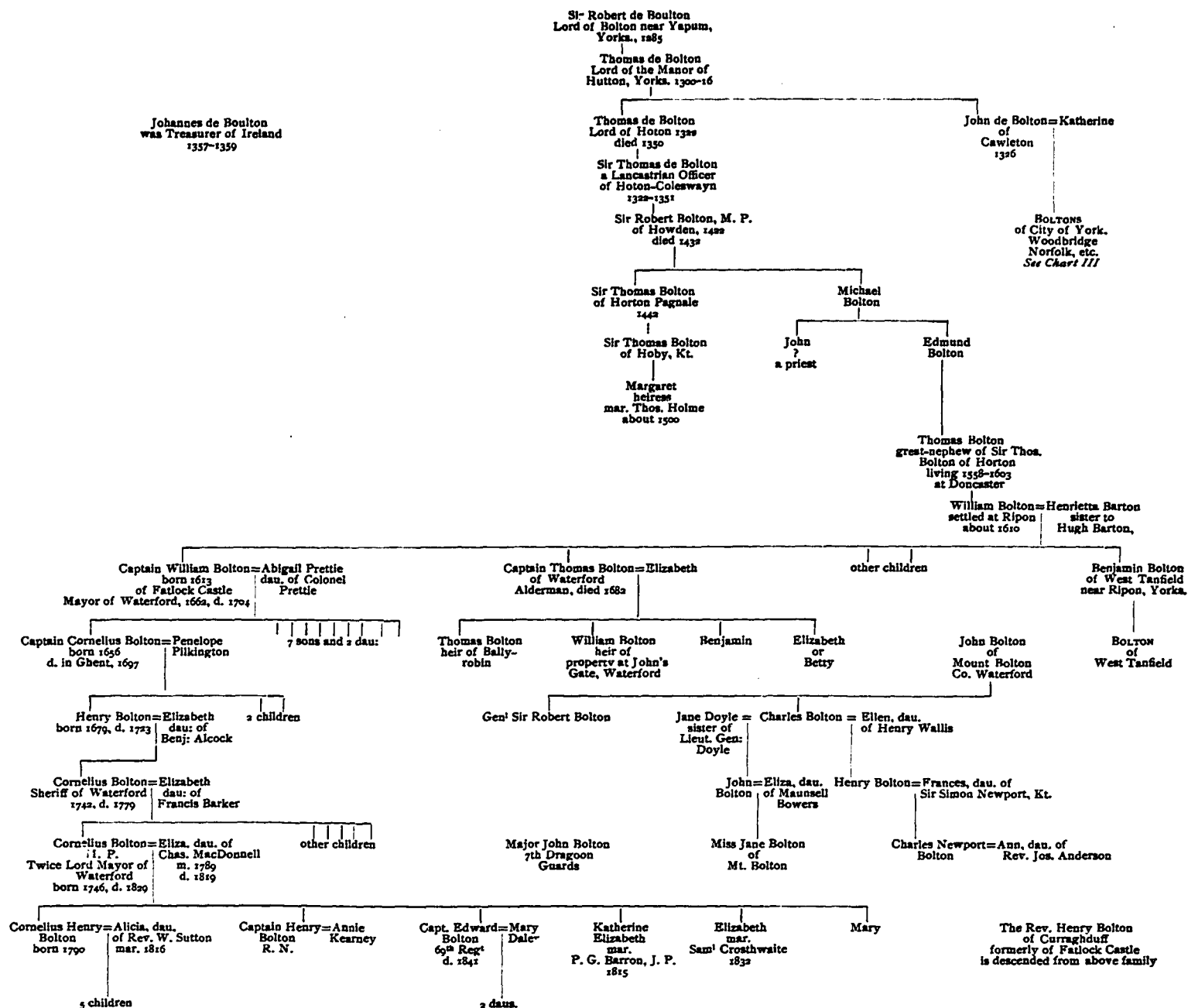
George and Thomasina Bolton left a son :—

Thomas Bolton¹¹, of West Tanfield, who died Oct., 1782. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burn, who died 1837, aged 93. Their son :—

Thomas Bolton¹¹, of Wakefield, married Hannah Ambler, and left issue :—

The Reverend Thomas Ambler Bolton¹¹, born at Popplewick near Nottingham in 1816, married Caroline, the daughter of W. Chowler, in 1843.

CHART IV.—BOLTONS OF WATERFORD, IRELAND, DESCENDED OUT OF YORKSHIRE.



§ 2. *The Boltons of Faithlegg, County Waterford, Ireland.*

"When Adam dolve, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

—*John Ball.*



The arms borne by this family are the same as those of the Boltons of Yorkshire, "argent, on a bend gules, three leopards' faces, or.;" while the crest is that of the Boltons of Bowland, "A stag's head erased, argent, pierced through the nose with an arrow," and the same arms and crest are borne by the Boltons of Ripon. Burke says of them:—

"Sir Thomas de Bolton resided at Horton Pagnale in 1442. This family warmly espoused the Lancasterian cause in the Wars of the Roses, and suffered severely, in person and estate, for their loyalty to King Henry VI. Much of their property was confiscated and many members of the different branches driven into exile and utterly ruined."

Thomas Bolton¹, great nephew of Sir Thomas de Bolton¹, resided at Doncaster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558 to 1603, and his son William¹ settled at Ripon about 1610. He married Henrietta, daughter of Hugh Barton, and had with other children, William¹, born 1613, and Thomas Bolton¹, whose will is appended later. William Bolton¹ was a captain in Colonel Prittie's Horse in the Irish rebellion of 1641, and was chosen by lot on Friday, April 20th, 1649, by Cromwell himself, to go to Ireland in independent command of troops of horses.

He assisted at the capture of Waterford and after a severe fight took the Castle of Faithlegg or Fatlock, about five miles distant, this being afterwards granted to him by Cromwell, and even confirmed by patent from Charles II., 19th May, 1666, in consequence of his services to his country.

He became Lord Mayor of Waterford, 1662, and sheriff of the county afterwards. By his wife, Abigail Prittie, daughter of his Commander, Colonel Prittie, he had eight sons and two daughters. The eldest, Cornelius¹⁴, born 1656, a Captain in Col. Collingwood's regiment, married, in 1678, Penelope Pilkington, and died in 1697, in Ghent, leaving three children; the eldest of whom, Henry Bolton¹⁵, born in 1679, succeeded his grandfather William, in 1704, at Faithlegg.

Henry Bolton¹⁵ married, in 1713, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Alcock, and died in 1723, leaving one son, Cornelius¹⁶, who was Sheriff of Waterford in 1742; Cornelius married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Barker, and died in 1779, leaving with other children, two sons, of whom the elder, Cornelius Bolton¹⁷, M.P., born 1746, was twice Lord Mayor of Waterford and Sheriff; he married in 1789, Eliza (who died 1819), daughter of Charles MacDonnell, a descendant of a sister of Anne Hyde, the wife of King James II.

Cornelius Bolton¹⁷ died in 1829, leaving three sons and three daughters:

Cornelius Henry Bolton¹⁸, heir, born in 1790.

Henry Bolton¹⁹, Captain in the Royal Navy, married Annie Kearney, and had issue.

Edward Bolton²⁰, Captain of the 69th Regiment, married Mary Daley, and died in 1841, leaving two daughters.

Katherine Elizabeth Bolton²¹, who married P. G. Barrow, J. P., in 1815.

Elizabeth Mary Bolton²², who married Samuel Crossthwaite in 1832.

Cornelius Henry Bolton¹⁸ married in 1816 Alicia, daughter of the Rev. W. Saltoun, and had the following issue:—

Caesar George Bolton²³, born 1820, Captain in the Hon. East India Company.

Gerard Noel Bolton²⁴, in the service of the East India Company. Annette Bolton²⁵, married 1845, Charles Noel Welman, and had issue.

Katherine Mary Bolton²⁶, married 1847, Rev. Thomas Babington. Eleanor Julia Bolton²⁷.

The above family bore the same arms and crest as those granted July 5th, 1555, to John Bolton, of Bolton Hall, County of Pembroke, Wales. (See Chapter II.) John Bolton then claimed to be a direct descendant of an ancient family of his name; he must have been related to those emigrants to Ireland, one of whom, another John Bolton, settled at Mount Bolton, Waterford, and had two sons;—General Sir Robert Bolton, and Charles Bolton, whose descendants are given below.

Charles Bolton¹⁷ was twice married; first to Jane, sister of Lieut. Gen. Doyle, by whom he had issue, John Bolton¹⁸, who married Eliza, daughter of Mansell Bowers, and they were the parents of Miss Jane Bolton¹⁹ of Mount Bolton.

Charles Bolton married secondly, Ellen, daughter of Henry Wallis, by whom he had a son, Henry Bolton¹⁸, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Simon Newport, Knt. Henry Bolton and his wife Frances had issue, Charles Newport Bolton¹⁹, who married Anne, daughter of Rev. Joseph Anderson, from whom is descended the Rev. Henry Bolton²⁰, of Carraghduff, County Waterford, formerly of Fatlock Castle.

We now return to the brother of Captain William¹⁸, namely Captain Thomas Bolton¹⁸, who evidently aided his brother in military service, and like him obtained property and position in the districts they had subdued to English rule. His will, kindly sent us by a direct descendant, Mr. C. Perceval Bolton, of Brooks Lodge, Waterford, has many details of interest, and deserves insertion in full.

WILL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS BOLTON, DATED 21 AUGUST, 1682.

In the name of God the ffather Almighty and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord and of the Holy Ghost p'ceedinge from the ffather and the Son in whom I believe and hope for Salvacon of my sinfull and imortall soule through that plentious Redemption that is in Christ Jesus my only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

I Thomas Bolton of Waterford, Aldr., being in p'fect health and memory at the writinge Wth my owne hands, this my last Will and Testamt the Lord bee praised and this my Will is as ffolloweth:—1st, that I bee buried in John's Abbey in Waterford as neare my son Benjamin as may bee.

2. my debts and funerall expenses paide I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Bolton duringe her life all my p'sonall estate and goods and chatells, and what is left at her death I doe dispose of amongst my children as I doe hereafter express.

3. I also give my saide wife all my reall estate, what lands, houses and tene-ments I have and am now possesst of to dispose of duringe her life as shee shall

thinke fitt and to part with ye Tanhouse (and as below) to p'ffer Benj'n my Son in her life-time, to see him married if shee see cause and to give my Bro. Willm five ponds.

4. having already settled Balli-robbin upon my son Thomas (after mine and his mother's decease) I give him five ponds and my Signett, alsoe after the death of my Daughter Eliza, I give to him and his heiress my Dwelling house hee payings three ponds rent yearly out of it to the Heiress of the Lord Dunegale untill eighty ponds be paid ye sd Lord or heiress, and then the mault house, Dwelling house, and Ann Russell's house pay but twenty shillings all three wch will be six shillings eight pence each and now three ponds each for soe its equally apportioned as I thinke recourse to the deed will direct in this.

5. I give to my son William and the heires of his Body after mine and his mother's decease the rev'sion of my lease from ye Lep. wth out John's Gate, now possessed by Wm Goodricke, John Clansey and others. Alsoe I give him my sd son after mine and his mother's decease one-third part of my household goods and chatel of what sorts I have and for want of heires to his sister Beny or her heires and after her death I give him ye moyty of the p'fitts of Ann Russell's Dwelling house, mault house, and garden duringe her naturall life with one-third part of my house-hold goods and catle of what sorts I have after her mother's decease and mine, and then to her brothers Wm. and Ben. after her decease. Save and except the Dwelling house given to my son Thomas as above after the death of his sister.

7. I give to my son Benjamin the Corner house, Tanyard and Garden I bought of Denny Muschamp, Esq. adjoyninge to Mr Jno Maurice his tanyard and garden after mine and his mother's decease, alsoe after it to him and his heires for evr; further I give one-third part of my household goods and catle of what sorts I shall then have unto my said son with p'fitts and benefitts of the revrsion of my lease of Islandtarsney, and if it shall soe happen that my overseecors hereafter named shall approve it or any two of them and my wife by her will approves the same that then what I give for maintenance and a servant maidn to attend her my said Daughter duringe her life may be trusted with my said son Ben. he giving security sufficiently (accordinge what I have hereby given her) w() take as good care of her as is requisit that in that case my said son to have the p'fitts and receive them for her use of what I hereby left her duringe her life after my owne and my wife's deaths, and if hee refuse or do not like the same, to bee deposited to eyther of my other sons Thomas or William on the same termes or to anie such other as they shall choose to be Guardians toh her.

8. I make my dear and truly beloved wife Eliza. Bolton and my son Benj'n Execut'rs of this my last will and testamt.

9. I pray and entreat my worthy friends whose names ensue to bee my Trustees and Richard Carlton, Mr Richard Leay, Richard Mabanck, Robert Carlton, my bro. William Bolton, my son Thomas Bolton, or ani three or two of them (whom I beseech to take care of my poore crippled girle) this I declare as my last will Dated the 21st day of August 1682.

THOMAS BOLTON his
X
mark



Here follows the deposition of Robert Bradford, of Waterford, Gent., "that the writeing now produced as the will of Capt. Thomas Bolton was delivered to this dept by the sd Tho. to bee ingrossed. and afterwards when ye sd Thomas was grown more weak and not able to write his name he then declared yt ye sd writeing was his will and writt by his own hand and made his marke there-unto, etc."

Jurat coram me quinto die mensis Septembris Anno Domini 1682.

ARTH. STANHOPE, Vicar Genl.

NOTE.—Islandtarsney in the Parish of Islandikane, contains 492 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches.

§ 3. *The Boltons of the City of York.*

(SEE CHART III.)

The author of the remarkable collection "*Testamenta Eboracensis*," says, that the York-City branch of the family of Bolton sprang from the village of the same name near Yapum, which is corroborated by the evidence we have just adduced, and as we shall now proceed to show, they descended to those of Burston in Norfolk and Woodbridge in Suffolk.

The third son of Thomas Bolton⁶, who was the son of Sir Robert and Alicia his wife, was:—

John de Bolton⁷, whose descent is proved by his owning that portion of the family property which lay at Carleton, in 1326. He evidently settled in or near York, and became the progenitor of an influential family of merchants and churchmen in that city. He married one "Katherine," and left issue two sons, John⁸ and Henry⁹—and probably a third, William¹⁰, who became Vicar of Hudresfield in 1349.

John Bolton⁸, merchant, son of John and Katherine, who owned 8 messuages in York City, 1354 and 1360, was Chamberlain in 1380, Bailiff of York in 1387, and was on the Common Council in the year 1390, and died 1395, being buried at the church of the Friars Minors in York. He left issue a son, John Bolton⁹. (Below.)

Henry Bolton¹, the second son of John and Katherine, was mentioned in 1326, and became Mayor of York 1334-9, Bailiff in 1382, and Member of Parliament for that City in 1396. Though these later dates more likely refer to a son of the same name.

The next generation is represented by :—

John Bolton², son of John Bolton, merchant, who became M.P. for York, and died 1410, having been Chamberlain in 1384, Bailiff 1386-7, Member of Parliament 1399 and again in 1406, and Lord Mayor in 1410.* He lived in the parish of St. Saviour's in-the-Marsh, and was buried in the choir of the Church St. John the Evangelist.

He left two sons, John³ and William⁴. The latter was a merchant, and in his will in 1428 desired to be buried under the marble monument of his father mentioned above.

John Bolton⁵ (the third) was a mercer, and was also M.P. for York in 1429, and an Alderman of York. He married Alice Blackburn, who was still living in 1432, and was a daughter of Nicholas Blackburn and sister of a man of the same name who were both mentioned in 1429.

In the publication of the Surtees Society mention is made of this Alderman and Member of Parliament as recently as 1442. The entry is as follows :—

"20th Henry VI. (1442), Jan. 31st. And herapon John of Bolton, alderman, at his first commyng fra ye parlement, delyvered a letter fra ye queene to ye Mair in ye whilk lettre she thanked ye Mair and all ye Gudemen of yis citee of ease and favour yai had showed at the reverence of hir prayer to John Lylllyng mercer of York," etc.

Also: "John of Bolton citizen and merchant of York on yetoon party and tenement of y abbot and convent of Cristall yat other party," etc. (Vol. 85, p. 10 and p. 18.)

John Bolton⁶, mercer, died in 1445, and he is distinctly mentioned in his will as being of "Burstou, Norfolk."

This therefore forms a near clue to the pedigree of the Boltons of that county, and the links which follow, in the troubled period to which they relate, deserve close attention. As far back as 1331

* 1390. John de Bolton, described as "a creditable person," with others assembled in the Council Chamber of York, in Ousebridge. (Drake's Hist. o York, p. 199.)

one Richard de Boltone, priest, was Rector of Burston in Norfolk. (See Chapter III., *Boltons in the service of the Church.*) So that the Boltons were evidently interested in the locality, and we have already mentioned the property owned there by Sir Robert Bolton of Hutton, cousin of the York Boltons.

John Bolton¹⁰, M.P., had several children, and we have definite information respecting two of his daughters named Margaret¹¹ and Agnes¹², but at the same time it is distinctly stated that he had other issue.

Margaret¹¹ died in 1471, and her will gives a number of details. She desired to be buried by her father, John Bolton, alderman of York, in St. Saviour's Church. She was married twice, first to one Roger Salwayn in 1429, and afterwards to Henry Gascoigne, whom she also survived, and by whom she had issue from whom are descended the Gascoignes of Micklefield. The visitation of 1587 clearly states that she was the daughter of John Bolton of Burston in Norfolk.

Agnes¹², another daughter, married John Sherwood of York, who died in 1472, and his will mentions a Thomas Bolton, who was a blood relation of his wife Agnes. Therefore, it may be assumed that Thomas Bolton¹³ of York, who in 1453 was a member of the Guild of Corpus Christi (which had been established in 1408), was another child of the Alderman John¹⁰, and it is most probable that a further son was the Reverend John Bolton¹⁴, the Rector of All Saints-in-the-Pavement, City of York, in 1420, and who was a member of the Guild of Corpus Christi also in 1453.

This Guild was a sort of association formed to support the procession and play or ceremony of "Corpus Christi," first established by Pope Urban IV., about 1250. In Hargreave's History of York, published in 1818, it is stated that "The 'gild' was supported chiefly by the annual contributions collected as the procession passed along, for their possessions were trifling, though as a body they were extremely numerous." We may imagine these Boltons of York marching with the bier, probably supporting their own particular exhibit of their patron Saint, or some image illustrative of one of the Sufferings of our Lord, for every trade in the city was obliged to furnish a pageant at their own expense to join in the procession. Such a procession, with details which must be very similar in all respects, one of the authors has seen in modern Sicilian towns of backward civilization.

In the 3rd year of Edward VI., or 1549, an order was made appointing the Lord Mayor for the time being, master of the hospital of Corpus Christi, but the guild does not appear to have survived the Protestant movement, for it was mentioned in 1583 as the "late gild."

From Thomas Bolton", who would most likely have inherited whatever property his father John possessed in Burston, are doubtless descended the Boltons of that place, and his son most probably was Thomas Bolton" of Woodbridge, Suffolk, a place not far off. (See next Section.)

THE TRAGEDY OF CAPTAIN JOHN BOLTON OF BULMER.

"If the family thread you would ascend,
You may find it waxed at the other end
With some plebeian vocation."

The records of this genealogy have been so uniformly honorable that it may perhaps be a change, although we will hope it may not be a relief, to insert a picture of another character; the circumstances apparently caused intense interest in and near York at the time, and were perpetuated in two curious anonymous publications still to be seen in the Bodleian Library and the British Museum.

About 1774 a Captain John Bolton was a resident in, though not a native of, the village of Bulmer, near Castle Howard, where he resided with his wife and family. He had as a servant or apprentice, a young orphan girl who had grown up in his service to about 18 years of age. During the absence of his family one Sunday afternoon, the Captain and the girl were the sole occupants of the house, and on the return of his wife he informed her that the girl, Elizabeth Rainbow, had run away. A number of circumstances aroused suspicion and talk among his country neighbors, culminating in the flight of Bolton to York, while the frequent dream of a village girl led to a search being made in the cellar, where the body of the unfortunate Elizabeth was discovered under a heap of newly-shovelled earth, her hands tied behind her back and a twisted rope round her neck, with which she had been literally garotted. Bolton's contradictory statements and circumstantial evidence left little doubt of his misdeeds, and he was found guilty, but during a trial of nine hours, he "behaved

with a degree of boldness and unconcern seldom discovered in persons under such circumstances," and persisted in the maintenance of his innocence to the last. The execution of his sentence was anticipated by his suicide, effected with great determination by means of a piece of list garter, a cord and a handkerchief, secured to a portion of his table fixed in an airhole, and he thus died the same death he had inflicted on his unfortunate victim. The prose description from which we have condensed the above states that his body was buried at the three Lane-ends near the York barracks at ten at night with a stake driven through the body, but the curious song on the subject, which is copied below, gives another disposition of his remains. His victim was buried at Bulmer, Sept. 6th, 1774.

"A true and tragical song concerning Captain JOHN BOLTON of Bulmer, near Castle Howard, who after a trial of nine hours, at York-Castle on Monday the 27th of March, 1775, for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Rainbow, an Ackworth girl, his Apprentice ; was found guilty, and immediately received sentence to be executed at Tyburn near York on Wednesday following, but on the same morning he strangled himself in the cell where he was confined, and so put a period to his wicked and desperate life. His body was then, pursuant to his sentence, given to the Surgeons at York Infirmary to be dissected and anatomized."

"To the tune of 'Fair Lady lay your Costly Robes aside.'"

" Good Christian people all both old and young,
 Pray give attention to this tragic song.
 My days are shortened by my vicious life
 And I must leave my children and my wife.
 When I was pris'ner to York Castle brought,
 My mind was filled with dismal pensive thought,
 Conscious of guilt it filled my heart with woe ;
 Such terrors I before did never know.
 When at the bar of Justice I did stand .
 With guilty conscience and uplifted hand,
 The Court straightway then unto me they said :
 'What say you Bolton to the charge here laid ?'
 In my defence I for a while did plead
 Sad sentence to evade (which I did dread)

My Counsel I did hope would get me clear,
 But such a train of proofs there did appear
 Which made the Court and Jury for to cry
 He's guilty, let the wretched culprit die.
 When I in fetters in York Castle lay
 The morning of my execution day,
 For to prevent the multitude to see
 Myself exposed on the fatal tree,
 I then did perpetrate my last vile crime
 And put a final end unto my time.
 Myself I strangled in the lonesome cell
 And ceased in this transit world to dwell."

§ 4. *Boltons of Woodbridge, Co. Suffolk; and Earls Nelson.*

"Any name, unsullied, may be proudly borne."

—*Tennyson.*



ARMS OF BOLTON OF WOODBRIDGE.
 From the seal of the Rev. Samuel Bolton.

From the Harleian MSS. "additional Suffolk pedigrees," and from Bloomfield's Norfolk we obtain very clear information as to the Boltons of the contiguous manors of Boyland in Burston, and Heywood in Disse, and we are led to the conclusion, therefore, that those found in possession of properties there were descendants of John Bolton¹⁰, M.P., the merchant prince of the City of York.

The first source of reference gives, without date, the marriage of Thomas Bolton¹¹ of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Curtis, of the same place; their children were Thomas¹², John¹³, and Edward Bolton¹⁴.

CHART V.—BOLTONS, EARLS NELSON, AND OF WOODBRIDGE IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

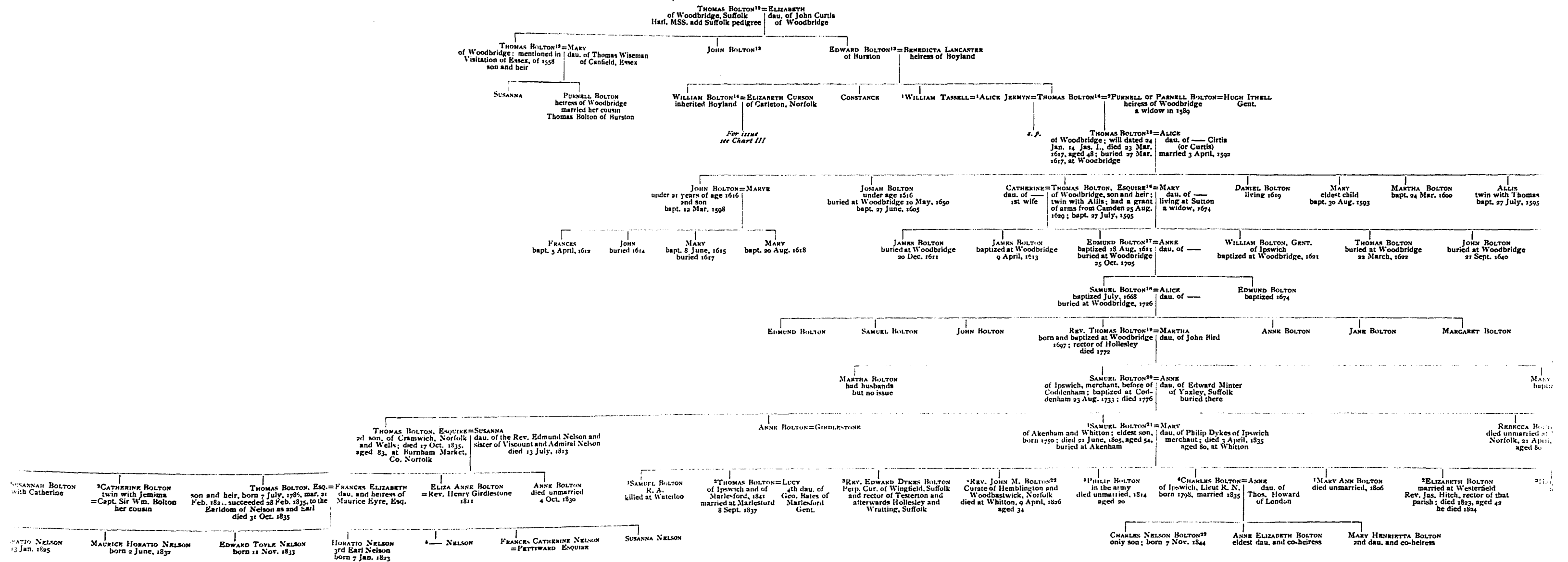
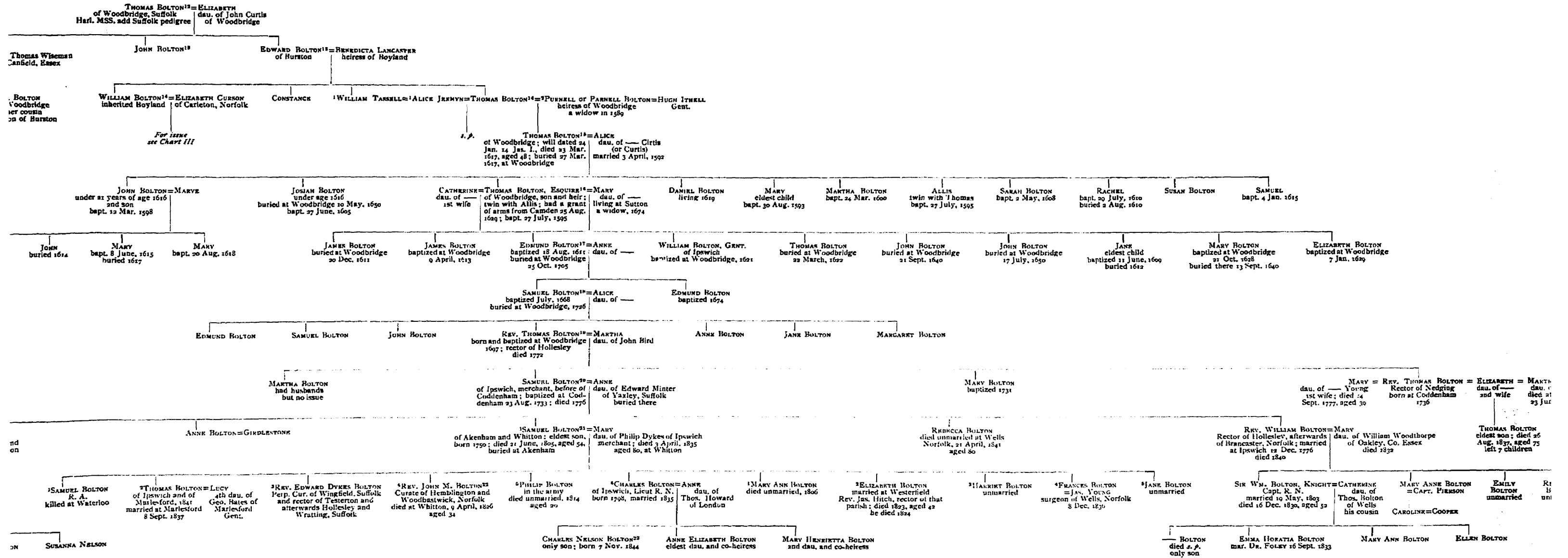
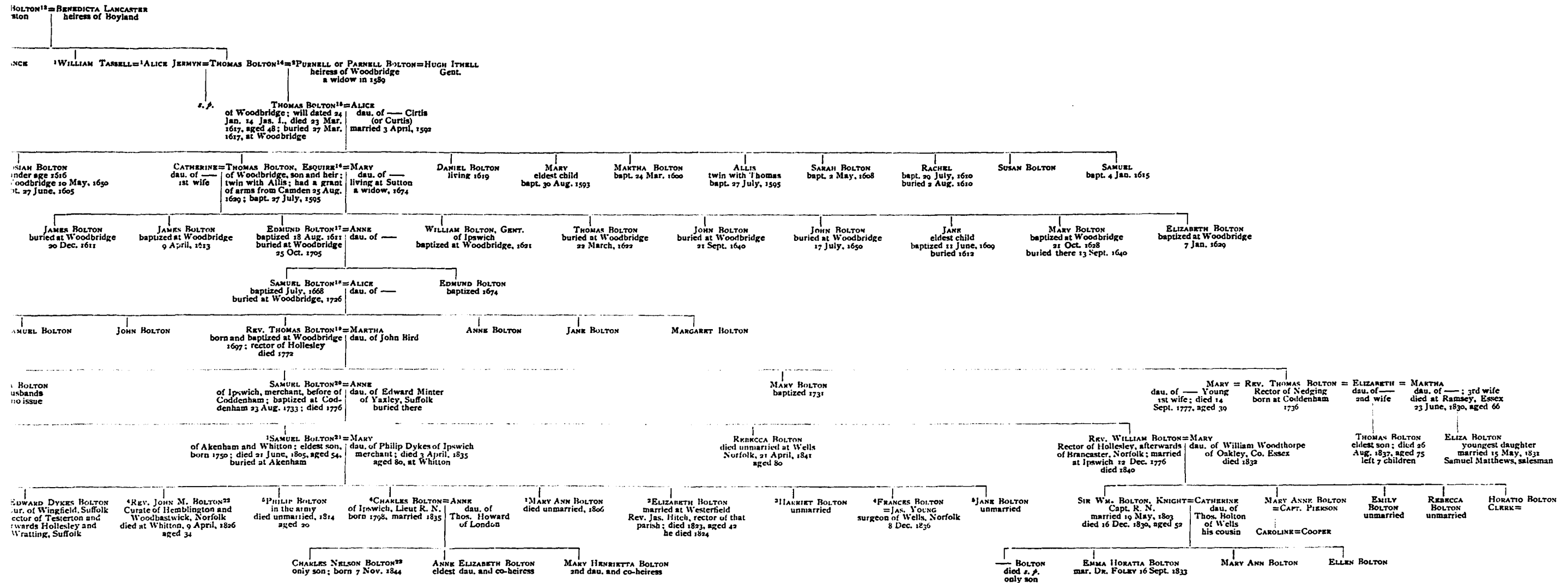


CHART V.—BOLTONS, EARLS NELSON, AND OF WOODBRIDGE IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.



RT V.—BOLTONS, EARLS NELSON, AND OF WOODBRIDGE IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.



Thomas Bolton¹¹, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, was of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and in the visitation of Essex, 1558, we find that he married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Wiseman of Canfield, Essex, and had issue two daughters, Susanna and Purnell (or Petronilla), the latter of whom no doubt inherited his properties, as she afterwards, we believe, married her cousin Thomas Bolton of Heywood-Hall.

John Bolton¹², the second son, is probably the one of the same name who was the recipient of a grant of arms in 1555, and who was then resident at Bolton Hall in County Pembroke, and by some authorities is considered to be the ancestor of some of the Bolttons of Waterford, Ireland. (See Grant of Arms to him in Chapter II., on Heraldry.)

The third son, Edward Bolton¹³, of Boyland (which is in the village of Burston), married at some date before 1500, Benedicta Lancaster, daughter and heiress of William Lancaster, of Catywell in Suffolk. She was heiress of the manor of Boyland which had descended to her family through the marriage of Maud Boyland with John Lancaster, who was probably her grandfather.

This Burston family's descent is for some generations given in Norris's family MS. Collections from Sir Arm. Woodhouse's MS., p. 80.

Edward Bolton¹⁴ died about 1528 leaving issue two sons, William¹⁵, Thomas¹⁶, and a daughter Constance.

The second son, Thomas Bolton¹⁶, married first, Alice Jermyn and was some time Lord of Boyland and of Heywood Hall in Diss, Norfolk. He next married his cousin Purnell Bolton, the heiress of Woodbridge above mentioned, and became the ancestor of the Bolttons of that place, of whom we give an extended pedigree. (See Chart V.)

The eldest son, William Bolton¹⁷, inherited the manor of Boyland, also tenements in Tersfield, Brisingham, Raydon and Shelfanger, and married Elizabeth Curson, sister and heiress to William Curson, clerk of Garboldesham. Their mother was a Dibney and died in 1530.

William¹⁸ and Elizabeth Bolton left two sons:—

(1) Francis Bolton¹⁹, (2) Anthony Bolton²⁰, and four daughters: (3) Alice, who married Thomas Peclow; (4) Elizabeth, who married Edward Colbye of Banham, Gent.; (5) Susan, and lastly, (6) Constance. (See Chart III.)

Francis Bolton", the eldest son, was Lord of Boyland in 1571 (Escheat Rolls, 20. E. 4., No. 20); and was living in 1584, being then of Burston. He had the gift of Melding in 1570, and his name appears also in 1612 in gift of the Vicariat of Goodeston. He purchased in 1584 two-fifths of the Manor of Harpham, and married Anne, who was the daughter of John Pykarell of London, Gent., and of Anne his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Fyfield. By this marriage Francis and Anne Bolton had one son and four daughters, Edward", Ruth, Elizabeth, Susan and Judith; the last named married Edward Rochester of Thetford.

Edward Bolton", his father's heir, is mentioned about 1575 as of the Manor of Bragdyshall and Maldenham in Burston, Norfolk, and died without issue. From the evidence of the following extract from Bloomfield's History of the County of Norfolk (Vol. I., p. 128) it seems that the estates became alienated from the family, probably by marriage of his next sister Ruth with Thomas Proctor, though the statement appears very vague, and the ignorance as to the ownership reads curiously.

"The Manor of Brockdish Hall, afterwards known as Boyland Hall, descended from Sir John Sharpe, 1518, to his cousin Robert Browne, from whom it came to the Pettuses, and from them to Bolton; from Bolton it came to Thomas Proctor, clerk, whose kinswoman and heiress married John Buxton, who finding no licence for the alienation from Bolton to Proctor, was forced to get a royal pardon." In 1805 the Manor was held by the Buxton family.

Of Anthony Bolton", the second son of William" and Elizabeth Bolton and brother to Francis, there is no definite information, but we shall deal with a probable connection in that section devoted to the Lincolnshire Boltons.

We now return to Thomas Bolton", brother of William, and son of Edward" and Benedicta, who inherited under his father's will, Heywood Hall, manor in Diss and Winfarthing, which, says Bloomfield, "went off with him as in that manor at large."

There can be no doubt that he is the same Thomas Bolton" who is several times mentioned as of Woodbridge, and the reason becomes plain after some consideration of his marriages. He married first, Alice, daughter of Thos. Jermyn of Rushbrook, who

was the widow of one William Tassell, and by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Purnell, or Parnell, whom we believe to have been his cousin Purnell Bolton, one of the heiresses of his uncle Thomas Bolton, and by this means the Woodbridge possessions would pass to his son Thomas.

Parnell or Petronilla, was a feminine name at one time much in vogue, but owing to its becoming a synonym for a discreditable class, it afterwards fell into the almost entire disuse in which it has ever since remained, and is, therefore, when used, very distinctive.

Mrs. Parnell Bolton came to London, as a widow, and was married again in 1589 to Hugh Ithell, Gent.

In the list of marriage licenses granted by the Bishop of London is the following entry :—

"Feb. 14. 1589-90. 'Hugh Ithell, Gent, and Parnell Bowlton widow, now of the city of London, relict of Thomas Bowlton Gent, late of Dysse, Co. [blank], dec'd., genl. licence.'"

Thomas and Parnell Bolton left issue one son :—

Thomas Bolton" of Woodbridge, Suffolk (ancestor of the family of Woodbridge, among whom are the present Earls Nelson). He married April 3d, 1592, Allis Cirtis, or Curtis, and had a family of five sons and six daughters; their births and deaths are so quaintly recorded in the Register that we give the items verbatim. (See also Chart V.) His will, dated 24 Jan., 14 Jas. I (or 1616-17) ante-dated his death only a short time, as he died March 23rd that year and was buried on March 27th, aged 48.

The descendants of these Boltons of Woodbridge are very clearly shown in the accompanying pedigree, all of which from 1616 has been kindly furnished by one of the family, the Rev. C. N. Bolton, now Rector of Cunnoch in the county of Stafford.

COPY OF EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS OF WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.

By Rev. T. W. Miller, Incumbent. Feb. 13, 1849.

- 1592. Thomas Bolton, Singellman, and Alles Cirtis, Singellwoman, were married the 3 of Aprell.
- 1593. Marye Boulton the dauter of Thomas and Alles his wiffe was baptised the xxx of Auguste.
- 1595. Thomas & Allis Boulton the sonn and dauter of Thomas & Allis his wiffe was baptised the xxvii of July.

- 1598. John Bouton the sonn of Thomas Bouton & Allis his wiffe baptised the xii of Marche.
- 1600. Martha Bouton the dauter of Thomas Bouton & Allis his wiffe was baptised the xxiv of Marche.
- 1605. Ghozias Bouton the sonn of Thomas & Allis his wiffe was baptised the xxvii of June.
- 1608. Sara Bolton,* the dauter of Thomas the ellder and Allis his wiffe was baptised the second of Maye.
- 1609. Jane Bolton the dauter of Thomas the younger, was baptised the xi of June.
- 1610. Rachell Boulton the dauter of Thomas the Ellder and Alles his wiffe was baptised the xxix of July.
- 1611. Edmond Boulton the sonn of Thomas the younger and Kattren his wiffe was baptised the xviii of Auguste.
- 1612. Frances Boulton the sonn of John Boulton and Marye his wiffe was baptised the 5 of Aprell.
- 1613. James Bolton, the sonn of Thomas younger and Cattren his wife was baptised the ix day of Aprell.
- 1615. Samuell Bolton the sonn of Thomas the ellder and Alles his wife was baptised the iv day of Jenuery.
- 1615. Mare Bolton the dauter of John and Mare his wife was baptised the 8 day of June.
- 1618. Mare Bolton the dauter of John and Mare his wife was baptised the 20 day of August.
- 1618. Frances Bolton the dauter of Robart was baptised the 12 day of October.

Burialles.

- 1610. Rachell Boulton the daughter of Thomas Siner (? senior) and Alles his wiffe was buryed the second of Auguste.
- 1611. James Bolton the sonn of Thomas Bolton the younger was beryed the 20 of December.
- 1612. Jane Bollton the dauter of Thomas Bolton the younger was beryed the 15 of Jenuarye.
- 1614. John Bouten the sonn of John was beried the 4 day of August.
- 1617. Mr. Thomas Bolton was berred the 27 day of March.
- 1617. Mare Bolton the dauter of John was berred the 1 day of September.

THE REV. SAMUEL BOLTON, D.D.

One of these children of Thomas and Allis Bolton was Samuel, baptized Jan. 4th, 1615, and probably born the year previous, 1614. This is undoubtedly the child who afterwards became a noted divine. This view is strengthened by the fact that he bore

• Here the register has been corrected, agreeing with the change in the spelling of the name.

the arms upon his seal which had been confirmed in 1629 to his elder brother. (See coat of arms at head of this section.) Many efforts have been previously made to determine the family connection of this scholarly priest, but the above considerations seem to establish his relation to that family which bore the arms of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Boltons quartered.

The Rev. Samuel Bolton, D.D., was educated at the University of Cambridge, and afterwards became minister of St. Martin's church, Ludgate street, London, where he continued about three years. Upon his removal from this situation, he was chosen minister at St. Saviour's, Southwark, where he continued seven years, and then removed to St. Andrew's, Holborn. At each of these places his ministry was made a blessing to many souls. He was nominated one of the additional members in the Assembly of Divines, in 1643, and upon the death of Dr. Bainbrigge, in 1646, was chosen Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, which he governed with great wisdom and prudence the rest of his days.

Having strong desires to win souls to Christ, though he was Master of a College and had no ministerial charge of his own, he preached gratuitously every Lord's day for many years.

In the year 1648, a minister of his name, and probably the same person, attended the Earl of Holland upon the scaffold, when he was beheaded in the palace-yard, Westminster. (Whitlocke's Mem., p. 387, edit. 1732.)

"During Dr. Bolton's last sickness, which was long and painful, he exercised great patience, and often said, though the providence of God was dark towards him, he had light and comfort within. A little before he died, he said to a person moving him in bed :



'Let me alone; let me lie quietly. I have as much comfort as my heart can hold.' The last time Mr. Calamy visited him, he was anxious to be with Christ, saying: 'O this vile body of mine! when will it give way, that my soul may get out and go to my God? when will it be consumed, that I may mount up to heaven?' When he perceived any symptoms of his approaching dissolution, he rejoiced exceedingly, calling them 'the little crevices through which his soul peeped.' He died, greatly lamented, October 15th, 1654, and was buried in St. Martin's Church, mentioned above. He gave orders, in his last will and testament, to be interred as a private Christian, and not with the outward pomp of a doctor; 'because,' as he observed, 'he hoped to rise in the day of judgment, and appear before God, not as a doctor, but as an humble Christian.' Numerous eulogies were published on his death."

"Dr. Bolton was a person of good parts and considerable learning, a burning and shining light in his day, and a man of great piety and excellent ministerial abilities. He was orthodox in his judgment, philanthropic in his spirit, and a celebrated interpreter of Scripture. He studied, not only to preach the word, but to live as he preached. His life was an excellent comment on his doctrine. He was the voice of God, crying aloud to those around him, by his exemplary life, as well as his holy doctrine. He was a man of much prayer, reading, meditation, and temptation—the four things which in the opinion of Luther, make a preacher. He was assaulted with manyfold temptations, and very probably with more than many hundreds of his brethren. He labored under the buffetings of Satan, that being himself tempted, he might be better able to comfort those who were tempted. The words from which Mr. Calamy preached his funeral sermon had often been a source of great joy to his soul: 'Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious image.'" (Cited from Brook.)

In the register of marriage licenses granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, appears the following entry of his marriage:

"February 27th, 1632-3. Samuel Bolton of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, Clerk, M. A., Bach., 24 years of age, & Ellinor Little, Spinster 21 & upwds. To be married at all Hallows-on-the-Wall, or St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane."

The preface to the posthumous publication of his works, pub-

lished in 1657, is written by his widow "Elinor Bolton," which agrees with the above.

The manuscript of one of his sermons preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster, before the House of Commons 25 Mar., 1646, upon "The Sinfulness of Sin," is to be found in the Public Library at Cambridge. It is said that his death was "much lamented by y^e brethren of y^e presbyterian persuasion."

There is a good portrait of Dr. Samuel Bolton prefaced to his Treatises, published by his widow in 1657, encircling which is the following inscription :

"VERA EFFIGIES SAMUELIS BOLTON, S. S. THEOL. D., NVPER COLL. C. CANTAB. MAG."

Beneath the portrait is his coat of arms, in the form of a seal. His books were :

- I. The True Bounds of Christian Freedom, or a treatise wherein the rights of Law and the Liberties of Grace are indicated. London, 1645. 16mo.
- II. The Arraignment of Error. London, 1646.
- III. The Sinfulness of Sin ; held forth in a Sermon presented to the Honourable House of Commons upon the late Solemn Day of Humiliation, Mar. 25. London, 1646.
- IV. The Guard of the Tree of Life : a Sacramental Discourse. London, 1647. 12mo.
- V. The Dead Saint speaking to Saints and Sinners. London, 1657.
- VI. A Tossed Ship making for a Safe Harbor, or a Word in Season to a Sinking Kingdom, in Sermons for Days of Humiliation. 1644. Small 8vo.
- VII. The Wedding Garment.
Calamy's Funeral Sermon upon Dr. Bolton may be read in "Clark's Lives," Pt. I., p. 43.

The eldest son of Thomas¹⁸ and Allis Bolton, and their heir, was Thomas Bolton¹⁹ ; the grant of a coat of arms, dated 1629, was made to this Thomas Bolton, and the text of the grant has been given in full in the Chapter on Heraldry (Chap. II.) This coat consists of the arms of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Boltons quartered for an intermarriage with an heiress, the paternal coat being the falcon. This indicates correctly the marriage of the grantee's grandfather and grandmother, Thomas Bolton¹⁴ and Parnell.

Mannex states that Lord Nelson, the celebrated naval hero, during the search for his pedigree expressed a strong desire to estab-

lish himself as a descendant of a Lancashire family. From the information here published there is no doubt his Bolton ancestors were of the Yorkshire branch, and of the same original stock as those of Lancashire.

Thomas Bolton¹¹ married twice. First, Catherine, and secondly Mary—who was living at Sutton as a widow in 1674. These two marriages resulted in the issue of ten children, shown in the accompanying chart No. X., the descent continuing through his son Edmund Bolton¹², born 1611. He died in 1705 and left two sons, Samuel and Edmund, of whom :

Samuel Bolton¹³, born 1668, married Alice —, and left issue seven children among which was another Samuel, the name thenceforward frequently re-appearing, and affording further evidence of the connection with this family of the well-known Samuel Bolton, D.D., Master of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, above mentioned.

The Rev. Thomas Bolton¹⁴, son of Samuel and Alice, was born at Woodbridge, 1697, and became Rector of Hollesley in which he was afterwards succeeded by his grandson the Rev. William Bolton. The children of the Rev. Thomas Bolton and his wife Martha, daughter of John Bird, were four in number, and included another clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Bolton¹⁵, Rector of Nedging. Another son was Samuel Bolton¹⁶, born 1733, a merchant of Ipswich who married Anne, daughter of Edward, Minister of Yaxley, and left issue five children :—

Thomas¹⁷, Anne, Samuel, Rebecca, and Rev. William Bolton¹⁸, Rector of Hollesley.

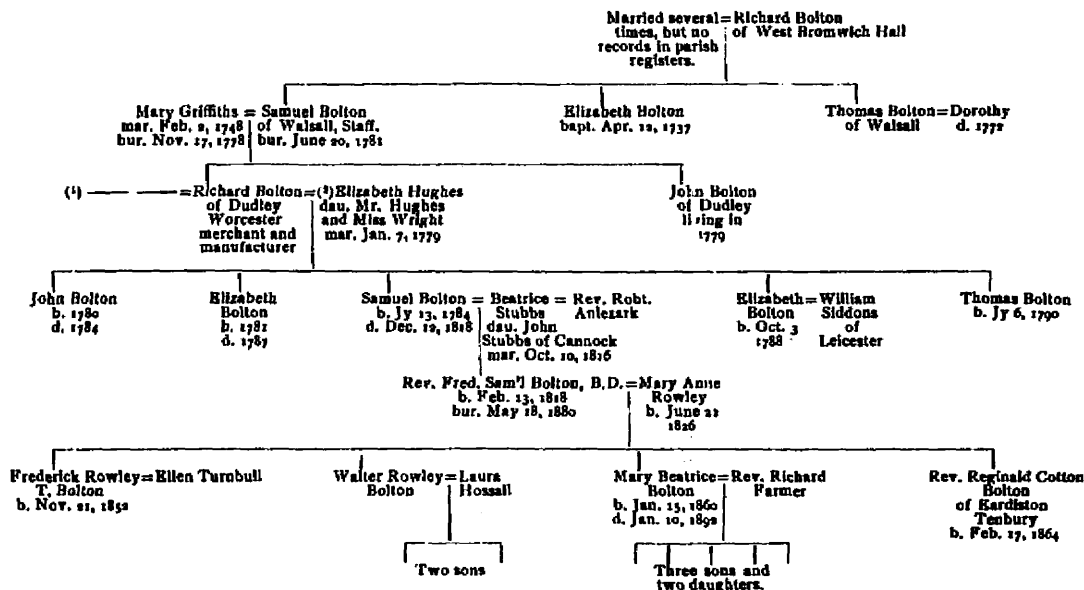
Thomas Bolton¹⁹, born 1752, married Susanna Nelson the sister of Admiral and Viscount Horatio Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, at whose decease the title was confirmed to her son, Thomas Bolton²⁰ and his heirs, who assumed the surname Nelson.

Thomas²¹ and Susanna Bolton left issue five children, one of whom, Catherine, married her cousin Sir William Bolton of Hollesley, Knt., a son of the Rev. William Bolton, rector of that place.

Thomas Bolton²², thus created the *2d Earl Nelson*, married Frances Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Maurice Eyre, by whom he had seven children, of whom the eldest :

Horatio Nelson, who became *3rd Earl Nelson*, was born Jan. 7 1823, and now enjoys the title.

CHART VI.—BOLTONS OF STAFFORDSHIRE, DESCENDED OUT OF SUFFOLK.



Samuel Bolton", the second son of Samuel" and Anne Bolton, married Mary, daughter of Philip Dykes of Ipswich, and was the father of a numerous family.

His son Samuel Bolton" was godchild to Lord Nelson and served with him as aide-de-camp at Trafalgar. Afterwards he bought a commission in the army, served in the 39th L. I. in Jamaica, W. I., and was killed at the battle of Waterloo.

Another son Philip Bolton" was also in the army; two other sons became clergymen. The Rev. Edward Dykes Bolton" was Rector of Hollesley and his brother the Rev. John M. Bolton" was curate of Remblington, Norfolkshire.

The sixth son, Charles Bolton", Lieutenant R.N., married Anne Howard and had two daughters and one son :—

Charles Nelson Bolton", born Nov. 7, 1844.

§ 5. *Boltons of Staffordshire.*

Two members of the Staffordshire branch of Boltons became conspicuous for talents and learning. Sir Richard Bolton, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, whose biography we give in Chapter IX., § 7, and Matthew Boulton, the engineer.

Matthew Boulton, the eminent engineer, born 1728, died 1809, was son of Matthew Boulton of Birmingham, a silver stamper and piecer. The Boultons were of Northamptonshire stock, but John Boulton, grandfather of the engineer, had settled in Lichfield, Staffordshire. Matthew Boulton worked at the business of his father and extended it until the latter died in 1759. In 1760 Matthew married Anne Robinson of Lichfield, who brought him considerable money. Being in command of capital he founded the works at Soho, near Birmingham, which later became famous; about this time he took into partnership Mr. Fothergill. The firm manufactured artistic products both in metal and in pottery, and the growth of the factory led them to consider whether the steam engine, which was used solely for pumping, could not be improved

so as to furnish motive power. James Watt was at this time working with Roebuck to improve the steam engine and in 1772 entered into partnership with Boulton. The history of the difficulties which were overcome by the mechanical ingenuity of Watt combined with the energy and business talents of Boulton cannot be here detailed. The introduction of the steam engine is due to Boulton, who furnished capital even to the verge of bankruptcy, kept up the drooping spirits of the partner, and they persevered for six or seven years, at last reaping their reward.

Boulton was also connected with the reform of the copper coinage, making large quantities of coin for foreign governments and for the East India Company. The presses were worked by steam, and were used as late as 1882, when the machinery of the royal mint was reorganized.

Boulton held a prominent place in the scientific society of the time, being a generous, large-hearted and genial man, he entertained a great deal at his elegant home on Handsworth Heath. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and with James Watt a founder of the Lunar Society, a social club limited to the scientists of Birmingham and vicinity; the Lunar Society included such men as Dr. Erasmus Darwin, Dr. Joseph Priestley, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Thomas Day, Francis Galton, Dr. William Withering, and others. A historical monograph on the Lunar Society of Birmingham was published by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton in a volume entitled: *The Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley*, New York, 1888. Matthew Boulton died in August, 1809.

The family of Boltons now residing in Staffordshire claim descent from the ancient family of which we write, and they have good reasons for so doing. They bore the arms confirmed to Thomas Bolton, 1629, with the trefoil slipped in the center, indicating a younger branch. Information concerning this family was collected by the late Rev. Frederick Samuel Bolton, whose career of usefulness in the Church was closed in 1880. The following notice of this clergyman is condensed from the *Trent Valley Magazine*, of which he was for many years editor.

"Frederick Samuel Bolton, B.D., Rector of Tatenhill, Prebendary of Lichfield, some time Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Salt, and Rural Dean of Stafford, born Feb. 13th, 1818, was baptized Apr. 1, 1818, at St. Phillip's, Birmingham.

He was the step-son of the Rev. Robert Anlezark, then Perpetual Curate of St. Chad's, Stafford, with whom, after the death of Mr. Bolton's father, his mother had contracted marriage. He was educated at Bridgnorth School, under its well-known headmaster, the Rev. Dr. Rowley, and subsequently became a Scholar, and afterwards a Fellow, of St. John's College, Cambridge, obtaining, in his final examination, a First Class in the Classical Tripos, and a 'Senior Optime' place in mathematics. After leaving Cambridge he returned to Bridgnorth, and spent eleven years as assistant master of the school under Dr. Rowley. He was ordained deacon in 1841 and priest in 1844 by Bishop of Lichfield, but held no parochial cure until in 1851 he was presented by Earl Talbot, grandfather of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, to the Incumbency of Salt. At this time he married Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. Rowley, from whom in his varied occupations he ever received a ready, zealous, and able coöperation, and who with four children now survives him.

Whilst living at Salt the chief work of his valuable life was accomplished. In the discharge of his strictly parochial duties he was singularly unremitting and conscientious, acquiring a friendliness of intercourse, a fullness of confidence, and a warmth of attachment with his parishoners such as is seldom gained even in a rural parish. But his usefulness extended far beyond the limits of his parish. As Vice-Chairman of the Stafford Board of Guardians he had a large share in the administration of the Poor-law within the Union, and in other ways exerted a wide and powerful influence in the town and neighbourhood of Stafford. In the Diocese there were then few, if any, important movements in which he did not take a leading part. In the first steps for the revival of Convocation he was conspicuous, being one of the few clergy who in 1852 attended the election of Proctors for this Arch-deaconry, with a view to put life into that which had aforetime been a mere form. In the long and hard struggle which ended in the establishment of the Lichfield Theological College, now so fruitful of benefit to the Diocese, he took his place—by speech, and counsel, and pen—in the forefront of the conflict. In the assembling of choirs from all parts of the Diocese, for the purpose of holding Choral Festivals, which had its origin in this Diocese, he was one of the earliest officials, and as Secretary for Music

bore for many years the chief—almost the whole burden of the business department and the arrangement of details for the gatherings. Nor was that useful, and now almost indispensable, publication, the "Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar," without the impress of his hand, the editor to whom it owes its existence, having for some years accepted his free-accorded assistance in such improvements and such careful revision as it needed before attaining to its present measure of completeness and accuracy.

Having in 1868 been appointed to the Prebendal Stall of Hansacre, in the Cathedral of Lichfield, he was soon engaged with others of a like spirit in the revision of the Cathedral Statutes, bearing the onerous and responsible part of seeing them through the press. In 1871, on the resignation of the Rev. W. Webb, he was appointed Rural Dean of Stafford, having for sixteen years previously held the office of Secretary to the Chapter. To the value of his services in these positions testimony was borne by his brethren of the clergy by the presentation of a valuable set of books and of a farewell address, on his leaving the deanery in 1876. When 1867 Diocesan Conferences were inaugurated by Bishop Selwyn, he was selected for the office of Clerical Secretary, and continued to discharge the duties until disabled by his last illness. In 1876 he was preferred by Bishop Selwyn to the Rectory of Tatenhill. On this occasion the parishoners of Salt testified their feelings of respect and attachment by a valuable present of money, as they had done previously by the presentation of a service of silver, when in 1866 a failure of his health had aroused their anxiety about him.

On his removal to Tatenhill, Mr. Bolton was appointed by Bishop Selwyn to be one of his Examining Chaplains, and when devoting himself to preparations for some of the duties of the office the first symptoms of his fatal malady—progressive paralysis—are said to have been developed. After a protracted course, that malady came to a close on the night of May 12th, 1880, when, after a calm sleep of some hours' duration, his spirit gently passed away. He died in the 63rd year of his age.

An attempt (which might very naturally be made) to describe the leading characteristics of Mr. Bolton's mind and disposition would necessarily leave much still to be said, but we cannot do better than conclude by quoting the words of his friend and former

school-fellow the Bishop of Manchester, "No man ever threw his heart more wholly into his work or played a more useful part in his generation, and the beauty of his character lay in this. That, while so many others work for praise or preëminence, his single-heartedness was content with the satisfaction of being useful, and he let others carry off the praise. I don't think I ever met a man less self-seeking, and to say this is almost the highest thing that can be said."

The accompanying pedigree (Chart VI.) was compiled by the Rev. Frederick Samuel Bolton in 1847, and continued by his son, the Rev. Reginald Cotton Bolton, who kindly furnished it to the editors. The sources of information are the following records:—

A COPY OF THE REGISTER OF THE CHILDREN OF RICHARD AND ELIZABETH BOLTON, TAKEN FROM ONE IN THE FAMILY BIBLE—now in the possession of Mrs. Wm. Siddon, of Leicester.

John Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	born Feb. 6, 1780.
Elizabeth Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	born Sep. 21, 1781.
John Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	died Jan. 21, 1784.
Samuel Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	born July 13, 1784.
Elizabeth Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	died May 8, 1787.
Elizabeth Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	born Oct. 3, 1788.
Thomas Bolton	.	.	.	.	.	born July 6, 1790.

The above named Samuel Bolton was married to Beatrice Stubbs, daughter of the late Mr. John Stubbs of Cannock, Staffordshire, Oct. 10, 1816.

The said Samuel Bolton died Dec. 12, 1818, leaving one child named Frederick Samuel Bolton who was born Feb. 13, 1818, christened and registered at St. Philip's Church, Birmingham.

WALSALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

Extracted from register books by Rev. J. H. Sharwood, Vicar, Feb. 18, 1848.

2. Feb. 1748. Samuel Bolton married to Mary Griffiths.

6. Apr. 1772. Buried. Dorothy wife of Thomas Bolton.

17. Nov. 1778. Buried. Mary wife of Samuel Bolton.

20. June 1781. Buried. Samuel Bolton.

N. B. No record to be found here of the baptism of Richard or John Bolton.

DUDLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

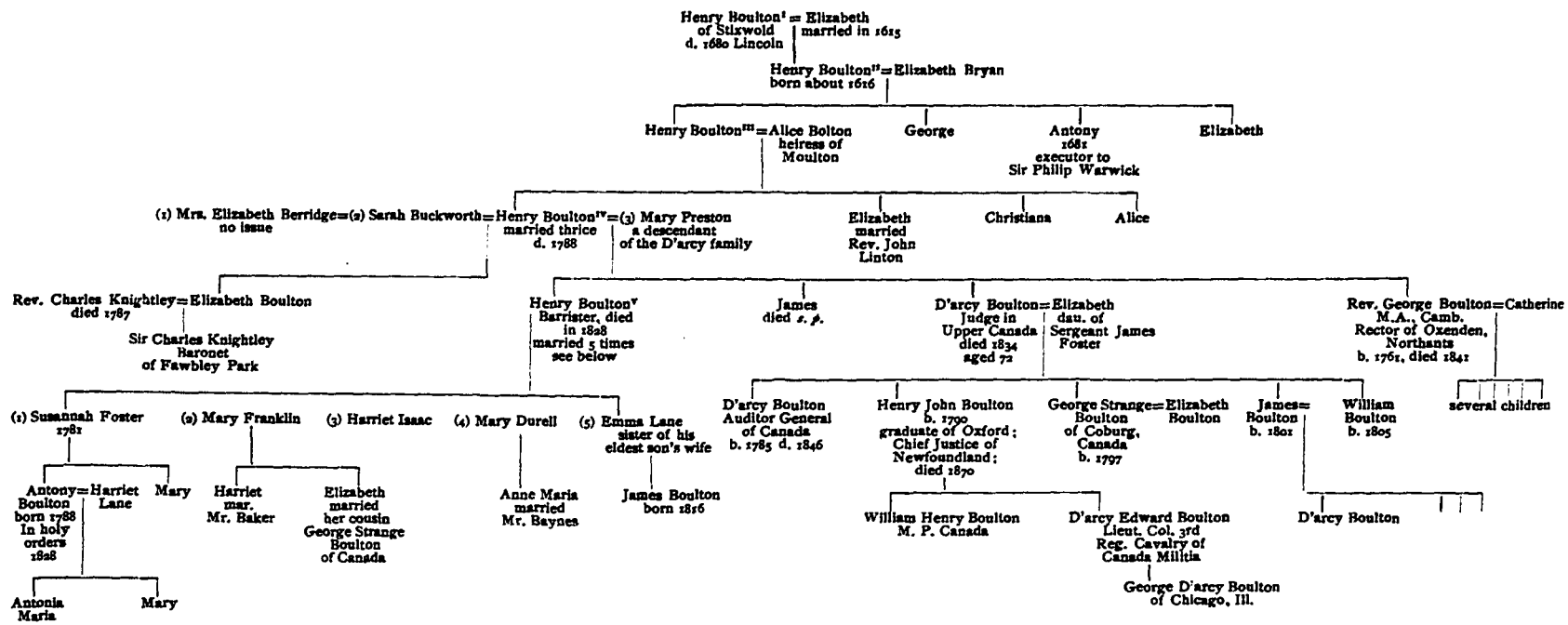
Extract from register of Marriages by James C. Browne, D.C.L. Vicar. 16 Feb., 1848.

7. Jan. 1779. Richard Bolton, of this parish, widower, and Elizabeth Hughes of the same place spinster.

Witnesses. Ann Davis, Jno. Bolton, J. Hughes, Willm. Hughes.

The registers were searched from 1749 to 1790, without other record.

CHART VII.—BOULTONS OF MOULTON IN LINCOLN, OXENDEN IN NORTHANTS, AND CANADA.

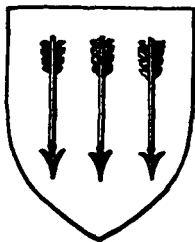


CHAPTER VI.

BOULTONS OF MOULTON IN LINCOLNSHIRE, OXENDEN IN NORTH HANTS, OF CANADA, AND OF PHILADELPHIA.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
—*Shakespeare.*

§ 1. *Boultons of Moulton and Canada.*



Moulton is a village four miles west from Holbeach, in Lincolnshire.

The Boultons of Moulton have direct living representatives at the present day and among them were men of position and public importance. A very clear but untabulated pedigree is given of them in Burke's "History of the Commoners," p. 377, at the head of which is placed the name of Thomas de Bolton, 1272, Sheriff of Lincoln. From the fact that this family bore the arms of the Boltons of Lancashire, 3 bird bolts, or., and the crest of the Bolt-in-a-tun, also borne (as will be seen on reference to Chapter II.), by some of the family of Yorkshire we see no reason to doubt that the connection assumed by Burke with Thomas de Bolton, 1272, is correct.

This individual was undoubtedly the same Thomas de Bolton, who at that very time had recently resigned his position as Justice of Chester, and who was, as we have shown, the ancestor of the family of York, and a great landowner in that county, which of

course borders on and marches with that of Lincoln. The connection is thereby brought a great deal nearer, and it is highly probable that this family was intimately related at one time to those of York and Burston. The record of this family begins with the marriage of Henry Boulton of Stixwold, Lincolnshire, in 1615, so that he was born at least before 1595 or 1590, and the date would agree with our assumption that Antony Bolton, second son of William Bolton and Elizabeth Curson, was his immediate ancestor. It is curious that the name "Antony" re-appears in this branch of the family, the only previous use of it being this Antony Bolton of Burston, who may therefore have been the connecting link.

The family pedigree (Chart VII.) commences, as stated, with :—

Henry Boulton,ⁱ of Stixwold, Lincolnshire, whose marriage was in 1615. He left a son :

Henry Boultonⁱⁱ, who was born about 1616, and married Elizabeth Bryan, had three sons and a daughter ; Henry, George, and Antony (who was executor to Sir Philip Warwick in 1681) and Elizabeth.

Henry Boultonⁱⁱⁱ, born probably about 1630 to 1640, married Alice Bolton, the heiress of part of the lordship of Moulton ; she would seem to have been a relative, or the widow of a relative, though whence she descended it is now impossible to say.

Henry Boultonⁱⁱⁱ and Alice had issue one son and three daughters, Henry^{iv}, Elizabeth, who married the Rev. John Linton, Christiana, and Alice.

Henry Boulton^{iv} married thrice :

1st. Mrs. Elizabeth Berridge, by whom he had no issue ; 2ndly. Sarah Buckworth, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Knightley, who died 1787 and was the parent of Sir Charles Knightley of Fawsley Park ; 3rdly. Mary Preston, a descendant of the D'arcy family, who by marriage with the female line claimed descent from King Edward the First. This rather round-about connection is stated as a Royal descent for this family in Foster's Royal Lineage, and the name D'arcy appears as a Christian name in the family at later dates.

Henry Boulton and Mary Preston had issue four sons : Henry Boulton^v ; James Bolton (who died without issue) ; D'arcy Boulton, who became a Judge in Upper Canada and died in 1834 aged 72 ;

CHART VIII.—BOLTONS OF PHILADELPHIA, DESCENDED FROM EVERARD BOLTON

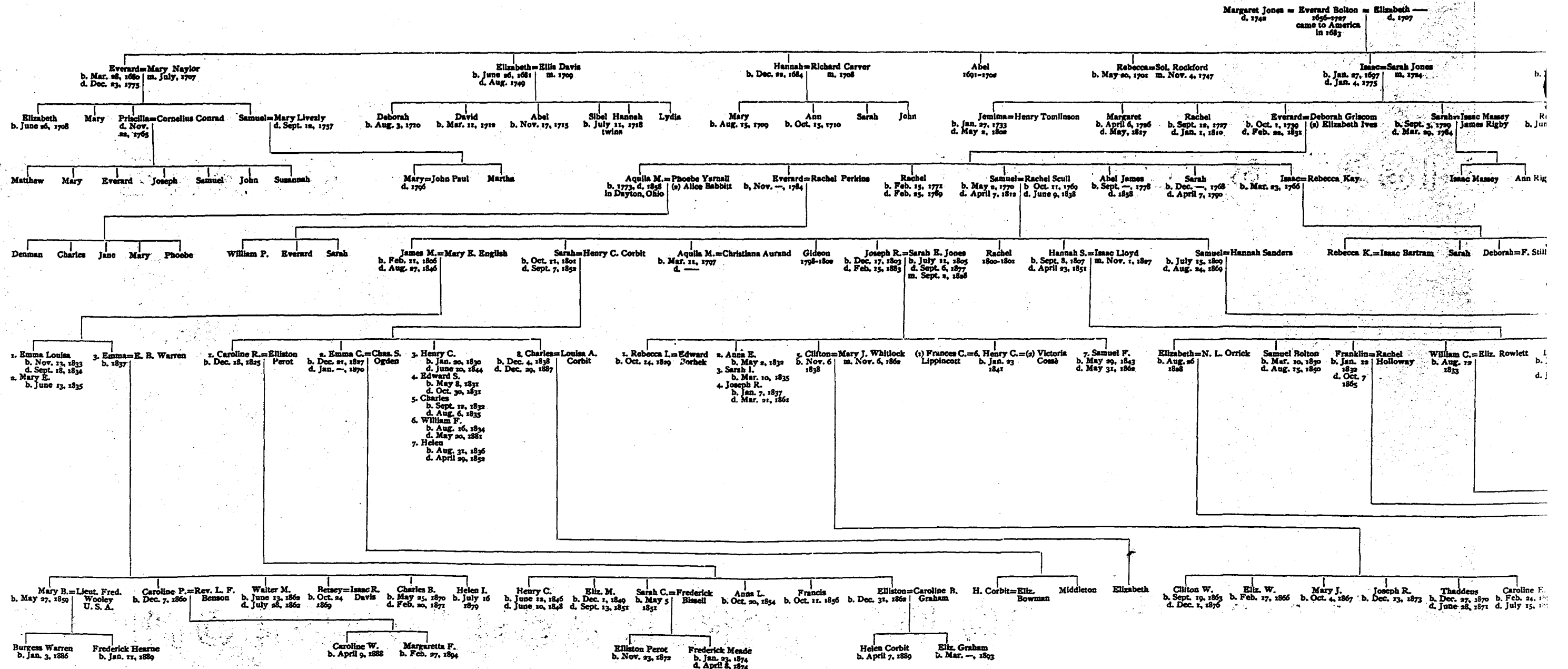
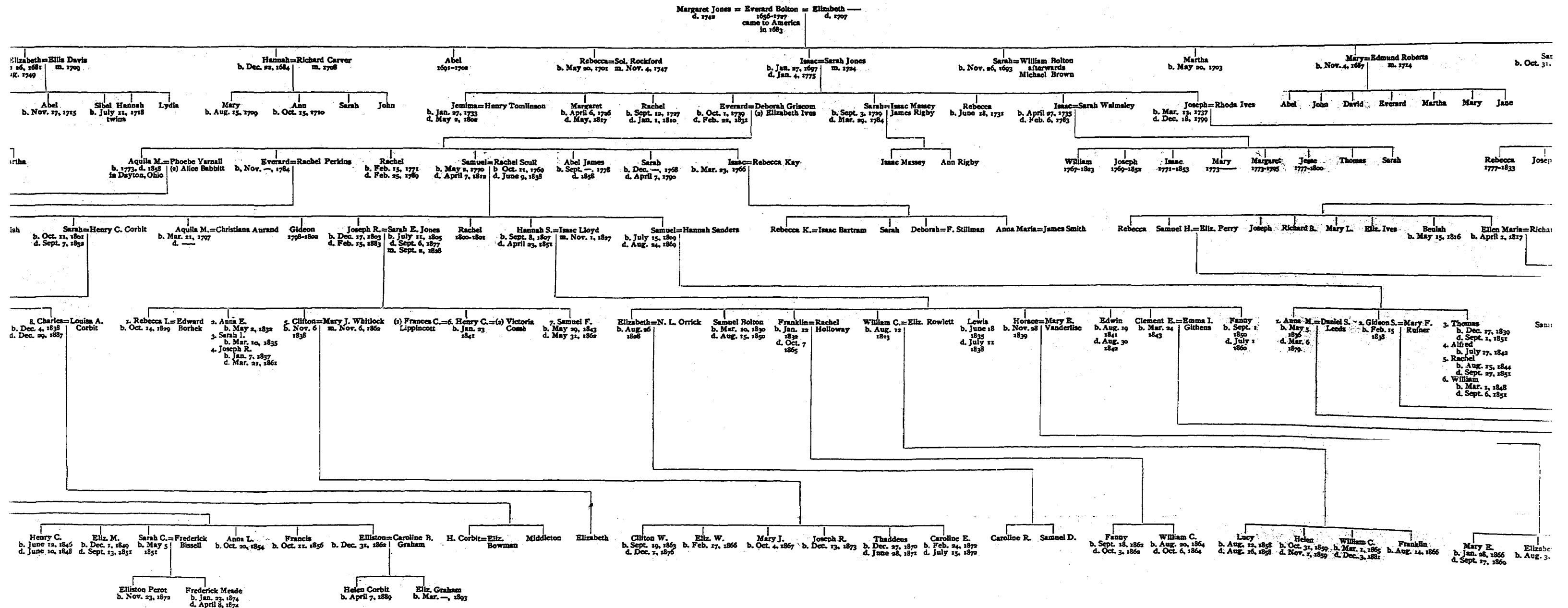
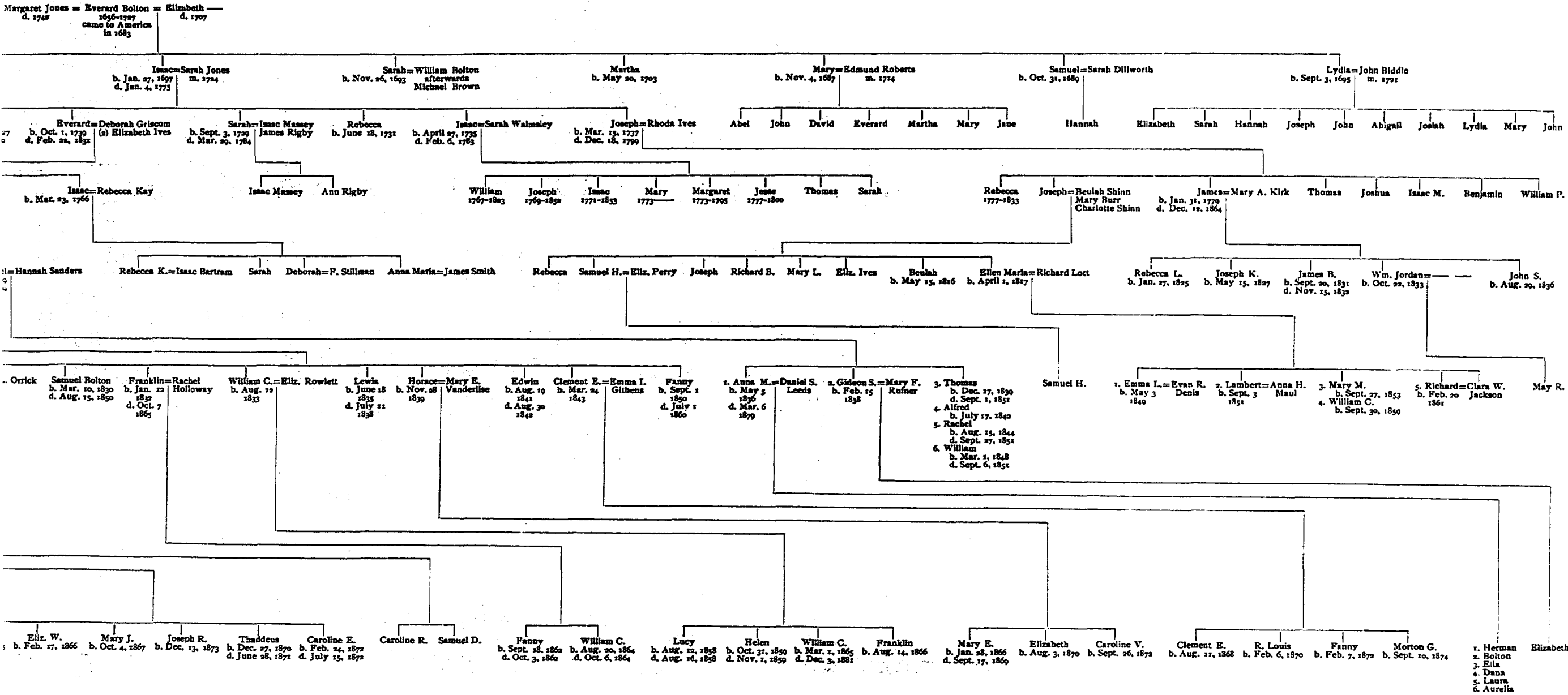


CHART VIII.—BOLTONS OF PHILADELPHIA, DESCENDED FROM EVERARD BOLTON OF HEREFORDSHIRE.



LADDELPHIA, DESCENDED FROM EVERARD BOLTON OF HEREFORDSHIRE.



and the Rev. George Boulton, Rector of Oxenden, Northants, who died in 1841.

Henry Boulton^y, Barrister, who died on Mch. 11th, 1828, married no less than five times and his espousals are shown clearly on Chart VII.

One of his daughters, by his second wife, married her cousin George Strange Boulton, a son of Judge D'arcy Boulton, and their descendants still reside in Canada and in the northern part of the U. S. America.

D'arcy Boulton with his sons, sons-in-law and numerous connections got control of the principal government offices in Canada between 1830 and 1840, and the large family ruled with a high hand. For an account of this Family Compact see J. C. Dent's Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion (Toronto, 1885).

§ 2. *Boltons of Philadelphia, descended from Everard Bolton of Ross, Herefordshire.*

Shortly after the publication of the Memoirs of the Bolton Family by the late Rev. Robert Bolton, in 1862, he received from Mr. William F. Corbit, of Philadelphia, a chart showing the descendants of Everard Bolton, of Ross, Herefordshire.

This chart has been augmented and brought down to date by Mr. Clifton Bolton, of New York City, who has also kindly supplied the information contained in this section.

Ross is situated twelve miles S. S. E. of the City of Hereford, in Herefordshire, a county bordering on Wales. From this place Everard Bolton emigrated to America in 1683. He had a numerous family, some of them born in England, and some after his emigration to America. At an early period his family joined the Society of Friends, and there is therefore reason to suppose that their religious principles may have been the cause of Everard's expatriation, for, as is more particularly shown in the case of the Boltons of Blackburn and Darwen, religious persecution ran riot

at that period. Holding such opinions, Bolton brought no coat-of-arms with him to Philadelphia, where he settled.

1. Everard Bolton, born about 1656, died 1727; married 1st, Elizabeth, who died June 5, 1707; 2d, Margaret, widow of John Jones. With his wife and two eldest children, he came to Pennsylvania from Ross, Herefordshire, England, in 1682 or 1683, and settled in Cheltenham, near Philadelphia, on a tract of land a little east of the present village of Milestown. This tract was presented to his eldest son in 1711, but the deed was not recorded until 1760. The deed refers to it as having been purchased from Wm. Penn and confirmed by letters patent under date of 14th January, 1692. (Book H-13, 149, 1760, Records of Philadelphia.) Everard Bolton was an active member of the Society of Friends; he presented to the meeting at Philadelphia a certificate from Ross, England, dated May 18th, 1682, signed by a number of Friends. He was Treasurer of Abington meeting for nearly forty years. He was much esteemed and was appointed a Justice of the Peace by a Council held in Philadelphia May 30th, 1715.

SECOND GENERATION.

(1) Children of Everard and Elizabeth Bolton.

2. Everard, born Mar. 28, 1680; died Dec. 23, 1715. Born in Ross, England. He was by trade a glover. Married Mary, daughter of Robert Naylor, in July, 1707, and settled in Abington.
3. Elizabeth, born June 26, 1681. Married Ellis Davis in 1709.
4. Hannah, born Dec. 22, 1684. Married Richard Carver in 1708.
5. Mary, born Nov. 4, 1687. Married Edmund Roberts in 1714.
6. Samuel, born Oct. 31, 1689; died Sept. 12, 1757. Married Sarah Dillworth.
7. Abel, born Nov. 9, 1691; died July 19, 1702.
8. Sarah, born Nov. 26, 1693. Married William Bolton. Afterward, Michael Brown, in 1751.
9. Lydia, born Sept. 3, 1695; died Aug. 16, 1764. Married John Biddle, in 1721.
10. Isaac, born Jan. 27, 1697; died Jan. 4, 1775. Married Sarah Jones, Feb. 24th, 1724. In 1722 he removed to Philadelphia and for several years resided on the North side of Market Street, below Second. In 1750 he removed to Abington and afterwards bought a large tract of land in Bucks Co. In addition to farming

he dealt in skins and was referred to in law papers of that period as "Isaac Bolton, Peltsmonger." He became one of the wealthiest men in the province.

11. Rebecca, born May 20, 1701; died Sept. 19, 1759. Married Solomon Rockford, Nov. 4, 1747.

12. Martha, born May 20, 1703. Is not named in her father's will and probably died in infancy.

THIRD GENERATION.

(2) Children of Everard and Mary Bolton.

13. Elizabeth, born July 26, 1708.

14. Mary, died July 25, 1770.

15. Priscilla, died Nov. 22, 1765. Married Cornelius Conrad, March 29, 1732.

16. Samuel. Married Mary Livezly.

(3) Children of Ellis and Elizabeth Davis.

17. Deborah, born Aug. 3, 1710.

18. David, born March 12, 1712.

19. Abel, born Nov. 15, 1715.

20. Sibel and Hannah, twins, born July 11, 1718.

21. Lydia. Married John Hurr.

(4) Children of Richard and Hannah Carver.

22. Mary, born Aug. 15, 1709.

23. Ann, born Oct. 15, 1710.

24. Sarah.

25. John.

(5) Children of Edmund and Mary Roberts.

26. Abel.

27. John.

28. David.

29. Everard.

30. Martha. Married John Roberts in 1742.

31. Mary. Married J. Foulke.

32. Jane. Married Thos. Foulke.

(6) Child of Samuel and Sarah Bolton.

33. Hannah. Married first, John Coombs. Secondly, John Clark, in 1747.

(9) Children of John and Lydia Biddle.

- 34. Elizabeth. Married John Pearson.
- 35. Sarah, born Oct. 19, 1723.
- 36. Hannah, born Dec. 28, 1727; died Aug. 17, 1772. Married
—— Waterman.
- 37. Josiah, born Feb. 16, 1729.
- 38. John, born April 16, 1730.
- 39. Abigail, born Aug. 16, 1731.
- 40. Joseph, born July 4, 1733.
- 41. Lydia, born March 14, 1735; died June 4, 1773.
- 42. Mary, born July 4, 1736.
- 43. John, born Nov. 15, 1738.
- 44. Martha, born Oct. 27, 1741.

(10) Children of Isaac and Sarah Bolton.

- 45. Margaret, born April 6, 1726; died May 26, 1817.
- 46. Rachel, born Sept. 12, 1727; died Jan. 1, 1810.
- 47. Sarah, born Sept. 3, 1729; died March 29, 1784. Married
—— Massey. Afterward, James Rigby. Sarah Bolton became
a recommended minister in the Society of Friends at the early age
of twenty-three years. Many of her letters are still extant, and
prove her to have been a woman of tender feelings.
- 48. Rebecca, born June 18, 1731.
- 49. Jemima, born Jan. 27, 1733; died May 2, 1802. Married
Henry Romlinson, Nov. 21, 1753.
- 50. Isaac, born April 27, 1735; died Feb. 6, 1783. Married Sarah
Walmsley.
- 51. Joseph, born March 13, 1737; died Dec. 18, 1799. Married
Rhoda Ives.
- 52. Everard, born Oct. 1, 1739; died 1831. Married Deborah
Griscom in 1764. Afterward, Elizabeth Ivins.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(15) Children of Cornelius and Priscilla Conrad.

- 53. Matthew, born July 4, 1733.
- 54. Mary, born June 26, 1735.
- 55. Everard, born July 21, 1741.
- 56. Joseph, born Feb. 23, 1743.
- 57. Samuel, born Nov. 13, 1744.
- 58. John.
- 59. Susannah, born Jan. 7, 1750.

(16) Children of Samuel and Mary Bolton.

60. Mary, born Aug. 4, 1747; died 1796. Married John Paul.

61. Martha, born March 28, 1750. Married Isaac Potts, Dec. 6th, 1770.

(47) Children of Mr. and Sarah Massey.

62. Isaac Massey.

Children of James and Sarah Rigby.

63. Ann Rigby.

(50) Children of Isaac and Sarah Bolton.

64. William, born Sept. 12, 1767; died Sept. 19, 1823.

65. Joseph, born Oct. 28, 1769; died 1852. Married Jane Knight, Oct. 16, 1793. Moved to Black River, N. Y., where he died.

66. Isaac, born Oct. 7, 1771; died 1853. Married Elizabeth Townsend.

67. Mary, born Sept. 2, 1773. Married Nathan Marshall in 1800.

68. Margaret, born Sept. 2, 1773; died 1795. Married James Hayton in 1794.

69. Jesse, born June 30, 1777.

70. Thomas. Married ——— Comly. Moved to Black River, N. Y.

71. Sarah. Married William Woodward.

(52) Children of Everard and Deborah Bolton.

72. Isaac, born March 23, 1766. Married Rebecca Kay.

73. Sarah, born Dec. —, 1768; died April 7, 1790.

74. Samuel, born May 2, 1770; died April 7, 1812. Married Rachel Scull, of Egg Harbor, N. J., at Friends Meeting House, Greenwich, N. J., June 8, 1796. Samuel Bolton was a man of inventive genius and was quite intimate with John Fitch, whom he assisted to start the first steamboat run in America in 1787. He took out patents for several inventions, including one of the feathering paddle wheel in use on steamboats, the models of which were destroyed by fire when the British burned the public buildings in Washington in 1814.

75. Rachel, born Feb. 15, 1771; died Feb. 25, 1789.

76. Aquilla Massa, born 1773; died 1858. Married Phoebe Yarnall. Afterward, Alice Babbitt. Moved to Dayton, Ohio.

77. Abel James, born Sept. —, 1778; died 1858.

78. Everard, born Nov. —, 1784. Married Rachel Perkins.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(65) Children of Joseph and Jane Bolton.

79. Tacy, born 1794.

80. Isaac, born 1796.

(66) Children of Isaac and Elizabeth Bolton.

81. Evan, born June 29, 1803; died 1840. Died at Pennsgrove, Chester Co., Pa.

82. Jason.

83. Isaac.

84. Sarah.

85. Abi.

86. Margaret.

(72) Children of Isaac and Rebecca Bolton.

87. Rebecca K., born 1801; died Oct. 17, 1866. Married Isaac Bartron.

88. Sarah.

89. Deborah. Married Francis Stillman.

90. Anna Maria. Married James Smith.

(74) Children of Samuel and Rachel Bolton.

91. Aquila M., born March 11, 1797. Married Christiana Aurand.

92. Gideon, born Oct. 18, 1798; died Jan. 2, 1802.

93. Rachel, born Feb. 22, 1800; died Aug. 16, 1801.

94. Sarah, born Oct. 11, 1801; died Sept. 7, 1852. Married Henry C. Corbit.

95. Joseph R., born Dec. 17, 1803; died Feb. 15, 1883. Married Sarah E. Jones, Sept. 2, 1828.

96. James M., born Feb. 11, 1806; died Aug. 28, 1846. Married Mary E. English.

97. Hannah S., born Sept. 8, 1807; died April 23, 1851. Married Isaac Lloyd, Nov. 1, 1827.

98. Samuel, born July 15, 1809; died Aug. 24, 1869. Married Hannah Sanders.

(76) Children of Aquila M. and Phoebe Bolton.

99. Denman.

100. Charles.

101. Jane.

102. Mary.

103. Phoebe. Married ——— Coffin.

(78) Children of Everard and Rachel Bolton.

- 104. William P.
- 105. Everard.
- 106. Sarah.

SIXTH GENERATION.

(94) Children of Henry C. and Sarah Corbit.

- 107. Caroline R. Married Elliston Perot.
- 108. Emma C. Married Chas. S. Ogden.
- 109. Henry C., died 1844.
- 110. Edward S.
- 111. Charles.
- 112. William F., born Aug. 16, 1834.
- 113. Helen, born 1836; died 1856.
- 114. Charles, born Dec. 4, 1838. Married Louisa F. Corbit, of Odessa, Delaware.

(95) Children of Joseph R. and Sarah E. Bolton.

- 115. Rebecca J., born Oct. 14, 1829. Married Edward Borhek.
- 116. Anna E., born May 2, 1832.
- 117. Sarah J., born March 10, 1835.
- 118. Joseph R., born Jan. 7, 1837; died March 21, 1861.
- 119. Clifton, born Nov. 6, 1838. Married Mary J. Whitlock, Nov. 6, 1862.
- 120. Henry C., born Jan. 23, 1841. Married Frances C. Lippincott, Oct. 7, 1864. Married Victoria Cosse, April 27, 1886.
- 121. Samuel F., born May 29, 1843; died May 31, 1862. Killed in battle at Fair Oaks, Va.

(96) Children of James M. and Mary E. Bolton.

- 122. Mary E.
- 123. Emma. Married E. Burgess Warren.
- 124. Emma Louisa.

(97) Children of Isaac and Hannah Lloyd.

- 125. Elizabeth, born Aug. 26, 1828. Married Newton L. Orrick, May 29, 1851.
- 126. S. Bolton, born March 10, 1830; died Aug. 15, 1850.
- 127. Franklin, born Jan. 12, 1832; died Oct. 7, 1865. Married Rachel A. Holloway.

128. William C., born Aug. 12, 1833. Married Elizabeth H. Rowlett, Oct. 6, 1857.

129. Lewis, born June 18, 1838; died July 11, 1838.

130. Horace, born Nov. 25, 1839; died Jan. 9, 1881. Married Mary E. Vanderlise, April 11, 1865. Afterward, Clara V. Jester.

130 A. Edwin, born Aug. 19, 1841; died Aug. 30, 1842.

131. Clement E., born March 24, 1843. Married Emma Irene Githens, June 13, 1866.

132. Frances, born Sept. 1, 1850; died July 1, 1860.

(98) Children of Samuel and Hannah Bolton.

133. Anna M., born May 5, 1836; died March 6, 1879. Married Daniel S. Leeds.

134. Gideon S., born Feb. 15, 1838. Married Mary F. Rufner.

135. Thomas, born Dec. 17, 1839; died Sept. 1, 1851.

136. Alfred, born July 17, 1842.

137. Rachel, born Aug. 15, 1844; died Sept. 27, 1851.

138. William, born March 1, 1848; died Sept. 6, 1851.

(107) Children of Elliston and Caroline R. Perot.

Elizabeth.

Sarah C. Married Frederick N. Bissell.

Anna L.

Francis. Married.

Elliston. Married Caroline Graham.

(108) Children of Chas. S. and Emma C. Ogden.

H. Corbit. Married Elizabeth Bowman, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Middleton.

(114) Children of Charles and Louisa F. Corbit.

Elizabeth.

(119) Children of Clifton and Mary J. Bolton.

Clifton W., born Sept. 19, 1863; died Dec. 1, 1876.

Elizabeth W., born Feb. 17, 1866.

Mary I., born Oct. 4, 1868.

Thaddeus, born Dec. 27, 1870; died June 28, 1871.

Caroline E., born Feb. 24, 1872; died July 15, 1872.

Joseph R., born Dec. 13, 1873.

- (123) Children of E. Burgess and Emma B. Warren.
Mary. Married Lieut. Frederick Wooley, U. S. A.
Caroline. Married Rev. Louis F. Benson.
Bessie. Married Isaac R. Davis.
Helen.
- (125) Children of Newton L. and Elizabeth Orrick.
Caroline R.
Samuel D.
- (128) Children of William C. and Elizabeth R. Lloyd.
Lucy, born Aug. 12, 1858; died Aug. 16, 1858.
Helen, born Oct. 31, 1859; died Nov. 1, 1859.
William C., born March 1, 1865; died Dec. 3, 1881.
Franklin, born Aug. 14, 1866.
- (130) Children of Horace and Mary E. Lloyd.
Mary E., born Jan. 25, 1866; died Sept. 17, 1869.
Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1870.
Caroline V., born Sept. 26, 1872.
- (131) Children of Clement E. and Irene G. Lloyd.
Clement E., born Aug. 11, 1868.
R. Louis, born Feb. 6, 1870.
Fanny, born Feb. 7, 1872.
Morton G., born Sept. 10, 1874.
- (133) Children of Daniel S. and Anna M. Leeds.
Herman
Bolton.
Ella.
Dana.
Laura.
Aurelia.
- (134) Children of Gideon S. and Mary R. Bolton.
Elizabeth.

CHAPTER VII.

§ 1. *Boltons of Great and Little Bolton, or Bolton-le-Moors.*

"The Mother said to her daughter:—Daughter, bid thy daughter tell her daughter that her daughter's daughter hath a daughter."

—Hakewell.



The
Lancashire
carnation.

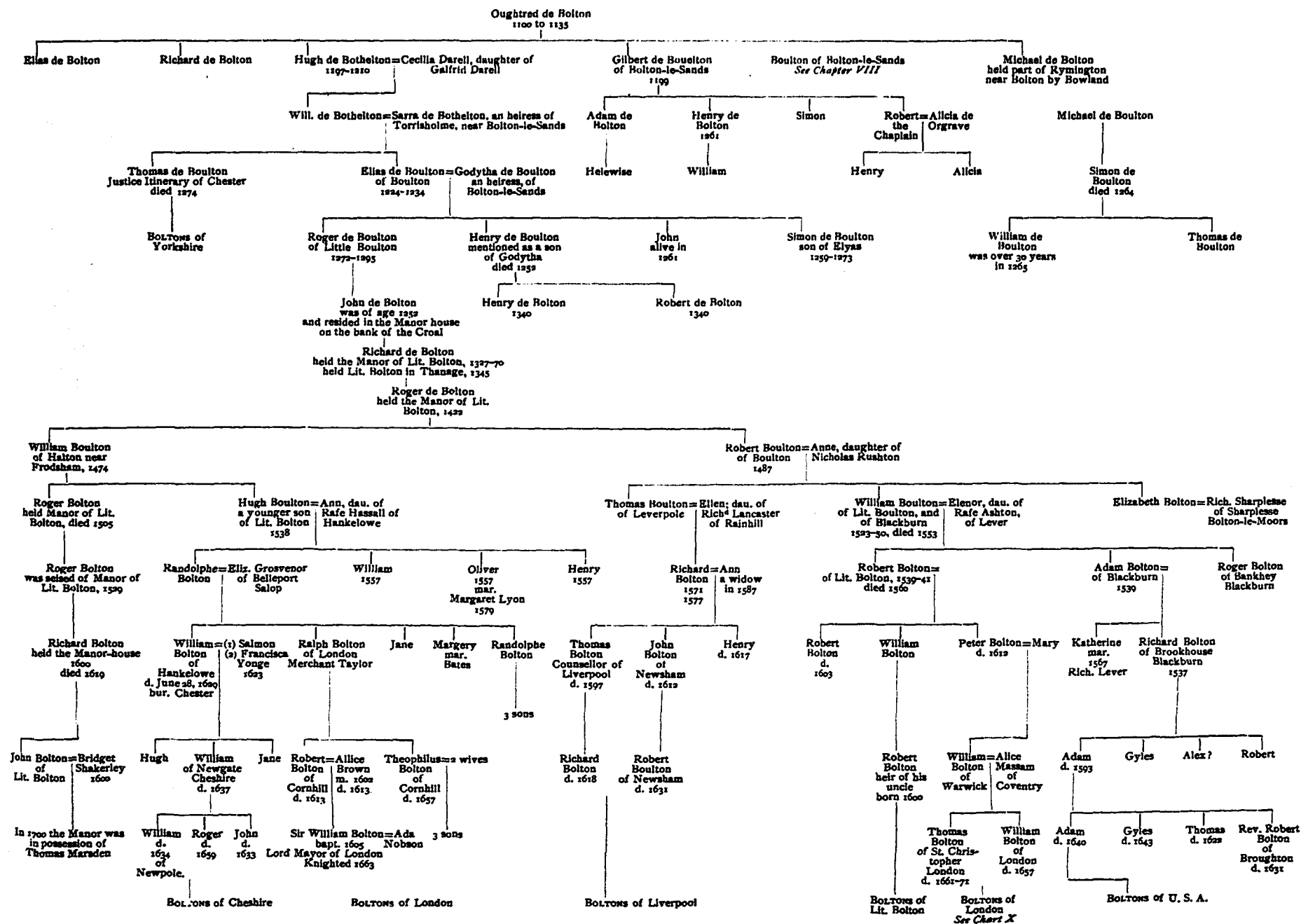
It is by the possession of the Manor of Little Bolton that we are enabled to trace very clearly the descent of this branch of Boltons through the trying period of the Middle Ages.

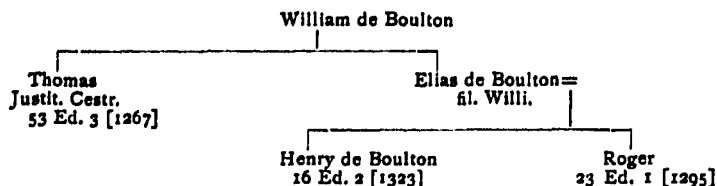
The Manor was mentioned in the Charter of Roger de Marishey (or Merckeya) who had received in 1100, the Manor of Great Bolton, from the de Laceys, and sold it to Ranulph (or Randelph) de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, for 40 silver marks, equivalent to £26, 13s. 4d. After the death of this nobleman the Manor of Little Bolton is found in the possession of the family of Bolton.

Commencing with Elias de Boulton^s, of Bolton, Lancashire, whose descent we have previously traced from Oughtred^s, we find him to be the successor, and presumably therefore, the elder son of William^s, who held six bovates in Bolton, and had espoused "Sarrah," an heiress of Torrisholme near Bolton-le-Sands.

Elias de Boulton^s, "son and heir of Saroth," paid homage to King Henry III. for his mother's property in the year 1234, which she had held in chief of the King. His wife was one Godytha, or Godyche, an heiress, who is mentioned at a later date as the mother of Henry de Boulton^s, and the grandmother of John de Bolton^s, which agrees with the pedigree and the facts in the Harleian MS. 1987, fol. 84. This diagram may again be given for convenience of reference:

CHART IX.—BOLTONS, LORDS OF THE MANOR OF LITTLE BOLTON, LANCASHIRE, DESCENDING TO BOLTONS OF CHESHIRE, BLACKBURN AND LONDON.





Elias de Boulton^{*} was father of Henry^{*} and Roger^{*} as above shown, but also of John^{*} (alive in 1261)^{*} and Simon^{*} (mentioned in 1259 and 1273). Henry de Boulton^{*} is mentioned as the son of Godythe in 1252, in which year he died,^{**} and may have therefore been the father of a second Henry de Boulton^{*}, of Bolton, Lancashire, mentioned in 1323 (which date the Harleian memoranda wrongly attaches to his father), as well as of a Robert de Bolton^{*}, brother of Henry, both living in 1340.

In the *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Lands of Henry de Lacey, 4th Edw. II., or 1311, this Henry de Boulton^{*} was holding one oxgang in thanage by the rent of one shilling per annum and suit of Court. He and his family were early inhabitants of the Wapentake of Blackburn, being landholders there at the close of the XIII Century.

These people farmed or hunted the Waste of Billington, about 5½ miles north-northeast of Blackburn, and occupying the summit of a hill which overlooks a large tract of country from that town to Whalley, the abbey of which had rights over an immense district. The Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey records (Vol. IV., p. 945, Ed. by W. A. Hulton) the Titulus de Bilyngton, by which we find that Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, had about 1290 granted the Waste to Henry, the son of one Robert de Bolton—while Richard de Boulton appears as witness to the grant. Somewhat later in 1341, on the Saturday next after the festival of St. Hilary, Henry and Robert Bolton were among these parishioners of the "Wapen de Blakeburn," who found upon their oath the true value of the ninth of corn, wool and

^{*} John, son of Golditha de Bothelton, now defunct, paid homage to the King in 1261. [The name Golditha or Godiva sometimes became "Goody."] *Rotulus finium* (363-364).

^{**} 1252. *Inquis. post mortem*: Henricus filius Godythe de Bothelton, Johannes filius ejus propinquior haeres est, et est plenae aetatis. (Robert's Calund., Lond. 1865.)

lambs of the "Ecclesia de Blakeburn."—(*Inquis. Nonarum in curia Scaccarii Com. Lanc.* p. 33). The title deed runs as follows :

TITULUS DE BILYNGTON.

X. Copia carte quam comes Lancastrie fecit Henrico de Bolton de Vasto de Bilyngton.

Henricus de Lascy, comes Lincoln, et constabularius Cestrie, omnibz ad quos presens scriptum puenerit salutem in dño. Noueritis nos concessisse, dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Henr. filio Roberti de Bolton sexaginta acras simul iacentes de vasto nostro de Bilyngton, et sexdecim acras in territorio eiusdem cum ptinentijs quam idem Henr. prius de nobis tenuit. Tenend. et habend. de nobis et heredibz nostris dicto Henr. et heredibz suis libere quiete bene et in pace imppetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibz nostris xxv. solidos et iiij. denarios argenti ad festum sancti Egidij p omnibz seruicijs, et consuetudinibz et demandis. Et nos predictus Henr. de Lascy et heredes nostri totam predictam terram cum suis ptinentijs dicto Henrico filio Roberti de Bolton et heredibz suis contra omnes homines imppetuum warantizabimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. Testibz, dn̄is Johanne de Bek, Willmo le Vauasour, Ada de Hoghton, Ada de Blakeburn, militibz, Gilberto de Clifton tunc senescallo nostro, magistro Henr. de Clayton, Alex. de Keuerdal, Willmo del Hakkyng, Ric. de Bolton, et alijs."

Roger de Boulton⁴, probably the eldest son of Elias and Godytha, was of Little Bolton, in the year 1272-1295, and is supposed to have been the ancestor of the Boltons of that town and manor, which supposition we now proceed to confirm. He held the sixteenth part of a Knight's fee, or about 40 acres of land, in Little Bolton, which his ancestors formerly held of Earl Ferrers, the Earl of Derby, and he was living 23. Edw. I. (1295). The above property is certainly not the entire manor which was held of the King by Elias in right of his mother Sarra, for according to the *Testa de Nevill* (written about 1272 to 1316) Roger de Bothelton held also one carucate of the heir of Ranulph Fitz-Roger by the service of the twelfth part of a knight's fee, and further held one carucate in fee of the King, of Torrisholme, evidently his mother's property. Thus it seems as if Roger had inherited a very large portion of the family property, and although it is not stated directly that he held the manor, yet we believe that it was he who transmitted the same to the line of descendants following. In any case a very strong link exists in the mention of the grandson of Godytha, namely, John de Bolton⁴, although it is not stated whether he was the son of Roger or of his brother Henry. In an *Inquest post mortem* dated

1252, this John de Bolton¹ is stated to be of age, and to be residing in the Manor house on the Banks of the Croal. This is the little stream that divides the parishes of Great and Little Bolton, and is an indication of the position of the manorial dwelling; and from the fact of his residence there it may be assumed that he was of the family of the then Lord of the manor.

The next possessor of the manorial rights, probably a son of John, was Richard de Bolton², who held the Manor of Little Bolton in 1327, and who also held Little Bolton in thanage in 1345 to 1350, as stated in Birche's MS., a feodarium drawn up in the time of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who died in 1360. His service for the property was sixteen shillings, equivalent then to about the value of a fat ox.

Richard de Bolton held the manor as late as 1377, and his heir was Roger de Bolton³, who held the same manor in 1422. (Record Society, Lancs., Vol. VIII.)

The Manor house of Little Bolton was built, or more probably, re-built in the year 1486, but there is no actual record of any possessor until the year 1505, when another Roger Bolton⁴ held it, and died in that year, leaving a son Roger who was alive in 1529. This is a gap of nearly 85 years, but a further reference to the Harleian MSS. throws a great deal of light on the intermediate connection. It is there related that one Robert Boulton⁵ of Boulton, living in 1487 had a brother, William Boulton⁶ of Halton near Frodsham in County Chester. These were, in all probability, the sons of the above Roger de Bolton of 1422, and one was father of that Roger who died in 1505. Their other descendants held very large properties in Little Bolton, and though William Boulton appears to have been resident or had property some distance away in the county of Cheshire, yet his son, Hugh⁷, is distinctly mentioned as a "younger son," and of "Little Bolton in Lancashire." His descendants are dealt with in Chapter IX.

Hugh Bolton⁸ married a Cheshire heiress and became the founder of the family of the Cheshire Boltons; and the descendants of Robert Boulton, brother of William, are detailed in Chapter IX.

To conclude our account of the manor, Roger de Bolton⁹, son of that Roger¹⁰ who died in 1504-5, was seized of the Manor of Little Bolton in 1529, and left issue, Richard Bolton¹¹, who held the Manor house in 1600, and died 1619. Probably from failure of heirs there is no definite trace of the further possession of the

manor until 1700, when it was in the possession of Thomas Marsden, Gent., doubtless by marriage, and the death of the male line during the Civil wars of the Commonwealth. Marsden sold it and it eventually descended to Mr. Edmund Tipping of Davenport Hall, Chester, together with the gift of All Saints Church or Chapel of Little Bolton, built in 1750, which was in 1835 in the gift of C. Tipping. (*Notitia Cestriensis, Camden Soc. Vol. 19.*)

Kelly's Directory of Bolton-le-Moors says :

"The Stanleys (Earls of Derby) have had possessions in Bolton since the 13th century, but the most important resident family from the 12th to the 15th century was that of Bodelton or Bowlton of the Manor house, who also had considerable possessions here."

"On the 2nd May, 1644, the town of Bolton was besieged and taken, Colonel R.'s forces routed and many a sweet saint slain. No quarter was given, so that "Bolton's Quarter" grew into a proverb." (Isaac Ambrose in "Media, or Middle Things," 1560, p. 72).

Mannex states that the Manor of Great Bolton, which was quite distinct from that of Little Bolton, through various descents, came into the possession of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Lord of Bury and Pilkington, who was attainted and beheaded in the year 1485, and his estates given to the newly appointed Earl of Derby, a considerable portion of which was re-confiscated during the Commonwealth. The manorial rights of Great and Little Bolton, he adds, are now vested in the Corporation, presumably by purchase, as regards the latter.

There is an isolated pedigree of some members of this family set down by that indefatigable antiquarian Richard Asheton, in August, 1598, as follows :—

```

      Edmund Bolton = Mrs. Johane
of Bolton-le-Moors | dau. of
      died in 1528 | Richard Prestall

      Katherine = James Bolton
dau. of John | 1528 and 1561
Singleton
Mar. 1567

      George Bolton =
      1598

      Robert Bolton
of Prestall
"nowe living"
1598.
  
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The Mrs. Johane here mentioned had a serious experience of married life; she had been twice married before she was joined in wedlock to Edmund Bolton: first to Adam, son of William Prestall, of Crowsall, when both parties were but eleven years of age, and secondly to John Leghe, of Heighfield, while Adam Prestall, her boy-husband, was still living. By John Leghe she had one son, who took his father's properties, but was sued for them by Edmund Bolton on the ground that the boy's parentage was illegitimate.

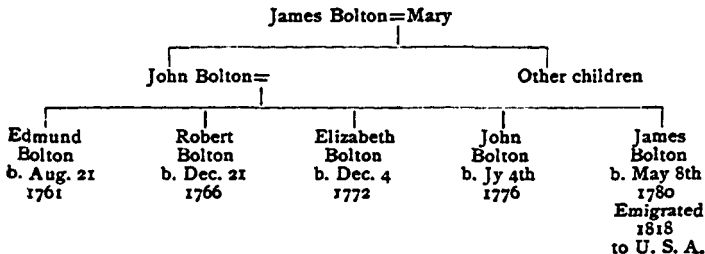
Mr. James Cleggs, in his "Annals of Bolton, 1888," says that, "Ere the days of the steam engine and the advent of tall chimneys, when home labour with its homely and tranquil surroundings reigned supreme, and woolen or fustian formed the staple employment of its residents, Bolton was reputed to be one of the most picturesque and attractive looking of our Lancaster towns."

It is curious that in Great and Little Bolton, which in 1600 was but a place of 500 inhabitants, and is now a great city of over 100,000 inhabitants, there are at the present time but few representatives of the ancient name. Robert Bolton, late of Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors, died March 18, 1878, abt. 68. His wife was Mary, who died July 31, 1889, abt. 74. Their child, Mary Louisa Bolton, died June 4, 1862, aged 5 years. These are all buried at South Shore Church, Blackpool, Lancs.

In 1892 the Directory of Bolton-le-Moors contains but three persons named Bolton belonging to the gentry.

As recently as this century James Bolton, a resident of Bolton-le-Moors emigrated to the United States and founded a family. He was born May 8th, 1780, emigrated in 1818, and settled at Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y. (See Bolton's Hist. Westchester Co., N. Y.)

His lineage is briefly as follows:



A reference to Chart IX. will make it clear where the families of Little Bolton and of Halton Cheshire separate; Robert Boulton^a being the ancestor of the former and his brother William^a of the latter. The descendants of William Boulton are discussed in Chap. IX.; we now proceed to follow the family of Bolton-le-Moors.

Robert Boulton^a, of Little Bolton, son of Roger^a, Lord of the Manor, was living in 1487, the year following that in which the Manor house of Little Bolton was re-built. He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Rushton, and relict of one Holcroft and also of one Worthington. This much-married, and therefore presumably attractive lady had issue by Robert Boulton, two sons and one daughter. Thomas^a, William^a, and Elizabeth (who married Richard Sharplesse, of Sharplesse, near Bolton).

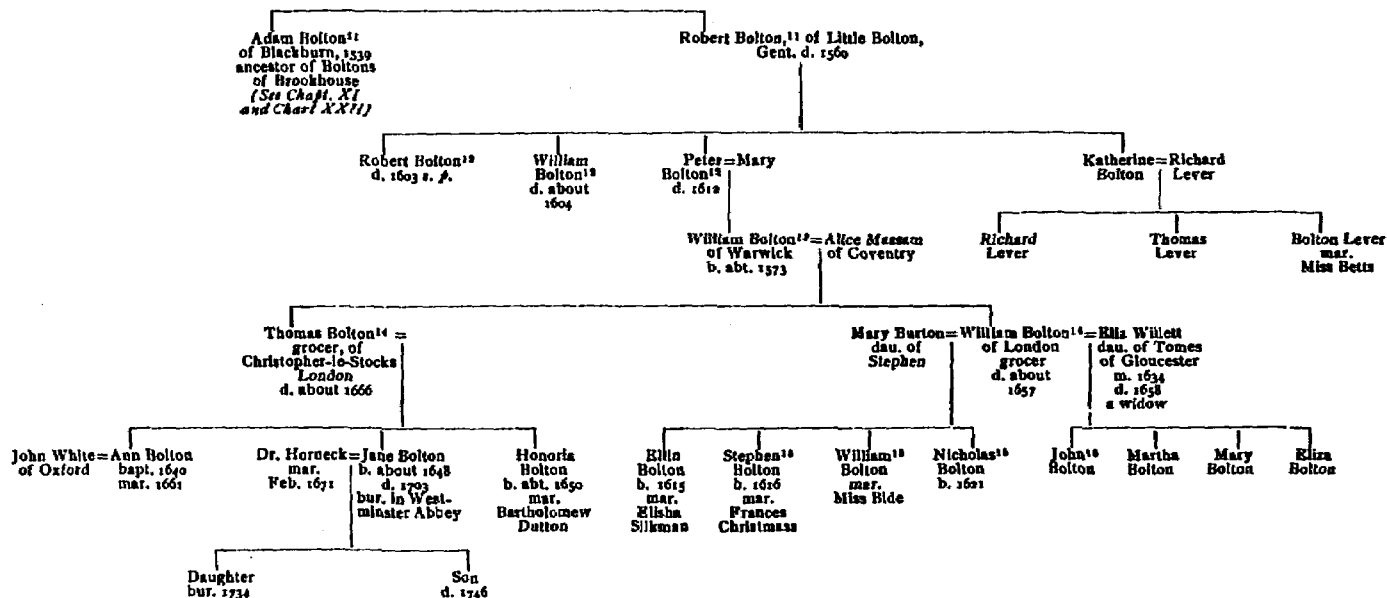
Thomas Boulton^a, the eldest son, settled at Liverpool and married Ellen, daughter of Richard Lancaster, of Rainhill, and thus became the progenitor of a number of Boltons of that city, and also of Newsham, from whom are probably descended the Boltons of Warrington. (See Chapter IX., § 2.)

William Boulton^a, the second son, remained in Little Bolton, married Elenor, daughter of Rafe Asheton, Lord of Great Lever, son of Richard Asheton, who died 12 June, 1587-8, and owned property in Blackburn and Billington. Thus far the Harl. MSS. informs us. In 1550 William Boulton^a was in Little Bolton and had been described as of Blackburn in 1523-4, being subjected then to a levy of 2s. in respect of "goodes of the value of £4, in Blakeburne." This is the first authentic connection of his family with Blackburn, and no doubt he invested in property in that parish, for his second son, Adam Bolton^a, settled there in the Brookhouse, and became a man of substance and the progenitor of a long line of respectable descendants.

William Boulton^a died in 1553, as his *Inquest post mortem* records. He left two sons, Robert^a and Adam^a, and perhaps a third, Roger^a, a farmer, of Bankhey near Blackburn in 1523 of whose family an account is given in Chapter X., § 3.

Robert Bolton^a, the eldest son, of Little Bolton, Gent., was living there in 1539, and in 1541. He died in 1560 leaving issue, Robert^a, William^a, Peter^a, and Katherine^a, who married Richard

CHART X.—BOLTONS OF CORNHILL, LONDON (1500 TO 1750).



Lever in 1567 and by him had issue three sons, Richard, Thomas, and Bolton Lever, the latter of whom married Miss Betts.

Adam Bolton", of Blackburn, 1539, who is described as the "brother of Robert Bolton of Bolton," was the ancestor of the Blackburn family of the Brookhouse, and his numerous descendants are traced in Chapter XI. and succeeding chapters.

Robert Bolton" (son of Robert") of Great and of Little Bolton, is described as of "Howcrofte" in 1565, and of "the Holme" in 1576. He died in 1603 without children, and his *Inquest post mortem* shows that his properties descended to his little nephew, Robert", then but three years of age, the son of his deceased brother, William.

Of Peter Bolton", the third son, who died in 1612, and of his descendants, we will treat in the next section.

In the Duchy of Lancaster Records a suit is recorded in which Peter Bolton and others of Bolton-in-the-Moors were engaged with one J. Orrell, concerning land in Tokholes and Blackburn.

§ 2. *Boltons of Warwick and of the City of London.*

Peter Bolton", above named, was with little doubt the person mentioned in the Harleian MS. No. 1476, and additional MSS. 5822, and 5533, wherein, under coat of arms of the Boltons of Lancashire (see Chapter II.) is the following statement:

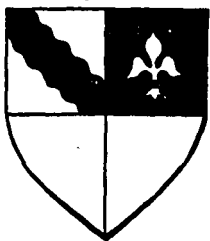
"This arms and crest, as it is here depicted, is the coat of armor of Bolton of Bolton Hall in Lanc., but stands in the house of Wm. Bolton in Warwick set up by his grandfather, Peter Bolton, out of which house he conceiveth his ancestors descendeth."

Peter Bolton" married Mary ——— and had issue:—

William Bolton" of the town of Warwick, who married Alice, daughter of John Massam of Coventry. He was entered at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, as "Pleb. of Co. Warwick, 2. July, 1585, aged 12," and was therefore born about 1573. His sons were:—

Thomas Bolton" of London, grocer, and his brother,

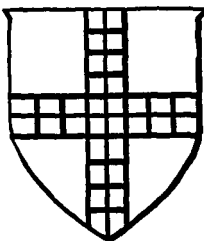
William Bolton¹⁴ of London, in 1633 and 1634, who married first, Mary, the daughter of Stephen Burton of London, Grocer; and secondly, married a daughter of ——— Tomes of Gloucestershire.



ARMS OF BURTON.

These two ladies appear to have been of good families, as their appended coats of arms show.

That of Tomes was at one time to be seen on a monument in the Cloisters of the Blackfriars, London.



ARMS OF TOMES.

In additional MS. No. 5533, is a further note reciting the above and headed, "Bolton of London descended of Lancashire."

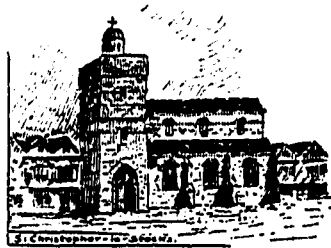
"William Bolton of Cornhill.

1. Helen (wife to Elisha Robt. Silkman). 2. Stephen Bolton (sonne and heir, living 1633, 17 years of age). 3. William Bolton. 4. Nicholas Bolton. 5. John Bolton. 6. Martha. 7. Mary. 8. Eliza."

On referring to the parish records of St. Michael, Cornhill, in which parish these worthy people resided, afterwards removing to that of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, we find that Ellen, the daughter of the above, was born in 1615, and that Stephen was born in 1616, and married Frances Christmass. In Fuller's History of the Old and New Testament, published in 1650, one of the engravings is dedicated to Stéphen Bolton, citizen of London, and bears the Bolton crest.

William Bolton¹⁴ married a Miss Bide, and Nicholas¹⁴ was born in 1621. The second marriage of the father was celebrated in the neighboring church of St. Mary Woolnoth, where the entry occurs of the marriage of William Bolton of St. Christopher's parish, with Elizabeth Willett, a widow, 1639, and who was buried from the church in 1658, being then a widow again.

The servant of William Bolton, one J. Dawson, was buried at St. Michael, Cornhill, in 1657, a victim to prevalent fever, and William's death was about the same date, but he was buried from St. Christopher-le-Stocks, the records of which we have not been able to find.



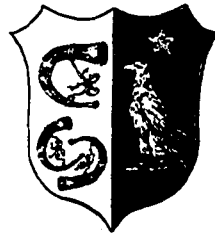
We are able to confirm the above facts and even to add to them by the results of a search among the registers and marriage licences of the London Parishes.

These London merchants are thus found to be brothers and men of substance. Thomas Bolton¹⁴ appears to have resided in Westminster, where his three daughters married well, while William Bolton¹⁴ married twice, and had in all eight children.

Jane Bolton¹⁴, one of the daughters of Thomas Bolton¹⁴, married Dr. Anthony Horneck, who became an eminent divine. He was born at Wettenburgh, in Zealand, educated at Queens College, Oxford, was King's Divinity Professor and Chaplain, a Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, and Preacher at Savoy Chapel. He died Jan. 31st, 1696, aged 56. A tablet to his memory is in the south transept of Westminster. Jane Horneck was buried in Westminster Abbey, April 21st, 1705. They had a daughter born in 1734, and a son buried in 1746. Her sister Honoria's husband, Benjamin Dutton, proved her will.

The coat of arms of Dr. Horneck are: Argent, three horns sable, ornamented, or. Paled with Bolton, sable, a falcon, argent, membered, jessed and belled, or; surmounted by a rowel of five points, or.

Peter Bolton of Warwick had the same Bolton coat of arms.



ARMS OF DR. ANTHONY
HORNECK.

What other relatives they may have had in Warwick we have been unable to determine, but we find also this isolated statement in the Visitation of Essex:—William Bolton, gentleman, of Ullenhall, Co. Warwick, had a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married in 1541 Edward Bullock, of Essex County.

Mr. Edward Bolton, of Dunchurch in Warwickshire, had a servant, Wm. Johnson, whose child was baptized in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, City of London, 1581. Dunchurch is 16 m. E.N.E. of Warwick on the road to Birmingham. One of the Schools there was endowed by Francis Boughton in 1707, a name which occurs in the registers of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, referred to above, and is written interchangeably with Bolton and Boulton.

In 1612, Lawrence Bolton purchased land in Warwickshire, possibly the Lawrence Bolton who was ancestor of the Boltons of Tottenham. In 1623, also, Catherine Boulton, daughter of a Mr. Boulton of Cawson, Warwickshire, married J. Berewe,—and in 1656, a Mr. Bolton, a citizen of London, purchased land in Mockley, in this county.

In the Visitation of Warwick of 1619, Thomas Rutter married Margaret, daughter of Robt. Bolton, but no date is given.

§3. *The Boltons of the City of London.*

To those who are inhabitants of this great city, it cannot fail to be of interest to consider briefly the conditions under which our own ancestors or relatives by blood, lived in the same locality. That comprehensive work "London in the Past" by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F. S. A., affords an insight into the domestic life of London and peculiarly so as to the sanitary conditions. We read that through the Middle Ages drainage was entirely superficial; there was no work in London analogous to the Cloaca Maxima at Rome. The water from the roofs, and much besides, was shot into the center of the roadway, where there might be something like a gutter. Houses were all huddled close together, as for mutual support, each story overhanging, so that little sky was visible; and rooms were dark, and consequently dirty. Still the occupants in this respect had nothing to complain of in the rooms, as they hardly washed themselves. There were no baths or lavatories; and the personal condition even of the highest classes must have

been too frequently revolting. If we compare the multiplied deficiencies of English families a century ago with the appliances for cleanliness in houses at the present time, and then project the contrast backwards into history, a general state of personal and domestic foulness would seem probable at a comparatively recent period.

The London population, notwithstanding plagues and Black Death, grew very gradually, or rather maintained its numbers; though, of course, the place became more pestilential, and the people in their economic way became more pious. They found life so short and so many of them were cut off by plague and war



in middle life or earlier, that the development of orders, regular and secular, who would for money paid give hopes of future safety, rapidly increased; and during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries London became remarkably well furnished with religious houses, which absorbed a very large proportion of the territory, wealth, and population of a town of little more than thirty thousand souls. The fear of death is given to men in full vitality in order to preserve the race. When death approaches at maturity there is less fear. But for the young and middle-aged to be always looking death in the face, with orthodox assurance of a

horrid state of future punishment, would be beyond the natural endurance of the human nerves. So, being always in death's shadow, and yet having to maintain the State, they prayed by agency; thus striving in their own commercial way to make the best of both worlds; and a vicarious Christianity became apparently a public need. Chuntries abounded, and the prayers of priests for these extremely dirty sinners were continually multiplied. The people would wash by deputy and be clean vicariously.

No doubt they were abominably ignorant of what they ought to know, like many of their successors of more recent days; but they also had at least a shadow of excuse. Imagine a whole city, and by far the largest in Great Britain, thus continually suffering execution not for a single day, as in a battle, nor for a brief season as in a modern epidemic; but for centuries with occasional grim variations in the scale or mode of slaughter, and it will be understood how different they would become in sentiment and apprehension from Londoners in modern times. The recent influenza has made many serious who were never serious before, but even with this grievous sickness the citizens are out of all comparison more healthy and long-lived than their forefathers in the Middle Ages. When mankind persistently go wrong it is a way of Providence at length to set them right by natural means, involving due punishment. Thus as the people would not work to make London clean, it could be completely cleansed by fire alone; and providentially, in 1666, the Great Fire came and burned up the bacilli of disease.

This gave the new supply of water a fair chance. The old wells and springs were poisoned; but in 1620 the New River had been opened, and fresh water had been brought into the houses. So that by fire and water London became purified; and it never afterwards relapsed into its historically foul condition.

One of the most interesting monuments of mediæval art in London is the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield. Founded by Rahere (as was St. Bartholomew's Hospital), in 1123, in fulfilment of a vow he made in Rome, where he nearly died of malarial fever. Ten years later the church was consecrated by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, who had given the site. The nave covered the site of the present churchyard, a grand tower rose in the center of the building, and the roof was adorned

with turrets at the east and west. Great changes were made in the building during the early part of the XV Century. The splendid roof was erected, the apse at the east end was converted into a square, and two large east windows were inserted. The only portions of Rahere's great building which remain are the choir and transepts.

From 1506 to 1532 the Prior of this noble church was William Bolton, who greatly improved the building within and without. Overlooking the choir from above the level of the main arches is a projecting window, now called Bolton's pew. It was constructed by Prior Bolton either for his convenience in attending the services from his monastic apartments, he having been lame during the last five years of his life, or in order that a constant watch might be kept upon the shrine of the founder Rahere, which was directly opposite and was at that time richly decorated with gold and jewels. This window which remains in excellent preservation bears the Prior's rebus, a bolt and a tun, as shown in the annexed engraving.

It also occurs twice over doorways in the old church.



Rebus of Willm Bolton. Prior. 1511.

Ben Jonson mentions this rebus in the line: "Prior Bolton with his bolt in tun."

Prior Bolton was also Lord of the Manor of Stanmere Magna, and this rebus was lately to be seen in some parts of the Park wall. Canonbury House is said to have been used by the Priors of St. Bartholomew as a country residence. William Bolton is

portrayed upon a sable, with his brothers, in the collection of Sir Robert Cotton (Lyons' Environs of London, Vol. III., p. 302).

The earliest mention of Prior Bolton, that we have been able to find, is the record of his admission as one of the "Ancients," or Readers to Gray's Inn, in 1492. This is recorded in the MS. of Simon Segar of that Inn, and at that date William Bolton was Prior of the Convent of St. Bartholomew. This admission shows him to have been a man of position and learning. We get no further information concerning him during the succeeding 18 years; on July 7th, 1516 he received a patent for the prebend of "Bolyngheope" in Hereford Cathedral, a gift for which he had no doubt done some service. Of the character of this service we may form an idea by a letter from Dean Pace at Abingdon to Cardinal Wolsey, dated April 14th, 1518, which shows Bolton high in the favor of that dignitary, and not far from a bishopric. Pace wrote confidentially that before Wolsey's application for the advancement of William Bolton to St. Asaph, the King (Henry VIII.) had promised to see a learned friar. He then goes on to give the King's excuses for promoting another over the Prior's head, saying: "Though Masters of the Works have heretofore been promoted the King thinks it was not for their skill in building, but for some other good quality annexed, as profound learning." This makes it clear that Bolton was a skilled architect and that Wolsey had recommended his promotion to St. Asaph on that score. There can be no doubt that the work in which Bolton had served the King was the beautiful chapel forming the east end of Westminster Abbey, the first stone of which was laid Jan. 24th, 1502, and it is significant that upon the Founder's tomb there is a representation of St. Bartholomew.

There is a lease by William Bolton, 30 Aug., 1525, as Prior, to Richard Hawkes of London, of the lands called Tremongers in the parish of St. Pancras, and then the Grant, on the 17th April, 1532 of a Congé d'élire on the Prior's decease for the election of his successor, who was Robert the Abbot of Waltham Holy Cross. The petition for the above was dated in the Chapter House of the Convent, April 9th, and sets forth that William Bolton had died on the 5th of April preceding; it was signed by Thomas Gybbons, the sub-prior and presented in person by John Symkins the cellarer and one John Bowser.

The modern remains of St. Bartholomew the Great are almost hidden from sight by a number of houses built close up to its walls, and the most conspicuous object is a hideous red-brick tower erected in 1628. A few years ago extensive improvements were made restoring the church as far as possible to its early condition. The north transept, until lately used as a blacksmith's forge!, was rebuilt after having been devoted to secular use for nearly 300 years, and a fifteenth century stone screen was thus brought to light. The cost of the restoration exceeded £28,000 and was largely borne by one munificent patron, the Rev. F. P. Phillips. On the 5th June, 1893 the re-opening of the restored church took place by the Primate and in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a large number of church dignitaries.

In the narrow streets which formed the labyrinth around where the Royal Exchange now stands, Cornhill ran, a comparatively spacious thoroughfare, commencing at the stock market fronting the Church of St. Christopher, and leading into Leadenhall. Close upon the junction of the two has stood for many centuries an ancient church dedicated to St. Peter, which by tradition is affirmed to be the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in all London. The aged structure still stood when Theophilus Bolton was its church warden in 1633, and lived in the house on the corner of the two streets. The registers of this church and of St. Michael hard by, the handsome tower of which is conspicuous from Cornhill, contain many references to the arrivals into and departures from this life, of members of his family and of his humbler relatives.

These are tabulated here for the sake of easy reference, and the resultant effects appear in Chart X.

Early in Elizabeth's reign one John Bolton was resident in St. Michael's parish, and Agnes, probably his sister, married a George Hutton, 23 July, 1559.

FROM REGISTERS OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

Sept. 12, 1562.	Alyce Bolton, dau. of John, baptized.
Nov. 18, 1563.	Jane Boultynge, dau. of John, baptized.
Oct. 18, 1566.	Joan Boultinge, dau. of John, baptized.
Jan. 26, 1583.	Joane Bowltunge, dau. of John, buried (this being a year of the plague).
Aug. 25, 1569.	Rachell Boulton, dau. of John, buried.
Jan. 8, 1570.	John Boultinge, son of John.

- Dec. 15, 1572. Margaret Boultinge, dau. of John, baptized.
Mar. 1, 1572. Sara Bowltinge, dau. of John, baptized.
May 1, 1572. Sara Bowltinge, dau. of John, buried.
May 18, 1574. Henrye Boultinge, son of John, baptized.

From the Register of St. Peter's upon Cornhill, we learn of the status and residence of two brothers, named Robert and Theophilus Bolton who were both sons of Ralphe Bolton, merchant tailor, residing at the corner of Leadenhall St. They were descended from the Cheshire family. Robert, the elder of the two died in 1613 and was buried in the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch, leaving two children, William, born 1605, and Elizabeth, 1606-7.

Theophilus, his brother, was a man of standing in the City and was a linen draper and church warden of St. Peter's 1633-4; he died in 1657, having twice married, his first wife dying in 1629, leaving one son James, born that year. The issue of the second marriage was two sons who died in infancy.

About the same period there lived near by some not distant relatives of all these, namely, Thomas and William Bolton, grocers, sons of William of Warwick, and men of substance. Of William's first marriage with Mary Barton, the following children were registered at St. Michael's.

- Aug. 20, 1615. Ellin Bolton, dau. of Wm. Bolton—baptized.
Jan. 18, 1616. Stephenen Boulton, son of Wm. and Mary, bapt.
Mar. 17, 1621. Nicolas Boulton, son of Wm. and Mary, bapt.

Ellin Boulton married Elisha Silkman, and "Stephenen" married Frances Christmass. The second marriage took place in Lombard St., at St. Mary Woolnoth.

1639. Married. June 3, William Bolton of St. Christophers and Elizabeth Willett, widow of this par. by license.

Mrs. Willett had been a Miss Tomes of Glostershire. Four children were the issue of this marriage, and Mrs. Bolton died a widow in 1658.

- May 17, 1657, buried James Dawson, servt. with Mr. Boulton, in St. Christopher's par. in the parish vault. Fever.

About this period lived another William Bolton, who rose to be Lord Mayor of the City, and was knighted October 11th, 1663.

We know but little of his parentage, Le Neve, the herald, says that Sir William "died low in the world and had a pension from the city," a statement that seems to be corroborated by facts we shall give later on. Le Neve mentions that Sir William lived on Clerkenwell Green which was at that time a respectable neighborhood. He was evidently a man of wealth for it is recorded that on April 27th, 1649, he bought two messuages of land in Paternoster Row from the Bishop of London for £755, 6s., 4d.

Sir William Bolton bore the same arms as those of the grocer of Cornhill, of the same name, living in 1633, viz:—a falcon with a five pointed rowel (the sign of a younger son). William Bolton of Cornhill had a second son William, born about 1618 and this may have been the man who became Lord Mayor. This William Bolton (junior) married a daughter of Alderman Bide.

The old gossip Samuel Pepys met Sir William and makes several references to him in his Diary. It appears that Sir William was Lord Mayor elect at the time of the Great Fire of London and carried through during his term of office the scheme of reconstruction under which the city arose from its ashes.

Under date: "1666, September 2nd, Lord's Day," Pepys records how his maids called him up in the night to see the fire in the city, but he, thinking it to be "on the backe-side of Marke lane at the furthest" went to bed again. The next day he visited the scene and then proceeded to inform the King of the awful spread of the fire, and was sent by him to the then Lord Mayor Sir Thomas Bludworth to order houses to be pulled down to stay the progress of the flames. Pepys met Sir Thomas in Canning Street walking "like a man spent" and crying "Lord, what can I do? I am spent, the people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it."

After the fire burned itself out, the Aldermen and merchants met at Gresham College, the Exchange having been burned down, and: "People do all the world over cry out of the simplicity of my Lord Mayor in generall" . . . laying it all upon him. Sir Thomas was succeeded by Sir William Bolton who appears to have had more practical ability; perhaps no municipal officer ever accepted his position under more discouraging circumstances, "all the towne burned and a miserable sight of St. Paul's Church with all the roofs fallen." "On the 29th October, 1666," writes Pepys,

"to Westminster and I find the new Lord Mayor Bolton a-swearing at the Exchequer, with some of the Aldermen and Livery; but Lord! to see how meanly they now look, who upon this day used to be all little lords, is a sad sight and worthy consideration." "And every body did reflect with pity upon the poor city, to which they are now coming to choose and swear their Lord Mayor."

Sir William Bolton's first and most important duty was to aid in the prompt re-building of the city; this was no simple task, since not only were the rents lost by the fire computed to amount to £600,000 per annum, but the dividing lines between properties had been almost obliterated, necessitating interference of Parliament.

On the 24th Feb., 1667, Pepys was at Whitehall and "by and by comes Sir Robert Viner [a well known City banker] and Lord Mayor [Sir William Bolton] to ask the King's directions about measuring out the streets" according to the new Act of Parliament for re-building the City.

It appears that Sir William Bolton was consulted also about matters of royal finance, for in the State Letters stored in the Record Building in Fetter Lane, are records of his having represented the royal interests in several negotiations. (Letters dated June 25th, 1667, and August 3d.)

Domestic losses by the disastrous fire led to many painful family difficulties, of which the following amusing record is a type.

In a petition presented during Sir William's year of office, Clara Bolton, a Westmoreland widow, states, that having lost her houses in Leadenhall Street by the fire, she finds herself almost destitute and in danger of imprisonment for debt. Under these circumstances she prays for protection from her niece's husband, one Major Wood, who threatened and molested her. The Major, on his part, retorts that whereas, when he married her niece, the widow Bolton promised to leave all her property to him and his wife, she now though 60 years of age intends to marry again, and his violence had been directed to prevent her doing so.

On the 4th of July, 1667, Pepys went to the Sessions House to hear some trials of miscreants for arson, and after the court rose, he went to dine with "my Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, where a good dinner and good discourse, the Judge being there."

On the 23d of October, as Sir William's term of office was about to expire, the King came to the City "with his kettledrums and trumpets, going to the Exchange to lay the first stone of the first pillar of the new building of the Exchange"; on this occasion the King knighted Sir William Bolton's two sheriffs.

It is sad, however, to learn that after all Sir William Bolton's work in the interests of his fellow citizens, he fell into disgrace in connection with the funds that passed through his hands during these troublous times. Pepys wrote under date Dec. 3d, 1667, "Sir Richard Ford told us this evening of the baseness of the Lord Mayor, Sir William Bolton, in cheating the poor of the City, out of the collections made for the people that were burned, of £1800; of which he can give no account, and in which he hath forsworn himself plainly, so as the Court of Aldermen have sequestered him from their court till he do bring in an account."

Sir William did not however sit still under these imputations, as appears from his petition to the King, in the month of May, 1668, and preserved in the Record Office:—

"To call to account the Lord Mayor, &c., for their unjust proceedings in deposing him from his place as alderman and questioning him on his accounts of the moneys raised for relief of the sufferers from the fire, although that cause is depending before the Commissioners for Charitable Uses." This malice arises, he says, from His Majesty's having recommended him as Surveyor General for re-building the City.

How this matter terminated we are unable to say, for the publications of the Record Commissioners have not yet reached the year 1669. Le Neve records that Sir William "had a pension from the City," whence it would seem that his good character had been restored and this amend was made by those who had maligned him.

Sir William was living in Clerkenwell in 1677 and was then rated for local taxes at 2s. 6d., a figure indicating a low estate. His name in the list of taxpayers is spelled Boulton, and this is the latest reference to him we have found.

ROBERT BOLTON, LL.D., DEAN OF CARLISLE.

Somewhat later than the events here recorded, London witnessed the birth of a child who became eminent in the Church; Robert Bolton, born 1697, son of a London merchant, was educated at Kensington and Wadham College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1719, and chosen senior Fellow of Dulwich College in 1722. He was Preacher at the Roll's Chapel; was preferred to Deanery of Carlisle, February 1st, 1734-35, and then Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. Dr. Bolton was very tall, spare, and of a dark complexion; a good scholar and active parish priest, and an amiable man. He died in London, November 26, 1765, but was buried in the church porch of St. Mary's, Reading. His published works are:

- (1) *Nine Letters to a Lady and to an Officer against Card Playing and Travelling on the Lord's Day.* London, 1748-57. 8vo.
- (2) *Three Essays on the Employment of Time.* London, 1750-1754.
- (3) *The Ghost of Ernest, Great Grandfather of H. R. H. the Princess Dowager of Wales.* London, 1757.
- (4) *Letters and Tracts on the choice of Company.* London, 1761. 8vo.

The register of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, with which is now amalgamated the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, close to the present Mansion House, at the corner of Lombard Street, affords some interesting items chiefly relating to the numerous family of one Walter Bolton, a haberdasher, whose wife died after only ten years of married life, with her 10th child, in 1591. It is curious to note the orthography employed, Bolton, Bowlton and Boughton are used interchangeably.

This affords some proof therefore that the Boughton family, many members of which are resident in England, are of Bolton descent, and owe their appellation to the crude spelling of the Elizabethan period.

There are also references in this register to some members of the families which we have traced through the Cheshire and Little Bolton branches.

John Bolton living in 1570, was probably the same as of St. Michael, Cornhill, hard by. William Bolton of St. Christopher, who married here Elizabeth Willett, his second wife, was the merchant taylor of Cornhill. Randolph Bolton, whose two children Margaret and Ralph were born in the parish was most probably a son of Randolph of Hankelowe in Cheshire.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF ST. MARY WOOLNETH, LONDON.
(Brooke, London, 1886.)

Baptized.	1581.	May 3.	Rowland son of Walter Bolton, Haberdasher, also Easter, daughter of Wm. Johnson, servant with Mr. Edward Bolton, in the parish of Dunchurch, in Warwickshire.
"	1582.	June 24.	Eliz., daughter of Walter Bowlton, Haberdasher.
"	1583.	June 26.	Helen, daughter of Walter Bowlton, Haberdasher.
"	1584.	Feb. 14.	Margaret, daughter of Walter Bolton, Haberdasher.
"	1586.	Ap. 4.	Henry, son of Walter Bolton, Haberdasher.
"	1587.	Ap. 24.	Roger, son of Walter Bolton, Haberdasher.
"	1588.	Sept. 29.	Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Boughton, Haberdasher.
"	1589.	Nov. 2.	John, son of Walter Boughton, Haberdasher.
"	1590.	Oct. 4.	John, son of Walter Bowlton, Haberdasher.
"	1591.	Aug. 4.	Alice, daughter of Walter Bolton, Haberdasher.
Buried.	1591.	Aug. 5.	Hellei, wyfe of Walter Bolton, Haberdasher.
"		Aug. 6.	Alice, daughter of Walter Bolton aforesaid.

Walter Bolton appears to have had almost as many names as children, and we may imagine there are unknown descendants at this day of this worthy citizen. We suppose his shop to have been in Cornhill, an always busy trading center, though in earlier times bearing a reputation for dealing in stolen goods. In the London "Lackpenny" is the pathetic complaint of the Country bumpkin who after losing his hood in Cheapside, strolled on into Cornhill, where he says :—

"There was much stolen goods among,
And there I saw mine own hood
That I lost among the throng.
To buy mine own hood I thought it wrong,
I knew it as I knew my Creed.
But for lack of money, I could not speed."

But this was a century or more before Walter Bolton kept his shop, which, according to the London Rolls, would have contained, like those of other haberdashers, the most diverse articles, such as spurs and shirts, chairs and nightcaps, spectacles and woollen threads, beads and pencases, combs and ink-horns, parchments and whip-combs, gaming tables and coffins.

In this register Boughton is put for Boulton in several instances, and the following may therefore relate to some of the family :

- Baptized. 1540. May 31. Eliz., daughter of Thos. Boughton, Goldsmythe.
 " 1542. May 31. Elizabethe, daughter of Thos. Boughton, Goldsmythe.
 " 1543. Nov. 27. Suzan, daughter of Thos. Boughton, Goldsmythe.
 Buried. 1538. Mar. 1. Thomas Boughton.
 " 1541. Oct. 24. Robert Boughton, servant to Mr. Boughton.

Later on occur some slight references to the families :

- Buried. 1570. Aug. 18. Margaret, servant with John Bolton.
 " " " Henrye Bennynge, out of the house of the said John Bolton. (Two inmates in one day, probably from fever.)
 Buried. 1603. Ap. 10. Elizabeth Boulton, servant unto Mr. Lovejoy.
 Died 1658. May 18. Eliz. Bolton, Widdow, bur. May 27.

The next relate to residents descended from the Cheshire Boltons.

- Baptized. 1670. May 5. Margaret, daughter of Randolph and Mary Bolton, born Ap. 30.
 " 1671. Oct. 12. Ralph, son of Randolph and Mary Bolton, born Oct. 3.
 Dyed 1671/2. Feb. 8. Ralph, son of Randolph and Mary Bolton, buried Feb. 9.

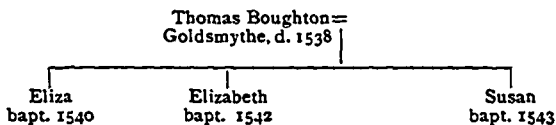
The contiguous parish of St. Mary Woolchurch-Haw contained some humble members of these families.

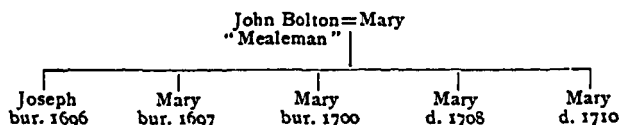
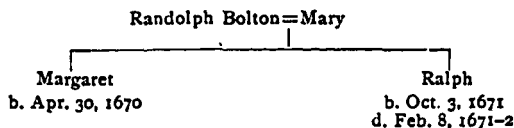
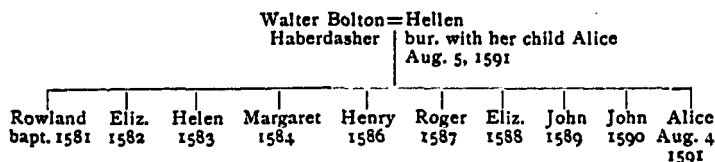
- Dyed. 1696. March 30. Joseph, son of John and Mary Bolton of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, mealeman, bur. Mar. 31.
 Dyed. 1697. June 16. Mary, daughter of Mr. Bolton, mealeman, bur. June, 17.
 Buried. 1700. Feb. 3. Mary, daughter of John Boulton of St. M. W. H. Mealeman.
 Buried. 1708. Sept. 28. Mary, daughter of Mr. John Bolton of St. M. W. H.
 Died. 1710. July. 19. Mary, daughter of Mr. Bolton, mealeman, bur. July, 21.

And later on in the 18th century,

- Baptized. 1724. Eliz., daughter of Thomas and Eliz'b'th Boulton.

The isolated items contained in the foregoing Registers of St. Mary Woolnoth, City of London, may be in part schematized as follows :





The efforts of John and Mary Bolton to perpetuate the name Mary seem to have been futile, but their perseverance is noteworthy.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER PARISH CHURCH ST. MARY ALDERMARY, LONDON.

Burials.

1540. Sept. 19. Joane, dau. of Walter Boltonne.
 " Oct. 4. Letis, dau. of Walter Boltonne.
 1542. Sept. 8-20. 3 servants to Mrs. Bolton.
 1572. Dec. 10. Alice Boulton.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST ON WALBROOK (A VERY ANCIENT CHURCH IN LONDON).

1721. Apl. 21 John, son of John and Eliz Bowlton Chr.
 1724. Grace Boulton, bur.
 1735. Eliz Boulton, bur.

The records of St. George's, Hanover Sqr., begin only in 1725, and contain nothing very interesting or material, though numerous entries relative to Boltons are to be found there.

The records of St. James, Clerkenwell, begin 1551 with christenings. The marriages begin in 1551.

- Marriages. 1564. Christopher Boulton mar. Margery Skege.
 1625. John Boulton mar. Ann Latune.
 1677. Henry Baulton mar. Eliz. Bryan.
 1690. John Baulton mar. Priscilla Louder.
 1664. Thomas Bolton mar. Mary Barch.
 1640. Wm. Bolton mar. Mildred Scot.
 1715. Thos. Boulton mar. Martha Latten.
 1607. Edw. son of Thos. Bolton, Gent. was Christened.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Charles Bolton, nephew of Admiral Wager and son of Prudence Wager, was heir to the former in 1743.

Anne James. bur. 1672-3 was a daughter of William Boulton, Esq. living in 1634. (She was married to Walter James at All-Hallows, Barking, Lond. 1615. 5. Sep. and had twelve children.)

Jane Alatt, widow, of St. Andrews Holborn. 1684: mentions in her will her brother: William Boulton dec'd. and his sons, Samuel and Francis.

Jane Bolton, daughter of Thomas Bolton¹⁴, widow of Dr. Anthony Horneck, is buried in Westminster Abbey. (See Chap. VII., § 2.)

EDMUND BOLTON, AUTHOR AND ANTIQUARIAN.

Another resident of the metropolis about the period with which we are dealing in this chapter was one whose talents deserve a special notice—Edmund Bolton the antiquarian and poet. To which branch of the Bolton family he belonged is not accurately known but his coat of arms was the falcon belled.

This remarkable man, eminent for scholarship and for love of antiquities, whose efforts and abilities do not seem to have received that notice of historians which they deserve, was born in the year 1574, or '75, and claimed to be a 'poor kinsman' of the then Duke of Buckingham to whom, during his career, he was indebted for much of the public notice bestowed upon his projects. He lived all the early part of his life, and may have been born, at Goadby, a little village of 870 acres, in the parish of Billesdon, 8 miles from Market Harborough, in that "part of Leicestershire, where the Villiers and Beaumonts were seated." He studied at Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, and from the University proceeded to the Inner Temple, where he devoted himself to law and history. Being a Roman Catholic, he found himself debarred, in those intolerant days, from employment in any of the ordinary walks of life, and devoted himself to literature and antiquities, for which the natural

bent of his mind seems to have rendered him peculiarly adapted. Apparently at the expense of his patron Villiers, he traveled over England and Ireland in search of the relics of the past, and then commenced the publication of those "wordy and pedantic" works which have brought his name to posterity as an author of ability. His first book was the "Elements of Armories" published in London 1610; it was followed by a poem in 1612, which is in MS. in the Cottonian Library. His book "Nero Caesar" was dedicated to his patron and kinsman in 1624, and he also wrote "Florus" and a work entitled "Hypercritica" which remained unpublished until 1772. He may have been the author of other works of the period, for one of his fads was "to shroud himself in pseudonyms and send forth his writings, printed or MS., without a name, and frequently without a date." One of his assumed names was "Philanactophil," which being translated reads "a friend of the king's friend" and is not lacking in neatness on the part of one who was on amicable terms with Camden, and most of the eminent men of his time. He was an authority upon the subject of Arms; another MS. of his entitled "Agon Heroicus, or concerning Arms and Armories" being extant, besides "Vindiciæ Britannicæ," and a life of the Emperor Tiberius.

The great scheme of his life, to which he seems to have devoted a great deal of his energy, was that for the establishment of an "English Royal Academe or College of Arts" which he projected about the year 1616. His original MS. relative to this matter is among the Harleian MSS., the exquisite penmanship of which was designed no doubt to deserve the attention of those lofty personages whose interest he desired. No doubt by the influence of Buckingham, he was personally introduced to King James, at Newmarket, in 1617, and his sovereign taking no slight interest in the matter, Bolton proceeded to develop the scheme, and prepared a list of 84 notable personages, who were to compose the first charmed circle, and in August 1624, he again waited on the King at Rufford, Northamptonshire, and had a long conference with him, when the decision was all but reached to ratify the project, by which the course of English arts might have been materially affected to the present day. The death of the King, however, in the following year, prevented this ratification, no doubt to the bitter disappointment of Edmund Bolton, who saw that his scheme would

need to be re-presented to the new prince, whose troubled reign proved an effectual bar to its completion, and the subject dropped until 1661, when one Sylvanus Morgan wrote again upon the matter, just about the time of the establishment of the Royal Society.

Poor Bolton seems to have retired into himself, disappointed and, perhaps, impecunious, in that terrible time of intestine warfare, the latest memorial of him being a letter to Lord Falkland dated Aug. 1633, and it may be presumed from the lack of further evidence of his existence, that he died soon after, though among the confused records of that time, his place of death or burial cannot now be traced. That he was a devoted Londoner, may be gathered from his public-spirited attempt to get the City Fathers to authorize a map of London and 5 miles around, and a complete history of the great City, which a deplorable economy prevented them from doing, to London's everlasting loss. A man of great schemes, he thus lacked the opportunity of carrying them to a conclusion, and had he lived at more peaceful times he would have succeeded; even his "Nero Caesar" is wanting in its intended counterpart. Of his efforts to advance the condition of literature and art in England it is impossible to speak too highly, and it is evident, as we have said, that Edmund Bolton was a man of ideas considerably in advance of his time. Among his literary works were the following:

- I. *Elements of Armories*. London, 1610. 4to.
- II. *Prosopoeia Bausilica*, a poem on the translation of the body of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Peterborough to Westminster.
- III. *Agon Heroicus*, or concerning arms and armories.
- IV. *Life of Henry II; Nero Caesar, or Monarchie depraved*. MS. London 1624, folio.
- V. *Hypercritica*, or a rule of judgement for writing or reading our Histories—Published by Dr. Hall, at the end of *Trivets Annals*. Oxon. 1772. 8vo.
- VI. *Vindiciae Britannicae*, *Life of the Emperor Tiberius*.—Unpublished.

In Leslie Stephens' *Dictionary of National Biography* will be found additional details of the life and work of Edmund Bolton.

Several members of the family of Bolton, who were residents of London at one time in their history, seem to have fallen under the evil influences prevailing in a great city. They appear at different periods, are not connected with each other nor with any known branch of the family, and the brief records of their misdeeds is all that is preserved of their memory.

JOHN BOLTON, RAPHE BOLTON AND CORNET BOLTON.

"Our ancestors are very good kind of folks, but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with."—*Sheridan*.

These Boltons are three in number: John Bolton, about 1525; Raphe Bolton, about 1565; and Cornet Bolton in 1669. Those who object to the introduction of these unworthy representatives of the family must be reminded of the saying by Sheridan, quoted above.

In the time of Henry VIII. (1509-45) lived a John Bolton who is described as one of the King's "diverting vagabonds." He is several times mentioned in one of the Royal Household books as winning money from the King at cards and dice. From him is derived an old proverb "Bolton's ace;" long current, now forgotten. Ray tells us that a Collection of Proverbs having been presented to Queen Elizabeth with an assurance that it contained all the proverbs in the English language, she remarked: "Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton," thereby implying the assertion was too strong.

In Henry Hutton's "Follies Anatomie," London, 1618, occur these lines:

"Could ye attacke this felon in's disgrace
I would not bate an inch (not *Bolton's ace*.)
To baite, deride, nay, ride this silly asse."

(Notes and Queries, 1 S. III, 413 & 497.)

An impecunious and unworthy resident of London, Raphe Bolton by name, about the year 1565, got into trouble by a too free use of his tongue, as shown by the following records.

"At Westminster, 19th Maye, 1565. It was order'd upon a sclaunderous reporte made against the Lord Keper by one Bolton that the matter should be comytted to the hearing and reporting of Sir Rychard Sackville, Kt. and Mr. Sackforde."

Then after due investigation by this Con. mittee:—

"At Westminster, 9th June 1565 Orderyd this day by the Lordes of the Councell (the Lord Keper being absent of purpose by cawse the matter touchid himself) that, upon the hearing of the examinations taken by Sir Rychard Sackville and Mr. Seckford touching certen crode sclaunderous wordes utterid against the

Lord Keper by one Raphe Bolton, presently prysoner in the Flete, that the sayd Bolton shal be on Tuesd'ay next set on the Pyllorye at Westminster with a paper on his head having thiese wordes wrytten thereon in grete letters: "For false and sclauderous wordes uttered againste Councellours of the State," and in like sorte to stande on the Pyllorye in Chepeside on Wenisdaye next following with the said paper, or a like, on his hedde." (Gt. Brit. Privy Council Acts. N. S. Vol. VII, pp. 216-218).

1579. May 16, at Blackfriars. London, Lord Cobham brought a charge against one Francis Bolton, "for making false declaration as to herrings bought by him." Probably a Customs prosecution.

1669. May 14. Samuel Pepys records in his Diary: "At noon to dinner with Mr. Wren to Lambeth, with the Archbishop of Canterbury; the first time I was ever there, and I have long longed for it. Where a noble house, and well furnished with good pictures and furniture, and noble attendance in good order, and a great deal of company though an ordinary day; and exceeding great cheer, no where better, or so much, that ever I think I saw for an ordinary table: and the Bishop mighty kind to me particularly, desiring my company another time when less company there.

Most of the company gone, and I going, I heard by a gentleman of a sermon that was to be there; and so I staid to hear it, thinking it serious, till by and by the gentleman told me it was a mockery, by one Cornet Bolton, a very gentleman-like man, that behind a chair did pray and preach like a Presbyter Scot, with all the possible imitation in grimaces and voice. And his text about the hanging up their harps upon the willows: and a serious good sermon too, exclaiming against Bishops, and crying up of my good Lord Eglington, till it made us all burst; but I did wonder to have the Bishop at this time to make himself sport with things of this kind, but I perceive it was shown him as a rarity. And he took care to have the room-door shut, but there were about twenty gentlemen there: and myself infinitely pleased with the novelty."

The New England Genealogical Register makes mention of one William Bolton of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, whose will was proved Feb. 22, 1691. He left two sons, Henry Bolton of Virginia, and Archibald Bolton of Harrow-on-the-Hill.—(N. E. Geneal. Reg. Vol. 47, p. 117).

Also of Sir William Bolton, whose will was proved 13th Mch., 1661. He was married to — Hobson, dau. of William Hobson, of Hackney, Middlesex. In his will he left tenne pounds to "my daughter Bolton;" he mentions "my son-in-law Alderman William Bolton." His daughter Rose Disbrowe of Ellsworth, Cambridgeshire, widow, whose will was proved 21 April 1699, gave to "sister, the Lady Bolton, ten pounds to buy her mourning."—(N. E. Geneal. Reg. 45, pp. 160 and 161.)

MARRIAGE LICENSES GRANTED BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

(Harleian Soc., 1887).

- Jan. 14, 1536-7. Thomas Bolton of All Hallows Staining and Mary Long of St. Peters, Cornhill.
- June 7, 1560. Thomas Bolton and Joanna Medowe.
- July 5, 1569. Katherine Bolton of Surrey, mar. Thos. Staunton.
- Jan. 15, 1578-9. William Bowlton and Anne Inman, St. Margaret, New Fish St.
- Aug. 12, 1582. George Bowlton of All-Hallows-in-the-Wall, merchant, and Ely Hyham.
- Feb. 14, 1589-90. "Hugh Ithell, Gent. and Parnell Bowlton, widow, now of the City of London relict of Thomas Bowlton, Gent., late of Dysse, Co. (blank) decd, Gent. Licence.
- July 24, 1595. William Bowlton of St. Brides church, Gent. and Margaret Dallam of St. Peter-le Poor. Im. Wid.
- Sept. 8, 1595. Robert Boulton of St. Andrews Holborn, bricklayer and Susan Cooke, widow of Robt. Cooke, Gent.
- Sept. 8, 1598. George Bolton laboring man, and Isabell Barrowe of Tottenham Middx (there).
- Feb. 24, 1600. Edward Bolton of King St. Westminster, Gent. abt. 40, and Ann Fuller, Spr. abt. 40, lately remaining with one Boulton, Sergeant of the Queen's scullery, they have parents living at St. Mary's.
- June 1st, 1604. Margaret Boulton mar. John Hanley of St. Margarets, Westminster.
- Jan. 25, 1609-10. Thos. Gardner of C. of Lond., Gent and Hester Boulton of St. Sepulchres, dau. of Matthew Bolton of same, Grocer, at St. Michael, Wood St.
- Feb. 8, 1618-19. George Bolton of St. Brides, Mercht-Taylor.
- Feb. 3, 1619-20. William Cooper (Baker) and Eliza Bolton, widow of Thos. Bolton late of Eaton, County Bucks, Baker.
- Feb. 19, 1622-3. Johan Knight and Mary Boulton of St. Bart.-by-the-Exchange, dau. of—Boulton, dec'd.
- Mar. 5, 1622-23. Roger Boulton of St. Giles, Cripplegate, Baker. 28y, and Joane Tyler, mar. at St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf.

- May 3, 1631. William Marsh, Gent. of Westminster abt 22. and Anne Bolton of St. James, Clerkenwell, abt 23.
- Feb. 27, 1632-3. Samuel Bolton of St. Giles Cripplegate Lond., Clerk, M. A. Bach 24. Elleanor Little spr. 21 or upwards, at All-Hallows-in-the-Wall or St. Martin, Ironmonger-Lane.
- July 11, 1632. Robert Boulton, Gent. St. Sepulchre. Bach. 28. and Mary Palmer. Widow. 35. (Here intervened the Civil War).
- Feb. 8, 1660-2. John White of Bedford and Ann Boulton abt 22. sp. dau of Thomas Boulton Gent. of St. Christopher's London.
- June 2, 1665. Edw. Jenkins and Eliz. Bolton, sp. 21. dau of Edward Bolton of St. Brides, Citizen and Haberdasher.
- Feb. 19, 1671-2. Jane Boulton of St. Mary's West. sp. abt 22, mard. Anthony Horneck, Clerk. (She died in 1705, a widow and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her sister Honoria married in this year, see below).
- Sept. 15, 1671. John Keeling and Mrs. Mary Bolton of St. Margaret widow abt 35.
- July 17, 1672. Stephen Bolton of St. Mildred in Poultry, Gent. Bach. abt. 26 and Grace Irton.
- Sept. 9, 1672. Bartholomew Dutton of St. Andrew Gent. abt 28. Bach, and Honoria Bolton of St. Margaret Westminster, Spt. abt 19. consent of her friends, at St Mary's, Savoy.
- May 18, 1677. Henry Bolton of St. Andrew Holborn, Bach. 24. and Eliz Bryan abt 19. daughter of George Middlemore, at St. James, Clerkenwell.
- Jan. 20, 1680-1. William Blake of Chertsey and Anne Bolton, abt 23. of the same, entry completed with the consent of her father.
- Mar. 14, 1681-2. John Bolton of the Town of Bedford Gent, abt 24, and Catherine Boulstred abt 33. spr. Bedford.
- Oct. 6, 1682. Humphrey Cadbury of Deptford and Mrs. Dinah Bolton Spr. of the same, abt 22.
- Jan. 28, 1684-5. Randolph Bolton, of St. Magnus Lond. Mercht Wid. abt 42.-and Sarah Ryres, Wid. at Walton.
- Mar. 16, 1685-6. William Bolton, Clerk, of Harrow, Bath. and Mary Chinkard, at Sutton Vallence, Kent.
- Apr. 26, 1687. Harry Wood and Margaret Boulton abt 18. with consent of her Father Roger Boulton of St. Giles Cripplegate.
- Apr. 16, 1688. Lancelot Boulton of St. Leonards Shoreditch, Cook, Bach. aet 21. Eliz Osborne. his mother Mary Boulton.
- June 26, 1691. Peter Boulton of All-Hallow, Barking, Gunmaker. Bach. 26 and Eliz Bushwell of . . .
- Sept. 27, 1693. Thomas Boulton of St. Brides Goldsmith. abt. 24. and Mrs. Bridgett Nutting ab 20.
- June 28, 1697. Alexander Bolton of . . . Bach 25 and Eliz.

MARRIAGES IN THE CHAPEL OF GRAY'S INN.

Jan. 24th, 1720. Thomas Boulton of Walthamstow, Essex, bachelor, to Elizabeth Brockby of the same.

Apr. 30, 1737. Elizabeth Bolton of St. Andrews Holborn to John Todd of the same.

1824, May 9th, George Bolton, born. Manager of Olympic Theatre 1846-47, and of other London Theatres 1848-52. Editor of a comic paper, author of a comedy. Died May 25, 1868 at Lambeth. Son of a London tailor.

§ 4. *Boltons of Liverpool.*

In so great a city as the second mercantile center of England it is naturally difficult to trace the connections of all those of any one name who were drawn to the place for business reasons and who would come from all parts of the kingdom. As early as the sixteenth century, however, there was a branch of the Boltons of Little Bolton settled in Liverpool. In 1545 William Bolton leased of the Monastery of Birkenhead (opposite Liverpool) a farm in Newsham of the yearly value of 15s.; and Robert Bolton of Little Bolton leased the same farm in Newsham by indenture of the Court of Augmentation for twenty-one years previously.

In 1554 Thomas Bolton of Lyverpole Manor, Lancs., was Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

In 1557-58 Robert Bolton held rents and farms at Melling and at Walton.

Thomas Boulton of Liverpool, eldest son of Robert Boulton of Little Boulton and Anne his wife, must have migrated there about the year 1520, and married Ellen, daughter of Richard Lancaster of Rainhill. They left issue:—

Richard Bolton, who is mentioned in proceedings taken by him in 1571 and 1577 concerning a property known as "Longhouse" in West Derby and Liverpool. He died in 1587-88 and left a widow, Anne Bolton and three children, Thomas, John and Henry.

Thomas Bolton of Liverpool in 1577, had some property in Manchester at that date, and became a Town Counsellor in 1580, he is mentioned with his mother in 1587, and died in 1597 leaving a son Richard, who died in 1618.

John Bolton or Boulton, of Newsham, Gent., is mentioned in a suit dated 1582. He died in 1612, leaving a son Robert, born in 1583, and who inherited his father's property and died in 1631. His will at Chester would afford some further data as to his immediate connections.

Henry Bolton held land at West Derby in 1591 and died in 1617.

From one of these was descended in all probability John Bolton of Liverpool, Gent., who died in 1735 and whose will is also at Chester.

In 1590, George Bolton, claimed a messuage and lands called "Barnevere" in Garston Parish, Lancs, 6 miles S. E. of Liverpool, on the north bank of the Mersey.

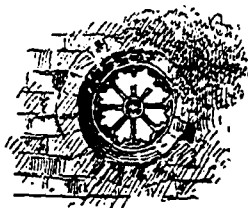
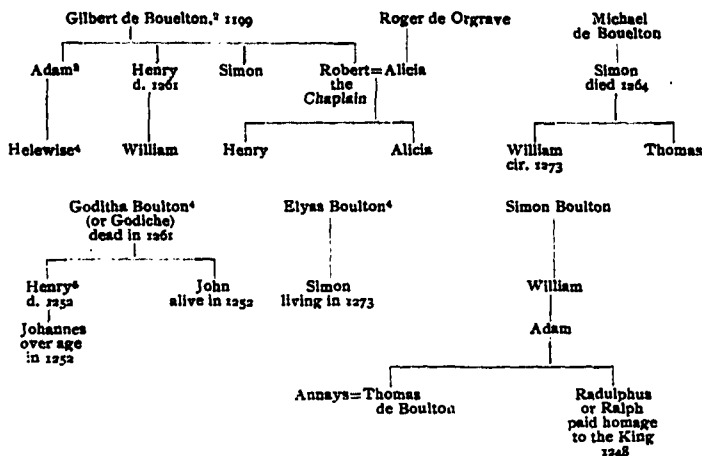


CHART XI.
BOULTONS, OR BOUELTONS, OF BOLTON-LE-SANDS,
PRIOR TO 1273.



NOTES.—In the will of one Adam de Grefholme, dated 1242, is mentioned Ranulph (Ralph) de Bolton, of whom he had held six acres in Grefholme. Helias de Bolton gave this place (the exact locality of which cannot be traced from the name) with his body to the Abbey of Furness, and the above Adam, with Symon de Boulton, son of Michael, confirmed the bequest. That nearly all of the above transactions must have taken place previous to the year 1264 is shown by the fact of the death of one frequent witness at that date; for in 49th Hen. III. took place the *Inquest post mort.* on Simon,* son of Michael de Bolton, on lands in Bolton, Lancashire; also an *Inquest post mort.* on Henricus, son of Godytha, in 1252, his son John being then over age. In 1291 Adam de Wilpshire, a township near Preston, had given land to the Monks of Stanlaw, “between the donor’s lands and those of Henry de Bolton, unto the ditch of Adam, son of Robert, son of Swayn.”

* 1265. Inquisit. post mortem; Simon filius Michaelis de Bolton, alias Boulton, Willielmus filius ejusdem Simon est propinquior haeres ejus, est aetatis triginta annorum et amplius. (Robert’s Calend. Lond. 1865.)

CHAPTER VIII.

§ 1. *Boltens and Boueltons of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire.*

"The proper study of mankind is man."

—*Pope.*



BOLTON-LE-SANDS, called also Bodeltune, Boelton and Bailton, is a small township about four miles from Lancaster, in the Manor of Halton. It lies to the South and East of Morecambe Bay, and as mentioned in Chapter I., was among the possessions of Earl Tosti, the brother of King Harold, being afterwards alienated to the Baron Roger de Poictou, who gave the Church of the Parish, the tithes of the Manor, and half a carucate of land therein, to the Priory of St. Mary of Lancaster. There was at an early date, a family of the name of Bouelton resident here, and several of their transactions appear in the Chartulary of the Priory. An inquisition in the "Testa de Nevill" (fol. 407), dated about 1272 to 1316, states that Cariel de Bothelton, Dave (or David), Annays and Thomas (possibly Thomas and Christiana his wife, mentioned elsewhere), also Gilbert and Godic and Simon, all of the same name, had held two-carucates-and-a-half of land in Bothelton.

These persons would seem to have belonged to the same family.

In the 46th year of K. Henry III., that is to say in 1261, a son of Godic, by name Henry "filius Godyche de Bothelton" died possessed of land in Bothelton; and one Gilbert de Bouelton², as he was then called, appears to have had a son Adam³, who gave land to his daughter Helewise⁴, who in turn conferred it upon the Priory of Lancaster (MS. Register St. Mariae Lanc.—fol. 25). The same Adam, son of "Gilbert de Bailton," gave, during the shrievalty of Sir Robert Lathom, a large quantity of land to one Thomas, son of Adam de Coupmanrara or Capernwray, who also later on bequeathed it all bodily to the Benedictines of Lancaster.

This register then records, that these lands in the township of Bolton were confirmed to them by Edmund Crouchback, the son of

King Henry, in 1273, by way of "liberty to enter into and hold the lands and tenements of Thomas de Coupmanrara in the township of Boulton, saving the services due to him Edmund Crouchback, he being the Superior Lord of the Manors. The tithes of the Manor of Bolton continued appurtenant to the Church till the annexation of the parish in 1267 to the archdiaconate of Richmond (Dugdale's *Monastica Anglic.* 11. p. 999. 5, and Edward Baines *Hist. Lanc.*)

Drake records (*Hist. and Antiquities of York*—290 p. 354) that Stephen, Earl of Britain, gave to St. Mary's Abbey, York, the church of Boelton, but from the clear record of the disposition of this church of Bolton-le-Sands, this gift must relate to one of the places of the same name in Yorkshire. He also records the gift to the same, but by one Richard de Rullos, of the church of Bolton-super-Swale and two oxgangs of land there, and this place being in Yorkshire, about 12 m. north of Bolton Castle confirms the above supposition.

A recently published work of much interest in this connection is that issued by the Chetham Society for Mr. William Oliver Roper, entitled "*Materials for the History of the Church of Lancaster*," in which verbatim copies are given of the deeds of gift and titles of the Priory of Lancaster, the originals of which are preserved, fortunately, in the British Museum. The title-deeds thus retained by the Priory are some evidence of the inheritance by these Boultons of the lands in question, and being among the earliest records of members of this family, besides being full of matter quaintly illustrating the conditions of that period, we insert translations of several of them in full, beginning with:—

A DEED OF GIFT BY ADAM DE BOLTON TO HIS DAUGHTER.

Know present and to come that I, Adam, son of Gilbert of Bolton, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, 110r me and my heirs, or assigns, to Helewise my daughter, her heirs, or her assigns, an acre and a half, and a rod and eight falls of my arable land in the field of Bolton lying on the south side next that acre of land which Thomas of Gressingham held of me, which lies next the way which is called Overgate; and the aforesaid land of Helewise extends on the east head to the aforesaid way, namely, Overgate, towards lower Kellet, and on the west head it extends as far as the garden of W. of Halebanks, and the said land contains everywhere the latitude of the aforesaid garden with its ditches;—To have and to hold the said land of me and my heirs or my assigns to her, her heirs or her assigns for ever as freely, quietly, entirely,

well and in peace, as I could give or grant it to her,—the said Helewise, her heirs or assigns, rendering annually therefore to me, and my heirs or my assigns, an apple on the day of St. Lawrence for every secular service, exaction and demand. And I, Adam, and my heirs or assigns, will warrant the aforesaid land to the said Helewise, her heirs or her assigns against all people, and will acquit and defend her for ever from all service to the lord and King, or to the chief lord or to any other due for the said land, and from suit of the county courts and Wapentake, and of Justices itinerant, and of those making inquisitions, and of the secular court of any one, and from tollage and pavage in the said land. And for this my gift and grant, and the confirmation of this my present charter, the aforesaid Helewise has given to me one mark-sterling. And that this my gift and grant, and the confirmation of this my present charter, may ever remain firm and stable, I have strengthened this my present charter with the impression of my seal. These being witnesses: Alan of Catherton, Adam of Kellet, John of Urswick, William, son of Simon; John, son of Henry of Bolton; and others.

A PIOUS DEED OF GIFT BY HELEWISE DE BOLTON TO THE CHURCH.

Know all that I, Helewise, daughter of Adam, son of Gilbert of Bolton, have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, to the Prior and monks there serving God, all my land with the appurtenances, which I had of the gift of my father Adam, aforesaid, in the will of Bolton as is contained in a charter which I had of the gift of the aforesaid Adam,—To hold and to have the said land with all its appurtenances to the said Prior and monks and their successors in pure, free and perpetual alms, saving, nevertheless, to the lord of the fee the services thereof due and accustomed. And I, Helewise aforesaid, and my heirs, and my assigns, will warrant, acquit and defend all the said land with all its appurtenances to the aforesaid Prior and monks and their successors against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal to this writing. These being witnesses—Sir Ranulph of Dacre, Sir Benedict Gernet, Sir William of Heaton, Orm of Kellet, John of Oxcliffe, John of Capernwray, William, son of Simon of Bolton, and many others.

Then follow no less than 17 charters or conveyances of land in the parish from Adam Bolton to Thomas Coupmanwara. This peculiar name may be read "Coupmanwray," or Capernwray, and is probably of Danish origin. It is still enshrined in a small hamlet $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N. E. of Bolton-le-Sands, in which there is, or was, a large house named "Caponwray Hall."

CHARTER, OR CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

Know all as well present as to come that I, Adam, son of Gilbert of Bolton, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to Thomas of Capernwray and his assigns, two acres of land and a half and a perch of land,

and half an acre of meadow land in the territory of Bolton, to wit, two acres of land and half a perch of land at Haltonsty, between Stauraysinum (?) and the land of Thomas, son of Adam of Bolton, and half an acre of land and half a perch of land lying next the Wardgreve on Inglebreck, and half an acre of meadow in Natwramire :—To hold and to have of me and my heirs to him and his assigns, freely, quietly, honorably, fully and entirely, with all easements and liberties pertaining to the said vil of Bolton,—Rendering therefor annually to me and my heirs, he and his assigns, a penny on Christmas day for all service, exaction, and demand. And for this gift and confirmation, the said Thomas has given to me twenty-four shillings of silver in my great necessity. And I, Adam, and my heirs, will warrant the aforementioned lands and meadow to the aforesaid Thomas and his assigns against all men and women for ever. These being witnesses—Adam of Kellet, Adam of Urswick, Adam of Hull, Henry his son ; Simon, son of Michael of Bolton ; Henry, son of Godith of the same ; Simon, son of Elias of the same ; Henry, clerk of the same, and many others.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

Know present and to come that I, Adam, son of Gilbert of Bolton have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to Thomas of Capernwray, an acre and a half of my land in the territory of Bolton lying at Gunnelfrys (?) ; To hold and to have of me and my heirs to him and his heirs or his assigns, freely, quietly, and entirely, peacefully, honourably, with all the appurtenances, liberties, and easements, pertaining to the said land,—Rendering therefor annually to me and my heirs, he and his assigns, a pair of gloves or a half penny at the feast of St. Michael for all service, exaction, and demand. And I, Adam, and my heirs, will warrant all the said land, with its appurtenances, to the said Thomas or his assigns against all men for ever. In testimony wherof I, Adam, have set my seal to this writing. These being witnesses—Simon, son of Michael of Bolton ; Simon, son of Elias ; Henry, son of Godith ; Henry, the clerk ; Simon, son of Gilbert, and others.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

Know present and to come that I, Thomas, son of Adam of Bolton have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to Thomas of Capernwray, for his homage and service, seven acres of my land and half an acre of meadow land in the field of Bolton, lying severally, namely, three acres of land lying on the culture which is called Inglebreck, between the spring next the House-steads, and an acre and a rod and fourteen falls on the Monkflat, and an acre and half of land below the Wardgreave towards the vill of Bolton, and half an acre of land lying on Rigsummerild, and three perches of land on the Peaslands, and a rod of meadow in Natwramire :—To hold and to have both of me and my heirs, to him and his heirs or his assigns, freely, quietly, entirely, peacefully, and honourably, with all their appurtenances, liberties and easements, pertaining to so much land within the vill of Bolton and without :—Rendering therefor annually to me and to my heirs, he, his heirs or assigns, a penny in

money at Christmas for every service, exaction, and demand. And I, Thomas, son of Adam, and my heirs will warrant all the aforesaid land and meadow with the appurtenances to the said Thomas of Capernwray or his assigns, against all men and women for ever. And that this my gift and grant may remain firm and stable for ever, I, Thomas, son of Adam, have for me and for my heirs, set my seal to this writing. These being witnesses—Adam of Kellet, Henry, son of Adam of Hest; Adam, son of Gilbert of Bolton; Simon, son of Michael; Simon, son of Elias; Thomas, son of Roger of Lancaster; William, clerk of the same, and many others.

These are a few samples of the terms on which Adam Bolton parted with, and Capernwray acquired, about 100 acres of land in Bolton, the consideration appearing surprisingly small, unless, as was very probable, Thomas was a relative. Thus, 37 acres odd, go for 6 pence per annum; 15½ acres, with buildings, for 10 marks in silver and 2 pence per annum; 2½ acres, some wastelands and a rent-charge of 2½ pence, for a barbed arrow, yearly; and 3 acres for 24 shillings cash, and a penny a year! Six acres and 20 falls are given for another arrow yearly; 4½ acres for 50 shillings cash and 1 penny a year; 2 acres for an annual delivery of a pair of gloves; and various small lots of ground as a free gift. An exchange is indicated by 3 acres, for 20 falls of land and a barbed arrow a year; followed by 1½ acres for an alternative pair of gloves or a half-penny, which may give the value of those articles at that date.

Certainly if the terms of those old transfers had been legally complied with to date, the heirs of Adam de Boulton should now be well off in the matter of arrows, as the direct descendant intail male should have a store of about 3000 of all makes and dates; while, strictly speaking, there must be an enormous sum resulting from the 12 silver pennies per annum, at compound interest due to someone, to say nothing of 2 pairs of gloves at the Feast of St. Michael every year for six centuries!

To these succeed other charters or transfers to Thomas Capernwray, as follows:

8½ acres in Boulton for 1 penny per annum by Thomas, the son of another Adam de Boulton, who we learn later was the son of William de Boulton. Witness—Adam, son of Gilbert.

4½ acres by the same parties. Witnesses—Adam, son of Gilbert; Elyas de Boulton; Simon, son of Michael; Henry, son of Godith.

$\frac{1}{2}$ an acre by the same parties. Witness—Adam de Boulton.

$\frac{1}{2}$ acre, $1\frac{1}{4}$ perches of land lying between the land of Adam, son of Gilbert, and the land of Thomas, son of Simon, from and to the same parties. Witness—Thomas, son of Adam, son of William de Boulton.

Two others, from and to the same parties. Witnesses (*inter alia*)—Simon, son of Michael ; Simon, son of Elyas.

A charter from Thomas, son of Adam, to Richard de Halton, Chaplain, to which as a witness appears—Thomas de Capernwray ; Adam, son of Gilbert : Henry, the clerk of Boulton.

A house and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Boulton, by Matilda de Boulton to Capernwray. Witnesses—Adam and Henry de Boulton.

A title going back beyond these transfers is one of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre and 8 falls in Boulton between the lands of Simon, son of Michael, and Henry, son of Godytha, from William (son of Henry, son of Gilbert) to Robert the Chaplain, son of Gilbert de Boulton, which is followed by the transfer of the same property by Robert to Thomas Capernwray, in which re-transfer it is stated that the land extended "as far as the land of the Abbot of Furness."

Now, in the Furness Coucher book there is a quit-claim by Henry, son of Robert de Boulton to that Convent, of 7 acres of land in Orgrave, which had been his mother Alicia's marriage gift from Roger de Orgrave, presumably her father, and we thus learn more of the members of this family.

The same Henry, son of Robert de Boulton, gives land in Bolton to Thomas Capernwray, his witnesses being Adam, son of Gilbert, and a Ralph de Boulton ; and the next title deed is a conveyance by Avicia, daughter of Robert de Boulton, to the same assignee, the land being next to that of Henry, son of Godytha.

Out of all these references one can only construct the partial pedigree in Chart XI., which gives some idea of the inter-relationship of the parties above mentioned.

Final interest attaches to the bequest by Thomas of Capernwray to the Church, in manner following :

"To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear this present writing Thomas of Capernwray greeting. Know ye that I with a desire of charity and for the welfare of my soul, and of the soul of Alice my wife, and for the welfare of the souls of my ancestors and successors, have given, granted, and by this my present writing have confirmed, to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of

Lancaster, to the Prior and monks of the order of St. Benedict there serving and for ever to serve God, my whole land, with all the buildings, services and rents of my men holding me, and with all the appurtenances and liberties pertaining to the said land, which I had in the vill of Bolton, without any retention, except the land, with the appurtenances, which I gave to Adam, son of Robert of Kellet, in the same vill;—To hold and to have the aforesaid land, with the buildings, services, rents, and with all other appurtenances and liberties, to the aforesaid Prior and monks and their successors, in pure and perpetual alms,—so that neither I, the aforesaid Thomas, nor my heirs, can from henceforth demand any right or claim in the aforesaid land, with all the appurtenances abovesaid, except a participation of the goods which fall to the aforesaid church and the help of their prayers; saving nevertheless, to the lords of the fees, the services thereof due and accustomed. And I, the aforesaid Thomas, and my heirs or their assigns, will warrant and defend all the aforesaid land, with all the appurtenances and liberties, in all things as is abovesaid, to the said Prior and monks and their successors, against all men for ever.

In testimony whereof I have, for me and my heirs, set my seal to the present writing. These being witnesses—Sir William le Botiler, Sir Richard le Botiler, Sir Ranulph of Dacre, Sir William of Heaton, Sir Benedict Gernet, knights, Alan of Catherton, Orm of Kellet, John of Oxcliffe, Gervase of Oxcliffe, Roger of Heysham, William son of Simon of Bolton, and others."

THE CONFIRMATION OF THE GIFT BY THE LORD OF THE FEE, EDMUND
CROUCHBACK, EARL OF LANCASTER, SON OF HENRY III.

"To all who shall see or hear the present writing, Edmund, son of the illustrious Henry, King of England, greeting. Know ye that we, with a desire of charity, have granted to our very dear in Christ the Prior and convent of the order of Saint Benedict of Lancaster, that they may lawfully enter into the lands and tenements which Thomas of Capernwray held in the vill of Bolton in our fee, saving to us, our heirs or assigns, the services thereof due and accustomed.

In witness whereof the impression of our seal is appended to the present writing. Given at Lancaster the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1273.

§2. *Boultons of Bolton-with-Adgarley in the hundred of Wensleydale and district of Furness, Lancashire.*

This small manor must not be confounded with Bolton-le-Sands, which is on the opposite side of Morecambe Bay, four miles from the city of Lancaster.

The village is known as Bolton-with-Adgarley, and in its immediate neighborhood a member of the family named Roger de Boulton had settled as early as 1400; whence it is probable that they were descendants or connections of these early inhabitants of Bolton-le-Sands. Somewhat confirming this view is a record of a pious gift by Gilbert de Boulton, to the priory of St. Mary of Cartmel in Furness, which was confirmed by a Royal Charter in 1199, the 1st year of King John. This was in respect of a gift of lands at "Humfridhead" or Humphrey Head, a rocky promontory near Wrays-holme tower in Furness, and of an acre of land there, which Simon the son of Akeman held of Gilbert de Boulton, who was therefore alive at that date.—The name of Wray connects these possessions with the hamlet called Wray-with-Bolton, in the parish of Melling, in the hundred of Lonsdale, South of the Morecambe Sands, the locality being ten miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and distinct from Bolton-le-Sands.

In the important parish of Dalton-in-Furness were originally included a number of villages wherein persons of the name of Boulton abound as inhabitants at various dates. It also embraced in its area, about two miles away from the town, and close to the village of Newton, the domain of the celebrated Abbey of Furness, that magnificent Cistercian foundation of King Stephen, over which, from 1378 to 1404, one John de Boulton presided as Abbot. This personage presided over the Monastery in the height of its influence and wealth, for nearly 30 years, and during his abbacy the "Coucher," or Rent-roll, of the Abbey, was compiled, from which many interesting data may be gleaned.

We cannot refrain from expressing some enthusiasm over this noble institution, the massive ruins of which, in all their wealth of color and outline, must deeply interest any one claiming to come from the same stock as the twenty-seventh Abbot who guided its destinies, and who was considered of eminence sufficient to warrant a special record in the death roll. Among the cloistered arches of the monastic buildings, or within the once sacred precincts of the abbey itself, one's thoughts are irresistibly carried to the past, and though to every contemplative mind this is the case amid any such surroundings, yet, it should be peculiarly so, in the case of such exquisite charms of location, scenery, and coloring as are preserved by the ruins of Furness.

While this Abbey flourished, Dalton-in-Furness was the chief town of the district, and ever since that time there have been Boltons resident in the region, local "statesmen," their descendants. The intimate connection between members of the family of Boultons of Bolton-le-Sands, has been already touched on in our notice of that township, and the Coucher-Book of Abbot John de Boulton records in full detail a quit claim at one time made by Henry, Son of Robert de Bouelton to the convent, of seven acres of land in Orgrave, which had been his mother Alicia's marriage gift from Roger de Orgrave, presumably her father.

In the 20th year of King Richard II., or 1397, there was a Johannes Boulton who was one of the witnesses in an inquisition concerning abbey-lands in Orgrave, Dalton, and elsewhere, very likely including the piece of land mentioned in the previous document; while in a similar transaction about the same date, concerning three acres in Hastagale, John de Boulton, junior, was a witness, evidently son of the above Johannes. Then there were two monks of Furness, by name Caydo and William de Bolton who were once sent out with others to found an abbey at Calder in Cumberland, the land for which had been given by Randolph de Meschines, Earl of Chester. This Earl was the third husband of Lucia de Mercia, from whose previous marriage with Roger de Romare, it may be supposed that Oughtred de Bolton was descended, which gives quite a family complexion to the gift, although it seems probable that the occurrence was long anterior to the abbacy of John de Bolton. It will be remembered that the eldest male line of Oughtred's descendants died out in one John de Bolton^a of Bolton-juxta-Bowland about 1330 to 1360, but the above is some evidence of the consanguinity of his family to that of Bolton-le-Sands from which we conceive Abbot John to have been descended. Near Bowland was situated Sallay Abbey, between which and Furness a very friendly connection existed, as noted by Dr. Whitaker. One of Abbot Bolton's scholars was, in 1381, hospitably received by the Abbot of Sallay and received a gift of twenty pence to help him, no doubt, on his way to Oxford.

In West's history of the Abbey of Furness, it is related that the third William de Lancaster, eighth Baron of Kendal, gave all Rosset, to be held of the Abbot of Furness, by Knight's service and a yearly rent, of which Rosset, one Vane, in the year 1409

possessed two parcels by the like tenure and the rent of sixpence-half-penny per annum for each parcel. Vane did suit and service for these parcels to the Abbot, John de Boulton, and paid his relief in 1404, in the presence of Sir Alan de Penington, Sir Thomas le Fleming, Knights; Christopher de Broughton, Esq., and others.

A rather high-handed proceeding on the part of this Abbot concludes our information as to his career.

He caused the Castlet of Fothery to be thrown down, probably on the score of its expense of maintenance, notwithstanding that the Abbey held lands at Walney, which had been given for the express purpose of its support, probably as a defence against the Danish Rorers. Perhaps in place of it other defences may have been erected nearer home, the valley containing the Abbey having been walled in at some period with great gateways upon the old Roman Road which formed the only means of access to its seclusion.

In the 9th year of King Henry V., that is to say in 1422, a Royal Brief for a new Coroner was promulgated and included in the Furness Coucher-Book. In this one William Boltone was mentioned.

In the manor of Bolton there was an ancient chapel, concerning which some interesting transactions, not altogether appropriate here, appear in the abbey records, while Dodworth's MSS., in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, among a list of benefactors to the Abbey of Furness, state; that Robert, Abbot of Furness "granted to Sir Richard, son of Sir Allan de Coupland and his heirs, a chantry in his chapel of Bolton in the parish of Ulverston." (It should be Urswick, as Bolton was a single messuage in the parish of Urswick-in-Furness, and with Adgarley constituted a Manor.)

The shell of this Chapel, and part of the dwelling-house or the chantry were, in 1805, entire, the doors and windows in the rude Gothic taste, plainly expressing their ancient and original use. (West.) It is now used as a barn, but the window tracery may still be seen, mutely appealing against desecration.

Probably in acknowledgment of the above, Allan, son of Richard de Coupland, granted free chace to the Abbot in all his lands in Furness, 1289.

The following is the text of the Grant of this Chantry in the Chapel of Bolton.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod inter Robertum Abbatem et conventum de Furnes, ex una parte, et dominum Richardum, filium Allani de Coupland, ex altera parte, super cantaria capellae de Bolton in Furnis sub hac forma conquievit. Abbas concessit domino Richardo filio Alani, et heridibus suis, cantarium dictae capellae suae de Bolton in parochia de Ulverston," etc.

The Abbey and chapel are some miles apart, both situated in Low Furness, which, though only a small insulated tract of land, its cultivated parts in those days not exceeding six miles in length and five in breadth, was the seat of four knightly families, the opulent Abbey of Furness, the rich priory of Conishead and six well endowed parish churches, and at the present day presents an equally striking picture of modern prosperity with its mines, furnaces, and the great town and port of Barrow.

In the survey of the Revenues of the Abbey of Furness, taken 26 Hen. VIII., or 1535, for the purposes of spoliation, are given the following :—

The rents of Villages over Sands, that is, across Morecambe Bay. A burgage and tenement in Bolton (le-Sands) 16s. 2½d. Bolton Holmys, 6£ 14s. 8.

Then follow the rents of free tenants in divers Villages, Adgarley being 5s.

Rents of the Tenement called Bolton (so that there was but one dwelling there then) : In money, 15s. 6d. ; in provisions, 4 quarters of wheat, 1£ 12s. 0.

One Roger de Boulton lived at Bolton-with-Adgarley in 1400, the early similarity of whose name with that of the tenement would indicate their common derivation, and his connection with the family of Bolton-le-Sands who had been such benefactors to the Abbey. From him, doubtless, are descended most of the Boltons of Furness and its islands. Some interest attaches to the similarity of the coat of arms of Furness Abbey with that of some of the Boltons, in view of the above consideration.

Tanner, in his *"Notitia Monasticon,"* says :—

"On the seal of Furness Abbey there were, as I am informed, three lions passant guardant, like the arms of England, on either side of the patroness saint, in regard to the Founder, King Stephen."

Three lions passant guardant were borne as arms, by Boltons of Yorkshire for many centuries, and certainly anterior to the Abbacy

of John de Boulton, so that it is possible he may have brought them to the Abbey.

West mentions an analogy that appears in the arms of many ancient families. Some probably borrowed their coat of armor from the Lords of whom they held their lands in fee, others assumed the arms of those families with whom they were connected in blood, or allied by marriage; and many received arms from those to whom they were most devoted. As an illustration of these practices, the arms of the Barons of Kendal, descended of William de Taillebois, who assumed the name "de-Lancaster," were: "Argent, two bars gules, a lion passant guardant, or, in a canton of the first," and a number of Furness families adopted the same, thus claiming connection and alliance with the Barons of Kendal.

In the Island of Walney, close outside of what is now the great modern port of Barrow-in-Furness, a growth of the last thirty years only, lay the villages of Northscale and Biggar, mentioned in the wills of several Boltons during the 16th and 17th centuries.

We must acknowledge our indebtedness, in connection with the study of the Boltons of this district, to Mrs. William Bolton, of Croft House, near Furness Abbey, through whose kind interest we have obtained most of the following data.

The register of Dalton Parish Church, dating back to 1560, contains an immense number of entries relating to the family, unfortunately mostly without reference to the localities to which they belonged. This would render the task of establishing a complete pedigree almost superhuman, and we are regretfully compelled to abandon the undertaking. Should Boltons of Furness descent, however, be able to carry back their records to a very moderately distant period, they may confidently assert that their progenitors came of this hardy stock of north-country "statesmen," and were descended, doubtless, from the family of Roger de Boulton mentioned above. At the close of this section will be found a large number of notices of persons resident in this neighborhood from the commencement of the 16th century to the end of the 17th, which show the continuity of the family of Bolton in this district.

The wills are taken from the list of wills, etc., filed in the archdeaconsry of Richmond and are preserved in Somerset House, London, and the list was searched from A. D. 1457. It would have

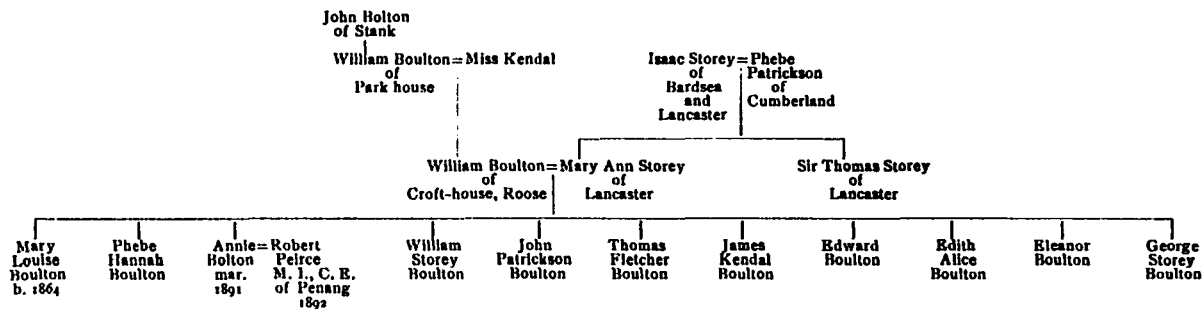
been gratifying to us to have carried back the pedigree of our kind host, Mr. William Boulton, Ironmaster, of Roose, husband of the lady before-mentioned, but the unfortunate destruction by his grandfather, of all old papers connected with his family, in the last century, precludes success. Our previous remarks, however, apply equally to his ancestry, and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Boulton still holds as tenant-at-will of the Devonshire family, the old Park House, which has been held for many generations by his forefathers, and was built or restored in 1633; as the date on the old fire back in the delightful old dining-hall testifies. A perfect picture of an old manorial farmhouse is this quaint dwelling, with its stone walls three feet thick at the top, its winding staircases, oak-wainscoting, and swarthy beams, while the charm is heightened by the ancient furniture, the massive four-poster bedsteads, oaken tables and Chippendale bric-a-brac which have done duty for generations, and brightened by the talented labors of the family happily residing there. We write the above at the risk of repaying the hospitality shown to us, by introducing a rush of our readers to this charming spot, but trust that we may be pardoned enthusiasm in a connection so dear to any archaeological student.

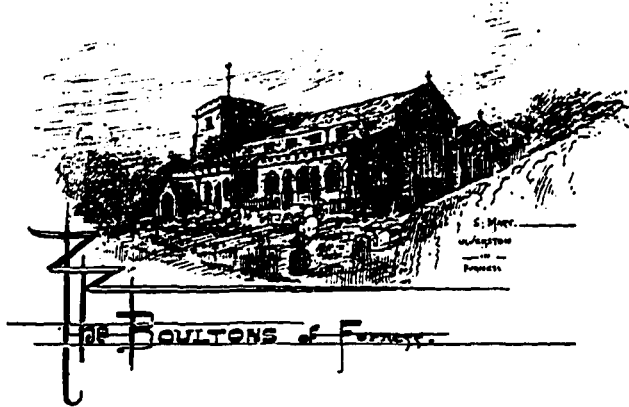
NOTICES OF THE BOLTONS OF DALTON-IN-FURNESS.

- 1537. John Bolton of Northscall, Dalton, Isle of Walney. Will proved.
- 1554-7. Edward Bolton was of Furneys Manor, Lancs.
- 1558. Leonard Bolton was Deputy Bailiff of Furness Liberties.
- 1560. Jeffrey Bolton, farmer, was a tenant of Biggar and Southend in the Island of Waney.
- 1561. William Boulton of Ruse Mill, Furness.
- 1570. John Bolton of Dalton-in-Furness.
- 1571. Will of the above was proved at Somerset House.
- 1576. John Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1579. Roger Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1580. John Bolton of Dalton-in-Furness. Will proved.
- 1582. Thomas Bolton was plaintiff in an action concerning a tenement and appurtenance called Tytripp, Furness Manor.
- 1584. Rich'd Bolton of Newbarns (now Barrow-in-Furness). Will proved Somerset House.
- 1585. Lawrence Bolton claimed a messuage and lands at Dalton, Furness Manor.
- 1588. Alice, or Alicia Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1588. Richard Bolton of Dalton. Admin. Bond. proved.

- 1593. Thomas Bolton claimed a messuage in Manchester, Furness Manor.
- 1594. John Bolton of Dalton. Admin. Bond. proved.
- 1596. John Bolton was plaintiff at Dalton, Furness Manor.
- 1597. Thomas Bolton of Lindall, Dalton-in-Furness. Will proved at Somerset House.
- 1597. William Boulton of Moorside near Ulverston. Will proved at Somerset House.
- 1599. Katherine Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1602. Roger Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1604. Richard Bolton of Biggar, Dalton (Isle of Walney). Will proved.
- 1604. George Bolton of Pennington, near Ulverston. Will proved.
- 1607. John Bolton of Northscall, Isle of Walney. Will proved.
- 1612. John Bolton of Lindall, Dalton-in-Furness. Will proved, and a will of John Bolton abt. same date of Newbegine, Ulverston, proved.
- 1613. Nicholas Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1614. Lawrence Bolton of Biggar, Dalton. Will proved.
- 1615. Robert Bolton of Biggar, Ulverston. Will proved.
- 1616. John Bolton of Dalton, dec'd. Inventory of effects filed at Somerset House.
- 1616. Thomas Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1617. Christopher Bolton of Dalton. Will proved. And John Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1620. Leonard Bolton of Bilingcoate, Dalton-in-Furness. Will proved at Somerset House.
- 1622. Katherine Bolton of Biggar. Will proved.
- 1631. The plague visited Dalton District and carried off no less than 500 persons from Dalton and the Isle of Walney.
- 1632. Henry Boelton of Wood-Plumpton, near Ulverston, Blacksmith. Will proved.
- 1633. William Boulton of Dalton, and Thomas Bolton of Dalton. Wills proved.
- 1636. Matthew, son of Leonard Bolton of Dalton, matriculated at Oxford 1636. Aged 19.
- 1636. Richard Bolton of Newbarnes, Dalton. Will proved.
- 1638. William Bolton of Newtown, near Furness abbey. Will proved.
- 1640. Cathrine Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1641. Nicholas Bolton of Newton, near Furness abbey. Will proved.
- 1651. Francis Boulton of Sunbreake, Aldingham, near Ulverston. Will proved.
- 1662. James Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1668. Laurence Bolton of Dalton. Will proved.
- 1670. Thomas Bolton of Dalton. Bond of Administration filed.
- 1673. Christopher Bolton of Waney, Dalton. Will proved.
- 1675. Giles Bolton of Martin, Dalton. Will proved. And Margaret Bolton of Martin. Bond of Administration filed. Also the will of Nicholas Bolton of Dalton, proved.
- 1678. Thomas Bolton of Walney. Will proved.
- 1680. Richard Bolton of Dalton, decd. Inventory filed.

CHART XII.—BOULTONS OF ROOSE, NEAR BARROW-IN-FURNESS, LANCs.

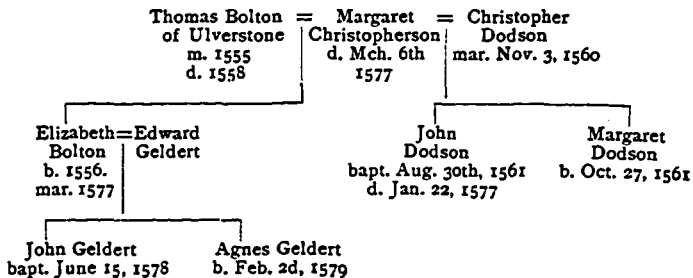


§ 3. *Boltons of Ulverston.*

About nine miles from Furness Abbey, in the direction of Bolton-le-Sands, is the town of Ulverston, now a neat collection of residences and industrial establishments clustered round the old, narrow market place.

In Ulverston parish there have been many residents of the name of Bolton, whose records appear in the registers of St. Mary's Church published in an admirably comprehensive manner in 1884, by the Rev. L. R. Ayre.

From these we have extracted the following references, some of which are sufficiently precise to indicate a pedigree.



Thus the family died out in Geldert and Dodson.

Laurence Bolton of Ulverstone married May 7th, 1609, a woman with the extraordinary name of "Jacca Canny" (possibly a nickname for Jacqueline), a member of a local family, by whom he had two sons, Richard, b. 1610, and John, b. 1614.

Richard appears to have lived in the Southgate, Ulverstone, and to have married by a civil contract during the Commonwealth one Margaret Ffell, 1653, by whom he had a son William. Richard was buried December 19th, 1675, and his wife was buried March 3, 1704. William their son died in 1665.

John Bolton, bapt. 1614, of whom there is no further record in Ulverstone, was apparently the ancestor of the Boltons of Tottenham, Middlesex, whose ancestor, John, was stated to be the son of Laurence Bolton of "Bolton in Litmore," Co. Lancs. This is given in the Harleian MS. No. 1096, and for the sake of clearness is recapitulated as follows :

I. Laurence Bolton of Bolton in Litmore, Co. Lancs., who had :

II. John Bolton of Tottenham in the County of Middlesex, who left :

III. Simon Bolton de Tottenham, who married Jane, daughter of Abraham Okeman of Tottenham, and left issue :

1. John of Tottenham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Hunt, who left one son, John Bolton.

2. Abraham Bolton of London married Ellen Edwards.

3. Thomas Bolton of Hornsey. 4. Jane. 5. Mary. 6. Margaret. 7. Ann. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Susan.

These Boltons of Tottenham are mentioned in the Visitation of Bedfordshire, 1634, where it is related that one Thomas Bolton of Tottenham-Highcross married Mary Barnardiston of Northill, Beds., and Joan Bolton married Raufe Fitzwilliam of Northill, Beds. Mr. Abraham Bolton appears to have been a Doctor in Ulverstone about the middle of the 18th Century; June 19th, 1743, he is named as Churchwarden, while in 1752 he was one of the "principal inhabitants" who appointed the Schoolmaster of the local Grammar School, August 6th, of that year. Dr. Abraham Bolton had five children :

1. Elizabeth, bapt. October 8, 1742, bur. March 6, 1771.
2. Mary, bapt. January 19, 1744.
3. Ann, bapt. May 20, 1754.
4. John Bolton (see below).
5. Sarah, bapt. June 18, 1758.

Dr. Abraham Bolton was buried October 19th, 1764. His son John became one of the notabilities of the district and, indeed a man of much wider celebrity than his father.

Born in King St., Ulverston, on March 27, 1756, in what is now the "Hare and Hounds" Inn, John Bolton was educated at the Town-Bank Grammar-School, and after his father's death in 1764, went to the West Indies, from which he returned at the age of 33, having by industry and ability acquired a fortune. He then resided in Duke St., Liverpool, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Littledale, of Whitehaven (who was born there 12 November, 1768, and who died September 22, 1848). He had no issue, which was the cause of his refusing a title offered to him on the accession of George IV. in 1820. In 1797, the rumors of French Invasion had led to the initiation of Volunteer movements in the Kingdom, and John Bolton not only gave £500 towards this object, but equipped a regiment, and heading same, received the title of Colonel by which he has ever since been known.

A pronounced Tory, and the intimate friend of Pitt and Canning, who stayed with him in Liverpool, Col. Bolton was apparently a man of some mettle, for in 1805 he fought a duel with Major Edward Brooks at Fairclough Lane, after an ineffectual attempt at Aigburth Road, at which he killed his opponent by a shot through the eye, the public opinion being so entirely on his side that no prosecution was ever brought against him for the result.

Colonel Bolton returned to his native district of Furness and built at Windermere a handsome residence called "Storrs Hall," which upon his decease and burial at Bowness in 1837, was inherited by his nephew the Reverend Thomas Staniforth, son of one of Col. Bolton's sisters who had married Samuel Staniforth. Rev. Thomas Staniforth died in 1887, and the possession passed to his nephew Harold Littledale, who, however, died shortly after, and it was inherited by his son, who also died very soon thereafter, leaving it to Lady Boughey wife of Sir Thos. Fletcher

Boughey, Bart. With such sad recurring associations it is not surprising that the mansion has been turned into a hotel, and that the rooms which have sheltered as guests Scott, Shelley, Wilberforce, Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge are now available to any of us on payment of the very moderate tariff.

A Mr. Robert Bolton was a banker in Ulverstone in 1804, and Churchwarden at same date, when he subscribed £25 towards the restoration of the Parish church.

His son Thomas Geldert Bolton was baptized February 11, 1804; he met his death at an early age by an unfortunate accident.

Another eminent John Boulton, of Ulverston, has only recently passed away, whose humble life, but solid achievements, will perhaps be of a more lasting interest than the more showy record of his namesake. Born at a little farm at Mount-Barrow, on the 5th of March, 1791, John Bolton, from the humblest beginnings, and without any outside assistance, became an authority in the geology of Furness; his work on that subject, published in 1869,* will carry down to posterity a record of the labors and almost incredible power of research of one of the most unassuming and gentle characters that ever attained a wide scientific reputation.

At the age of nine years, near the beginning of this century, John Bolton commenced working hard as a weaver in Ulverston, at the remuneration of 18 pence a week, during the intervals of which laborious occupation continued for many years, he succeeded in investigating personally the geological features of the entire district of Lonsdale and establishing the reputation which he carried to his grave. A small donation from the Queen's bounty was made to him in his later years. Some simple monument to this excellent man's memory would become the town of Ulverston.

BAPTISMS OF BOLTONS IN ULVERSTON, FURNESS, FROM 1556 TO 1811.

1556. Jan. 31. Elisabethe Bolton of Ulverston.

1600. March 27. Ellen Boulton Symond, daughter, nowe in Ulverston and the mother as she affirmeth was born in Yorke and the father dead.

* Bolton (John). Geological Fragments, collected principally from Rambles among the Rocks of Furness and Cartmel, with illustrations, and copy of Autograph Letter in Reference to Mr. Bolton's Work from Prof. A. Sedgwick, Trinity College, Cambridge, 8vo, Whittaker & Co., 1869.

1610. Nov. 11. Richardus Bolton son of Lawrence.
 1614. Nov. 12. Johes Bolton fil Lawrentii de Ulverston.
 1737. July 3. Betty daugr of Thomas Boulton of Trinkalt.
 1742. Oct. 8. Eliz. daugr of Mr. Abraham Boulton, Apothecary.
 1774. Jan. 19. Mary daugr of Mr. Abraham Boulton of Ulverston.
 1752. May 20. Ann daugr of Doctr. Boulton of Ulverston.
 1756. Apl. 13. John son of Mr. Boulton of Ulverston.
 1758. June 18. Sarah daught of Dr. Boulton of Ulverstone.
 1760. Dec. 24. Richard son of Stephen Boulton of Ulverstone.
 1764. Dec. 26. Thomas son of Stephen Boulton of Ulverstone.
 1785. Nov. 20. Ann daughter of John Bolton, Mount Barrow.
 1787. Novr. 25. Betty daughter of John Bolton, Mount Barrow.
 1789. March 22. Dorethy daughter of John Bolton, Mount Barrow.
 1791. March 5. John son of John Boulton, Mount Barrow. (The Geologist of Furness.)
 1793. April 21. Isaac son of John Bolton, Mount Barrow.
 1804. Feb. 11. Thomas Geldert son of Robert Bolton banker born Jan. 8.
 1811. April 21. John Anson son of John Boulton weaver.

MARRIAGES OF BOLTONS IN ULVERSTONE PARISH CHURCH, FURNESS.

Ulverstone Parish Register.

1555. Jan. 17. married Thomas Bolton and Margaret Christoforson.
 1560. Nov. 3rd Sundaie. Married Christofer Dobson and Margaret Bolton.
 1557. Feb. 2nd Sundaie. Edward Geldert and Elisabethe Bolton of Ulverston.
 1605. July 14. Thomas Bolton married Anne Kilner.
 1609. May 7th. Lawrenius Bolton and Jacca Canny.
 1653. Jan. 31. (During the Commonwealth, the civil marriages were published in the market place and church, and the following is the second entry under that heading.) "The first time of the publication of the marriage intended between Richard Boulton of Ulverston, husbandman, in the one party; and Margaret Ffell dau. of Myles Ffell of Ulverston aforesaid on the other party, was January ye 15th, 1653. The second time of the publication of the said marriage intended was January 22, 1653. The said marriage published ye third time Jan. 29th, 1653. The said Richard Boulton and Margaret Ffell Married Jan. ye 31, 1653, witnesses, Henry Townson, Jonathan Williamson, Thos. Ffell."
 1691. Jan. 14. John Lindaw of Ulverstone, shoemaker, and Mary Bolton Married.
 1735. June 29. William Bolton of Ulverstone and Eliz. born of Hawkshead married at Ulverstone.
 1759. Novr. 17. John Clark, Husbandman, married Elizabeth Boulton, spinster, of Swarthmoor, both of Ulverstone, by banns and consent of all parties concerned.

- 1765, Feb. William Boulton, Husbandman, and Anne Gardner, spinster, both of Ulverstone, by Licence with consent of all parties concerned.
1810. Nov. 26. John Boulton of Ulverstone, Weaver, and Mary Anson, spinster, by banns.
1813. June 20. Thomas Huddleston and Elizabeth Bolton both of Ulverston.

BURIALS OF BOLTONS IN ULVERSTONE, FURNESS.

1558. March 5. Thomas Bolton of Ulverston.
1665. May 19. William son of Richard Boulton.
1675. Dec. 19. Richard Boulton of Southergate.

Below this entry, at bottom of page, occurs the following couplet, written by the then parish clerk:

"The vacant place I thought to fill
And for to try my famous quill."

- 1704 to 5. March 3. Widdow Boulton of Southergate in Ulverstone.
(This was Mary, the widow of Richard Bolton, of Southergate.)
1715. Sept. 4. Thomas Boulton of Ulverstone.
1735. May 15. John, son of John Boulton of Trinkalt.
1761. Nov. 22. Richard, son of Stephen Boulton of Ulverstone.
1763. July 16. Stephen, son of Stephen Boulton of Ulverstone.
1771. March 6. Miss Eliz. Boulton, daug. of the late Dr. Boulton,
1803. Aug. 27. Thomas, son of Robert Bolton, aged nine.
1804. R. Bolton, churchwarden of Ulverstone Parish Church, subscribed £25. towards expenses of the partial restoration.
1810. April 1. William Boulton, labourer, aged 60.

ENTRIES OF BURIALS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF DALTON-IN-FURNESS.

- John Boulton, April. 1570. Will proved 1571.
- John Boulton, May 1570.
- Thos. Boulton, January, 1571.
- Henry Bolton, January 27th, 1572.
- John, son of John Bolton, Aug., 1572.
- Elizabeth Boulton, Sep., 1602.
- Roger Bolton, May, 1602. Will proved 1602.
- James Boulton, 1635.
- Nicholas Boulton, Jan. 4th, 1641. ? of Newton. Will proved 1641.
- John Boulton, May, 1642.
- John Boulton of Stank, Feb., 1747. (One of the ancestors of Mr. William Boulton of Croft House.)
- Anne Boulton of Rownhead, Dec., 1755.
- Agnes, wife of John Boulton of Tytupp, April 15th, 1762.
- William Boulton of Walney, Dec., 1765.
- Thos. Boulton, Dalton, Jan. 14th, 1692. Will proved 1693.

John Boulton, Lindal, Jan. 16th, 1693.

John Boulton, Biggar, Walney, Oct. 24th, 1694.

John, son of Laurence Boulton, of Biggar in Walney in the Parish of Dalton,
March 20th, 1695.

Laurence Boulton, Biggar, Dec. 29th, 1696.

William Boulton of Lindal, Dec. 14th, 1699.

John Boulton of Dalton, April 21st, 1702.

Isabella Boulton, Widow of Millom, Feb. 16th, 1705.

Dorothy Boulton of Lindal in Walton, Jan. 28th, 1706.

Richd. Boulton of Hawcoat in Walton, March 16th, 1716.

John Boulton of Dalton, May 2d, 1717.

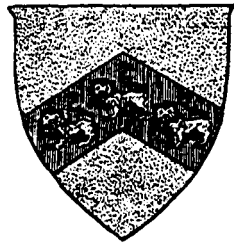
Ellen Boulton, Sep. 21st, 1718.

Thos. Boulton of Dalton, Sep. 24th, 1723.

John Boulton, of Lindal, Nov. 3rd, 1727.

Thomas Boulton, of Pensholms, Parish Dalton, May 12th, 1728.

Thomas Boulton, of Dalton, Aug. 25th, 1728.



CHAPTER IX.

BOLTONS OF CHESHIRE, AND OF SEVERAL PLACES IN YORKSHIRE, NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, OXFORD AND IRELAND.

"Great families of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who."
—*Deſoe.*

§ 1. *Boltons of Halton in Cheshire.*



Roger de Bolton^a, who was the Lord of the Manor of Little Bolton in 1422, left issue two sons of whom there is a record.

These were Robert^a and William^a, the former of whom settled in Bolton, apparently in possession of certain houses and lands in both the townships. William, however, though he joined with his brother in certain proceedings as to lands in Lancashire, held property at Halton, near Frodsham, in Cheshire, in 1474, and a younger son of his named Hugh Boulton was described as of Little

Bolton. In all probability, William had inherited the Manor there, and it passed on to Roger, his eldest son, who died in 1505.

Hugh Boulton^o, the founder of the Cheshire branch of this family, married Ann, daughter of Rafe Hassall, of Hankelowe, in Cheshire, and left issue four sons, of whom mention is found in the records of the Free Guild of Carpenters of 1557; Randolpheⁿ, Williamⁿ, Oliverⁿ, who married Margaret Lyon in 1579, and Henryⁿ.

Randolphe Boltonⁿ, son and heir, married Elizabeth Grosvenor of Belleport, County Shropshire, and they left issue three sons and two daughters—Williamⁿ, Ralphⁿ (who went into business in

London), Randolphe" (who very probably did the same), Jane, and Margery, who married a Mr. Bates.

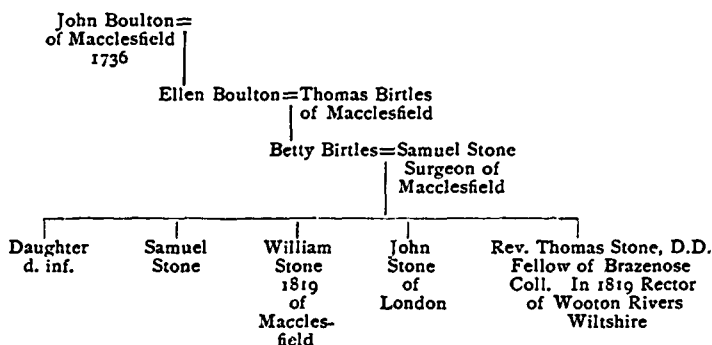
William Bolton", of Hankelowe, Gent., died June 28, 1629, and was buried at Chester, and his will, dated that year, is still extant. He married twice, (1) a Mistress Salmon, by whom he had sons, Hugh" and William" and a daughter Jane; and (2) Francisca Yonge before 1623, by whom he had a daughter Mary.

William" died about 1637, and without a complete study of the wills (a list of which is appended) we cannot trace further the direct descent, but it is evident the family continued on into the XVIII Century.

Some of them evidently settled in Macclesfield, a place of growing manufacturing importance, for in 1715 Roger Boulton was Mayor of that place, and again in 1725, owing to law-suits as to the election of further Mayors, he acted under authority of a mandamus directing a new election. His will was proved in 1734 or 1736. He had a son Roger, who also died about that date.

John Boulton, of Macclesfield in 1736, probably a relative of the Mayor's, had a daughter Ellen who married at that date Thomas Birtles of Macclesfield. His will was proved 1736. The will of Francis Boulton of Macclesfield, Chapman, was proved 1736, and that of Jane Boulton of the same town, widow, in 1737.

PEDIGREE OF STONE, OF MACCLESFIELD.



Piers Bolton, of Aston Grange, married Elizabeth, daughter of Monk Davenport, of Woodford; Elizabeth Davenport was baptized in 1698.

William Boulton was Churchwarden of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, in 1733. In 1769 there was a Mr. Bolton . . . Chester, a member of the Gold and Silversmith's Guild, whose mark was entered in the Assay Office.

The London branch, founded by Ralph Bolton", was settled at Cornhill, and they were evidently citizens of substance and standing. Ralph Bolton", of the City of London, Feb. 27th, 1648, gave by a deed-poll the sum of £486. odd to the Merchant Taylor's Company, on condition of their paying him an annuity of £20. during his lifetime, and after his decease paying the same for the benefit of a free school at the village of Audlam, in Cheshire. Ralph Bolton became a Merchant Taylor, and left two sons, Robert" and Theophilus Bolton".

Robert Bolton", Merchant Taylor of Cornhill, probably occupied with his brother Theophilus (who was churchwarden of St. Peter's) the house in the angle made by Cornhill and Gracechurch Street, which is built upon the walls of St. Peter's church, one of the most ancient in London. Robert Bolton married Alice Brown in 1602, who died in 1613; he died in the same year and was buried in the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch, long since destroyed. Their son, William Bolton", born 1605, became a man of note; and he remembered the poor in his will.

We read in the *Notitia Cestriensis*, which is Vol. III. of the Chetham Society's valuable publications, that in the "Deanery of Nantwich," in Cheshire, there are the following bequests and charities recorded:—

"Left by Sr. W. Bolton, 8s p[er] an[num] for a Sermon every Easter Tuesd[ay]."

1655. "Grammar School free only to ye Parish, founded and chiefly endowed an[no] 1655 by Sr. Wil. Bolton and Mr. Gamull, citizens of London."

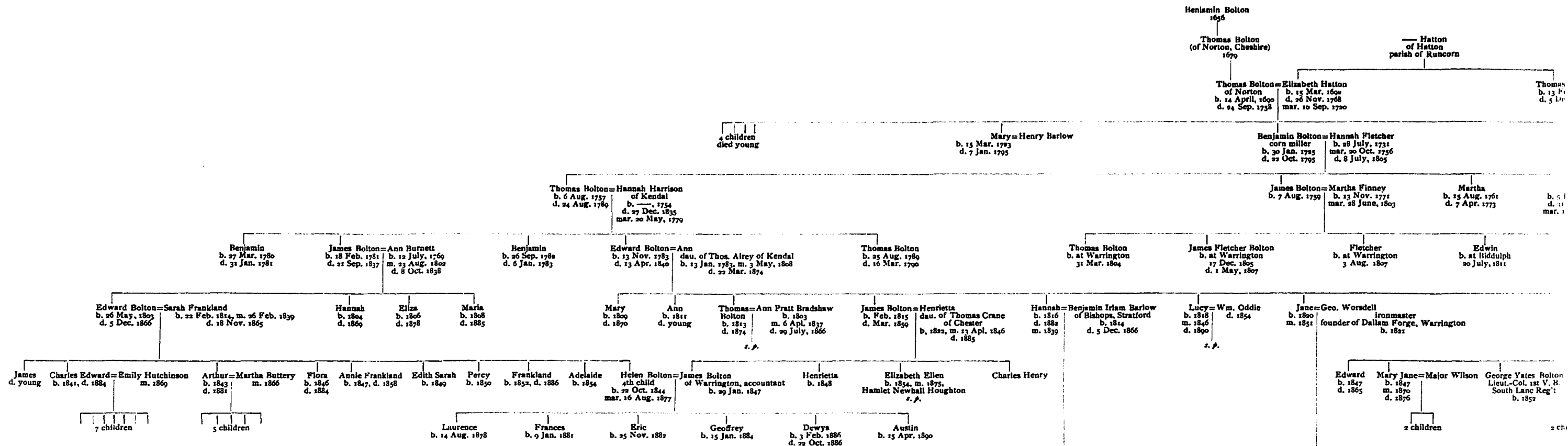
"Left by Sr. Wil. Bolton 2s p[er] week (to be) distributed in bread to 6 decayed labourers or poor house-keepers in the T'ps [townships] of Audlem and Hankelow."

"By 3 Boltons 20s p[er] an[num] to ye s'd T'ps. Date of their Wills not known."

In 1675 William Bolton married Ada, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of William Nobson.

Sir William Boulton" had a sister Elizabeth, baptized 1606-7, of whom no further record exists.

CHART XIII.—BOLTONS OF WARRINGTON, CO. CHESTER, AND LEEDS, CO. YORK, DESCENDED F



Children of Hannah and Benjamin Irlam Barlow

Charles Edward Barlow
Director New Alkali Union } b. 1841, m. 1870, Alice S. Eskdale. 6 children

Alice Jane b. 1844

Arthur Bolton Barlow . . . b. 1845, d. 1879

Benjamin Irlam Barlow . . . b. 1847, m. 1876, Cecilia E. Baker. 5 children

Frances Louisa b. 1848

Lucy Anna b. 1849

Hannah Bolton Barlow . . . b. 1851

Hubert John Barlow
Surveyor, etc. b. 1853

Florence Elizabeth b. 1855

Family now resident in London

Children of Jane and George Worsdell

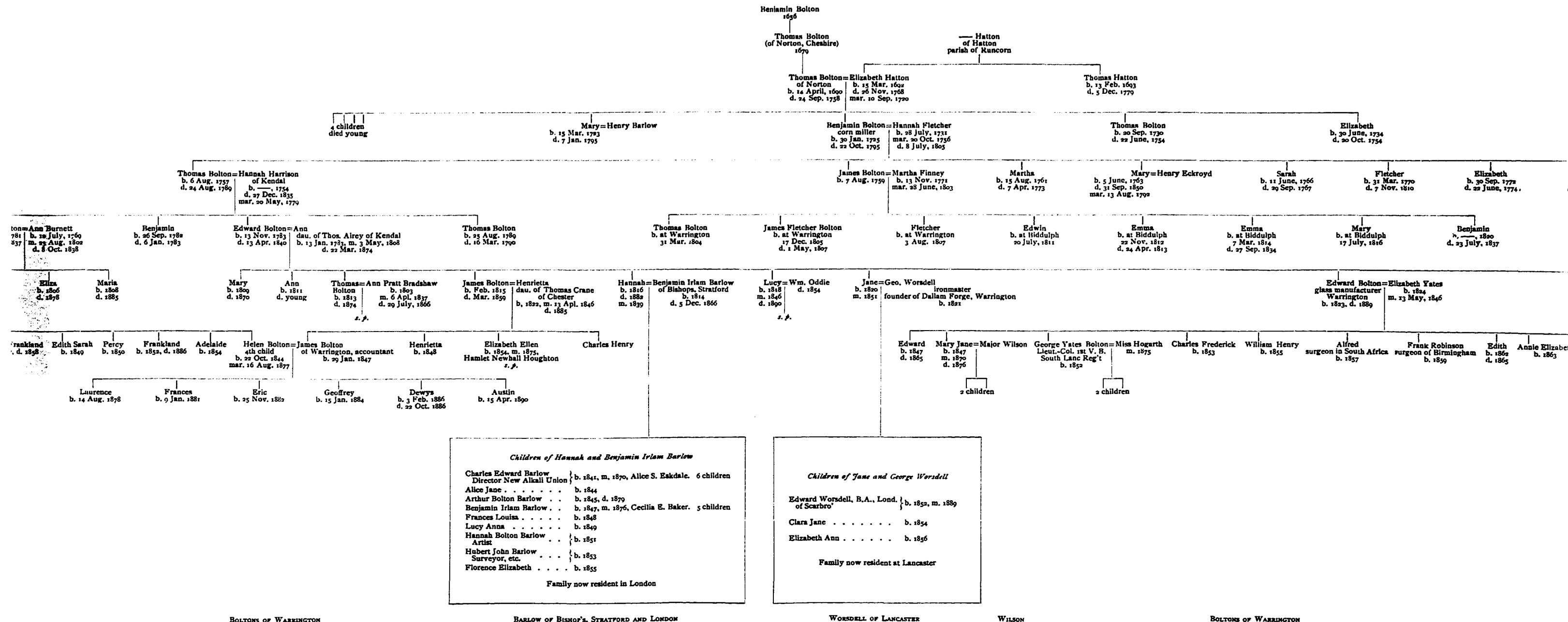
Edward Worsdell, B.A., Lond. } b. 1852, m. 1889
of Scarbro'

Clara Jane b. 1854

Elizabeth Ann b. 1856

Family now resident at Lancaster

CHART XIII.—BOLTONS OF WARRINGTON, CO. CHESTER, AND LEEDS, CO. YORK, DESCENDED FROM BOLTONS OF NORTON.



BOLTONS OF WARRINGTON

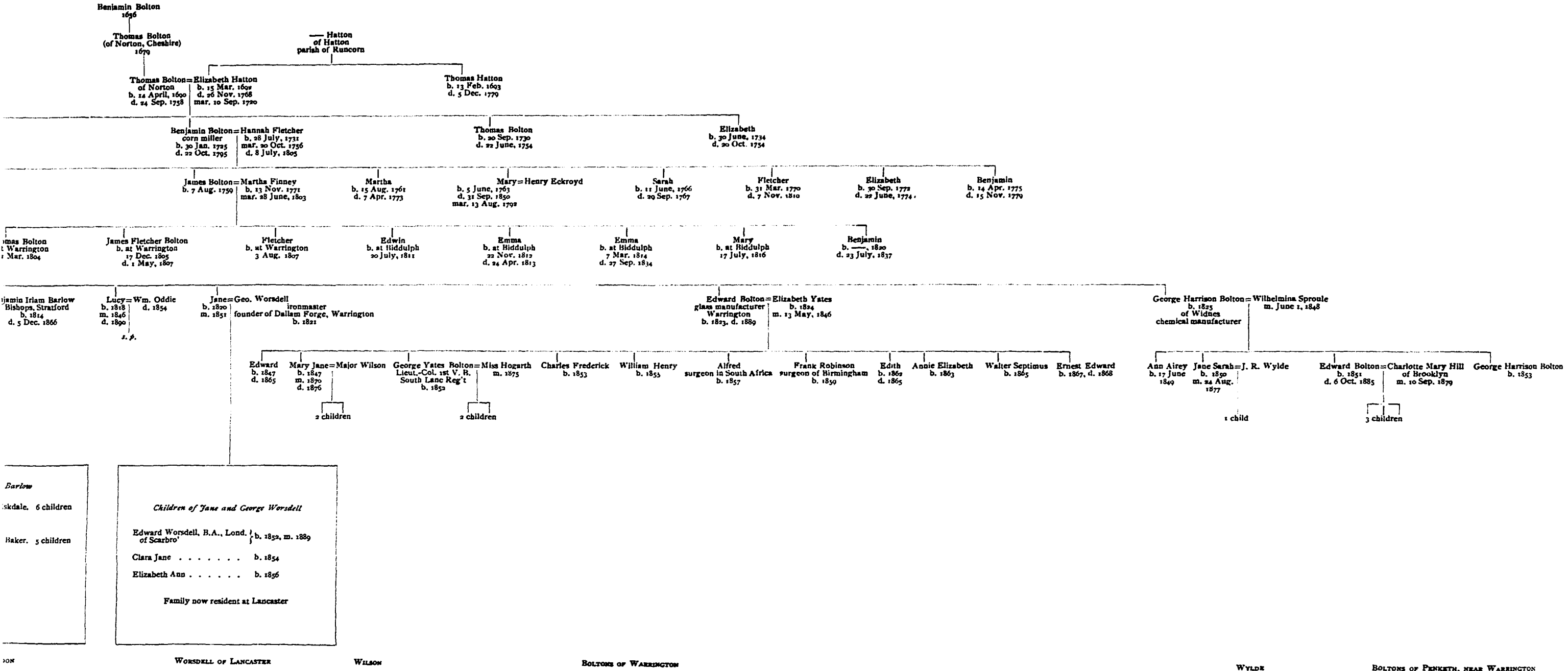
BARLOW OF BISHOP'S, STRATFORD AND LONDON

WORSDELL OF LANCASTER

WILSON

BOLTONS OF WARRINGTON

IS OF WARRINGTON, CO. CHESTER, AND LEEDS, CO. YORK, DESCENDED FROM BOLTONS OF NORTON.



Theophilus Bolton", second son of Ralph, was a merchant-taylor and linen-draper residing in 1633 at Leadenhall corner with his brother Robert. He was Churchwarden of St. Peter's in 1633-34. He married twice, his first wife dying in 1629. He died in 1657, leaving issue an only son, surviving him, James Bolton", born 1629; his other children, George, born 1631, and Thomas, born 1633, having died in 1634 and 1640 respectively.

Towards the close of the 17th century there lived in Chester a physician named Richard Boulton, of Brazenose College, Oxford. He was the author of several works, including:

- (1) A Treatise concerning the Heart, Heat of the Blood, and also of the Lungs. London, 1698, 8vo.
- (2) An Answer to Dr. Leigh's remarks upon the Same. London, 1698, 8vo.
- (3) The Works of the Hon. Robert Boyle epitomized. London, 1699, 4 vols., 8vo.
- (4) System of rational and practical Chirurgery. London, 1699 and 1713, 8vo.

WILLS AT CHESTER.

William Bolton, Hankelow,	.	.	.	1629.
John Bolton, Cheshire,	.	.	.	1633.
William Bolton, Newgate, Cheshire,	.	.	.	1637.
William Bolton, Newpole, Cheshire,	.	.	.	1639.
Roger Bolton, Cheshire,	.	.	.	1658.
Benjamin Bolton, Chester Handless,	.	.	.	1734.
Jane Bolton, widow, Chester,	.	.	.	1737.
John Bolton, husbandman, Wilmslow,	.	.	.	1740.

The Holworthys, benefactors of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in their wills mention the London Boltons, Aldermen, etc., as their relatives.

§ 2. *Boltons of Warrington, Cheshire.*

(SEE CHART XIII.)

This pedigree, kindly furnished to us by Mr. James Bolton of Warrington, is remarkably clear and full from its commencement with Benjamin Bolton, living at an advanced age in 1656.

The locality indicates some connection with the Lancashire family, inasmuch as it is clearly shown, that so far back as 1474,

there were Boltons of the Lancashire branch, resident in Cheshire, which indeed was not remote from their ancient home.

Certain considerations are of interest in connection with this supposed relationship. The village of Norton, first mentioned, is about five miles from Warrington and is about the same distance from Frodsham, in which parish are Halton, and also Hatton, whence came the wife of Thomas Bolton in 1720. Now, Benjamin is often a younger son's name, and we should look to find it at or near the end of a family list. The date of 1656, would, if an allowance of thirty years be made for the arrival of Benjamin at man's estate, bring us to 1626, and bring the bearer into the parallel of 13 or 14 of Chart No. III.

There were living at this period several Boltons of the family of Hankelow near Halton and more particularly three sons (whose names are not recorded in the Harleian MSS.) of Randolphe Bolton, himself a younger son of that family. It is possible that Benjamin Bolton was the son of this Randolphe Bolton, inasmuch as the other members of the family in the neighborhood are very clearly accounted for in the MSS. above referred to.

There is another possible line of connection with the Liverpool branch of same family, viz: through Thomas Bolton of Liverpool, who died in 1597; it appears that he was elected Councillor of that city in 1580, and in 1587, the Mayor had chosen him for Bailiff and was very anxious he should serve, but, as the Municipal archives relate, "the said Bolton most uncourteously and obstinately refused" to take the oath as Bailiff, whereupon he was fined 5 marks. It is curious to note that the first mention of Benjamin Bolton is by way of his being fined and imprisoned through religious scruples, while his son was mulcted for being at a Quakers' meeting. Whichever of these connections be accepted, it establishes the descent from the parent stem at Bowland.

In "Besse's Sufferings of Friends," Vol. 1 (of which there is a copy in Warrington Museum Library), we read that Benjamin Bolton suffered distress of goods £2 5 0 and eight weeks imprisonment for reading papers in a graveyard, 1656. He left a son:—

Thomas Bolton¹ (of Horton, Cheshire) who had a mare taken from him worth 20/ for being at a Quaker meeting in 1679.

His son was Thomas Bolton¹¹ (of Horton) who was born 14 April, 1690, and died 24 September, 1758. He married 10 September,

1720, Elizabeth Hatton (of ⁶Hatton), born 15 March, 1692, died 26 November, 1768. Among a large family their eldest surviving son was Benjamin Bolton, who married Hannah Fletcher and died 1795, having among other sons :—

Thomas Bolton,¹¹ married Hannah Harrison of Kendal. James Bolton married Martha Finney, both of these are the ancestors of widespread families who are more clearly detailed in the accompanying Chart than could be done narratively (Chart XIII.).

Some of this family bear as a crest a hawk, with the same motto as No. XV. in the Chapter on Heraldry, "Vi et Virtute" (Yorkshire and Lancashire families) to which, without doubt, they are fully entitled.

§ 3. *Bolton in Bradford, Yorkshire.*

This is a Manor in Calverley Parish, though now a township included in the modern borough of Bradford.

A very comprehensive history of the locality was published by Mr. William Cudworth in 1890 (Bradford), but there appears to have been no family of the local name there, the nearest reference being to one Edward Bilton in the early part of this century.

The learned author discusses the derivation of the name of the township but with the expression of little faith in the conjectures he brings forward; one of which is the ancient English form of the word bull—"bolle," and "ton" the Anglo-Saxon "town,"—originally a mere collection of huts.

Before 1577, Bolton Manor included Wisbey, Clayton, Allerton, Thornton and Chellow, but there are no means of ascertaining if the former lords of the manor were resident or had a manor house.

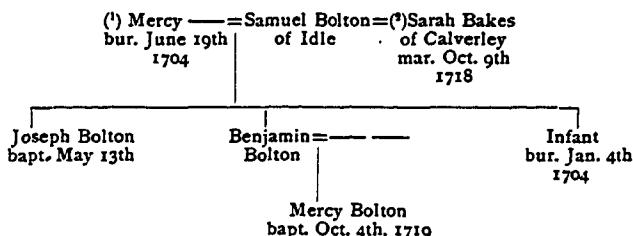
There is however, a Bolton Hall in the township, a place of some antiquity, which was in the year 1648 in the possession of Richard Stanhope.

As mentioned, it is curious that in the township of the name there appears to have been no family of Bolton, but the parochial

registers of the mother church of Calverley, three and one-half miles away disclose a small clan existing in the neighboring village of Idle, now a cloth manufacturing center boasting two churches of its own.

The registers commence about 1650, and have evidently been copied into the existing volume from an earlier list, one of the first entries relating to one Robert Bowlton of Idle whose name is variously spelt, as in the London registers, in this and the ordinary manner. He married 12 May, 1651, Marie Kellitt, b. August 18th, 1616, dau. of William Kellitt, church-warden of Calverley parish in 1628, and one of a locally-numerous family more often spelt Kellett. They had three children: Samuel, buried April 4th, 1668; William, bapt. November 9th, 1654; and Grace Bowlton, bapt. December 18th, 1656, buried January 30th, 1650.

A certain Samuel Bolton, evidently not the one last named, appears to have been a near relative. The following little pedigree shows his family:



Contemporaneous with these were the following:

John Bowlton married Mary Dyth 23 July, 1671.

Jane Bowlton married Matthew Foster 21 Jan: 1673.

Dinah Bowlton married William Wade 28 July, 1680.

Matthew Boulton of Leeds married Sarah Harrison of Calverley 5 July, 1692.

Jane Boulton of Calverley married Richard Broadbelt of the same 3 Dec., 1693.

Mary wife of Richard Boulton of Idle was bur. 12 Aug., 1694.

Sarah Bolton of Idle was buried 19 July, 1710.

About 1660, one Judith Bolton received a bequest of £3. under the will of Mrs. Eleanor Hinchcliffe, a widow, whose testamentary dispositions are very quaint reading. Her grandson, Abraham, was left:—

"One greate brasse potts, and one silver can guilt, one greate brasse mortar, and the great book of the chronicles, and also all the bedsteads and tables in the house, and a geald presse that stands in the greene chamber."

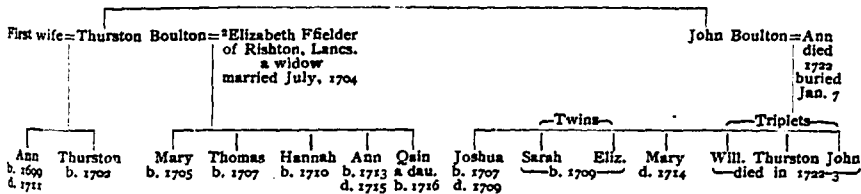
Abraham's residence must have been ornamentally furnished, and let us hope he was able to fill the gaps with other equally useful articles. (The Registers of Calverley, by Samuel Margerison. 1880. 3 vols., 8vo.)

A Yorkshireman emigrated in the middle of the last century to Canada and became founder of a family; this was Henry Bolton, a millwright, born at Blackstone Hedge nine miles from Leeds. He settled at Quebec in 1777, and died Jan. 17th, 1822, aged about 80 years. He married Margaret Lateur of Terrebonne, Canada, who died 1845. Their daughter, Mary Bolton, born at Terrebonne Dec. 23d, 1787, married the Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs on the 23d April, 1806, at Edwardsburgh, Upper Canada. Dr. Lemuel Bolton Bangs, of New York City, is a son. (See Whitney Family, Vol. I., p. 238.)

§ 4. *Boultons of Laughton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.*

"I am all the daughters of my father's house."

—*Shakespeare.*

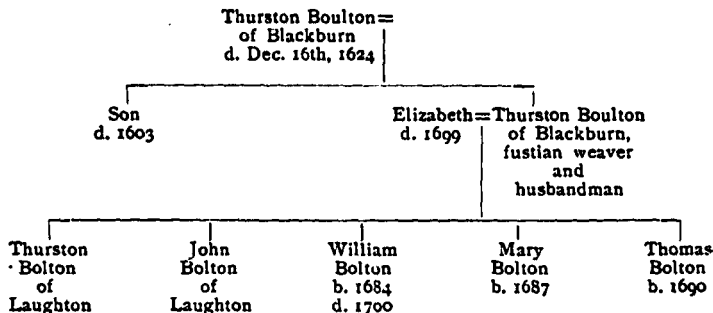


The above is a little family record, exhibited by the parish registers of Laughton, from 1699, in which there are no entries of marriages. Poor John Boulton seems to have been blessed

first with twins, and afterwards with triplets, which, however, cost him his wife's life!

It is related of John Bolton¹⁴ of Blackburn that he left that place for Wales, a village which is in the neighborhood of Laughton, for the purpose of living near his relatives.

The use of Thurston as a Christian name is so peculiar that we think it cannot have been common, and we believe that the brothers Thurston and John mentioned above were sons of Thurston Boulton of Blackburn, a fustian weaver, whose wife died in 1699. According to records they had three children, baptized in St. Mary's Blackburn, and probably Thurston and John as indicated in the following diagram.



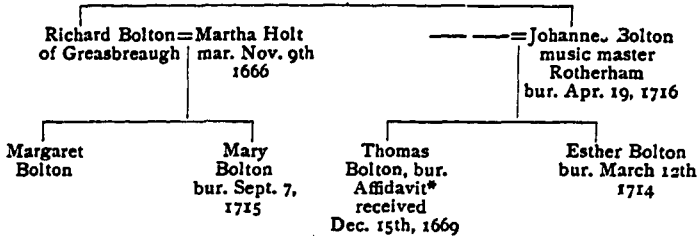
The entries in the parish register will be found in full in Chapter XI.

There is a brief record of one Robert Bolton (or Bolron) who resided in 1676 at Shippen Hall, four miles from Leeds and close to Burnboro' in the parish of Barnwick-in-Elmet, West Riding of Yorkshire. In January of that year he was sworn into a secret association of papists, the oath having been administered by William Rushton, a Catholic priest in the Chapel of Burnboro' Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Gascoigne. Bolton was evidently a renegade Protestant and probably a spy, for on Oct. 17th, 1679, he was sent by order of the Council to search the Papists living in Yorkshire, Lancaster, Durham and Northumberland.

§ 5. *Boltons of Rotherham, West Riding of Yorkshire.*



EXTRACTED from the Register of the Parish Church
of All Saints, in Rotherham from 1566 to 1721 are
the following items :



Elias Boulton of Rotherham married Mary Cutt, of Sharpe, October 16th, 1709. The Register of Treston, West Riding of Yorkshire, contains this item : Jeremia Bolton, buried February 28th, 1721.

BOLTONS (OR BOULTONS) OF GOLCAR AND SLAITHWAITE, YORKSHIRE,

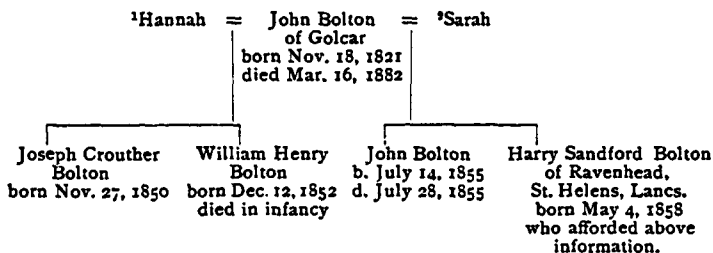
We have secured the following items concerning the Boultons of the above named localities partly from notes of a conversation between the Rev. Canon Hulbert of Huddersfield and Joseph Boulton of Cliff Ash, held about 1843, and partly from "Meek's Diary and Slaithwaite Schools."

* This affidavit was one of those called for by the Act of 18 Charles II. entitled "An Act for burying in Woollen only"—designed for the encouragement of the wool trade and precluding all persons save such as died of plague being buried in anything but woollen goods. Mr. Howlett says in the Reliquary, October 1891, that the amending Act, 30, Chas. II. (1679), was that which called for an affidavit to be made by a relative and to be noted in the register, but here we have an instance ten years earlier. The law was extremely unpopular and the register was very differently kept at various places. A penalty of £5 might be recovered by informers. The act was not repealed till 1815—but all observance of it had long ceased.

Mr. Thomas Boulton, a native of Lancashire, was the first schoolmaster in Slaithwaite of whom we have any record; he held the position in 1729 and was buried August 4th, 1734. Thomas Boulton married and had three sons and one daughter; John Boulton, who succeeded to the post of schoolmaster in 1786, and died in 1790; Thomas Boulton, assistant to John, and subsequently a schoolmaster at Attercliff near Sheffield; Daniel, bapt. April 5th, 1730; and a daughter buried January 8th, 1734. The second son Thomas Boulton married and his family were baptized in the parish of Hepstonstall.

There is also mention of a Joseph Bolton of Cliff Ash, Golcar, grandson of Thomas Boulton of Slaithwaite, born about 1765, and living in 1843.

And finally the following brief pedigree:

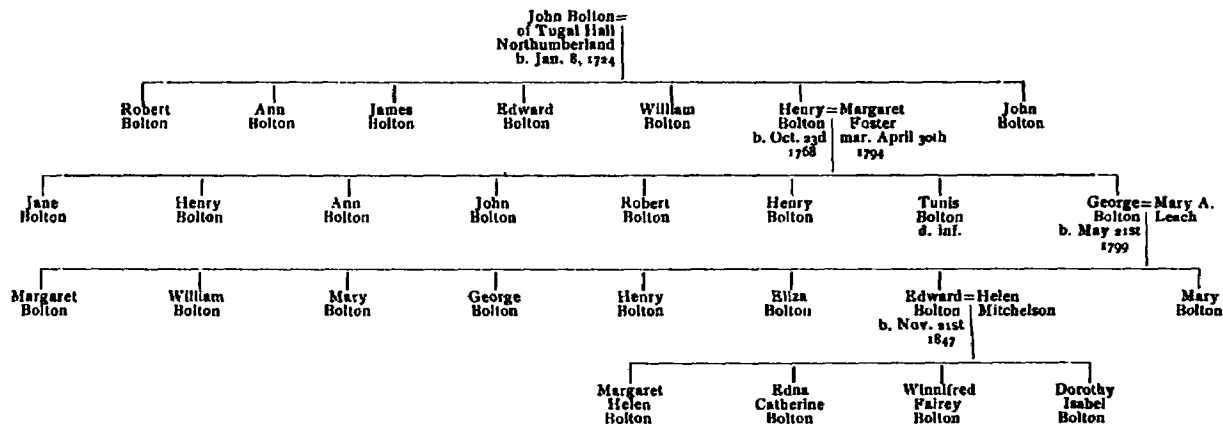


§ 6. Bolton in Northumberland.

Bolton in Northumberland is a township five and one-half miles west of Alnwick in the parish of Edlingham, which comprises the townships of Broompark, Bolton and Edlingham. There was a Castle here at one period, now in ruins. In Bolton was also a leper hospital founded before 1225 by Robert Roos of Hamlake, and other remains of antiquity have been found in the vicinity. (Notitia Monastica.)

In 1313 King Edward granted a writ of respite for the master of the Lepers of Boolton. (Kellawe's Register.)

CHART XIV.—BOLTONS OF BOLTON NEAR ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND CO.



Stephanus de Bolton in the time of Edward III. (1327-77) of Northumberland was probably incumbent of St. Botolph, Barton-Segrave.

Johannes de Bolton, or Boulton, during the reign of Edward III., appears to have been in the Royal service and a number of documents among the Rotuli Scotiæ concern him. In 1353 and in 1358 he appears to have been governor of the town of Berwick, an important post in those troublous times, while in 1372 there is a document concerning "protection for Johannes de Boulton," probably badly required just then. He was succeeded by Sir Matthew Redman, who was governor at the time of the attack by the Scots on Newcastle which resulted in the battle of Otterbourne 1388. Johannes de Bolton had land in Scotland, probably given to him for his services in 1370; and in 1354 the archdiaconate of Tevydale (or Teviotdale) was in his gift.

In 1405 another of the family, Sir Henry Bolton, was governor of the Castle of Berwick and was cruelly and basely beheaded upon surrender of the same to King Henry IV., under promise of his life; he having held it for the Earl of Northumberland and others with him who had at that time conspired against the King. (Local records in Historical Register by John Syke, 1833, Vol. I.)

There must have been many later descendants of this family of whom we can find no written records, but we are able to give an imperfect pedigree of those descended from John Bolton of Bolton near Alnwick, Northumberland County, in the eighteenth Century. The data were supplied by Mr. Edward Venor of Hull. (See Chart XIV.)

§ 7. *Boltons of Ireland.*

We have already traced the connection of the Boltons of Waterford with the parent stem in Yorkshire (See Chap. V., § 1), but we have to deal now with a distinguished family in Ireland, entirely apart from that of Waterford, and for particulars of which we are indebted in part to Mrs. Sydney Russell, née Bolton,

of Dunleer, who received them from her late brother, Richard Ryton Bolton, a young barrister, whose career was cut short by his death in 1872.

In this case, as in that of the Yorkshire Boltons, we commence with a legal functionary of high standing, although in a very different period of British history.

Sir Richard Bolton, born about 1570, was the son of John Bolton of Fenton, Staffordshire. He practiced as a barrister in England for a time, but removed to Ireland to avoid results of censure by the Star-Chamber. In 1605 he was appointed recorder of the city of Dublin, and thus began a career in civil service that culminated in high honors. He held successively the following offices at the dates given :

1613. Member of the Irish Parliament from Dublin.

1618. Received Knighthood, and appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.

1622. Attorney-General to the Court of Wards at Dublin, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

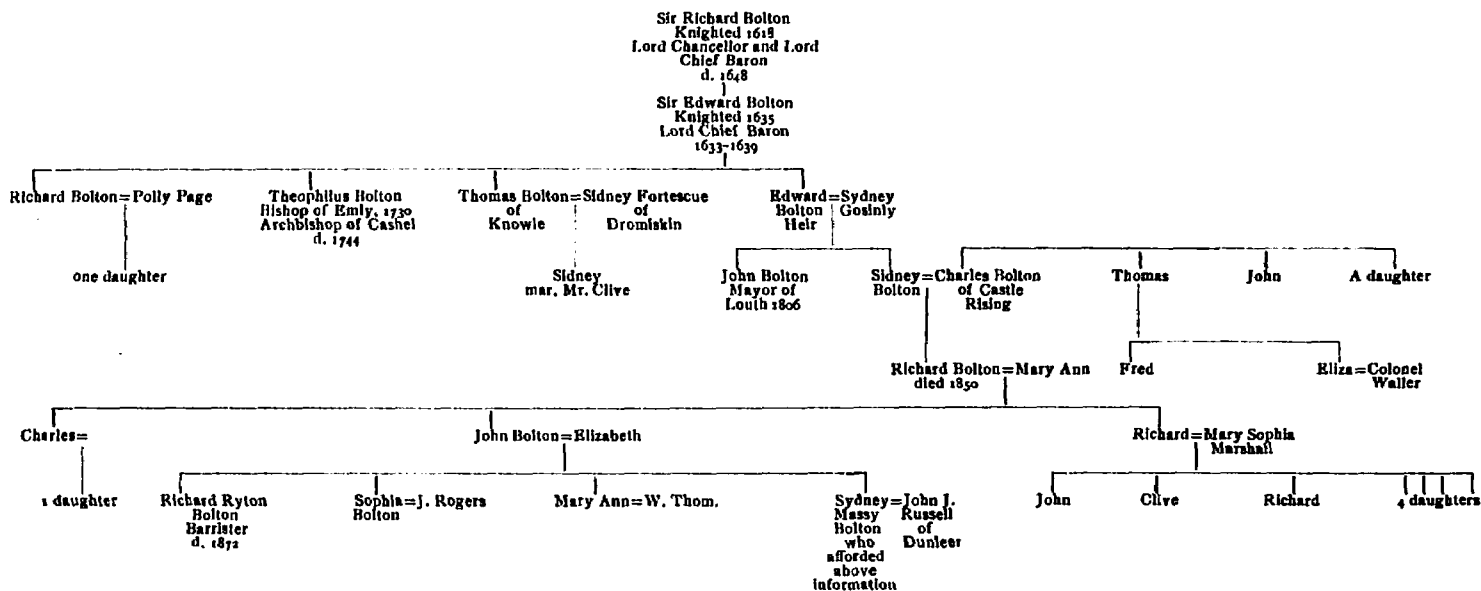
1639. Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

In this latter position he encountered great difficulties and opposition, being impeached by the Irish House of Commons in February, 1641, on a charge of conspiracy with the unfortunate Strafford to introduce tyrannical government, but he appealed to the House of Lords and was restored to his place as Chancellor in 1642.

Sir Richard Bolton was the author of several works: *The Statutes of Ireland*, 1621, folio; *A Justice of the Peace for Ireland*, Dublin, 1638, folio; Second edition, 1683. He died in November, 1648. Sir Richard was twice married, first to Frances, daughter of Richard Walter of Stafford; they had issue Edward Bolton and several daughters. Secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall.

Edward Bolton, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as Solicitor-General in Ireland in 1622, and as Chief Baron in 1640. On the death of Charles I., Edward Bolton was reappointed Chief Baron by Charles II., but he was removed from this office by the parliamentary government. (Stephen's Dict. Nat. Biography.)

CHART XV.—BOLTONS OF IRELAND,—DESCENDED FROM SIR RICHARD BOLTON, LORD CHANCELLOR (1600–1890).



Edward left four sons, Edward, Thomas, Theophilus and Richard.

Edward Bolton, heir, married Sydney Gosinly, and from them were descended, John, who became Mayor of Louth, 1806, and Sydney, who married Charles Bolton of Castle Rising, probably a second cousin, from whom is descended a family shown in Chart XV.

The second son, Thomas Bolton, of Knowle, married Sydney Fortescue, daughter of C. Fortescue, M.P., of Dromiskin, and left one daughter, who married a Mr. Clive.

The third son, Theophilus Bolton, entered the church and rose to the rank of Bishop of Emly, and Archbishop of Cashel, 1730. Archbishop Theophilus Bolton's rapid rise in the church is shown by the following dates :

Born at Burrishead, Co. Mayo, about	.	.	1678.
Graduated Trinity Coll., Dublin, .	.	.	—.
Ordained Deacon, ...	.	.	1702.
Ordained Priest, ...	.	.	1703.
Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, .	.	.	1707.
Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, .	.	.	1714.
Vicar General of Dublin Diocese, .	.	.	1720.
Vicar of Ferriglass, near Dublin, .	.	.	1720.
Precentor of Christ Church, Dublin, .	.	.	1722.
Bishop of Clonfert, ...	.	.	1722.
Bishop of Elphin, ...	.	.	1724.
Archbishop of Cashel, ...	.	.	1729.
Died, January, ...	.	.	1744.

He was buried at St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin. He left to the Diocese his library of 8,000 volumes.

The fourth son, Richard Bolton, of Dromiskin, married Polly Page, and secondly a Miss Baker.

The following items are from the lists of House of Lords Appeals :

1643. 18. Chas. I. House of Lords Appeals. Vol. 656. b. Richard Bolton had spoken scandalous words against the Parliament.
1681. House of Lords Appeals. Abigail Bolton was plaintiff versus Henry Bolton in an appeal from the Exchequer, Ireland.

1714. 1. Geo. I. House of Lords Appeals. XX. 43. Michael Bolton of Ireland.
1731. 4. Geo. II. House of Lords Appeals. XXIII. 636. Thomas and Joseph Bolton were respondents in Ireland.
1730. Edward Bolton of Clonrushe, Queen's Co. Ireland, had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Dixon of Ballylochinn.
-

§8. *Boltons of Oxfordshire, and of Wisconsin, U. S. A.*

There was a family resident in the town of Oxford as far back as 1556, in which year one Henry Bolton was a burgess, and took oath to observe the statutes, together with the Mayor and Aldermen before the Vice Chancellor at St. Mary's, on the 3rd of December of that year. A similar ceremony was of yearly observance there, and so in 1570 on April 7th and in Oct. of same year a John Bolton subscribed, and again, Oct. 2, 1617.

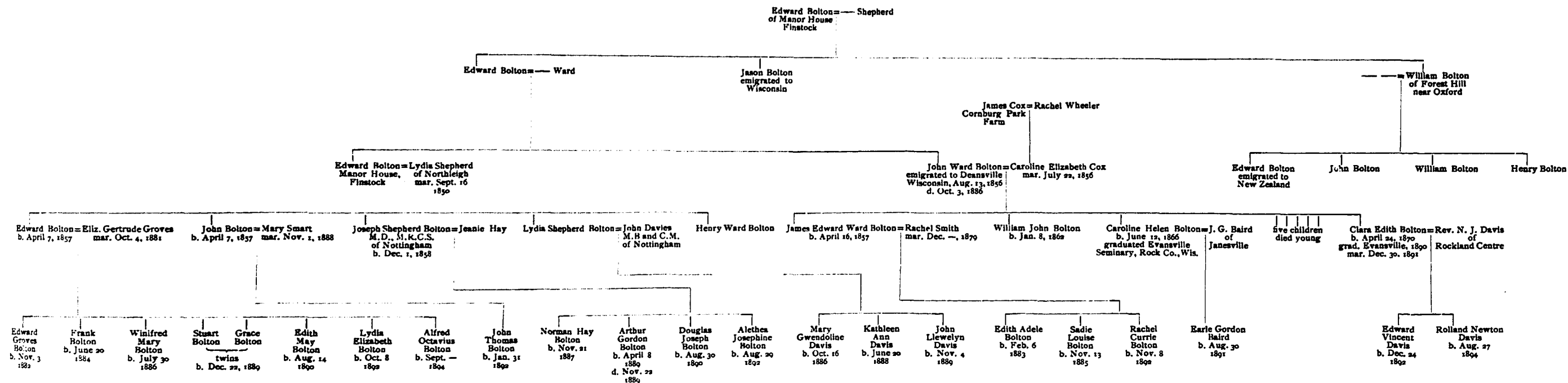
In 1616, William Bolton was one of the burgesses.

Charlebury is a parish in the hundred of Banbury and includes the hamlet of Finstock. The family resident there came from elsewhere in the county, and we have been unable to trace their connections farther back, but their pedigree affords an interesting example of the manner in which the younger branches of old English families have emigrated and founded families beyond the seas. It is compiled from information kindly supplied by Dr. J. S. Bolton of Nottingham, and by Mrs. John Bolton of Marshall, Wisconsin.

Mr. Edward Bolton came from Witney in Oxfordshire to the manor house at Finstock about the middle of last century, probably on account of his marriage with an heiress of the property. He was a deeply religious man, a personal friend of John Wesley, who came to visit him and to preach at Finstock House.

Edward Bolton had three sons, Edward, Jason and William, from whom the existing families are descended, as shown in Chart XVI.

CHART XVI.—BOLTONS OF FINSTOCK, OXFORDSHIRE, AND WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



§9. Bolton in Cumberland.

A parish near Ireby was anciently called Bothilton, and lies in the Union of Wigton. It embraces four districts, Bolton Wood, Bolton Row, Newlands and Bolton Gate.

Not far from this place is "Old Carliole," and there is some record of the early residence of a Bolton in this neighborhood.

In 1247 Johannes de Boulton, alias Bodilton, "civis Carlioli," is mentioned in an *Inquisitio post mortem*, "de terris quas Rex ei commisit custodiendas," concerning lands of which the King had committed to him the custody. This was Henry III., then in the 31st year of his reign, and the transaction therefore had taken place between 1216 and 1247. (Robert's Cal. Genealog. Lond., 1865.)

There is a further notice of his son, Johannes de Boulton, alias Boleton, concerning "the extent of land which he held by patent," no doubt from the King by grant after his father's decease.

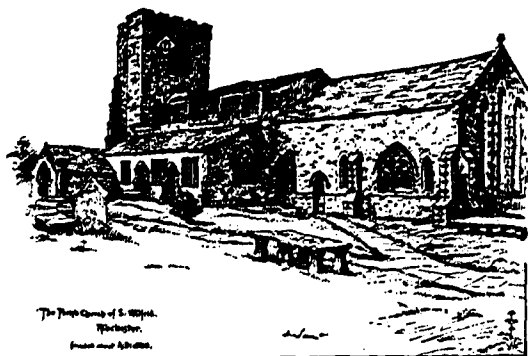
According to the ancient Chronicle of Joh. de Oxonides (Ellis, 1859), Johannes de Boltone assisted at the trial of the Pix, in the year 1248. This must be the Johannes named above, who was, therefore, a person of sufficient consequence to be called upon for such duty. It is interesting to note that the same function is still annually performed at English and American mints by officials duly appointed. Johannes probably died very shortly afterwards, in 1249 (34 Henry III.), for a Duchy of Lancaster *Inq. post mortem* was there held on Johannes de Bolton on lands in Carlisle, Cumberland.

In 1337, Thomas, son of Thomas de Bolton (Kellawe's Register of Durham) of the diocese "Karliolensis" (Carlisle), is mentioned in an appeal, "ad titulam patrimonii," as to patrimonial title, in "Hamsterley and Moletoft." Hamsterley being a chapelry in the county of Durham, six miles west by north of Bishop Auckland, "pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep hill."

CHAPTER X.

BOLTONS OF SALESBURY AND RIBCHESTER, RAMSGREAVE,
BANKHEY, PRESTON, LEIGH AND LOWER DARWEN,
ALL IN LANCASHIRE.

§ 1. *Boltons of Loveley Hall and of Bolton Hall, Salesbury,
(Lancashire).*

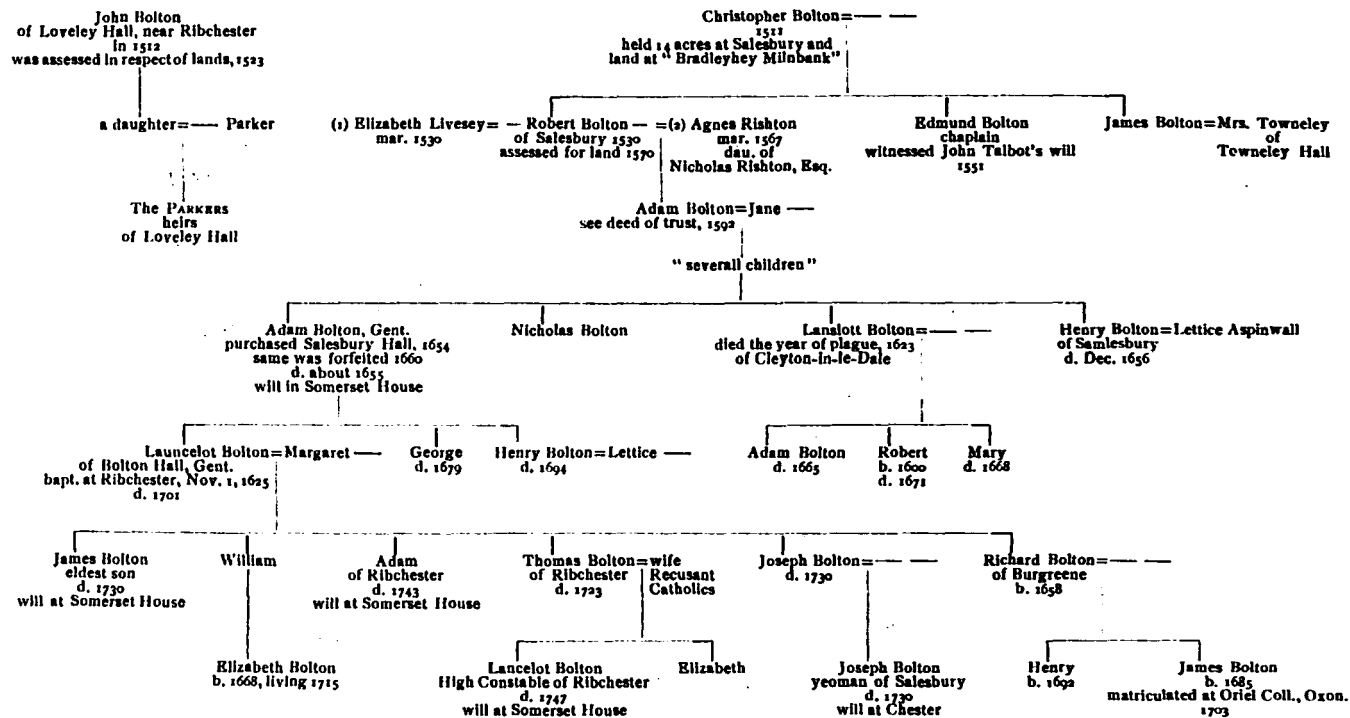


The Boltons of Salesbury afford an interesting example of a yeoman family whose descent is traced through that difficult period of the Civil Wars, and are of particular interest to us, as it was through the study of their history that we were led into the work of compiling this volume.

The village of Salesbury lies between the townships of Dinkley and Clayton-in-le-Dale, and hard by was Copster, or Copthurst Green, where a house called "Bolton Hall," held for some generations by members of the family, existed so late as 1701.

In 1338 Robertus de Bolton was mentioned as of Sailsburie, and in the village of Ribchester, ancient even in those days, in 1367 the Rector was one William Bolton, presented by John of Gaunt to the ancient church of St. Wilfrid ; this stands in the midst of

CHART XVII.—BOLTONS OF SALESBURY AND RIBCHESTER IN LANCASHIRE.



what was once the most important Roman "station" on the north, and was founded soon after the abandonment of Britain by the Roman legions.

A number of references to William Bolton, priest, are given in Chapter III., by which it is evident that there were two of the name who were contemporaries for many years.

Many years later a William Bolton, chaplain, was party to a charter in Salesbury, Oct. 8, 1426; and nearly a century later, in 1512, John Bolton, of Loveley Hall, near Ribchester and Salesburie, whose daughter married a Parker (as that family inherited Loveley Hall), was party to an action (possibly a friendly suit) to settle a title with Richard Bolton of Brookhouse, Blackburn, who is quite likely to have been a close relative. If the quarrel was a real family squabble, then the property may have been deliberately willed away to the Parkers. On the survey of the tenancies of Whalley Abbey in 1538 it was returned that "Eares of Boulton of Loveley holdeth freely certain lands their, and payeth therefor yearly 4d." to the Abbey.

Another relation was Christopher Bolton, who held and apparently farmed 14 acres of land there, as shown in an old charter lent us by Mr. Tom C. Smith of that neighborhood. Christopher was assessed in 1523 at 2s, in respect of lands valued at 40s, and was, in 1513, one of the parishioners of Blackburn, selected as a trustee for the foundation of the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary. His son was no doubt Robert Bolton of Salesbury, who in 1530 married Elizabeth Livesey, and apparently married again in 1567 Agnes Rishton, daughter of Nicholas Rishton. The son of the second marriage was no doubt that Adam Bolton of Salesburie who in 1592 executed a deed of trust in favour of his "Wyffe Jane" and several children. This deed, lent to us by the same indefatigable antiquarian referred to above, is of so quaint and interesting a character that it is here reproduced in full.

DEED OF TRUST OF ADAM BOLTON, 1592.

To all men to whom this p'sent wryting Indented shall come or tht shall reede heare, see or understand, Adam Bolton of Sailburye in the county of Lancaster, Yeoman, sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge. Nowe knowe you that I the sayd Adam Bolton as well for and in consideracon of the performance of the last will and testament of me the sayd Adam, and for & in consideracon of the better ma[n]teyning and pyerment of Jane my wyffe and of all

of my children which I have begotten upon the bodye of the sayd Jane my sayd wiffe, and especially for and in consideracion and upon trust and confidence that the executor of my sayd Will and testament, shall and may pay suche dette, deliver suche legacies, and perform suche devyses and bequests as in or by my last will and testament is or shall be devised, bequeathed, mencioned, requyred, expressed, specyfied, limited, appointed or declared. As for dyvers and sondrye other great weightye and urgent causes and consideracions me thereunto moving,

I the sayd Adam Bolton Have given granted and confirmed by these presents doo give, graunt and confirme unto Robert Barker of Sailburye aforesayd yeoman, Servant to the right worshipful Thomas Sothworthe of Sailburye aforesaid, Esquire, all my corne, grayne & straw, wheate, barlye, oots & hay; and also two kyne the one being black colour and the other being of redd colour; one black geldinge or nagge, one other bald geldinge, or nagge; and also all my borde shelves, chistes, bedstids, crosse-bowes, arrowes & jacks; and also all my moytye & halfe part of one heffer & of one oxe, stirke or bullock. And also all my goods, chattels, house-hold stuffe & utensils whatsoever.

To have and to hold all my sayd corne, grayne & strawe wheate, barlye, oots and hay. And also the sayd two kyne and the sayd two geldings or naggess. And also all my sayd borde shelves, chistes, bedstides and cross-bowes, arrowes & jack and all my sayd moyte or half p/te of the sayd heffer or oxe, stirke or bullock. And all other my sayd goods, chattells, household stuffe & utensils whatsoever, and all other the sayd premises unto the sayd Robert Barker & Thomas Sothworthe servant to the sayd Thomas Sothworthe and their assigns and to the survivor of them and his assigns forever, upon trust & confidence & to & for the p'formance of such uses, behoves, intents, conditions, limitations and purposes, payment of my debts and dealing of such legacies and p'formance of such other things as in & by the last will and testament of me the sayd Adam Bolton, ys or shall be devised, required, bequeathed, mentioned, expressed, specified, appoynted, limited, or declared, accordynge to ye true intent & meaning of the same will, & to no other use intent or purpose in any wise. In witness whereof to thys my p'sent wrytyng indented, I the sayd Adam Bolton have put my hand and seale the fowerth day of September in the Fower & Thirtieth year of the reign of our most dreede and soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of GOD of England, France, and Ireland, Queene, Defender of the Faythe.

ADAM BOLTON, his x mark."

ENDORSED.

"And tht thys worde vide /& to hold/ now interlyned between the XVth & XVIth lynes within written before the sealing correct, and then sealed signed & delivered in the p'sence of us.

RICHARD ELSTON his x mark.

BARNARD BOLTON his x mark.

& WILLIAM RADCLYFFE his x mark."

Also endorsed in other writing:—"A deede of Adam Bolton to Lanslott Bolton.

Also:—

Md. that the within named Adam Bolton did deliver one silver Spoon & parcel of the goods within written unto the within named Thomas Sothworthe Svant to the within named Sothworthe, Esquire. In the name of possession of all hys goods cattls and other things within mentioned.

The first day of September in the year within written in the p'sence of the sayd

RICHARD ELSTON (or CLAYTON) his x mark.

BARNARD BOLTON.

& WILLIAM RADCLYFFE."

Adam Bolton of Sailbury was a contemporary of Adam Bolton¹¹ of the Brookhouse, Blackburn, the similarity of name indicating descent from one ancestor, and they had, if our view be correct, a common great-grandfather.

The family was continued in another Adam Bolton, doubtless son of the above, who would appear to have been a man of substance, for in the stormy times of the Civil War, he was tenant in 1650 of some land on the Towneley Estates at 4d. per annum, and in 1654 he bought, for the then large sum of £710, the sequestered estate of Sir John Talbot, a Catholic, which, at the Restoration in 1660, however, reverted to the Talbots.

Lanslott Bolton, who died in 1623, a year of the plague in Lancashire, was we think, brother to Adam, and left a son Robert born 1600, who lived till 1671, as tenant of Bolton Hall, which we should suppose had been inherited from his uncle Adam. He left issue a son Launcelot, who married one Margaret, deceased in 1688, her husband dying in 1701. Other children may have been George, who died 1679, and Henry (died 1694) who married Lettice.

The children of Launcelot and Margaret Bolton of Bolton Hall were Launcelot of Clayton-in-le-Dale, William, Thomas of Ribchester (whose son Launcelot became High Constable there and died 1747) and Richard of Eurgreene, whose son James matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1703. Probably also Mary, who in 1690 married Randal Fielden, and from whom are descended the Fieldens of Wittenhouse near Blackburn.

Closely allied with these Boltons, if not part of the same family, are several who resided hard by at Clayton-in-le-Dale, the earliest

being Thomas Bolton, who in 1514 held a tenement there of a value of 18/. and who was a cousin or brother of Christopher Bolton of Salesbury. (Abrams' Blackburn, pp. 457 and 649). In 1561, Edward Bolton claimed a house there; and in 1563 there was an Elizabeth Bolton, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth his wife. In 1638 Thomas Boulton was one of the prominent residents of Ribchester.

Half a century elapses before further references, and then there is mention of the baptism of Joseph, the son of Lawrence Bolton, 1662, and in 1668 the decease of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bolton, and in 1691 a James Bolton died.

A will lent us by Mr. Tom C. Smith, and dated 1679, refers to one John Boulton of Clayton-in-le-Dale, but who was probably one of the branch of this family resident in the township of Ramsgrave.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN BOULTON.

In the name of God Amen. The twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred seventy nine, I John Boulton of Clayton-in-the-dale, in the County of Lancaster, Husbandman, being infirme of body but in good and perfect remembrance (praised be God) therefore doo ordain and make this my last Will & Testament in manner and forme following, hereby revokeing all former Wiills by mee made; first and principally I doo comend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my body to Christian buryall at the discrecion of my Executor hereafter named. Itm, whereas I am seized to me & my Assignes of and in one Messuage & Tenement situate lying & being in Clayton aforesaid for the tearme of the naturall life and lives of me the s'd John Boulton and Elizabeth my wife and for the life of the survivor of us. It is my Will and mind, And I doo hereby Assigne over all my Estate, right, title, terme and interest of and in the s'd Messuage and Tenement with its appurtenances unto Richard Boulton my son, upon condicion that he the s'd Richard Boulton shall suffer my s'd wife to have and enjoy the same to her and her assignes for and during the terme of her chaste Widowhood; she the s'd Elizabeth, my wife, paying unto my s'd son Richard the yearly rent or sum of three shillings of good and lawfull money of England, and likewise upon condicon that he the s'd Richard my son shall pay unto my son-in-law Peter Stubs or Elizabeth my daughter, wife of the s'd Peter, them or their Executors, Administrators, Assignes the sum of ten pounds of good and lawfull money of England within six months after the death of my s'd wife. And as for my personall, I do give and dispose of the same as followeth, that is to say: I give and bequeath one third part thereof unto Elizabeth my wife. Itm, after my Debts and funerall expenses shall be discharged I doo give and bequeath all the remainder of my personall Estate unto the s'd Richard my son; yet it is my desire unto the s'd

Richard my son that the s'd Elizabeth my wife shall have the remainder during the terme of her chast Widowhood. And I doo hereby nominate and appoint Launcelott Bolton of Salesbury in the aforesaid county, Gent., Executor of this my last Will and Testament hoping he will do the same forasmuch as my especiall trust is in him. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal and published the same as my last Will, the day and year first above written.

JOHN BOULTON his x mke.

Sealed signed and published with these six words (Interest, chast, widowhood, in law, sd) being first interlined in the sight and presence of us

WILLIAM THOMPSON his x mark.

THOMAS WALMSLY."

§ 2. *The Boltons of Ribchester.*

The parish records of the little village of Ribchester contain many references to Boltons resident there. They were all probable relatives of Adam Bolton of the adjoining town of Salesbury. In 1599 Elizabeth Boulton married Richard Greenal of the parish of Blackburn, whose ancestors were said at that time to have lived at Multon Heyes "time out of memorie of man."

Another Elizabeth Boulton was married "upon the 16th day of April in the year of our Lord God 1611" to Arthur Sowerbutts, Clarke, and died in 1623, her little daughter Anne preceding her to the grave in 1614. Her burial is a duplicate entry, a curious feature, due probably to the priest or clerk's carelessness.

In 1638 Thomas Boulton was one of the "four and twenty select men" of the village, and in 1629 his wife Mary, and Mary the wife of John Bolton served as jurors.

Thomas Boulton lived in a cottage in 1650 described in the Cromwellian survey:—"All the cottages have some garden, orchard, or small parcell of ground belonging to them, these pay no Herriots to the Lord, but the rents at Midsomer and Christmas," in other words were held on half yearly tenances.

Lanslot Boulton, about 1661-2, was high constable at Ribchester, and, as such, collected the various "briefes" or authorized special collections made in the Church. His entries are to be seen in the

Churchwarden's account book. This Lanslot was probably son of a previous Lanslot, mentioned in 1600, when his child Robert was christened.

In 1634 one John Cutler, a shopkeeper in Ribchester, was petitioned against by the company or guild of mercers before the Privy Council, for having sold flax and linen. The charge was partly based upon the sale to Betwith Boltman "June the 13th, silk and threed and bast."

Later on the children of these Boltons in the controversial times which beset the Anglican Church, attached themselves to the Roman communion, and were denounced as Recusants from time to time. Mary, the wife of John Bolton mentioned above, was thus listed in 1667, and Thomas Bolton, mercer, and his wife, and Lancelot, his son, and Elizabeth, his daughter, in 1716-17, and was fined £12. for acts in or countenance to the rebellion in 1715. This Thomas died in 1723, and his son became another high constable of the village and died there, 1747.

These and many other quaint circumstances of Lancashire village life are admirably set forth in the History of the old Roman Station, by Mr. Tom Smith, of Longridge.

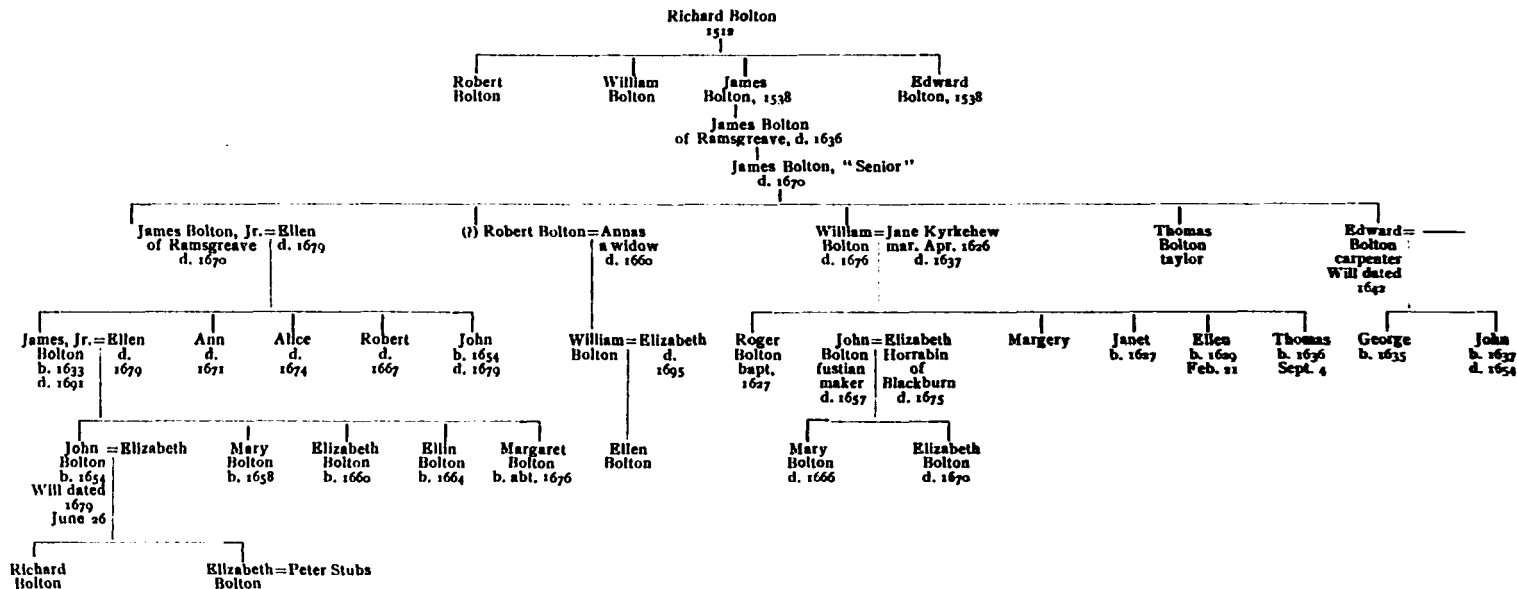
§ 3. *The Boltons of Ramsgreve.*

Ramsgreave, or Ramsgreve, the next township west of Little Harwood, Blackburn, is an ancient chase, and was forest land up to about 1350 A.D.

By a charter of gift, Henry Plantagenet gave, under date January 2, 1361, to the Monks of Whalley, an area in this parish equal to its whole acreage, which then consisted of 7 acres of land, 183 acres of pasture and 200 of woodland, on which were 2 cottages.

A century later, A.D. 1478, the rental to Whalley Abbey was only £4, and if there were at that time any Boltons in possession, they must have been almost the only inhabitants. More likely they settled there about 1500, and the value by the Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1534, of certain tenements had then risen to £6.

CHART XVIII.—BOLTONS OF RAMSGREAVE, LANCASHIRE.



The village of Ramsgreave being in the parish of Blackburn most of the entries of births, deaths and marriages in this chart will be found in the registers of St. Mary.

Richard Bolton, the first of the name there, was defendant in pleadings instituted against him in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, by John Bolton of Loveley Hall (a few miles away) respecting certain lands in Clayton-le-Dale in 1512. In 1538, the rentals having risen to £8, 3s., 3d., the Boultons then held a moyety of a tenement and garden and 20 acres of arable land and pasture at 7s., 4d., while Richard Boulton held a house, garden, 4 acres of arable land, 2 of meadow, and 7 of pasture land at 15s. rent, Robert Boulton, and William his brother, held 2½ acres of meadow land and some pasturage at 5s., 6d.; and James Boulton also held a portion of waste ground on Worple Hill.

Some of these Boltons of the Bowland and Chipping district still farm the lands of Lancashire. Mr. Matthew Bolton of Hathersall is one of these; his father died in Thornley about 1838, and he had several brothers:—James, died 1848; Henry, died 1887, at Stonyhurst; Thomas died 1880 at Whittington; and Richard Bolton of Chipping with other brothers and sisters are still living in Manchester and Salesbury. Mr. Matthew Bolton married in 1866, and had two sons and a daughter, the latter of whom, Miss A. Bolton of Whittingham, kindly afforded this information.

§4. *Boltons of Bankhey, Parva Harwood.*

Bankhey, two miles N. N. E. of Blackburn, is an elevated hill-top commanding a wide view in every direction, and on the summit are three very complete ancient houses, two being evidently older than the other, and all opening into the same "fold" or yard. That of the Boltons stands highest and is well protected by trees. The old chimney has been altered at the top to more modern dimensions, and some of the old casement windows are bricked in, but in most respects it and its neighbors stand as they have stood for centuries past, and as they stood when Prince Rupert's army fought its way along the high road near by, and through the fields below.

The quarry near the summit of the hill is probably the spot whence the material of the houses was taken and has been a very long time unworked.

There is no church or chapel nearer than Blackburn, and therefore the family were christened, married, and buried from Blackburn Parish Church. The parish records, indeed, corroborate many of the names and dates thereof, specifically stating them as of "Bancke-hey."

Their neighbors at the Fold for many generations were the Fosters and Peels of Parva-Harwood, both freeholders; one of the latter, William Peel of Peel Fold, married Elizabeth Bolton at Blackburn Church so late as 1780 or '90.

The records of the Abbey of Whalley contain some details of the possession of this property; at the survey of the Abbey properties, taken soon after its spoliation, in 1537, under the heading of :—

"Survey then taken the xxixth day of June in the xxixth year of the raine of our Sovereine Lord King Henery the Eighth :"

"Little Harwood in the p'sh of Blackburne, Tenna'ts at Will. The Survey taken their. Roger Boulton holdeth a house, a garden, xvj acres of arab. land, xvj of pasture, and four acres of medow, called Bankehey, and payeth yearly £1, 18s., 11d."

At the same date, and in same survey, are included the details of properties held by other Boltons at Ramsgreave who were not improbably blood relatives of Roger Boulton aforesaid. These are described in the preceding chapter.

It seems probable that this Roger Bolton¹¹, 1523, was a younger brother of Adam¹⁰, of the Brookhouse, Blackburn, although we have no more direct evidence of this than the fact that his Christian name was the same as that of the Lords of Little Bolton, and the negative evidence that the Boltons appeared in Blackburn about this date.

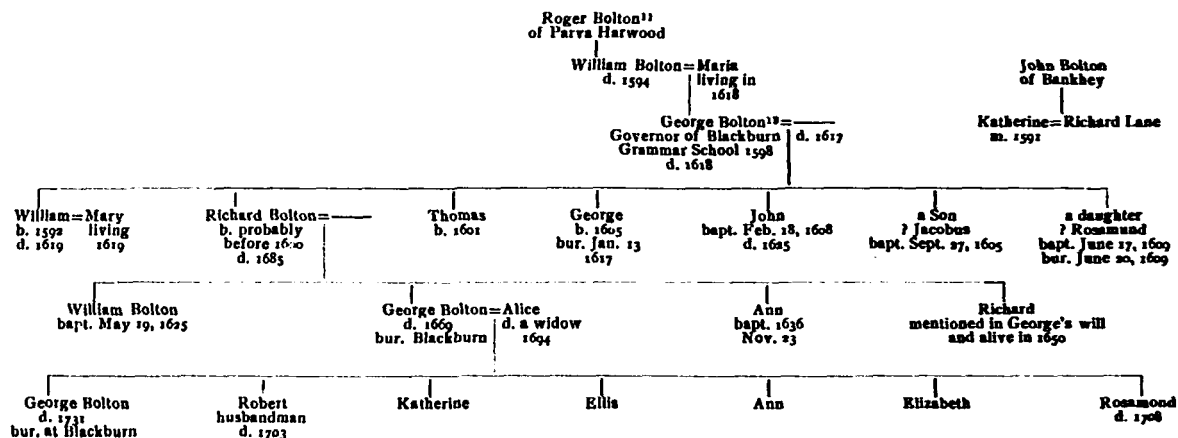
The following is extracted from Mr. W. A. Abram's "History of Blackburn Parish," a work of great accuracy and interest.

"About the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., a family of Bolton appears in tenure of a small freehold estate at Bankhey, in Little Harwood. In the subsidy of 1523 Roger Boulton of Parva Harwood is assessed at 40s. in goods. It was probably the same Roger Boulton who, at the survey of the estates of Whalley Abbey, in 1537, held a house, garden, and 36 acres of land in Parva Harwood, paying 38s., 11d. rent.

William Boulton¹², of Bancke-hey, a descendant, if not son, of the above Roger, held this freehold, and died in 1594.

CHART XIX.—BOLTONS, YEOMEN OF BANKHEY, OR PARVA HARWOOD.

(Two miles N. E. of Blackburn, Co. Lancaster.)



In 1562, John Bolton and Elizabeth, his wife, claimed a house and tenement at Penyngton (Pleasington,) Blackburn parish. The year following, Richard Bolton and Elizabeth, his daughter, as lessees of John Hassall, etc., claimed a messuage and tenement at Clayton in Blackburn parish. In 29th Elizabeth (1586), Margaret Bolton held a messuage and lands at Blackburn, and in 38th of the same reign (1595), John Bolton claimed land called Brichtland and tenement styled Tong-hill, at Pleasington, in the same parish.

The Boltons were thus for a long period possessed of lands at Little Harwood (styled "Lyttyll Harewood"), in 1554, situated a few fields only from Brookhouse, Blackburn, where others of the family resided. The following is the literal copy of the Inventory of the effects of William Boulton¹² of Bannecke-hey (probably son of Roger of Bankehey in 1537), taken in 1594.

"The XII of March Anno Regin. Elizabeth xxxvi. 1594. An Inventory of all the Goods and Cattles w'ch wer lat'y Will Boultown of Bannecke-hey in Lyttl Harwood, in the County of Lanc; 'p'r'sed according to the trew valuewe of the same goods by four honeste and dessent p'sons, whos names are her under wryten. JAMES RYGHTE, JOHN COWBRAND, WILL CLAYTON, JOHN PELL.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis in Oxon, kyne, Younge Beasts and Horses	51	9	4
It in Waynes : Whelles : plouges : haroes : yoakes, teames, and all implements of husbandry	2	13	8
It. in Oats and Barly	20	0	0
It. in Hay, turfes and coles	3	13	4
It. in Meall and Malte		10	0
It. in Sheepe	10	0	0
It. in bedding and bed cloathes	10	0	0
It. in table cloathes		6	8
It. in money in his Chyste and all debts owing unto him	14	16	2
It. in brass and pewdar	3	13	4
It. in Cirkes and chyte		3	13
It. in bords and cubboards		20	0
It. in bedstocks		33	4
It. in beaste and bacon		26	8
It. in wooden vessell		26	8
It. in henes and geese		5	0
It. in butter and Chease		6	8
It. in Spinnings whelles & sacks & winders		15	8
It. in haynas and load sadles		6	8
It. one Swine		13	4
It. all swine troughes, etc.		16	0

	£	s.	d.
It. in sives and rydles		16	0
It. in shovles and ginnons		6	8
It. in flaxe		19	0
It. in woolen cloathe		4	0
It. in sycles, &c.		2	6
It. in wye Ropes			20
It. in pychforkes and rakes			12
It. in lower ger about the fyre		26	0
It. in all his apparell for his body		44	0
Som totalis"	CCXXXVI.	XI.	0

In 15th of James I. (1617), George Boulton¹³, son of William, and Governor of Blackburn Free Grammar School, died seized of messuages and lands at Little Harwood, and in 1619 his son William Bolton¹⁴ died possessed of messuages and lands in the same place. In 1683, William, son of Henry Bolton (great-great-grandfather of the late Thomas and Henry Bolton of Blackburn) was born at Little Harwood, but was probably of Blackburn family.

George Bolton¹³ of Bank-hey, in the year 1600, gave 6s. 8d. to the Free Grammar School of Blackburn. He died Jan. 13, 1617-18, described as "George de Boulton de Bank," and was buried in St. Mary's Church, his wife having predeceased him Nov. 26, 1617. The escheat of his property taken at Blackburn, March 5th, 1617-18, shows that he held lands in Little Harwood of the King in socage, and cites the will of the deceased, dated Jan. 2d, 1617-18, in which testator desires to be buried near his father in Blackburn Church; directs that all his lands, and that the other half, then in the hands of his mother and brethren, shall be divided amongst his five younger sons and one daughter. Testator's loving friends, Thomas Barton of Smithells, Esq., Richard Rishton of Sparth, Gent., and Seath Bushell of Preston, Gent., to be supervisors of the will.

William Bolton¹⁴, his son and heir, was aged 20 years, 10 months and 1 day at his father's death, which is pretty precise even for a genealogist. George Bolton's mother, Maria Bolton, was living at Blackburn at the date of this inquisition. Thomas Bolton¹⁵, a younger son of George Bolton¹³ of Bank-hey, was baptized Feb. 5th, 1601; George¹⁶, another son, was baptized Aug. 15th, 1605.

William Boulton¹⁴ of Bank-hey, died about two years after his father, March 7th, 1619, seized of half a messuage, garden, 20 acres of land, 4 acres meadow, 10 acres pasture, and 6 acres woodland in Little Harwood. His will is dated March 1st, 1618-19. Richard Bolton¹⁴, his brother, was next heir; and Mary Bolton, widow of William, was living at Blackburn in 1619. John Bolton¹⁴ of Bank-hey, a brother of William, occurs in a list of free tenants in 1621. He died in 1625, and was buried Aug. 15th.

Richard Bolton¹⁴ of Bank-hey, heir to his brother William Bolton, held the tenement from the year 1619 until his death in 1685. He had sons William¹⁵ and George¹⁵, and a daughter Ann. In 1650, Richard Boulton appears as a freeholding tenant in Blackburn Wapentake, paying 11d. yearly to Clitheroe Castle. In the payment list of subsidies granted to King Charles II., by an obsequious Parliament in 1663 is an entry, "Harwod Magna—Boulton, in bonis, value £4.--payment, 21s. 4d.

George Bolton¹⁵ of Little Harwood, died in 1669. His will, dated Jan. 4th, 1669-70, names his children and nieces (not distinguished), George Bolton, Robert, Katherine, Ellis, Ann, and Elizabeth Bolton; Ann Hoffman; and a brother Richard. Testator appoints his eldest son, George Bolton¹⁶, sole executor, who proved the will at Chester, Feb. 3d, 1669.

George Bolton¹⁶ of Little Harwood, yeoman, died on the 24th April, 1731, and was buried on the 26th, at Blackburn. The burial register is authority for the statement that he had reached the great age of "113 years." We are bound to add that, if so, his father was married about 1618, but this is impossible for his grandfather was born about 1600.

§ 5. *Boltons of Preston in Lancashire.*

Preston is an important town in the ancient Hundred of Amounderness, about twelve miles from Bolton-le-Moors, eight from Blackburn. It embraces the townships of Ribbleson and Fishwick; and is situated on the River Ribble, on the opposite side of which lies

the village of Walton-in-le-Dale, where Robert Bolton, probably of Bolton-le-Moors, held land in 1557 of the Monastery of Birkenhead. To deal first with this latter place, Walton-le-Dale, we find that :—

In 1590 Roger Bolton of this place died (Wills Lancs.)

In 1605 John Bolton lived here (Inq. Duchy Lancs.) and as late as 1715 John Bolton, a nonjuror, registered an estate of the value of £79. 5s. od.

The recently published work of Mr. Tom C. Smith, on Preston Parish Church, containing the entire registers down to 1700, has thrown much light on the history of the Boltons of this parish, and among the interesting records of the local Clergy, we find that in 1451-52, John Bolton was a witness to a certificate of the decease of John Yorke, alias Legeard, a Vicar of Preston, while circa 1494-1515 Thomas Bolton was the Vicar of Preston Parish Church.

The following are sundry references to this Priest, kindly furnished by Mr. Tom C. Smith :—

In 9. Hen. VII. (1493-4) Rawstone deeds, p. 59.

On 1. May, 9., Hen. VII. (1494) Piccope XIV. 59.

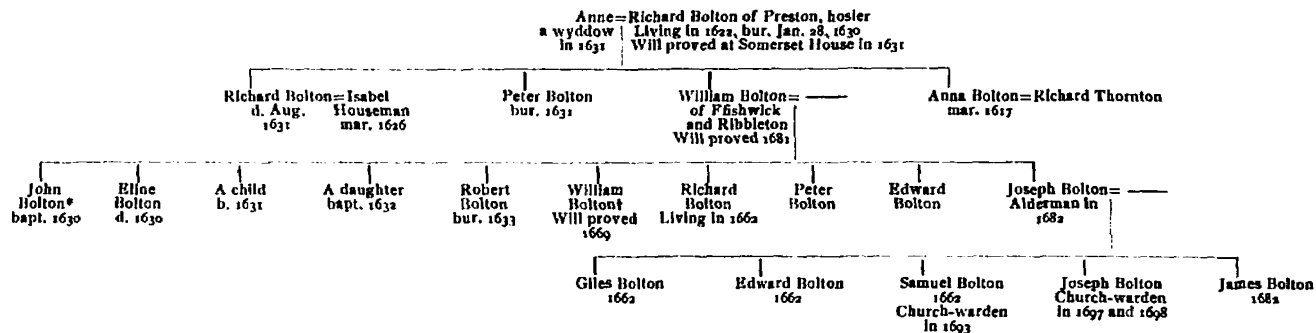
On 10 July, 16., Hen. VII. (1501) Piccope XVIII. 172.

On 8 May, 16., Hen. VII. (1501) Dep. Keeper. Recd. Off. append. 543.

In the "Rolls of the Guild Merchants" of the City of Preston are the names and some genealogical data of a number of Boltons of that town and neighborhood who were members of the Guild. The earliest is that of one Thomas de Bolton, in 1415, and from this is a long gap, until in 1542 we find Robert Bolton named, and also John and his son Alexander.

Then in 1562, there are Barnard Bolton and his three sons, Barnard, Jacobus and William. There was a Barnard Bolton who in 1523 was assessed "18d. in respect of goodes" in Balderstone, 4 miles N. W. of Blackburn, and not improbably these were his descendants who had come into the City and entered into trade. If so they no doubt left issue some of those named in subsequent entries, and also in the Registers of the Parish Church, where entries such as the following, confirm the suggestion.

CHART XX.—BOLTONS OF PRESTON, LANCASHIRE (1600-1700).



* A will of John Bolton of Preston who was buried there in 1687 is filed at Somerset House.

† Two William Boltons of Ribbleson died in 1681 and a third in 1683. Their wills are filed among the Richmondshire wills at Somerset House. Others are Alice Bolton of Preston, 1741; Catherine Boulton of Ribbleson, 1706, and Elise of Ribbleson, 1708.

1582. John Bolton, Tailor.

Oct. 4, 1612. The daughter of William Bolton de Preston was baptized at the Parish Church.

Feb. 15, 1613-14. Robert, son of William Boulton de Leyland was buried.

June 3, 1617. Anna Bolton of Preston married Richard Thornton.

In 1620 John Bolton of Leyland was attainted and hanged, a solitary instance, let us hope, in this respectable family, though we must not rashly assume that he deserved his fate. Perhaps he was a politician !

April 29, 1626. Richard Boulton married Isabell Houseman.

Dec. 20, 1629. Edward son of Roger Boulton baptized.

In the following year the death entries increase rapidly, and the reason is grimly apparent, from the entry in November of the following significant line :—

“Heare begineth the visitation of Almighty God, the Plague.”

Under this fell visitation, only too common in those non-sanitary days, occur several records of the Boltons.

1630. Dec. 29. John son of Richard Boulton baptized.

1630-31. Jan. 28. Richard Boulton buried.

Mar. 4. Eline, daughter of Richard Boulton, buried.

Mar. 6. Anne Boulton, wyddow, buried.

1631. April 8. Peter Boulton buried.

The dread disease claimed its victims rapidly, and in July of this year some hundreds of burials are recorded, the haste and pressure of constant sepultures are indicated by the fact that in the register the days are omitted, the months only being given :

July. A child of Richard Boulton, buried the same day.

August. Richard Boulton. Sept. eod. die.

And, A child of Henrie Boulton buried.

Referring to the records of the Guild merchant we find the following :

1622. Richard Bolton and his sons, Peter and William.

William Boulton

(OF PRESTON.)

These records of the 24 gentlemen or select Vestrymen commence in 1644-5, and among the names appended to the first entry in the book is that of William Bolton, and again in the list agreed upon in May, 1664, where William Bolton of Ribbleton, is mentioned as one of the "eight men of the upper end of the Parish," and among the same eight men in 1674, where it is entered as "William Boulton, Gent."

In 1682, William Bolton is mentioned as "the son of William of Ffishwick," "dec'd." and there is reference also to Peter, son of William of Ribbleton, and his son, Richard; also Edward and Joseph, brothers of Peter. Giles (son of Joseph Bolton, Alderman), and his brothers, Edward, Samuel, Joseph and James.

Barton Bolton was a glazier and Richard Bolton a watchmaker, also one Adam Bolton.

From these we are able to piece together, with other evidence, the following family of worthy local residents, who appear to have taken a respectable part in the management of the affairs of the town.

In 1693 Mr. Samuel Bolton was one of the Churchwardens.

In 1697-8 Joseph Bolton was one of the Churchwardens.

In 1719 Richard Bolton was one of the Churchwardens.

The Blackburn Boltons contributed several good citizens to Preston. In 1702 one Edward Bolton of Blackburn was a Burgess, and also at the same date Joseph and James Bolton, who were sons of John Bolton, the Parish Clerk of Blackburn, and a member of the "Brookhouse" family.

Their nephew James (son of their brother Giles of the "Brookhouse") became Bailiff of Preston 1733, Councilman 1737, Alderman 1750, Mayor 1751 and 1858, and died 1766, at the age of 64. He kept up some connection with Blackburn Grammar School, his decease being recorded in their register in 1766, in which his son Edward was elected a Governor, Dec. 21.

James left issue a son Edward and two daughters, one of whom was named Margaret. These were the family, "Mr. James, Mr. Edward and the Misses Bolton," who dined with the Mayor and his lady at the Guild Merchant in 1762," given in the interesting history of that Corporation to be seen in the magnificent library of Preston.

Edward Bolton became Councillor in 1761, and died in 1803 before June 30, when his decease was recorded in the Blackburn Grammar School records. We do not know if he left issue, but perhaps George Bolton, of Preston, who married in 1799 a Mrs. Davenport of Teddington, Middlesex, was his son. (Gentleman's Mag.) Margaret Bolton, his sister, married Peter Drinkwater, the son of Thomas Drinkwater of Whalley, May 14, 1771, by whom she had two children.

Among the Wills at Somerset House are :

- 1631. Will of Richard Boulton, hosier, of Preston, proved.
- 1637. Will of John Bolton of Preston, proved.
- 1669. Will of William Bolton of Fishwick, proved.

Also among the Richmondshire Wills at the same place are the following :

- 1683. Joseph Bolton of Preston.
- 1685. Peter Bolton of Ribblesdale.
- 1712. Eliza Bolton of Preston.

Were any descendants of this Preston family desirous of further developing this pedigree, a study of the above wills would afford additional data of value in that connection.

§ 6. *Boultons, Yeomen of Leigh, Lancashire.*

From the work on this parish, published in 1882, by Mr. J. H. Stanning, M.A., we have extracted a number of references.

The parishes contiguous to Leigh are Winwick, Wigan, Deane, and Eccles, and in these are Culcheth and Kenyon, Lowton, Gold-borne, Abram, Hindley, and West Haughton and also Hilton.

The registers of Leigh go back to the middle of the 16th century, but unfortunately there seems to have been a habit of merely entering the name without either place or parentage.

A very curious feature is the entry of numerous aliases, with several of which the name of Boulton is coupled. In 1535 a fray

occurred at Leigh, and among the list of rioters who rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff in the Churchyard, on "the Sondag next after the Ffest of the circumscicion of ower Lorde" were "Adam Bolton and Robert Bolton."

BAPTISMS AT LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.

1604.	Sept. 28.	Adam Boulton de Platt-bridge.
1575.	Dec. 25.	Anne Boulton.
1579.	Julie 19.	Anne Boulton.
1591.	Nov. 29.	Anne Boulton.
1588-9.	June 1.	Edward Bolton.
1559.	Aug. 8.	Elizabeth Boulton.
1564.	Jan. 24.	Elizabeth Boulton.
1570.	Julie 29.	Elizabeth Boulton.
1577.	Dec. 22.	William Bowlton.
1601.	June 15.	William Bowlton de Abraham.
1615.	May 18.	William Bowlton de Askey.
1622.	July 28.	William Bowlton de Westleigh.

Among the baptisms are several entries of Boulton alias Barne, Bell, Platte, and Smyth.

MARRIAGES AT LEIGH.

1560.	Aug. 26.	Robert Boulton & Isabell Whalley.
1568-9.	Dec. 3.	Rogger Browne & Anne Boulton.
1570-1.	June 17.	Robert Boulton & Anne Whalley.
1570-1.	Sept. 15.	Adam Boulton & Ellen Greene.
1587.	Maye 29.	William Boulton & Margaret Onnsworth.
1600.	June 17.	Robert Boulton & Anne Walkden.
1603-4.	Feb. 5.	Thomas Boulton & Anne Worsley.
1620-1.	Oct. 5.	William Forde & Elizabeth Builton.

DEATHS AND BURIALS AT LEIGH.

1561.	June 15.	Thomas Boulton.
1565-6.	Jan. 18.	Thomas Boulton.
1572-3.	Nov. 20.	John Boulton.
1574.	June 30.	Thomas Boulton.
1577-8.	May 10.	William Boulton.
1579.	Feb. 1.	Ellen Boulton.
1579.	June 24.	Joane & Eliz. Boulton.
1579.	Jan. 25.	Ellen Boulton.
1579.	Jan. 27.	Joan Boulton.
1580-1.	Ap. 14.	Anne Boulton.

1582.	Oct.	4.	James Boulton de Kenyon.
1587-8.	Mar.	7.	Elizabeth Boulton.
1588-9.	Apl.	7.	Margerie Boulton.
1589-90.	Mar.	11.	John Boulton.
1594.	Aug.	28.	Robert Boulton.
1594-5.	Ap.	1.	Jane Boulton.
1595.	Julie	8.	Margerie Boulton.
1595-6.	Ap.	24.	Robert Boulton.
1597.	Sept.	11.	Elizabeth Boulton.
1597-8.	May	18.	John Boulton.
1601.	Oct.	20.	Uxor. John Boulton de Pinnington.
1602.	Julie	18.	Jeffrey Boulton.
1603-4.	Feb.	16.	Adam Boulton de Pinnington.
1605.	Feb.	1.	Richard Boulton de Abraham.
1605.	Jan.	29.	Jeffrey Boulton, alias Bell.
1605.	Sept.	11.	Elizabeth Boulton de Astley.
1605-6.	Jan.	29.	Adam Boulton de Astley.
1609.	May	16.	Elizabeth Boulton de Plattbridge.
1611.	Oct.	13.	—— Bulton de Astley.
1613-14.	Jan.	10.	Uxor. Adam de Boulton de Astley.
1617.	Jan.	24.	Jane Boulton de Abraham.

About 1579 one Adam Bolton was the defendant in right of marriage to a suit by James Browne in right of Robert Molyneux concerning land in West Haughton; and in 1582 Robert Bolton was defendant in a suit concerning land at Abraham.

The following are extracts relating to these localities :—

WILLS PROVED AT CHESTER.

1624.	Margaret Boulton, Widow, of Abraham.
1635.	Janett Bolton of Kenion par., Winwick, widow.
1648.	Joseph Bolton of Hunsley.
1681.	Nicholas Bolton of Kenion par., Winnick.
1722.	John Bolton Fustian weaver of Houghton.
1724.	James Bolton of Wigan.
1728.	Henry Bolton of Leigh.
1728.	John Bolton, Check-weaver of Houghton.
1729.	Ralph Bolton, Pewholder of Wigan.
1730.	Edward Bolton of Wigan.

Robert son of Jrd. Bolton of Wigan. Matriculated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford,
1684. aged, 17.

§6. *Boltons of Lower Darwen.*

(SEE CHART NO. XXI.)

The Boltons of Lower Darwen were of the Blackburn stock, of whom particulars are given in the succeeding chapter. They appear to have descended from one Thomas Bolton¹⁴ of the Brookhouse, who was a great-great-grandson of William Boulton¹⁰ of Little Bolton.

Thomas Bolton¹⁴ was in business as a merchant taylor, and married twice, his first wife, Elizabeth, dying in 1616; and his second venture, Sara, as a widow in 1627. Thomas must have resided at the "Bruchouse" with his elder brothers until his death in 1622. He left a son:—

Henry Bolton¹⁵, who married Jane Shorrocke in 1620, and had a numerous family, his third son being:—

Henry Bolton¹⁶, born 1633, who settled in Lower Darwen, which is about four miles from Blackburn, but is included in that extensive parish. He married twice, his first wife dying in 1679, and his second marriage, to Alis Rothwell, soon succeeding. His eldest son:—

Richard Bolton¹⁷, born in 1667, was in trade as a webster, or spinner, in Lower Darwen, and had five children. The second son of Henry and Alis Bolton was:—

William Bolton¹⁸, who was baptized in 1683, and rose to some position in the township, being a pewholder in the Nonconformist Chapel at Tockholes in 1715. He was married in 1712, to Ann Edleston, and after the above date all trace of him is lost in that neighborhood.

Special interest attaches to this humble member of the stock of Little Bolton and of Bowland, inasmuch as it would appear from various circumstances that from William Bolton¹⁸ is descended a long line of Boltons in New England, whose history and ramifications are ably set forth in an admirable work entitled "The Boltons of Old and New England," by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

The New England family is descended from a William Bolton, who appears to have arrived in Reading, Massachusetts in the year 1720, and pursued a farmer's life there. He was a Noncon-

CHART XXI.—BOLTONS OF BLACKBURN AND PRESTON, LANCASHIRE, DESCENDED OUT OF BOULTONS OF

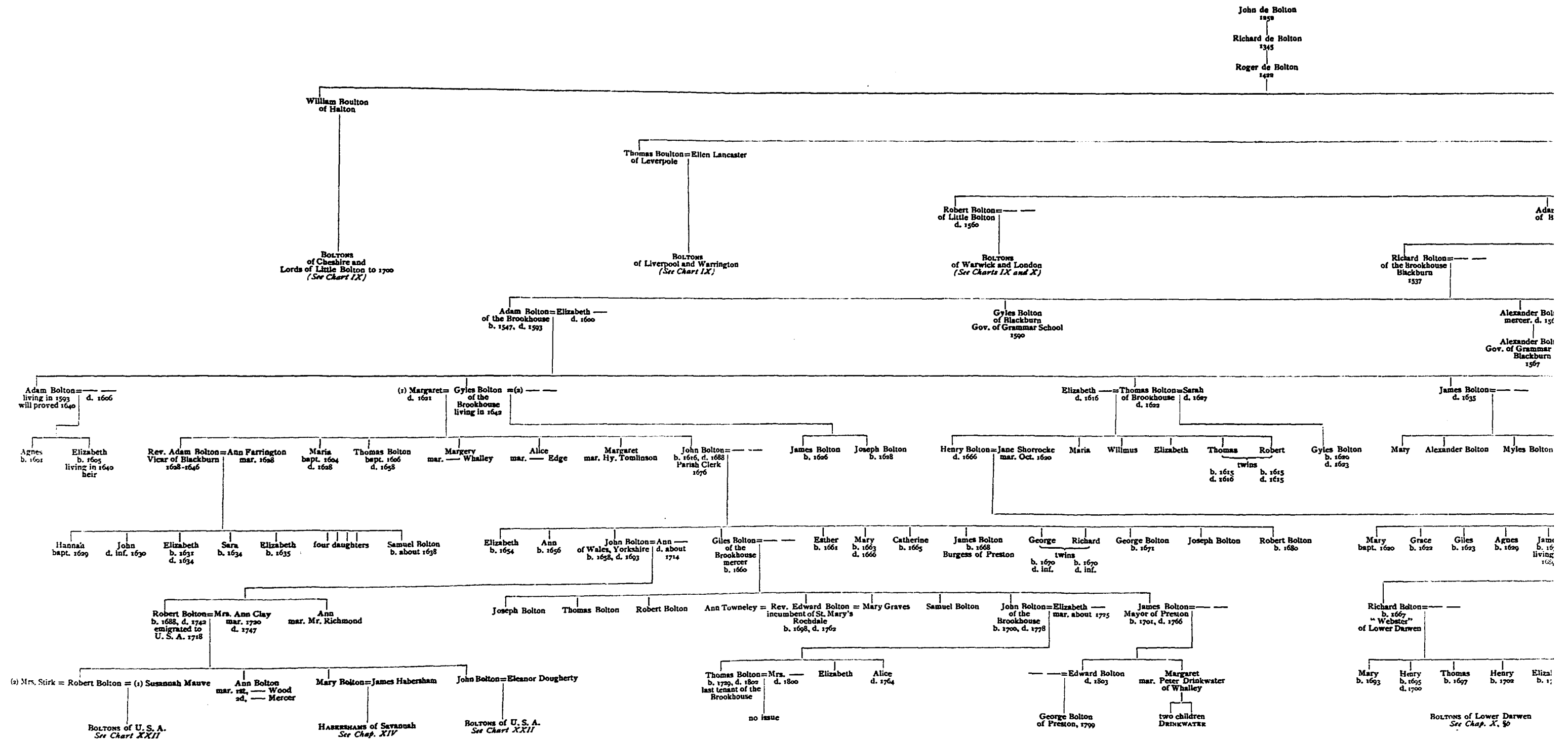
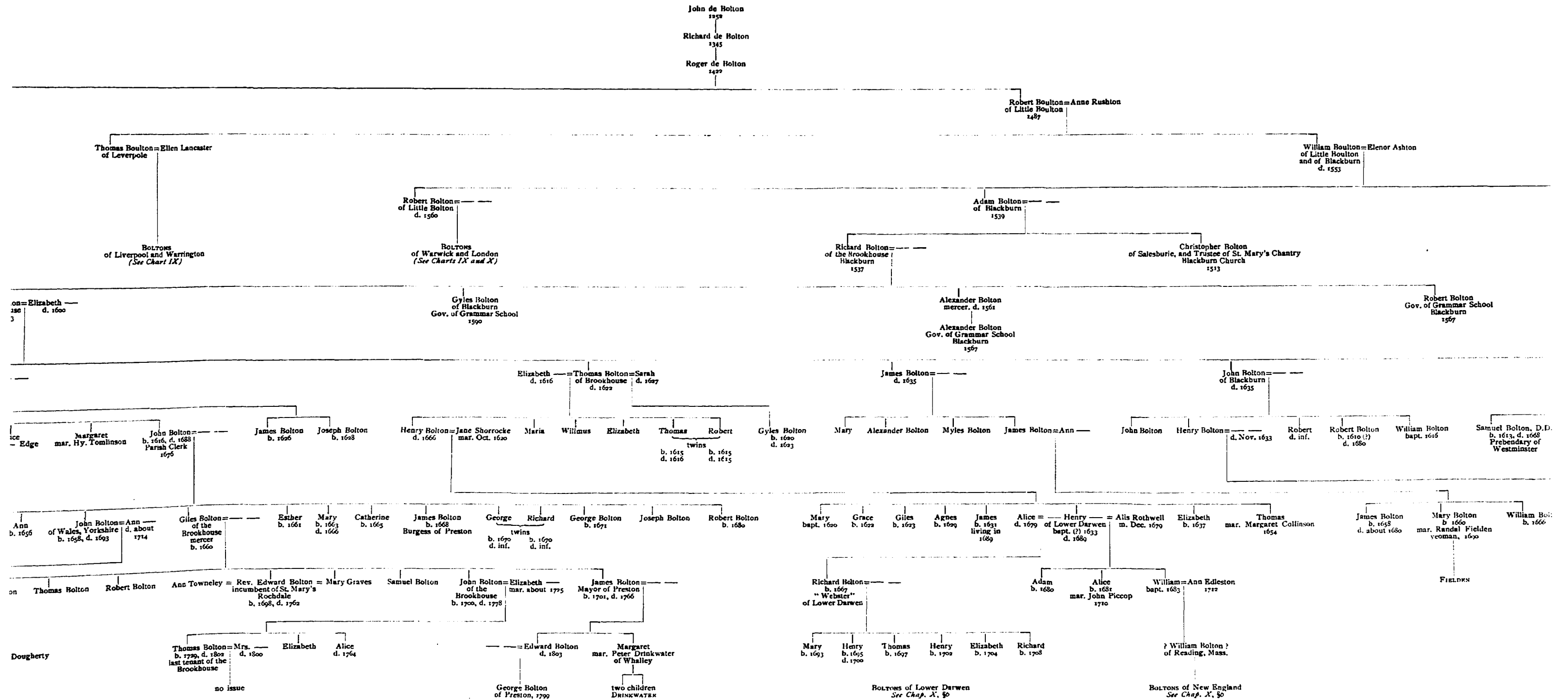
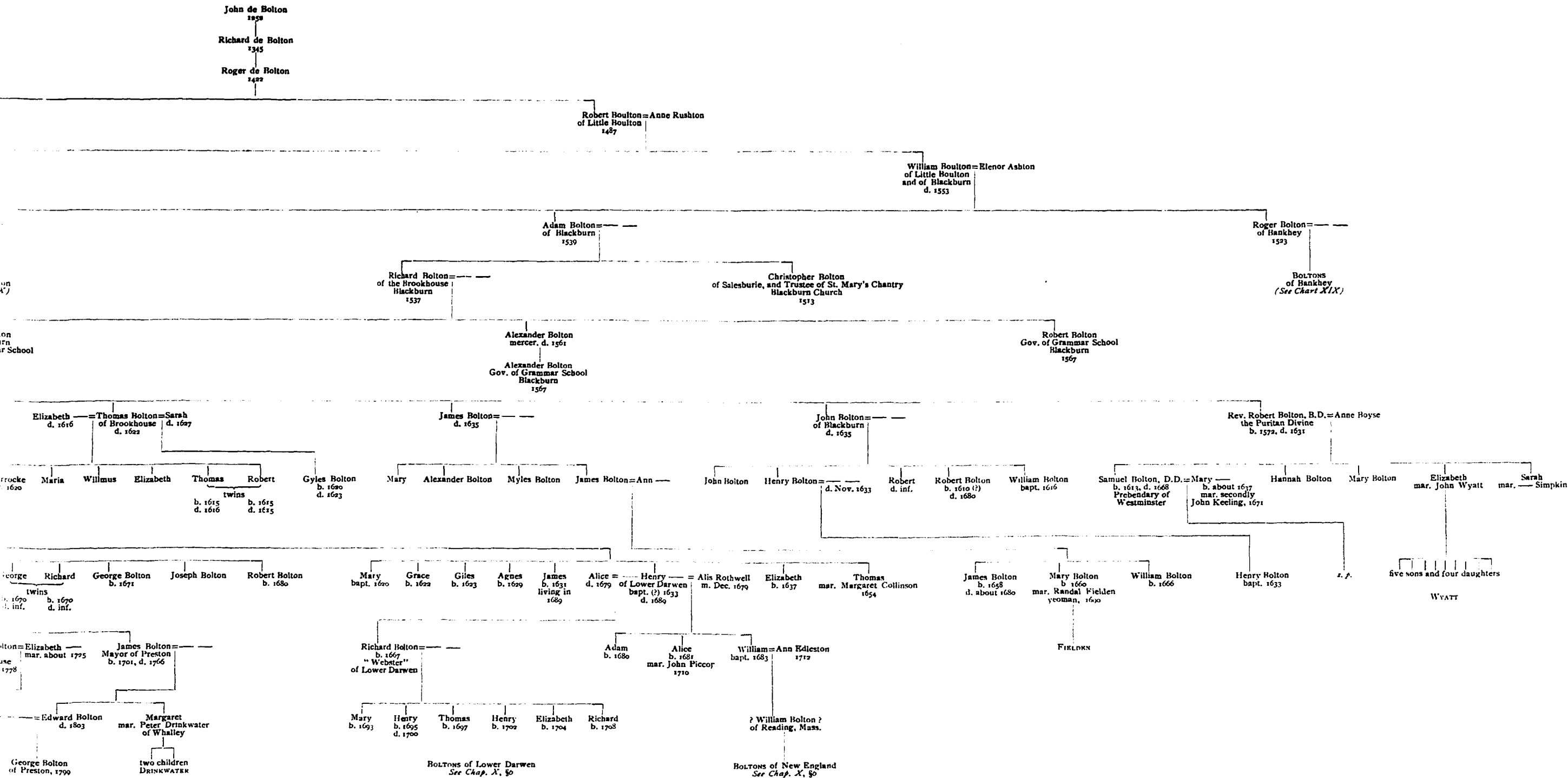


CHART XXI.—BOLTONS OF BLACKBURN AND PRESTON, LANCASHIRE, DESCENDED OUT OF BOULTONS OF LITTLE BOLTON.



NS OF BLACKBURN AND PRESTON, LANCASHIRE, DESCENDED OUT OF BOULTONS OF LITTLE BOLTON.



formist, and married soon after his arrival a member of that connection. If, as seems probable, he was William Bolton'' of Darwen, he would have been a Congregationalist, which would be unlikely had he been one of the Cheshire or London stock, for the Boltons who were Nonconformists have always been few. They were almost uniformly Church people, were born, married, and died in the Church. Very few, indeed, were even recusant (Catholics of Roman views) under Elizabeth or Cromwell. But if they were anywhere inclined to be Puritan or Nonconformist, it was in Blackburn, where both shades of thought had strong root, and where the Rev. Robert Bolton's bright example was no doubt a powerful incentive. Up to 1688 Nonconformity was under the most severe restrictions, of which the most severe was the "Five mile act" of 1665, whose purport is well known. After 1688, meetings were held and congregations formed, and the rigor which had driven many well known "Congregationalists" over to New England, such as Rev. John Bailey, born near Blackburn in 1642, being relaxed, the early Nonconformists began to be recognized in the records of the period.

In the Parish Church register of Blackburn there is a separate list of the names of those children that were born in but not baptized after the ceremonies of the Church of England between the years of 1697-1705, among which are Boltons of Darwen, showing that there were Congregationalist Boltons in Lancashire at the period.

At Over Darwen was the first regularly-established Nonconformist Congregation under Mr. Chas. Sagar, who had been Master of the Blackburn Grammar School previous to 1662, the date of the Act of Uniformity. He was imprisoned 1683, and the other persecutions, previously referred to, followed. It seems highly probable that this William Bolton was a child of Nonconformist parents, and, when a man of age and a Congregationalist, about 1720, he may have left England for New England on account of the continued petty religious persecutions of that period.

In 1644 a certain Nicholas Boulton of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was admitted a member of the Presbyterian church and he was made a freeman the same year; he died May 17th, 1683. (C. K. Bolton.) (See Chap. XXIV., Chart XXXII.)

CHAPTER XI.

§ 1. *The Boltons of Brookhouse, Blackburn.*



"O fair old house—how time doth honor thee,
Giving thee, what to-day may never gain,
Of long respect, and ancient poesy;
The yew-trees at thy door are black with years
And filled with memories of those warlike days,
When from each bough was lopped a gallant bow."

—L. E. L.

The important manufacturing town of Blackburn, Lancashire, has only reached its present dimensions within this century, and was formerly a quiet provincial village with a semi-rural population. The name Bolton occurs very early in its history; already in 1340 Robert de Bolton and Henry de Bolton were Commissioners for taking the "ninths" for the Church of Blakeburn in the Wapentake of the same name.

For a long period antecedent to the Reformation a branch of the Boltons of Little Bolton held as tenants at will, a house, garden and several acres of land, known as the "Bruc-house," near Black-

burn, Lancashire; the house was so called from its proximity to the burn, or brook, from the color of which the town of *Black-burn* derived its name. This stream, which now runs half hidden and wholly befouled between the high factory walls of Hornby, which occupy the plot of ground (known locally as *Derrikins*) once in the possession of the family, was at that time a babbling country brook, which one could cross on stepping-stones to gain the road to Bank-hey, a few miles distant. This Brookhouse estate was part of the ancient glebe land of the Rectory of St. Mary of Blackburn, which at the time of Domesday survey had two bovates of land in that township, free of all custom; at the time of Henry VIII. these lands were valued and evidently included all the town, it then consisting entirely of glebe land. A plan of this property is given in the "Memoirs of the Bolton Family" published in 1862 by the late Rev. Robert Bolton, and shows that the farm extended up the side of the hill to the crest and along the summit; this is now (1894) nearly all built over with factories and cottages for the workmen and families.

The property partly belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Blackburn, and is partly sold to freeholders. Eight churches are now maintained out of the old glebe lands of which this farm formed a large portion.

The venerable "Brookhouse" itself was still standing as late as 1860, a good example of the Lancashire family farmhouse, standing low, and having casemated and mullioned windows common at the age when it was built. The engraving at head of this chapter is taken from a drawing which was prepared for the "Blackburn Standard," in 1890, and is a better representation of the historic building than the sketch printed in the "Memoirs" just cited. In 1860 the house which had sheltered Boltons for 300 years was pulled down to make way for modern improvements.

Adam Bolton¹, the brother of Robert Bolton of Little Bolton, and who claimed with him title to leasehold lands and tenements called Blockfelds and Mossehays at Abram, Lancashire, in 1539, was a resident of Blackburn in that year, and doubtless came to the town as a younger son to settle in a neighborhood near his father's home. His pedigree has been shown in Chapter VII. of the Boltons of Little Bolton (see Chart IX.), and he was eleventh in descent from Oughtred de Bolton', through William de Bothelton and Sarra his wife.

Adam Bolton¹¹ left a son Richard Bolton¹², of the Brookhouse, Blackburn, who was living there in 1545. He left issue three sons (1) Adam Bolton¹³, (2) Gyles Bolton¹⁴ (who in 1553 was Churchwarden and one of three trustees of Blackburn Church), and (3) Robert Bolton¹⁵; Alexander Bolton, a mercer, who died 1561 leaving a son Alexander, may have been a fourth son, owing to the association of names in the charter of Queen Elizabeth as explained below.

Adam Bolton¹², the son of Richard¹¹, when in possession of the Brookhouse property, was, with numbers of his fellow townsmen, assessed in 1574 for Her Majesty's service; his contribution being "1 long bowe, 1 sheffe arrowes, 1 scull, 1 bill." This was under one of those general levies during the agitations and fears of invasion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, some 14 years before the actual advent of the Spanish Armada.

About 1579 he defended a suit (by one James Browne) in right of marriage, his wife being probably a woman of some property in West Haughton. His brothers Robert and Alexander Bolton¹³, are named with him first Governors in the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth for the foundation of the Free Grammar School in Blackburn (1567), with the records of which his descendants were long honorably associated as Governors; Robert's name occurring next to that of Randal Fielden, an ancestor doubtless of the yeoman of the same name who married Mary Bolton a daughter of James Bolton, born 1660, and whose descendants possessed Wilton house near Blackburn as late as 1835. By the Queen's charter it was provided that, "henceforth forever there be and "shall be in the Vill and Parish of Blackburn aforesaid, fifty" "men of the more discreet and honest of the inhabitants or Free-" "holders of the aforesaid Vill or Parish for the time being, who" "shall be and shall be called Governors, of the possessions," "revenues, and goods of the said Free School" in order that the property may "be better governed for the continuance of the same."

The second section of this chapter contains extracts from the minute-book of these Governors, naming members of the family down to 1750. They continued to hold the Brookhouse farm as glebe-tenants of the Parish without a break, down to the commencement of this century.

It was at the Brookhouse that Adam Bolton's¹³ younger son Robert¹⁴, the eminent scholar and divine was born on Whit-Monday, 1572; his biography will be found in Chapter XII. Fuller the historian, in speaking of the latter, says: "Though Mr. Bolton's parents were not overflowing with wealth they had a competent estate, as I am imformed by credible intelligence, wherein their family had comfortably continued a long time in good repute." (Fuller's "Worthies of England," Nutthall, Vol. 207.)

The records of baptisms in St. Mary's Parish Church, Blackburn, commence only in 1600, so that after that date only the death records are left to guide us as to the sons of Adam Bolton¹³.

Adam Bolton¹³ and his wife Elizabeth had issue: (1) Adam¹⁴, (2) Gyles¹⁴, (3) Thomas¹⁴, (4) James¹⁴, (5) John and (6) Robert. (Chart XXI.)

The eldest son Adam Bolton¹⁴ no doubt inherited the Brookhouse and carried on his father's business till he died in 1640, leaving issue only a daughter; thus the tenancy fell to the second son Gyles¹⁴, whose brothers Thomas¹⁴ a merchant-taylor, James¹⁴, and John¹⁴, no doubt entered into trade in Blackburn, while the youngest son entered the ministry.

I. Adam Bolton¹⁴ the eldest, was living at the death of his father in 1593. Edward Bagshawe, in his "Life and Death of Robert Bolton, 1632," (the younger brother of Adam) says that "all his father's lands fell to his elder brother now living." He died at Brookhouse in 1639, his wife having died in 1606 leaving him only two daughters:—

Agnes, who died 1601, evidently an infant; and Elizabeth, bapt. Monday Sept. 2nd, 1605, and was alive in 1640; and, as no entry is found of her marriage, she probably lived single and died in 1675. She was her father's heir, and would inherit all his personal property, but not the tenancy of the Brookhouse.

Adam Bolton's will bears date the 28th o^r Feb., 1639, was proved 8th of April, 1640, and reads as follows:—

THE WILL OF ADAM BOLTON OF BROOKHOUSE, 1639.—In the name of God. Amen. The eighth and twentieth daie of Februarie in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirtie-nine, Adam Bolton, Brookhouse, in the Township of Blackborne, in the Countie of Lancaster, yoeman, sicke in bodie, but of good p^rfect memory (praised be God) made his will nuncupative in these words, imply-

inge the same or like effect that is to say. First principally, I comm'd my soul into the hands of Almighty God, trustinge and undoubtedlie believeing through the merities and blood shoeding of his most blessed sonne Jesus Christ, my onely Saviour and Redeemer, to be one of the number of those to whom that joyful sentence shall be pronounced videlicet: Come yee blessed of my Father, possesse yee a Kingdome prepared for you from the beginninge of the world; and my bodie to bee buried in the Church of Blackburne aforesaid, at the discretion of mine Executor. Also my will and mind is, and I doe give and bequeath unto my Daughter, Elizabeth Bolton, all my goods whatsoever, in as much as I can, which by law and the right doe to me belonge, and I doe constitute, ordaine, make, nominat, and appoynt, my said Daughter, Elizabeth Bolton, my true and lawful Executrix, to execute and p'forme this my said Will and Testament, accordinge to the trust and confidence in her reposed.

Signed, ADAM BOLTON.

Witnesses hereof: Gyles Bolton, Richard Bradley.

On the eighth day of April, 1640, the Will of Adam Bolton, late of Brookhouse, in Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, yeoman deceased, was proved in the Bishop's Consistory Court of Chester, by Elizabeth Bolton, the sole Executrix therein named, she having been first sworn duly to administer.

II. Gyles Bolton¹⁴ of the Brookhouse, second son of Adam¹⁵ and Elizabeth Bolton, was also one of the Governors of the Free Grammar school in 1625, and continued to hold that office till his death after 1642. At the time of his election, Aug. 22, 1625, he is mentioned next to Henrie Ffielden, and gave 10s. to the School. His death occurs very shortly after his elder brother, yet he outlived all his brothers, and seems to have married twice, his first wife dying in 1621, and two sons being afterwards born to him.

The period of his death was a terrible one, for Civil war had broken out, and the troublous times in which the family were then to take part is well illustrated by the following extract from the Governors' minute-book, signed by only six Governors, of whom Gyles Bolton was the first.

"1642, Dec'r. 21. By reason that the Mr. (School-master) could not receive his wages the tymes beinge soe distracted, that there should £5 be lent him till a full assembly of the Governors may bee assembled."

(Signed) Gyles Bolton, Thurstan Maudeslay, Peter Haworth, Thomas Haworth. Peter Edge, John Sharples."

In 1643, the same trouble occurred, and in 1644, the "schoole windowes" were "in ill frame, beinge broken by the souldiers";

the school lands in Mellor three years without a tenant, and many another pitiful item, only too illustrative of the miseries and individual ruin wrought by Civil War.

It was during this stormy period that Gyles Bolton breathed his last ; his end very probably hastened by the terrors and excitement of the encounters and pillage in the neighborhood. He left a numerous family of sons and daughters two of whom are of particular interest ; namely, the eldest, who became the Rev. Adam Bolton¹, Vicar of Blackburn, and John Bolton² of Brookhouse, the Parish Clerk of Blackburn.

Gyles Bolton had issue by his wife Margaret, who died in 1621 :—

1. Adam Bolton¹, baptized Apr. 3, 1602.
2. Maria, baptized Apr. 8, 1604, died 1628.
3. Thomas, baptized 1606, Apr. 13, died 1658.
4. Margery, who married —Whalley.
5. Alice, who married —Edge.
6. Margaret, who married Henry Tomlinson.
7. John, baptized 1616, Apr. 12.

And by a second marriage after 1621 :—

8. James, baptized 1626, Apr. 7.
9. Joseph, baptized 1628, Apr. 20.

The Reverend Adam Bolton¹, eldest son of Gyles¹, of the "Bruchouse," was baptized in the parish church April 3, 1602, and was sent to Brazenose College, Oxford, at an early age. He matriculated there 1622, his age being given as 18, which was two years in error. Having attracted the notice and favor of Archbishop Abbot of Canterbury, whose tenant his uncle Adam then was, he was nominated by that primate to the Vicarage of Blackburn, 29th Mar., 1628, and was instituted 20th June of the same year.

He married about the time of his preferment a lady of very good family, Ann, sister of William Ffarington, of Worden ; he himself entered, in the neat handwriting which characterizes his entries in the register, the baptism of his first child, "*Hanna, filia Adami Bolton Vicarii de Blackborne baptizat fuit nono die Augusti A'no D'ni 1629.*" Adam Bolton lived a stormy life as Vicar during his latter years, which was the period of the great Civil War. In 1639 he contributed £1. in aid of the "warr against the Scotch." He

was of Nonconformist tendencies, as he became Minister of a "Classis" or district in Lancashire under the Parliamentary régime.* He was appointed a Governor of the Grammar School in 1628. He died in 1646, his will bearing date 24th, Sept. of that year. (See § 2, of this chapter, p. 219.)

During years of turmoil and civil distraction of which we have spoken, the state in which the Church registers were left, containing no entries at all from the years 1637 to 1651, show how occupied the Rev. Adam Bolton must have been with occurrences outside of his clerical duties. It must be remembered, however, that in 1649 "Blackburne parish was of large extent and 4000 communicants, and considering the greatness of the charge, the smallness of the means there, and the vicarage thereof being worth but £50. a year, no minister would accept thereof." We imagine, therefore, that Adam Bolton had some private means or the assistance of his worthy father Gyles.

The Rev. Adam Bolton¹¹ and Ann Farrington, his wife, had issue: (1) Hanna¹², baptized 1629; (2) John, died in infancy, 1630; (3) Elizabeth, born 1631, died 1634; (4) Sara, born 1634; (5) Elizabeth, born 1635; (6) Samuel¹³, mentioned only in his father's will.

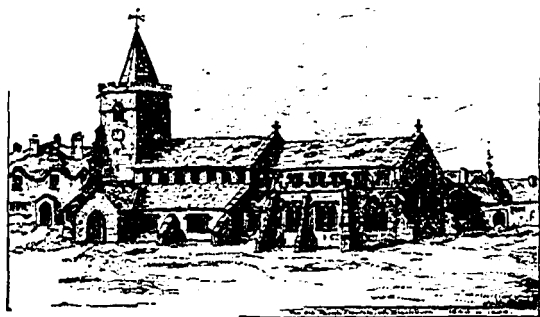
This youngest son, who was probably born during the war, and of whom no entry appears, has been wrongly assumed to be the celebrated Samuel Bolton, D.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, but the latter was born in the year 1607, when the Rev. Adam Bolton himself was but six years of age. Wood and other historians assert that Dr. Samuel is not known to have been of the same family as Robert Bolton, the Puritan Divine, but from the coat of arms that he bore, which were those of the Boltons of Suffolk in 1567, he was clearly a member of that branch.

He was, in fact, the younger brother of Thomas Bolton of Woodbridge, Suffolk, who bore in 1618 and 1629 the same coat of arms as those of the Boltons of the Brookhouse, Blackburn, quartered with those of Yorkshire, and was stated in the Visitation to have been descended out of the Boltons of Lancashire. The connection of the Rev. Samuel Bolton with that family is clearly shown in Chapter V., § 3, and Chart V.

*This Classis embraced the parishes of Blackburn, Whalley, Chipping and Ribbleschester.

The old Church of St. Mary, Blackburn, in which all these Boltons were christened and in which the Reverend Adam Bolton officiated, may not inappropriately be here described. The Saxon church structure found standing at the Domesday Survey may not have been the original building, for the age of the foundation of the parish was, even then, to be reckoned by five centuries, and the rude erections of wood that exhausted the architectural skill of the primitive church-builders in this part of the Kingdom could not have withstood long, without decay, the influences of a humid climate like that of Lancashire.

It is likely that the church was rebuilt or restored by one of the de Lacey after the conveyance of the building to that Norman baron, sometime in the XII Century, and previous to its transfer to the religious fraternity under the patronage of the family.



Two or more centuries of time had reduced the Norman fane to a state of dilapidation, when, about the reign of Edward III., 1327, the first Gothic structure was reared. Some of the materials of the older church were used in its erection, and blocks of carved stone after Norman patterns, which could not be placed visibly in the new church of that date, were buried in the foundations; these fragments were brought to light in digging out the foundations for the present church in 1820. This church of mediæval times had in its turn fallen into decay through age and neglect, when in the reign of Henry VIII., by the overturn of the Monastery to which it was attached, it passed under new authority,

and shortly after that change, about the year 1540, the upper portion of the walls and roof were extensively renovated. The nave and chancel were covered with handsome roofs of timber, with transverse beams of panelled compartments, and the tracery and moulded heads of some of the windows were replaced.

The general character of the building may be fairly inferred from the engraving prepared from a sketch by Mr. Reginald Bolton, after a drawing by the late Rev. S. J. Allen, and which has been critically compared (for proportions) with drawings of similar buildings of the same period. The building was of an interesting type, the side-chapels of the Walmesleys on the south side, and of the Osbaldestons on the northern side adding variety to its architecture; but the elevation of the church would seem to have been disproportionately low for its length and breadth. The floor was filled with the graves of the principal inhabitants up to 1789, when it got so overcrowded that the extra fee of three guineas was imposed over and above the common dues to the Vicar, clerk or sexton.

The old houses beyond the tower stood in Church Street, abutting upon the graveyard, and close by, after the year 1567, stood the Blackburn Grammar School, at which Mr. Yates instructed Robert Bolton up to 1592.

The Communion Plate was given to the Church by Edward and Robert Bolton in 1653, and bore the following inscription: "*Ex dono Edwardi et Roberti Bolton, dat Ecclesie Blackburne, A. D. 1653.*"

John Bolton¹⁶, Gent., of the Brookhouse, described in 1658 as Clerk of Blackburn and third son of Giles of the Brookhouse, was born in 1616, and had a numerous family. We cannot find the marriage nor the death of his wife in the registers, but he was elected a Governor of the Free Grammar School and gave a gratuity of 10s. to its funds in 1662-3. He was a Churchwarden in 1663. (Abram's Blackburn, pp. 291, 312 and 333.) His entries as Parish Clerk of St. Mary's, Blackburn, commence in the register in 1676, and he died in 1688.

In connection with his appointment as Parish Clerk in 1676, Mr. Abram relates that the Osbaldeston family, of Osbaldeston Hall, had the hereditary right of nominating the Parish Clerk and one Churchwarden in Blackburn Church, and enjoyed this until 1747, when their representative, Alexander Osbaldeston, on his

death without issue, bequeathed same to Mr. Thomas Clayton of Little Harwood Hall, on the road between Blackburn and Bank-Hey, and to his heirs forever. "To the said Thomas Clayton, his heirs, etc., forever, my chapples, seats, pews, burying-ground, and all my right &c. in Blackburn Church, with my right of nominating a Parish-Clerk and Church-warden there."

The nominator of John Bolton was the above gentleman's father, Edward Osbaldeston, who married Grace Braddyl of Portfield, inherited the estates in 1670-1, died in 1689, and was buried in Blackburn Church, where in 1773 there was a brass to his memory. A portrait of Edward Osbaldeston's grandfather is engraved on page 604 of Abram's History of Blackburn.

An entry in the register runs as follows: "John Bolton began as Parish Clerk of Blackburn 9th July, 1676, presented by Edward Osbaldeston, Esq., and approved by Leo Clayton, Clerk and Vicar there. His successor was Adam Rabye, April 5, 1683."

John Bolton's¹⁵ wife is not named in the records, possibly because she was married at her parents' home in an adjoining or distant parish, but they had a numerous family, progenitors of a large number of descendants in both England and America. His children are as follows:

- (1) Elizabeth Bolton¹⁶, his eldest child, was baptized in 1654, and was registered as the child of John Bolton de Brookhouse.
- (2) Ann Bolton¹⁶, baptized 1656.
- (3) John Bolton¹⁶ was baptized 1658, removed to Yorkshire and became the ancestor of the Boltons of Philadelphia and Savannah. (See Chapter XIII.)
- (4) Giles Bolton¹⁶, born 1660, ancestor of the last tenants of the Brookhouse, and of the Boltons of Preston.
- (5) Mary Bolton¹⁶, baptized 1663, died 1666.
- (6) Catherine Bolton¹⁶, baptized 1665.
- (7) James Bolton¹⁶, born 1668, and who became a burgess of Preston in 1702.
- (8) and (9) George and Richard Bolton¹⁶, twins, baptized in 1670, and both died in 1671.
- (10) George Bolton¹⁶, baptized Feb. 25, 1671, (another case of re-naming after a deceased child).

- (11) Elizabeth Bolton¹¹, baptized 1675 (uncertain).
- (12) Joseph Bolton¹², baptized 1678. He became the father of three sons who settled in Preston, Joseph, Thomas and Samuel Bolton.
- (13) Robert Bolton¹³, of whom there is no entry of baptism, but he died 1680, and was registered as the son of John Bolton of Blackburn, Clerk.

John Bolton¹⁴, of Wales, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the eldest son and heir of John Bolton¹⁵ of Brookhouse, gentleman, was baptized in St. Mary's Church, Blackburn, Saturday, March 16th, 1658. He was a religious and godly man, and much esteemed by a large circle of friends, among whom he had many who held high posts of honor connected with the government. It appears that his father, who died in 1688, had been tenant-at-will of the Brookhouse estate, which had then been handed down in the family from father to son for over two hundred years. Some time prior to his bereavement he had removed to the village of Wales, in Yorkshire, from a desire to be near his relations residing in and about Laughton in that county, and Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

St. John's, Wales, entitled in Domesday, "Walise," is a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter's, West Riding, but chiefly within the south division of the Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill. It is a perpetual curacy and belongs to the peculiar of Handsworth, under the jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, York, where the wills and other registers are kept. The church registers of both those places disclose a number of Boltons resident there about that period, the earliest reference being to a baptism in 1676 at Chesterfield, and although the direct connection of these people to John Bolton's immediate family cannot be traced, yet there is little doubt they were first or second cousins, descendants of Thurston Boulton and Jonas Boulton of Blackburn. (See Chapter IX., §§ 4 and 5.) There was certainly resident at Wales at that time one Henry Bolton, who was Churchwarden in 1700, and whose wife Ann bore him a son, Henry, in 1708. From the happy and serene pleasure of a domestic life, John Bolton¹⁶ was prematurely taken in 1693-4, to the great grief of a beloved wife, for his two children were too young to know their loss. He left, however, "a pretty estate,

which gave his family a sufficiency and a promise of small fortunes when the children came of age." His wife Ann, who died about 1714, we are informed, "was a woman of exemplary piety and prudence." Her greatest fondness was lavished upon her only son, whom she devotedly loved, and he was every way deserving of it, behaving always in the most filial manner until her death.

The children of John¹⁶ and Ann Bolton were:—

- (1) Robert Bolton¹⁷, who emigrated to America. (See Chapter XIII.)
- (2) Ann Bolton¹⁷, born in the parish of Wales, about 1690, and baptized there. One who was personally acquainted with her says:—

"Her whole person was exceedingly beautiful, which added to an accomplished education, made her beloved and admired by every noble and generous breast that could behold her without envy. She was of a sharp wit and piercing judgment, devout to her religion, affable and obliging in conversation, yet satirical and sharp to those she thought deserved it. She married young, to her mother's satisfaction, Mr. Thomas Richmond, a worthy gentleman, by whom she had one daughter, a mirror of beauty. She enjoyed her happiness in a married state not many years before he died; however, she was invested in his estate about one hundred pounds per annum, sufficiency for one of her piety, prudence, and frugality."

She died young, but when and where buried is not known.

"Only the Actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

The above extract is from the MS. of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann Bolton, the wife of Robert Bolton of Philadelphia, who left in her own handwriting a voluminous diary, commencing with the year 1739, and continued with few intervals to her death in 1747.

In the inventory of the goods, etc., of Robert Bolton of Philadelphia, only son of John Bolton of Wales, in 1742, is the following item: "John Bolton's Picture," which is supposed to have been his father's portrait, and is still in the possession of his descendants in America.

Giles Bolton¹⁴, second son of John Bolton, Clerk, was born in 1660, and became a mercer, or merchant, in the cotton goods for which Blackburn was earning a great reputation. Of his marriage we find no record, it being no doubt without the parish. He had seven sons: (1) Joseph, (2) Thomas, (3) Robert, (4) Edward, (5) Samuel, (6) John, and (7) James.

Giles' fourth son, Edward Bolton¹⁷, born 1698, became a clergyman, and was appointed to St. Mary's, Rochdale, June 15th, 1745, and held the Cure until his death in 1761. (Bish. Reg., Chester.) He was of Jacobite proclivities, and was a member of the Rochdale Mock Corporation. In 1744 he was elected a Trustee of Blackburn Grammar School, along with his youngest brother James, Mayor of Preston. He married twice; first, 2nd Feb, 1730, at Milnrow, Mary, daughter of William Greaves of Gartside Hall, who was at the time a widow of Mr. Schofield; she died in 1734: secondly, 6th Sept., 1737, Ann, daughter of Richard Townley of Belfield, and she died June 16th, 1754.

The Rev. Edward Bolton died without issue in the 64th year of his age, June 26th, 1761. His tombstone in the churchyard is thus inscribed: "Here lies the remains of the Rev. Edward Bolton, who with a most active, willing spirit and good abilities, duly and decently discharged the duties of his holy function to the satisfaction of a very extensive and populous Cure for almost 40 years together. He died without having his merit as a Divine otherwise rewarded than with the curacy of this chapel, on the 26th of June, 1761, in the 64th year of his age, truly contented and respected." A striking testimonial to a modest and unostentatious life of usefulness.

On Dec. 21st, 1761, Mr. Thomas Bolton, his nephew, of the Brookhouse, was elected a Governor of the Grammar School in his stead. (Chapter XI., § 1.)

John Bolton¹⁸, sixth son of Giles, continued in the tenancy of Brookhouse and married Elizabeth. Like his brother Edward he became in 1743 one of the Governors of the Grammar School. His history is well given by Mr. W. A. Abram in the following paragraphs:

"The member of this Bolton family of most prominence and activity in Blackburn business life in the reigns of the first three Georges was John Bolton¹⁸, of Brookhouse, who is variously described as "chapman," as "woollen draper," and as "gentle-

man." He was a younger son of Giles Bolton, mercer, above-named. Born in 1700, he entered into man's estate and local trade in 1721. His only surviving elder brother, Edward, being a clergyman, John Bolton held the freehold at Derrikins, and renewed the lease of Brookhouse. Some tenements in Blackburn were conveyed to him by the trustees of John Smalley in March, 1738. Afterwards he erected bleaching works at Derrikins, and used the crofts as bleaching-grounds. Mr. Hornby's "Brookhouse Mills" now occupy the site of these old bleach-works. About 1725 he had married, and by Elizabeth his wife he had issue a son Thomas", born in 1729, and daughters, Elizabeth and Alice (the latter died in 1764). Mr. John Bolton was elected a Governor of the Grammar School in 1743, and he and his son Thomas were amongst the first members of the Subscription Bowling Green in 1753. Mr. John Bolton, for more than thirty years, from 1746 until his death, acted as local steward or agent to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Rectory estate in Blackburn, and the rectorial tithes, and an old manuscript-book, containing entries by him of payments on account of the Rectory, is still preserved. Its first page is headed :—"Payments on Account of the Rectory of Blackburn, for Taxes, &c., for the year 1746, by John Bolton." Amongst the items referring to his own charges are the following:—"1755, Oct. 14. Paid John Bolton for his extraordinary trouble in repairing Blackburn Mill [the old Corn Mill], and his attending at letting the Tithes of the Parish, and for other business done on the Rector's account, as per Bill of Particulars, £10 9s." "1766. Paid Mr. John Bolton's Bill of Mr. John Feilden's and Mr. John Bolton's expenses when they viewed the road through Jonathan Fletcher's tenement, 8s. 8d." Mr. John Bolton lived to his 78th year. He made his will nearly two years before his death. The material items are subjoined. It is dated July 27th, 1776. Testator's wife Elizabeth was then living, but she predeceased him. Testator, "John Bolton, of Blackburn, Chapman," gives unto his beloved wife Elizabeth Bolton all his plate, china ware, bedding, linen, woollen, and implements of household; also the dwelling-house which they now reside in for her life; these, after her death, to the son, Thomas Bolton. Also gives to his wife an annuity of £50, payable out of the rents of the estate called Derrikins and March Meadows, and charged upon those closes of land and build-

ings erected thereon, "used in bleaching and whitening yarn and cotton cloth," and upon testator's leasehold messuages, lands, and premises at Brookhouse, in Blackburn, which he holds by lease granted to him by the Farmers of the Rectory of Blackburn. Gives unto his daughter Elizabeth £1500; unto his son, Thomas Bolton, his watch and gold seal, and his large Family Bible in two volumes; and all his real and personal estate, after payment of the above annuity and legacy to his wife and daughter. Appoints Elizabeth Bolton his wife, and Thomas Bolton, his son, Executors. "John Bolton, of Blackburn, Gentleman," died in April, 1778, buried at Blackburn Church, April 6th. His will was proved at Chester, June 25th, 1778."

James Bolton", youngest son of Gyles settled in Preston where he had cousins (see Chap. X., §5), and became Mayor of that town. But even before he left Blackburn he was active in church work, as shown by the following brief mention :—

1689. Mr. James Bolton of Blackburn reported by authority of Vicar Price, the condition of Balderstone Chapel, as "very ruinous "and long time discontinued from exercise of any holy offices, "noe maintenance at all belonging to it, the chappell itself overgrown with briars and thorns, and requires a rebuilding, before "it can be fitt for divine worshipp."

He died in 1766 leaving a son Edward Bolton" and a daughter Margaret.

"The only member of this old Blackburn family who remains to be noticed," says Mr. Abram, "is Mr. Thomas Bolton", son and heir of the above-named Mr. John Bolton". Thomas Bolton inherited property of considerable value on his father's death in 1778. He was then 49 years old, and had for many years been engaged as partner with his father in mercantile pursuits. Since 1617 he had been a Governor of the Grammar School. Mr. Thomas Bolton and his father were contemporaries of the pioneers of the modern cotton manufacture with improved machinery under the factory system—I mean the Peels, Yateses, and Haworths of Blackburn, James Hargreaves of Stanhill, inventor of the Spinning Jenny, and Dr. J. Lancaster, who built the first spinning factory in Blackburn, at Wensley Fold, in 1777. Mr. Thomas Bolton did not betake himself to cotton spinning, or build a factory, but for a length of time he was one of the principal "calico

manufacturers" in the town, and employed a large number of cottage hand-loom weavers, to whom he supplied warps and weft, and whom he paid for making the materials into cloth. His warehouse and calender-house were situated in Fish Lane, on the ground which is now the site of the new Offices of the Guardians of the Blackburn Union. The bleaching-ground and buildings at Derrikins at which his father carried on the business of a bleacher, Mr. Thomas Bolton leased to Mr. James Bealey. In 1792 he is described in a deed as "Thomas Bolton, of Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturer, only son and heir-at-law of John Bolton, Woollen Draper, deceased." He married, but had no issue. In 1792 his affairs had become embarrassed, and in the autumn of 1793 this representative of an ancient Blackburn stock of sturdy yeomen was compelled to suspend payment, and to assign his inherited estate and acquired property for the benefit of his creditors. In the Commission of Bankruptcy he is named as "Thomas Bolton, of Blackburn, Cotton Manufacturer, Dealer, and Chapman."

"Below is in shortest description an enumeration of the properties in Blackburn of the last of the Boltons of Brookhouse on the occurrence of his insolvency (Sept. 1793), as they were lotted for sale in April, 1794.

1. Longshaw (Blackburn), House and Farm of 21 acres, freehold, John Hawarth, tenant.
2. Bleaching Grounds and Premises at Derrikins, Blackburn, house, buildings, 10½ acres of land, part freehold and part leasehold of Blackburn Rectory, at yearly rent of £119, James Bealey, tenant.
3. March Meadow, a Close of Meadow-land, near Derrikins, 2 acres, freehold, Mrs. Hannah Hilton, tenant.
4. One-fourth share of two closes of Pasture-land, the Daisyfield and Mosses, 6 acres, freehold, Adam Hall, tenant.
5. The Lower Sun Inn, near the Market Place, Blackburn, Hannah Hilton, tenant.
6. A Warehouse, 3 stories high, four Cottages and a Calender House, in Fish Lane, Blackburn, freehold, several tenants.
7. A Chief-rent of £8 8s., secured on newly-erected buildings in Blackburn, by John Hargreaves and Samuel Hilton.
8. A Chief-rent of £6, secured on new buildings in Blackburn by Henry Riding and Adam Hall.
9. Farm-house, Cottage, Barn, and several closes of land, 8 acres, at Brook-House, Blackburn, leasehold of the Rectory of Blackburn, James Harwood and Alice Green, tenants.
10. Craven Crofts, 4 Cottages, Barn, Stable, Rope

Yard, 20 Gardens, 3 acres Meadow Land, at the bottom of Fish Lane, Blackburn, leasehold of the Rectory of Blackburn, several tenants. 11. King's Acre or Tate Field, close of lan. 2 acres near the Bank, in Blackburn, leasehold of the Rectory of Blackburn, Henry Farnworth, tenant. 12. Whinny Edge, Blackburn, Farm House, Barn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, leasehold of Blackburn Rectory, William Marsden, tenant. 13. Honey Hole, Blackburn, freehold tenement called New Barn, Farm-house and Barn, Pottery, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, several tenants. 14. Honey Hole, 8 stone cottages, with gardens, freehold, several tenants. 15. Pickop Close or Quarry Field and Pickop Meadow, two closes of land, 2 acres, at Honey Hole, Blackburn, leasehold, Richard Haworth, tenant.

Mr. Thomas Bolton lived in Blackburn until his death, which happened nine years after his failure, on February 3rd, 1802. He was aged 72 years, and in the obituary is described as "of Blackburn, formerly a considerable Cotton Merchant there." "Mrs. Bolton, wife of Thomas Bolton, of Blackburn, gentleman," died before him, November 5th, 1800."

§ 2. *The Registers of Blackburn Parish Church, 1568-1720.*

"Nascentis morimur, finisque ab origine pendet."

"As we are born we die, and our life's end
Upon our life's beginning doth depend."

—*Manilius Astron., IV., 16.*

The parish registers of St. Mary's, Blackburn, were thoroughly searched and the recorded entries relating to the Bolton families were printed in an Appendix to the genealogy by the Rev. Robert Bolton. These form so valuable a list that we here reprint them in full, albeit the confusing repetition of Christian names and the multiplicity of the members grows so great as to render a complete analysis of them almost impossible. These registers, however, have furnished a large part of the accompanying Chart XXI., showing the direct descendants of those Boltons who first settled in the

town; and it is evident that they became a very large clan, as Mr. Abram calls them, and that the poorer members entered into various trades for a livelihood. We have collated a few connected items, but they cannot be carried much further without more study and research than the cause warrants.

JUNIOR BRANCHES OF BOLTONS OF BLACKBURN.

Lawrence Bolton=

Myles Bolton=Margaret, probably
bapt. Aug. 24, 1568 a Walmsley, died
d. June, 1617 before 1621.
See Chester Wills

Child
d. Dec., 1601

Alexander Bolton=Letitia Broxuff
d. June, 1629 mar. Feb., 1603
d. Dec., 1603

Jacobus
bapt. Nov. 25, 1604

Myles
bapt. Jan., 1609

First wife, bur. = Myles Bolton = Mary = Joseph
July 10, 1614 Shoemaker Fielden Pomfret
d. 1624 mar. Apr. mar. Sept.
1st, 1616 1st, 1625

Anna
bapt. Aug. 15
1604

Ralph
bapt. Jan. 26
1616 [1617 (?)]

Jane
bapt. Oct. 8
1620

Giles Bolton=Elizabeth Dewherst
of Shearbank mar. Mch., 1617
(or Forebank)
d. before Apr.
1641
See Chester Wills

William bapt. Nov. 4 1618	Joseph bapt. Dec. 12 1620	John bapt. Feb., 1627	Henry	Mary bur. Aug., 1628	Child bur. June, 1630	Lawrence d. 1682	Ann bapt. June 6th 1625	Jennett bapt. June 24 1629	Alice bapt. Jan. 12 1633	Elizabeth

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOKS FOR THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY
IN BLACKBURN, LANCASHIRE, FROM A.D. 1568 TO 1720 INCLUSIVE.

BAPTISMS.

1568. Milo, fil Lawrentii Boulton, Aug. 24.
 " Elizabetha, fil Jacobi Boulton, Oct. 13.
 N.B.—A blank in the Register.
1601. Agnes, fil Adami Boulton, Dec. 7.
 " Beatrice, fil Jacobi Boulton, Feb. 24.
1602. Adamus, fil Esgidii Boulton, April 3. (The Rev'd. Adam Bolton.)
 " Maria, fil Thomæ Boulton, Feb. 23.
1603. Maria, fil Thomæ Boulton, Feb. 2.
1604. Jacobus, fil Jacobi Boulton, Nov. 19.
 " Jacobus, fil Alexandri Boulton, Nov. 25.
 " Maria, fil Esgidii (Giles) Boulton, April 8.
 " Anna, fil Milonis Boulton, Aug. 15.
1605. Jacobus, fil Jonæ Boulton, June 28.
 " Elizabeth, fil Adami Boulton, Sep. 2.
 " Jacobus, fil Georgii Boulton, Sep. 27.
1606. Thomas, fil Esgidii Boulton, April 13.
 " Willmus, fil Thomæ Boulton, Oct. 19.
1608. Henricus, fil Johannis Boulton, July 12.
 " Johannes, fil Georgii Boulton, Feb. 18, de Blackburne.
1609. Elizabetha, fil Thomæ Boulton, April 9.
 " Rosamund, fil Georgii Boulton, June 17, Bank.
 " Myles, fil Alexander Boulton, Jan'y.
 " Robert, fil John Boulton, 1st March.
1610. Robert, fil John Boulton, June 4.
1615. Ann, fil Rouphe Boulton, Nov. 13.
 " Thomas
 and } fil Thomas Boulton, Feb. 16.
 " Robert,
1616. John, fil Gyles Boulton, April 12, de Bruchouse.
 " Ellen,
 and } fil Saunder Boulton, June 23.
 " Jane,
 " William, fil John Boulton, 1st Nov.
 " Ralph, fil Myles Boulton, Jan. 26. Shoemaker.
 " Edmund, fil William Junr. Boulton, Jan. 26.
1617. Thomas, fil William Boulton, Aug. 18.
 " John, fil George Boulton, Feb. 4.
1618. William, fil Gyles Boulton, Nov. 4, de Forebank.
1620. Marye, daughter of Henry Boulton, April 5.
 " Jane, daughter of Myles Boulton, Oct. 8.
 " William, son of Rouphe Boulton, Nov. 8.

1620. Joseph, son of Gyles Boulton, Dec. 12, de Forebank.
 " Gyles, son of Thomas Boulton, Jan. 30. Taylor.
1621. Alice, daughter of George Boulton, May 28.
1622. Grace, daughter of Henry Boulton, March 4.
1622. Gyles, son of Adam Boulton, April 27.
 " Robert, son of Robert Boulton, May 31.
 " Gyles, son of Robert Boulton, Feb. 9, de Brookhouse.
1623. Gyles, son of Harry Boulton, Feb. 1.
 " Alice, daughter of Henry Boulton, Feb. 18, de Mellor.
 " Margery, daughter of William Boulton, March 12, de Ramsgreave.
1624. Alice, daughter of George Boulton, March 28.
1625. William, son of Richard Boulton, May 19, de Bank-hey.
 " Ann, daughter of Gyles Boulton, June 6, de Shear-bank (died a cripple 1625).
 " William, son of Robert Boulton, March 20, de Osbaldeston.
1626. James, son of Gyles Boulton, April 7, de Brookhouse.
1627. Jenet, daughter of William Boulton, Sep. 5, de Ramsgreave.
 " Roger, son of William Boulton, Jan. (Roger, brother of John the Fustian maker.)
1628. Joseph, son of Gyles Boulton, Apr. 20.
 " Mary, daughter of James Boulton, Aug. 6.
1629. Agnes, daughter of Henry Boulton, April 26.
 " Hanna, daughter of Adam* Boulton, Aug. Vicar of Blackburn.
 " Alexander, son of James Boulton, Sep. 23.
 " Jenett, daughter of Gyles Junr. Boulton, Jan. 24 (of Shearbank).
 " Ellen, daughter of William Boulton, Feb. 21.
1630. George, son of Richard Boulton, May 10.
 " Henry, son of Richard Boulton, Feb. 27.
1631. Myles, son of James Boulton, May 1.
 " James, son of Henry Boulton, Sep. 4.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Boulton, Nov. 27. Vicar.
1632. Robert, son of Richard Boulton, Oct. 28.
 " † John, son of Robert Boulton, —, de Brookhouse.
1633. James, son of James Boulton, May 5.
 " John, son of Lawrence Boulton, July 28.
 " Henry, son of Henry Boulton, Nov. 10.
 " Alice, daughter of Richard Boulton, Jan. 12.
 " Alice, daughter of Giles Junr. Boulton, Jan. 12.
1634. Sara, daughter of Adam Boulton, April 6. Vicar.
1635. Adam, son of Richard Boulton, July 19 (died Nov. 1635).
 " George, son of Edward Boulton, Feb. 7, de Ramsgreave.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Boulton, Feb. 14. Vicar.

* Rev. Adam Boulton was appointed Vicar June 20th, 1628. In 1646 Mr. Adam Boulton was minister of third Classis of Lancaster, consisting of Blackburn, Whalley, etc., etc.—R. B.

† This entry was found by Mr. Henry Bolton, of Blackburn, September 25th, 1834, but does not appear on the second examination made in 1859.—R. B.

1636. Thomas, son of Richard Boulton, April 18, de Bolton.
 " Thomas, son of William Boulton, Sep. 4, de Ramsgreave.
 " Ann, daughter of Richard Boulton, Nov. 23, de Bank-hey.
 " Ellen, daughter of Lawrence Boulton, Nov. 30.
 " James, son of Oliver Boulton, Jan. 8.
1637. John, son of Edward Boulton, April 10, de Ramsgreave.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Boulton, July 23, de Lammock.
 " John, son of Gyles Boulton, Feb. —, de Lane.
1638. Thomas, son of Henry Boulton, March 26, de Lane.
 N. B.—Blank in the Registers.*
1652. Mary, daughter of Thomas Boulton, May 8, de Mellor.
 " Joseph, son of William Boulton, June 30, de Lane. Oppid.
 " Jane, daughter of Thomas Boulton, July 8.
1653. Elizabeth, daughter of William Boulton, Feb. 13, de Mellor.
1654. Elizabeth, daughter of John Boulton, May 28, de Brookhouse.
 " John, son of James Boulton, March 18, de Ramsgreave.
1625. Jane, daughter of Oliver Boulton, March 25, Blackburn.
 " William, son of Thomas Boulton, Aug. 5, Blackburn.
1656. Ann, daughter of John Boulton, March 30, Blackburn.
1657. Giles, son of John Boulton, Over Darwen, bapt. at Tockholes.
 " Mary, daughter of William Boulton, April 5, Blackburn.
 " Joseph, son of Thomas Boulton, Jan. 30, Blackburn.
1658. Mary, daughter of James Boulton, May 9, Ramsgreave, Junr.
 " James, son of James Boulton, Aug. 23, Blackburn. Butcher.
 " Richard, son of Mr. Lancelott Boulton, Nov. 7.
 " William, son of Lawrence Boulton, May 16. Shoemaker.
 " John, son of John Boulton, March 6, of Brookhouse. " Clarke of Blackburn."
1659. Joseph, son of Thomas Boulton, June 29, Blackburn.
1660. Giles, son of John Boulton, April 29.
 " Mary, daughter of James Boulton, May 2. Butcher.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of James Boulton, Nov. 4, Ramsgreave.
1661. Esther, daughter of John Boulton, Sep. 11, Brookhouse.
1662. Emma, daughter of Thomas Boulton, June 11, Blackburn.
 " Joseph, son of Lawrence Boulton, March 27, Cleyton le Dale.
 " Ellen, daughter of James Boulton, March 29, Ramsgreave.
1663. Mary, daughter of John Boulton, Feb. 6, Blackburn.
1664. Gyles, son of Thomas Boulton, Jan. 15, of Blackburn.
1665. Catherine, daughter of John Boulton. —, of Blackburn.
1666. William, son of James Boulton, Aug. 5, of Blackburn.
1667. Richard, son of Henry Boulton, May 5, Lower Darwen.
1668. James, son of John Boulton, May 17, Blackburn.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of William Boulton, Nov. 1, Samlesbury.

* During the Usurpation no entries were made. The Presbyterian discipline was established in Lancashire in 1646, and continued until 1650, when the independent plan began.—R. B.

1669. Jenet, daughter of Henry Boulton, —, Lower Darwen.
 " Oliver, son of George Boulton, —, Blackburn.
 " Ellen, daughter of William Boulton, Ramsgrave.
 1670. George, son of John Boulton, May 1, Blackburn.
 " Roger, son of Thomas Boulton, May, 15, Billington.
 " Richard, son of John Bolton, July 18, Blackburn.
 " Jane, daughter of Henry Boulton, February 5, Mellor.
 1671. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Boulton, Dec. 10, Lower Darwen.
 " George, son of John Boulton, Feb. 25, Blackburn.
 1674. Richard, son of George Boulton, June —, Blackburn.
 1675. Elizabeth, daughter of John Boulton, June 8, Blackburn.
 1676. Margaret, daughter of James Boulton, March 14, Ramsgrave.
 " Nicholas, son of Henry Boulton, April 16, Lower Darwen.
 " (John Bolton began Parish Clerk, July 9th, 1676.)
 1677. Edward, son of Henry Boulton, Oct. 21, of Lower Darwen.
 1678. Joseph, son of John Boulton, June 9, Blackburn.
 1680. Thomas, son of George Boulton, June 27, Blackburn.
 " John, son of John Boulton, Aug. 15, Blackburn, (*Ringer*).
 " Adam, son of Henry Boulton, Aug. 22, Blackburn.
 " Ann, daughter of Robert Boulton, Nov. 7, Wilshire.
 1681. Alice, daughter of Henry Boulton, Jan. 29.
 1682. James, son of Richard Boulton, Sep. 18, of Osbaldeston.
 " George, son of Richard Boulton, Feb. 20, of Blackburn.
 1683. William, son of Henry Boulton, April 4, of Little Harwood.
 " John, { twin, sons of Robert Boulton, April 24, of Rishton.
 " Robert, }
 " William, son of Henry Boulton, Feb. 3, Lower Darwen.
 1684. William, son of Thurston Boulton, Sep. 14, Blackburn.
 1685. Margery, daughter of Henry Boulton, Feb. 14, Blackburn.
 1685. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Boulton, Dec. 9, Blackburn.
 1687. Mary, daughter of Thurston Boulton, April 6, Blackburn.
 " Ann, daughter of William Boulton, Feb. 19, Blackburn.
 1688. Giles, son of Henry Boulton, March 17, Blackburn.
 1690. Lawrence, son of William Boulton, April 9, Blackburn.
 " Ann, daughter of Giles Boulton, May 11, Blackburn,
 " Thomas, son of Thurston Boulton, July 13, Blackburn.
 1691. James, son of Giles Boulton, Jan. 14, of Blackburn.
 " Alice, daughter of William Boulton, March 6, of Blackburn.
 1692. Catherine, daughter of Henry Boulton, Sep. 4, of Blackburn.
 " Joseph, son of Giles Boulton, Dec. 11, of Blackburn,
 " John, son of Elizabeth Boulton.
 1693. Mary, daughter of Richard Boulton, of Lower Darwen.
 " Thomas, son of Giles Boulton, March 18, of Blackburne.
 1694. William, son of William Boulton, May 19.
 " Mary, daughter of Richard Boulton, Sep. 30, of Osbaldeston.

1695. Henry, son of Richard Boulton, April 7, Lower Darwen.
 " Robert, son of Giles Boulton, July 7.
 " William, son of William Boulton, July 14.
 " George, son of Oliver Boulton, Sep. 8.
 1697. Thomas, son of Richard Boulton, May 2, of Lower Darwen.
 " William, son of William Boulton, July 25, of Blackburn.
 " Edward, son of Giles Boulton, Jan'y —, of Blackburn.
 1698. John, son of Richard Boulton, March 19, of Osbaldeston.
 1699. James, son of Richard Boulton, May 28, of Lower Darwen.
 1700. John, son of Giles Boulton, Feb. 13, of Blackburn, Mercer.
 1701. James, son of Giles Boulton, March 15, of Blackburn, Mercer.
 1702. Henry, son of Richard Boulton, Jan. 24, of Lower Darwen.
 1703. Giles Boulton.
 1704. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Boulton, Oct. 15, of Lower Darwen.
 Webster.
 1705. Ellen, daughter of James Boulton, March 10, of Balderston.
 1706. Jane, daughter of John Boulton, Oct. —, of Blackburn. Butcher.
 1707. Joseph, son of James Boulton, April 7, of Blackburn. Mercer.
 " Richard, son of James Boulton, March 3, of Blackburn. Mercer.
 1708. John, son of James Bolton, May 23, of Balderston. Weaver.
 " Richard, son of Richard Boulton, July 18, of Lower Darwen.
 1709. Robert, son of Mr. James Boulton, May 1, of Blackburn.
 1710. John, son of John Boulton, July, of Blackburn.
 " John, son of John Boulton, Oct. —, of Balderston.

MARRIAGES.

1601. May. Richardus Hindle et Isabella Boulton.
 1603. May. Thomas Holde et Elizabetha Boulton.
 " Feb. Alexander Boulton et Letitia Broxuff. (She died in December following.)
 1610. Mch. Rogerus Byrley et Cecilia Boulton.
 1616. April. Myles Boulton et Mary Fielden. (See second marriage 1625.)
 " June. Thomas Soupner et Ellen Boulton.
 1617. Mch. Gyles Boulton et Elizabeth Dewherst.
 1619. Jan. Ralphe Boulton et Susan Carre.
 1620. Oct. Henry Boulton et Jane Shorrocks.
 1621. July. John Lee et Ellen Boulton.
 " Sep. John Foole et Elizabeth Boulton.
 1625. May. Robert Boltoun et Jenett Beroun.
 " Sep. Joseph Pomfret et Mary Boulton, vidua. (Of Myles Bolton the shoemaker.)
 1626. April. William Boltoun et Jane Kyrkehew
 1627. Feb. James Boulton et Lettice Aspinwall.
 1633. Oct. James Bolton et Mary Haworth.
 1637. June. Richard Bolton et Alice Ellet.

1654. April. John, son of Richard Haworth, husbandman, et Ann Bolton, widow,
of the Parish of Leyland.
- " April. Robert, son of William Bolton, husbandman, of Balderston, et
Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Walton, of Ribchester.
- " June. Thomas, son of Henry Bolton, of Blackburn, et Margeret, daughter
of Wm. Collinson, of Huncoat.
- " Aug. Lawren, son of James Bullen, of Samlesbury, et Isabel, daughter
of Robert Bolton, of Osbaldeston.
1655. Oct. John, son of Robert Bolton, of Mellor, et Ann, daughter of John
Lawson, of Balderston.
1656. May. William, son of Richard Barton, of Rishton, blacksmith, et Grace,
daughter of Wm. Bolton, of Rishton, spinster.
1667. Nov. George Boulton et Jane Whitebay.
1672. Feb. John Sharrock et Elizabeth Boulton, both of this parish.
1679. Dec. Henry Bolton et Alis Rothwell, both of this parish.
1685. June. James Holden et Mary Bolton, both of this parish.
1686. Nov. William Bolton et Grace Marsh, both of this parish.
1688. Oct. Ralph Longworth et Ellen Bolton, both of this parish.
1689. April. Ralph Ludell et Elizabeth Bolton, both of this parish.
1690. Feb. Richard Bolton et Ellen Dewhurst, both of this parish.
- " Feb. Randal Ffeilden et Mary Bolton, both of this parish.
1692. Feb. Richard Aspden et Elizabeth Bolton, both of this parish.
1694. Oct. Oliver Bolton et Ann Foster, both of this parish.
1696. April. James Johnson et Jane Bolton, both of this parish.
- " Sep. John Astley et Ann Bolton, married at Tockholes.
- " Feb. Nicholas Bolton et Agnes Thompson, both of this parish.
- 1700.
1702. June. James Dale et Elizabeth Bolton, both of this parish.
1704. July. Thurston Bolton, of Blackburn, et Elizabeth Ffeilder, of Rishton,
widow.
1705. Sep. James Bolton et Elizabeth Ireland, both of Balderston.
- " Oct. James Longworth et Grace Bolton, both of this parish.
- " Feb. Samuel Pickering, of Lower Darwen, et Mary Bolton, of Blackburn.
1707. June. John Aspinwall, of Blackburn, et Martha Bolton, of Wethill, in
Leyland.
1710. Jan. John Piccop et Alice Bolton, both of Lower Darwen.
1711. Aug. John Bolton et Jane Cottam, both of Blackburn.
1712. July. Samuel Fogg et Jane Bolton, both of Blackburn.
- " Feb. William Bolton, of Lower Darwen, et Ann Edleston, of Little
Harwood.
1714. Mch. Henry Bolton et Ann Whalley, both of Blackburn.
- " Aug. William Yates et Elizabeth Bolton, both of Blackburn.
1718. July. William Holden et Mary Bolton, both of Blackburn.
1720. Feb. George Boulton et Mary Craven, both of Dinkley.

BURIALS.

1600. Mar. Uxor Adami Boulton.
 1601. April. Williamus Boulton.
 " Dec. Puer Milonis Boulton.
 " Mar. Jacobus Boulton, illeg.
 1602. Jan'y. Jacobus Boulton.
 " " Daughter of William Boulton
 1603. June. filius Thurstani Boulton.
 " Dec. Uxor Alexandri Boulton.
 1604. May. Puer Johannis Boulton.
 " Feb. Uxor Richardi Boulton.
 1605. Oct. Oliver Boulton.
 " Nov. 9. Adam Boulton.
 " Dec. 29. Elizabeth Boulton.
 1606. May 2. Uxor Adami Boulton. (Of the Brookhouse.)
 1608. Oct. 10. John, son of John Boulton.
 1609. March 8. John Boulton.
 " June 20. Rosamond, daughter of George Boulton of Bank. (Bank-hey.)
 " June 22. John, son of George Boulton.
 " Nov. 23. John Boulton.
 1610. June. A child of John Boulton.
 1614. July. A daughter of Thomas Boulton.
 " July 10. Uxor Milonis Boulton.
 " Oct. 13. Uxor Oliver Boulton.
 1615. March 5. Robert, son of Thomas Boulton.
 " " 24. Margaret Boulton.
 1616. May 10. Edward Boulton.
 " Aug. 5. Margaret Boulton.
 " Jan'y 10. Elizabeth, uxor Thomas Boulton. }
 " Jan'y 14. Thomas, son of Thomas Boulton. }
 " Jan'y 25. Jane, uxor Richard Boulton, vidua.
 1617. June 22. Myles Boulton. (His widow, Margaret, was dead in 1621, see
 Chester Wills.)
 " June 24. James Boulton.
 " Sep. 7. Uxor Thomæ Boulton.
 " Sep. 7. Jane, daughter of Alexander Boulton.
 " Nov. 26. Uxor Georgii Boulton.
 " Jan. 13. George Boulton de Bank. (Bankhey.)
 1618. June 7. John, son of George Boulton.
 " Nov. 24. Edward Boulton de Blackburn.
 " Dec. 27. Jane Boulton, vidua.
 " March 2. John Boulton de Copthurst.
 " Dec. 13. Grace Boulton.
 1620. May 25. Henry (?) Boulton.
 " Dec. 4. Uxor Will'mi Boulton.

1621. Mch. 12. Uxor Egidii Boulton.
 1622. April 17. Ann Boulton de Blackburn.
 " July 19. Gyles, son of Adam Boulton.
 " Nov. 6. A daughter of George Boulton.
 " Nov. 24. Uxor John Boulton, Copthurst.
 " Dec. 17. Thomas Boulton de Brookhouse.
 1623.* Aug. 4. George, son of Wm. Boulton de Balderstone.
 " Aug. 9. Launcelot Boulton.
 " Aug. 13. Ann, daughter of Ralph Boulton.
 " Aug. 15. John Boulton de Bankhey.
 " Aug. 18. Thomas Boulton, Ramsgrave. Tailor.
 Myles Boulton. Shoemaker.
 Gyles, son of Thomas Boulton. Tailor.
 George Boulton, Blackburn.
 William Boulton.
 Thomas Boulton of Copthurst.
 Ellen, widow of William Boulton.
 1624. April. A base son of Ralph Boulton.
 " Dec. Thurston Boulton.
 " Mch. A daughter of George Boulton.
 1625. April. Uxor Edward Boulton.
 " July. James Boulton de Balderstone.
 " Sep. Ann, daughter of Gyles Boulton, a cripple.
 " Jan. William Boulton, oppidamus.
 1626. June. Thomas, son of Henry Boulton.
 1627. Sep. Uxor Richardi Boulton, oppid.
 " Jan. Sara, uxer Thomas Boulton.
 1628. Aug. Mary, daughter of Gyles Boulton.
 " Sep. James Boulton.
 1629. June. Alexander Boulton.
 1630. June. Uxor Robert Boulton.
 " June. A child of Gyles Boulton.
 " Jan. John, son of Adam Boulton. Vicar.
 1631. Dec. A base child of Richard Boulton.
 1632. Oct. William Boulton.
 " Nov. Thomas Boulton.
 " Mch. Ann Boulton.
 1633. Nov. Uxor Henry Boulton.
 " Jan. Robert Boulton.
 1634. Mch. Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Boulton. Vicar.
 1635. June. Uxor Alexandri Bolton.
 " Oct. James Bolton.
 " Nov. Adam, son of Richard Bolton.
 " Feb. Uxor Will'mi Bolton.
 " Feb. George, son of Edward Bolton.

*1623 was the year of the plague in Lancashire.

1635. Mch. A child of Henry Bolton.
 " Mch. John Bolton.
1636. July. James, son of James Bolton.
 " Sep. James Bolton of Ramsgreave.
 " Feb. James, son of Adam Bolton.
 " Feb. Alexander, son of James Bolton.
1637. May. Uxor Will'mi Bolton of Ramsgreave.
 N. B.—Blank in the Registers.
1651. April. The wife of Lawrence Bolton of Mellor.
 1653. April. Thomas Bolton of Brookhouse.
 " Sep. Ann, uxor Thomas Bolton, Junior, oppidam.
 " April. William, son of Robert Bolton of the Oaks.
1654. July. John, son of Edward Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 1656. John, son of William Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " April. Joseph, son of William Bolton of the Lane.
 " Sep. Ralph Bolton, Ouseburn.
 " Dec. Henry Bolton of Samlesbury.
1657. June. Mary, uxor Jacobi Bolton, Blackburn, butcher.
 " June. John Bolton, Blackburn, fustian webster. (See Chester Wills.)
1658. Nov. Robert Bolton, Balderston.
 " Jan. Catharine, daughter of Oliver Bolton, Blackburn.
1660. Oliver Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Annas, widow of Robert Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " Mary, daughter of John Bolton, Blackburn.
1661. Jenet Bolton, Balderstone.
 " Margaret, daughter of James Bolton, Jun., Ramsgreave.
1662. James Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Leonard Bolton, Ouzebooth.
1665. Adam, son of Lancelot Bolton of Cleyton le Dale.
1666. Mary, daughter of John Bolton, Blackburn. (Fustian maker. See Wills.)
 " William Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Adam Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Henry, son of Thomas Bolton, Blackburn.
1667. Elizabeth, wife of Giles Bolton, Blackburn. (Of Shearbank.)
 " Lawrence Bolton, Mellor.
 " Robert Bolton, Ramsgreave.
1668. Mary, daughter of Lancelot Bolton, Clayton.
 " Thomas and } Bolton.
 " his son }
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bolton, Clayton
 " John Bolton, Over Darwen.
1669. Jane, daughter Thomas Bolton.
 " George Bolton, Little Harwood.
1670. Em Bolton, Blackburn. (Daughter of John, Fustian maker. See Wills.)
 " James Bolton, Ramsgreave.

1670. James Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " Uxor Thomæ Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Uxor Thomæ Bolton, Blackburn.
 " John Bolton, Blackburn.
 1671. George, son of John Bolton. } Twins, born in 1670.
 " Richard, son of John Bolton. }
 " Robert Bolton, Salesbury.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bolton, Balderston.
 " Launcelot, son of Launcelot Bolton, Copthurst.
 " Ann, daughter of James Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " Ann Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 1672. James Bolton, Blackburn.
 1674. Alice Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 1675. Janett, daughter of Henry Bolton, Lower Darwen.
 " Elizabeth Bolton, Blackburn.
 1676. William Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " Ann, wife of James Bolton, Blackburn.
 1678. Ann, daughter of Lawrence Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Abigail, daughter of William Bolton, Blackburn.
 1679. Alice, wife of Henry Bolton, Lower Darwen.
 " Edward, son of Henry Bolton, Lower Darwen.
 " John Bolton, Clayton.
 " Ann Bolton, Balderston.
 " John, son of James Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " Janet Bolton, Blackburn.
 " George Bolton, Salesbury.
 " Ellen, wife of James Bolton, Ramsgreave.
 " Alice Bolton, Mellor.
 1680. Robert, son of John Bolton, Blackburn, clerk.
 1681. Ann, daughter of Robert Bolton, Rishton.
 1682. Lawrence Bolton, Blackburn. (See Wills.)
 " Thomas, son of George Bolton, Blackburn.
 " William Bolton, Over Darwen.
 1683. John Bolton, Blackburn, clerk.
 " John } twin of Robert Bolton, Rishton.
 " Robert }
 " Robert Bolton, Rishton.
 " Alice, daughter of John Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Alice Bolton, Blackburn.
 " Jane, widow, Bolton, Over Darwen.
 1684. Ann Bolton, Mellor.
 " Ann Bolton, Over Darwen.
 " Elizabeth Bolton, Dinkley.
 " Elizabeth Bolton, Lamock.
 " Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Bolton, Billington.
 1685. Richard Bolton, Bank-hey.

- 1685. Margery, daughter of Henry Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1686. Mary, widow, Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1687. Jenet, wife of Richard Bolton, Osbaldeston.
- 1688. John Bolton, Brookhouse.
- " Margaret, wife of Lancelot Bolton, Salisbury.
- " James Bolton, Lammock.
- 1689. Henry Bolton, Lower Darwen.
- " Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1690. Mary, wife of John Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Mary, daughter of Richard Bolton, Osbaldeston.
- 1691. James Bolton, Ramsgreave.
- " James Bolton, Clayton le Dale.
- 1692. James Bolton, Blackburn, mercer.
- 1693. Joseph, son of Giles Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Alice, daughter of William Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1694. Lettice, wife of Henry Bolton, Salisbury.
- " Alice, widow, Bolton, Harwood Parva.
- " Thomas, son of Giles Bolton, Blackburn.
- " James, son of Giles Bolton, Blackburn.
- " William, son of William Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Ann, daughter of William Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1695. Elizabeth, wife of William Bolton, Ramsgreave.
- " Elizabeth, daughter of William Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1696. Roger, son of Thomas Bolton, Billington.
- " William, son of William Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Mary Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Mary, daughter of Roger Bolton, Over Darwen.
- " A child of Giles Bolton, Blackburn.
- " William Bolton, Blackburn, shoemaker.
- 1697. Adam, son of Thomas Bolton, Billington.
- " Edward Bolton, Blackburn.
- " James, son of Thomas Bolton, Billington.
- 1698. Abigail, daughter of William Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Thomas Bolton, Billington, husbandman.
- 1698. Ann Bolton, Blackburn, poor.
- " Giles Bolton, Blackburn, fustian webster.
- 1699. George, son of Oliver Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Lawrence Bolton, Blackburn, poor.
- " Henry Bolton, Blackburn, poor, and found dead.
- " Elizabeth, wife of Thurston Bolton, Blackburn, husbandman.
- 1700. William, son of Thurston Bolton, Blackburn, fustian weaver.
- " Ellen, widow, Bolton, Salisbury.
- " James Bolton, Blackburn, woolen weaver.
- " Oliver Bolton, Blackburn, bailiffe.
- 1701. Alice, widow, Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Lancelot Bolton, Salisbury, yeoman, of " Bolton Hall."

- 1701. Richard Bolton, Osbaldeston, husbandman.
- " Henry, son of Richard Bolton, Lower Darwen, webster.
- 1702. Ann, widow, Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1703. Robert Bolton, Harwood Parva, husbandman.
- 1704. Jane, wife of George Bolton, Blackburn, webster.
- 1705. Robert, son of Giles Bolton, Blackburn, mercer.
- " Giles Bolton, Blackburn, mercer.
- 1708. Rosamond Bolton, Little Harwood.
- " Samuel Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1709. Robert, son of James Bolton, Blackburn.
- " Jane, daughter of John Bolton, Blackburn.
- 1710. John Bolton, Blackburn.

The parish registers consist of several volumes. It is said that the old accounts of the Church Wardens and Overseers were removed with the ancient parish chest when the parish church was taken down in 1820, and have not since been found. No lists of taxable inhabitants can be found.—R. B.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTE BOOKS OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE FREE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, IN BLACKBURN.

- 1590. Wm. Bolton, a Gov^r, mortuus 1594.
- Adam Bolton, a Gov^r, obiit 1593.
- 1598. George Boulton, a Gov^r.

In 43 Eliz., certain persons "bestowed their benevolence towards the purchase of a yearly rent of £20 for the use of the Free Grammar School. Inter alios George Bolton of Bank-hey gave 6s. 8d.

- 1628. Adam Bolton, Vicar, a Governor.
 - 1625. Gyles Bolton, 1641, still a Gov^r, of Brookhouse.
 - 1612. John Bolton, Ex^ror of Mr. Lrowne, late School Master, pays £5 to Treas^r.
 - 1647. Adam Bolton, a Gov^r.
 - " Launcelot Boulton, a Gov^r.
 - 1653. Adam Bolton, Auditor, elected Gov^r for his great pains.
 - 1660. Launcelot Bolton, Auditor.
 - 1662. John Boulton of Brookhouse, gent., a Gov^r, and gave gratuity, 10s.
 - 1681. James Bolton of Blackburn.
-
- 1567. Robert Bolton, one of the original Gov^{rs} under the charter.
 - Alex. Bolton, one of the original Gov^{rs} under the charter.
 - Adam Bolton, one of the original Gov^{rs} under the charter.
 - 1590. Gyles Bolton signs a deed as Gov^r.
 - " Adam Bolton, a Gov^r.
 - 1630. Adam Bolton, servant to Sir Thos. Walmsley, Knt.
 - 1697. Thos. Bolton witnesses a conveyance of Estate in Mellor.
 - 1714. Mr. James Bolton elected Gov^r.

- 1743. John Bolton elected Gov^r.
- 1744. Rev. Ed. Bolton of Rochdale Gov^r.
- " Mr. James Bolton of Preston Gov^r.
- 1761. Thomas Bolton Gov^r.
- 1766. Edward Bolton of Preston Gov^r.
- 1744. Thomas Bolton Gov^r.
- " Edward Bolton Gov^r.

The Free Grammar School of Blackburn was founded 8 August, 9th of Elizabeth (1566) and endowed with lands, etc., producing less than £128.

GENEALOGICAL EXTRACTS FROM THE WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS, GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT REGISTRY, CHESTER, ENGLAND, OF THE NAME OF "BOULTON OR BOLTON," FROM BLACKBURN AND NEIGHBORHOOD, FROM THE YEAR 1620 TO THE YEAR 1700, INCLUSIVE.

In the Will of MARGARET BOLTON, late of Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, widow (late wife of MYLES BOLTON, deceased), bearing date the 22d of March, 1620, Testatrix mentions her nieces, Letice Haworth, Margaret Walmsley, wife of James Walmsley, Ann, wife of Thomas Sharples, Mary, wife of Ralph Fish, Ann, daughter of the said James Walmsley and Alice Walmsley, and Cousin John Walmsley. Testatrix also leaves small legacies to James and Oliver Bolton (sons of George and Myles), without giving their genealogy; appoints her niece, Letice Haworth, sole executrix, and will proved by her in the Consistory Court of Chester, on the 31st of July, 1621. Witnesses to will, Thurston Collinson, John Gilibrand, and Roger Gilibrand.

ADAM* BOLTON, late of BROOKHOUSE, in the Township of Blackburn, by his will, bearing date the twenty-eighth of February, 1639, gave to his daughter, ELIZABETH BOLTON, the whole of his property in the following words: "Also my will and mind is, and I do give and bequeath unto my daughter, Elizabeth Bolton, all my goods whatsoever, as much as I can, w^{ch} by law and right do to me belong; and I do constitute and appoint my said daughter, Elizabeth Bolton, my true and lawful executrix." Witnesses to will, GYLES BOLTON and Richard Bradley. This appears to be a nuncupative will, not being signed by the Testator, neither is there any seal attached. Proved in the Consistory Court of Chester, on the 8th of April, 1640, by Elizabeth Bolton, the sole executrix and only party mentioned in any way throughout the will.

In the will of GYLES BOLTON, late of Shearbank, in the Township of Blackburn, yeoman, deceased, bearing date the 18th of February, 1640, Testator mentions his wife, Elizabeth, eldest son William, younger children J. seph, John, Henry, Lawrence, Ann, Jennett, Alice, and Elizabeth; appoints his wife and son William executors, and will proved by them in the Consistory Court of Chester on the 21st of April, 1641. Witnesses to will, George Tomlinson and Lawrence Holden.

*The eldest son of Adam Bolton, who died A. D. 1593, and brother of Rev. Robert Bolton.

In the will of the Rev. ADAM BOLTON,* late of Blackburn, Clerk, deceased, bearing date the 23th of September, 1646, Testator mentions his wife, Ann, son Samuel, daughter Hannah, sisters Margery Whalley, Alice Edge, Margaret Tomlinson, and Abigail Bolton, brothers James and Joseph; appoints his wife and brothers-in-law William Farrington and Henry Tomlinson executors, and will proved by them in the Consistory Court of Chester, in the year 1646. Witnesses to Will, Thos. Osbaldeston, Ralph Lindsay, Randle Sharples, and William Gates.

In the will of JOHN BOLTON, late of Blackburn, Fustian-Maker, deceased, bearing date the 27th of August, 1657, Testator mentions his wife, Elizabeth, daughters Mary and Emma, brother Roger; appoints George Harobin of Blackburn, Felt-Maker, sole executor, and will proved, 25th April, 1661, by him in Consistory Court of Chester. Witnesses to will, Ralph Sumpner and Roger Pomfret.

The will of ELIZABETH BOLTON of Blackburn, widow, dated the 12th day of July, 1675. Testatrix mentions her brother, James Horrabin, of Blackburn, and Jane, his wife, George, son of the said James Horrabin, Ellen Horrabin, daughter of Robt. Horrabin, nephew Wm. Horrabin, one of the executors, Ellen Horrabin, daughter of the said James Horrabin, Margaret, wife of George Horrabin, and Wm. Horrabin executors. Proved at Chester on the 23d day of Feb'y, 1675, by both of the executors.

On the 5th of April, 1667, Letters of Administration of the effects of ADAM BOLTON, late of Brookhouse, in the Parish of Blackburn, deceased, were granted, by the Consistory Court of Chester unto Robert Bolton. (Genealogy not given.)

In the will of GEORGE BOLTON, late of Blackburn, husbandman, deceased, bearing date the 4th of January, 1669, Testator mentions his children and nieces, without distinguishing them, namely: George Bolton, Robert Bolton, Kathrine Bolton, Ellis Bolton, Ann Bolton, Elizabeth Bolton, Ann Hoffman, brother Richard; appoints George Bolton sole executor to will; proved by him in Consistory Court of Chester 3d February, 1669. Witnesses to will, Roger Foster, Charles Blower, and Thurston Mawesley.

On the 14th September, 1682, Letters of Administration of the effects of LAWRENCE BOLTON, late of Blackburn, deceased, were granted by the Consistory Court of Chester unto Ann Bolton, the lawful widow and relict of the deceased.

On the 16th of May, 1683, Letters of Administration of the effects of JOHN BOLTON, late of Blackburn, deceased, were granted by the Consistory Court of Chester unto Ann Bolton, the lawful widow and relict of the deceased.

On the 9th of November, 1692, Letters of Administration of the effects of JAMES BOLTON, late of Blackburn, Mercer, deceased, were granted by the Bishop's Consistory Court of Chester unto Alice Bolton, the lawful widow and relict of the deceased.

*The earliest record of a nomination to Blackburn, in the Bishop's Registry, Chester, is that of the Rev. Adam Bolton to the Vicarage of Blackburn, on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, 20th June, 1628.

On the 26th day of September, 1696, Letters of Administration of the effects of MARY BOLTON, late of Blackburn, spinster, deceased, were granted by the Bishop's Consistory Court of Chester to Thurston Bolton, lawful brother of the deceased.

"In no instance in the foregoing genealogical extracts have the Testators given the locality of the Legatees, and the only will bearing a seal at all legible, is that of John, 1661, the impression upon it being a large water-bird."—CHAS. T. W. PARRY, Registrar.

There is no record of the marriage of either Robert or John Bolton of Lancashire, in the Marriage License Registry Books at Chester, from 1684 to 1688.

In the York Registry is the will of WILLIAM BOLTON, of Kersey Church, Lancashire, from which the following extracts are taken :

"In the will of WILLIAM BOLTON of Kersey Church, deceased, bearing date 21st of June, 1593. Testator mentions his wife Isabel, his son Richard, his daughters Elizabeth and Agnes, his sons Roger and William, and his daughter Margaret."

The jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York, at that time, extended over Lancashire in matters testamentary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOK FOR THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, IN WALES, IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, WITHIN SOUTH DIVISION OF THE WAPENTAKE OF STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL, COMMENCING A. D. 1580.

BAPTISMS.

Robert Bolton, son of John and Mary, his wife ; baptized, July 3d, 1692.

Henry, son of Henry and Ann Bolton ; baptized, 1708.

The following entry also occurs in the Register Book :
Henry Bolton, Church Warden, A. D. 1700.

"The registers at Wales commence at or before 1580 ; they are in a book previous to the one containing the Boltons. The outside leaves are unreadable from having been previously kept in the church. In many places the color of the ink is gone ; only sufficient remains to indicate it once was writing (the early registers of Harthill are literally rotten). In the book containing the Boltons, from having been damp, some of the letters have run one in the other ; the name of Robert Bolton could not well be made out at first sight. Robert Bolt—the 'on' being very faint—Robert Bolt was very clear, but Mr. Hawley, the incumbent, had no doubt as to the name. The first book was produced on my second visit, on Friday ; we examined the latter part, but no Boltons. Robert Bolton was an early entry of the second book." "Another book contained the signature of Henry Bolton, Church Warden." "No entries of marriages or deaths of the name of Bolton." There are no Church Wardens' Accounts or Lists of Taxable Inhabitants of an early date. Communicated to the late Rev. Robt. Bolton by Mr. Thos. Hinchcliffe, Nov. 27th, 1860.

CHAPTER XII.

§ 1. *Biography of the Reverend Robert Bolton, B.D., Rector of Broughton. (1572-1631.)*

A man so various, that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.

—Dryden.



ROBERT BOLTON¹⁴, the sixth son of Adam¹⁵ and Elizabeth Bolton, became a man of great learning and piety, and filled so large a space in the public mind and estimation that a detailed account of his life and surroundings is more due to him than to his predecessors. Born during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that critical period of the history of the Church of England, he entered the priesthood during the succeeding reign, and died just before that quasi-religious strife between people and King that led to the horrors of civil war. The period covered by his career was one in which the continuance of the ancient ceremonies and ritual of the Anglican Church was most vehemently assailed and threatened with extinction by the party whose views he partially adopted, but whose subservience to Calvinistical influence he does not appear to have entirely followed.

The efforts of Laud and Strafford were at that time directed to redressing those scandalous negligences of the Church order and duties into which over-reforming zeal had led most of the holders of Church preferments. The misunderstood zeal of these Archbishops, interpreted as Roman bigotry, caused their martyrdom by the most flagrant act of usurped authority of which a Parliament of Englishmen had till then been guilty. The rejoicings at Rome upon the death of Laud, should have served to make clear to the most rancorous of his detractors, how staunch an upholder of Anglican independency had been swept out of their way, but in times when religion and politics were so intimately and ignorantly intermingled, the greatest leaders of religious thought lost sight of all dictates of humanity.

It was in these disturbed times that Robert Bolton entered as a student and theologian, and that he retained throughout his career the highest character for charity and genuine piety is the more to his credit, while his prudence was such that though deliberately unconformable to certain things called for by the rites of the Church of which he was a priest, he was able to avoid being called in question on account of them, perhaps owing to his undoubted sincerity and usefulness.

Those who have not had the opportunity of informing themselves upon the subject of the religious movements of that period, may not altogether appreciate the meaning of the term "the Puritan" which was universally applied to Robert Bolton, although a Rector of an Anglican parish.

Church history will show that the rise of Puritanism was within the Church itself, which at the time of Bolton's education and ministry was the only recognized form of religious institution in England. The movement, unfortunately for itself, came under the direct influence, and its adherents adopted the teaching and tactics of foreign professional theologians, and from moderation in the reformation of abuses, became devoted to the abolition of all those ancient decencies and sacred practices of the Church which have existed since Apostolic age. During Robert Bolton's life and more so after his death, it developed more of a political than of a religious character, until the excesses and hypocrisies of its professors became so great as to produce the inevitable reaction in the public mind, which resulted in the recall of King Charles the Second, and the severe persecution of all sectarians which followed, and for which the politico-religionists had themselves to thank.

The name "Puritan" therefore, applied to a man did not by any means indicate separation from the Church, but whilst at first it was made use of as a term of reproach by the irreligious, to those who made profession of personal piety and purity, it was afterwards adopted as the badge of a party. As the biographer of Bolton, himself a sympathizer, says :—

"Such a generall Scorne hath this degenerate age put upon the wayes of God, that the name of Puritan which is truly and properly the name of the proud heresie of Novatus, or els of the vile Sect of Anabaptists, is for want of seeking redresse by our Ecclesiasticall Lawes, become the honorable nick-name of the best and holiest men."

To this biography by Edward Bagshawe, a lawyer of the Inner Temple, prefixed to the "Foure Last Things," by Robert Bolton, we are greatly indebted. "I knew him from the beginning of my youth," writes Bagshawe "being my first Tutor in the Universitie of Oxford, and my selfe one of his first Schollers, and from that time to the day of his death, being above seven and twenty yeares, none knew him better, or loved him more."

"He was borne at Blackborne a towne of good note in Lancashire, on Whitsunday, Anno Domini 1572," a year before his great contemporary, William Laud. "His parents being not of any great meanes, yet finding in him a great towardlinesse for learning, destinated him to bee a Scholler, and struggled with their estate to furnish him with necessaries in that kind, apprehending the advantage of a singular Schoole Master that was then in the Towne." This was a Mr. Yates, supposed to be an ancestor of that Yates who was partner of the first Sir Robert Peel. "Hee plied his booke so well that in short time he became the best Scholler in the Schoole; and no marvel; for, hee had those six properties of a Scholler noted by Isocrates and others, which concurring in one, thrust up his learning to a very high elevation. He continued long at Schoole and came not to the University till about the twentieth year of his age."

As a matter of fact he was in his eighteenth year, and was entered as a student of Lincoln College, under the care of a Mr. John Randall, a man of no great note then, but who afterwards earned a considerable reputation in the University and in London as a preacher, under whose influence he made rapid advancement. "In 1593, in the midst of these his studies, Bolton's father died, and then his means failed, for all his father's lands fell to his elder brother now living." But devoted as he was then to the study of "Logicke and Philosophie," his want of means proved an advantage to him in the end.

"He was a great list'ner after the sayings and speeches of others, and hath been often observed to be only a hearer, and to sit silent himselfe, unless he was urged with some importunity, and the things he heard, he suffered them not to bee lost (if they were of worth) but always put them downe in a booke which he particularly kept for that purpose."

"Wanting meanes to buy him bookes, he borrowed of his Tutor and others the best writers on Naturall and Morall Philosophy, and the Politickes, and read them all over, and abridged them all in his note books, which are now to bee seene, and then returned the books to their owners." "Nay, such a desire hee had to attaine a perfection in the things he studied, that though hee was very well skilled in the Greeke tongue, yet that hee might attaine an exactnesse in it, he did with intolerable pains write out with his owne hand all Homer (or Hesiod I am sure) for I have seene it (though long since) in fair Greeke character; for hee wrote that language better than hee did either English or Latine, and asking him the reason of his paines, hee told me, it was only that he might accent perfectly." In all these languages, it appears, "hee wrote and spake 'Stilo imperatorio,' as Lipsus calls it, viz: a high and lofty stile, which was so familiar to him, as that he could not avoid it in ordinary conference."

He was admitted Bachelor of Arts in 1596, Dec. 2—just at the time when Laud came to St. John's College.

"From Lincolne Colledge hee removed to Brasen-Nose; for, by the Founders of that House most of the Fellowships therein were ordained for Lancashire and Cheshire men, but comming to that Colledge, having but few friends, hee stayed long without a Fellowship." But it appears that by the bounty of Dr. Richard Bret, and others, "with some small stipends hee had for his Lectures in that House, hee was upheld until he had got a Fellowship, which fell out about the thirtieth yeare of his age;"—which was in 1602. He was licensed as M.A. 8th July and on 30th July of that year "he commenced Master of Arts," and as "Regent Master he grew into fame" and finally became Reader of Lectures or as we should say "Lecturer to the College" and was chosen by "the now Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterburie, Vice Chancellor at King James his first coming to that University to be one of the disputants before the King." To his other attainments he is said to have added eminence in metaphysics, mathematics and the divinity of the Schoolmen. "But" quaintly proceeds his religious biographer,—“all this while (or for the most part) though he was very learned, yet he was not good, hee was a very meane Scholler in the Schoole of Christ. . . . hee loved Stage playes, cards and dice, he was a horrible swearer and Sabbath-breaker and boone-

companion, and was ever glad (as I have heard him say) of Christmas-holy-dayes and marvellous melancholie when they were ended,"—"he could not abide their companie that were of a strict and holy conversation, such hee would fetch within the compasse of Puritans, thinking that by that lawlesse name he had deprived them ipso facto both of learning and good religion."

"This wretched humour Mr. Bolton further discovered at Cambridge, for being there at a Commencement, and meerely carried with the fame of Mr. Perkins, went to heare him preach, whose plaine but very sound and substantiall preaching, meeting at once in him with a curious palate and unsanctified heart, quite turned his stomacke against that good man, that he thought him (to speak in his owne phrase) a barren empty fellow, and a passing meane scholler."

Then follows the description of Bolton's "familiar acquaintance" with Mr. Anderton, a Roman priest "and one of the learnedest amongst them," commonly known as "Golden mouthed Anderton," and who had been a school-fellow. This ecclesiastic taking advantage of Bolton's poor circumstances persuaded him to agree to a reconciliation with the Roman Church, and to accompany him to one of the English seminaries in Flanders 'where,' said he 'you shall have gold enough.'—The time and place of embarking upon this expedition were actually set, when for some unknown cause, Anderton failed to keep the appointment, and Bolton renounced the object altogether and returned to his College.

This was followed by his "falling into the acquaintance of one Mr. Peacocke" a Fellow of Brasen-Nose, whose influence brought about "that admirable workmanship of his repentance and conversion to Eternall life;" described by his biographer as "the Lord taking him by the necke and shaking him to peeces, as hee did Job," so that "hee roared for grieffe of heart, and so affrighted him, as I have heard him say, hee rose out of his bed in the night for very anguish of spirit. And to augument his spirituall misery, hee was exercised with fowle temptations, horribilia de Deo, terribilia de fide, which Luther called Colaphum Satanæ." Whereupon "he resolved to enter into the ministry, and about the thirty-first yeare of his age was ordained;" two years afterwards he was presented to the living of Broughton by Mr. Justice Nicholls, who sent for him by the hand of his biographer, who therefore was

doubtless the "meanes by which he was made knowne" to the judge. He was admitted a Bachelor of Divinity 14 Dec. 1609, and shortly afterwards published "his first booke, containing 'A Discourse of true Happinesse,' which he dedicated to Serjeant Nicolls his Patron," and which, was "universally bought up." He was licensed to preach 22 June, 1610, and in 1612 his marriage followed;—"about the fortieth year of his age, for the better settling of himselfe in house-keeping upon his Parsonage, hee resolved upon marriage, and took to wife Mistress Anne Boyse, a gentlewoman of an ancient house and worshipful family in Kent, to whose care he committed the ordering of his outward estate, hee himselfe onely minding the studies and weighty affaires of his heavenly calling." This lady, to whose housewifely abilities the above delegation of duties must be considered a testimonial, was the youngest daughter of Vincent Boyse of Bekesborne, and apparently survived him, having borne him four daughters and one son, Samuel.

From this time till his death he devoted himself to his parochial duties, which, according to his biographer, largely consisted of expounding, preaching, and catechizing, wherein "hee prepared nothing for his people but what might have served a very learned Auditor," and "in his manner of preaching hee was a Sonne of thunder," yet seems to have had "a very tender and pitiful heart" in "relieving afflicted consciences." In person, "Hee was of a very comely presence" with a "countenance finely tempered with gravitie and austeritie," and of a charitable disposition, although there would appear to have been some "of his owne coate" who traduced him in this respect, awaking the ire of his biographer, who continues: "I am sure the Towne of Broughton will ever have cause to blesse God for his charity, for when that Lamentable fire was among them, September 21, Anno Domini 1626, besides the many pounds hee spent out of his owne purse, hee was a chiefe meanes that by the only Supply of the Country, without any Letters Patents from above, their houses which were burnt downe unto the ground were all new built and their outward Estates liberally sustained and upheld." These "Letters patent," known as "briefs" were granted by authority in cases of public calamity such as that which befell Broughton, and called upon other parishes to subscribe towards the relief of the sufferers.

The influence he obtained over his parishioners was remarkable.

The biographer of Joseph Alleme, 1672, records that "Reverend Mr. Bolton, while walking in the streets, was so much clothed with majesty, as by the notice of his coming in the words, 'Here comes Mr. Bolton,' as it were to charm them (the populace) unto order, when vain or doing amiss."



*Afflicta effigiem tantum: per nulla figura
Boltoni Genio, qui super alios manet.
Doctior an melior fuit, haud scio. Dicere fas est
Secula vix referent, quem tulit una dies.* 22

St. Peter's Press
1853

Another writer of the time remarks: "It is observed of this holy and reverend divine, that he was so highly esteemed in Northamptonshire, that the people, who beheld his white locks of hair, could point at him and say, 'When that snow shall be dissolved, there will be a great flood,' and so it proved; for there never was

a minister in that country who lived more beloved or died more lamented. Floods of tears were shed over his grave." (Abram's Hist. of Blackburn, 1877.)

For twenty years, it is said, he never failed to preach twice every Lord's day and catechised in the afternoon, and every day before the Lord's Supper he expounded a chapter, by which it is evident that in some ways his devotion to the Church's sacraments was an example to his party.

He was "a comely and grave person," as his portrait testifies, of which excellent engravings by John Payne are attached to the posthumous editions of his works of 1632, and of which an engraved copy is given here. This was evidently drawn from some painting made during his lifetime, but of which all trace has been lost.

This may possibly have been taken from an old portrait of the Divine on a panel, which in 1860 was in the possession of the grandson of Dr. T. D. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley and Craven. This hung at that time at the Holme near Burnley in Lancashire. Under his engraved portrait is a Latin verse by Bagshawe, thus Englished :

"Behold an Image onely : There is none
That Bolton's ghost can paint : To Heav'n it's gone
More learn'd or good, I know not : This is true,
Whom one day lost scarce can an age renew."

Another very good portrait appears as the frontispiece to the quarto editions of Abram's History of Blackburn.

"How industrious a student he was," said Nicholas Eastwick who preached at his funeral, "and how well furnished with learning, is well known." "His life was unreprouable,"—but naturally his outspoken preachings and writings made him enemies "who endeavored," says Fuller "to injure him in his ministry," but "were never able, by all their plottings to do him any more harm than only to show their teeth." (Hist. of England, Vol. II., p. 98.)

The testimonies of Robert Bolton's contemporaries to his character, abilities and learning are of the highest kind. Wood, the historian of Oxford, speaks of him as "a most religious and learned Puritan, a painful and constant preacher, a person of great zeal for God, charitable and bountiful, and so famous for relieving afflicted consciences, that many foreigners resorted to him, as well as persons at home, and found relief." Fuller records:—

"The same year (1631) died Robert Bolton, born in Lancashire, bred in Brazenose College, Oxford, beneficed at Broughton, North-Hants. An authoritative preacher, who majestically became the pulpit and whose life is exactly written at large by my good friend Mr. Bagshaw." A seventeenth-century diarist, viz : the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, says :—"What was Nazianzen's Commendation of Basil might bee Bolton's : hee thundered in his life and lightened in his conversation."

Over and above his local labors, and pulpit preaching, his literary work was very voluminous, as the list of his works appended hereto will show, so that he must indeed have led an extremely busy life at his country parish.

His books appear to have had an extraordinary circulation for those days, the first of his publications running through seven editions between 1611 and 1638, while their popularity may to some extent account for their wide-spread existence in England to the present day. It is remarkable how many excellently-preserved copies are still obtainable, which points to the care bestowed on them by their successive owners, who must have cherished them as handbooks of religious thought. In one perfect copy, in the original cover with clasps, of one of his works published in 1611, and in others in possession of the authors, are to be found inscriptions and markings of the owners at various times exhibiting the estimation in which the work was held, and in one case the book was even used as a marriage record.

It was one of Rev. Robert Bolton's works that fell into the hands of John Gifford, a profligate cavalier, wrought conversion in his soul and entirely transformed him. He studied for the ministry and eventually became pastor of that congregation at Bedford to which the poor tinker John Bunyan joined himself. (Josiah Conder's *Life of Bunyan*, p. 20.)

That Bolton was plagiarized, and his name used for unauthorized works is a testimonial to the high character he held as a writer.

A book called "*The Carnall Professor*" was published soon after his death and attributed to him, but Edward Bagshawe vehemently repudiates its authenticity, and asserts that other imputative works existed. The reason no doubt was that he left most of his literary work in MS., and the successive editions which they ran through, were a temptation to other authors of less learning and merit.

Mr. Henry Bolton of Blackburn, a lineal descendant of the Boltons of Bank-hey, had at one time a little book, containing about 20 pages in MS., in the handwriting of the Divine, on Controversy, which does not appear to have been published, and which most unfortunately has been lost.

A most extraordinary imputation of a manuscript "Confession of Synns" contained in the fly-leaf of one of his works has been recorded by the author of the "Memoirs of the Bolton Family;" it bears the date 1637, some six years after the death of this excellent man, and hence on the face of it is falsely attributed to him. That so manifest an error should have escaped the attention of that painstaking author is remarkable, apart from the improbability of the "synne" of drunkenness alluded to in it, being the weakness of a man whose life was a manifest example to his people, and whose brain could never have produced the work it did, had he been subject to habitual pledging or drinking "a whole Carrowse in Glasse, Cupp, or Boule." The signature to this curious temperance pledge is stated to have been Robert Bolton's, but the date is twice recorded: "Broughton, 1637," April 10. It may very likely have been the composition of the learned divine for the use of some parishioner in that hard drinking age, and written by some one in a copy of his works for the purpose of preservation.

CONFESSION OF SYNNS, BROUGHTON, 1637.

ffrome this dave forward to the ende of my life, I will newer pledge any health, nor drinke a whole Carrowse in Glasse, Cupp, Boule, or other drinking Instrument whatsoever: whosoever it be or ffrome whomsoever it come except the necessitye of nature doe require it. Not my owne most gracious Kinge: nor any the greatest Monarke or Tyrant on earth, not my dearest ffreinde, nor all the gould in the worlde shall ever enforce me or alure me: Not an Angell ffrome Heaven (whoe I knowe will newer attempt it) should pswade me: Not Satan with all his olde subtilities, nor all the powers of Hell itself shall ever betray me: By this very synne, ffor a synne it is and not a little one,) I doe plainely finde, that I have more offended and dishonored my great and glorious Maker and most mercifull Saviour than by all other syns that I ame subject unto: And ffor this very syne I knowe it is that my God has often bene strange unto me. And ffor that cause, and for noe other respect have I thus vowed: and I hartely begg my good Father in Heaven of His great goodness and infinit mercie in Jesus Christ to assist me in the same and to be favourable unto me ffor what is past. Amen!

[ROBERT BOLTON.]

April 10, 1637.

An original letter by Robert Bolton is to be seen in the British Museum (Catalogue by Ascough, 2728; No. 4221), addressed to a pious and learned clergyman the Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, whom Echard styles "a great and shining light of the Puritan party." It runs as follows:

"Sr: tho I bee not knowne unto you, yet I love and reverence your blessed and worthy partes, and pray that the Lord would stretch out your life to the utmost, and that you may long continue to doe Him glorious service in your ministry.

I take the boldness at this time to intreate from you this much: That you would bee pleased to certify in a word or two what is the outward estate of one Mr. Slige, who lives at Ash in Derbyshire, some sixe miles from Derby.

It is reported you were intimately acquainted with his Father and therefore it seems you can tell what both the outwarde and spirituall state of the young man is. What you know therein I am desired by a speciall frend to know from you. I desire to bee so farre troublesome unto you.

Our good God crowne still your godly paines with a blessed success. Yours, most truly in our Lord Jesus.

April 10, 1628.

To my reverend and worthy friend Mr. Haldersham."

Robert Bolton

In 1631, the last sickness of this learned and diligent man began, "about the beginning of September last," by a Quartan ague; "a disease which—by the judgement of the best Physicians—is ever deemed mortall unto old men: whereon he called for his will, which hee had made long before, and perfecting somethings in it, hee caused it to be laid up"—and continued to bear his "long and sharp sickness with exemplary patience, until the last scene when he tooke leave of his wife and children, prayed for them and blessed them all, "and that day in the afternoone about five of the clocke, being Saturday the 17 day of December, Anno Dom. 1631, in LXth yeare of his age yeelded up his spirit to God that gave it."

"About a week before his departure, he desired his wife not to be troubled at his dissolution, but to bear it with Christian fortitude, assuring her they should meet again in heaven. Turning

towards his children, he observed, that they must not now expect him to say any thing to them, for his strength was gone ; and he had told them enough in time past, which he hoped they would remember after he was dead ; and he said, ' I verily believed that none of them durst think of meeting him before the tribunal of God in an unconverted state.' A little before his departure, and expecting every moment to be his last, being told that some of his best friends were about to take their last farewell, he caused himself to be raised up, and bowing himself upon his bed's head, after struggling for breath, he spoke as follows : ' I am now drawing on apace to my dissolution. Hold out, faith and patience, your work will soon be ended.' Then, shaking them all by the hand, he said : ' Make sure of Heaven, and keep in mind what I have formerly delivered to you. The doctrine which I have preached to you for the space of twenty years, is the truth of God, as I shall answer at the tribunal of Christ, before whom I must soon appear.' This he spoke when the very pangs of death were upon him. A dear friend, taking him by the hand, asked him whether he felt much pain. ' Truly no,' said he, ' the greatest pain I feel is your cold hand,' and presently expired."

In the chancel of Broughton Church there is a monument to his memory consisting of a half-length figure with the hands held up in the attitude of prayer, resting on a book laid open before him ; and below is the following inscription :—

ROBERTUS JACET HIC BOLTONUS,
CÆTERA NOVIT.
OCCUBITUS DEPLENS ANGLIA TOTA
DIEM.
PRIMUS ET OPTIMUS HUIUS EC-
CLESIE PRÆCO.
DOCTISSIME PIUS QUI, 17 DIE DECEMB.
ANNO DNI. 1631 PLACIDE OBDOR-
MIVIT IN DOMINO.

Of which the following is the translation :—

Here lieth Robert Bolton.
All England, lamenting his death to-day, knoweth the rest.
First and best of the priests of this church,
Pious and most learned,
who, the 17 day of December in the year of our Lord, 1631,
calmly fell asleep in the Lord."

His will bears date, Broughton, November 12th, 1631, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 3d of May, 1632:—

THE WILL OF THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON, RECTOR OF BROUGHTON, NORTH-AMPTON, CLERK.

LET MY HELPE COME FROM THE LORD, the Maker of Heaven and Earth in his blessed name. I, ROBERT BOLTON, considering the certaintye of o^r death, the uncertainty of the tyme thereof, have thought yt my dutie (that I may the more readily accompany the Bidegrome with my lampe light at whatsoever houre of the night he shall come) to dispose of those things wherwth God hath blessed me by this my last Will and Testament. First, therefore, I comend my soule into his hands, beseeching him most humbly that as hee hath created, redeemed, and sanctified yt of his gracious favour and unspeakable goodness, soe he will vouchsafe to receive yt into joy and everlasting glory in the inheritance of his Kingdome; then my body, I wish that whether at Broughton, if I dye there, or whosoever God shall take mee out of this life, yt be christianly interred, in hope of having yt raised againe out of the dust and re-united to my soule to be p'taker therewith of endless joy and blisse by the power of my Saviour at his Glorious appearance: t the last day. And for and concerning all my Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and hereditaments in Broughton, in the County of Northampton, and all my goods and chattells whatsoever, I devise, will, and bequeath them in manner and forme followinge; and first, my will is, that Anne Bolton, my wife, shall have & enjoy my messuage and five yard Land and an halfe, and all other my Lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Broughton aforesaid, with the appurtenances; for soe long tyme as she shall continue a Widdowe and unmarried; towards her maintenance and good education of my children, and in case she shall marry, then my will ys that she shall resort to her Dower and thirds of my said Messuage, Lands, Tenements, and hereditaments, according to the Lawe and Custome of England. Item, I will and devise to Hannah Bolton, my eldest daughter, two hundred and fiftye pounds to be paid to her at the day of her Marriage or within one month after the death or Marriage of the said Anne, her Mother, w^{ch} shall first happen. Item, I will and devise unto my daughter Mary Bolton one yard Land in Broughton, aforesaid, with the appurtenances parcell of the three yard Land w^{ch} I purchased of S^r Augustine Nicholls, one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Comon Pleas deceased, to be severed out for her my metes and bounds—To have and to hold the said one yard Land to the said Mary, her heires and assignes forever. Item, I will and devise unto my Daughter, Elizabeth Bolton, one other yard Land in Broughton aforesaid, wth the appertenances, parcell of the three yard Land aforesaid, to be severed out for her by metes and bounds—To have and to hold the said one yard Land to the said Elizabeth, her heires and assignes forever. Item, I will and devise to my Daughter Sara Bolton, one other yard Land in Broughton aforesaid wth the appertenances parcell of the three yard Land aforesaid to be severed out for her by metes and bounds—To have and to hold the said one yard Land to the Sarah, her heires and assignes for

ever. And for the increase of my youngest Daughter's portion, I will and devise one halfe yard Land wth the appertenenances in Broughton aforesaid, parcell and residue of that one yard Land a halfe w^{ch} I purchased of Thomas Hackney, to the said Mary Elizabeth and Sara, their heires and assignes forever, equally to be divided amongst them, and also forty pounds in money to be devyded amongst them, if that they shall please their Mother. And my will ys, that all other my Messuages, Houses, Closes, Tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever in Broughton aforesaid, and not form'ly devised or bequeathed, shall descend and goe to Samuel Bolton, my sonne and heire, and to his heires and assignes forever. Item, my will is, that my said Sonne Samuel Bolton have all my Bookes, and that my wife Anne Bolton shall have the use and occupaon of all my plate and household stuffe while she lives, but after her decease, my will is, that it be devyded equally amongst my foure daughters, Hannah Bolton, Mary Bolton, Elizabeth Bolton, and Sarah Bolton. Item, I give three pounds to the poore of Broughton, to be distributed by mine Executor in this manner: twenty shillings upon the fifth day of November next ensuing after my death; the second: ventie shillings that day twelvemonth; the third twentie shillings a twelvemonth after that upon the said fifth day of November. Item, if anie of my children dye before Mariage, my will is that herein is bequeathed to them be given to and devyded amongst the rest of my children then living. Of this my last Will and Testament, I make Anne Bolton, my dearest wife, my sole Executor, to whom I give the rest of my goods unbequeathed. And I make my worthy Freinds Mr. Francis Nicholls of Faxton, Mr. Edward Boys of Bekanger, Mr. Downes of Pitchley, Mr. John Sawyer of Kettering, Mr. Bagshawe of Broughton, Mr. Richard Andrews of Thorpe Underwood, Overseers of this my Will. In witness of this my last Will and Testament I have put to my hand and seale, November 12th, Anno Dni 1631. ROBERT BOLTON. O Lord, into thy hands I comend my Spirit! Thou hast redeemed yt! O Lord, God of Truth, Lord Jesu, receive my Spirit.

Witnesses, JOHN SAWYER, GEORGE CORAN, ROBERT WOODFORD.

The original Will was proved in common form of Law in the Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury, on the third day of May, 1632, and a copy thereof in the Consistory Court of Peterborough, on the fifth day of June, 1632.

The works of the Rev. Robert Bolton were as follows:—

A Discourse about the State of True Happiness, delivered in certain sermons in Oxon. and at St. Paul's Cross, on Psalm 1, verses 1 and 2: London, 1611, '12, '25, '31, and '38. Some Generall Directions for a comfortable Walking with God: London, 1625, '30, '31, and '38. Meditations of the Life to Come, 1628. Instructions for the Right Comforting Afflicted Consciences, 1631, '35, '40. Helps to Humiliation, 1631, '37. The Foure Last Things, Death, Judgment, Hell and Heaven, (with portrait); Posthumous. 1632, '33, '35, '37, '39, '81. Two Sermons, preached at Northampton Assizes, 1632, '35. Funeral Notes on Sir Augustin

Nichols, 1633. The Threefold Treatise, Saints sure and perpetuall Guide, 1634. The Saints self-enriching Examination, 1634. The Saints Soule-exalting Humiliation, or Soule-fattning Fasting, 1634. A Short and private Discourse concerning Usury, 1637. Devout prayers on Several Occasions, 1638. A Cordiall for Christians in the time of Affliction, 1640. The last Visitation, Conflict and Death of Mr. Thomas Peacock, B.D., 1646. Nicholas Eastwick's Sermon at the Funerall of Robert Bolton is attached to some of the editions of the above.

§ 2. *Descendants of Rev. Robert Bolton and Anne Boyse, his wife.*

The children of Robert Bolton¹ and Anne Boyse Bolton, of Broughton, were: I. Samuel², II. Hannah, III. Mary, IV. Elizabeth, and V. Sarah.

I. Samuel Bolton¹ was born, says Wood, at his father's Rectory at Broughton in 1613. He became a leading Churchman, and being contemporaneous with another eminent Samuel Bolton, born 1614, whose life is detailed in Chapter V., § 4, the two have been constantly confounded. Both became Doctors of Divinity, but the essential difference between them lay in this, that whereas Dr. Samuel Bolton, the member of the Woodbridge family, was a Cambridge man of Puritanical tendencies, and at his death "was much lamented by ye brethren of ye Presbyterian persuasion," the Rev. Samuel Bolton², though son of a Puritan father, was educated at Oxford and became a noted High Churchman and preacher to King Charles II. He took his degree of B.A. Oct. 19, 1637, at Lincoln College, and in 1662, (at a time when his namesake had left his London Cures for the Mastership of Christ's College at Cambridge), Samuel Bolton², S.T.P., was admitted to the vicarage of St. Peter-le-Poor (which still stands in Old Broad Street, London), and later, in 1668, to the living of St. Leonard, Foster Lane. On 12th June, 1661, he was created Doctor of Divinity at Oxford, and was at that time one of the King's Chaplains, and on 15th January that year he preached before the House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and was by vote requested to print his sermon. (His contemporary's sermon before the Long Parliament was 25 March, 1646, and was probably of a very

different character!) In 1662, April 23rd, he was installed Prebendary of Westminster, being, as was related in one of the Chancellor's letters, "a man of extraordinary abilities and great integrity, and one who, by his preaching in the city of London, is very serviceable to the interests of the King and Church." Wood, the historian of Oxford, mentions the difficulty of distinguishing between him and his namesake of Cambridge.

Dr. Samuel Bolton" married Mary ———, who survived him, and was married again three years afterwards, to John Keeling, the license being dated Sep. 15, 1671. (John Keeling and Mrs. Mary Bolton of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Widow, about 35).

Dying on the 11th day of February, 1668, Dr. Samuel Bolton was buried by his own desire, "in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, at Westminster, on the South side of the choir near to the stairs leading up to the pulpit" he had often occupied. On his tomb was cut the following simple inscription:

"Here lieth the body of SAMUEL BOLTON, Doctor in Divinity, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majestie Charles II., and Prebendary of this Cathedral Church; deceased the 11th of February, 1668."

On visiting Westminster Abbey some difficulty was experienced in finding his grave. It is No. 41, in the south transept, or "Poet's Corner," and consists of a plain Portland stone slab, which from its position close to the wall has been worn smooth by the feet of worshipers and visitors. The inscription recorded by Neale is entirely obliterated, and the fact being pointed out to the Clerk of Records, Mr. Dwight, he promised Mr. Reginald Bolton to again cut the name of the deceased Prebendary upon the slab.

The will of Dr. Samuel Bolton bears the date of Dec. 27th, 1667, and was proved the 22d day of February the year following. (Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Doctor's Commons, London.)

WILL OF THE REV. SAMUEL BOLTON, D.D., PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER.

IN THE NAME OF GOD: AMEN. I, Samuel Bolton, Doctor in Divinity, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Most Excellent Majestie of Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Brittain, &c., King; being sound in memory, doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge: First, I give thanks to God my heavenly Father, That hee was pleased to ordaine mee to be borne of Christian parents whereby I was almost as soone made a member of his Catholic Church by my new birth as of mankind by

my naturall birth, especially that hee was pleased so to place mee as to be bred up in a church the most pure and primitive, if after my little search I cann judge anything, of any at this day professing Christianity. For my soule, I resign it into the hands of God as of a faithful Creator, trusting and beseeching him that through the satisfaction of his Sonne my deare Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, I may obtaine remission of all my sinns, and by the merritts of the same Lord and Saviour a crowne of immortall glory. For my body, my will is that it bee Christian like and decently buried according to the forme and order of the Church of England, at the discretion of my Executor in the place where I shall happen to die; Except I should die within tenn miles or thereabouts of London. Then my will and desire is that I may bee buried in the Collegiat Church of St. Peters, Westminster, not farr from the pulitt stayres towards the Royal Monuments, the Deane's leave being obtained. And for that outward estate which it hath pleased God to bless me with, I thus dispose of it: First I give and bequeath to my yongest sister, Mrs. Sarah Simpkin, as a token of my kindness to her, the sume of twenty pounds; I likewise give unto the Library of the Collegiat Church of Saint Peter, Westminster, Kircher, his *Oedipus Ægyptiano* in two volumes in folio, his *Prodomus Coptuo*, his *Onamastion Coptum*. I lastly give unto the poore of Westminster five pounds to be distributed at the discretion of my Executor. All the rest of my estate not before disposed of, all my just debts and funerall expences being paid, I will to come to and be possessed and disposed of by my dear wife, Mrs. Mary Bolton, whome I make and ordain sole Executive of this my last Will and Testament, desiring and appointing my good friend Thomas More, Doctor of Physicke and one of the Fellowes of the College of Physicians in London, to be overseer of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have put my hand and seale, and published this my last Will, &c., SAMUEL BOLTON.

Sealed, subscribed and publisht on St. John's Day, the 27th day of December, 1667, in the pr'sence of CHARLES GIBBS, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster.—DAVID EVANS.

Probatum fuit hujus modi Testamentum apud cedeo Examen in le Strand in Com. Midd. coram venerabili viro Leolino Jenkins Legum Doctore curia prerogative Cantuariensio Magro Custode sive Commissario Legitime Constituto, Vicesimo secundo die mensio Februarii, Anno Dni (Stilo Anglie) Millesimo Sexcentesimo Sexagesimo Octavo, Juramento Mariæ Bolton Pehitæ Dicti Defuncti et Executricio in hujusmodi Testamento nominat Cin Commissa, fuit Administraco omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et Creditorum Dicti Defuncti de bene et fideliter Administrand ead ad Sancta dei Evangelia jurat.

II. Hannah Bolton.

III. Mary Bolton.

IV. Elizabeth, who was married to Mr. John Wyatt of Bugbrook, Northamptonshire. In St. Michael's church, Bugbrook upon a brass plate, on the north side of the chancel, is the following inscription :

I. H. S.

"Here resteth the body of JOHN WYATT, gentleman, who tooke to wife ELIZABETH, daughter of ROBERT BOLTON, Batchelor in Divinity, and Rector of Broughton in this County, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; whose piety towards God, prudence in his affairs, faithfulness to his friends, Christian courtesy to all, ELIZABETH, his sorrowful wife, hath cause at this stone to tell the passenger. Thou mayest read and imitate—he here expects a joyful resurrection—the memorial of the just shall be blessed. He departed this life October 14th, 1658, in the forty-seventh year of his age." (Bridge's Hist. Northamptonshire.)

V. Sarah Bolton, who married a Mr. Simpkin, a legatee under the will of her brother, in February, 1668.

The Register-book of the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Broughton, contains the following entries:—

BAPTISMS.

Hannah Bolton, the daughter of Robert Bolton and Anne, his wife, baptized the 20th day of August, 1615.

Samuell Bolton, the sonne of Robert Bolton and Anne, his wife, was baptized the sixteenth of May, 16—. (The last two figures are torn out of the register—probably 17—though Wood says 13.)

Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robert Bolton and Anne, his wife, was baptized the 22d of April, 1620 (or 21, the last figure being torn).

Elizabeth Bolton, the daughter of Mr. Robert Bolton and Anne, his wife, was baptized the 7th day of March, 1622.

Sarah Bolton, the daughter of Robert Bolton and Anne, his wyfe, was baptized the 12th day of March, 1625.

BURIALS.

Robertos Bolton, egregius ille concionator, idem que rector de Broughton, sepulchro compositus Decemb.

MARRIAGES.

Henry Pinedax and Elizabeth Bolton were married the 27th of November, 1619.

John Wiat, of Bugbroke, and Elizabeth Bolton, of Broughton, were married with a license the five and twentieth day of April, 1639.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOLTONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DESCENDED FROM THE BLACKBURN FAMILY.

"It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended
but the glory belongs to our ancestors."

—*Plutarch.*

§ 1. *Memoir of Robert Bolton of Yorkshire and Philadelphia.*



Robert Bolton", merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, only son of John" and Ann Bolton, was born in the parish of St. John's, Wales, in the Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of Yorkshire, on Thursday, 26th of July, 1688, and baptized at St. John's church, July 3d, 1692. The following entry occurs in the Parochial Registers : "Robert Bolton, son of John and Mary, his wife, baptized July 3d, 1692." In many of the Registers there is a marked falling off in the baptisms about, or previous to, 1688, caused probably by political disturbances. At that time, too, the baptisms were not all entered, and the names of the mothers were very rarely given, if at all. This may account for the non-appearance of his sister's baptism, and the discrepancy that exists between the two names of his mother, namely, *Ann* and *Mary*. It may however have been *Mary Ann*.

Robert Bolton was honored as being the offspring of a long line of pious ancestry, and a child of the covenant promises of God. His wife, in her journal, records the following notice of her husband's birth and parentage :

"Robert Bolton was born in the same year that my husband, Mr. Robert Clay, was (that is, in 1688), in Yorkshire, of religious and godly parents, both by his father's and mother's side. His father dying young, left his son Robert and only one daughter, named Ann, to the care of his wife, who was a woman of exem-

plary piety and prudence ; so she carefully educated her two children in all manner of ingenious and skilful learning and knowledge ; but much more careful she was in teaching and having them taught and brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. His father left him a pretty estate, which gave them a sufficiency and a promise of small fortunes when they came of age. Many great persons of his father's acquaintance constantly assured his mother of their care and protection of her son and of advancing him to some considerable posts of honor and profit when he should be of age and capable to act up to them. All this kept his mother from apprenticing him, according to his desire, to a near relation of hers, a merchant at New-Castle-upon-Tyne, who was very rich and also very desirous to take him. Though his mother had hopes of a higher station in life for her son, yet after consideration she consented, and he staid a long time with her kinsman, delighted much in the business, and became very useful to him. At this time he was taken ill with a lingering consumption and confined to his bed. At the age of eighteen he returned to his mother, where he found all hopes of preferment fled by the death of one great man and the fall (through change of government) of others. This increased his indisposition, until his physicians concluded he was beyond recovery. At the age of twenty-one, he lay at the point of death to all appearance, and continued so nearly a whole year ; he was then advised to go to Ireland, when, after a few months, some signs of recovery appeared. He had a rich uncle by his mother's side, who sent him supplies of money. The city of Dublin was his place of residence, where he met with many friends of well-known worth and integrity, as well as large fortunes, who, by their kindness, were instrumental in his recovery, which was effected by the blessing of God, and the skill of his physician and careful nurse, a year after his coming thither. Mr. Bolton was now in the prime of life, with a tolerable state of health, but nothing more to depend upon but a genteel education ; this would have proved a blessing in easy circumstances, but his long illness had drained both his and his mother's purse, and his rich uncle, like many others, was unwilling to relinquish anything until his death. This was likely to have driven Mr. Bolton into a melancholy, which was perceived by a grave old gentleman, a dancing-master, who offered to teach him the art of dancing. Mr. Bolton being in

a strait, and having nothing in view, accepted it. Besides this, he learned the art of embroidery in gold and silver, for which he was beholden to his own sister, in which he, being sickly, assisted her."

"Mr. Bolton has told me that he was born on the Romish St. Ann's day, that his mother's name was Ann; a young lady he should have married, Ann; his sister, and his wife, Ann. Also my husbands both Roberts, both born in one year, and so near in one shire, that nothing but a small run parted their native places."

Alluding to the strict piety and virtue of Mr. Bolton's sister, she says in her diary (the original of which is in the possession of the family of her great-grandson the late Prof. J. C. Booth of Philadelphia): "For of such a stock indeed my dear Mr. Bolton and his sister came, as appears by a treatise written by their *great uncle*" *Robert Bolton*, "called a 'General Direction for a Comfortable Walk with God.'" (Here the MS. is much defaced.—Author.)

"This lies on the table on which I write this present letter to you. Sir, God grant the contents of this book and of his other works for good of this pious writer and most godly minister of the Church of England, as were *some others of the family and relations, of his father's side*, as I have heard him say frequently. I think it ————having mentioned it in———, to which I refer you. All I shall now say is, that I value and venerate my dear Mr. Bolton for having been a branch of that godly family: had he been allyed by blood and worldly pomp and riches to kings and princes, but been vicious! had he imitated them in all their impiety!"

The particular volume of which she wrote was one in which some person had written a MS. "Confession" or temperance pledge, wrongly ascribed to the Puritan divine. (See Chapter XII., § 1.)

Mr. Bolton, desirous of becoming more independent, and in hopes of still further improving his health, by a change of climate, at length determined to leave his native country, and remove to the American Colonies, which he accordingly did, some time in 1718, and settled himself in the city of Philadelphia, Penn.

On Friday, the 19th of February, 1721, Robert Bolton was married, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. John Vicary, the rector, to Ann Clay, widow of Robert Clay (formerly of Chesterfield, Derbyshire), a merchant of that city.

The following is a literal copy of the Records of Marriages, Baptisms and Interments of the Family of Robert Bolton, Gent., of Philadelphia, Penn. Begun in 1720, and continued to May 7th, 1747.

"The Clerk's book of Accounts of the Church of England in Philadelphia, kept by him to pacifie and satsfye baptisms, bans and published marriages and burials from the year 1710, for the publick good of the aforesaid Church in Philadelphia, of America, by me, Jonathan Ashton, clerk of the Church of England in Philadelphia, Penn.

Marriage in Feb. 1720. Robert Bolton of Philadelphia, Gent., and Ann Clay, of the same, Widow, 19th, Friday.

Christening in Jan. 1722. Robert, son of Robert & Ann Bolton, Gent. Born Monday, 1st, and baptized Monday 22nd, Feb. 1723.

Ann, christened May 8th, 1724.

Mary (afterwards wife of James Habersham) christened March 28th. 1725.

For some years after his marriage, Robert Bolton appears to have met with good success in business, as a merchant, until an unhappy fate led him to open a store in Trenton, New Jersey, much against the wishes of his best friends. He was now obliged to divide his time between Philadelphia and the former place, so that he was in a constant hurry of business, and became much embarrassed. In 1726 he was elected junior, and the following year senior warden, of Christ Church, Philadelphia. He was also one of the petitioners to the venerable Propagation Society the preceding year, in behalf of the Rev. John Talbot, of Burlington, New Jersey, one of their missionaries, as appears from the following document :

EXTRACT FROM A MEMORIAL TO THE SOCIETY FROM CHURCHES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

SHEWETH :

"That the melancholy circumstances of the Church of England in these Colonies is a subject, we hope, worthy, not only your compassion but tender regard, having not above one Minister to seven or eight Churches or Congregations, and we bemoan our case, when we behold so many churches, lately built, lie as desolate around us, convincing arguments of our affection for the Church, and of our great misfortune in being destitute of pastors. When at the same time we daily see Dissenters of all denominations, continually supplied, and increase, through this, our misfortune, and upbraid us with this defect. It is, therefore, with the utmost concern, we express our unhappiness, when we view our circumstances rather decline than flourish. In particular, that Mr. Talbot, who for nigh thirty

years past has behaved himself with indefatigable pains, and good success in his ministry, among us, under your Honour's care has by some late conduct (nowise privy to us) rendered himself disagreeable to his superiors and departed from us. We cannot, without violence to the principles of our Religion, approve of any acts, or give in to any measures inconsistent with our duty and loyalty to his Majesty, whom God long preserve; yet in gratitude to this unhappy gentleman, we humbly beg leave to say, that by his exemplary life and ministry, he has been the greatest advocate for the Church of England, by Law Established, that ever appeared on this shore. This unhappy accident, together with the death and removal of some other clergymen from us, has very much increased the cause of our complaint, and we have no other recourse but to your Honours for relief. Having well-grounded hopes, that the same good spirit which prompted you to undertake the glorious work of propagating the Gospel in foreign parts will continue your pious regards to these Colonies, and the rather, since so many stately monuments are erected for God's service, testifying our sincere willingness to embrace your charitable assistance, and to answer the glorious ends you have in view.

"Therefore, your petitioners most humbly beg your Honourable Society will please to extend your wonted charity and necessary supply to the several Churches and Congregations, of which particular accounts are hereto annexed. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray," etc.

"Christ Church, Philadelphia.

"SAMUEL HASELL, }
"ROBERT BOLTON, } *Churchwardens."*

He was also actively engaged as a vestryman of Christ Church, as appears by the following extracts from the vestry minutes: "21st of June, 1725, Robert Bolton and Thomas Leech were requested to collect the remaining part of the subscriptions yet to be paid for the purchase of a lot for the new burial-ground." "Jan. 13th, 1726, the Rev. Dr. Walton being called home to England, the wardens were requested to collect pew-rents in advance, to help the Doctor, and that Mr. Bolton and Mr. Chase assist them to collect the same with all possible dispatch." "April 25th, 1729, it was resolved that a Committee give Mr. Bolton notice in writing that he lay before them the accounts of subscriptions for purchase of lot." His name occurs for the last time on the vestry minutes, May 3d, 1731.

Robt Bolton

"After the severe losses he met with at Trenton, he appears to have labored hard and successfully to repair them, and would probably have been a rich man in a few years, had he not continued trading too largely. He was concerned, at this time, in country stores, owning parts of vessels, and all manner of foreign merchandise. In 1731, by the persuasions of Maryland traders, and some others, he was prevailed upon to open a store in Somerset county, where he remained until a train of misfortunes opened his eyes; for what with losses by sea, and bad debts on land, the trading in his store declined, so that where he used to take a pound, he scarcely took a penny. In the course of three years he saw himself plunged in difficulties, without the power of extricating himself, but as a melancholy spectator viewed his misery. His trade in Somerset county only involved him in debts; besides tobacco shipped to England, cast away, also the same commodity sent to Philadelphia to pay the merchants was lost on the coast; and to add to his misfortunes, at this distressing time, he was compelled to return home ill with fever and ague, a disease which he never had before going to Maryland. On his recovery, he was solicited by some friends to open a boarding-school at Chestertown, Maryland, where he remained nearly a year, much admired and beloved. But various circumstances compelled him to return to Philadelphia in 1738.

Some time in November, 1739, he was visited by the worthy and Reverend George Whitefield, and the good Mr. William Seward, who, unsolicited, at once took a great interest in his welfare, and in June, 1740, established him in a school, placed his family in a genteel house, and relieved them from all fears and terrors; and not only so, but that faithful minister of God added his prayers to Heaven in their behalf. They also continued to relieve Mr. Bolton and his family by considerable sums of money at divers times; and Mr. Seward, in 1739, settled an annuity upon Mrs. Bolton of thirty pounds a year; at the same time, Mr. Whitefield took their two daughters, Mary and Rebecca, under his special care, and with their parents' consent, sent them to his Orphan House in Georgia.

In "An account of the orphans and children that have been maintained and educated at, and are now in, the Orphan House at Georgia," a pamphlet printed in the year 1746, by George Whitefield, A.B., late of Pembroke College, Oxon., occur: "Nos.

77, 78, Mary Bolton, Rebecca Bolton, daughters of Robert and Ann Bolton, of Philadelphia; said Robert since dead. Ages, 16, 10. Taken in February, 1739-40. Mary Bolton, 26th December, 1740, married to Jas. Habersham. Rebecca Bolton, February, 1745, sent to Philadelphia, to assist her aged mother."

"Thus, by God's kind providence, the clouds and darkness passed away, and the sun arose brightly once more upon this aged and patient Christian. He was now able to live free from earthly cares, retired from the pomp and extravagance of the world. His little school, and the bounty bestowed on his wife by Mr. Seward, gave them a good competence, so that they needed no more. It was indeed a great struggle to come to this content, but they now enjoyed that peace which the gay world could neither give nor take away."

During the temporary absence of Mr. Whitefield from Savannah, Mr. Habersham thus addressed his father-in-law :

"BETHESDA, September 3d, 1741.

"HONOUR'D FATHER : I thank you for your kind letter of June 1st. I hope that God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ will hear your prayers for us. My wife has her health exceedingly well—I suppose she never enjoyed a greater share of it—and Becky, likewise, has much reason to be thankful on that account. I think I love you and all your family for her sake.

"I expect Mr. Whitfield will call at Philadelphia before he comes here. By this occasion I have wrote a letter to be left at Mr. Read's, to be sent or given to him upon the first notice of his arrival in any part of North America. We have not heard from him since he first landed in England, and we have reason to fear his letters and probably supplies have been interrupted by y^e Spaniards, who have done much mischief on our coast. Blessed be God, he supplies us, notwithstanding this and many other disappointments we have met with, and glory and praise to him for ever.

"If dear Mr. Whitfield puts in to your city, you may then talk to him about dear Becky. I should be very glad to have your son John with me, but at present my business is here. Nothing but want of health and incapacity to do my duty, I trust, will move me to desert the good work I am engaged in, both which I want. However, if Mr. Whitfield will bring Johnny, and you will let him come, I will endeavor to instruct him in everything I can. My wife speaks so respectfully of his kind and affable temper that I am fond of having him with me, particularly if dear Becky leaves us, who is, I could almost say, dearer to me than any of my own sisters. The Lord direct you. When dear Mr. Whitfield comes amongst us, I shall see clearer. I wish it may ever be in my power to manifest my love to you and your family; however, I hope you will accept of my will though the Lord may never put it in my power actually to show it. I have much

business before me, and can only recommend you to God, who is able to do abundantly more for you than I can wish or think. That y^e Lord may guide you in time, and glorify you in eternity, is the hearty prayer of your affectionate and obedient son and servant,

"JAMES HABERSHAM.

"To my Honoured Father, ROBERT BOLTON, in Phila."

(Copied from the Habersham MS.)

During Mr. Whitefield's stay in Philadelphia, Mr. Bolton appears to have been a regular attendant on his preaching. The former, speaking of the little interest some felt in his efforts to do good, thus alludes to the latter: "The least concern, I think, was one afternoon when I was carried out to talk against reasoning unbelievers. One of them, a little after, meeting Mr. B——n, said: 'What! Mr. Whitefield could not make the people cry this afternoon.' 'A good reason for it,' says Mr. B——n, 'he was preaching against Deists, and you know they are a hardened generation.' 'Lord, take from them a heart of stone and give them a heart of flesh. Abba Father, all things are possible with thee.'" (See the first two parts of his *Life with his Journals*, by George Whitefield, A.D. 1756, p. 430.)

Mr. Bolton survived the happy change in his circumstances only two years, dying on Wednesday, June 23d, 1742, at the age of fifty-four, greatly admired, beloved, and lamented. His end was peace. His remains were interred on Friday, 25th of June, 1742, beside those of his four children, in what was then styled the New Building Burying-Ground (now Arch street), Philadelphia. There is no monument erected to his memory, or to those of any of his deceased relations at that place.

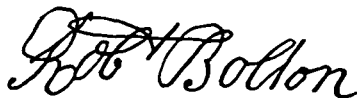
His sorrowful widow, who survived him nearly five years, records the following of him in her diary: "Mr. Bolton, though not handsome, was of an aspect most agreeable and good, that at once commanded the respect and esteem of all; his deportment, both in public and in private, possessed so much of the gentleman and of the Christian, that even now I am writing about him, I am fired with love to his beloved self, soul and body adorned with such peculiar graces as are seldom to be found in one man; indeed, to declare the truth, I know not another so well educated in every respect. So refined and seraphic far above my praise, nor am I able to express the height of his deserts. What have I

not gained by his humility, unparalleled meekness and patience, even in his greatest adversities?" "In his deportment to all persons and in all places engaging, he was grave, yet cheerful in conversation, very religious, and a constant attender at the church and all its sacred solemnities." "He was tall and well shaped, his skin fine, but inclining to pale through many years' sickness when he was but a youth. In his dress he was neat and exceedingly genteel, in which he rather affected gravity than gaiety, had not his employment led him aside from his actual humour."

His will bears date January 17th, 1734, and was proved July 5th, 1742.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ROBERT BOLTON OF PHILADELPHIA, MERCHANT.

IN THE NAME OF GOD: AMEN. I, Robert Bolton, of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Merchant, being weak in health of body, and of sound, perfect, and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following, (that is to say,) first, my will and mind is that my just debts and funeral expences be duly paid and discharged by my executrix hereinafter named. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sons in law, Slater Clay and Thomas Clay, Five pounds a piece, to be paid them at their respective ages of Twenty-one years. Item, I give and bequeath unto my sons, Robert Bolton and John Bolton, Five pounds a piece, to be paid to them at their respective ages of Twenty-one Years. Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughters, Ann Bolton, Mary Bolton, and Rebecca Bolton, Five pounds a piece, to be paid them at their respective ages of eighteen years. Item, all the Rest and Residue of my estate—Real and Personal—Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, and Chattels, whatsoever and wheresoever, I give, devise and bequeath unto my dear and loving wife, Ann Bolton, her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever; and I do hereby revoke and make void all former Wills and Testaments by me Heretofore made. In witness whereof, I, the said Robert Bolton, have to this, my last Will and Testament, set my hand and seal, this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty Four.



Signed, sealed, published and declared by the Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us whose names are subscribed as witnesses,

THOS. BYLES,
FRAS. RICHARDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3d, 1742. Item, personally appeared Thomas Byles and Francis Richardson, the witnesses to the within written Codicil, and the said Francis Richardson on his solemn affirmation, according to law, the said Thomas Byles on his oath, did declare they saw and heard Robert Bolton, the testator therein named, sign, seal, publish, and declare the same codicil to be his last Will and Testament, and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind, memory, and understanding to the best of their knowledge. Coram.

PET. EVANS,
Register General.

Know all men by these presents that we, Ann Bolton of Philadelphia, Widow and relict of Robert Bolton, merch^t, Dece^d, Thomas Clay, merch^t, and Jnⁿ Doe of Philad^a, are held and firmly bound unto Peter Evans, Reg^t Gen^l for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the province of Pennsylv^a, &c., in the sum of One Hundred Pounds Lawfull money of the s^d province to be p^d to the s^d Reg^t Gen^l, his ceartain Attorney Exec^r, Admin^r, or assigns, to the which paym^t well and truly to be made and done we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Exec^rs, and Adm^rs, jointly and severally for and in the whole firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the fifth day of July Anno 1742.

The *Condition* of this obligacon is such that if the bounden Ann Bolton, administratrix of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and Credit which were of Robert Bolton, deceased, with a codicil annexed, do make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits which were of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession, or knowledge of the said Ann Bolton, or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for her, and the same so made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the Reg^t Gen^l Office at Philad^a, at or before the fifth day of August next, and the same goods and chattels, which were of the said dec^d at the time of his death or which at any time after shall come to the hands, possession, or knowledge of the said Ann Bolton or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for her, do well and truly administer, according to law, and further do make or cause to be made a true and just account, calculacon, or reckoning of the s^d admⁿ when required, and all the rest and residue of the s^d goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, which shall be found remain^r upon the s^d admⁿ acc^t, the same being first ex^d and allowed of by the Orphans' Court of the County of Phil^a, shall deliver and pay to such person or persons respectively as the said Court by its decree or sentence shall limit or appoint; then this obligacon to be void or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Ann Bolton

Sealed and delivered in the }
presence of us }

LIT. HODGSON.

THOMAS CLAY,
JOHN DOE.

It may be of some interest to notice the contents of a colonist's family-dwelling in Philadelphia in those days, which are rapidly becoming ancient history, and therefore the following literal copy is given of "An Inventory of All and Singular of the Goods and Chattels of Robert Bolton, late of Philad^a, Deceased. (Appraised at the Desire of the Execut^{rs}, ANN BOLTON.)" From the Register Gen. Office of Wills, Philadelphia.

In The Back Garrett, viz :

A Bedstead and bottom	12 0
1 Feather bed bolster & 2 pells	4 0 0
1 Calico Quilt & 2 Blanketts	1 5 0
1 Red Cedar Chest of Drawers	1 0 0
1 Walnut Chamber Table	10 0
3 Arm'd Cane Chairs & 9 without arms	2 8 0
1 Old Velvet Man's Saddle	8 0
1 Old Demy Peak Do	1 0 0
1 Pillion Cloth	3 0
4 Old green Window Curtains	5 0
1 Bed Tick & Bolster	1 0 0
2 Setts bed Curtains, one being for a Pallet Bed	1 10 0
2 Setts of Callicco Window Curtains	12 0
2 pair Fire Shovel & Tonges	5 0
2 Stone Jugs	5 0
12 Pewter & 12 tin Candle Molds	12 0
3 Glass Globes	1 6
Some Brass Wire on Quills	5 0
6 knives & 6 forks Silvered	15 0
6 Do & 6 forks Ivory handles	7 6
5 Picturs & 2 Smaller Do Glass'd	10 0
2 Broken glass Saucers	1 6
1 Glass Lanthorns	6 0
1 Gold Bootes	5 0
In an Old Chest & Trunk, some lumber	5 0

The Front Garrett :

2 Bedsteads & Bottoms & Iron rods	2 0 0
Some old Books of Divinity	10 0
1 Feather Bed Bolster & 2 Pillows	1 10 0
2 Bolsters & 2 Small Pillows	5 0
1 Quilt & 2 Blanketts	1 0 0
9 Tin hanging Candlesticks	4 6
2 Lines for Drying Cloaths	3 0
1 pair Stylyards	2 6
His Wearing Apparel, Woollen & Linnen	6 0 0

1 Old Trunk & Chest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
11 Old Table Cloaths	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4
7 pair Old Bed Sheets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
17 Pillow Cases	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	0
7 Towells	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	0
33 Napkins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13
7 Blew & White Window Curtains & Valens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	0
1 Sett Curtains & Teaster for a Pallet bed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0
1 White Cotton Counter Pain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0
1 White Linnin Quilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0

In the room up one pair Stairs, viz:

<i>Mr. Whitefields Picture—a Present to Mrs. Bolton</i>									
One Bedstead, bed & Bolster, Pillows, Quilt, and 1 Blanket Worked									
Curtrings & Cushings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	0
1 Easey Chair	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0
1 Mahogany Chest of Drawers & Table	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0
1 Old Corner Cupboard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6
<i>John Bolton's Picture*</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0
21 Glass'd Pictures	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
A Tea Table & Tea Chest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	0
1 Swinging Looking Glass	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	0
1 Ditto Broke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6
3 Small Trunks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0
1 Small Walnut Table	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	0
1 Coffey Mill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0
1 Fire Screen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
1 pair Fire Tonges, Shovel, and Andirons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0
Old China and Earthen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0
2 Small Chamber Bells	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
Sword & Broken Cane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0

			Oz.	Pwt.					
One Silver Tankerd wt	.	.	20	10					
1 Cann Ditto	.	.	12	0					
1 Small Ditto	.	.	7	5					
2 Pottingers Ditto	.	.	15	1					
1 Server Ditto	.	.	9	18					
2 Salts Ditto	.	.	3	7					
3 Glasters Ditto	.	.	17	0					
4 Table Spoons & 1 Child's	.	.	7	17					
9 Tea Spoons & Tonges	.	.	3	10					
			96	8	at 7s. 6d. per oz.	.	36	3	0
1 pair small gold buttons, Silver Shoe buckles & stock buck.	.	.				.	1	5	0

* This must have been the portrait of John Bolton, of Wales, Yorkshire, and it would be of considerable interest to know where it now is.

In the Lower Room :

1 Pine Desk, 2 forms, 4 benches & Chest	12 0
7 Walnut Chairs w th Leather Bottoms	1 8 0
1 Walnut Table	1 0 0
1 Clock and Case	5 0 0
1 pair Fire Doggs	7 0
1 Skillet	5 0
2 Copper Coffey Potts	5 0
1 Pestel & Morter	5 0
7 Old-Fash ^d Brass Candlesticks & Snuffers	15 0
1 Chafing Dish Ditto	2 6
3 pair Flatt Smoothing Irons	9 0
Some Silver & Gold Thread	15 0
About a $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of Damag ^d Sewing Silk	3 0
1 Dz. of Children's & Wom ⁿ Gloves	6 0
1 Pudding Pann	2 6
13 Old Pewter Dishes	1 15 0
35 Old Pewter Plates	1 5 0
1 Stool Pan & Small Funnel	3 0
1 Old Cold Still of Lead & Pewter	10 0
2 y ^{ds} $\frac{1}{4}$ of Pertian	10 0
5 y ^{ds} of fustian	10 0
7 y ^{ds} serge	10 6

In the Cellar or Kitchen, viz :

1 Old Brass Kettle	1 5 0
1 Small d ^o	2 6
2 Small Iron Potts	7 6
Tonges, Gridiron & Old Iron	5 0
1 frying Pan & Spit	3 0
1 Warming Pan	5 0
1 Iron Dripping Pann	2 6
1 Iron Fire Back	1 0 0
3 Washing Tubbs & some lumber	5 0
1 Tea kettle	5 0
One old two wheel Chaise	5 0 0
One Mullatto Girl about 4 years old	5 0 0
One Negro Man about 28 years old, named York.	Is the property
of Robert Bolton's Estate	35 0 0

£127 15 6

PHILAD^a, July 3, 1742. Appraised by us, as Witness our hands,STEPH. ARMITT,
JOHN NELSON.

The wife of Robert Bolton was Ann, widow of Robert Clay, merchant, the only daughter of Winlock Curtis and Ann Bowers (fourth daughter of Banuel Bowers* and Elizabeth Dunster† of Boston); she was born in Kent County, Delaware, on the 15th of November, 1690. Her grandfather, John Curtis‡ (descended from an ancient family, resident at Appledore, in the county of Kent, England, "as far back as can be traced,") was a wealthy landed proprietor in the county of Kent upon Delaware, in the Province of Pennsylvania. Her only brother was the Hon. John Curtis, upon whose tombstone, near the porch of Immanuel Church at New-Castle, Delaware, is the following epitaph by Franklin :

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN CURTIS, ESQ.,
LATE SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY,
A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
TREASURER AND TRUSTEE OF THE LOAN OFFICE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, NOV. 18TH, 1753.
AGED 61 YEARS.

If to be prudent in council,
Upright in Judgment,
Faithful in Trust,
Give value to the public man,
If to be sincere in friendship,
Affectionate to relations,
And kind to all around him,
Make the private man amiable ;

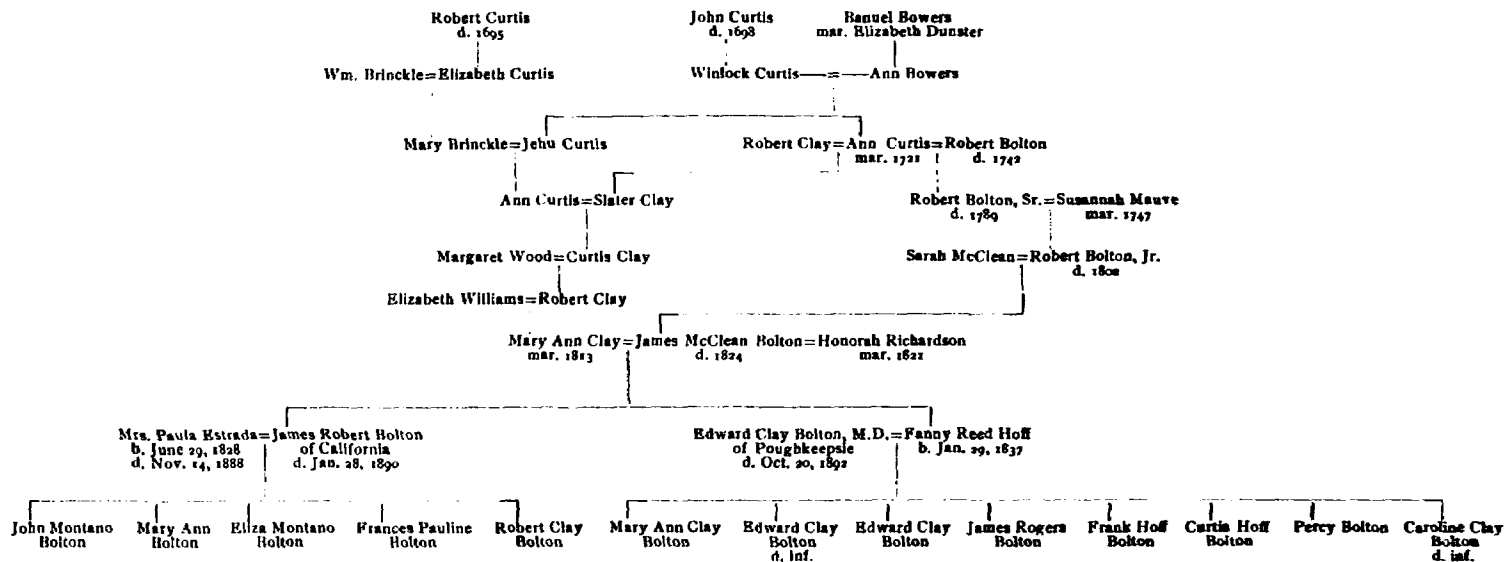
Thy death, O Curtis,
As a general loss,
Long shall be lamented.

* Banuel Bowers, son of — Bowers, of England, married Elizabeth Dunster of Lancashire, a niece of Henry Dunster, the *first President of Harvard College*.

† "Henry Dunster was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his A.B. degree, in 1630, and proceeded A.M. in 1634. He retired to New-England in 1640. He is denominated 'one of the greatest masters of oriental learning that New-England had ever known.'" "He was inducted President of Harvard College 17th August, 1640, resigned 24th October, 1654, died at Scituate 27th February, 1659, and was buried at Cambridge." "His wife, Elizabeth, died 23d (6th.) 1643. His sons were David, Henry, and Jonathan." See Brooks's *Lives of Puritans*, Farmer's *Register*, etc.

‡ The arms of Curtis of Kent. Arg. a chev. sa. between three bulls' heads, cabossed gules.—Crest, a unicorn passant, or, between four trees, ppr.

CHART XXIII.—INTERMARRIAGES BETWEEN BOLTONS, CURTIS AND CLAYS.



Ann's father dying young, she was left to the care of a maiden aunt, named Bathsheba Bowers, who resided on Society Hill, Philadelphia. Under the cruel treatment of this woman she was brought, about the age of twelve, almost to death's door. At the age of thirteen she returned to her mother, and proved of great assistance to her in the care of household and business affairs. She was early distinguished by considerable natural abilities and an extraordinary thirst for knowledge. Though brought up a member of the Society of Friends, reading and reflection had induced her to join the communion of the Church of England; and she thenceforward devoted all her time and energies in its cause. While many of her dissenting brethren were embroiled in endless disputes, she remained constant, and trod the Christian road with love, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost, daily striving to abound in the work of the Lord. On the 16th of December, 1710, she married Robert Clay of Philadelphia, eldest son of Robert Clay, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, by whom she had several children. Mr. Clay, to whom she was greatly attached, was lost at sea in 1716, while on a trading voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool. In 1714 she visited England, spending much of her time with her husband's relations at Sheffield. She sailed from Liverpool in 1719, and arrived in Philadelphia April 15th, 1720. On the 19th of February, 1721, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, she was married to Robert Bolton, who was born the same year (1688) with her former husband, "and so near in one shire, that nothing but a small run parted their native places." Some time in November, 1739, she commenced writing her autobiography, which she completed in the spring of 1747. On the 12th of November, 1739, she became acquainted with the celebrated Mr. Whitefield, then just arrived from England. She thus describes the event in her journal:

"The coming of the worthy and Rev. Mr. Whitfield and the good Mr. William Seward opened a year of jubilee to me. They at once took a great interest in our welfare. In June, 1740, they set up my husband in a school, placed us in a genteel house of small rent, and released me from all my fears and terrors. I now no longer dreaded poverty nor feared want, that faithful minister's prayers reached Heaven in my behalf. My dear husband and family were relieved by considerable sums of money at divers

times from them; and Mr. Seward, in 1739, settled an annuity upon me of thirty pounds a year, at the same time Mr. Whitfield took my two daughters, with their father's and my consent, to the Orphan House in Georgia."

To a friend in Maryland she writes :—

"SIR: In my last I gave you an account of the prodigious and surprising changes brought about by those worthies, Messrs. Whitfield and Seward. I well remember six days before their coming hither: I endured a night of the deepest affliction, far from the least thought that deliverance was so nigh—on the contrary, poverty stared me in the face in such frightful form as really drove me distracted. 'Twas a night never to be forgotten—November 6th, 1739. My dear husband, aged and weak as he was, could scarcely lie down to sleep two nights in the week before two or three o'clock in the morning, and so exhausted with the fatigues and anxieties of the day that a burning fever was his nightly companion. But clouds and darkness passed away, and the sun arose once more brightly upon us. Thus, Doctor, you now see such a change wrought in me as nothing less than the power of God could work; therefore to God be all the glory! O God! while thy hand supports me I am safe, and I trust thou wilt never leave nor forsake me! With thee, the spring of life remaining, thy presence is eternal day! I have now, my dear friend, learned the Apostle's lesson, to be careful for nothing, but in every thing to make my requests known unto God. Surely, if there be Heaven upon Earth, it is here with our contentment. However, the parting with my two daughters for Georgia, is a struggle to nature; but I am resigned to it, hoping in three years to receive them again. My dear Becky was that same little maid Mr. W——d mentioned in his Philadelphia Journal, Nov. 10, page 123, who requested Mr. Whitfield to take her to Georgia; and I myself am that person, whom he mentions, page 125,* who had no such peace of mind and comfort for twelve years as God had been pleased to communicate at that time—for which I adore the Divine Goodness; he adds 'The Gospel has taken root in many hearts.' O sir! I wish that I could be the means of bringing you acquainted with this wonderful person: he is, I think, if there can be one upon earth—an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile."

"My dear Mr. Bolton having the good fortune to teach a lad the art of reading well, who scarcely knew how to speak before, his father made me a present of Mr. Whitfield's portrait, framed in gilt, with many grateful acknowledgments in favor of my husband, beside the usual quarterly payment for his son. This pleased me exceedingly; indeed, I almost idolized the picture. Indeed, all the bounties of Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Seward came unasked, for I abhorred begging or exposing my wants."

* Mr. Whitefield writes: "Sunday, November 10th. Read prayers in the morning and dined with the Collector. Preached in the afternoon to a very thronged congregation. Visited one sick person, and administered the Holy Sacrament to another, who has received no such peace and inward comfort for these twelve years, as God has been pleased to communicate to her soul at this time. Not unto me, O Lord, not unto me, but unto thy name be all the glory. For ever adored be the Divine Goodness, the Gospel has taken root in many hearts." The continuance of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Journal, etc., vol. II., Philadelphia. Printed and sold by B. Franklin, in Market street, 1740.

Again she writes to the same friend :—

" PHILADELPHIA, June 16th, 1740.

" DEAR SIR: I must now acquaint you in what an easy, delightful manner Mr. Bolton and I spend our days—in sweet contentment, free from anxious cares and restless nights, which so long disturbed us.

" Our home resembles a neat little chapel, our voices are raised in chanting hymns of praise to the Creator at the dawn of every day and the close of every eve, bespeaking the gladness of our hearts and our joy in our Redeemer and Preserver. Mr. Bolton and I often say to each other that if the rich and great knew our happiness, they would so envy us as to be glad to change conditions, but never would I consent to return to the gay world with all its diversions, cares, fears, and pleasures. Indeed, Doctor, I now live the life I have so long desired." "Mr. Bolton is engaged almost all day in his school and a part of the evening, so that I am alone great part of the time; however, I often repeat these lines, I learned when very young, of a clergyman—

" 'He's still himself when company is gone,
Too well employed ever to be alone.'

This day fortnight I received news of the death of our worthy friend and benefactor, Mr. Seward, and a melancholy news it was for us."

" March 26th, 1741.

" DEAR SIR: This day I received a charming letter from Mr. Whitfield from the Orphan house in Georgia, in which he mentions that he had married my daughter Polly to the worthy James Habersham, Esq. In this marriage I have greatly rejoiced."

" Blessed be God! I am furnished with books of the best and most profound authors, besides my Bible, which I have usually made my daily study, so that I am seldom alone and at a loss for company, as I used to be in Maryland. I now solace myself in converse with the dead, and reap great benefit and delight from their great minds outliving the body. To converse with the spirits of just men made perfect makes me indeed long for that conversation in full fruition, but above all for the sight and blissful enjoyment of the Holy Jesus, who disdained not when upon earth to style us his friends, if we only did the thing he commanded us! Indeed the being separated from all my children is attended with much feeling and concern, but then again I consider these lovely creatures as lent, and I ought not to consider them as my own, so that I can but receive them when time shall be no more in that world of joy and bliss, where, if we only safely arrive, nothing can separate us more! My whole soul desires their temporal and spiritual profit, but as the soul is above the body, so my longing for their eternal welfare is above that of their temporal.

" How this letter may suit your taste I know not, but when I write on spiritual matters, it is as the Spirit gives me utterance; therefore to that Divine Spirit I commend you, beseeching him to have you under his protection, so guiding you in all truth here, that you may not fail of eternal happiness hereafter."

Mr. Whitefield appears to have maintained a correspondence with her until her death. On his return to England, he addresses her as a widow :—

"LONDON, Dec. 18th, 1743.

"DEAR MRS. BOLTON: Accept a few hasty, though loving lines. I thank you for your last letter, and rejoice to hear our Saviour is so good to you. His name, His nature, is love. I prove it to be so, and daily say, 'Grace, grace.' I hope yet to see you this side Eternity—when, can not be determined. I desire to tarry the Lord's leisure. I heard lately from Georgia; all are well. I hope offenses abroad will cease. My dear son lived about four month, and died a fortnight ago. The Lord enabled me and my dear wife to give him up freely. The first-born is a present meet to be made to Jesus! Our all is too little for the Lord. Dear Mrs. Bolton, I must bid you adieu, since I expect this letter to be called for every moment, and hasten to subscribe myself,

"Your truly affectionate friend,

"brother, and servant in Jesus,

"G. WHITEFIELD.

"My dear wife would salute you were she here, but she is in Wales. I salute you and yours for her."

The following are a few extracts from Mrs. Bolton's Journal :

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1744.

"Yesterday I received two letters from good Mr. Whitfield, both showing his singular esteem and love for myself, which cannot but be of infinite satisfaction and comfort to me. But what rejoices me most, is his treading down Satan under his feet, and building up and establishing the kingdom of Christ wherever he goes. In his letter, dated Dec. 12th, 1743, he says :

'There are many fresh openings in England for preaching the everlasting Gospel, and our Lord is pleased to bless me more and more. I long to see dear Mr. Habersham and the rest of my Family at Savannah. I had letters from them; all were then well, and blessed beyond expectation. I find more and more, dear Mrs. Bolton, that God is a Father of the fatherless, and delights to plead the cause of the widow. He never can, he never will, forsake you. I thank him for raising up such friends; above all, I thank him for giving you a contented mind, amidst all your trials at the dear Redeemer's feet. Here, and here only, is my refuge and constant resort; and that you may always have free access here, is the earnest of your most affectionate friend and servant in Jesus,

"G. WHITEFIELD."

Addressing a friend, she says :—

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15th, 1744.

"SIR: I am this day fifty-four years old, in the thoughts of which I bow before the Almighty God, saying: 'Few and evil have been the days of the years of my pilgrimage.' How many more await me, I know not, but to reach the age of my much honor'd grandmother, by my mother's side, I shall live to the age of sixty.

This month five years ago I was first visited by the Rev. Mr. Whitfield in a wonderful manner, and now I have received a letter from him even this day, dated from Mr. Smith's, a merchant and a worthy gentleman and Christian in Boston. I can not but admire and wonder at the loving kindness of the Lord in sending that worthy messenger once more among us. You see, Doctor, I am true as steel. I cannot profess a friendship without going through with it, nor drop it upon any occasion, much less a light one, as the manner of the world is, but as constancy, truth, and integrity are gifts from above, so thither I trust my praises will ascend till time shall end with me in a happy eternity. I shall no more at present of this godly minister and faithful messenger, but give you the remainder in his own words, which are as follows:

“YORK, Nov. 5th, 1744.

“DEAR MRS. BOLTON: Tho' I have been absent from you so long, yet I still retain that cordial respect for you which I had given me when God, by his all wise providence, bro't me to Phil^a. first; this has been still increasing ever since you have been so nearly related to my very dear Mr. Habersham. Pray have you heard from him lately? I long to hear from him and see him. God willing, the time will now shortly come. I purpose going by land to Georgia, and to call at Phil^a. in the way, where I hope to see you joying in God and rejoicing in God your Saviour. My dear wife will, by divine permission, accompany me. We both salute you most heartily, and all dear friends, praying that you may be filled with all the fulness of God. I subscribe myself, dear Mrs. Bolton,

“Your most affect. friend and serv't,

“G. WHITEFIELD.

“Pray direct for me to Mr. Smith's, merchant, in Boston.”

The arrival of her daughter and son-in-law, after five years' absence, is thus noticed:—

“I have trusted in the Lord, and been helped. My ever worthy son, Mr. Habersham, and my dear Becky arrived safe, and were brought to my chamber, where, for a whole year, I had been confined with illness. Mrs. Franklin conducted and introduced them to me in a most tender and civil manner. After apologizing for her long absence from me, and promising to be more attentive in future, she went out and brought in those two long-longed-for, much-loved ones, at which sight my eyes were full. I embraced and kissed the one and then the other. Never had I a greater struggle for life through excess of joy. But what are mortal things? Why are they thus beloved? Don't they each moment fly from us to the grave, where we must follow also, and where there is no remembrance of either joy or grief? But oh! the hope of a future immortality wings the soul, and fills us with life and transport in the assurance of meeting them with our gracious and glorious Redeemer who hath made us more than conquerors through the blood of the everlasting Covenant, to whom be glory for ever. Amen.”

While living in this blissful retirement, she writes to her friend :

"PHIL^a., Dec. 15th, 1744.

"To-morrow will be four weeks since I was seized in a most violent manner with death, I should have thought, had I not frequent alarms of this sort to warn me of approaching dissolution. I have also been informed of our friend, the good Mr. Whitfield's illness, by which he was in jeopardy of his life, at the same time of my late grievous illness. I am but recovered, as it were, to-day, for which I praise the Lord and hope that I shall ever continue to praise his name, and say by experience with the Psalmist (new version)—

'He that has God his guardian made,
Shall under the Almighty's shade,
Secure and undisturbed abide :
Therefore it is to Him I'll say,
Thou art my fortress and my stay,
My God, in whom I will confide.'

"My situation in being placed between the church and Quaker burying-place and in the midst of the new building burying-ground, (so called,) beside the sight of my dear husband's grave and four of my young children lying beside him in my view, I say, all these afford a melancholy prospect, beside the almost daily funerals of acquaintances or strangers, makes this world appear but a theatre of misery! O Heaven! grant that I may be duly prepared to enter eternity, from whence there is no returning; the same that I beg for myself, I beg also for you, and am your unalterable friend,
ANN BOLTON."

June 24th, 1746. "O Jesus! when time shall be swallowed up in eternity, then this corruptible shall be clothed with incorruption, and this mortal shall be covered with immortality. This is what I wait for. Come quickly, dearest Lord! Oh! quickly come, my Saviour!"

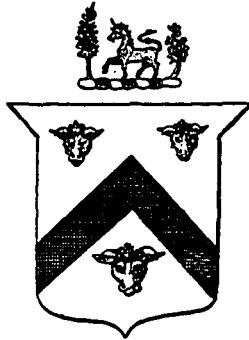
The following paragraph closes her journal of eight years:—

"God be praised everlastingly for his inestimable riches in Christ! My soul does often mount up above this earth and converse with the holy Jesus, with prophets and apostles, with Philpot, Latimer, Cranmer, Ridley, and all that glorious company of martyrs. Dear Lambert, Hooper, and Bradford, oh! my soul longs to flee away and be at rest with you and all pious and holy souls who have been made perfect through sufferings! Oh! fit me for thy kingdom, dearest Lord, then take me to thyself. Amen."

Her happy spirit took its flight "towards those regions of bliss where there will be no more sighing or sorrow, but all tears shall be wiped from our eyes," Tuesday, May 5th, 1747. Her remains were interred beside those of her beloved husband, in the Arch street cemetery, Philadelphia, May 7th.

The following entry in the Christ Church Register, closes the last account we have of this poor but humble Christian :—

"For breaking ground and use of pall—Widow Bolton, 1747—48. 6d."



ARMS OF JOHN CURTIS, OF KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE.

§2. *Boltons of Savannah, Georgia.*

Robert Bolton^r, of Philadelphia, and Ann Clay, his wife, had issue :—

- I. Robert Bolton^r, born 1722.
- II. Ann Bolton, born 1723.
- III. Mary Bolton, born 1724.
- IV. John Bolton, born 1725.
- V. John Bolton^r, born 1726.
- VI. Joseph Bolton, } Twins, born 1727.
- VII. Hannah Bolton, }
- VIII. Joseph Bolton, born 1728.
- IX. Rebecca Bolton, born 1729.

I. Robert Bolton", see Chap. XV.

II. Ann Bolton, eldest daughter of Robert and Ann, born in Market street, Philadelphia, February, 1723, baptized 27th. Married first, in 1739-40, Mr. Wood; secondly, John Mercer, of Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, by whom she had one son, John Mercer, of Chestertown. She was buried on Sassafras Neck. The time of her death is unknown.

III. Mary Bolton, second daughter of Robert and Ann, born in Philadelphia, April 5th, and baptized March 28, 1724. "She received an excellent education in her native city, and when quite young, was highly complimented for her fine dancing, agreeable manners, and great accomplishments. She had been much caressed by the great and gay, but grace contrived a way to awaken her to a sense of her danger; for, reading one day the fifty-seventh Psalm, she found comfort and consolation. In 1739 she accompanied Mr. Whitefield to Savannah, and entered the Orphan House, June, 1740. On the 26th of December, 1740, she was married at Bethesda to James Habersham, by the Rev. George Whitefield, A.B. Rector of Christ Church, Savannah. Mr. Habersham, who was born at Beverley, in the West Riding of York, A. D. 1715, was the first President of the Orphan House, and also President of his Majesty's Council in Georgia from 2d July, 1771, to 11th February, 1772, and in 1744, together with Charles Harris, established the first commercial house in Georgia. The following notice of Mrs. Habersham's death was penned by her bereaved husband in the family Bible:—

"Mary, the most beloved wife of James Habersham, dyed fourth day of January, 1763, and, as she was esteemed and honored when living, for her eminent and exemplary virtues, her death was universally regretted, but how much lamented by her bereaved and sorrowful husband and children, words cannot express. She was a loving, faithful, and dutiful wife, a tender mother, a kind mistress, a sincere friend, rejoiced in the happiness of all her fellow mortals, and truly sympathized with the distressed, and is now enjoying the glorious reward reserved for her by her heavenly Father, through "the all-atoning blood of her dear and precious Redeemer."

Her remains were interred in the Habersham vault at Savannah. By her, Mr. Habersham had ten children, three of whom, his sons,

James, Joseph, and John, survived him ; the latter became a Major in the U. S. army, and all were zealous in the cause of American independence. A biographical sketch of John Habersham was published in 1886, by Chas. C. Jones, Jr., LL.D.

James Habersham was a man of superior attainments and worth, and being the immediate ancestor of a large and influential American family, some account of him and his descendants is given in the following Chapter.

IV. John Bolton", second son of Robert and Ann, born in Philadelphia, 20th of March, 1725, baptized 28th of March, and was buried 21st of May, 1726.

V. John Bolton", third son of Robert and Ann, settled in Chestertown, married Eleanor Dougherty and became the progenitor of a large family of Bolton in the United States. See Chapter XVIII and Chart XXII.

VI. Joseph Bolton", twin with Hannah, fourth son of Robert and Ann, born in Philadelphia, 20th of June, 1727, baptized 22d, and died 10th October, 1727.

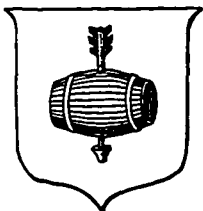
VII. Hannah Bolton, third daughter of Robert and Ann, and twin with Joseph, born 20th of June, baptized June 22d, 1727. Buried at Philadelphia, 28th of April, 1729.

VIII. Joseph Bolton", fifth son of Robert and Ann, born in Philadelphia, 25th of August, 1728, baptized 2d of September, and died 10th of June, 1729.

IX. Rebecca Bolton, fourth and youngest daughter of Robert and Ann, born at Philadelphia, December 20th, 1729, and baptized the 24th. "As an infant, she exceeded in beauty all her brothers and sisters (as all who saw her allowed), and as she was lovely in her infancy, so she continued in her childhood and maturer years. Her fine singing, dancing, sparkling wit, and easy manners, made her the admiration and envy of many, nor was she wanting in beauty, as we have seen ; all these charms made her greatly praised in public and in private. Many were the snares surrounding her, but grace got the victory over nature in a most extraordinary manner. She was that same little maid the Rev. George Whitefield mentions in his Philadelphia Journal, November 10th, page 123, who requested him to take her to Georgia."* "Rebecca entered

*"Soon after, says Mr. Whitefield (November 10th, 1739), came a little maid about seven years of age, telling me she heard I took little children to Georgia, and desired me to take her."—*Whitefield's Journal*, 1756, p. 271.

the Orphan House, near Savannah, with her sister Mary, where she remained until February, 1745, when she returned to Philadelphia to assist her aged mother. On this occasion she was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. Habersham, and upon their arrival in Philadelphia, May 27th, 1745, were conducted to Mrs. Bolton's residence by Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, who introduced them to her in a most tender and civil manner. After her beloved mother's death, in 1747, she resided in the family of Capt. Grant of Philadelphia, where she was very much esteemed. She survived her mother hardly a year, dying in the bloom of her youth, some time in February, 1748, and was buried in Mr. Grant's family vault on the 7th of March, 1748.



CHAPTER XIV.

HABERSHAMS OF GEORGIA, DESCENDED FROM DE HABRINGHAM OF HABERGHAM EAVES, LANCASHIRE.



THE history of the Habershams of Georgia has been so intimately connected with that of the Boltons of Savannah for several generations by inter-marriage and constant friendship, that some account of the family is appropriate to this work, especially in view of the wide-spread descendants of the young colonist James Habersham who accompanied George Whitefield on his first voyage from England to his far distant parish in the year 1736.

James Habersham was a young man only twenty years of age when he determined to emigrate, a decision which was to have such lasting effects on the new country to which his hopes were turned. Emigrating even in those days, was no light affair, and the ship "Whittaker" was no less than five months in going from London to Savannah, having been obliged to touch at Gibraltar en route. The story of the reception of Whitefield and of the friendship that grew up between his young protégé and Robert Bolton, has been told in the memoir of the latter excellent man in Chapter XIII. (See also Chap. XV.) Just how or when Habersham came under the influence and protection of Whitefield we cannot now ascertain, but the young minister describes him as his "dear fellow traveller," and there is no doubt that it was by no means a mere chance engagement of passage on the same vessel, but that they were in close sympathy in the religious aims which Whitefield had at heart. Whitefield was not a man to be shut up for many weeks with a limited circle of persons without exercising a powerful and perhaps fascinating influence upon those sharing his fortunes. This friendship was the cause of young James Habersham's acquaintance with Robert Bolton," leading to his marriage in after years to the latter's sister Mary, and they became progenitors of a long line of respected descendants.

James Habersham was the second son of a worthy citizen of the ancient town of Beverly in Yorkshire, the interesting characters of which, with its exquisite Minster and Church of St. Mary, still fascinate the visitor, and should prove of intense interest to such of his descendants as are able to visit the locality. Beverly is, indeed, so ancient that its early religious foundations date back to the darkness preceding the Saxon Era, and it claims that the learning and reputation of the venerable Bede was earned by study within its walls. The register of St. Mary's Church, an elaborate and charming structure, records the birth of the brothers and sisters of James Habersham and the death of his mother. It was not from Beverly, however, that the family originally sprang; but from the little village, now a great manufacturing center, of Brunlei or Burnley, in Lancashire, in which the actual possessions of the Habringham family, at the neighboring township of Habergham Eaves, have now been almost entirely absorbed. Since a date earlier than the reign of King Edward III., the family, successively known by curiously varied corruptions of its original cognomen, owned the manor, until its last possessor, John Habersham, a man notorious in all the Lancashire dales for his profligacy and recklessness, at the end of the seventeenth century, for the value of a mortgage of only £900, lost the ancestral estates; since that date the property has developed into enormous value as a mining and manufacturing district.

This John, whose charming but desolate wife Fleetwood Towneley earned the respect and commiseration of her contemporaries, had a younger brother, who inherited from their mother, a Yorkshire woman, the estate of Norland Park, at Halifax, and whose son John was living in 1759. There is strong reason to suppose that he was a brother of James Habersham of Beverley, and a relative of the progenitor of the American Habershams.

There was a large branch of the same original stock resident at the village of Handsworth in the same county and bearing the name written as "Haberjam." These were descendants in all probability of a Robert or John Habergham, younger members of the Lancashire family of the period of the Early Tudors.

The registers of Handsworth Church contain numerous references, and bring the family record down to the present date, at which we find their name appearing as Habersham, completing

the curious but natural orthographic changes, which since the days of old Adam de Habringham have undergone no less than eight variations.

The colonist James, descendant of this ancient family, demonstrated in his new circumstances the independent and sturdy character of his North-country ancestors, and his abilities eventually led him to occupy the prominent position of Governor of Georgia, the province which he had made his home. Dying full of years and honors, James Habersham left to his descendants the record of a blameless life of inflexible integrity and purpose, and of unswerving loyalty to his duties and his King.

His marriage with Mary Bolton was blessed by three sons and seven daughters.

James, the eldest, married Miss Esther Wylly, and left a son Richard Wylly Habersham whose descendants represent the eldest branch of the family in the United States.

Joseph, and John Habersham, the second and third sons, became distinguished in the War of Independence and held rank as officers in the Colonial army, in which they shared danger with their cousin Robert Bolton.

Their descendants by intermarriage with the Adams of White Bluffs, who had also intermarried with the Bolton family, further cemented the ties of relationship between the two families.

The Habershams also intermarried with the Elliots, a family settled in Georgia since 1685. Esther, daughter of the Hon. James Habersham (and granddaughter of Mary Bolton Habersham) married the Hon. Stephen Elliott, LL.D., the eminent botanist, and they had two sons Stephen and William. Stephen became the Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D., first Bishop of Georgia; he married Mary Barnwell and their son William Robert became the Rt. Rev. Robt. B. W. Elliott, Bishop of Texas. William Elliott also entered the ministry and married Mary O'Brien Habersham (daughter of Robert Habersham by his first wife Mary Eliza O'Brien); their son Robert Habersham Elliott married a distant cousin Mary S. Elliott (daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Elliott.) Bishop Robt. B. W. Elliott, D.D., married his cousin Caroline Elliott (another daughter of Dr. Ralph Elliott.)

Frederic A. Habersham, son of Joseph Habersham (of Col. Joseph H.) and his wife Susan D. Habersham (daughter of Major

John Habersham), married Eliza Mackey Elliott, a third daughter of Dr. Ralph Elliott. Thus the three sisters Caroline, Eliza and Mary, married Habersham or Elliott cousins, interlocking relatives in a remarkable manner. (See Chart XXIV.)

Elizabeth Habersham (sister of James Habersham who married Mary Bolton) married Ralph Clay in 1739 but he was not of the same family as Robert Clay the first husband of Ann Curtis (See Chapter XIII.) Ralph Clay and Elizabeth his wife were parents of Joseph Clay (b. 1741) who emigrated to Georgia in 1760, and grandparents of Joseph Clay (d. 1811.) The second Joseph Clay married a Savage and had issue Thomas Savage Clay and Eliza Clay.

It is impossible here to further detail the membership of the Habersham family, a task which is more suitable for a special work devoted to the purpose; which one of the Authors plans to accomplish. Enough has been said to throw a little light on the origin of an interesting part of the Colonial history of Georgia.

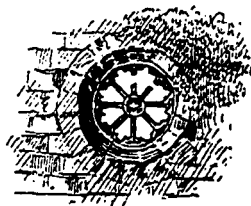


CHART XXIV.—INTERMARRIAGES BETWEEN BOLTONS, HABERSHAMS, ELLIOTTS AND ADAMS.

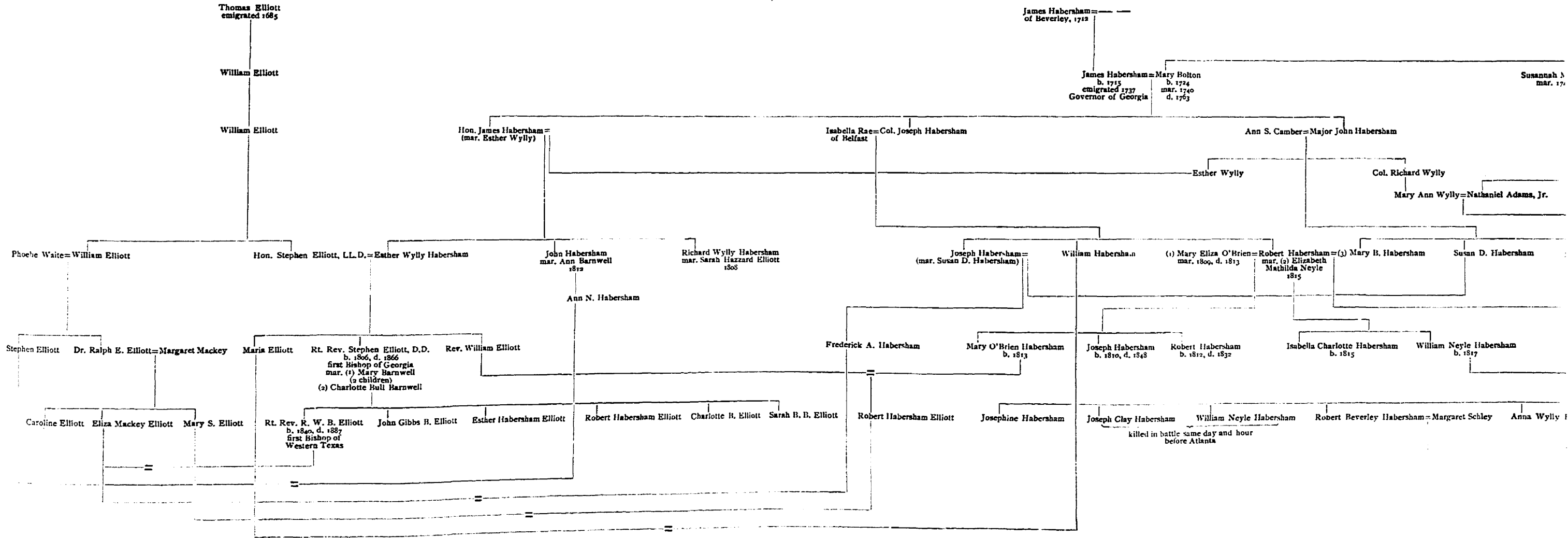
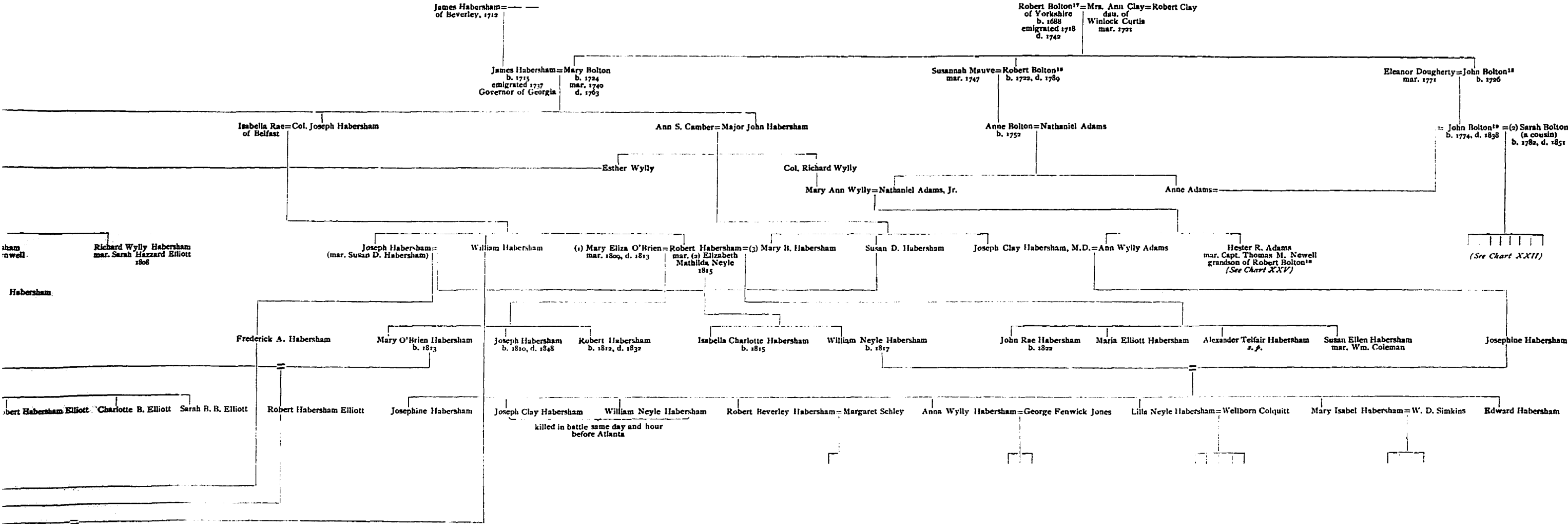


CHART XXIV.—INTERMARRIAGES BETWEEN BOLTONS, HABERSHAMS, ELLIOTTS AND ADAMS.



CHAPTER XV.

BIOGRAPHY OF ROBERT BOLTON, SENIOR, OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA (WITH NOTES ON WHITEFIELD, HABERSHAM, CORNELIUS WINTER AND OTHERS).

"People will not look forward to posterity
who never look backward to their ancestors."

—Burke.



ROBERT BOLTON", eldest son of Robert" and Ann Bolton, was born in Market street, Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, Monday, January 1st, 1722, and baptized the 22d of the same month.

He acquired an excellent education in his native city, and at an early age went to Trenton, New Jersey, where, not succeeding in business to his wishes, he returned to Philadelphia. Though possessed of an amiable temper and good intellectual endowments, he was, for several years, a stranger to religion, being very gay and thoughtless. But it pleased God, as his pious mother records in her Journal, to effect a wonderful change :—

"I was under great concern of mind regarding this child Robert ; he seemed to be wild, thoughtless, and negligent in the matter of the one thing needful, till the age of about nineteen it pleased God to awaken and instruct him by his Spirit through the preaching of the Rev. George Whitefield. His sermon was upon the prodigal son, delivered upon Society Hill, Philadelphia."

Miss Anna M. McClean half-sister to Mrs. Robert Bolton related to the author of the Bolton Family that like his father, Robert was of a slender and delicate constitution, and early threatened with a pulmonary disease, in consequence of which he travelled to Savannah, when about twenty-two years of age, and finding great benefit from the climate, he was induced to become a permanent resident. Mr. Bolton must have been residing in Philadelphia in 1741, for in the Habersham MSS. is a letter from his brother-in-law, Mr. Habersham, addressed to "My Dear brother Rob't. Bolton in Philadelphia, 31st August, 1741."

His two younger sisters, Mary and Rebecca, had preceded him in 1739, having been placed, with their father's and mother's consent, by the Rev. George Whitefield, in the Orphan House or Bethesda College, near Savannah.* The affairs of this institution were then in the care of Mr. James Habersham, who had married Robert's eldest sister Mary in 1740. For his encouragement the Court of President and Assistants in Georgia made him the following allotments of land, namely, in 1748, on the 16th of March, a town lot in Savannah, and on the 8th of December, 1752, ninety acres of land. In 1755 he purchased a town lot in Hardwicke on the Great Ogeechee River. The following year a lot in the city of Savannah was granted by the Provincial Government to Robert Bolton and others in trust for a meeting-house to be erected thereon for the use of such persons as were professors of the doctrines of the Church of Scotland, etc. Upon the 4th of July, 1758, his Majesty King George II., granted to Robert Bolton a lot in the town of Hardwicke, on the Great Ogeechee River, at the quit-rent of a pepper-corn, in the following manner.

GRANT OF A TOWN LOT IN HARDWICKE.

"GEORGE THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors do give and grant unto Robert Bolton, his heirs and assigns, all that town lot in the town of Hardwicke in our Province of Georgia, known by the number eighty-one, bounded as in and by the certificate hereunto annexed, under the hands of our Surveyors-General of lands in our said Province may more fully appear, and contains seventy-six feet and a half in width and one hundred and thirteen feet and a half in depth. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said town lot hereby granted, with the appurtenances, together with all timber and trees thereon growing or being, ways, waters, paths, passages, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the lot belonging or in any wise appertaining, unto

*His grandson, Robert Bolton, in giving an account of the family, says: "When Mr. Whitefield visited Philadelphia, he became acquainted with my great grandmother, and took a kind interest in them. There are several of his letters to her, which she has copied into her memoir. Her eldest son, Robert, heard Mr. Whitefield preach on Society Hill on the parable of the prodigal, and it was the means of a total change of his character. Mr. Whitefield persuaded the family to give up to his care my grandfather Robert, then about twenty, and his sister Mary, and he took them with him to Georgia, where they became part of his family."

the said Robert Bolton, his heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common soccage, he the said Robert Bolton, his heirs or assigns *yielding and paying* for the said town lot unto us, our heirs and successors, yearly and every year, *One Pepper-Corn*, if demanded. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and this present grant is upon condition, nevertheless, that the said Robert Bolton, his heirs or assigns, shall, within three years next after the date of these presents, erect and build upon the said lot hereby granted one good and sufficient tenantable house, with one brick chimney at least, of the dimensions of twenty feet in length in front and sixteen feet in breadth or depth at least; and if it shall happen that the said Robert Bolton, his heirs or assigns, shall neglect to build a house of the dimensions aforesaid, on the lot hereby granted, then and in that case, the said Robert Bolton, his heirs and assigns, shall forfeit and pay unto us, our heirs and successors, the sum of *One Pound* sterling money, yearly and every year, for not building upon the said lot as aforesaid, until such house shall be compleatly finished. And also if the said Robert Bolton, his heirs or assigns, shall not, within the space of *ten* years from the date hereof, erect and build an house upon the said lot according to the dimensions aforesaid, that then the said lot hereby granted (not being built upon as aforesaid) shall revert to us, our heirs and successors, as fully and absolutely, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted. PROVIDED ALSO, if this Grant shall not be duly registered in the Register's Office of said Province, within *six* months from the date hereof, and docket thereof also entered into the Auditor's Office of the same, (in case such Establishment shall hereafter take place,) that then this grant shall be void, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Given *under the Great Seal of our Province of Georgia*. Witness our Trusty and well beloved Henry Ellis, Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, the fourth day of July in the year of our Lord 1758, and in the thirty-second year of our reign.

"Signed by his Honour the Governour in Council.

"HENRY ELLIS.

"CHAS. WATSON, D. C. C."

This was registered in the Register's Office, 24th July, 1758, Book A, p. 666, and this property was bequeathed by Robt. Bolton, Sen., in 1786, to Robt. Bolton, Jr., and his heirs, taxes being paid for it in 1823 as the property of Robert Bolton of Savannah.

"The following lots of land were laid out unto Robert Bolton, and allowed upon his claim before his Excellency the Governor in Council the 28th day of July, 1775:" "A town lott in Savannah, No. 3, in the third Tything Anson Ward, containing sixty feet in width and ninety feet in length; and also a garden lott, containing five acres, No. 147, situate east of the Town, with the farm lott thereunto belonging, containing forty-five acres," &c., "situate in the third tything Anson Ward, and known by the number 8,"*

* Henry Yong, Surveyor Gen'l's certificate, dated 13th January, 1757.

Upon the 3d of November, 1761, his Majesty King George the Third granted to Robert Bolton and his heirs "lot number 4 in Savannah, in the parish of Christ Church, in the third tything Anson Ward, in consideration of eighteen pounds sterling money of Georgia."*

In 1764 he applied for the office of Post-Master of the Province of Georgia. The following is a copy of the letter written by his brother-in-law, the Hon. James Habersham, Secretary of the Province, to Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia in this behalf :—

"TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ESQ., IN PHILADELPHIA :

"SAVANNAH IN GEORGIA, 14 July, 1764.

"SIR : Last fall I made my two sons a visit at New-Jersey College, and at the same time embraced the opportunity of paying my respects to my friends in Philadelphia, among whom I waited on Mrs. Franklin, but was deprived the pleasure of seeing you, as they informed me you were on your way from Boston and met with an unlucky accident, which I hope you have entirely recovered from. My brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Bolton, is the bearer of this. He goes to visit his native place and his relations, after being settled here near twenty years. He has some thoughts of setting up a post between this and Charlestown, which, if he can meet with success, must be of public utility. To this end he tells me he has been advised by our worthy Governor to get an appointment from the Post-Master General, and as I suppose it may be in your power to constitute him Post-Master of this Province, your doing so would lay me and him under great obligations. I am sensible, I have no pretensions, to ask this favour from the slender acquaintance I have with you, but I will venture to say, for many years' experience, that if you should be pleased to confer any trust on Mr. Bolton, you will find him an honest, prudent, and punctual man. He has lately buried an excellent wife, and is left with seven fine children, whom he has hitherto supported and brought up reputably, and as his trade has lately declined, any additional means of getting him money, must greatly assist him.

"I need say nothing in regard to his family connexions in Pennsylvania, as they must be better known to you than to me. You will please to excuse the freedom I have taken, and if in my power, I shall be pleased with an opportunity of showing that I am, with great truth, dear sir,

"Your most obed., h'ble servant,

"JAMES HABERSHAM.

"Please make my respects acceptable to Mrs. Franklin."†

* Memorial Reg^d in Auditor's Office. Book A, fol. 258. This property was first bequeathed by Robt. Bolton, Sen., in 1786, to his son Robert, who, by will, conveyed it to his daughter Ann in 1802.

† MSS. of the Habersham family.

The same year "Robert Bolton, Esq., was appointed first Post-Master of Savannah, by Benjamin Barron, Esq., Post-Master General of the Southern District of America."*

Mr. Bolton, greatly promoted the cause of Christ in Savannah, and had the Gaius-like spirit of loving to entertain good men, remembering the wise man's injunction : "Thine own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not." He treated the Rev. George Whitefield with great hospitality, and together with his brother-in-law, Mr. Habersham, encouraged him in his missionary work. So much so, as a niece of Mr. Bolton's stated, "that Mr. Whitefield generally made his home at Mr. Habersham's, but sometimes at Mr. Bolton's, and that he was remarkably cheerful and agreeable in company, always having appropriate anecdotes at command."

The history of Mr. Whitefield's settlement in Georgia was this : "Urged by the letters of Wesley (says Bishop Stevens), the Rev. George Whitefield resolved to answer his call for help, and go over to his assistance in Georgia. This young gentleman, born in an inn, of humble yet worthy parents, was early left fatherless, and thrown upon resources so slender as scarcely to give him support. At school his talents for oratory were very nearly turned towards the drama ; but at the age of fourteen, he persuaded his mother to take him from school, and putting on his 'blue apron, washed mops and cleaned gowns' in his mother's tavern. Learning accidentally, from a Pembroke servitor, that, by aid of such a menial office, he could go through College with small means, and having already made himself a good scholar in the classics, he hastened, when eighteen years of age, to Oxford, and by the aid of £10, borrowed from a friend to defray the expense of entering, he was admitted as a servitor in Pembroke College.

"Soon drawn towards the religious club of which the Wesleys were leaders, he found in their society just what his earnest and seeking heart desired, and he cast in his lot among them, preferring to endure their worldly reproach if he might partake of their heavenly joy. Recommended to the notice and benefactions of Sir John Philips, Bart., one of the Trustees of Georgia, and winning by his general character the favour of the good Doctor Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, he was by that prelate ordained, 20th of June, 1736, at the age of twenty-one, to the office of Deacon in the

* Census of the city of Savannah, etc., by Joseph Bancroft. 1848.

church of England. A profitable curacy in London, with the great preferment which his talents opened before him, he refused ; and offering himself to the Trustees as a missionary to Georgia, on December 21st, 1737, when he had just completed his twenty-second year, he was accepted.

" Whitefield left London December 28th, 1737, after administering the Sacrament at St. Dunstan, where 'the tears of the communicants mingled with the cup,' and in the strength of God as a poor pilgrim, went on board the *Whittaker* to embark for Georgia. He had with him, however, one friend, Mr. James Habersham, whom he affectionately styles his 'dear fellow-traveller,' who, relinquishing the kind offers of friends in England, and in opposition to the views of his uncle and guardian, resolved to cast in his lot among the people where Whitefield was to labor.

" The passage to Gibraltar, whither they were bound, to take in two companies, which had been detailed as part of General Oglethorpe's regiment, to Georgia, was one of peril ; but the kindness they received at that military stronghold made ample amends for the roughness of the voyage. He here wrote to the Trustees, inquiring of them if they desired any change in his plans, since Wesley had returned to England ; for it so happened that Whitefield had only sailed from the Downs to Georgia, in the *Whittaker*, the day before Wesley arrived there from Georgia in the *Samuel*. They, in reply, commissioned him to 'perform all religious offices as deacon of the Church of England, in Savannah and Frederica.' Having taken in their complement of men, the *Whittaker* sailed in March for Georgia.

" The two friends landed in Savannah on the evening of Sunday, 7th of May, and were warmly welcomed by Mr. Delamotte, the catechist, and the authorities of the town. His induction to Georgia was a severe illness, and when he recovered, the desolate condition of the colony forced itself upon him. 'However,' he remarked, 'that rendered what I had brought over from my friends (he had collected £300 for the poor in Georgia) more acceptable to the poor inhabitants, and gave me an ocular demonstration, which was what I wanted when the hint was given of the great necessity and promising utility of a future Orphan House, which I now determined, by the divine assistance, to get about in earnest.' That no time might be lost in carrying into

effect this scheme, originally suggested by Charles Wesley and General Oglethorpe, after the pattern adopted by the venerable Professor Francke at Halle, and resolved upon before he left England, it was determined by Whitefield and Habersham, that the latter should at once open a school for children eligible to such an institution, and bring them under a regular course of tuition and discipline, while the former proceeded on a tour for the collection of funds to carry out the plan.

"He remained in Georgia until August, visiting the various settlements, laboring in his clerical duties with great diligence, and endearing himself to his parishioners by his piety, generosity, and zeal. 'What I have most at heart,' he writes, 'is the building an Orphan House, which, I trust, will be effected at my return to England.'

"Whitefield reached England, after a most uncomfortable passage, in the beginning of December, having been absent nearly one year. As yet, he was only in Deacon's orders; and to obtain priests' ordination was one of the motives of his return. This he received from Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, January 12th, 1739; the Trustees having previously, in anticipation of his admission to the priesthood, appointed him missionary of Christ Church in Savannah. They also gave him five hundred acres of land on which to erect his Orphan House. In appointing him to Savannah, they had annexed to the office the salary of £50, but he acquainted the Common Council in person that he declined the acceptance of any salary as a minister at Savannah or for the management of the Orphan House in Georgia. In his multifarious labors in England, he did not forget the Orphan House, but generally took up collections for it, so that by August, 1739, having obtained over £1000 for that purpose, he embarked for Georgia via Philadelphia."* It was during his stay in Philadelphia that he first became acquainted with Mr. Bolton's parents (Robert and Ann Bolton), and their two daughters, Mary and Rebecca. The two latter he forwarded to the Orphan House in the sloop *Savannah*, which sailed immediately after his leaving Philadelphia.† "Travelling" from Philadelphia

* Stevens' *Hist. of Georgia*, vol. i. pp. 343-50.

† In his Journal, Mr. Whitefield observes: "Sloop *Savannah*, bought by Mr. Seward, in which I left orders for my family to set sail immediately after: my leaving Philadelphia, Nov. 29th, Thursday."

"overland," Mr. Whitefield "reached Savannah on the 11th of January, 1740,* and found that his faithful coadjutor, Habersham, had selected the five hundred acres grant, about nine miles from town, being the best place he had seen for the Orphan House, and had begun to collect materials, and erected a dwelling. On the 25th of March, 1740, he laid the first brick of the central building, and named the institution 'Bethesda,' praying that it might ever prove to the orphans what its name imported, 'A House of Mercy.'† It was in behalf of this institution that he began circuit preaching, both in America and England; and it was not until churches were refused him that he preached out of doors.

Appleton's *Cyclopædia of Biography* states: "The journeys and voyages of this indefatigable minister amount to a number almost incredible. He has stated in his memorandum book, that 'from the time of his ordination to a period embracing thirty-four years, he preached upwards of eighteen thousand sermons, crossed the Atlantic seven times, travelled thousands of miles both in Britain and America,' and when his strength was failing, he put himself on what he termed 'short allowance,' namely, preaching only once in every day of the week, and three times on the Sabbath! The death of this eminent and most useful servant of God was sudden, having been produced by a cold caught while preaching at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and followed by a severe attack of asthma, which put a period to the life and labors of one of the most devoted and successful ministers of Christ since the days of the Apostles." He expired at Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the thirtieth of September, 1770, aged fifty-six.

Mr. Bolton was also a zealous friend of the excellent Cornelius Winter, who had come out to Georgia in Whitefield's train as a catechist to the negroes of the Rev. Bartholomew Zouberbuhler, the former rector of Savannah, lately deceased, who, though a clergyman and a good man, had thought it nothing strange to possess slaves.‡ By his will, however, he had provided for their

* In his Journal he says he arrived in Savannah, Jan'y 9th, 1739-40.

† Stevens' *Hist. of Georgia*, vol. i. p. 351.

‡ "Mr. Whitefield, as early as 1741, gave that body (the Trustees) a most practical lesson on his views, by planting a portion of his land in Carolina, which he called 'Providence,' with negro labor, bought and paid for as his own slaves, with the design of thereby supporting his Orphan House at Bethesda in Georgia." (Stevens' *Hist. of Georgia*, vol. i. p. 309.)

religious instruction. This was the post Mr. Winter had come out to occupy ; but he was little aware of the opposition he was to encounter in this philanthropic enterprise. In Mr. Winter's difficulty Mr. Bolton not only received him under his roof, but encouraged him in his efforts to do good. Mr. Winter says in a letter to Mr. Jay : " We arrived at Charleston on the 30th of November, where we stayed ten days. On our way from that place we stopped at a plantation called Port Royal, where we were most truly respected and entertained, and safely arrived at Savannah on the evening of December 14th."* "Continually under the Divine protection, we may enjoy perfect peace ; and being devoted to the will of God, he will take possession of the mind and keep it. What is now the matter of observation, was the matter of experience, when sitting for a little while alone in the canoe, where I was desired to remain, at the bottom of Savannah-bluff as the guardian of our property, while Messrs. Whitfield, Wright, and Smith ascended to the town. It was dark before I was disengaged and escorted to Mr. Habersham's house, where Mr. Whitfield had preceded me. Mr. Habersham met me at the door, embraced me in his arms, saying : ' I will be your friend if nobody else will.' It being his first salute, I supposed it was in consequence of something previously said by the company, and by the tenor of the conversation which went forward, I understood that I was but an unexpected guest. Mr. Habersham, slapping me upon the knee, repeated : ' I will be your friend if nobody else will ; I will stand by you ; you shall instruct my negroes, whoever else refuses you.' This brought to my recollection instantly what Mr. Whitfield said on board ship, namely : ' That I might be thankful if I had as many to preach to as his bed-cabin would hold, and must not wonder if, for attempting to instruct the negroes, I were whipped off the plantation.' However, most of Mr. Zouberbuhler's executors, the gentlemen into whose service I was entering, saw me, and all except two behaved to me in a very respectful manner. The first night I lodged in Mr. Habersham's house ; the next day I was fixed at a Mr. Bolton's. The room appointed for me had no fireplace in it, and the weather becoming very cold, I was put to much inconvenience, but was determined

* *Autobiography of Rev. Wm. Jay*, vol. i. p. 105. Published by Carter & Brothers, New York. 1855.

I would not make my company cheap, whatever I might suffer ; and that whatever reserve might be in my conduct, it should be entirely with a view to the glory of God. It was well in the end I adopted and maintained this resolution. Previous to my settlement, I spent some days with Mr. Whitfield at the Orphan House, and by the time I returned to Savannah, the report of my design in coming into the Province, was noised abroad. Some of the more sensible negroes facetiously said they were too wicked to be made good now. A few had their expectations raised by my coming, and seemed pleased with my errand. The white people in general conceived that I came there because I could not live in England, and I scarcely ventured out without hearing one and another say, with the accent of contempt : 'There goes the negro parson.'

"Perceiving that Mr. Bolton, at whose house my residence was fixed, was a serious man, I told him I longed to begin my mission in some way. I offered to be his chaplain, and asked him if he would allow me to open a public exposition in his house. He generously consented ; and notice being given of my design, numbers both of white and black came, and I opened with Romans 1 : 15 : 'I am ready to preach the Gospel to you.' The word was well received by the serious part of the audience, and perhaps would have been by the others, if I had not particularly discovered myself attached to the more sensible negroes, and given them to understand they were the subjects of my ministry. I continued to preach in Mr. Bolton's house to white and black, all the time I stayed in Savannah, once or twice a week, as it was most convenient to me, and on the Sabbath day evenings. This gave great offense, and the Rev. Mr. Zubly, the Presbyterian minister, did not a little oppose it. I applied for the use of the old Lutheran church, which stood unoccupied, and offered any moderate rent the proprietors should require for the use of it, but it was refused merely because I preached to and aimed at instructing the negroes. All were up in arms against me, many threatened me if I presumed to come into their plantation. A motion was made in the council to consider me as a nuisance to the Province, and as such to silence me, but they could not carry the motion. However, time and circumspection retrieved my reputation in some degree.

'The house I lodged in abounded with company, particularly at

the sitting of the Assembly. I generally endeavored to be affable but not forward, conversant but not loquacious ; short in my sittings after meals and constantly in my study. I was generally indulged with much liberty in family prayer, mornings and evenings, and frequently dropped a short pertinent hint from one or two verses out of the portion I read. This gained attention, and by degrees I acquired credit, being mostly reproached by persons who knew the least of me." "It was not long before I was introduced to my immediate charge, that is, the negroes upon the late Rev. Mr. Zouberbuhler's plantation, among whom I was to reside as soon as the house was put in proper condition for my residence." "The following Lord's day I went up for the first time to introduce divine worship among them ; but it is impossible to describe the scene, nor can any person or stranger to it conceive it. Mr. Bolton, my host, bore me company to give me countenance and to assist me to sing. Two or three overseers from the neighboring plantations, with the person in the same capacity on the spot, men of a similar cast with the Smithfield drovers, were all the white people I had present. Some negroes from the neighboring plantations came, and I opened with as plain an exhortation as I possibly could, but felt it was like shooting darts against a stone wall. I prayed, read the lessons for the day, and used a very small part of the liturgy, namely, the Confession, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed ; but the greatest part of my poor congregation were either asleep or making some of them figures on the wainscoat, or playing with their fingers, or eating potatoes, or talking with each other. This was very discouraging, but I thought I must get through it as well as I could. My intended plan was, if I had settled with them, to have attempted to make them rational in order to make them capable of understanding my addresses, and to have begun with them as children, teaching them the alphabet, etc. But knowing I must come home for ordination, and my house not being ready for me, I could only design the plan without putting it forward till after my return.

"I visited the Orphan House as often as possible, and was in perfect love and harmony with the family. Death made a sad inroad among them in a very little time ; but the affliction was completed by the death of Mr. Whitfield. He left Georgia to go on his northern tour the latter end of April, and while his return was

anticipated and supposed to be near, his removal was announced. It was opened to me by Mr. Habersham, who was much affected with it. It may be supposed I could not be insensible; as soon as I heard it I retreated to pray and pour out my soul to God. I continued in one steady tract, desirous to be fully qualified for my office and vigorously enter upon it in its full extent, which I could not without Episcopal ordination.* I indulged the idea of a speedy return to England, and consulted Mr. Habersham upon the expediency of it. He, and all with whom he consulted upon the subject, saw it in the same light. For what end I was permitted to go to America, and why prevented from settling there, is among the secrets of the Almighty. He directs our steps. It is not for us to demand the reason of his conduct, but to submit to his will," etc.†

Upon his return to England, and after the refusal of the Bishop of London to ordain him, he thus writes to his friend :—

"TO ROBERT BOLTON, ESQ., SAVANNAH.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of June the 30th gave me inexpressible pleasure, and I am infinitely obliged to you for the candidness of your judgment and the sincerity of your friendship, which, though it does not divest me of an affectionate concern for the poor people of my late charge, considerably relieves me of an uneasiness, lest my not returning should be misconstrued to be occasioned by an unsettled mind, and thereby the glorious Gospel should be eclipsed in the eyes of any who before had formed a favorable opinion of it. It is true, dear Sir, the bounds of our habitation are fixed, and therefore every disappointment our schemes meet with should be resolved into the will of God. I had laid a large plan, and was in hopes bond and free would have received an advantage it was designed to afford; and had I been favored by Divine Providence to make trial of, or succeeded in it, the very sufficient emolument the worthy trust conferred upon me would have been no more to me than I now enjoy in a station which makes me an entire dependent upon Providence, without the least obligation by any kind of contract from any man. I only mention this to assure you, you are right in your persuasion. *Indeed I had no leaves and fishes in view*; though the Bishop of London was so ungenerous as to reflect on me for receiving so large a salary. Let the good gentleman you mention rejoice without a rival.

* The Rev. Bartholomew Zouberbuhler, minister and Rector of Christ Church parish for twenty-one years, departed this life the 11th of December, A. D. 1766, aged forty-six years, having bequeathed the greater part of his estate to the purpose of promoting Christianity in the Province of Georgia. In his will he provided for the support of a minister to instruct his negroes, but enjoining that the person employed should be a clergyman.

† *Memoir of Rev. Cornelius Winter. Works of Rev. Wm. Jay, Letter x. p. 69.*

I will not say I wish them an increase of it, because it is only like the joy of the drunkard, the materials of which it is made will serve to make the reflection more exquisite in the day when God shall prove himself no respecter of persons. Had I returned to you, I should certainly have set my face like a flint, and by the grace of God persevered till the issue of my endeavors had given conviction to my greatest opponents. The inhabitants of the woods are certainly to be pitied on account of their ignorant and benighted state; but I don't see how it may be remedied at present. Good Lady H—— told me the Bishop of London would ordain two of her students upon condition they should be confined to the Orphan House, which no thinking man who knows anything of the state of affairs in Georgia would submit to; and as the way seems to be hedged up for ministers in the Establishment, I pray the Lord to raise up people of some other denomination to espouse his injured cause, and carry on his despised work.

"At present the conduct of our dignitaries is dreadful and affecting; and *what they think*—if they do think at all—must be left for some future day to determine. I have not seen Dr. Franklin since I last wrote to you, and have reason to think the whole affair is entirely at an end. I can not omit my repeated thanks for every personal token of your friendship, which, considering myself a mere stranger, and the out-of-the-way and unacceptable sphere I have been and am now engaged in, is great indeed; and though I should never see you any more, has so deeply impressed your eternal interest on my heart, that I shall consider myself under an indissoluble obligation to remember you in my nearest accesses to the throne of grace. There, dear Sir, may you, midst all the hurry of business and the many avocations of a mercantile life, constantly resort in quest of the Gospel pearl of great price; and when the mammon of unrighteousness shall fail to afford any longer support, may its unsearchable riches give you a kind reception into the everlasting habitations. I am very glad to hear all your little ones are well. Oh! that, as they grow up, they may be made acquainted with the best things! In hopes the kind Colonel is living, I have dropped him a line.

I am, my dear sir, yours,

CORNELIUS WINTER.

"LONDON, —, —, —."*

After Mr. Winter's return to England, Mr. Bolton thus writes to him:—

"SAVANNAH IN GEORGIA, Feb'y 16th, 1771.

"DEAR MR. WINTER: The favorable opportunity of Capt. Watts of Witby seems to awaken my sluggish pen to its performance of promise to write you a few lines, by whom goes passenger Jamey, that lived with Mrs. Stirk.

"Our dear friend, Mr. William Gibbons, departed in seeming much peace on Sunday last, after ten days' illness. There are now three numerous families in your intended neighborhood bereaved of their heads, which is very affecting—may the Lord comfort and support them. My wife was assisting William as long as he lived with her good nursing. We purpose visiting the family this evening.

* *Mem. of Rev. Cornelius Winter*, by Rev. Wm. Jay, p. 421. G. A. Bartlett, London. 1843.

They all seem to long for your coming again, as also does many of your poor negroes. Mr. and Mrs. Mauve are well, as also my sons and daughters and their respective families, and Mr. Bryans and Foxes and all your Ogechee friends, who have bought the former Tavern there for a meeting-house for forty-pound, generous Mr. Bourguin having given the other thirty pound for that good purpose. Mr. Zubly is one of the bondmen, but you have a majority of friends to open the doors of said house. He is also executor to Wm. Gibbons' estate—pitty. Our Bethesda friends are all well, except Mr. Robt. Wright, still poorly. Reverend Mr. Allington gone to settle at Pond Pond in Carolina." "I hope 'ere now God hath succeeded your endeavors for Holy Orders, and hath laid his hand upon you and blessed you. May you go on and prosper, and may He also bless you in a suitable companion and help mate, and return you to us laden with the Gospel of Peace. Mr. Langworthy is returned to his charge at Bethesda, and has already six scholars and boarders. May God continue to bless that institution. There is now great want of two schoolmasters here, as Mr. Seymour, I am told, is going home for orders, and has sold his house.

"My wife and children joyn in sincere love to you and yours—pray for us. We often think, pray for, and talk of you.

"I intend directing this for you to the care of my dear nephew, Joseph Habersham, whom I wish a line from. Please tender our kind love to him, as also the worthy Mr. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, if she is not gone to Heaven, and accept all our joynt love and thanks for all favors.

"From the pen of,

"Reverend Sir,

"Your friend and h'ble servant,

"ROBT. BOLTON."*

But, though impatiently expected at Savannah, Mr. Winter was destined never to return. "This happiness (he states in a letter to a friend), I am obliged to say, the Bishop of London most unkindly and most ungenerously deprived me of, though I sought it at the Hazard of my life."†

The following letter, from Mr. Bolton, shows the unabated interest Mr. Winter still felt in the preaching of the Gospel at Savannah and the work at Bethesda:—

"SAVANNAH, Feb'y 11th, 1773.

"MY DEAR FRIEND:

"I received your kind favor by Mr. Cosson at the President's house, at which time I gave them a plain hearty welcome to Georgia, and gave them also a general invitation to my house.

"Three other young gentlemen arrived here via Charleston two days past, and yesterday I sent them to Bethesda. I know not whether they are any of them

* Copy of original letter in the possession of the late Rev. Robt. Bolton.

† Rev. William Jay's *Life of Winter*, p. 216.

ministers or not. There is a few days past a young English minister, via the northward, preaches every evening at our meeting. Some say a Wesley man, but he is zealous in a good cause, and gives a general satisfaction, and is the cause of a crowded meeting-house; and I readily comply with your desire of encouraging Gospel Preachers except they be dumb orators. I heartily wish with you Bethesda may arise out of the ashes and shake off her dust, arise and shine. I rejoice to hear of your welfare and well doing; may God continue to bless your chearfull labors with success. This is the second letter I have received from you; accept my poor single return but hearty thanks. My wife and family are favored with recovery from their late disorder, and desire kindly to be remembered to you. Mr. and Mrs. Mauve are well. Our Governor is just arrived, which obliges me hastily to conclude myself,

" Dear sir,
" Your friend and h'ble servant,
" ROBERT BOLTON,"*

The following notice of Mr. Winter's death appeared in the *Evangelical Magazine* for February, 1808: "We have to announce the death of another distinguished servant of God. Sunday evening, January tenth, gently expired the Rev. Cornelius Winter. He has been long known and highly honored in the religious world, as a man of the most unblemished reputation and exemplary piety, innocence, benevolence, and kindness."

It was a singular circumstance that Mr. Winter after leaving America educated the Rev. William Jay, of Bath, England, for the ministry, whose daughter married the grandson of Robert Bolton of Savannah.

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the Parish of Christ Church, held at Savannah, on the 20th of April, 1772, Robert Bolton was appointed one of the five Commissioners of the Work-house. On the 6th of October of that year, King George III. granted to Robert Bolton a town lot in Brunswick, and upon the 27th of August, 1774, the Governor in Council granted him a tract consisting of five hundred and fifty acres of land in St. Paul's Parish.

Mr. Bolton does not appear to have taken a very prominent part at the commencement of the difficulties between Great Britain and her Colonies, but no sooner were active measures begun, than, fearing an open rebellion against the parent state, and consequently among themselves, we find both his brother-in-

* Copied from the original letter in possession of the late Rev. Robert Bolton.

law (Mr. Habersham) and himself with many others, entering their public dissent against certain resolutions passed at what was called "a general meeting of the inhabitants of Georgia, to consider the state of the Colonies, assembled at Savannah on the 10th of August, 1774."* But notwithstanding he was favorably disposed to the mother country, he was by no means insensible to the rights of the Colonies, for he lamented to see that by the imposition of internal taxes the colonists were deprived of privileges which they believed to be their indubitable right. As soon, therefore, as hostilities actually commenced, he at once espoused the cause of the latter. He used to relate that, on one occasion, during a sharp skirmish near Savannah, just as he was about to present his musket to fire, a ball shot by the enemy was driven directly into the barrel, and with such force as to completely disable him from discharging it. When Count D'Estaing and General Lincoln attempted to recover Savannah from the British under Major-General Prevost, in October, 1779, Mr. Bolton's house in Anson Square suffered some damage from the cannonade and bombardment, and as he was in feeble health at the time, his family were compelled to remove him to the cellar for safety.

His name does not appear in the disqualifying act passed by the Royal Government on the 6th of July, 1780. But on his refusing to appear as a grand juror at the Court of Sessions, the same year, the following order was issued:—

"GEORGIA. By His Majesty's Court of Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, holden at Savannah the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1780,

"Whereas Jacob Behler of St. Matthew's parish, &c., and Robert Bolton of Savannah, saddler, were severally drawn by ballot and summoned to appear as Grand Jurors at this Court (as it is said), but they, Jacob Behler," &c., "and Robert Bolton did respectively neglect to appear at this Court, it is therefore ordered, that they shall be severally fined in a sum not exceeding £8 sterling, and that a *capias* do issue out against each of them, &c.

"Dated in Court the 17th June in the year of our Lord 1780. By the Court,

JOHN SIMPSON, P. & C.C.†

"Crown Office, 5th July, 1780."

* *Hist. Col. of Georgia*, by Rev. Geo. White, M.A., pp. 45, 48, 49.

† Copied from original file of newspapers in possession of Georgia Hist. Society.

On the 11th of July, 1783, Savannah was formally given up by the British to the Americans. Soon after this event Mr. Bolton retired to White Bluff, Vernonburgh, about four miles from Savannah, where he was universally esteemed, and gained much honor by his upright conduct as a Justice of the Peace. He was familiarly called "the peace-maker" by his neighbors; and one who knew him intimately, has left us this testimony: "That a better man never lived." On the 3d of May, 1787, he was chosen, with others, to receive the returns of all taxable property for White Bluff. The following entry occurs in the parochial records of Christ Church, Savannah:

"25th of July, 1787. Dr. Cash to Robert Bolton, ditto rent of half a pew No. 13, £2.14. Contra, Cr. 25 July. By cash paid do., per order on Mr. Bolton."

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "R. Bolton", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

He survived the founder of Georgia (General Oglethorpe), four years, dying at White Bluff, on Monday, May 4th, 1789, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His remains were brought to Savannah, and interred in the Habersham family vault in the general burying-ground, but there is no memorial of him. The following notice of his death appeared in the *Georgia Gazette* for Thursday, May 7th, 1789:

"Savannah, May 7th. On Monday last died at White Bluff, Robert Bolton, Esq., aged sixty-seven years, more than forty of which he had resided in this county. It may be truly said that he died, as he had lived, the cheerful Christian, meeting death with a fortitude and resignation that a virtuous life and a well-grounded hope of happiness hereafter naturally inspire."

His niece, the late Mrs. Ann Booth of Philadelphia, who had a perfect recollection of him, said that he was of middling stature, fair complexion, and resembled her brother, the late Curtis Bolton of New York, in a remarkable degree.

His Last Will and Testament bears date, Savannah, 24th of July, 1786, and was proved the 22d of May, 1789.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ROBERT BOLTON, SEN., OF SAVANNAH.

THIS is the last Will and Testament of me, Robert Bolton, Sen^r., Esq^r., in Savannah, State of Georgia, made this Twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-six. Being weak of body, but of sound and disposing memory and understanding.

First, I commit my Spirit to God who gave it, and my body to the Dust to be decently interred; and my Funeral charges I desire may not exceed Seven Pounds Sterling, and the Estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me, I give, devise, bequeath, and dispose of as follows:

First, I will that all my just debts be paid and discharged as soon after my decease as possible.

Then I give and devise unto my dutiful and affectionate Son, Robert Bolton, Jun., all that my Town Lott in Savannah, Number four, in the third Tything Anson's Ward, with all the Improvements on Said Lott to him, my said Son Robert, his heirs and assigns forever. And I also bequeath unto my said Son Robert all that forty-five acre Lott with the improvements thereon, situated in Hamsted, four miles from Savannah, and between the High gate & White Bluff roads, to him my said son Robert, his heirs & assigns forever. I also bequeath to my said Son Robert and his Heirs and assigns forever, all that Tract of Land containing Five Hundred & fifty acres of Land in the Parish of St. Paul, agreeable to the grant now in possession of my said Son. I also bequeath to my said Son a Town Lott in Brunswick, Number One hundred and Seventy-Two. Also one Town Lott in Hardwick, Number Eighty-One. I also bequeath to my Son Robert my Negro man named Quash, the whole of the said bequeath I give to him my said Son Robert and his Heirs and assigns forever. I Bequeath to my dutiful and affectionate Daughter Rebecca Newell, all my Town Lott in Savannah, known by the Number Three with the improvements thereon. Also my Negro Man named Peter, which I devise to her & for her use forever. I Bequeath to my Grandson, Thomas Newell, Jun^r, One Town Lott in Sunbury, known by the Number Two Hundred & fifty Seven, to him & his Heirs forever. I bequeath to my Grandson, Robert Newell, Jun^r, and his heirs forever One Town Lott in Sunbury, known by the number Two hundred and fifty eight.

I bequeath to my dutiful and affectionate daughter Ann Adams my Negro woman Precilla with her daughter Affee, with their increase for her and her heirs forever.

I bequeath to my dear and affectionate wife, for her remarkable good to my children and myself, My Negro woman Bella, with all her children, namely, Hannah, Eve, & Luesa. Also all my stock of Cattle except Two Cows called old and young Blakeley, which I devise to my Son Robert, and one Cow & Calf to Rebecca Teaveaux. I also devise to my dear wife, all my Household Furniture & my Horse & Riding chair, the whole of which I bequeath to my dear wife, for her use during her natural life, and at her death the whole to be divided amongst my children equally.

I desire that my adopted orphan child Rebecca Teaveaux shall be maintained by my dear wife as long as my wife shall think proper to keep her, and then it's my desire that my dear Daughter Rebecca Newell do take charge of her and have her educated to read and write plain, and keep her in the character of a Hand-maid until she arrives at the age of sixteen years. I devise to my Grandson Nathaniel Adams, Jun^r, my Silver watch. I devise to my afflicted Neighbour John Warnock such of my old wearing apparel as my executors shall think proper to give, and that my executors shall pay to John Warnock Twenty Shillings per annum during his natural Life, to be paid out of my Estate not before bequeathed. I devise to my neighbour Jacob Ties one of my best Suit of Clothes.

Lastly, I desire that the residue of my Estate not before disposed of shall be sold by my Executors to the best advantage, and after paying my just debts, demands, & Legacies, then the remainder to be equally divided among my children.

Finally, I nominate, constitute, and appoint my well beloved Son Robert Bolton, Jun^r, Merchant in Savannah, and my kind & affectionate Son-in-law Nathaniel Adams of White Bluff, Planter, my Lawful Executors, and my dear wife to be my Executrix of this my last Will & Testament. And in Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and published the same as such the Day & Year First above written.

Rob^t Bolton Sen^r

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Testator to be and contain his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us and attested by us in his presence.

JOHN HAMILTON.

JOHN RICHARDS.

JOHN HEWELL.

GEORGIA :

Before me, James Whitefield, Register of Probate for the County of Chatham, in the state aforesaid, Personally appeared John Hamilton, one of the Subscribing Witnesses to the within Last Will & Testament of Robert Bolton, Senior, Deceased, who, being sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, maketh oath that he was present and did see the said Testator sign, seal, publish, pronounce, and declare the same to be and contain his Last Will and Testament, and that he was of sound and disposing mind, memory, & understanding to the best of this Deponent's knowledge at the execution thereof, and that he, the Deponent, together with John Richards and John Hewell, since deceased, subscribed their names as witnesses thereto at the request and in the presence of the said Testator, and in each other's presence.

(Copy.)

JOHN HAMILTON.*

Sworn this 22d May, 1789.

J. WHITEFIELD, R. P. C. C.

*Registry Office of Wills, Savannah.

SCHEDULE OF APPRAISEMENT OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE
ESTATE OF ROBERT BOLTON, SENR., DECD., JULY 29TH, 1789.

Negro man Peter	£50	0	0
" " Quashy	50	0	0
" " Will	40	0	0
" Woman Hannah £50 os. od. do do Bella £40 os. od.	90	0	0
" " Pricella " 30 0 0. Affee & Child £50 0 0	80	0	0
" Girls Eve & Tilla	30	0	0
One Riding Chair £12 os. od. Two Horses £10 os. od.	22	0	0
One Cart £3 os. od. 1 Desk 1 Chest Drawers & 1 Press £12 os. od.	15	0	0
One Corn Mill £0 10s. od. 1 Dining Table & Stand £2 os. od.	2	10	0
One Bedstead £2 os. od. Five Chairs £1 5s. od.	3	5	0
One pr. Dogs. Shovel & Tongues £0 15s. od. 6 Pictures & Ink Stand £0 10s. od.	1	5	0
Three Beds & Linen &c	15	0	0
One small do Cott & Blankets	2	0	0
One Chest. 1 case & bbl. Bottles £0 10s. od. Pewter & Earthen Plates &c. £0 19s. 4d.	1	9	4
Sundry articles in Store Room	3	0	0
Lot books £1 os. od. Sundry articles in closet £0 15s. od.	1	15	0
Kitchen Furniture £1 10s. od. Two Canoes £5 10s. od.	7	0	0
One cross cut Saw	9	4	
One Silver Ladle. 1 pepper Box & 6 Spoons	3	10	0
One Silver Watch £2 os. od. 25 head of cattle £30 os. od.	32	0	0
Twenty-five head of Hogs	6	5	0
Two Sheep	1	0	0
(Copy.)	£457	8	8

The above Schedule was taken and the property appraised by us
the subscribers—the day and date first above written.

(Copy.) DAVID JOHNSTON, [L. s.]
EDMUND ADAMS, [L. s.]
MATTHEW SALFNER, [L. s.]

THE FAMILY OF ROBERT BOLTON.

Robert Bolton¹⁸ married twice; first in 1747, Susannah,* daughter
of Mathieu† and Jane Mauve,‡ the former a native of Berne, the

* The necklace and bracelets of this lady are in the possession of the family of
the late Prof. James C. Booth, of Philadelphia.

† The will of Mathieu Mauve of Savannah bears date June, 1775, and was
proved 7th of August, 1777.

‡ Her grandson, Wm. Matthew Evans, says: "She was a native of Switzerland,
and her parents were French, who left France in consequence of persecution on

latter of Vevay, Switzerland. Susannah was also born in Switzerland, A. D. 1729, and died at Savannah in the spring of 1764; she is said, by one who knew her intimately, to have been, "if not the best, yet among the very best of women." After her death, he married in 1770 —, widow of Samuel Stirk, a native of Germany. This lady, who was a most devoted wife and stepmother, died at Savannah on Thursday, the 30th of January, 1794. The following notice of her death appeared in the *Georgia Gazette*: "January 30th, 1794, died Mrs. Bolton, widow of Robert Bolton."

By his second wife, Robert Bolton had no child, but by the first several. Children of Robert¹ and Susannah (Mauve) Bolton:—

I. Susannah Bolton¹, born in 1748, eldest daughter of Robert Bolton; married William Moore of Savannah. She died in 1810, and was buried in the family vault at Savannah. Their son, John Moore, married, on the 17th of December, 1791, his cousin, Ann Bolton, eldest daughter of John Bolton of Chestertown, Maryland. There is a fine miniature, painted by David Boudon in 1795, of Mrs. Moore in possession of the family of Prof. James C. Booth, of Philadelphia.

II. Sarah Bolton¹, born July 23d, 1750, O. S., married William Evans, 23d of August, 1769, and died at Savannah on the 17th of February, 1817.

William Evans was the eldest son of Middleton and Hannah Evans and grandson of William Evans and Miss Middleton, and was born on the Island of St. Helena in S. C., 13 April, 1747, O. S., and died at Vernonburgh, 21 June, 1781. His children were:—

1. Sarah Jane Evans², born 26 November, 1770; married William Lamb.

2. William Bolton Evans², born Savannah, 30th August, 1772; died 20th December, 1773.

3. William Matthew Evans², born Savannah, 4th September, 1774; died 18th November, 1837; buried in the family vault, Pelham.

account of their religion. Mr. and Mrs. Mauve were exemplary characters, and were very wealthy, etc." "Jane Mauve," says Mrs. Ann Booth, "was from Vevay, a sensible, accomplished, and elegant woman, as I have often heard from others beside the family." The arms of Mauvy en Bretagne are: *Papellonné de gueules et d'hermine's, au canton sinistre de sable, chargé d'une demi-fleur-de-lis d'argent.*

4. Hannah Evans", born Savannah, 20th November, 1776; died 1st July, 1777.

5. Robert Evans", born Vernonburgh, Georgia, 1st January, 1779; died 4th November, 1780.

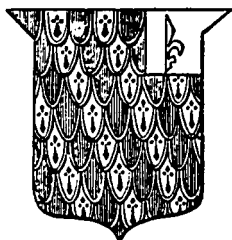
III. Jane Bolton", born in 1751., married Charles Young, and died without issue.

IV. Anne Bolton", born May 2d, 1752, married Nathaniel Adams of Savannah, by whom she had several children, and died 27th April, 1818. Her remains were interred in the family vault, Savannah. (For connections, see Chart XXIV.)

V. Mary Bolton", born in 1754, died unmarried.

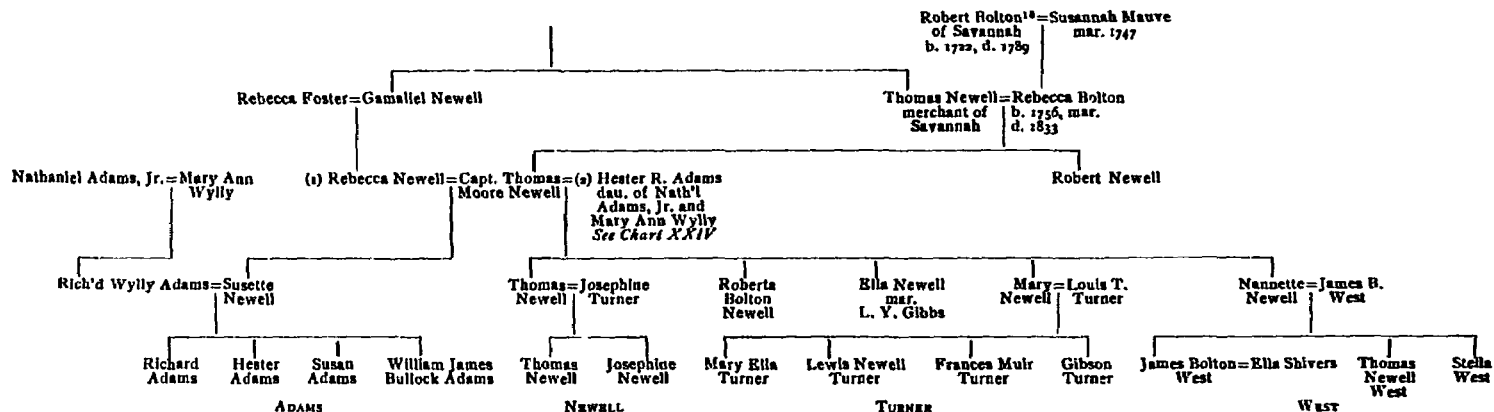
VI. Rebecca Bolton", born in 1756, married Thomas Newell of Savannah, by whom she had, beside others, Thomas and Robert, devisees of their grandfather, Robert Bolton, Sen. To Rebecca, her father bequeathed his town lot in Savannah, known as No. 3. She was one of the first managers of the Female Asylum of Savannah; died in 1833, and was buried near the remains of her beloved brother, Robert Bolton, in the family vault at Savannah. There is an excellent portrait of this lady formerly in the possession of her grand-niece, Miss Henrietta Bolton of Baltimore. (For issue of this marriage, see Chart XXV.)

VII. Robert Bolton", only son and heir of Robert". (See Chap. XVI., § 1.)



ARMS OF MATTHEW MAUVE, OF SAVANNAH.

CHART XXV—NEWELLS OF SAVANNAH, GA.



CHAPTER XVI.

§1. *Memoir of Robert Bolton, Junior, of Savannah, Georgia.*

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time."

—Longfellow.



ROBERT BOLTON¹⁸, son and heir of Robert Bolton¹⁹, and Susannah Mauve, was born in Christ Church parish, Savannah County (now Chatham), Georgia, on Thursday, December 1st, 1757, and baptized the same month, at Christ Church in Savannah.

He was the youngest child of his parents and the only son, so that his birth diffused the greatest joy throughout the house, particularly in the heart of his pious father, who accepted him as a gift from the Lord. He received the best education which the infant colony afforded, and was placed out in early life in one of the first commercial houses in Georgia. There he improved his advantages and acquired a thorough knowledge of business, so that by the blessing of God and his own industry, integrity, and economy, he acquired one of the largest estates in Savannah.

Upon the 6th of October, 1772, his Majesty King George III. granted unto "Robert Bolton the younger," a lot in the town of Brunswick, in the parish of St. David, to be holden of the King, in free and common soccage, the grantee yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year *One Pepper Corn*, if demanded.

GRANT OF LAND TO ROBERT BOLTON (JR.) BY GEORGE III.

(Original in possession of Reginald Bolton, C. E.)

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting, KNOW YE, that We of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do give and grant unto Robert Bolton the Younger, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Town Lot in the Town of Brunswick in Our Province

of GEORGIA, known by the Number One Hundred and Seventy Two — bounded as in and by the certificate hereunto annexed, under the Hands of Our Surveyors-General of Lands in Our said Province may more fully appear, containing ninety feet in Front, one Hundred and Eighty Feet in Depth to have and to hold the said Town Lot hereby granted, with the appurtenances, together with all Timber and Trees thereon growing or being, Ways, Waters, Paths, Passages, Privileges and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Lot belonging, or any wise appertaining, unto the said Robert Bolton, his Heirs and Assigns forever, in Free and common Soccage.

He, the said Robert Bolton, his Heirs and Assigns, *Yielding and Paying* for the said Town Lot, unto Us, Our Heirs Successors, yearly and every Year, *One Pepper Corn*, if demanded. ~~Prohibited Always~~, that this present Grant is upon Condition, nevertheless, that the said Robert Bolton, his Heirs or Assigns, shall, within Three Years next, after the Date on these Presents, erect and build upon the said Lot hereby granted, one good and sufficient tenantable House, with one brick chimney at least, of the Dimensions of Thirty Feet in Length or Front, and Eighteen Feet in Breadth or Depth. And if it shall happen that the said Robert Bolton, his Heirs or Assigns, shall neglect to build a House of the Dimensions aforesaid, on the Lot hereby granted, then and in that Case, the said Robert Bolton, his Heirs and Assigns, shall forfeit and pay to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the sum of *One Pound Sterling Money*, yearly and every year, for not building upon the said Lot as aforesaid, until said House shall be completely finished. And also if the said Robert Bolton, his Heirs or Assigns, shall not, within the Space of Five Years from the Date hereof, erect and build a House upon the said Lot, according to the Dimensions aforesaid, that then the said Lot hereby granted, (not being built upon as aforesaid), shall revert to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as fully and absolutely, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted.

~~Prohibited Also~~, if this Grant, shall not be duly registered in the Registers Office of Our said Province, within Six Months from the Date hereof, and a Docquet thereof also entered into the Auditor's Office of the same, that then this Grant shall be void, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Our Province of GEORGIA. Witness our Trusty and Wellbeloved James Habersham Esq., our President and Commander-in-chief of Our said Province, the Sixth Day of October in the Year of Our Lord 1772, and in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

[Endorsed.] Signed by his Honour James Habersham Esq., President in Council.

Alex. Wyly, C. C.

Attached by tape and seal is the following :

GEORGIA, PURSUENT to a Warrant from his Honor James Habersham Esq., President and Commander-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's said Province to me directed, Eleventh February, 1772, I have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto Robert Bolton jr, Lot in the Town of Brunswick in the Parish of St.

David containing Ninety Feet in Front and One Hundred and Eighty Feet in Depth, known in the Plan of said Town, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office by the Number 172. Certified the 15th Day of June 1772.

[Signed] THO. SANDER [?] D. S. G.

{ 172 }

[Signed below] JAMES HABERSHAM.

GEORGIA. *This is to certify that Robert Bolton jr. hath this Day entered a Memorial in the Office of His Majesty's Auditor-General of a Town Lot in the Town of Brunswick, situate and being in the Parish of St. David ——— known by the Number 172 originally granted by his Majesty King George the Third on the sixth Day of October 1772 unto the said Robert Bolton junr. at the quit rent of a Pepper Corn.*

Given under my Hand at Savannah this First Day of March 1774.

WILLIAM HANDLEY,

for D. Auditor Genl.

To Sir Patrick Houstoun, Bart.

His Majesty's Receiver General.

Robert Bolton Junr

Robert Bolton's maternal grandfather, Mathieu Mauve, bequeathed to him in 1777 "all that lot of land in the town of Hardwick granted him by his majesty King George II. on the 6th of December, 1757." His father subsequently left him by his will several grants, to which he added by extensive purchases of improved lands and city lots. His estates, in Georgia only, would now bring in a large revenue.

At the very beginning of the difficulties between Great Britain and the Colonies, he espoused the cause of the latter. He served in several expeditions at the North, and was with General Washington when he surprised the Hessians at Trenton, December 25th, 1776. He was also actively engaged at sea and assisted in the capture of a British privateer off Sandy Hook. When the town of Savannah was taken by the British on the 29th of December, 1778, he took part in its defence, and was captured by a party of Highlanders, and because he refused to enlist in the British service, placed on board a prison-ship.*

*"Many of the inhabitants of Savannah who were not in action were bayoneted in the streets, and those who refused to enlist in the British service were placed on board of prison-ships." (*Hist. Coll. of Georgia*, by Rev. George White, M.A., p. 339.)

Mordecai Sheftall, Deputy Commissary-General of Issues to the Continental Troops for the State of Georgia, thus relates the circumstances connected with his capture and about one hundred and eighty-six officers and privates. Mr. Bolton was one of the party :*

"December 29th, 1778. This day the British troops, consisting of about three thousand five hundred men, including two battalions of Hessians, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, of the 71st Regiment of Highlanders, landed early in the morning at Brewton Hill, two miles below the town of Savannah, where they met with very little opposition before they gained the height. At about three o'clock P. M., they entered and took possession of the town of Savannah, when I endeavored with my son Sheftall, to make our escape across Musgrove Creek, having first premised that an intrenchment had been thrown up there in order to cover a retreat, and upon seeing Colonel Samuel Elbert and Major James Habersham endeavor to make their escape that way ; but on our arrival at the creek, after having sustained a very heavy fire of musketry from the light infantry under the command of Sir James Baird, during the time we were crossing the Common, without any injury to either of us, we found it high water, and my son not knowing how to swim, and we, with about one hundred and eighty-six officers and privates being caught, as it were, in a pen, and the Highlanders keeping up a constant fire on us, it was thought advisable to surrender ourselves prisoners, which we accordingly did, and which was no sooner done than the Highlanders, plundered every one amongst us, except Major Low, myself, and son, who, being foremost, had an opportunity to surrender ourselves to the British officer, namely, Lieutenant Peter Campbell, who disarmed us as we came into the yard formerly occupied by Mr. Moses Nunes." "This over, we were marched in files, guarded by the Highlanders and York Volunteers, who had come up before we were marched, when we were paraded before Mr. Goffe's door, on the bay, where we saw the greatest part of the

* Captain Thomas Newell of Savannah, a nephew of Mr. Bolton, says : "That when Savannah was taken by the British, Mr. Bolton and Sheftall (son of Mordecai), being about the same age (about twenty), escaped together from the city, and being pursued, ran up the Augusta road. On reaching Pipemaker's Creek, about seven miles, the former plunged in and swam across, leaving Sheftall behind."

army drawn up. From there, after some time, we were all marched through the town to the court-house, which was very much crowded, the greatest part of the officers they had taken being here collected, and indiscriminately put together."*

But to return. From the prison-ship, Mr. Bolton, after a few days, was removed to various wretched out-buildings on shore, where he suffered many indignities. He soon, however, managed to escape; his negro guard having recognized him, and like the daughter of Danaos, "nobly false," not only watched a good opportunity to liberate his prisoner, but swam with him across the river on his back. Safe in South Carolina, Mr. Bolton joined the patriots, and continued, as long as the struggle lasted, to do every thing in his power to advance the cause of liberty. His silver-mounted small sword, which is said to have been the gift of Washington, he subsequently bequeathed to his youngest son, James McLean Bolton, with this injunction: "Never to be unsheathed but in a virtuous cause." It is now in the possession of Mr. Reginald Bolton.

Soon after his marriage to Sarah McClean of Chestertown, Maryland, which took place in 1781, Mr. Bolton removed to Philadelphia, but subsequently returned to Savannah, where he soon became a prominent citizen and one of its most successful merchants. He was one of the first to export that fine staple so well known and esteemed in all the cotton markets of the world as "Sea-Island Cotton." The firm was first known by the name of "Newell and Bolton," and subsequently as that of "Robert and John Bolton." The foreign correspondence and importations of the latter firm probably exceeded any other commercial house in Georgia. When the French Directory in 1798-9 authorized depredations upon American commerce, the firm was a considerable sufferer, losing several vessels with their cargoes. Every effort was made by Mr. Bolton at the time to obtain satisfaction from Congress who were paid by the French for his claims, as well as those of other American citizens, but nothing was gained. Ninety-six years have now elapsed since they originated, and notwithstanding the manifest injustice that has been done to the owners of these claims, they still remain unsettled by Congress, even up to the present date.

* *Hist. Collections of Georgia*, by Rev. George White, A.M., p. 340.

The following letter, describing the capture of the brig *Fame* of Savannah, was written by Mr. Bolton to a friend in Paris :

"SAVANNAH, Oct. 28, 1800.

"DEAR FRIEND: I have to solicit your friendly aid in a matter that may promote my interest and do no injustice to any person. I have a copper-bottom'd brig, called the *Fame* of Savannah, Thomas Newell, master, which was taken into Algiceras, in Spain, on the 2d day of December last, by a French privateer, called the *Determinada*, commanded by Capt. Francis Laurenzenty, while she was proceeding on a voyage from London to Venice, the cargo being fish; was freighted by my London correspondents, and ship'd (as was said) on acc't of a Venetian merch't; the freight amounted to upwards of eight hundred pounds sterling, but the owner of the privateer, (a Mr. Ray at say Cadiz,) would neither give up the vessel nor freight, (as the treaty demands,) but insisted on fifteen dollars contribution, which, being properly refused, the papers were forwarded to the tribunal of prizes at Paris for trial. Mr. Montflorenc is charged on my part with the care of this business; but my present motive to trouble you, sir, is, as you are acquainted with me, to make these circumstances known to our respectable friend, Mr. Gallatin, who, no doubt, will favor any just claim, (under the treaty,) by writing to Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris, to give my claim his support. The Capt. will be in Paris in about three months to pursue this business. It is a fact well known that there is an infamous banditti residing at Algiceras, who protect themselves under the French flag, and at calm times run out with their row-boats and carry in the unguarded neutrals; then the first steps they take, (being such a distance from the seat of Government,) is to insist on a heavy contribution—this the Americans prefer rather than go to law—but in this instance they are deceiv'd; I am determined to see if justice will not be given by France or claim'd by my country.

"I am fully persuaded that a letter from Mr. Gallatin, (even if private,) would have a good effect with Mr. Livingston, to whom I am unacquainted, and let the event be what it may, I shall be equally gratified by your friendly endeavors. Mrs. Bolton and the whole family join in their most ardent wishes for the health of you and your good family.

"I remain, with respect,

"Y'r friend,

"ROBERT BOLTON.

"It may be proper to observe, that the Capt. shew'd all his papers, and did not conceal the ownership of the cargo, (being enemy,) but I am certainly entitled to my vessel, her freight, and detention, altho' the cargo was the property of an enemy—this our treaty justifies me in expect'g."

The original of this letter and the documents of the tribunal at Paris are in the possession of Henry Carrington Bolton.

Mr. Bolton was not slothful in business, and God blessed the labor of his hands. But as riches increased, it may be truly said

of him, that he set not his heart upon them, but received them as a talent for which he was responsible, and by which he was to do good and to communicate. Nothing was firmer set in his convictions than the familiar proverb: "Business is what it is made to be." He loved all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and was constantly devising liberal things. Under the pious instructions of his honored father, he feared the Lord from his youth, and as he grew up to the age of manhood, he delighted to tread in his footsteps.

In his private life he seems to have been exemplary. He was a pew-holder of Christ Church, Savannah, until the day of his



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT BOLTON, OGLETHORPE SQUARE, ANSON WARD, SAVANNAH.
(Erected in 1798, demolished in 1892.)

death, and a vestryman of his native parish from 1793 to 1796.* His name also occurs in the parochial register, as a liberal subscriber towards the rebuilding of Christ Church in 1799.† Upon the 4th of April, 1787, Robert Bolton, Jr., was appointed, with two others, to receive certain arrearages due the Rev. Mr. Bowen for

* Records of Christ Church, Savannah.

† Above the entrance of Christ Church, Savannah, is placed the following inscription: "I. H. S., Christ Church. Founded A. D., 1743. Chartered, 1789. Destroyed by fire, 1796. Rebuilt and enlarged, 1803. Injured by a Hurricane, 1804. Constructed anew, 1810. Taken down and this edifice erected, 1838."

his services as minister of the Presbyterian Church. Like his father, he was a great encourager of Gospel preachers. His son Robert mentions in a letter, "My father was so much engaged with his business, that all the recollections I have of him are his spending his evenings with his family. We had not family worship, but I remember my father taking me into his room and praying with me;" and in proof of his kindness of heart as well as decision of purpose, it is added: "Hearing that some of his young relatives in Maryland had been imposed upon and cruelly treated by their guardian, he sent and had them brought away without the guardian's knowledge, who, perhaps, cared little for the children, so that he could retain their property." He brought up these children as his own, two of them subsequently marrying his daughters, and being taken into partnership in business with his own son.

He usually enjoyed a good state of health for one who inherited a weakly frame, but his constitution at last gave way to the severity of the climate. The cultivation of rice being generally practiced around Savannah, the dampness of the flooded fields aggravated a severe cold contracted while on a journey from his country plantation, called "Bolton's Retreat," Washington, Wilkes County.

From his deathbed he dictated the following letter to his young family:

"MY DEAR CHILDREN: Being about to be called by my heavenly Father to my eternal home, and leaving you in a world full of vice and wickedness, I feel it my particular duty, as your earthly father, to enjoin you to remember your God, while you are young: walk in his ordinances *faithfully*. Be ye *honest, virtuous, sober-minded, meek and lowly in mind, charitable in every sense of the word, loving your mother and other relations with tenderness, comfort the distressed*; these graces will make your pillow easy and the burdens of this life light.

"Avoid bad company, nay, even what the world calls good; the drunkard, the lascivious person, and those intoxicated with earthly pleasures, they will endanger your spiritual happiness, therefore I say avoid them.

"Be you contented with enjoying a little good company, such as is calculated to improve you in your religious and moral life.

"Study the Holy Scriptures, read them with attention, and they will furnish you with a fund of wholesome knowledge; other good books you can read to improve your understanding.

"Never suffer the poor and distressed to depart from your doors with a frown; remember you are but stewards, and woe be to those that are unfaithful to the trust reposed in them. Be you kind to your servants, know that they are not your

slaves by right, but by custom. God made all free; but man in his depraved state, enslaves man; therefore it is your duty to make their servitude more a pleasure than a burden. I trust we shall meet in a happier world than this; so I, for the present, bid—adieu.

"ROBERT BOLTON."

He died at his residence in Anson Square, Savannah, on Saturday, December 4th, 1802, aged forty-five years, and was buried by the Rev. Mr. Holcombe, in the brick vault, which he had caused to be built in the public cemetery. Over his remains is a neat marble monument, surmounted by an urn, under which is the following inscription :—

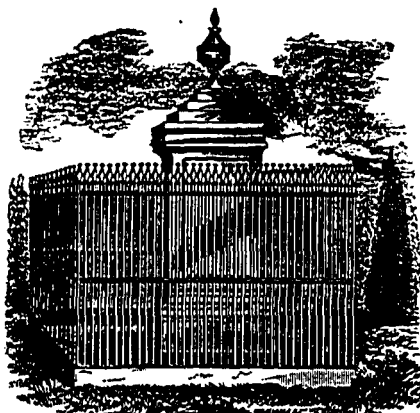
Departed

THIS LIFE ON THE FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1802,

ROBERT BOLTON,

OF SAVANNAH, MERCHANT,

Aged 45 Years and 3 Days.



MONUMENT OF ROBERT BOLTON, IN THE CITY CEMETERY, SAVANNAH.

The following notice of his death appeared in the *Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser* : "Tuesday, December 7th, 1802, died—In this, on Saturday, first inst., Robert Bolton, Esq., of the house of Robert and John Bolton. In him the community have sustained a real and heavy loss as a merchant and a man."

Mr. Bolton was rather tall in person and of fine figure. He wore the cocked hat to the last, which gave him an old appearance. There are portraits of himself and wife, painted by Waldo of New York, in the possession of his grandchild, Miss Bolton of Pelham, N. Y.

His will bears date, Savannah, 19th of November, 1802, and was proved in the honorable Court of Ordinary for the County of Chatham, 7th February, 1803.

(The signatures of Robert Bolton occur repeatedly, indicating that he signed each page of the original.)

THE WILL OF ROBERT BOLTON OF SAVANNAH, MERCHANT.

IN THE NAME OF GOD : AMEN. I, Robert Bolton, of the City of Savannah in the State of Georgia, merchant, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and knowing the uncertainty of life, do make the following arrangement and disposition of my worldly estate, with which Divine Providence hath been bountifully pleased to bless me. To Wit.—First and principally I commit my soul to Almighty God, in full assurance of a happy immortality.

I desire my executors to have a brick vault erected for the deposit of my body, with that of my family and friends.

My debts I wish paid, (if any,) altho' to my knowledge, I do not owe one dollar except the debts which may be contracted by the concern of Robert and John Bolton.

To my dearly beloved wife, who has aided me by her frugality when poor, and consoled in tribulation when rich, I would freely give all my property at her disposal, but believing it would prove burthensome to her,

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

I make the following arrangement, to wit: To my dear wife I give during her natural life, the house we at present occupy, in Anson Ward, and all the buildings on lots Nos. 2 and 3, and as much of lot No. 1, as is now occupied by the buildings appertaining to said house, together with all the household furniture, horses, carriages, and as many of the negroes as she may wish to keep about her, also whatever money she may want out of the annual income of my estate, submitting the disposal (by her will) of any of the furniture, horses, or carriages, to such of my children as she may choose.

I give to my daughter Sally, at the death of her mother, the two lots No. two and No. three, and so much of lot No. one as is occupied by the buildings which we at present occupy, and which is intended for her mother during her natural life, which said lots I give to her my S^d daughter Sally during her natural life, and in case of issue,

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

then to such issue for ever—for want of issue, then to my next eldest daughter, also the following negroes, to wit: Sam, a Blacksmith, and Harlow, his wife, with their children Jenny and Sam, with the future increase, during her natural life, and after her death to her children, but in case of her having no children, then the negroes to go to such of my daughters as they may choose at the time—also the sum of Ten thousand dollars to be paid her as follows: two thousand dollars when she arrives at the age of twenty-two, and two thousand dollars each succeeding year until she receives the whole sum; but in case of her death before that period, say the age of twenty-two, then the sum above stated to be divided among her surviving sisters and the issue of such as may be dead, per Stirpes and not per Capita; also all the Furniture belonging to the house, that may not be otherwise disposed of by her mother, shall be hers at the death of her mother.

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

To my daughter Nancy I give the lot No. 4, (with the improvements,) in Anson Ward Tything, adjoining the Lot No. three, given to my daughter Sally, which said Lot No. three I give to my daughter Nancy during her natural life, and in case of issue, to such issue for ever; for want of issue, then to my next youngest, say next younger daughter who may survive her; also the following negroes: George, a Blacksmith, and Hannah, and all her children; also the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to be paid her as follows: two Thousand Dollars when she arrives at the age of twenty-two, and two thousand Dollars each succeeding year, until she receives the whole sum; but in case of her death without issue before that time, say the age of twenty-two, then the sum above stated to be divided among her surviving sisters and the issue of such as may be dead, per Stirpes and not per Capita.

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

To my daughter Frances Lewis Bolton I give the north Half part of lot No. one with the improvements, (which said half part joins eastward on lot No. two, given to my daughter Sally,) which I give to my daughter Frances during her natural life, and in case of issue, to such issue for ever; for want of issue, then to her youngest surviving sister and her heirs for ever. Also to my daughter Frances I give the following negroes: Jack, a Blacksmith, Cudjoe, a boy, Ben, and George, a painter. Also ten thousand Dollars, to be paid her as follows: two thousand dollars when she arrives at the age of twenty-two years, and two thousand Dollars each succeeding year, until the whole ten thousand shall be paid. But in case of her death without issue before that time, say the age of twenty-two, then the sum above stated to be divided among her surviving sisters and the issue of such as may be dead, per Stirpes and not per Capita. It is my wish and desire that if my wife dies before my daughter Frances arrives at the age of twenty-two, then that she should receive the interest of her legacy from the death of her mother until she receives the first installment, which will maintain and educate her.

To my daughter Rebecca Newell Bolton I give the south half part of my lot No. one, with the improvements, for and during her natural life, and in case of

issue, to such issue for ever ; for want of issue, then to her youngest surviving sister and her heirs forever ; also give to my daughter Rebecca the following negroes : Joe, Tom, John, Coxe, and Boatswain ; also ten Thousand dollars, to be paid her as follows : Two thousand dollars when she arrives at the age of twenty-two, and two thousand dollars each succeeding year, until the whole ten thousand

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

dollars shall be paid her ; but in case of death, without issue, before that time, the sum before stated be divided among her surviving sisters and the issue of such as may be dead, per Stirpes and not per Capita. It is my desire that if my wife dies before my daughter Rebecca arrives at the age of twenty-two, she shall receive interest on her legacy from the death of her mother until she receives the first installment, which will maintain and educate her.

To my son Robert I give my wharf Lott, No. West of Bull street, (bought of Mr. Samuel Stiles, by Newell & Bolton, and afterwards bot. wholly by myself,) together with all the improvements thereon, to him or his male heirs ; but should he die without male heir, this wharf and improvements I devise to my son James McLean Bolton, he paying to the widow or female children of my said son Robert, if any there be, two thousand dollars to each ; that is to say,

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

to the widow of my son Robert in three months after his decease and to each of his daughters, two thousand dollars, as they may arrive at the age of twenty-two, with interest, which interest is to be applied for their maintenance and education. I also give my son Robert my half the rope-walk in Baltimore, (held in joint copartnership with my worthy friend James Piper,) to him and his heirs forever ; also my negroes Cudjoe, a cooper, and Eve, his daughter.

I give to my son James McLean Bolton my half wharf lot No. West of Bull Street and adjoining to the west of the wharf given to my son Robert, and bounded east by a half wharf lot owned by Joseph Clay, Sen., Esquire, bot. at Marshal's Sales, being the property of the estate of John Summerville, deceased, with all the improvements thereon, to him and his male heirs ; but

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

should he die without male heir, this half wharf and improvements I devise to my son Robert and his heirs forever, he to pay to the widow and female children, if any, of my S^d son James, two thousand dollars each : that is to say, to the widow of my son James two thousand Dollars, to be paid her in three months after his decease, and to each of his daughters two thousand dollars as they may arrive at the age of Twenty-two, with interest, which interest is to be applied to their education and maintenance.

I strictly enjoin it on my sons Robert and James, as they respect my memory, to enjoy the possession of their wharves in a brotherly manner, giving each other every accommodation in their power, but should they unfortunately be unfriendly and attempt to interrupt the communication with each other's property, to which it

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

is liable from its present situation, I desire the offender's property to be liable for the payment of any sum not exceeding five Thousand Dollars to the party injured, to be adjudged of and determined by my executors hereinafter named.

I give my son James my two thirds of the Yamacraw wharf, from the top of the Bluff to low water mark, to him and his heirs forever.

I give to my beloved wife, during her natural life, my plantation in Burke County, with all the negroes thereon, and with all the improvements and stock, and at her death, I give the same to my son James and his heirs forever, on condition that he pays to each of his Brothers and Sisters their equal share of the value of said property when he arrives at the age of

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

twenty-two years, the property to be valued by my executors, or men appointed by them, and at said valuation my son James is to hold said property and pay his surviving Brothers and Sisters, and to be considered as withholding one share for himself.

I give to my son-in-law, John Jackson, One thousand dollars.

I give to my nephew, Thomas Newell, a Lot in the village of St. Gall, No. 15, to him and his heirs forever, and one Thousand Dollars.

I give to my nephew, Robert Newell, a Lot in the village of St. Gall, No. 16, to him and his heirs forever, and one thousand Dollars.

I give to my sister-in-law, Ann Gibson, five hundred dollars.

I give to my nephew, William Gibson, five hundred dollars.

I give to my cousin, Curtis Bolton, one third of a wharf lot at the Trustees Gardens, bought of Mrs. Flyming, to him and his heirs forever, and I give to my cousin, Edwin Bolton, the other third of said wharf lot at the Trustees Gardens, to him and his heirs forever.

I give to Gamaliel Newell of Woodstock, in trust for his son Bolton, named after me, one hundred Dollars.

I confirm a deed I made to John Bolton, in trust for my affectionate sister Rebecca Newell, during her life and after to her sons, Thomas and Robert Newell, all of the lot letter T, bought at Marshal's Sales, as the property of Thomas Newell, the elder, with all the improvements thereon, and I also give to my said sister a negro boy named Pompey, and at her death to my nephew Thomas Newell.

I desire that two hundred dollars may be distributed among the indigent widows in this city, who are of good character, to be pointed out or approved by my wife.

I desire that two hundred dollars may be paid to the Commissioners of the Academy as soon as the first story of the building is erected, provided the same is built within one mile of this city.

I strictly forbid a Public sale of any of my negroes, either for the purpose of Division or for any other cause; if they must be sold, they shall choose their own masters.

I desire that titles be given to the heirs of Henry Addington for a forty-five acre lot at Hampstead, which I sold said Addington in his lifetime; should I

have more children, either male or female, after the date of this will, I desire that they, or each of them, should have ten thousand dollars out of the residue of my estate, either in real or personal property not before bequeathed, which is to be allotted to them or either by my executors ; but if the residue is insufficient, then the difference shall be made up out of the other children's property, in proportion to their respective estates.

All the residue of my real and personal property I may die possessed of I wish held in a general stock ; that is to say, let the real property be rented out, and the rents vested in six or eight per cent stock of the United States or other good security upon bond and mortgage of real property, and the personal property remain as a stock in trade, conducted under the same firm as now exists, say Robert and John Bolton, and under the superintendence and direction of my copartner, John Bolton, the drawing ——— of the profits, until his brother Curtis Bolton arrives at the age of twenty-one years, when it is my wish and desire that he be taken in as a copartner, and entitled as such to draw ——— of the profits ; and it is my desire, that when my son Robert attains the age of twenty-one years, he also be admitted as a partner, and entitled as such to draw ——— of the profits, and that my said son Robert be immediately after my decease taken into the store and countingroom of Robert and John Bolton, and be brought up and instructed in the business of a merchant ; but it is my desire and express direction, that neither my cousin Curtis Bolton nor my son Robert be admitted into the copartnership unless their conduct until they arrive at age should from their prudence and discretion entitle them to such confidence, the propriety of which measure I leave to be judged of by my executors, and that the business be continued by my present partner under the present firm and names, whether they or either of them be admitted into the partnership or not, until my youngest child attains the age of twenty-one years, then the whole of my surplus Estate not before bequeathed to be divided in the most equitable manner, (without any public sale,) at the discretion of my executors amongst all my children which may be alive at that time or the heirs of their body, *per Stirpes* and not *per Capita*.

I should wish that my son James be educated at the northward or in this State, so as to qualify him for the study of Divinity or Physic, (not Law,) but if his mother should not consent to his going away, my executors are requested to decline it—he must be consulted at a proper age as to the business he may wish to follow.

I desire that my funeral be plain—there must not be allowed any thing superfluous among those who attend—my friends will not desire it.

I give to my son Robert my gold watch, that he may know how time passes, and to teach him how to improve it, also my largest Bible, which he must have bound in six volumes.

I give to my son James my silver-mounted small sword, never to be unsheathed but in a virtuous cause, also my Bible in two volumes.

To whichever of my sons that may be most inclined to much company and drinking, I give my portrait, strictly enjoining the unfortunate youth to give it the most conspicuous place in his dining-room, that when he views it he may recollect that it represents a father who never was intoxicated and whose detestation

of that vice should restrain his sons from the practice of it, but if neither of my sons require this injunction, (which may God grant,) let my portrait remain with that of my wife and sister in the possession of my daughters, who, I doubt not, will respect the charge.

As I have directed that my share, say two thirds of the stock in trade with John Bolton, also the balance that may be due me in private account with the concern of Robert and John Bolton, should remain under the direction of the said John Bolton, as before mentioned, I therefore direct that my other executors claim from him only an account of my private account with the concern, unless John Bolton die, then they are to have the whole property under their direction, and to comply with the requisites contained in this will.

Having bequeathed to my son James the two thirds of the Yamacraw wharf, I desire that the same may continue an undivided property in conjunction with my cousin John Bolton, who owns the other third, and that if my son James should wish to dispose of his part, the whole shall be valued by three respectable and disinterested freeholders, and my cousin John Bolton shall have a preference at the valuation.

There is real property belonging to the concern of R. and J. Bolton not before devised, which I desire may be allotted to my children, giving each as near as the case will admit, at the discretion of my executors, share and share alike, as they arrive at age to be entitled to it, but as this is an undivided property and can not be sold in separate parcels, let those who wish to sell dispose of his, or her, or their part, to those who own the other part, or draw lots with my cousin John Bolton, who owns one third, and my heirs owning two thirds, but it is my express desire that none of said real property be sold out of my family connection. I have bequeathed to some of my children several of the negroes belonging to Robert and John Bolton, of which I own two thirds.

Now I desire that if my cousin John Bolton should wish to hold any of those negroes, that my other executors should draw lots for the same, and have the negroes valued, and if John Bolton draws them, he will pay two thirds the value with interest to the child they were intended for, or if they are drawn by my heirs, then they shall pay him his one third of their value.

My reason for giving all my Household furniture to my Daughter Sally at the death of her mother, (unless she wills it otherwise,) is, that there is but one complete set for a House she is to occupy, and it would excite an unnecessary confusion to divide it. I have no partiality for any one of my children in particular.

It is also my wish and desire that in case my son James, at his attaining the age of twenty-one years, should feel a disposition to become a partner in the House, that he may be admitted and entitled to the same profits as my son Robert, and on the same conditions; being at present unable to determine what proportion of profits arising from the copartnership shall be drawn by each or either of the copartners, I have left the same blank, and in case the same should not be filled up before my Death, I leave the same to be ascertained and fixed by my Executors hereafter named.

Being desirous of having as large a stock in trade as possible, I hereby direct that the rents, issues, and profits of the real property bequeathed to my children, shall

go into the general stock in trade, until each of said children arrive at the age at which they shall be entitled to receive their several portions hereby devised and bequeathed to them and each of them, and whereas I have provided for the education and maintenance of my children during the life of my Wife, in case of my Death before her, I hereby empower their guardians to draw upon my estate from time to time such sum or sums of money as may be judged necessary for their support and education until they severally attain the ages necessary to entitle them to their property, provided my Wife should die previously thereto.

Should it so happen that any of my children should die without heirs of their body, in which event the real property hereby bequeathed to them and directed to their surviving Brothers or Sisters, it is further directed that in case of either of the said survivors dying without issue, the property of the Brother or Sister so Dying without issue, shall descend to and be vested in my surviving children and their heirs, share and share alike as tenants in common and not as joint tenants.

It is my will and desire that the legacies to my daughters shall be paid out of personal estate not herein and hereby otherwise disposed of, but should it so happen, by misfortunes in trade or otherwise, that this fund should prove inadequate to the payment, then it is my desire that the same should become a charge on my estate, both real and personal.

The legacies left to my friends and relations, (the time for payment of my children's legacies being fixed,) shall be paid within twelve months after my decease without interest, unless my executors should prefer paying them sooner.

The plantation and improvements in the county of Burke, which, in the preceding part of this will, I bequeathed to my Wife during life, and then to my son James on certain conditions, I hereby direct to be sold by my executors to the best advantage at private sale, or otherwise, if judged necessary.

Should it so happen that my present partner, John Bolton, dies before my youngest child attains the age of twenty-one, and after the admission of Curtis Bolton or either of my sons into the copartnership, I am willing that the business should be carried on as before directed, provided that my executors are of opinion that the surviving partner or partners can conduct it to advantage, any preceding clause to the contrary notwithstanding.

In witness whereof I have, this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two, to this my last will and testament, contained in twenty-one pages of paper, set my hand and seale in manner following; that is to say, to the first ten sheets and to each page thereof I have set my hand, subscribing the same with my name, and to the last sheet thereof I have signed and subscribed my name and set my seal.

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the before-mentioned Robert Bolton, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of three persons, whose names do hereunder appear to be by them subscribed as Witnesses to the signing, sealing, and publishing of the same, which several persons did so subscribe their names in the presence of the said testator, and in the presence of each other.

MEMOIR OF ROBERT BOLTON, JUNIOR, OF GEORGIA. 305

N.B.—The following words: "Say the age of twenty-two," in page three, line sixteenth, and in page four, line seventeenth, the words "without issue," and in eighteenth line, "Say the age of twenty-two," and in page fifth, line second, the word "half," and in line seventeenth, "Say the age of twenty-two," and in page sixth, line fourth, the words "from the death of her mother," and in page seventh, line eighth, the words "from the death of her Mother," and in page ninth, line eighteenth, the word "Should," being first inserted.

NATH^l ADAMS, SEN^r.
BENJⁿ BROOKS,
JNO. HABERSHAM.

Having, by mistake, omitted to name the executors to this my last will and testament, I do hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife, Sarah Bolton, executrix, and my worthy friends John Bolton, William Wallace, and George Woodruff, and my sons Robert and James, as they severally attain the age of twenty-one years, Executors of this my last will and testament. Witness my hand and seal, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1802, and I also appoint Col. Joseph Habersham one of my executors.

(Signed)

ROBERT BOLTON.

Witness, NATH^l ADAMS, SEN^r.
BENJⁿ BROOKS,
JNO. HABERSHAM.

GEORGIA:

Before the honorable the Court of Ordinary for the County of Chatham, in the State aforesaid, personally appeared John Habersham, one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of Robert Bolton, late of the City of Savannah, Merchant, deceased, who, being duly sworn, saith that he was present and did see the said Testator sign, seal, publish, and declare the same to be and contain his last will and Testament, and that he was of sound mind at the time, to the best of this deponents belief, and that Nathaniel Adams and Benjamin Brooks, together with the deponent, subscribed their names as witnesses, at the request and in the presence of the testator and of each other.

JNO. HABERSHAM.

Sworn in open Court,

7 Feb'y, 1803.

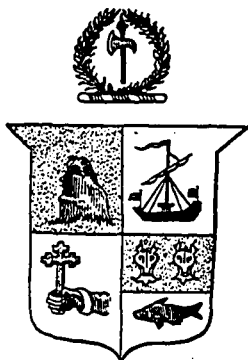
ED. WHITE, Clerk
Court Ordinary.

March 24. 1803. Then John Bolton appeared and was qualified.

(Registry Office of Wills, Savannah.)

Robert Bolton^o married Sarah, fifth child of James McClean, and Frances Lewis, of Chestertown, Md. This lady was born at Stirling Castle on the Grove Farm, on the 23d of Decem-

ber, 1757. Her grandfather was James McClean, a descendant of the clan McClean, whose progenitor was the famous Highland warrior, Macgillian. (The surname of this family was originally Macgillian, whose progenitor was a Highland warrior, Gillion, who was denominated Gillian-ni-Tuoidh, from his weapon, a battle-axe, (in Gaelic, tuoidh). His descendants wear for a crest from him a battle-axe, between two branches of laurel and cypress. Arms, quarterly; first, az. a rock, gu.; second, ar. a dexter arm in flags gules, holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, ar.; third, or, a lymphad, sa. fess, gu.; fourth, ar. two griffins' heads, erased, affronté, in chief, gu. and in base a salmon, naiant ppr. Motto—Virtue mine honour.)



ARMS OF JAMES MCCLEAN, OF STIRLING CASTLE, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

About the year 1729 James McClean emigrated from the north of Ireland to this country. His motive for so doing was to live without that oppression both of his civil and religious rights which he met with in his own country. He was a member of and particularly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Landing at Chestertown, and being accustomed to an agricultural life, about two miles from the town he purchased a farm known by the name of the Grove, which remained in the family till within a few years. His father, James, was a warm patriot, but labored under too much bodily weakness to take an active part during the Revolutionary struggle; a true, genuine Whig, he was not wanting

in exertions; his counsel and his pen were ever ready. The soldiers he clothed were known by the superior texture of their garments, manufactured in his family. He was a man of studious habits, of a reflecting turn of mind. When he took a stand, not easily moved, though mild and pacific in his temper, unerring in his judgment. In the disputes in his neighborhood he was called upon as arbitrator. His benevolent influence was felt not only in his family, but throughout his neighborhood. In his strict sense of honor and probity consisted his chief excellence. He died at Chestertown, on Monday, 17th of February, 1783.

Mrs. Sarah McClean Bolton married twice. Her first husband was Dr. Jackson, by whom she had one son, John Jackson, born 6th of September, 1777, the father of John J. Jackson of Savannah. Dr. Jackson died soon after the birth of his son. She married secondly in 1781, Mr. Bolton, who, it is said, felt a great prepossession in her favor before her first marriage; but he was too young, too prudent, and too honorable to address any lady, before being established in business. This lovely woman did not long survive the death of her second husband, in 1802, for it lay so heavy upon her mind as soon to occasion her death. "December 29th, 1805, she was seized, at her daughter-in-law's, with paralysis, and immediately appeared to lose all sensibility. She was brought home, and lay without any returning consciousness till Friday, January 3d, 1806, when her happy spirit departed, to be forever with the Lord."

The following obituary notice appeared in the *Georgia Gazette*: "Sarah Bolton, 1806, aged forty-nine years, widow, died January 3d, buried January 4th. Was buried from her house in Anson Square. Has left a numerous family and considerable property." Her character is thus given by one who knew her intimately: "Her known loveliness, worth and female excellences need not be recorded, they are best felt and appreciated in the hearts of her children; but as a child she was obedient, and towards a step-mother had a sweetness of temper which showed a bosom that no unfounded prejudice could enter."

Sarah Bolton

The issue of Robert Bolton" and Sarah McClean are given in detail in the succeeding section.

§ 2. *Descendants of Robert Bolton^o, Jr., and Sarah McClean his wife, of Savannah, Ga.*



ARAH BOLTON^o, the eldest child, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1782. She was married in 1802 to her cousin, John Bolton of the firm of R. & J. Bolton of Savannah, and she died at Baltimore, Maryland, April 14, 1851, and was buried at St. Luke's, New York. Their children and descendants are given in Chapter XIX., § 3.

II. Ann Bolton^o, the second daughter, was born in Savannah, 1785, and also married a cousin, brother of her sister's husband, namely, Curtis Bolton, whose life and family are given in detail in Chapter XXI. Ann Bolton died at the age of 62 years, Dec. 6th, 1847, and was buried by the side of her sister.

III. and IV. Robert and James McClean Bolton^o died in infancy.

V. Robert Bolton^o, eldest surviving son, married Anne Jay, and settled at Pelham, near New York. His biography and family are given in Chapter XVII.

VI. James McClean Bolton^o; (see below).

VII. Frances Lewis Bolton^o, who married Richard Richardson. (See § 3 of this Chapter.)

VIII. Rebecca Newell Bolton^o, born 1796, died in 1825.

James McClean Bolton^o, merchant, youngest surviving son of Robert^o and Sarah Bolton, so named from his maternal grandfather, James McClean, was born at his father's residence in Oglethorpe Square, Anson Ward, Savannah, in the parish of Christ Church, Chatham County, Georgia, on Friday, July 6th, 1792, and baptized the same year. The death of his parents, while he was a boy, was a great grief to him, for he was just at an age to know his loss. By his father's will he was allowed to become a partner of the great commercial house of Robert and John Bolton, of Savannah, on attaining the age of twenty-one years. After his first marriage, in 1816, he removed to Philadelphia, and subsequently settled in New York. He maintained an honorable character as a merchant, and took an active part in the support of the great Christian institutions of the day. He was an annual subscriber to the Deaf and Dumb Institution of New York, from 1818

to 1823. Like his brother, he was a man of a meek and quiet spirit, and so fond of private life, that he never appears to have desired any employment in public affairs. When his only brother, Robert, visited the United States in 1822 for the purpose of settling their father's estate, he gladly received him into his own house, No. 490 Broadway. He loved this brother with the tenderest affection, and when he left New York for England, the following year, seemed to feel the separation most keenly. In their case, it may be truly said, a cord had been snapped asunder which, in this world, could never be united again; but a few years swiftly pass, and the two brothers, so meek, so good, so loving, and lovely in their lives, are now, we trust, reunited in heaven. He died at his residence in Fulton street, Jamaica, Long Island, Thursday, 12th of February, 1824. His remains were deposited in the Presbyterian burying-ground, at Jamaica, near the principal entrance on the east side of the path.

The following notice of his death appeared in the *Long Island Farmer* of February 19th, 1824: "Died on Thursday last, in Jamaica, Mr. James Bolton."

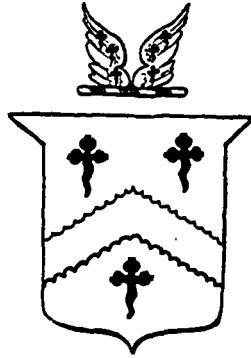
James M Bolton

James McClean Bolton^{rs}, merchant, was married twice; first, April 30th, 1816, by Bishop White, to Mary Ann, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Williams) Clay, who was born in Philadelphia, December 11th, 1801. Her grandfather was Curtis Clay, eldest son of Slater Clay, the first son of Robert Clay and Ann Curtis (who afterwards married Robert Bolton). The Clays were an ancient family, formerly residing at Crich in Derbyshire. Robert Clay, of Philadelphia, who was lost at sea in 1716, was the only son of Robert Clay, by his first wife, Hannah Slater. Robert Clay, Sen., who resided at Chesterfield, afterwards removed to Sheffield, Yorkshire, and died there in July, 1737. The will of Robert Clay, of Bridgehouses, in the parish of Sheffield, bears date 30th of September, 1736, and was proved in the Exchequer Court of York, 22d January, 1738. Among other items are the following: "I give unto my grandson, Slater Clay, and to my grandson, Thomas Clay, each of them five shillings a peece in full

of what they may or can clame out of any part of my freehould, copyhould, or personall estate whatsoever." To his son, Joseph Clay, by his second wife, Joanna, he bequeaths "the residue of his lands and housing at Walkley and Stanington," etc., "the smelting mill and house and lands at Dore, in the parish of Dronfield and County of Derby," etc., "his house at Bridgehouses, with all the land," etc., "and all his mines and personal estate." "His house and land at Tickell to be sould to the best bidder towards payment of his debts," etc. He appoints his wife, Joanna Clay and son Joseph, with others, executors of his will. (Extracts from original will in York Registry Court of Probate.) The following extracts are from the parochial registers of Chesterfield, Derbyshire: "January, 1687.—Robertus Clay et Hannah Slater nupt." "December, 1688.—Robertus filius Roberti Clay et Hannæ uxoris bapt." In the parish Church of Crich are some monuments of the family of Clay, with quaint epitaphs, in which is a perpetual play upon the name. The following is from the monument of John Clay, who died May, 1632, and Mary his first wife, daughter of William Calton, chief cock-matcher and servant of the hawks to King Henry VIII. His two sons were William and Theophilus:

"Soules they are made of Heavenly spirit:
 From whence they come ye heavens inherite.
 But know that body is made of Claye:
 Death will devour by night or daye:
 Yett is her as her was, I saye:
 Ye livinge and dead remayneth Claye:
 His very name that nature gave:
 Is now as shall be in his grave:
 Tymes doth teache, experience tryes:
 That Claye to duste the winde updries:
 Then this a wonder coumpt wee must:
 That want of winde should make Claye dust."

The arms of Clay are: Arg. a chev. engrailed between three trefoils slipt sable. Crest, two wings expanded, arg. semée of trefoils slipped, sa. These arms and crest are engraved on a silver tankard, brought over to this country by Robert Clay, of Philadelphia, now in possession of the Booths of Newcastle, Delaware.



ARMS OF ROBERT CLAY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. Mary Ann (Clay) Bolton died on 24 Aug., 1818, and was buried in the Arch street cemetery, Philadelphia. On her tombstone is inscribed the following :—

In memory
of

ROBERT CLAY,

Who departed this life July the 7th, 1804, aged thirty-four years.

Also

MARY ANN BOLTON,

Wife of James M. Bolton. and daughter
of

ROBERT AND ELIZA CLAY,

Who departed this life August the 24th, 1818, in the seventeenth year of her age.

There is a good portrait of this lady in the possession of the family of her son, Edward Clay Bolton, M.D.

The children of James McClean" and Mary Ann Clay Bolton were as follows :

I. James Robert Bolton", elder son of James McClean and Mary Ann Clay, his wife, born at Jamaica Plains, near New York, Friday, January 24th, 1817. At the early age of fourteen he

entered the employ of the mercantile house of Bolton, Fox and Livingston. In 1839 he left New York as supercargo of a vessel consigned to Messrs. Jecker, Torre & Co., at Mazatlan, Mexico, and on arrival at that place he became a clerk in the employ of that firm. He held the office of Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Mazatlan in 1846, and was acting Consul for some time during the absence of the Consul. In 1847, owing to the outbreak of war between Mexico and the United States, he went to California and settled for a while at Monterey, which was then the Capital of that State, but soon returned to Mexico. In 1850 he returned to California to form a partnership with William E. Barron, his especial duty being to superintend the New Almaden quicksilver mines, then owned by Barron, Forbes & Co. of Tepic, and by Jecker, Torre & Co. of Mazatlan. Under the name of Bolton, Barron & Co. they became large merchants and bankers, doing an extensive business with Mexico. The firm dissolved partnership in 1859 and Mr. Bolton retired to reside in San Francisco, where by investments in real estate he became a capitalist; there he spent the remainder of his life quietly attending to his property and family, and there he died, Jan. 28th, 1890. A San Francisco newspaper noticing his death, spoke of him as a pioneer of the State of California, and as a "wealthy man whose word was his bond." Mr. Bolton aided the Rev. Robert Bolton financially in the publication of the volume on the genealogy of the Bolton family issued in 1862, which has served as a basis for the present volume.

James Robert Bolton¹ married Paula Estrada, née Montaño; she was born in Mexico, June 29th, 1828, and died in San Francisco, Nov. 14th, 1888. They had issue:—

1. John Montaño Bolton², born 29 Oct., 1852. He married; April 27th, 1878, Magdalena Pacheco, daughter of Mariano Pacheco, and died Sept. 28th, 1890.

They had issue:—

- (1) John Robert Bolton³, born March 23rd, 1882.
- (2) Teresa Rosaria Bolton, born April 10th, 1883.
- (3) Henry Clay Bolton⁴, born Nov. 1st, 1884.
- (4) Ramona Frances Bolton, born March 31st, 1886.
- (5) Alfonso Bolton⁵, born May 11th, 1887.
- (6) Juanita Bolton, born Aug. 29th, 1888.
- (7) Mabel Claire Bolton, born Nov. 9th, 1889.

2. Mary Ann Bolton", born Oct. 7th, 1856; married, first, Dec. 19th, 1878, John C. Alvarado (son of Juan B. Alvarado); they had issue one son :—

John Baptist Cosmas Alvarado, born April 23d, 1883.

She married, secondly, Dec. 28th, 1890, Charles A. Bond, son of John D. Bond of San Francisco.

3. Eliza Montañó Bolton", born Feb. 9th, 1862.

4. Frances Pauline Bolton", born Nov. 10th, 1863, married Sept. 3d, 1890, in San Francisco, David Ernest Melliss, Ph.D., son of David McHaffie Melliss, of New York.

5. Robert Clay Bolton", born July 28th, 1865.

II. Edward Clay Bolton", M.D., second son of James McClean Bolton and Mary Ann Clay his wife, was born in New York, 25 April, 1818, and settled at Poughkeepsie, where he died Oct. 20th, 1892. The Poughkeepsie *News-Press* of Oct. 21, 1892, said of him : "He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1837, and entered upon the practice of his medical profession in New York City. Later on he was engaged in the retail drug business in Richmond, Va., and afterwards in the wholesale and retail drug business in New Orleans. He was in the latter city during one of the great cholera epidemics, and distinguished himself by his active work in caring for the sufferers from that dread disease. He came to this city twenty-eight years ago, and practiced medicine here for twelve years, having his office most of that time on the corner of Academy and Main streets. Then he gave up his practice for the drug business, in which he was actively engaged until four years ago when, on account of failing health, he transferred it to his sons. Dr. Bolton was at all times deeply interested in the public welfare of the city, and prominent in public matters. He was a member of the board of education from March, 1868, to January, 1878, and was president of the board during the year 1877. He was also a member of the board of health, and of the Dutchess county medical society. He united with the Second Reformed Church on confession of faith at the same time with the late John P. Adriance and J. Parker Heath, and for many years was a most efficient member of its consistory. He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter."

Dr. Bolton married 26 Oct., 1859, Fanny Reed Hoff (daughter of the Rev. Brogan Hoff and Caroline Clay his wife, daughter of Thomas Clay). She was born at Madison, N. Y., 29 Jan., 1837.

Edward Clay Bolton, M.D., and Fanny Reed Hoff had issue :

- (1) Mary Ann Clay Bolton", born in New York, 7 Aug., 1860.
- (2) Edward Clay Bolton", Junr., born at Montclair, N. J., Oct. 17, 1861; died aged 16 months.
- (3) Edward Clay Bolton", Junr., born at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 2, 1863.
- (4) James Rogers Bolton", born at Poughkeepsie, May 8, 1865; Graduate in Pharmacy in June 8, 1886; died Jan. 10, 1891.
- (5) Frank Hoff Bolton", born March 2, 1867; studied at the University of South Carolina, 1883-84, and graduated in Pharmacy, June 21, 1887.
- (6) Curtis Hoff Bolton", born April 22, 1869.
- (7) Percy Bolton", born Aug. 11, 1871.
- (8) Caroline Clay Bolton", born April 27, 1873; died April 23, 1876.

James McClean Bolton" married, secondly, 14 March, 1821, Honorah, daughter of Robert Richardson, who was born in Bermuda, 19 May, 1804, and by whom he had issue the following: John, born 14 Oct., 1823; died and was buried at Jamaica, L. I., 1824.

Honorah Richardson Bolton, wife of James McClean Bolton, after her husband's death, married George B. Fisk, of Long Island, N. Y. She died at Brooklyn, Nov. 28th, 1885, in the 82d year of her age.

III. William Henry Bolton", of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at 490 Broadway, New York, 8 Jan., 1822. He removed to Brooklyn in 1845, and married 6 Nov. of that year Frances Howell Hewlett, who was born 30 May, 1824. She was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Halsey Hewlett of Rock Hall, Far Rockaway, her mother being of the Howell family of West Hampton, Suffolk County, L. I.

William Henry Bolton and Frances Hewlett Bolton had issue :—

- (1) Silvie Bolton", born at 53 Remsen street, Brooklyn, 26 July, 1846, and married Oct. 15, 1869, to Daniel Lord, son of Daniel DeForest Lord, senior member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord of New York, and had issue :—

Fanny Bolton Lord, born Sept. 7, 1870.

Daniel Lord, born March 7, 1872, who was graduated at Yale University in 1892, but terminated a promising career by his sudden death at Chicago, 20 June, 1893. His record at school and college led to high anticipation of his success in life, and he had already begun legal study with a view to joining his father in his profession.

(2) Honorah Richardson Bolton", born 22 Feb., 1849; died 13 Feb., 1854.

(3) William Henry Bolton", born 8 Dec., 1850; died Jan. 21, 1857, and was buried, with two succeeding children, at Far Rockaway.

(4) Mary Fanny Bolton", born 4 Sept., 1853; died Feb. 2, 1857.

(5) Thomas Richardson Bolton", born 31 Aug., 1855; died Jan. 21, 1857.

(6) Frances Hewlett Bolton", born at 42 South street, Brooklyn, 16 Jan., 1858.

(7) Catherine Hewlett Bolton", born at Far Rockaway, 16 Jan., 1860.

(8) Marion Bolton", who was born 5 Oct., 1861, and married 3 Oct., 1889, Frank Ballard Marsh, son of Edward Henry Marsh; they had issue:—

Edward Henry Marsh, born 23 Nov., 1890.

(9) James Augustus Bolton", who was born 12 July, 1865, and married 19 Aug., 1892, Edith Classon, daughter of Capt. Francis Classon.

(10) Aline McClean Bolton", born 27 June, 1866, and married John Albert Lane, at Brooklyn, 8 June, 1892.

§3. *Descendants of Frances Lewis Bolton" and Richard Richardson.*

Frances Lewis Bolton", third daughter of Robert" and Sarah Bolton of Savannah, was born in Oglethorpe Square, in that city, in 1794; she married Dec. 10th, 1811, Richard Richardson

of New Orleans, son of Robert Richardson of Bermuda. Richard Richardson was born in that Island, Nov. 5th, 1785, and died at sea Oct. 3d, 1833, while on a voyage from Havre to New Orleans. Frances Bolton Richardson died at Savannah, June 16th, 1822, and was buried in the family vault in the graveyard of that City.

Richard Richardson and Frances Lewis (Bolton) Richardson" his wife, had issue :—

- I. Frances Bolton Richardson", born Sept. 16th, 1812.
- II. Richard Richardson", born Oct. 30th, 1814.
- III. John Bolton Richardson", born Dec. 8th, 1816.
- IV. Robert Richardson", born May 31st, 1818.
- V. Rebecca Richardson", born in Savannah; died 1822.
- VI. James Richardson", born March 2d, 1822.

I. Frances Bolton Richardson, the eldest child of Richard Richardson and Frances Lewis his wife, was born in Walnut street, Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1812, and after a long and useful life, she died at Brighton, England, Oct. 22d, 1884. She married at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon, Jan. 23d, 1834, Henry Ransford of Huron Lodge, "The Boltons," London.

Henry Ransford was born at Stapleton, Gloucester, Aug. 27th, 1804, being son of Thomas Ransford and Maria (Gifford) Ransford, his wife. In 1820 he went to the West Indies, and in 1832 (after the emancipation) to Canada, where he bought 4,000 acres of land in Huron County, Ontario, calling the place Stapleton. He became Treasurer of Huron County and Colonel of a regiment of militia in the rebellion of 1837. In 1846 he returned to England with his wife and eight children, for educational purposes. He there engaged in various manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and at a comparatively early age he retired from business. He was a man of liberal views, a staunch Churchman, and in his early years he was in advance of the times in scientific attainments and general knowledge, but he lived to see the new order of things move too fast and too far for him.

He died at Brighton, England, March 28th, 1893 in the ninetyeth year of his age. Henry Ransford and Frances Bolton Richardson", his wife, had six sons and four daughters :—

1. Caroline Ransford", born Oct. 25th, 1834, at Stapleton, Upper Canada.

2. Henry Benwell¹¹ Ransford, born Feb. 23d, 1836, at Stapleton. He was lost at sea April 1st, 1855, while in discharge of his duties as third officer of the ship *Mystery* of London.

3. Frances Bolton Ransford¹², born June 26th, 1837, at Stapleton ; married Aug. 13th, 1863, William Carpmael. Issue, eight children.

4. Richard Ransford¹³, born Oct. 2d, 1838, at Stapleton ; married Florence Hale.

5. Robert Bolton Ransford¹⁴, born July 1st, 1840, at The Grange, Goderich, Ontario. He was brought to England when six years of age and baptized by the Rev. Robert Bolton at Battersea in 1848. He was educated at parish schools in England and in Paris. He entered Clare College, Cambridge, in October, 1859, of which College he was Exhibitioner and Prizeman. He was graduated B.A. (Junior optime, mathematical tripos) in 1863, and was ordained Deacon at Christmas, 1863, and Priest at Christmas, 1864, by the Bishop of Winchester. He was Curate of St. Matthew's, Brixton, from Christmas, 1863, to Oct. 1868, when he became Vicar of St. Jude's, East Brixton (Dulwich), London, where he now resides. The Rev. Mr. Ransford has been member of many committees of the Church Missionary Society, Chairman of the Missionary Leaves Association, Chairman of the Brixton Dispensary, and Chaplain to the Girls' Friendly Society, an organization which had its cradle in his parish. In 1893 he was appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London. He is noted for his eloquent, convincing preaching of the Gospel and was invited in 1885 to take a lead in the special services conducted in Advent of that year in New York City under the direction of Trinity Church. He has published among other works : "On the Disposal of our Dead ;" a paper read at the Clapham Ruri-Decanal Chapter, Dec. 16, 1890. Issued by the Church of England Burial, Funeral, and Mourning Reform Association. [London, 1891] 12mo. "An Address delivered to the Associates of the Girls' Friendly Society in Ireland, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, April 21st, 1884." *n. d., n. p.*, 12mo. The Rev. Robert Bolton Ransford married April 14th, 1868, Ellen, second daughter of William Carpmael of Streatham Hill. They have issue :—

- (1) Robert Bolton Ransford, Jr.,¹⁵ born March 6th, 1869 ; baptized St. Jude's Church, Herne Hill, April 14th, 1869. Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, and B.A. in 1891.

- (2) Eva Ransford", born April 24th, 1872 ; baptized June 12th, 1872, at St. Jude's.
- (3) Olive Beatrice Ransford", born Jan. 16th, 1874 ; baptized Feb. 26th, 1874.
- (4) Alan Carpmael Ransford", born Aug. 20th, 1875 ; baptized Oct. 19th, 1875.
- (5) Ellen Violet Ransford", born March 15th, 1877 ; baptized April 25th, 1877.
- (6) Harry Claud Ransford", born Jan. 11th, 1879 ; baptized Feb. 28th, 1879 ; died May 20th, 1879.
- (7) Leonard Urban Ransford", born May 30th, 1880 ; baptized June 25th, 1880.
- (8) Colin Ransford", born March 1st, 1882 ; baptized April 5th, 1882.
- (9) Francis Bolton Ransford", born Jan. 29th, 1885 ; baptized March 12th, 1885.

6. Maria Gifford Ransford", born at Clifton, Goderich, Upper Canada, Jan. 1st, 1842 ; married Thomas Edgelow. Issue, four children.

7. Gifford Ransford, M.D., born Jan. 28th, 1844, at Clifton ; married Caroline Reeves. Issue, five children.

8. Eugénie Marion Ransford", born at Clifton, Feb. 24th, 1846 ; married George Annandale Bankes. Issue, one child.

9. John Ransford", born Oct. 22d, 1848, at Chelsea, England ; baptized May 26th, 1851 ; married Minnie Bache. Issue, four children.

10. William Henry Ransford", born July 7th, 1851, at Chelsea ; baptized March 7th, 1860 ; married Louisa Reeves. Issue, three children.

These ten children of Henry Ransford and Frances Bolton Richardson were all baptized by their mother's uncle, the Rev. Robert Bolton, except William Henry, who was baptized at St. Mary's Church, Brompton.

II. Richard Richardson", merchant, of New Orleans, born in Savannah, Georgia, 30th October, 1814 ; died in New Orleans of fever.

III. John Bolton Richardson", born in Savannah, December 8th, 1816 ; died while on a summer's tour at Major Haviston's, Ger-

mantown, Stokes County, North Carolina, at sunset, Thursday, 13th August, 1819; buried in the family vault, Savannah.

IV. Robert Richardson", merchant, New Orleans, born in Savannah, at his great-grandfather's house in Oglethorpe Square, Sunday morning nine o'clock, 31st May, 1818; died in New Orleans of apoplexy about 1848; married July 25th, 1842, Miss Emma de Lesseps of New Orleans, daughter of Alexander de Lesseps and Nannette Trimé. Emma de Lesseps was born in New Orleans, Feb. 14th, 1827. They had issue:—

1. Amelie Francis Richardson", born Feb. 17, 1843; died Aug. 23, 1853.

2. Robert Alexander Richardson", born Sept. 11, 1844: died Sept. 15, 1854.

3. Marie Julie Eugenie Richardson", born April 25, 1846; married William Conner Ellis, (born Oct. 9, 1838), and have issue:

(1) Pierre William Gaillard Ellis", born Jan. 1, 1867.

(2) Amelie Lesseps Ellis", born Oct. 31, 1868.

(3) Robert Richardson Ellis", born March 11, 1870.

(4) Anna Bolton Ellis", born May 20, 1871.

(5) Eugene Ellis", born Sept. 20, 1873.

(6) Georgie Odette Ellis", born May 20, 1876.

(7) Sidney Ellis", born Oct. 24, 1878.

(8) Edward Bolton Ellis", born March 18, 1881.

(9) Lewis Towson Ellis", born Aug. 1, 1886.

4. Rebecca Richardson", born Jan. 1, 1848; died Dec. 29, 1849.

5. Emma Richardson", born Oct. 9, 1849; died June 25, 1867.

6. Sarah Bolton Richardson", born May 10, 1851; died Sept. 29, 1851.

7. Edward Bolton Richardson", born Sept. 2, 1852; who was married Nov. 25, 1876, to Hortense Payro (daughter of Manuel Payro and Delphine Escoffier). And they have issue:

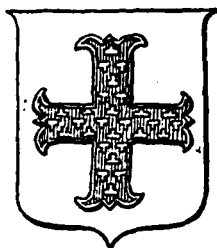
Edward Bolton Richardson, Jr., born Oct. 4, 1887.

8. Agna Benjamin Richardson", born May 18, 1854.

V. Rebecca Richardson", born in Savannah in her father's house, died in New Orleans, October, 1822, and buried in the family vault, Savannah.

VI. James Richardson, of New Orleans, born in Savannah in his father's house, March 2, 1822; died at Mrs. Priestley's, forty miles above New Orleans, of yellow fever, Sept. 29, 1837.

Rebecca Newell Bolton, fourth daughter of Robert and Sarah Bolton, born in Oglethorpe Square, Savannah, in 1796, and died February, 1825; buried in the family vault, Savannah.



CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON²² OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES, AND CHRIST CHURCH, PELHAM, NEW YORK,
AND OF ANNE HIS WIFE.

BY THEIR ELDEST SON THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON, A.M.

"His tribe were God Almighty's gentlemen."

—Dryden.



PELHAM PRIORY, NEAR NEW YORK. Erected 1538.

ROBERT BOLTON²², the fourth of that name in direct descent in America, and the eldest son of Robert and Sarah Bolton of Savannah, was born at his father's residence in Oglethorpe Square, Anson Ward, Savannah, in the parish of Christ Church, Chatham County, Georgia, on Wednesday the 10th of September, 1788, and was baptized by his grandfather, the Rev. Mathieu Mauve. "He took his first step in Stirling Castle, Maryland, whither his mother had taken him on a visit to her relatives." "There," writes a connection of the family, "Robert learned to walk. Perhaps I saw

the first step he ever took alone. The strongest recollection I have of his mother, was in stooping to catch him delighted in her arms, with that maternal fondness which, from her gentleness of disposition, she was formed to feel."

Among his own earliest recollections, as Mr. Bolton notes in a paper he left behind—were—"The church in Savannah in which Mr. Whitefield had preached, and the school-house near the church, where I was sent almost as soon as I had learned my letters." Another reminiscence, of a more painful kind, was that of the great fire which visited his native city in the year 1796. "The fire began," says Mr. Bolton, in giving an account of it, "on a Saturday evening, in the lower part of the city, and on a baker's premises. Our house was so far removed from the spot, that we thought little of it at first, but accounts of its spreading continually reached us. My father was engaged in preserving his warehouses by the water-side, which, by the aid of his black servants, he was enabled to do. About nine o'clock it reached our dwelling-house. We were left alone with my mother, and at that late hour of the night we had to set out for a friend's house further off; but soon finding that also in danger, we went quite to the outskirts of the city, called Carpenter's Row, and there rested for the night. When we came to look abroad in the morning, it was a melancholy sight; nothing was to be seen but heaps of smoking ruins and tall chimneys. My father removed to a comfortable house, afterwards the Planters' Bank, and then in the spring we sailed to New York, where we spent the summer. Preparations were speedily made to rebuild the city, and my father determined to build the house which now stands further west and on the same lot. Our old one, in which we were all born, was burnt down. When we returned to Savannah from New York, our house was not ready, we therefore occupied one in Broughton street. The church was also burnt down, and indeed the greater part of Savannah. We were in the habit of leaving Savannah every summer on account of the heat, as it was not considered safe to continue there; multitudes who tried it, particularly persons from the North, and English people, fell sacrifices to the climate. My father bought a good airy situation at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, and for the last two or three years of his life, took his family there." Soon after the fire, and yet more calculated to teach a child the vanity of all earthly things,

occurred the death of his father. "I perfectly recollect," he says, "his illness and death; it made a great impression upon my mind, and I had a singular dream, which tended to deepen the impression." It would seem that it was to his mother's influence, at this time, that his first decided religious feelings are to be traced. "She was rather small in person," says Mr. Bolton, speaking of her, "remarkably mild and gentle in disposition and manners. I can never speak of her without the deepest feeling, for to her I am indebted, under God, for any religious impressions I have. When she lost my father, she was heart-broken, and all my concern and endeavor was to comfort her. She removed into another part of the house, where I was much with her, my room adjoining hers. On a Sabbath morning, before going to church, she would get me to read hymns to her.

'Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise,'

was a favorite one; and she used to say to me: 'What would I not give to see you a minister of Jesus Christ!' I know not whether my habits encouraged the hope, but I was fond of books, and I used to feel much under the preaching of the word."

He early served his generation by the will of God, making an open profession of religion at the age of twelve. He was peculiarly attached to the distinguished Henry Kollock, D.D., pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, whose doctrinal views accorded so entirely with his own. It is pleasant to trace the goodness of God from generation to generation of such as love and honor him, and see the fulfilment of his gracious promise, "for the promise is unto you and your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."

Some two years after the loss of their head, the whole household experienced an extraordinary deliverance, which, besides that we find an account of it written shortly after the event by Mr. Bolton, is of itself, as a display of Providential mercy, deserving of record. All along the coast from Charleston, as far south as the great peninsula of Florida, extends a net-work of islands. One of these, lying at the mouth of the Savannah River, and called Tybee Island, was then the property of the family. It is some miles in extent, and washed on its southern and eastern sides by the Atlantic. It

seemed, therefore, to offer a cool retreat for the summer months ; and, as a house had been erected on it in the course of the preceding summer, it was now proposed to remove thither, instead of taking the customary excursion to the North. " On Monday, September 1st, 1804," says Mr. Bolton, " our party started, consisting of my mother, three sisters, two brothers, aunt, three cousins (one very ill), three female and two male servants. The weather was fair when we left Savannah, nor was any thing unusual in the appearance of the atmosphere from the day we dropped down the river until Thursday, when the storm commenced by blowing very heavily from the northeast, directly from the sea up the Savannah River, which is about three or four miles wide here. What led us to take particular notice of the weather was, that we were expecting a boat from the city, seventeen miles above, with our regular supplies. We could see by the telescope that at length, finding it was impossible to get any nearer to our house, they had landed farther up, and drawn the boat on shore. The storm continued all that night. The next day we could see ships, and, indeed, every description of vessel, driving up the river, many of which became stranded in different places. But what alarmed us most was the height of the tide. We had never seen it above high-water mark before ; but now we noticed first our bathing-house on the beach washed away, and then the water coming up to our dwelling, and the waves beginning to roll against it. We were thrown into the utmost consternation, for the tide was evidently rising higher and higher every moment. The negroes were consulted as to the possibility of getting to the house where the light-house keeper lived. Unfortunately, it was farther out upon the island, and more exposed to the wind, and at least a mile off ; but it stood on an eminence, and was near the light-house itself, which could be a last resort. There was not a moment to be lost, as it became dangerous to stay in the house ; so, wrapping ourselves up in what we could readily find, for it rained as well as blew with uncontrollable fury, we began our journey. I took my dearest mother, and each one had his charge, the negro servants carrying the invalids. We followed a path in the woods, staggering along through briars and thickets. The path to the house had usually been along the shore, but that was now covered by the ocean. Occasionally our way led us near the sea, and then we encountered the wind and

rain in all their violence; it was like small sleet in our faces, so that we could not look up. Long before reaching our destination, hats, bonnets, shawls, blankets, or whatever we had thrown around us, were blown away. I recollect one place near the house where there was a depression, and some of us, in passing across, were up to our waists in the waves. Our progress sometimes was scarcely perceptible. Had no other than mortal's hand or a mortal's counsel guided us, we must all have perished!

"At length we reached the house; it was a very small one, but it seemed like Noah's ark to us. It was some time ere we could recover ourselves, and wipe our faces. We found the keeper of the light-house up stairs, sick in bed; and upon our calling out to him to know what he meant to do, as the sea was still rising, he replied that, for his part, he might as well die where he was, for the attempt to move would kill him; but we might do as we liked. A large flock of goats, belonging to the island, had run up and taken shelter under the house, which was erected on piers, and added to our annoyance by the noise their horns made against the floor. Just at this time we observed a good-sized boat floating at a little distance, and one of the men offered to swim and fetch it. He did so, and presently brought it to the door, where already there was water enough to float it. We threw into it some biscuits and matches, and what we could get ready, and began to consider who should form the first set to endeavor to reach the light-house. Just at this moment I was standing at the window, watching the waves rolling towards the house—death full in view, and the prospect of life too small to be admitted—when I thought I saw some straw on a little hillock, indicating that the water was subsiding. I called those who were able to observe it, and we agreed to wait a little. And surely enough, God had begun to rebuke the sea and the wind, and not to let them go any further. From that hour the storm abated. Happy was it for us, for there was so deep a valley between us and the light-house, that, had the boat upset, we should inevitably have been lost. It now began to grow dark, and we watched the next tide, as may be supposed, with great anxiety, lest it should rise as high or higher on its return. But the wind had gradually subsided, and with it the waves. The next day was Saturday, and never shall I forget the calm of that day; not a breath of wind stirred; and as we were

beginning to think of getting up to the city, we heard voices, and on opening the shutters towards the sea—they had been kept closed during the storm,—we perceived our friends come to look after us with a large boat. On seeing us, they fell on their knees, and gave thanks to God, for they had concluded we were lost. It had been reported that Tybee Island had been seen from the opposite shore entirely submerged. O, what a joyful meeting was that! The accounts from the city were mournful—docks washed away, ships sunk, every person in the Government Fort drowned; a hundred slaves on one plantation alone lost.

“As to ourselves, everything was gone, save our lives. Our property was floating about in every direction. Doddridge’s *Family Expositor*, saturated with sea-water, was found in one place, our clothes in another, some of them blown up into trees. As we approached the city, many ran to the wharf to greet us, and express their thankfulness for our safety. The church-steeple was blown down; ships had run their bowsprits into the warehouse windows; sea-fowl in abundance and many cormorants had been driven up to the city from the ocean; and it was said to have been so dark during the storm, that a star had been seen in the day-time. We soon entered our home with grateful hearts. What made it the more striking to me was that it was my birth-day, and so it seemed like a new lease of life to me. My mother, who, strange to say, though delicate, had not suffered from the exposure, reminded us all to make it at once a matter of praise and special thanksgiving to God.”

On the 3d day of January, 1806, Mr. Bolton was called upon to resign this his remaining parent. She was struck with paralysis, and lingered a few days. “Her removal,” he says, “had a very solemn effect upon us all.” But there is another interesting circumstance in the formation of Mr. Bolton’s religious character, which must not be overlooked here, especially as it was one to which he himself frequently and thankfully alluded. The family coachman was a negro, named Andrew Marshall. He was not only a respectable, but a religious person; and, in the warmth of his zeal for the good cause, seems never to have lost an opportunity of speaking a word, in or out of season, to his young master. He might be cleaning down the horses in the stable, or driving his mistress out into the country, there was sure to be something for “Massa

Robert," if he were but by his side. "Massa Robert must be a Christian," he would say: "I pray every day for young Massa to be good Minister of Jesus Christ." These pious suggestions, offered with the utmost respect, and backed by a thorough consistency of character, told upon the youthful mind, and led, with other things, to an early establishment in grace. And may we not infer that in this way the philanthropy of the grandfather, who half a century before had befriended the efforts of Cornelius Winter, was bringing about, in the righteous arrangements of Providence, its own exceeding great reward? While to others, who had despised the poor slave, and endeavored to keep him in darkness, that they might keep him in subjection, he became not unfrequently the source of uneasiness and alarm, here, converted and emancipated, he becomes the very instrument employed by Him who sometimes chooses to use "the base things of this world, and things which are despised," in the conversion of the future head of the family. Andrew was eventually elected the pastor of the first congregation of black people in Savannah; and Mr. Bolton, then in England, had the pleasure of assisting him, by sending him out Matthew Henry's *Commentary*, and a few other works, which were thankfully received and well used. Nor must we omit to mention that years after this, on revisiting his native place, Mr. Bolton found the old man, now with snow-white hair, holding on his way, having lived down much persecution, and regularly and efficiently serving a congregation of a thousand souls. Mr. Bolton, then an ordained Clergyman of the Episcopal Church of America, proposed to officiate for him, to which the venerable man, though himself a Baptist, humbly and gladly assented. The place of worship was crowded, and never was there a more attentive audience. At the conclusion of the service, an aged colored person, who had once been a servant in the family, was heard to exclaim, with the usual animation of her race: "Only to think of my hearing Massa Robert preach, and that to my satisfaction, too!"

Such were some of the circumstances that seem to have given a bias to Mr. Bolton's character; indeed, we have the means of knowing their immediate effect to some extent. He appears early to have experienced that true conversion of heart which the Holy Scriptures teach us to regard as the real and only entrance into

the kingdom of God. He attended prayer-meetings, and, while yet a youth, took part in private devotional exercises.

In the spring of 1806, Mr. Bolton went to the North to meet his eldest sister on her return from England, and spent part of the time in studying at Newark, New Jersey, under a tutor. On his return South, he entered Mr. Waddell's Academy. "I began, however," Mr. Bolton writes, "*to desire to travel*, and hearing from my sister so much about England and a Mr. Jay she had become acquainted with, it seemed just what I wanted. We had a ship about to sail for Liverpool, and I embarked. I was the only cabin-passenger. After a passage of about thirty days, we arrived at Liverpool. I was pleased with everything I saw. It was a state of society just suited to my taste. In a few days I set out for Manchester to deliver some letters of introduction to Mr. Spear, who had been one of my father's business correspondents, and whose agents for the purchase of cotton had frequently staid in our house in Savannah. I was much pleased with Mr. Spear and his family, and staid with him for a few days. He then asked me in what direction I thought of going, and strongly recommended me to go and hear and see Mr. Jay at Bath." He had also brought letters from his sister and brother-in-law, direct to Mr. Jay, whose acquaintance they had made while on a tour through England, a year or two previously. The circumstance, perhaps, is worth mentioning, as opening the way for Mr. Bolton, with his future father-in-law. We give it in Mr. Jay's own natural language, in his *Life of Cornelius Winter*. "Mr. and Mrs. John Bolton, from the United States, were travelling through England. They came to Bath, and were introduced to me by a letter from an eminent merchant in Manchester. Soon after their arrival, Mr. Winter called at my house, and upon my telling him that I was just going to see a gentleman and lady from America, he said: 'I love America dearly; I should like, if agreeable to you, to go with you.' We went, and what was his surprise and delight when, in the course of conversation, he found, not only that they resided in Savannah, but that this lady was the eldest granddaughter of the excellent Robert Bolton, who acted so kind and noble a part, when, in his work and labor of love towards the negroes, almost all besides had opposed and despised him. Melting into tears, he arose, and immediately embraced them, and nothing could have been more

interesting than to hear him relate the particulars of his American attempt and disappointment. Nor was this the whole of a remarkable event. Some time after this, the eldest grandson, worthy of such a grandsire, saw and espoused my eldest daughter, worthy of such a husband, and the providence is yet telling: 'Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord.'

Upon arriving in Bath, Mr. Bolton thus describes his own feelings: "Every thing in Mr. Jay's family pleased, and profited me. I saw religion in its loveliest form; and my mind already tending towards the ministry, it seemed to me what I should desire above all things. I talked freely to Mr. Jay, who gave much kind advice. But just then, there being an appearance of war between England and America, my friends persuaded me to return. Accordingly, I took my leave of Bath, just caught a glimpse of London, and then reëmbarked from Liverpool for Savannah. We had a long passage of sixty days. The same ship was lost on a subsequent voyage, and never heard of. Oh! why was I thus mercifully dealt with? This was in the autumn of 1807. In the spring of the next year I went again to the North, and was introduced to General Moreau, still hoping that something would arise to carry me back to England. We travelled back to Georgia from New York by land, and at Baltimore I determined to write to Mr. Jay about my prospects and wishes for the ministry, and then about his daughter whom I had just seen on my last visit. I laid my heart entirely open to him. His answer came to me at Savannah. He replied encouragingly, stating that, if I were fixed in England, there was no one whom he would so gladly intrust his daughter to. I had not a friend I could talk to. Both my elder sisters were now married, but my brother James was younger than myself, and my youngest sister, Frances, was about ten or twelve. How should I leave them? I was at a loss to know what to do. But it seemed impossible for me to prepare for the ministry then. After much reflection, I concluded to go. On landing, I went to Mr. Spear's again, and for the first time spoke in public in his little chapel. I thought of entering myself at Cambridge, but was prejudiced against it on account of the tests. I came to the conclusion, however, to marry and reside in England. My family gave me up, knowing where and with whom I was, and I soon

became reconciled to my new home." Mr. Bolton went to Hoxton, a dissenting academy, then under the able direction of Dr. Simpson, in order to prepare for the ministry. Here he attended lectures, and was sent forth into the neighborhood to visit and expound to the poor. Some time also was spent in Edinburgh, with the same object. In May, 1810, he was united to Miss Jay, at Walcot Church, Bath. Speaking of this event, more than forty years afterwards, he says: "Of course, I then found my earthly treasure." Indeed, there could not be a more romantic attachment, nor a wife that deserved it better. She seemed exactly suited to him, not by resembling him in character, but by being just the complement he needed, meeting his wants, sharing his burdens, and encouraging him in every good and holy enterprise.

The newly-married couple first resided at Frenchhay, near Bristol, where they found an agreeable society and made many friends. Here Mrs. Bolton had an alarming illness. Her father and mother were summoned from Bath. "I well remember," says Mr. Bolton, "dear Mr. Jay coming in, and it seemed as if, the moment he entered the house, my dear Anne began to recover. He quoted the words of the prophet Malachi, as he entered the door: 'I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.'" Shortly after this, they removed to the neighborhood of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire. Here Mr. Bolton officiated gratuitously as a lay-preacher. "Glastonbury," he says, speaking of this period of his life, "was recommended to me as a pleasant neighborhood, where I might do good in helping good old Mr. Major. I rented, therefore, a pretty place, called Edgarly, under the Tor, and preached almost every Sunday evening. I trust it was not without benefit; great numbers attended the chapel."

As Mr. Bolton had been permitted by his father's will to become a partner in a large commercial concern, and as some of his friends, with Mr. Jay among them, were averse to his entering the ministry, on the ground that there was a great need of pious laymen of wealth and influence, it was determined that he should establish himself in Liverpool as a merchant. A partner of experience joined him from Bermuda, to undertake the onerous part of the business. Mr. Bolton's leisure was occupied in "every good work." He assisted deserving persons by establishing them

in business. Many years afterwards he had a pleasing acknowledgment, in his own time of need, from one whom he had thus benefited. It was while at Henley, that he received a letter enclosing a £5 note, with this appendage: "A like token of regard *you* kindly placed in my hands some years ago. It has ever been recorded by a thousand kind thoughts of you; and you will give credit to this by the acceptance of the enclosed."

Dr. Raffles, whose ministry Mr. and Mrs. Bolton attended during their residence in Liverpool, thus speaks of them to the family: "I cherish the memory of both your excellent parents with the warmest respect and esteem. My remembrance of your father is as a merchant in Liverpool. He resided in a house near my chapel, and, together with your mother, became a member of my Church. It was my privilege during his residence in Liverpool, to enjoy his intimate friendship. He was fond of books and autographs, in which I had a great sympathy with him. I remember that he greatly enlarged his house, chiefly, I believe, that he might have a room of sufficient capacity for his library, which was large and valuable. I recollect, at that time, the Rev. Dr. Kollock, of Savannah, being a guest with your father, when he (your father) took us in his carriage one morning to Dr. Adam Clarke; who then resided at Millbrook, near Preston, to breakfast, when Dr. Kollock presented the Doctor with the original manuscript of the Wesleyan Hymn-Book, in the handwriting, as I understood, of Charles Wesley.

"My recollections of your father while here, are now very vague and general. I remember well the pew in which he sat, and that it was always occupied by himself and family. He maintained his Christian character honorably while engaged in commerce. I believe that through the whole of his career as a merchant he lived habitually under the influence of Christian principle—lived near to God, and walked humbly with Him. He was a man of a meek and quiet spirit, and took his part liberally in the support of the great Christian institutions of the day. I felt much upon his leaving Liverpool; for he was a man exactly suited to my taste, and we never had a difference of opinion. And, then, his house being opposite my chapel, I knew where I could go myself at all times and find a welcome, and where there was ever a home ready for any Christian friend. The conversation was always profitable

at his table. I regret that I can say so little on a theme so deeply interesting to me. I seem to have outlived all my contemporaries, and your father and his history seem to me as matters of a long time ago."

Among Mr. Bolton's friends and correspondents at this time was the Rev. Rowland Hill. This holy and zealous man had received the mantle of Whitefield as an earnest Evangelist. In 1772, while a curate, and only in deacons' orders, he preached to large crowds at Tabernacle and Tottenham Court Road Chapels, London, quite reviving the cause of "Methodism," as Gospel-teaching was then stigmatized. His labors are said to have been "immense in the metropolis." Captain Joss, his friend, writes to him: "We have taken above a hundred into our society, concerning whom it may be said you were the happy instrument of their conversion." To the same effect Lady Huntingdon writes: "The popularity of Mr. Hill, and the crowds that follow him wherever he is called to preach, overwhelm me with astonishment and gratitude to the God of all grace, who hath endowed him with such gifts. Excepting my beloved and lamented Mr. Whitefield, I never witnessed any person's preaching wherein were such displays of the Divine power and glory as in Mr. Hill's."

Mr. Bolton had been introduced to his notice by Mr. Jay. One or two of the letters of this good though eccentric man, while illustrating the character of Mr. Bolton's friendship, will also throw light upon his Liverpool life. From one we gather that Mr. Bolton preached even now occasionally, but not so frequently as his good Mentor wished.

"Humanity directs me," he writes, "to put these few lines into your hands. The bearer of them was once affluent. His father was a wealthy brewer in M——, and commanded the credit and respect of all that knew him. But some persons who are rich by Providence, want to be richer still. This many aim at in a way of speculation, and thereby frequently bring themselves to ruin. As I was frequently a guest at the father's house in my younger days, who hospitably entertained the ministers when they came to preach in that town, which was in those days in a state of darkness that might be felt, I could not refuse his request for a recommendation to you, that he might not appear quite a stranger. He hopes to provide for himself, and by his wife's industry, when he is known to be worthy of regard. While I am writing to you, I know you are on your accustomed visit to Bath, and that you will not receive this till your return. We shall be happy to hear your return is attended according to the accomplishment of your own wisher.

I think it may soon be said, that no one in Liverpool will be enabled to sing the 127th and 128th Psalms to a better tune than yourself. Well, well, the more the merrier, if they turn out to be of the same stamp with the parents! The Lord bless them with his grace, and they will be your glory. It is a good thing to have the nation stocked, and no children can be brought up with the fear of the Lord, but by such parents as fear the Lord. However, I confess I have but one fault to find with you, and that is, you are too like our modern Bishops—you don't preach enough. You must forgive the old hound that he still keeps barking upon the same subject, though he requests you to believe that he subscribes himself from the bottom of his heart,

"Yours, most sincerely and affectionately,

"ROWLAND HILL.

"January 30th, 1819."

In another letter he thus counsels his young friend, half-seriously, half-playfully :—

"I am truly glad at heart that you have taken again to the work of fighting. It really concerned me when it was supposed you meant to step down from being an ambassador of Christ to be a mere trading-merchant in this world's goods. There is nothing more beneficial to the credit of religion than when persons of independent property can take up the sacred standard; that the world may be convinced there are some noble souls that can give themselves up to the work of God, for the sake of no other gain than the gain of souls. In this work, my dear Sir, may you go on and prosper, and may you have souls for your hire (and this will be honourable hire) in large abundance. Down with the devil's kingdom as fast as you can! While men-made Parsons do nothing, God-made Ministers shall do wonders. Remember me to Mr. R—. God keep him humble, that he may be useful. Thanks for your attention to Mrs. —; what sort of a woman she is I cannot tell, but every one should have their rights."

Mr. Bolton opened his house at Liverpool for the reception of Ministers and Missionaries. In this way he had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. Philip and his family, previous to their first embarkation for Cape Town. This eminent missionary frequently corresponded with his friend. Mr. Bolton was also fond of literature and the fine arts. He had the pleasure, at this time, of forming the acquaintance of the distinguished American writer, Washington Irving, who, with his brother Peter, was residing in Liverpool. They were both of them men of talent, cultivated tastes, and pure morals. With one, or both, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton took a summer excursion into Wales. Washington Irving, writing to their eldest son, many years after, on occasion of Mr. Bolton's death, says :

" SUNNYSIDE, December 11th, 1857.

" MY DEAR SIR : It is with great concern that I receive the intelligence of the death of your father ; for I cherished the hope that we should meet again on this side of the Atlantic. He was one of the gentlest, purest, worthiest beings I have ever known, and he has gone to receive the reward of his goodness ; for we are told ' the pure in heart shall see God.'

" Yours very faithfully,

" My dear Mr. Bolton,

WASHINGTON IRVING.

" ROBERT BOLTON, Esq.,
" Beckmantown."

Etty, the artist, then rising into reputation, was a guest for some weeks in Mr. Bolton's house in Liverpool, painting family portraits. His likeness of Mr. Jay, placed in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the year, and engraved twice, was painted at this time.

For three or four years Mr. Bolton was engaged in the mercantile life, when he was to be most signally tried. It was the year 1820—a period of great perplexity in the commercial world ; and, of course, Liverpool was suffering : men went to bed rich, and rose up beggars. Things began to look very threatening. The workmen of Manchester refused to work ; thirty thousand paraded the streets for several weeks ; all the manufactories were at a stand, and accordingly the supplies of raw material were not needed. The stock of cotton, on which Mr. Bolton's firm had advanced money, became at once depreciated in value to the amount of £20,000. America suffered equally, by sympathy. Most of the persons who had sent them cotton, and drawn upon them, failed, so that the entire loss fell upon Mr. Bolton. Finding it impossible to go on, he, like many others, gave up his stock into the hands of creditors.

Collecting together the wreck of his fortune, secured by a marriage-settlement, and amounting to scarcely £300 a year, it will not appear strange that he now began seriously to contemplate what had all along been his own desire, namely, entering the ministry. His valued friend, Rowland Hill, stepped in here, and strongly encouraged him. The letters of this " Father in Christ " do such credit to the sympathy of his heart, and the singleness of purpose for which he lived, as well as to explain matters at the time with regard to the subject of this memoir, that we insert one of them :—

"WOTTON, June 14th, 1820.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have been informed that times in America are even worse than with us; and yet, that we may be weaned from this present evil world, they are not worse than they should be. Such is the carnality of our affection, that when things go well below, we are prone to forget better things above, though we are so positively told 'that to be carnally-minded is death, and to be spiritually-minded is life and peace.' If you and your family are the worse for these bad times, yet I trust the souls of men shall be the better for it. If, instead of being the rich American merchant, you should be the poor humble preacher of 'the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich,' then the result will be a blessed one. One single soul called by your instrumentality, will ultimately prove a greater treasure than the possession of a thousand such poor worlds as this. I drop these hints as you tell me how much you wish to have done with this troublesome world, and to resume your former occupation* as a preacher of the word of life. Though every year and every month now makes a considerable gap in my few remaining days, yet I know no one circumstance in my life that would give me greater pleasure than to find that your heart is inclined to retire into this neighborhood, that you may be near your relatives in Bath, and devote the residue of your days in your labors of love for the good of souls. Through infinite mercy, we have surmounted all our trials at this place, and prosper abundantly; but about the neighborhood we have a sad dearth in many places of such ministers as are wanted, and truly devoted to God. May the Lord of the harvest in mercy raise them up and send them forth." . . .

ROWLAND HILL.

At this time, however, it was found necessary for Mr. Bolton to go to America for a time, to endeavor to settle his family affairs. He sailed for the United States in the spring of 1822, "in the ship Albion, Captain Williams, which was afterwards wrecked on the Irish coast, and all lost but one passenger and two or three seamen." "When we arrived," he writes, "at New York, my own brother James received us into his house. I immediately set about business, to see if nothing was to be done." He soon found, however, the impossibility of bringing things to a settlement under his father's will. After some time, therefore, ("in which some pleasant acquaintances were formed in New York, and employing his time in preaching on Sunday, chiefly at Brooklyn,") he returned to England, and rented a pretty place called Southdown Cottage, near Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, where he resided for the next year or two, occasionally supplying pulpits in Weymouth, or giving

* Referring to Mr. Bolton's having assisted Mr. Major, of Glastonbury, as a lay-preacher.

lectures to the poor in the neighboring villages of Sutton and Ashfield. Whilst residing here, (May 21st, 1824,) he received a call to become the pastor of the Independent Chapel at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire.

It is not intended, in a brief memoir like this, to enter into all the particulars of Mr. Bolton's ministry at Henley. It was more than commonly effective, and owned of God; and yet, always disliking display and mere excitement, as he did, his influence was due rather to steady perseverance and simple dependence upon God, than to any extraordinary powers. His was the credit of assiduously watching over and edifying his people:—

. . . "A skilful workman he
In God's great moral vineyard: what to prune,
With cautious hand, he knew; what to uproot,
What were mere seeds, and what celestial plants,
Which had unfading vigor in them, knew;
Nor knew alone, but watched them night and day,
And reared and nourish'd them till fit to be
Transplanted to the paradise above."

From 1829, for several years consecutively, Mr. Bolton became one of the regular supplies at the Tabernacle and Tottenham Court Road Chapels, London. He esteemed this a great privilege, as well as a pleasing circumstance, that he, who in his early days had heard so much of George Whitefield, should now be called upon to stand up in his pulpit. One of the chief gratifications of Mr. Bolton at this time, was derived from the visits of his father-in-law. Always a lover of rural scenery, Mr. Jay now felt a double attraction to Henley. Very pleasant and profitable must have been the discourse by the banks of the Thames, or in the tasteful little parsonage. Not only with Mr. Jay, but with many of the "excellent of the earth," did Mr. Bolton at this time hold intercourse. Together with Mrs. Bolton and his eldest daughter, he visited Hannah More, then residing at Clifton, and was much struck with her parting remark: "Remember me in your prayers; I think much of intercessory prayer." The Rev. John Hughes of Battersea, founder of the British and Foreign Bible Society, used to visit and preach at Henley. The late excellent Professor Scholefield, of Cambridge, when staying with his relatives in the neighborhood, seldom failed to look in at the parsonage—his early home;—and

on one occasion conducted the family worship. From the United States, Mr. Bolton, neither forgetting nor being forgotten by his countrymen,—had the pleasure of welcoming Christian friends of all denominations. Dr. Cox, the well-known and earnest Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn, New York; Bishop McIlvaine, the distinguished and honored Bishop of Ohio; and Dr. Nettleton, who, it is said, had been the means, under God, of awakening thirty thousand persons during a revival of religion in the United States, were visitors. To the latter, Mr. Bolton opened both his chapel and house for special services, and it was hoped that some good was done. The conversion of a servant in Mr. Bolton's own household was one of the known fruits.

It may be mentioned here, that Mr. Bolton was very fond of a garden, and displayed great taste in its arrangement. "I remember," says a friend, "how beautiful he made the minister's residence at Henley in connection with the chapel." Nor was his taste a selfish one. He suggested the formation of the Henley Horticultural Society, which flourished for many years, and not only improved the appearance of the cottagers' gardens, but had another effect scarcely anticipated—that of not a little increasing the harmony of the whole neighborhood. It proved the means of introducing him to the Rector of Henley and some of the surrounding clergy, a circumstance very gratifying to Mr. Bolton, who through life observed, as far as possible, both as a man and a Christian, the rule: "Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous."

Mr. Bolton, while at Henley, assisted in carrying the Gospel into several neighboring hamlets. Such places were Wargrave, Binfield Heath, Pheasants' Hill, Peppard, and Hurley, each of which was served by some occasional evangelist. Mr. Bolton was permitted to see, as the fruit of his labors, an organized church in each of those places.

The next position Mr. Bolton is found occupying, is that of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in the United States. The largeness of his family and the difficulty of providing for his sons in England, had induced him for some time to contemplate a removal to America. He accordingly resigned his charge at Henley in April, 1836.

On reaching New York—having had a merciful escape from fire at sea—Mr. Bolton was advised to take his family into the interior,

to see if any thing available presented itself. Having proceeded as far as Skaneateles, he became satisfied that the West was not the place for his family. He therefore took a house in New York for the winter. A farm, at a distance of eighteen miles from the city, was soon obtained, and some of the family were sent out to take possession, and try farming-life. Mr. Bolton himself, however, remained in New York, hoping to hear of some fresh sphere of ministerial duty. By some he was urged to unite himself to the Presbyterian body, one of the most influential denominations in New York. Indeed, some steps were taken for placing him in a church in the upper and increasing part of the city. But just at this juncture the providence of God seemed to lead him in another direction. He went to pay a visit to his farm. "As we rode out," says Mr. Bolton, "we had to pass the church of East-Chester, an Episcopal Church, on the direct road from New York, and four miles this side of our destination, when my dearest said: 'This is the place I should like to see you in.' Nothing, however, could be more improbable at the time, as there was a clergyman over it, and I had not been Episcopally ordained." In the course of a few months, however, Mrs. Bolton's wish was literally fulfilled. It so happened in the providence of God, that the clergyman of the parish was about relinquishing his charge. The cause is immaterial; but so it was. When Mr. Bolton and his family, therefore, came to attend divine service at East-Chester, the nearest town, they found the clergyman absenting himself, and the people becoming impatient. Meanwhile, an excellent Christian woman, who kept a school in East-Chester, hearing of Mr. Bolton's arrival in the neighborhood, at once recognized him as coming from Savannah, her own native place. It seemed that her father had been a carpenter there, but addicted to habits of intemperance. His own resolutions, and every means that his friends could devise, proved powerless to wean him from this vice. He grew worse and worse. Mr. Bolton was then a youth, but hearing of the case, and pitying the family, he wrote out on a slip of paper some startling incidents relating to a drunkard's end, and (doubtless, not without laying it first before God) placed it beneath the door of the carpenter's workshop. It caught his attention, and led to a thorough reformation; and this was his daughter, who had married, and removed to the North. How singular the coin-

cidence, that thus, after a lapse of so many years, and a thousand miles from their native place, and in a retired country village, the beneficiary and the benefactor should meet!

Not less singular was it, that this should be a link in the chain of providence, by which Mr. Bolton was now to be fixed in a new sphere of labor. This good woman was not silent. She advised the church-warden that, in lack of a Minister, Mr. Bolton would, perhaps, officiate in the school-house. An invitation arrived, and on the Sunday he addressed the people in that building, the Church remaining closed. On the succeeding Sunday, as he approached over the fields, he was surprised to hear the church-bell ringing as usual, and still more to find the vestry and a large congregation waiting to invite him to preach from the desk, as the school-house could not accommodate the numbers that assembled. After five or six Sabbaths, the vestry, "finding that their clergyman had entirely withdrawn, and left the parish destitute, and also that Mr. Bolton was acceptable to the people, urged him to apply to the Bishop of the diocese for ordination, assuring him that, when so ordained, they would unanimously elect him to the vacant rectorship. On application being made to the then Bishop of New York, Dr. Onderdonk, he very wisely and kindly supported the wishes of the people, and expressed his readiness to admit Mr. Bolton to holy orders in the Episcopal Church with the least possible delay.

He was accordingly admitted to deacons' orders in St. Paul's Church, East-Chester, Sunday, 25th of July, 1837, and the same day was called as minister of that parish. He was ordained priest on Sunday, 12th of November, 1837. Mr. Bolton was the means of effecting good here. The number of communicants increased; the wealthy families of the neighborhood returned and assisted, and an efficient Sunday-school was established.

Besides the morning and afternoon services at East-Chester, Mr. Bolton undertook an evening-lecture in the vicinity of his estate. A spacious room was offered by a friend, and the immediate neighbors invited to attend a short service. It is interesting to find—showing that no effort made for the Lord is in vain—that even this temporary service was owned of God, and has led eventually to the erection of a place of worship, belonging to the Dutch Reformed Communion, upon the site of this room. And,

further, it may be mentioned in proof of the liberality of Christian sentiment, as well as of natural disposition, which distinguished Mr. Bolton, that he gave two acres of land to this undertaking, and was delighted to hear of the prosperity of the little Church, gathered in this place. As a testimony of regard, a funeral sermon was preached there on the occasion of hearing of Mr. Bolton's death in England, and particular allusion made to the circumstance by the Rev. Mr. Roosevelt of New Rochelle.

It was now determined to settle on the shores of the East-River, or Sound—a broad and beautiful estuary, stretching in an easterly direction from New York, and separating Long Island from the mainland. By disposing of his property in Savannah, Mr. Bolton was enabled to purchase a small estate of thirty or forty acres, and to commence a handsome stone edifice, after plans suggested by Washington Irving, and in the walls of which were employed some of the bricks taken from the old Dutch Church at Sleepy Hollow.

This building, a drawing of which appears at the commencement of this chapter, is now well known as Pelham Priory. With infinite taste he selected a spot commanding an extensive view of wood, water, and islands, seen through a perspective of trees.

Bolton's History of the County of Westchester, published in 1848, speaks of the residence of Rev. Robert Bolton as follows :

"The house, which is of stone, affords a good specimen of the old English style, and accords well with its romantic situation. The building has two towers, affording splendid views, in which wood and water are beautifully blended. The interior arrangements correspond with the style of the house, and carry the mind back to the days of old. * * * * There are some family pictures, by Etty of the Royal Academy of England. There is also an original portrait of Bunyan, formerly in the possession of the Rev. Geo. Whitefield. The library contains the original Italian edition of Piranesi, collected for Napoleon, bearing his initial, and surmounted by the imperial crown. This extraordinary work on ancient and modern Rome consists of forty-two volumes royal quarto. Also a copy of Macklin's Bible, the largest ever printed, in six volumes royal quarto ; a copy of Elliot's Indian Testament, said to be the first work 'written and published in the present United States,' printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, A. D. 1661,

by Samuel Green, the first printer in America. When Elliot had finished this translation, he wrote in his diary: 'N. B. Prayer, faith and patience can perform wonders.' The library also contained valuable collections of coins, medals, and autographs.

"The terrace in front of the house forms a fine promenade. The gardens are laid out in the French and landscape styles. The grounds are ornamented with natural walks leading to various objects of interest, among which deserves to be noticed the *rocking stone*. This natural curiosity is a rock supposed to weigh about twenty tons, so nicely poised that,

'A stripling's arm can sway
A mass no host could move.'"

No sooner was Mr. Bolton established in his new abode, than he began to receive applications from Southern friends to allow their daughters to be educated with his own. One or two, and then others were admitted, but yet without interfering with the family character of the household, until the school became, as it continued to be, up to 1883-4 (when the property was sold to Mrs. Adele Stephens of New York), one of the most important educational establishments in the United States.

The children of Robert Bolton and Anne Jay exhibited talent for literary work at an early age, evidence of which is found in a little volume of verses, "The Harp of Pelham," published in New York in 1844. Its contents originally appeared in a family periodical that was prepared once a fortnight. This Pelham Chronicle grew to some importance among a circle of friends, and flourished for more than six years.

But we must follow Mr. Bolton more particularly in his pastoral work. He continued to serve East-Chester on the Sunday, and occasionally during the week. But being placed in a new locality, he began to consider what good might be done to those immediately around him. The population was a scattered one, consisting principally of fishermen, mechanics, and negroes. A few gentlemen of property also had villas in the neighborhood. Many of the people, as their names indicated, were descendants of the Huguenots, or French Protestant Refugees, who had fled from Roman Catholic persecution, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and found an asylum, side by side with the Pilgrim

Fathers, in the New World. But, notwithstanding their descent, the poor among them were, for the most part, ignorant and irreligious. Instead of "walking eighteen miles into New York and back again, to attend divine service," as their pious forefathers had done, they went to no place of worship at all. The nearest church was in New Rochelle—named after old Rochelle, in France; but that was at some distance. It was evident that the spiritual provision must be brought closer to them. "Nature," says Dr. Chalmers, "will never go in quest of grace, but grace must go in quest of nature."

A Sunday evening service, therefore, was opened in the Priory. Many attended. Mrs. Bolton thus speaks of the circumstance in her Journal: "We have had about fifty respond to our invitation. O, may good be done in bringing souls to Jesus!" The numbers soon increased, especially during the summer and autumn months, when the New York families seek some relief from the oppressive heat along the shores of the East River. A few months subsequently, Mrs. Bolton adds: "We are anxious to erect a little Church here, but how it is to be accomplished I know not, only I know that the silver and the gold are the Lord's, and he can do it, whenever He pleases to use us as instruments. We feel strongly the desire, and would follow it up by effort, but we must be prudent. If it is right, the way and the means will be made plain and easy." At length, circumstances seemed to justify an appeal to some of the gentry in the vicinity, and subscriptions soon came in to the amount of one thousand dollars, or one third of the required sum; the rest was advanced by Mr. Bolton.

The corner-stone was laid Friday, the 28th of April, 1843. The edifice thus happily begun, was finished the same year, and on Friday, the 15th September, consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the name of "Christ Church, Pelham."

Having held the Cure of St. Paul's, East Chester, for nearly nine years, Mr. Bolton at length found it necessary to resign that part of his charge, and to confine himself to Pelham; and, indeed, by this time he had accumulated work requiring all his attention.

There were many gratifying indications of the presence and blessing of God; and while the grounds and woodlands were being more and more cultivated and adorned under Mr. Bolton's eye, and became objects of admiration to visitors, among whom was

frequently to be reckoned the genial and accomplished author of the *Sketch Book*, who, now residing on the Hudson River, renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Bolton, and took a lively interest in this specimen of English landscape gardening,—while all this was being done, we are persuaded that nothing gave Mr. Bolton joy like the thought that he was also cultivating plants of God's own right-hand planting, and causing, invisibly indeed, but none the less really, the moral "desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."



CHRIST CHURCH, PELHAM.

Hitherto Mr. Bolton's own immediate family circle had never been broken into by death. It now pleased God to take his fifth daughter, Abby, singularly like the mother in face and character, to Himself. She had been one of the most healthy-looking of the group up to the age of nineteen, when her strength began to decline. A voyage to England, her native air, was tried, but it proved only an alleviation, not a cure. She died at Pelham, June 16th, 1849. Mrs. Bolton writes in her Journal: "*June 16th.*—The spirit of our precious child has left us; she has entered her rest. All blessed to the end—peace, perfect peace!" A sketch of her last days was given to the public, and received with much acceptance on both sides of the Atlantic, in a little volume entitled *The Lighted Valley*, New York, 1850.

This bereavement, producing a shock from which he never entirely recovered, followed up by the desire of English friends, at length induced Mr. Bolton to think of returning once more to his

adopted country. Accompanied by Mrs. Bolton and a part of his family, he landed at Portsmouth in the autumn of 1850. After a visit to Bath, he took up his residence in London, hoping to meet with a sphere of duty. It was found, however, that the law enacted in the reign of William III., relating to foreign orders, precluded Mr. Bolton from holding a Cure of souls in the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he had been acquainted while at Henley, kindly invited him to a personal interview, and stated the difficulty, regretting the effects of the law in such cases, and suggesting that the only remedy lay in a special act of Parliament, which, however, was not only expensive, but increasingly difficult to obtain. An Episcopal chapel in the north of Scotland was offered, but declined on account of the distance, one of the objects of the family in returning to England being to be near Mr. Jay in his declining years.

Just at this moment an opening appeared, so opportune and suitable in every respect, that it seemed made on purpose. The late Earl of Ducie had been compelled, on conscientious grounds, to withdraw himself and his family from the Parish Church, contiguous to his country-residence, Tortworth Court, and was, at this very time, engaged in looking out for a Chaplain who could and would conduct the usual liturgical services of the Church of England in a school-house, until a private chapel should be erected. Mr. Bolton was mentioned to his Lordship, and, after an interview or two, was offered this post, which he readily accepted. Had he searched England over, he could scarcely have met with anything more to his wishes; for the work involved was enough, without being too much, for his strength; he enjoyed perfect freedom from all the shackles by which he might have been hampered in some places; and, above all, he found himself associated with a family—one of the “not many noble”—eminent for the simplicity and fervency of their piety. On the other hand, it may safely be affirmed that his patron could hardly have found a clergyman more acceptable to himself as to education, disposition, or manners, or one whose ministrations were more likely to prove beneficial to his tenantry. It is remarkable that Mr. Bolton thus became settled close to Wotton-under-Edge, whither his old and valued friend, Rowland Hill, long since dead, had invited him some thirty years before.

Mr. Bolton had been settled at Tortworth scarcely two years when Lord Ducie died. He remained two years longer, however, occupying the position of Chaplain to the successor, and officiating in the private chapel* attached to the New Court ; but symptoms of failing health at length induced him, very reluctantly, to resign, and to remove with his family to Cheltenham. It may be mentioned here that he had resigned his Church at Pelham during his residence at Tortworth. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton were much cheered by the Christian society they met with in Cheltenham, and it seemed providential that their steps should have been directed thither, just at a time when there was much of that with which they could fully sympathize. Many of these friends have since been removed by death, or scattered to different places ; but the effects of such friendships extended to the heavenly world, where we may well suppose they will be renewed and spiritualized, never to be suspended any more.



PARISH SCHOOL AT PELHAM. ERECTED 1843.

Mr. Bolton seems, however, to have cherished to the last a lingering hope that he might again return to his native land. Here were the graves of his forefathers, the Priory, "his home," as he emphatically called it, built by himself ; the little church, too, he loved so

* The Rev. William Jay preached at the request of the Earl of Ducie and his mother, the Dowager Countess, on the occasion of the opening of this chapel, assisted by his son-in-law, the Rev. Robert Bolton, and his grandson, the Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton.

well, and which he had fondly hoped might be his last resting-place on earth. Is it any wonder then that he could thus write to one of his sons :—

“CHELTENHAM, January 22d, 1857.

“MY DARLING R—: I forgot whether I acknowledged your letter, announcing the dear girls' arrival. I intended to do so, but left it to them to explain how we were situated. While they were with us, there was a probability of our accompanying them, for I saw that we must keep together. But Providence seemed to separate us, and I saw that we must part and wait his will to bring us together again in the spring. I quite long for the warmth of America.”

One of his daughters writes concerning him : “He yearns quite too much after you all in America and after rest at home there.” But God, in his wise providence, had determined otherwise. On the 21st of May, 1857, we find a short and hurried entry in Mrs. Bolton's Journal to this effect : “My precious husband, on rising this morning, had a severe seizure. O gracious God ! be with us in this hour of trouble !” But there was a rallying again for a few months. Presently it is added : “the clouds seem gathering but it has been so gradually broken to us—now for nearly two years—that we are in a measure prepared. And though it is indeed a trying dispensation, we do not repine. There is much mercy mixed with judgment—no pain. Lord, support the dear one ! May we feel it a privilege to wait upon him in his hour of weakness. To-day we have begun a new medicine. Thou alone O Lord, canst give it efficacy. We would begin and end every thing with thee.”

At length the dreaded event occurred.

“*November 21st.*—How little do we know what is before us ! Since I wrote last I am a widow. My precious husband has gone to his heavenly home. Precious, indeed, has he been to me in life ; and death will not long divide us. I bless Thee for the husband he has ever been to me—for his bright example. What a married life have we passed—a happy one, indeed ! He loved me with the purest affection, which never ceased ; and I have the sweet feeling that it was the same on my part, now as forty-six years ago. I never left him but for a fortnight to nurse my dying father. My will I can truly say, was his, and I gave up every thing for him. For the last two years I have never left him, save on the Sabbath morning for the sanctuary. I gave up visiting, and was ever at his side. He was never intrusted to servants, though we had faithful ones. O Lord ! how shall I thank thee for the merciful kindness shown to him ! So gently hast thou dealt with him in taking him to the rest prepared for him through a Saviour's

love. All the circumstances have been full of mercy—many of our dear children round his bed—not a pang or groan even when the spirit was leaving its enfeebled tabernacle; and then to know that he is at rest! And now, Lord, what have we to do but to follow him? I have been sadly harassed with the thought that I may never reach that rest; yet, Lord, 'thou knowest that I love thee.' I come to thee in Christ, and thou hast promised that all who come to thee through Him shall enter in. When I think of the sweet simplicity and purity of my precious husband's character, I feel thankful that thou hast set such an example before me. Oh! let me not trifle my short remainder of life away, but be preparing more earnestly for a reunion with the loved one."

Mr. Bolton's death, as the above extract intimates, was truly a falling asleep in Jesus. Rarely could that text have been more appropriately applied: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is *peace*."

He died on Thursday evening at ten minutes .o seven o'clock, November 19th, 1857, at his residence, Vittoria House, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

His remains were deposited in the cemetery at Cheltenham. A plain slab marks the spot, bearing the following inscription:

Beneath this Stone
Rest the Mortal Remains
of the
REV. ROBERT BOLTON,
Rector of
CHRIST CHURCH, PELHAM,
and Chaplain to the Earl Ducie.
Born in Savannah, Georgia, U. S.,
10th of September, 1788. Died at Cheltenham,
19th of November, 1857.

He held forth the word of Life faithfully for forty years in many places. Christ was his confidence, and Christ his theme. The last text which he preached from, was: "He which testifieth these things," &c. Rev. xxii.

20. His wife and family here record in thankfulness to
God his tender affection, prevailing prayers,
and pure example.

Also of
ANNE,
his tenderly beloved wife, eldest daughter and child of the
Rev. William Jay, of Bath,
who died September 27th, 1859,
aged 65 years.

To great gentleness of character, he united much firmness of purpose, and having laid the foundation of his faith on the Rock of Ages, he would "know nothing among men but Jesus Christ and him crucified." In him the warmth of Southern character was allied to great love of antiquarian research, and led him to delight in the land of his forefathers. An American in his feelings, he could justly appreciate the conservative tone of English society. A man of taste and of letters, he was in all respects the Christian gentleman. There are excellent portraits of both Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, by the celebrated Etty of the Royal Academy, in the possession of their grandchildren at Pelham, New York.

Mr. Bolton's last will and testament bears date, Pelham, seventh of August, 1850, and was proved at White Plains, nineteenth of January, 1858:—

WILL OF THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON, RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, PELHAM.

IN THE NAME OF GOD: AMEN. I, Robert Bolton of the Town of Pelham, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, clergyman, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of life, do make, publish, and declare this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following: That is to say, after all my just debts are fully paid and discharged, I give, devise, and bequeath all that shall remain of my estate and property of every kind and description whatsoever, and wheresoever the same may or shall be situated, unto my beloved wife Anne for and during her natural life, and at and after her decease, or immediately upon my decease, if she should die before me, I give, devise, and bequeath the said estate and property to my seven daughters, Anne, Mary Statira, Arabella, Rhoda, Adelle, Adelaide, and Georgiana,* or to each of them as shall survive one another, in equal shares, share and share alike, and as tenants in common as to any real estate I may leave; to have and to hold the same to them, their heirs and assigns forever.

And I do hereby constitute and appoint my said wife Anne and my said daughter Anne, (usually called Annette,) to be executrixes of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling all other wills by me at any time made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.



* His five sons had been already provided for under the will of their grandfather.—R. B.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the Testator, as and for his last will and testament, in our presence, who have hereunto, at his request, witnessed, and have hereunto subscribed our names.

GERARDUS CLARK, Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

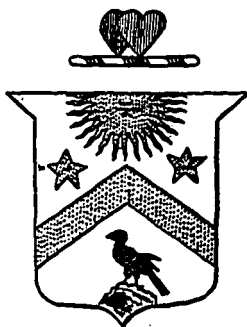
H. W. CLARK, Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Upon the 11th of May, 1811, Mr. Bolton married Anne, eldest child of the Rev. William Jay, in Walcot Church, Bath. She was born at Lambridge, in the County of Somerset, November 15th, 1793, and baptized by the Rev. Cornelius Winter. Her father, the Rev. William Jay (only son of William and Sarah Jay), was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, on the 8th of May, 1769, and was the author of the *Morning and Evening Exercises*, which bear his name, and which have profited so many thousands of Christians. "He commenced preaching at the age of sixteen," "at Ablington Wilts, and made his first appearance at Surrey Chapel at the age of nineteen;" "but his regular ministry was confined to Bath, and was never interrupted until he resigned the charge of Argyle Chapel, January 30th, 1853. This venerable man, like a shock of corn, fully ripe, departed this life at Percy Place, Bath, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, on Tuesday, December 27th, 1853, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Few men have lived to accomplish so much good or to leave behind them a name so honored and precious." His remains were interred on the 2d of January, 1854, in the cemetery at Snow Hill, belonging to Argyle Chapel. The following tablet was erected to his memory in Argyle Chapel, Bath :—

Sacred to the Memory
of
THE REV. WILLIAM JAY,

For more than sixty-two years the faithful and beloved Pastor of the Church and Congregation, assembling in this Place of Worship. His distinguished gifts, his holy life, and his unwearied labours were crowned, by the Divine Blessing, with extensive usefulness, and he left a conviction of his inestimable worth, which this tablet, erected as a tribute of affection, is designed to commemorate. He was born May 8th, 1769; ordained, January 30th, 1791; died, December 27th, 1853, in the 85th year of his age. He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of Faith. Acts xi. 24.

"The family of Jay have been seated in Wiltshire for three centuries. Many of the name of Jay have been baptized, married, and buried at Milton Listebon in Wilts. There is one marriage that may have been that of the Rev. William Jay's father and mother: '1751, May 13th. William Jay and Sarah Smith.' A Rev. Charles Jay was Vicar of that parish in the year 1733, and died there 1761." The Jays are of French origin, and presumed to be of the family of Le Jay of Poitou. The arms of Le Jay are: D'azure au chevron d'or, en chief demi soleil splendant, entre deux étoiles de même en point, un roc propre surmonté par oiseau. Crest, Deux cœurs unis. See also *Trésor Heraldique ou Mercurie Armorial*. Paris, 1657.



ARMS OF LE JAY.

Anne Jay's mother Anne, was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Davies, first Rector of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, and afterwards of Coy Church, County of Glamorgan, by his wife, Anne, whose maiden name was Gauntlett, sister of the Rev. Mr. Gauntlett, Rector of Olney, Buckinghamshire, during the time the poet Cowper resided there. Mrs. Jay's step-mother was the celebrated Arabella Davies, whose letters to her children were published, and of whose character an account is found among Gibbons' *Pious Women*. Mrs. Jay died Oct. 14th, 1845, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Mr. Jay thus speaks of her in his autobiography: "It was she (for we always judge of the whole by parts, and chiefly by those parts with which we are most acquainted), it was

she who contributed so much to give me that exalted idea of the female character which I have always entertained and expressed. She excluded perfectly the entrance of every notion and feeling of submission or authority, so that we had no rights to adjust, or duties to regulate. She possessed every requisite that could render her a helpmate. Her special qualities were admirably suited to my defects. She had an extemporaneous readiness which never failed her, and an intuitive decisiveness which seemed to require no deliberation. Her domestic virtues rendered my house a complete home, the abode of neatness, order, punctuality, peace, cheerfulness, comfort, and attraction. She calmed my brow when ruffled by disappointment or vexation; she encouraged me when depressed; she kept off a thousand cares, and left me free to attend to the voice of my calling. She reminded me of my engagements when I was forgetful, and stimulated me when I was remiss, and always gently enforced the *present* obligation, as 'the duty of every day required.'*" "The writer of this can testify, from his own experience, that the husband has not over-painted the character of the wife to whom he had been united for the long period of fifty-four years."†

Anne Jay was scarcely seventeen years of age at the time of Mr. Bolton's first stay at Bath, but mature in character for her years. "Her father thus speaks of her in his autobiography: 'My first-born was a daughter, and named Anne, after her mother. She seemed one of those who are sanctified from birth; and instead of being averse to any of the duties required of her in her training, she appeared naturally and without admonition to fall in with them. When she was only seven years old, and we went away from home for a few days, the little creature, not waiting for any intimation from us, read a chapter and a prayer every morning and evening with the servants. Here was the early manifestation of a sensitive conscience and a decision of character which distinguished Mrs. Bolton through life. Mrs. Hannah More, on seeing her as a child, archly pronounced her 'a little Independent.' This prediction was not verified in the direction of Nonconformity, for she finally became an Episcopalian by preference, though never exclusively; but in matters involving

* *Autobiography of Rev. William Jay*, edited by Redford and James, vol. i. p. 103.

† *Recollections of William Jay*. By his son Cyrus Jay, p. 208.

principle and essential truth, no one was more firm and uncompromising, or better fulfilled the apostolic injunction in both its particulars, 'speaking the truth in love.' For those who believe in the theory of the face being an index of the mind, there certainly was some confirmation in Mrs. Bolton's case. She had a thoughtful and beautiful countenance, but this seemed only the expression of what was within—a peculiar innocence of mind, truthfulness, serenity, and sensibility. Her natural character might be described as a blending of the exquisite feeling and simplicity of her father, and the quiet dignity and benevolence of her mother, with yet a certain loveliness all her own. 'Noble creature,' Mr. Jay would say of her, his eyes swimming with tears, when he heard of any of her acts of devotion and self-sacrifice. And then to this was added—like 'the crown' round the various articles of furniture used in the tabernacle service—the grace of a genuine though retiring piety. This had already so approved itself, that she had been admitted to the Lord's table in Argyle Chapel; while at home—perhaps the truest test—it had manifested itself in such a choice of friends, in such sympathy with all, in such patience and fortitude under some physical suffering to which she had been called in this her early youth, as gave promise of no ordinary kind.

Such was the wife destined, or rather provided, for Mr. Bolton. A few years after their marriage, and during their season of prosperity in Liverpool, 1810-1822, we find Mrs. Bolton superintending the affairs of her large household in the most conscientious manner. She was "in the world, but not of it." Though moving necessarily in an extensive sphere of society, she was not entangled by its snares, nor distracted by its turmoil, so as to be rendered unfit for domestic and religious duties. Indeed she seemed at this time rather to have grown in grace. "God's goodness was leading her to repentance." Sometimes affliction has to effect this; but it is not always so. God often melts and draws by the bands of love. It was at the height of earthly bliss, surrounded by every luxury, with a loving husband and loving children, herself just emerging into the world where she was only valued and admired—it was just then that the results of a pious training told and the real responsibilities of life began to be felt. It will be seen from her diary or *Record of Mercies*, as she used to call it, that she regarded

this as the turning point in her religious history. To those who knew her best, this would admit of a question. The evidence of piety had already been too palpable to be mistaken. But, at any rate, we may be sure that there had been something hitherto wanting toward the establishment of her Christian character—far deeper and more experimental acquaintance with Gospel truth, and a more entire consecration of the body and soul as the living sacrifice, acceptable unto God through Christ. To this, therefore, God was now leading her, and making every thing conducive. A few extracts from her diary will best show this.

The first entry, made in the year 1815, when Mrs. Bolton was twenty-five years of age, is as follows :—

"I have been reading a memoir of that devoted young Christian, Mrs. Newell, and trust it has been useful to me in leading me to examine myself. O God ! forgive me ! May I never cease wrestling with thee until I have an assurance that I am pardoned, and that I have an interest in the merits of Christ Jesus ! My sins now seem as if they would overwhelm me. Where shall I go, what shall I do to get rid of them ? I will lay them at the foot of the Cross. It was there poor Pilgrim dropped his, and was eased, and went on his way rejoicing. But shall I ever rejoice ? It seems impossible. Even should God have mercy upon me, yet I can not but mourn for the rest of my days the iniquity that has abounded in me ; and that, too, with all the light of a religious education ; Lord, now assure me that I have an interest in thee. I ask nothing else ; that alone seems to me as if it would be more than I could bear. What ! Pardon one who has so often rebelled against thee, and been wrapped up in the world and the things of the world ; always thinking how I should appear in the eyes of my fellow-creatures, while my soul was naked before Thee ? The more I look back, the more it seems an infatuation, a dream, that the cares of this life should have so engrossed my time and attention when eternity is before me ! O Lord ! how can I endure thine all-searching eye ? Thou art merciful, full of compassion ; have pity on me, the greatest of sinners !"

During the period of painful suspense and trial, which followed Mr. Bolton's losses in Liverpool, she writes, March 19th, 1821 :—

"Mr. R——'s text to-day was indeed most applicable under our present circumstances ; it seemed a sermon of itself : 'The Lord direct your hearts into the love of God, and into the patient waiting for Christ.' He observed how much easier it was to be active than patient ; that the confinement of some persons to a sick-chamber required more fortitude than meeting a thousand perils. When we have spread all before a throne of grace, we seem to expect necessarily an immediate answer to our prayers, and begin to feel discouraged if we do not perceive it. But this is wrong—God's time is the best time, and we may safely leave all

with Him: He will answer us just when it will most conduce to His glory, and be of the most use. He generally allows every expectation and hope of relief from man to fail, that His power may be the more apparent. So it was with the raising of Lazarus. O my soul! under all difficulties, both spiritual and temporal, be content to wait God's time! Thy strength is to sit still. This I know, that, in His own good way and time, He will appear for us and bless us. Yes, in that God, who has done so much for us hitherto as a family, we may safely trust, leaving all to Him."

"*New-York, United States, March 3d, 1822.*—I feel ashamed that special mercies and deliverances alone seem to compel me to write. Am I not every day receiving mercies? It is because they are so common they are not recorded. May this renewed instance of thy goodness—a safe voyage—lead me to Thee, the Fountain of all good! I shall then feel it as difficult to restrain my pen, as I have done to use it in this solemn way; for solemn it is to converse between God and my soul. Am I not now in thy presence, O thou searcher of hearts? Accept my song of praise. The One hundred and sixteenth Psalm has always been dear to me, and speaks the feelings of my heart after such deliverances. But if so formerly, how much more now! 'O! that I may walk before the Lord in the land of the living!'"

On returning to England, she writes:—

"*Weymouth, January 1st, 1824.*—This day twelve-month I was writing in my diary in America. How much has transpired since then! Life spared when brought to the borders of the grave; carried safely over the mighty deep; restored to those dear relations I left, without a breach having been made by death in the two years. Reflecting upon such great and continued mercy, I feel overcome with gratitude, and know not how to express my feelings. I never felt so much enjoyment in religion as I have done for this past year, so that, at times, I have said: 'This is no delusion. I must be interested in it, or I should not be thus happy.' I feel that I can leave *all* in the hands of my Redeemer and Saviour; and, though I serve Him with faltering step, and in much weakness, yet I do endeavor, I do long and pray to be more holy. This heart, though hard still, is, I trust, softened; *affliction* has not been altogether lost upon me."

Mrs. Bolton had a very tender and sensitive conscience, and it is interesting to observe how, while she grew in grace and in confidence in the finished work of the Saviour, she never lost this. Not the most encouraging doctrines or promises ever seduced her into presumption or Antinomian carelessness. The more she saw of the perfections and all-sufficiency of the Saviour, the more she seemed to feel the need of daily renewal by His Spirit. The secret of this completeness of her Christianity, we believe to have been, that by a simple faith she was kept close to the word of God, and

to "the whole counsel of God" in that word. Every part of it, in its place and proportion of faith, found its reflection in her heart without prejudice and without partiality.

A few further reflections from the diary, made during her twelve years' residence at Henley, will serve to illustrate this point, and the *heart-work* of the Christian generally.

"*Henley, 1825.*—And have the desires of our hearts been so far accomplished, our wishes thus gratified? Without our seeking it, hast thou, O Lord! thus fixed the bounds of our habitation? When ready to sink, and to say where shall we go, what shall we do, thou hast directed and led us. We can not doubt (so evidently has thy hand appeared in this event) but that thou hast placed us here. And if so, then it is to answer some good end. Oh! let it be accomplished. Make us blessings to our fellow-sinners, and in watering others, may we ourselves be watered. I feel so unworthy of all—and this is no affectation, but the genuine feeling of my heart—that I long for some retired place in which to weep and pour out my soul. I long for a tongue unloosed to praise my God, and tell what the dear Saviour has done for me, one of the most unworthy of his children."

"*January 13th, 1828.*—Our ten little ones are now under our roof. Lord bless them spiritually. As to temporal concerns, we would leave them. I treat these as secondary matters, if thou wouldst only give them thy grace. Oh! how do my bowels yearn over them, and how earnestly do I desire that they may live before thee!"

"*Surrey Chapel House, London, July 6th, 1835.*—How remarkable that I should be visiting Surrey Chapel as the minister's wife, where I have so often gone as the minister's daughter! Much might be expected from me, favored as I have been with such privileges. I can but exclaim: 'Why so barren, O my soul?'"

Mrs. Bolton, with every child of her own committed to her charge, seemed to hear God's voice saying: "Take this child, and nurse it for me." It was the truest of all philosophies, because taught by God Himself, that she should value the soul more than the body, the heart more than the intellect. She seemed at once to realize the precious but short period in which parental influence chiefly tells; and with the noblest solicitude she cared for nothing in comparison with seeing early manifestations of true and earnest piety. Mental acquisitions, personal accomplishments, comfortable provisions for life, were not forgotten; but of what use would all be, unless sanctified and dedicated to God? It would be that danger which a merely secular education carries with it, of only giving greater power to do the greater mischief.

She began from the first, therefore, and she began in the right way, by continual agonizing prayer. Observe some of her expressions: "Lord, hear the prayer of a mother!" And again: "What responsibilities do I feel in my children!" Is she absent for a few days from home? She writes: "I am absent from my dear children. Lord, teach them, by thy Holy Spirit on the morrow!" Does she return? She says: "I have been reading to my dear children an account of one of the loveliest of thy saints, Harriet Vivian, who was to glorify God by her early departure amidst all that could make life attractive." Does one of her sons go forth into life, she follows him with her prayers: "Our dear J— has left the parental roof, and is now on the wide waters. May his fathers' God be his God! Lord, preserve him, and make him thine! Oh! the anxiety I feel about our dear children; but this is uppermost, that they may be thine!" On another occasion, when one is about to enter upon a situation which will bring him under his grandfather's ministry at Bath, she asks particularly that God would bless that faithful preaching to his conversion—and what she asks in faith is granted.

To one of her sons, on the anniversary of his birth, she writes:

"*April 17th.*—This day brings you so vividly before us—the exchange of kisses before breakfast, etc., etc.—that I must for all wish you many happy returns of it. Another mile of your life passed. Oh! that as your birthdays shorten your life *here*, you may be advancing for the heavenly. Let every year find you riper for heaven. What a mercy that our whole family are travelling the same road, though distant in *person*, yet one in *heart*, as it respects the best things, can go to the same Father, and to Jesus Christ, and I trust will all meet in our heavenly home. I often think what a *rich* family we are. Indeed it overcomes me at times that God should have dealt so with us; for what are earthly riches compared to the unsearchable mercies of redemption—to feel we are sinners, and that Christ has shed his precious blood to restore us to God. When we look around at the poor thoughtless world, we can not be too thankful that we have been led to make a better choice."

Another means made use of by Mrs. Bolton (we speak more of the mother just now, because to her belongs in an especial manner the early training), was the hallowing of the Sabbath. How much she loved and prized this holy day herself, her diary bears witness. Her feelings and desires can only find vent in the outpourings of the Psalmist: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"

Her children well remember how she led them on in this way, and taught them to begin, even on Saturday evening, to anticipate the Sunday. "Saturday evening," she would say, "is the gate of the Sabbath." The garden-paths were to be swept; things were to be tidied and put away; the little hymn, "Safely through another week," was to be sung; Sunday lessons to be prepared; and altogether the hallowed atmosphere was to reach forward and pervade the mind, in the dismissal of earthly thoughts as much as possible, and in making "preparation for the Sabbath." On no account did any of that household go forth to a party on Saturday night. How vivid and uninteresting would God's courts and services have appeared immediately following upon scenes and dreams of worldly gaiety! And then, on the day itself, what a thorough entering into its spirit there was!—the father's thoughtful countenance, his faithful sermons, his delight in sacred music; the mother sitting in the family pew, looking upon all with moistened eyes, her Bible-teaching in the afternoon, her spiritual fervor and conversation throughout the day. And yet there was nothing of Puritanical rigor about the Lord's Day at Henley or at Pelham. Cheerfulness and activity and healthy excitement were not wanting, only they were directed into their legitimate channels—God's service. No attempt was made—how miserable always is the failure where it is made!—to try and see just how much of the world, and how little of God can be brought into the Christian Sabbath. But it was honestly taken for granted that the day belonged to God and not to man, and therefore, that all its pleasures and occupations should be of sacred character. The result was, that even before some could be said to be truly converted to God, they hailed the Sunday with delight; how much more when the real meaning and beauty of all those hallowed exercises broke in upon the mind, and the worship, and the praise, and the love of Christians were recognized to be the type and foretaste of joys above—

"Where the assembly ne'er breaks up,
And Sabbaths never end!"

One other special way of influence, blessed in this instance, was, the parents' own decision for God. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton did not weary the mind or harden the conscience by continual references

to religion. It was always uppermost in their thoughts, but they knew the value of times and seasons. They lived, rather than talked religion. Much was done by a tear, a look, a smile of approbation, a pencil-note of warning or encouragement—still more by a holy and consistent example. Two simple instances of Mrs. Bolton's firmness and decision on the side of truth occur to the writer's mind here. She was staying at the house of a friend in England, who, though a godly person herself, was timid, and found it difficult to manage her sons. In the evening cards were produced. Mrs. Bolton looked at her friend with surprise. The explanation was, that, while regretting it, she could not interfere. "What can I do?" she asked, with a mournful look. "What can you do?" said Mrs. Bolton promptly; "let me show you!" and very good-humoredly gathering up the cards, she deposited them in the fire. On another occasion, Mrs. Bolton and some of her family were ascending the Catskill Mountains. A number of the passengers, having alighted from the coaches, were toiling in company up the steep ascent. A gentleman, hearing one of the drivers using profane language very frequently, rebuked him, begging that he would not swear *so much*. Upon this, Mrs. Bolton, looking out of the window, remarked aloud: "My Bible teaches me: 'Swear *not at all*.'"

"Never was there a happier home than that of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton. In this, as in every respect, their children 'rise up to call them blessed.' They mingled and assisted in the family recreations as well as duties. No time was lost; studious habits were inculcated, and high attainments in every branch of study aimed at. History, the physical sciences, language, literature, art—nothing was neglected, but rather pursued with a sweeter relish, because interspersed with visits to the poor and sick, and with all the spiritual requirements of a daily walk with God."

Soon after her return to England, Mrs. Bolton writes:

"*April, 1851.*—God has indeed appeared for us, for, I may safely say, God only could have brought about so unexpected an event. The Earl of Ducie has appointed my precious husband to be his Chaplain at Tortworth, in Gloucestershire. Lord! what are we that we should be cared for thus? May we enter upon this sphere with holy confidence, and enable us, O Lord, to do much good. Our evening of life is come, but thou canst make it the most useful."

The ninth volume of Mrs. Bolton's Diary commences thus :—

" Permitted to open another record of my God's great goodness to me ! Wonderful ! Surely *this* will carry me to the brink of Jordan,"

This anticipation was realized.

But first of all, there was work to be done. The activities of life indeed, had nearly closed, but there had succeeded that higher and more difficult stage of experience when the Christian is called to be passive, and to do nothing but that great work of receiving more of the image of the suffering Saviour, in speedy prospect of receiving the image of the glorified Saviour.

While yet at Cheltenham, she adds :—

" I write under peculiar feelings, for we are thinking of a new home. I seem seldom well here, and, perhaps, need a more bracing air. Brighton has been proposed, and some of my children have gone thither to see about it. Lord, condescend (for what right have we to ask such favors ?) to let us see the pillar guiding us where thou wouldst have us to be. Let us not follow our own inclinations."

The removal to Brighton soon took place, and a house near to Christ Church being secured, Mrs. Bolton usually worshipped with the congregation assembling in that place. The simplicity of the service, the congregational singing, as well as the earnestness of the preaching, were suited to her taste. Friends, new and old, soon gathered round, and she found such an abundance of Christian society as to make it appear no strange land. In her Bath chair she could enjoy the refreshing breezes without fatigue ; and the sight of the ocean seemed ever to fill her with delight, not only as a sublime object in itself—the work of a God whom she loved—but because it appeared to be a link uniting her to the members of her family on distant shores. The ships slowly moving along the horizon were like winged messengers between her and America.

Her interest in literature and politics, and especially in the religious questions and movements of the day, by no means declined with advancing years, but continued unabated. She inherited a thirst for reading and for self-improvement from her father, whom, indeed, in many mental as well as moral endowments, she much resembled. "Bridges on the One hundred and nineteenth Psalm," was a constant favorite with her. The last

books she perused were Prime's *Power of Prayer*, illustrated from the American Revivals, and the *1 Wills of Scripture*, by an excellent clergyman of Worthing. Upon the whole, her residence in Brighton, though a short, was a very happy one. For, whilst it was impossible not to perceive that her feeling heart was suffering intensely at times, yet, at the same time, those who were about her could not but perceive also the submissive and thankful spirit, rejoicing under the influence of Divine grace and cheerful society, not only in the prospects of eternity, but in all the incidents of daily life.

Here are a few reflections made during the years 1858-9, the "last thoughts" of one preparing for heaven:—

"*September 19th.*—I feel this is a solemn day—my last Sabbath in Cheltenham. I have been sitting in my pew at St. Mary's for nearly three years. I have heard the most faithful preaching. Ah! my soul, how little hast thou profited! What should I do but for that most precious blood that cleanseth from all sin? We had a solemn sermon from Mr. W—: 'Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up.' Am I one of thine own planting? I can only come to thee as a poor sinful creature!"

"*September 22d.*—I have visited my precious one's tomb. I felt he was not there, but with his risen Saviour. It is a severe struggle to leave behind even the dear body, and, indeed, all—so many kind, dear friends—I dare not dwell upon it. Lord, it humbles me to be made so much of by many. Ah! they know not this sinful heart; and yet it is open to thee!"

"*Brighton, October 4th.*—Arrived safely in my new home, preserved from all harm through a kind providence, and with less fatigue than I expected."

On November 16th, the last anniversary of her birthday, Mrs. Bolton writes:—

"Another year—another birth-day! Permitted to pass the day with my family Full of mercy—running over. On the last my dear husband was with me. Though full of feebleness, and though I do feel bereaved and alone, still I would not recall him from his bliss. God, whose he *was* and whom he *served*, has taken him to his own bosom, where nothing can ever hurt or annoy him any more. Now, in every pain, or disappointment, or trial, I can say, my dear one is safe. My text this morning was changed. It has been for many years: "'Lord, it is thou who hast made my mountain to stand strong.' This morning it is: '*Arise, and depart hence, for this is not your rest.*'"

"*September 20th, 1859.*—Lord I feel so overwhelmed at thy goodness to me!"

With this characteristic sentence, on a half-finished page, Mrs. Bolton's Journal of forty-four years closes. What a testimony to the faithfulness of God that goodness and mercy had indeed followed her *all the days of her life*.

It was written just a week previous to her death. On the following Sunday she attended Divine service in the morning, apparently in her usual health, but in the course of the day complained of sickness and fainting. Treated medically with the utmost skill and attention, it was thought at first that she might rally again, as she had done frequently before. But a closer examination served to show a want of action at the heart, symptoms of which had manifested themselves while at Cheltenham, and it became a critical case.

In the course of the Monday she asked her son, who resided near by, to pray with her, specifying the subjects of petition, and especially mentioning patience and submission under the hand of God. Some time after this, waking from sleep, she said, "Surely this must be death;" and calling one of her daughters to her side, she took her by the hand and said: "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and he will direct thy paths." The physical prostration now became so excessive, that the mind began to wander. But even then, through all the storm, the compass of the soul kept pointing true; first, a text, and then a portion of a prayer, would be repeated over and over again.

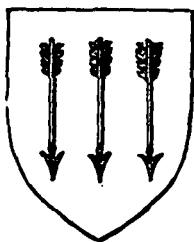
About midnight a marked change took place for the worse, and she fell into a deep slumber, only to awake "before the throne!" Life gradually ebbed away, until just at the break of day, and as the clock of the neighboring church struck four, she ceased to breathe. Her children, sorrowful as they were, could not but recognize the drops of mercy mingled in the cup, and, amongst the rest, that the sensitive heart had been spared any thing like a formal parting, and kneeling down they were enabled to mingle praise and thanksgiving with their tears. The constantly reiterated expression, too, "*In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths,*" came now like a sacred legacy, in the strength of which they could turn to the most painful duties.

It was indeed a mercy to have had such a mother, endued with so much humility, tenderness, devotedness, unselfishness, and largeness of heart as rarely falls to the lot of mortals. Truly her

whole character might be summed up in the most perfect restoration of Christ's image in the sinful children of men. She was a very Jacob in prayer, a very David in fervor of piety, and a very John in love.

Anne Bolton

Mrs. Bolton died Tuesday, September 27th, 1859. Her remains were conveyed to Cheltenham, and interred with those of her beloved husband in the cemetery of that place. "They were pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided."



CHAPTER XVIII.

DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON²⁰ AND OF ANNE JAY BOLTON HIS WIFE.

"Signior, is all your family within?"

—*Othello*.



THE REV. ROBERT BOLTON²¹, of Christ Church,
Pelham, and Anne Jay, his wife, had fourteen chil-
dren born to them :

- I. Robert Bolton²¹, b. 1814.
- II. Anne Bolton²¹, (called Nannette) b. 1815.
- III. William Jay Bolton²¹, b. 1816.
- IV. John Bolton²¹, b. 1818.
- V. Cornelius Winter Bolton²¹, b. 1819.
- VI. Mary Statira Bolton²¹, b. 1820.
- VII. Arabella Bolton²¹, b. 1822.
- VIII. James Bolton²¹, b. 1824.
- IX. Rhoda Bolton²¹, b. 1825.
- X. Abby Bolton, b. 1827.
- XI. Meta Bolton, b. 1828.
- XII. Adèle Bolton, } b. 1830.
- XIII. Adelaide Bolton, } b. 1830.
- XIV. Frances Georgiana Bolton, b. 1831.

I. Robert Bolton²¹, eldest child of Rev. Robert Bolton and Anne Jay Bolton his wife, was born at 13 Paragon Buildings, Bath, in the parish of St. Michael, and County of Somerset, England, on Sunday, 17th of April, 1814. He records that his birth was registered in the following manner :—

"These are to certify, that Robert Bolton, son of Robert Bolton and Ann his wife, was born in Bath, in the Parish of St. Michael, in the County of Somerset, the

seventeenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, at whose birth we were present.

SARAH FORTH.

COLDSTONE HAYCOX.

Registered at Dr. William's Library, Redcross Street, near Cripplegate, London, Sept. 7, 1814.

THOS. MORGAN, Registrar."

The following testimonial is preserved in family archives :—

Robert Bolton was a pupil at the Mill Hill School, Hendon, near London, from Aug. 10, 1827, to the close of the second half-year term ending Dec. 1831, "during which period he passed through the usual school course of Classical training with apparent success," as certified by G. D. Bartlett, M.A., the then Head Master.

He studied medicine after his education as above, but on his parents settling in America, he took up farming as a pursuit for a time and resided at Bronxville, whence he moved to New Rochelle, and later to Tarrytown, at which latter place he took charge of the Irving Institute. He became master of the Institute at Bedford, where he continued many years.

In 1850 Robert Bolton served as "Assistant Marshall to aid in taking the seventh Census" of the U. S., in the towns of Westchester, Yonkers, West Farms, Pelham, New Rochelle, East Chester, Mamaroneck, all in Westchester Co., N. Y.

He decided about 1867 upon entering the ministry of the Church, and was ordained as a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1868, on Nov. 19, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., D.C.L. (Oxon), Bishop of the Diocese of New York. The ceremonies took place in the Church of the Annunciation in New York City. He was ordained a Priest by Bishop Potter, June, 1869. He was Rector of St. John's Church, South Salem, and officiated simultaneously at the Chapel of St. Paul's, Lewisboro', both in Westchester Co., N. Y., holding morning service in the one place, and evening in the other.

One who knew the Rev. Robert Bolton intimately writes, "He was a born antiquarian ; from childhood he dwelt in the past. I well remember how as a boy, in England, his great delight was to bury himself amid the monumental tombs of Knights and Noblemen in the country churches, making tracings of the brasses on

the stone floors, and the armorial bearings of the leaded windows. It was not the people who now assemble to worship there, but the men in armour, and the stately dames, who centuries before had knelt at those sacred shrines, of which he dreamed. It is an uncommon type of character in these bustling days of ever-changing fashion, when men and women flit through life like ephemeral butterflies. Yet who can say that it is not a finer, more noble ambition to keep such ghostly company, of days when life was simple, comparatively pure and childlike.

"He was not a man of the world, he never prospered in its ways, he was too absent for the present ; his forte was historical research ; there nothing was too little, or too poor, to escape his notice ; he was reverent for all that was chivalrous. Yet this was but one side, and perhaps the weak side of a generous and charitable nature. No man was more active to work, or more ready to help ; he was peculiarly unselfish ; having, in early life, studied medicine, he was always ready to administer to the ailments of the poor ; becoming a clergyman he closed his days as a faithful minister of the Gospel. Take him for all in all he was a man of various gifts, of high principle and noble instincts, beloved by all who knew him, and universally respected."

He was not a voluminous writer, being too painstaking a historian to produce rapidly, but he earned the thanks of all interested in local history by his labors on the history of Westchester Co., N. Y., as well as the gratitude of the Bolton family by the preparation of the Memoirs of his kin and ancestors.

Robert Bolton breathed his last in the home of his youth, Pelham Priory, 11 Oct., 1877, and was buried in the little church of that place.

The published works of Rev. Robert Bolton are as follows :

The History of the County of Westchester, New York, 1848. Revised edition, (posthumous) N. Y., 1881.

History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the County of Westchester, N. Y., from its foundation in 1693. New York, 1855. Portraits and ill.

A Guide to New Rochelle. New York, 18 .

Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton in England and America. New York, 1862. 8vo. Ill.

He was married twice :—First, 8 Jan., 1838, to Elizabeth Rebecca Brenton, of Newport, Rhode Island ; who was born at Pittstown,

New York, 2 Aug., 1814. She died at New Rochelle, Westchester County, 12 March, 1852, and was buried at Pelham. He married secondly, 5 Jan., 1854, Josephine, eldest daughter of Brewster and Elizabeth Woodhull, who was born at Patchogue, town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, Long Island, on Saturday 28th of November, 1829, and baptized March, 1844. The Woodhull family is said to be very ancient, and may be traced to Walter De Flanders, who came into England with the Conqueror, and held, as a feudal lord, at the time of the General Survey, considerable estates in the counties of Bedford and Northampton, of which Wahull (now Wodhull or Odhull,) in the former shire, was the head of his barony. To this Walter succeeded Walter De Wahull, whose descendant in the ninth generation was Thomas de Wahull, summoned to Parliament as a Baron on the 26th January, 1297, 25th Edward I. He died in 1304, seized of the Barony of Wahull, as also the manor of Wahull, in the County of Bedford, and Pateshill, in Northamptonshire, leaving by his wife Hawise, daughter of Henry Praers, an infant son and heir, John De Wahull, who, although possessing the honor of Wahull, had no similar summons to Parliament, nor had any of his descendants. He died in the 10th Edward III. leaving two sons, Sir John, whose line terminated in heiresses, and Nicholas, whose descendant in the sixth generation was Sir Nicholas Wodhull, Knt., who, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Parr, Lord Parr, of Horton, had Fulk Woodhull, ancestor of the Woodhulls of Thenford. He was Lord of the manor of Thenford in the reigns of James I. and of Elizabeth, and died in 1613. Under the upper window of the north aisle in Thenford Church, Northampton, is a monument erected to his memory. By his wife Alice, daughter of William Coles of Leigh, he had, with other issue, Lawrence Woodhull, whose son, Richard Woodhull, was born at Thenford, Northampton, September 13th, 1620. The precise time of Richard Woodhull's arrival in this country is not known, but it must have been as early as 1648. He is first known in the town of Jamaica, Long Island, where his name appears associated with the early settlers of that place. But disliking the policy and measures of the Dutch government, he left the western part of the island, and seated himself permanently at Setauket, then called Cromwell Bay, or Ashford, and became one of the most useful

and valuable citizens of that place. His particular knowledge in surveying and drawing conveyances, rendered his services invaluable at that early period of the settlement, and his name is found associated with most of the transactions of the town during his life. His death occurred October, 1690, leaving issue, by his wife Deborah, Richard, Nathaniel, and Deborah. Richard, the eldest son, was born October 9th, 1649, and like his father, was an intelligent and useful man. He was early chosen a magistrate, and retained the office till near his death, October 18th, 1699, having survived his father only about nine years. His knowledge and integrity endeared him to the people, and he died much lamented. His sons were Richard, Nathaniel, John, and Josiah.

By an original letter, now in possession of his descendants, it appears that a relationship existed with Thomas Crew, second Baron Crew of Stene in the County of Northampton, and the Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Crew, Lord Bishop of Durham (for 47 years, died 1721). This letter is as follows:—

"SR.: I was heartily glad to find by yr letter that it had pleased God to blesse and prosper your family, and that you received the small present," (crest and arms* of the family,) "I sent you some time since, wh I thought had been lost. For our country news, take this account. My father departed this life Dec. 12, 1679, and as he lived well, soe he had great joye at his death, with a longing to leave this world. I have six children, but noe sonne, it having pleased God to take him in ye fifteenth yeare of his age, a man growne and very hopefull. God's

* This coat of arms and crest are still preserved in the old family mansion at Setauket. It is nearly three feet square, in panel, and contains the following coats: 1. Or, three crescents, gu. Woodhull. 2. Arg. on a cross, az. five escallops, or, Foxcote. 3. Quarterly, ar. and gu. a cross, formee, counterchanged. Chetwoode. Or, fretty sa, a bar ermine, on a chief, gu. three leopards' faces, or. Sounde. 5. Or, a fesse gu. between three lozenges of the last. Hoccliffe. 6. Ar. a lion rampant, gu. DeLyon. 7. Ar. a cross, gu. over all a bend az. Newenham. 8. Ar. two bars, az. within a bordure engrailed, sa. Parr. 9. Or, three water-bougets, sa, two and one. Ros. 10. Arg. a saultier, gu. fretty Or. Crophull. 11. Or, a fret, gu. Verdon. 12. Az. three chev. braced in base, or, a chief of the second. Fitz-Hugh. 13. Barry of twelve, or and az. an eagle, displayed, gu. Gernegan. 14. Gu. a bend betw. six cross crosslets, or, Furneaux. 15. Barry of six, arg. and az. and over all on a bend, gu. three martlets, or. Grey. 16. Vairy, a fesse, gu. Marmion. 17. Or, three chevrons, gu. a chief vairy. St. Quintin. 18. Gu. a lion, rampant, or, between three crescents arg. Salusbury.—Crest, two wings endorsed, gu. issuing from a ducal coronet, over all a mantel for Woodhull.

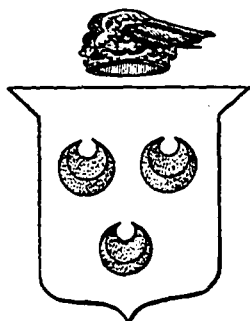
will be done. My brother Walgrave hath left one sonne, who stands heire both to ye Bishop of Duresme (Durham) and myselfe for Thenford. Y^e cozen Wodhull lives very well, is a justice of peace, and very well beloved. The three brothers live all together with the greatest kindnesse that can bee. My uncle Sol died last year, and is buried at Hinton; my uncle Thomas a yeare before; my uncle Nathaniel is still living. I have inclosed the papers you desire. My services to all my cozens. I rest your loving friend and kinsman,

CREWE.

"STEANE, Sep: 5, 1687.

"Ffor my Loving Kinsman, Richard Wodhull, Esq."

To his eldest son, Richard, who was born November 2d, 1691, Richard Woodhull devised his paternal estate in Setauket, now in possession of his descendant of the sixth generation. He, like his father, was a magistrate for many years, and was in all respects a useful and highly exemplary man. He married Mary, daughter of John Homan, by whom he had issue, Richard, Mary, Nathan, Stephen, Henry, and Phœbe. His death took place November 24th, 1767, aged seventy-six years, and his widow died in 1768. Richard the eldest son, commonly called Justice Woodhull, took the paternal estate at Setauket. He was born October 11th, 1712, and died October 13th, 1788. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Smith of Smithtown, he had, with other issue, Stephen Woodhull, born at Setauket, 1732, who by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Abraham Cooper, had issue John Woodhull, who was born at Setauket, 1759, and died February 4th, 1804, the father of Brewster Woodhull, Esq.



THE ARMS OF RICHARD WOODHULL, OF THENFORD.

The children of Rev. Robert Bolton²¹ and Josephine Woodhull, his wife, are twelve in number:—

1. Anne Jay Bolton²², born in Fulton street, Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y., Tuesday, November 21st, 1854, and baptized by her uncle, the Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton, in Christ Church, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., December 25th, 1854.

2. Robert Bolton²³, born in New Rochelle, Westchester County, Friday, November 30th, 1855, and baptized by his uncle, the Rev. C. W. Bolton, in Christ Church, Pelham, on Christmas morning, Dec. 25th, 1855. He was graduated as analytical chemist at the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, in 1878. Soon after he took a position as chemist to the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company at Orbisonia, Huntington County, Pennsylvania. This position he held for eight years and then resigned in order to pursue the study of medicine. He was graduated as M.D. at the University Medical College, New York, in 1893.

3. John Bolton²⁴, born at the Irving House, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., Tuesday, August 11th, 1857, and baptized by his uncle, the Rev. C. W. Bolton, in Christ Church Chapel, Beekmantown, Sept. 10th, 1857. His godfather was the late Washington Irving of Sunnyside. John Bolton died unmarried at Bolton, Texas, Aug. 23d, 1889.

4. James Robert Bolton²⁵, born in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 26th, 1859, and baptized by the Rev. Edward Brenton Boggs in St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, May 8th, 1859. He was graduated with the degree of M.D. at the University Medical College, New York, in 1886, and began the practice of medicine in Newark, New Jersey.

5. William Jay Bolton²⁶, born in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., June 19th, 1861, and baptized by the Rev. Edward Brenton Boggs in St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Sunday, Sept. 8th, 1861. He has held positions in Iron Companies at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, for eight years, and later at Glen Iron, Pennsylvania.

6. Cornelius Winter Bolton²⁷, born in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., March 4th, 1863. He resided many years in Texas.

7. Richard Woodhull Bolton²⁸, born 1865, died 1868, aged three years and five months.

8. Arabella Davis Jay Bolton²⁹, born at Bedford, July 5, 1866.

9. Josephine Parr Woodhull Bolton²², born at Bedford, January 29, 1868.

10. Edward Clay Bolton²³, engineer, born at Bedford, Feb. 5, 1870. Resides with his uncle, the Rev. John Bolton, of West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia. He served an apprenticeship in practical engineering at the works of the Southwark Foundry Co., Philadelphia.

11. Richard Thenford Woodhull Bolton²⁴, born Sept. 26, 1872.

12. Mathieu Mauve McLean Bolton²⁵, born Jan. 11, 1876.

II. Anne Bolton²¹ (called Nannette), second child of Rev. Robert Bolton²⁰ and Anne Jay Bolton, his wife, was born at Paragon Buildings, Bath, Somerset, England, June 20th, 1815, and baptized by her grandfather, the Rev. William Jay, at his house in Percy Place, Bath. In 1820 she accompanied her parents to America. She was long the principal of Pelham Priory, which she conducted with her sister, Adèle Bolton. This institution was a noted school for young ladies, and was especially regarded with favor by the ladies of the Southern United States. She died at Vevey, Switzerland, August 6th, 1884, and three years later a memorial was erected to her memory in the shape of a chapel built of stone, adjoining Christ Church, Pelham. The expense was borne in part by her former pupils who always held her in high esteem. The memorial was dedicated April 28th, 1887. Miss Bolton was the author of "The Lighted Valley; or the closing Scenes of the Life of Abby Bolton," with a preface by her grandfather, the Rev. William Jay of Bath; published New York, 1850. A memorial sketch of Miss Bolton's life and work was prepared by her brother and printed privately under the title, "A Consecrated Life." New York, *n. d.*

III. William Jay Bolton²¹ was born at 43 Great Pulteney street, Bath, Somerset, Aug. 31st, 1816, and baptized by his grandfather, William Jay. He was sent at the age of seven to Mill Hill School, and after spending some years between the school and his home at Henley-on-Thames, he studied engineering with Mr. Henry Stothert (now Messrs. Stothert & Pitt), Bath. He then followed his family to America, where he devoted himself to art in various branches, viz: architecture, portrait, figure, and fresco painting, wood-carving, and especially glass-staining. He studied painting under Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. On his

return to England he established a studio for glass-staining in Cambridge, which is now carried on by one of his pupils, Mr. Constable. He gained the Silver Medal in the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1840, and some of his glass was the first introduced into the United States. He also excelled as a musician and had a natural gift for poetry. In 1849 he was entered as Fellow Commoner at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1853, and afterwards took his M.A. degree. After the death of his first wife in 1850, he spent nearly two years in Italy, where he again studied art, principally in Rome and Florence. It was during this time most of his poems were written. Returning to Cambridge he was admitted to Deacon's orders, Nov. 13th, 1853, and ordained Priest, Nov. 12th, 1854, in Ely Cathedral, by Dr. Turton, Lord Bishop of Ely. He was Curate successively to Christ Church, Barnwell, Cambridge; Holy Trinity Church, Cheltenham; St. James', Brighton; and the Chapel of Ease, Islington. In March, 1866, he was appointed Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Stratford, Essex, working there for fifteen years in a densely populated parish of upwards of twenty thousand souls. During the severe visitation of cholera in 1866, he was almost the only parish priest in that large district who remained at his post, visiting the sick and dying with the same fearlessness he had devoted to nursing a brother through smallpox many years before. During the severe winter that followed the cholera visitation, and during the other years of his life in Stratford, he labored indefatigably to relieve the distressed poor. Church day-schools accommodating six hundred children were erected in the parish, and for many years Mr. Bolton was a member of the School Board. The building of one Mission Church, and the planning of two others were among the numerous works Mr. Bolton had in hand, and before he left Stratford he collected £1000 for the erection of an interesting Memorial Column to those thirteen Martyrs for religious opinion, who, in Queen Mary's reign, were burnt by order of Bishop Bonner upon the site of St. John's church-yard. In 1881 Mr. Bolton was offered the living of St. James', Bath, and he removed to his native city in the June of that year. Finding his new parish in a fearfully low state of morality, he fought, single-handed, a great battle for purity, and while doing work which should have been the duty of the city authorities in

past years, and changing within three short years the whole aspect of that part of the city, he was also able to rescue thirty-four of those whose lives had been given up to degradation and vice. The ordinary church work of the parish steadily progressed at the same time, and his successor has completed much of the work then commenced, with the result that St. James' is now a model parish. Mr. Bolton's work on earth ended suddenly May 28th, 1884, and on Whitsun-eve his body was laid to rest in St. James' Cemetery, Bath, in the spot he himself had indicated only a few days before his death when taking duty at the cemetery, when he said he would like to lie looking towards the parish to which he had given so much of his best work.

Matthew Arnold's lines, which appear upon the stone at the head of the Rev. Mr. Bolton's grave, beautifully describe his character.

"If in the paths of this world stones might have wounded thy feet,
Toil or dejection have tried thy Spirit; of that we saw nothing, to us thou wast
still cheerful, and helpful and firm.
Therefore to thee it was given, many to save with thyself.
And at the end of thy day, O faithful Shepherd! to come, bringing thy sheep
in thy hand."

William Jay Bolton was the author of "The Evidences of Christianity, as exhibited in the writings of its Apologists down to the time of Augustine," an Essay which obtained the Hulsean University Prize for the year 1852. (Cambridge, 1853.) He also wrote, "Footsteps of the Flock, Memorials of the Rev. Robert Bolton and Mrs. Bolton," London, 1860. "Creed of Fireside Preaching," and other works. He was a frequent contributor to Art journals and to various religious magazines and papers.

Mr. Bolton was twice married: first, on Sept. 26th, 1849, to Susanna (daughter of William Welch, London, and of Susanna, his wife, daughter of Frederick Brind, London), who died at Cambridge, Dec. 4th, 1850, leaving a daughter:—

1. Susanna Bolton", born November 28th, 1850, baptized in St. Paul's Church, Cambridge.

Secondly, on August 14th, 1855, to Margaret Elizabeth Jones Wilkinson, daughter of the Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, Vicar of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Vicar of Walton cum Felixstowe, Suffolk (eldest son of the Rev. Watts Wilkinson, who for many years filled the office of Golden Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Exchange,

London), and of Sarah, his wife, daughter of Edward Walker of Overhall, Guestingthorpe, Essex, and granddaughter of the Rev. William Jones of Nayland. By his latter marriage he left issue :

2. William Henry Bolton²¹, born at Brighton, May 7th, 1859, baptized by the Rev. C. D. Maitland at the Chapel Royal, June 17th, 1859.

He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, where he took a Hebrew scholarship for Queen's College, Cambridge, Sept. 1877. He was a scholar of Queen's College and took the degree of B.A. (second class, theological tripos) in 1881. He was Jeremie Septuagint University prizeman and took M.A. in 1884. He was ordained Deacon in 1882 in Tiverton Parish Church, South Devon, and Priest in Exeter Cathedral in 1883. He was Curate at Holy Trinity Church, Exeter, 1882-84; Fellow and Sub-warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Assistant-Priest to St. Peter's Church, Canterbury, 1884-89; Vicar of Saint Sitteney, Cornwall, 1889-91; Vicar of St. Nicholas and St. Faith, Saltash, Cornwall, 1891-93; Vicar of Penzance, Cornwall, 1894.

The Rev. William Henry Bolton married on St. Peter's Day, 1889, in Canterbury Cathedral, Mary Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Francis Holland, Canon of Canterbury, The Precincts, Canterbury and Harbledown. The Rev. Mr. Bolton has musical talent, and often leads the musical services in church.

3. Arabella Sarah Bolton²², born at Brighton, October 6th, 1860, baptized November 16th, 1860, died at Farnham, Surrey, September 16th, 1861 (in the cemetery of which place she is buried).

4. Margaretta Grace Bolton²³, born at Brighton, November 14th, 1861, and baptized December 20th, by the Rev. C. D. Maitland, at the Chapel Royal.

5. James Edward Bolton²⁴, born June 27th, 1863, at Brighton.

6. Robert Wilkinson Bolton²⁵, born January 28th, 1865, at London. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and was afterwards apprenticed at Stothert & Pitts engineering works, Bath. In 1886 he emigrated to New Zealand and engaged in farming. In 1891 he removed to South Africa.

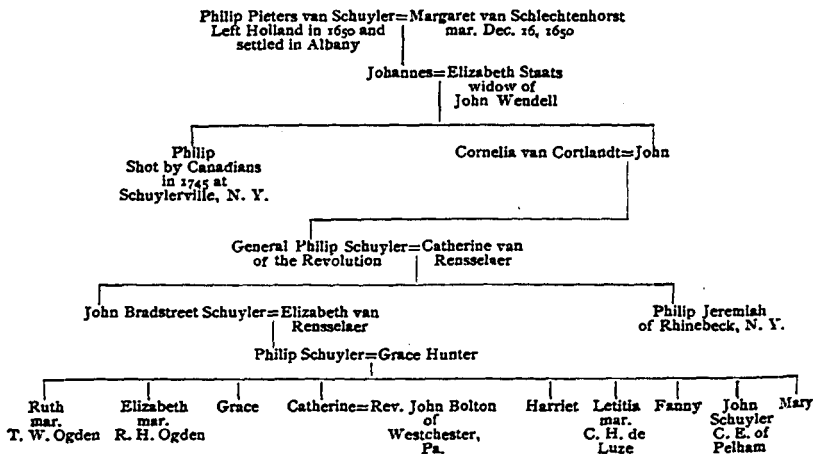
IV. John Bolton²⁶, third son of Rev. Robert Bolton and Anne Jay, was born at the house of his grandfather, William Jay, 4 Percy Place, Bath, 7 Feb., 1818, and was baptized by him in public at the Argyle Chapel on 8th March of that year. Part of his

youth was spent in Cambridge, but on rejoining his family in the United States he settled at Pelham. Imbued with artistic tastes inherited from his father, he pursued the profession of architect for several years, but eventually entered the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, being admitted to Deacon's orders by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York, in Christ Church, Pelham, 10 Nov., 1860, and ordained Priest, 25 Feb., 1862, having been appointed Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, New Jersey, in the December previous. There he remained two years, and was then called to the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, Penn., where he labored as Minister of the Gospel for twenty-seven years. During this long period his architectural ability was applied to a useful end, for he designed and erected the church building, the schools, and the rectory, works which will long stand as mementos of his faithful service. Upon his retirement from parish duties he was appointed Dean of Chester, and continued laboring in his Master's cause by assistance in other parishes.

The Rev. John Bolton married, 21 June, 1848, Catherine, the fourth daughter of Philip Schuyler, the representative of an ancient Dutch family, and grandson of Major-General Philip Schuyler of Schuylerville.

The pedigree of this family is shown below.

CHART XXVI.—PEDIGREE OF SCHUYLER OF PELHAM.



Catherine Schuyler Bolton died 1887, deeply mourned and regretted by a large circle of friends. She was a woman of the most devoted Christian character, of practical sense and at the same time of undoubtedly high ability, her poetic instinct was evidenced by the devotional poetry of a high order which she left in manuscript.

The Rev. John and Catherine Schuyler Bolton had issue:—

1. Abby Bolton²², born at New Rochelle, 5 April, 1849; married William B. Jacobs of Philadelphia, Dec. 4th, 1879. The life of this talented and amiable woman was cut short by her premature death in 1885.

2. Catherine Schuyler Bolton²², born at New Rochelle, 17 June, 1851; married Francis Taylor Chambers, and died after a short married life, 1888, greatly regretted. A fine memorial window in the Church of Holy Trinity, West Chester, commemorates her, together with her sister and mother.

3. Philip Schuyler Bolton²², born at Pelham Priory, 13 Dec., 1853, now residing at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

4. Nannette Bolton²², born at Pelham Priory, 12 April, 1855, and baptized at Christ Church, Pelham, 8 July, 1855. Married 12 June, 1890, to Francis Taylor Chambers of Philadelphia, and has issue two daughters:—

(1) Katherine Schuyler Chambers, born February, 1892.

(2) Christine Febiger Chambers, born Nov. 21st, 1893.

V. Cornelius Winter Bolton²¹, the fifth son of Robert and Anne Jay Bolton of Pelham, was so named after the Reverend Cornelius Winter of Painswick, Gloucestershire; he was born at 35 Pulteney street, Bath, 3 June, 1819, and baptized at his father's house, 8 Great George street, Liverpool, by the Rev. William Jay.

He studied Divinity in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and was admitted to Deacon's orders in St. John's, Richmond, Virginia, 21 March, 1847, by the Rt. Rev. John Johns, Asst. Bishop of that diocese, and was ordained Priest in St. Peter's, New York, 16 April, 1848, by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and was called to assist his father 29 March, 1847; resigning his curacy, on appointment as assistant minister at Christ Church, Baltimore.

In 1855 he became Rector of Christ Church, Pelham, and in 1858 of South Yonkers, whence he was called to St. George's

Mission Chapel, New York. He afterwards took charge of the growing parish of Pelhamville, where his unwearied labors amid numerous discouragements resulted in the establishment of complete parish organization, and in the erection of the handsome stone Church of the Holy Trinity, consecrated in 1893, and which will prove a lasting benefit to the neighborhood, and remain the best possible memorial of the life work of the Rector in the cause of Christ.

His literary work has been large, as besides several books for children, he has of late years aided in the editorial work of religious periodicals, besides editing the great historical work left by his brother, upon the history of Westchester County.

The Rev. Cornelius W. Bolton is the author of *The Shepherd's Call*, New York, 1856; *Sunday-School Prayer-Book*; *Tender Grass for Little Lambs*, 1854; *Child's Heart*; and *Child's Shelter*, 1860. In 1854 he edited Jay's *Female Scripture Characters*; Jay's *Autobiography and Reminiscences*.

The Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton married 11 Sept., 1856, Cornelia, eldest daughter of Cornelius Glenn Van Rensselaer, of Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., third son of General John T. Van Rensselaer, of Rensselaer Manor.

VI. Mary Statira Bolton¹¹ (so named from her aunt Statira Jay, who died August 31st, 1820), born at Bathampton Cottage near Bath, Somerset, November 6th, 1820; baptized by her grandfather, Rev. William Jay, April, 1821. She was married at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, by her brother, the Rev. James Bolton, B.A., July 14th, 1857, to the Rev. John Rooker, M.A.

The Rev. John Rooker was graduated at the University of Cambridge with the degree of B.A. in 1853, and he took the degree of M.A. three years later. He was ordained Deacon in 1853 and Priest in 1854, by the Bishop of Worcester. He has held the following offices: Curate of the Lye, Stourbridge; Curate of St. Mary's, Cheltenham; Curate of St. George's, Leeds; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Runcorn, 1859-64; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington, 1867-73; Director of the Children's Home, Highbury, London, 1864-67 and 1873-80; Vicar of St. Peter's, Clifton, Bristol, 1880-86; Vicar of Norbiton, Surrey, 1886 to date.

The children of the Rev. John Rooker, M.A., and Mary Statira Bolton his wife are :—

1. Anne Rooker, }
 2. John R. Rooker, } twins, born at Cheltenham, May 3d, 1858;
- baptized by their father at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, May 26th, 1858.

John Rooker, Jr., was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1881 and M.A. in 1885. He was ordained by Bishop Ellicott of Gloucester and Brighton, Deacon and Gospeller in 1881 and Priest in 1882. He has held the curacies of St. Mary's, Cheltenham, 1881-'83; St. Matthew's, Croydon, 1883-'84; St. Mary's, Kippington, 1884-'86; St. Michael's, Chester Square, 1886-'89, and since 1889 has been Vicar of Coldharbour, Surrey.

Mr. Rooker has published various papers and sermons, as well as Seven Sermons preached in St. Matthew's Church, Croydon, 1886; and a Guide to Coldharbour, *n. p.*, 1891.

He married April 27, 1886, Adèle Frances Thompson, third daughter of Mr. Wm. James Thompson, of Kippington Park, Sevenoaks and London, J. P. and High Sheriff of Kent.

The Rev. John Rooker, M.A., and his wife Adèle Frances have issue:—

- (1) John Kingsley Rooker, b. Feb. 10th, 1887.
- (2) Rose Mary Rooker, b. June 8th, 1888.
- (3) Guy Rooker, b. Sept. 6th, 1889.
- (4) Adèle Margery Rooker, b. Nov. 15th, 1890.
- (5) Cecil Bolton Rooker, b. Nov. 21st, 1892.
- (6) Ellice Noel Rooker, b. Dec. 25, 1893.

3. Mary Statira Rooker, born at Runcorn, November 17th, 1859; baptized by her father at Trinity Church, Runcorn, February 24th, 1860.

4. James Jay Rooker, born at Runcorn, February 20th, 1862, died in childhood and buried in Willesden cemetery.

VII. Arabella Bolton" (so named from her beloved aunt, Arabella Jay, wife of Garfit Ashton, who died suddenly at her residence in Cambridge, on Sunday afternoon, February 15th, 1854), was born at the residence of her uncle, James McClean Bolton, No. 490 Broadway, New York, February 12th, 1822; baptized by her father, at the chapel Henley-upon-Thames. After much suffering, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, this sweet

saint rested in peace at her residence, 24 Montpelier Road, Brighton, Sussex, Thursday, June 28th, 1860, and on the 2d of July was buried at Hove Church, near Brighton.

The following inscription is on her grave-stone :

Here rests,
Awaiting the Morning of the Resurrection,

ARABELLA,

Third Daughter of the Rev. Robert Bolton, late Rector of Pelham, U. S.

Born in New York, Feb'y 12th, 1822.

Her life was one of singular Christian loveliness and she was inexpressibly dear to all who knew her. But her only trust was in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. In her dying hour she said : " I have been an unprofitable servant, but I hide myself in Christ." An abundant entrance was ministered unto her out of much suffering into the everlasting kingdom June 28th, 1860. Reader, has the same divine life begun in your soul ?

VIII. 'James Bolton', the fifth and youngest son of Robert and Anne Bolton of Pelham, was born at Southdown Cottage, Weymouth, Dorset, 11 Feb. 1824, and was baptized by his father at the chapel Henley-on-Thames.

At the age of twelve years he went with his parents to America, when circumstances placed his father in charge of an Episcopal Congregation. He was educated at Dr. Muhlenberg's, College Point, N. Y., after staying for some time at Brook Farm, New Rochelle, and Pelham. He then returned to England at the age of 16, and entered Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took a scholarship in 1846, and his B.A. degree in 1848. He was ordained Deacon in Ely Cathedral by the Bishop of Ely, and appointed in 1848 to the curacy of Saffron Walden in Essex. Here his devotion to his parishioners nearly caused the loss of his life, as during an epidemic of smallpox he aided the poor by assiduous visiting and nursing until the disease attacked him in person. He was admitted to Priest's orders, 1849, by the Bishop of Rochester, in Archbishop Tennyson's Chapel, Regent street, London, and in 1851 became Curate of St. Michael's, Pimlico, whence he was appointed to the Incumbency of St. Paul's, Kilburn, in which parish his earnest work and untiring energy secured him an uncommon hold upon the hearts of his people. Here his promising and useful career was prematurely ended on 8 April, 1863, at

the early age of 39, and his body, followed by the most imposing but simple procession of sincere mourners that had ever been seen in North London, was laid in Willesden cemetery.

As a writer for children on religious subjects he was highly successful, and "as a preacher to children," says Leslie Stephens in his Dictionary of Biography, "he has perhaps never been surpassed." He contributed largely to the "Family Treasury," the "Sunday Scholar's and Teacher's Magazine," and juvenile publications of like character. Some of his Sermons were arranged chronologically and published by his brother, the Rev. Wm. Jay Bolton soon after his death. A second series of selected Sermons was published in 1866.

WORKS BY THE REV. JAMES BOLTON, OF KILBURN.

- How shall I come to the Table of the Lord? London. Tenth edition, 1848.
- The Little Child leading the Animals, 1853.
- Golden Missionary Penny, 1853.
- Missionary Stick Gatherers, 1854.
- The Church Missionary Operations Vindicated, 1854.
- Young Timothy and his Testament, 1854.
- Tender Grapes and Little Foxes, 1854.
- The Great Unpublished Book, 1854.
- What Lillies say, 1854. Second edition, 1861.
- Our Celestial Guest, a Lecture. 1855.
- Faith's Report to Mourning Parents, 1855.
- Fragments of the Great Diamond, Edinburgh, 1856. Second edition, 1859.
- Idols in the Heart, Kilburn, 1857.
- The Youthful Laborer, 1858.
- Beleaguered but not Defiant, 1858.
- The Lord's Remembrancer, Kilburn, 1859.
- Brook-Farm, 1859.
- Stand up for your Sundays, New York, 1859.
- The Shining Letters, New York, 1859.
- Piety Adorned, 1860.
- The Bright Side, 1860.
- The Blood-Tipped Arrow, 1860.
- Look before you Leap, 1860.
- Chickens Teaching Children, 1861.
- The Great Conflagration of June 23d, and its Admonitions, 1861.
- The Happy Household, 1861.
- Life Lessons, 1861.
- After the Deer, a New Year's Address, 1862.
- Addresses to the Young, 1862.

A Shilling Packet of Reward Books for Children, 1863.
 Selected Sermons, 1863-66.
 The Ways of Pleasantness, 1865.
 Golden Missionary Penny, Illustrated, 1868.
 The Yoke Lightened, posthumously published, 1873.
 (All published in London unless otherwise stated.)

The Rev. James Bolton married 30 June, 1853, at St. Michael's, Pimlico, Lydia Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. William Wolleston Pym, rector of Willian, Herts., a member of an ancient Bedford and Hertfordshire family collateral with that of the Gloucester Pymys who included among them John Pym the political puritan. On the maternal side Lydia Louisa Pym was descended from a Huguenot family, the Gambiers, her great uncle Baron Gambier, being the founder of Gambier College, Ohio. Mrs. Bolton, like her husband, has literary ability of no mean order and devotes it to religious literature.

She has published :—

The Sainted Dead, London, 1863.
 The Prince of the Power of the Air, London, 1866.
 Thoughts on the Book of Common Prayer, London, 1866.
 Address on the Book of Common Prayer, London, 1870.
 The 107th Psalm, London, 1880.
 John the Baptist, London, 1888-90.
 The Real Presence, London, 1890.

The Rev. James and Louisa Bolton had issue :—

1. Robert Gambier Bolton², born 24 Aug. 1854, married Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Eveleigh of Wimbledon.

2. Francis James Bolton², born 23 Aug. 1855, died 20 Feb. 1858, and buried at Willesden cemetery.

3. Reginald Pelham Bolton², Consulting engineer and merchant of 110 Leadenhall Street, London, was born at Kilburn Lodge, Kilburn, Oct. 5, 1856. He was educated at private schools at Wimbledon, and commenced his engineering education at the works of Mr. James Waite, Epsom, Surrey, at the age of 17, having however, first served in the office of Foster and Braithwaite, stockbrokers, for six months. Two years later he was apprenticed to Messrs. Powis, James & Co. of Lambeth, and worked in their designing department. In 1878 he was draughtsman to Messrs.

Davey, Paxman & Co. of Colchester, Agricultural and Mining Engineers, previous to which he had designed the "Reliance" Air Compressor, which proved a success, and of which a number are in use. In Dec. 1879, he went to the United States of America, and became Assistant Engineer at the Edgemoor Iron Works, Delaware. In Jan. 1881, he removed to Boston and became assistant to Dr. Erasmus D. Leavitt, Consulting Engineer of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. On account of ill health he returned to England in Nov. 1881. In 1882 he commenced business as Consulting Engineer, and also joined the firm of D. New & Co., merchants of London, with whom he continued connected till 1886. In 1888 he became General Manager to Appleby Brothers, Limited, of Greenwich, a well known firm of Crane Engineers. From 1889 to '94 he has been in business upon his own account.

Mr. Bolton is the inventor of an hydraulic governor patented in the U. S. A.; of the Bolton and Hartley air-compressor, 1882, of electrical crane-gearing, 1890; and of electrical rock-boring and hammering apparatus, 1891.

He is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and has been member of the Council and twice President of the Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers; a member of the London Chamber of Commerce. He has read before the Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers the following papers: Percussive Rock-Boring, Jan. 1890; The Circulation of Water in Steam Boilers with experiments, Jan. 1891; Electrical Cranes, Feb. 1891; The Square Drilling Machine, Jan. 1892; The Engineers' Exchange, April 13, 1892; and before the Society of Engineers, a paper on Electric Cranes, March 1892.

In his professional work he has had occasion to make extended travels, visiting Italy and Sicily frequently, and the United States several times. In Jan. 1892 he published a pamphlet dealing with his project for an Engineering Exchange in London, which subject met with public approval, and a Committee being formed the project was brought into a practical shape and an Exchange was opened in May 1892, of which he was elected President. In 1894 he removed with his family to the United States and settled near his relations in Westchester County, New York. He has recently published: Motive Powers and their Practical Selection, New York and London, 1895.

Reginald Bolton married at Hastings, May 4, 1878, Kate Alice, youngest daughter of the late Captain Henry Behenna, R. A., a well known scientific officer, and head of the Computation department at the War Office. Captain Behenna was the last representative of an ancient Cornish family, the male members of which for many generations devoted themselves to the Navy. He served in Canada, and was a member of the Heavy Gun Committee at Woolwich for many years, also the Government representative on the Woolwich Local Board. Captain Behenna was a man of great modesty and refinement and died in 1880, deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Kate Alice Behenna was born at Plumstead, Kent, Nov. 12, 1859, and after many years of suffering borne with the utmost resignation, passed from this life on August 15th, 1891, and was buried by the side of her deeply mourned child in Broxburne church-yard, Herts. Reginald and Kate Alice Bolton had issue:—

(1) Ivy May Bolton", born May 18, 1879, at Dorset House, South Wimbledon, Surrey.

(2) Reginald James Darnton Bolton", born Dec. 21, 1880 at King St., Wilmington, Del., and baptized by the Rev. John Bolton at Westchester, Pa. He died of consumption, June 22, 1886. A child of the highest intelligence, beauty and promise.

(3) St. George Guy Reginald Bolton", born at Victoria Villa, Broxburne, Herts, Nov. 23, 1882, and baptized at St. Augustine's, Broxburne. He is now the eldest male representative of the Bolton family descended of Blackburn, in his generation.

Reginald Bolton married, secondly, Sept. 3, 1892, Ethelind, second daughter of Leonard Huyck, of Washington, D. C., and granddaughter of John Quackenbush Huyck and Elizabeth VanNess of Columbia Co., New York. They are blood relations of the Huycks of Kinderhook, Albany Co., in the same State, who are lineally descended from Andries Hause Huyck who was living there in 1683, and married Cathalin Lammerse Van Valkenburgh, by whom he had issue 10 children. Andries Huyck was the son of one Jan Huyck, or Huygen, who accompanied his brother-in-law Peter Minuit on his emigration to New Amsterdam, and on the fourth of May, 1626, landed with him at the little settlement at the point of Manhattan Island. Here he became Koopman, or keeper of stores, within the little fort which guarded the settlement composed

CHART XXVI, a.—PEDIGREE OF HUYCK, OF NEW YORK STATE, DESCENDED FROM HUYCK OF ROEMUND, HOLLAND.

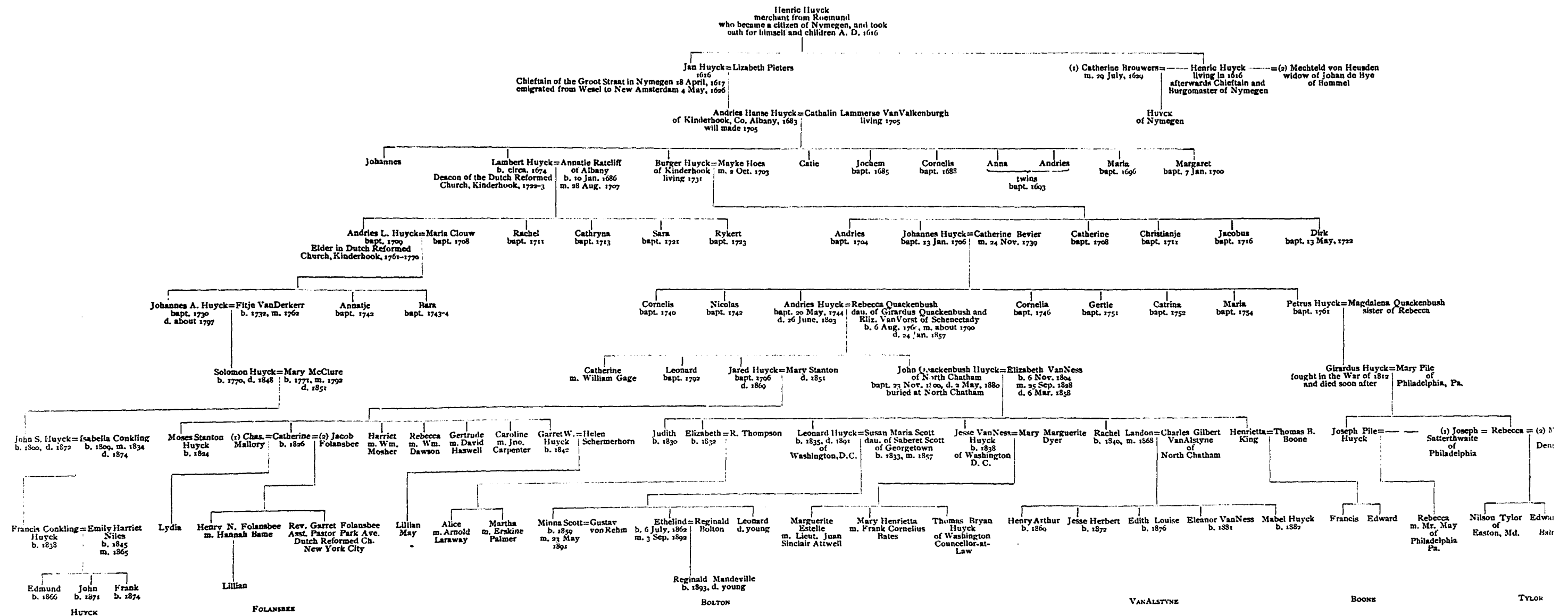
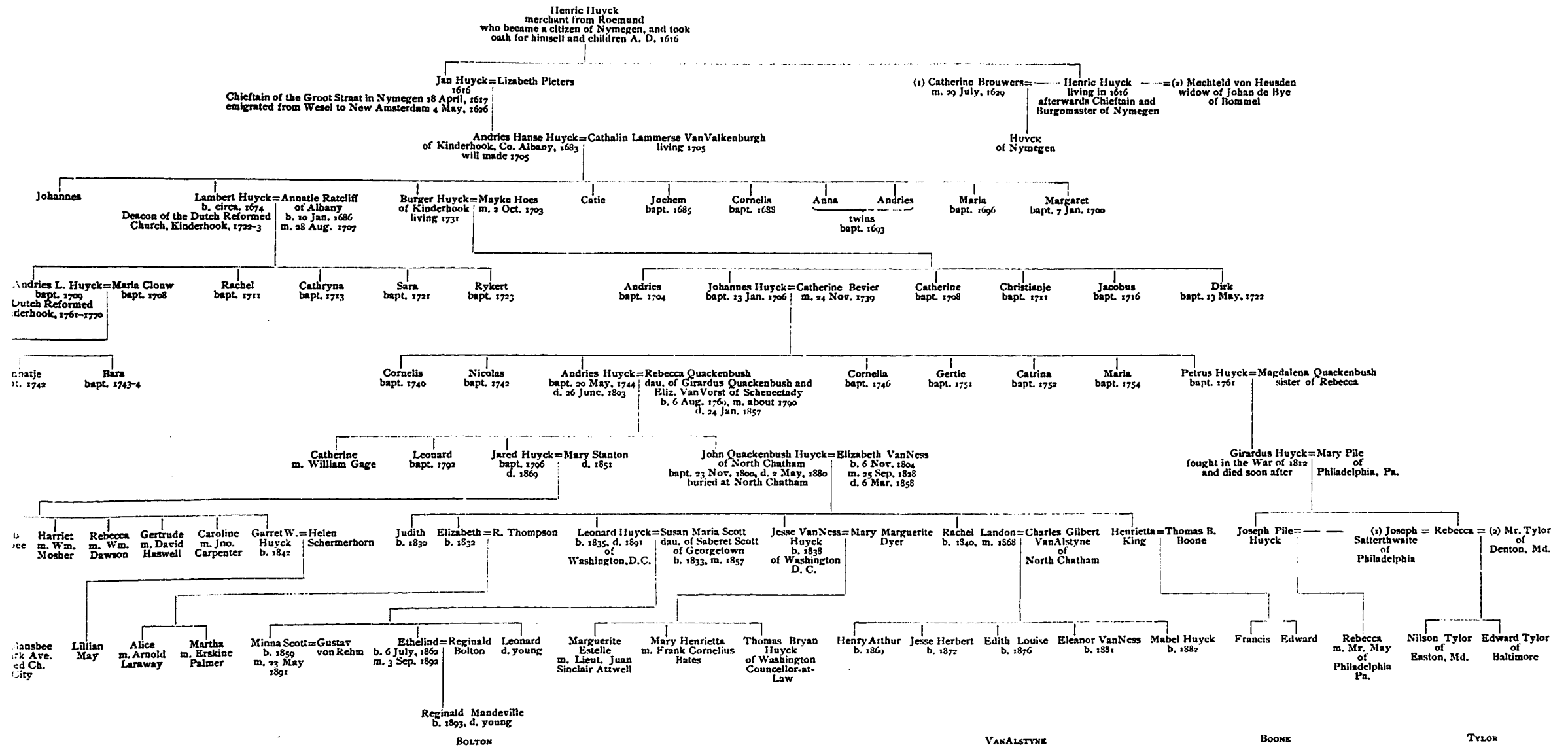


CHART XXVI, a.—PEDIGREE OF HUYCK, OF NEW YORK STATE, DESCENDED FROM HUYCK OF ROEMUND, HOLLAND.



of about 30 rude houses of bark. Jan Huyk had come of a family of repute in the town of Nymwegen, or Nymegen, in Holland, and was in every probability the eldest son of one Henric Huyck, a merchant from Roemond, who in 1616 became a citizen of that city and took oath for himself and 11 children, of whom Jans became chieftain of the Groot Stroot in 1617, while Henric, the second son, became burgomaster of the town and left a numerous offspring.



ARMS OF HUYCK.

Reginald and Ethelind Bolton had issue :—

(4) Reginald Mandeville Bolton", born 29 June, 1893, died an infant.

4. William Washington Bolton", the third surviving son of Rev. James and Louisa Bolton, was born at Kilburn Lodge, 3 July, 1858, and baptized by his father at St. Mark's, Hamilton terrace, London. Educated with a view to ordination, William Bolton was entered at Gonville and at Caius College, Cambridge, 1878, and took his B. A. degree, 1881, and was the same year ordained Deacon, taking duty as Curate in the densely crowded parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Here his organizing ability and energy soon produced an effect, and much good to the parish and to his Master's cause resulted. Admitted to Priest's orders in Lichfield Cathedral, 1882, and becoming M. A. of Cambridge, he left Stoke in 1883, amid general regret, to take up mission work in the neglected Northwest Territory of Canada under Bishop Anson he being the first Priest to commence work in the territory of Assiniboia. He was appointed to take charge of the district of Moosomin, where he served until 1886, during that time erecting the first Anglican Church in that town, and visiting all parts of his immense parish in the midst of much difficulty from the severity of the climate.

Revisiting England in 1886 he again assisted, at the request of the Bishop of Lichfield, in his old sphere of labors, Stoke-upon-Trent, but the missionary spirit being still strong within him, he returned to Canada, and was selected by the Bishop of Vancouver, for the rectorate of Esquimalt, British Columbia, where he built a Church and schools.

In 1890 he removed to San Francisco, California, and soon built up by his indefatigable efforts the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, where he still officiates (1895.) In the summer of 1894 the Rector of St. Mary, seeking health and recreation, accepted a commission to explore a part of Vancouver's Island, for which arduous work his sinewy frame and intelligent energy especially fitted him. For four months the Reverend Mr. Bolton led a party of ten men through a wilderness where no white man had ever set foot. Owing to the impossibility of taking pack animals through the forest, the party had to carry on their own backs, tents, blankets, provisions, firearms, photographic apparatus and instruments for scientific observations. The expedition explored about 250 miles of an unknown region, partly in canoes; they experienced many hardships but reached the coast in safety and good spirits. (*San Francisco Chronicle*, Sept. 30th, 1894.)

The Rev. W. W. Bolton married in 1889, Lily, second daughter of Mr. Arthur Bushby, at Esquimalt. They have issue :

(1) Vyvyan Muriel Bolton", born at Esquimalt, Dec. 2, 1889.

(2) Eric Ion Bolton", born at San Francisco, California, Feb. 1892.

(3) Gerard Bolton, born 1894.

5. James Beauchamp Bolton, the last son of the Rev. James Bolton and Louisa Pym Bolton was born May 4th, 1861, and died May 4th, 1863.

6. Mary Louisa Bolton, their only daughter, was born at Kilburn Lodge, 29 April 1860, and married Oct. 11, 1879, at the Embassy Chapel; Paris, by the Rev. E. Forbes, D.D., to Henry Colin Cummins, of Brecon, S. Wales, and had issue :—

(1) Ethel Mary Cummins, born Sept. 28, 1880, at Oaklands, Brecon, South Wales, baptized at Talacddu, Dec. 1, 1880.

(2) Mary Gladys Cummins, born Feb. 16, 1882, at Oaklands, Brecon, S. W.

(3) Thomas Cecil Cummins, born at Pixholme (near Grenfell), Canada, on Aug. 26, 1884, and baptized at Pixolme by Rev. W. W. Bolton, November, 1884.

(4) Laura Phyllis Mary Cummins, born at Pixholme, Grenfell, Canada, on April 6, 1886. Baptized at Grenfell by the Bishop of Qu'appelle, on May 30, 1886.

(5) Reginald Colin Cummins, born at Sleepy Hollow, Grenfell, Canada, on Oct. 8, 1887. Baptized by the Rev. E. Spenser, on Sept. 2, 1888.

(6) Marjorie Florence Mary Cummins, born at Sleepy Hollow, Grenfell, on March 25, 1889. Baptized by the Rev. F. Baker, Aug. 18, 1889.

(7) Muriel, born January, 1893.

IX. Rhoda Bolton²¹, the ninth child of the Rev. Robert²² and Anne Bolton was born at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon, September 20th, 1825, and baptized by her father at the chapel. Died at Brighton, Sussex, April 26th, 1887.

X. Abby Bolton²³ (so named from Abby Woolsey, daughter of Joseph Howland, of New York), was born at Henley-upon-Thames, Saturday, February 3d, 1827, and baptized by her father at the chapel. This lovely flower, the subject of the "*Lighted Valley*" (New York, 1850), was removed in the bloom of life, and transplanted to the heavenly paradise, June 16th, 1849; buried in the family vault at Christ Church, Pelham, June 18th, 1849. There is a tablet erected over the vault, inscribed as follows:—

Sacred to the memory
of

ABBY BOLTON,

Who slept in peace, June 16th, 1849.

She was the fifth daughter
of the

REV. ROBERT BOLTON,

Founder and First Rector of this Church.

Loving purity from principle, she courted the shade. Her religion dwelt upon the spirit, and was sweetly exhibited in the every-day duties of life. This is pure and undefiled religion. "Her God sustained her in her final hour—her final hour brought glory to her God."

This tablet is erected by her friends.

XI. Meta Bolton", born at Henley-upon-Thames, February 5th, 1828; died an infant.

XII. Adele Bolton",

XIII. Adelaide Bolton",

} twins. Born at Henley-upon-Thames,

March 5th, 1830; baptized by their father at the chapel. The former now living at Pelham, the latter at Brighton, Sussex.

XIV. Frances Georgiana Bolton", born at Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon, August 29th, 1831; baptized by her father at the chapel, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon. Now living at Brighton, Sussex. She has published a little volume entitled, "The Little Pilgrim," Philadelphia, 1848, 12mo.



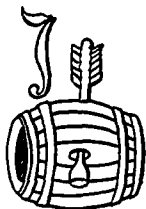
CHAPTER XIX.

FAMILY AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN BOLTON OF CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

"There be of them that have left a name behind them."

—*Ecclesiasticus.*

§ 1. *John Bolton** and *Eleanor (Dougherty) Bolton.*



JOHN BOLTON¹⁷, third son of Robert¹⁷ and Ann Bolton of Philadelphia, was born in Market street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 20th of June, 1726, and baptized the 5th of July following. He received a liberal education in his native city, and early entered the mercantile profession. His kindness and affability of temper greatly endeared him to his relations, but especially to his half brother, Thomas Clay, with whom he resided until the death of the latter in 1745.* He subsequently removed to Chestertown, Maryland, where he purchased a large estate, a portion of which still goes by the name of Bolton's Meadows, and there he finally settled. On the 29th of December, 1771, he was married, by the Rev. John Hamilton, to Eleanor Dougherty.† In 1773 his name occurs in a list of subscribers towards the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Dover's Creek, St. George's Township, Newcastle County, Delaware, of which Society the Rev. Thomas Reed, A.M., was pastor. He was very zealous in the cause of American liberty, and was a member of the Association of the Sons of Liberty for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who were leagued together with the avowed determination to resist oppression to the utmost, and represented that body as a delegate in a General Convention of the Sons of Liberty, held in New

*"His brother-in-law, Mr. Habersham, addresses him as "My dear brother Jackey Bolton, in Philadelphia." Habersham MSS.

† The arms of Dougherty are: arg. a stag, couchant, ppr., on a chief vert, a mullet of the field.

York, A. D. 1774-5. This league constantly corresponded and aided effectually in preparing the way for the Revolution.

The following is a copy of his letter to William Bradford, editor of the "Aurora" newspaper, published in Philadelphia :

"SIR: If you will turn over your book to first entry made of the News Papers directed to me, you will find they were sent at the request and for acco^t of Mr. John Wallace, but he had them directed to me for the more ready getting them. Please, therefore, make out your acco^t against him for the same to the 20th of August, 1770, at which time he died, since which I am chargeable with them. The acco^t ag^t him must be drawn off separate and proven before the Mayor or a Justice of the Peace with a certificate from a Notary Publick or the Clerk of the County, that the Person signing the Deposition was at the time qualified to make the deposition.

"You are much blam'd here for publishing Lord Dunmore's Proclamation, as the negroes and servants in this Province would have been entirely ignorant of it had it not been for your's and Mr. Town's publication.

"I am, s^r, y^r most h^{bl} servt.,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bolton", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

"CHESTER TOWN, S^r 21. 1775.

"To MR. WILLIAM BRADFORD, at the Coffee House, Philadelphia."

About this time he received the appointment of Commissary for Kent County, Maryland, for procuring military supplies, and, like many patriots of that period, came out with heavy losses from depreciation of currency and debts which could not be collected. In this office and all other public stations he conducted himself with singular ability, honor, and integrity, which gained him the love and esteem of his compatriots. Nor was Mr. Bolton less distinguished in private life, as a tender and affectionate husband and parent, a sincere friend and a kind master. He was permitted to see the return of peace and prosperity, and his native country declared free and independent. His beloved wife, Eleanor, died of a prevailing epidemic on Friday, January 2d, 1784, at half-past ten at night; he caught the infection and died at half-past nine o'clock at night on Tuesday, the 2d of March, 1784, and was buried in the cemetery at Chestertown. His two children, Robert

and Mary, died soon after of the same terrible disorder. Of the four surviving children thus deprived of their parents the eldest was a girl of twelve years of age, and the youngest was a boy little more than one year old, Curtis.

There is an excellent portrait of John Bolton, by Hessilius, in the possession of the widow of his grandson James C. Booth, of Philadelphia.

The children of John Bolton¹⁸ and Eleanor Dougherty, his wife, were :—

I. Ann Bolton¹⁹, born Oct. 8th, 1772 ; married George Booth. (See § 2.)

II. John Bolton²⁰, born Aug. 31, 1774 ; married Sarah Bolton. (See § 3.)

III. Robert Bolton²¹, died infant.

IV. Edwin Hamilton Bolton²², born Jan. 13th, 1779 ; married Mary Douglas. (See Chap. XX.)

V. Mary Bolton²³, born Oct. 5th, 1780 ; died April, 1784.

VI. Curtis Bolton²⁴, born Jan. 10th, 1783 ; married Ann Bolton. (See Chap. XXI.)

§ 2. *Descendants of Ann Bolton and George Booth of Delaware.*

I. Ann Bolton¹⁹, born at Chestertown, Oct. 8th, 1772, married first, John Moore of Savannah, son of William Moore and Susannah Bolton (the eldest daughter of Robert and Susannah Bolton, of Philadelphia) on the 17th December, 1791. She married secondly, in 1806, George Booth of New-Castle, Delaware, and died in Philadelphia on the 26th of March, 1855. The children of James and Ann Booth were James Curtis Booth²⁵ and Anna Bolton Booth.²⁶

1. James Curtis Booth²⁵ was born in Philadelphia, July 28th, 1810. He was at schools in Philadelphia until twelve years old, then at Hartsville Seminary, Bucks Co., Pa., for four years, and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1829. He spent a year in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, in 1831. Dur-

ing the winter 1831-1832 he delivered an introductory course of lectures on chemistry in Flushing, L. I.

On December 10, 1832, he sailed for Germany, to perfect himself in the study of chemistry, being one of the first Americans to go to Germany for the purpose. He studied one year in Prof. F. Wöhler's private laboratory in Hesse Cassel, because in 1833 there were no University laboratories specially arranged for students in chemistry. Then for nine months he worked in the laboratory of Gustav Magnus in Berlin. The balance of three years was spent in attending lectures in Berlin and Vienna, devoting himself specially to chemistry applied to the arts, both in lectures and in visiting manufacturing establishments in Germany and England.

In 1836 he established in Philadelphia a laboratory for instruction in analytical chemistry, which was the first one of the kind in the United States. It is still in active operation under the firm name of Booth, Garrett and Blair.

In 1836 the Franklin Institute appointed him "Professor of Chemistry applied to the Arts," and for nine successive winters (1836-45) he delivered three courses of lectures, each course occupying three seasons. During this period he also filled the chair of chemistry in the Central High School of Philadelphia.

He took part in the first Geological survey of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1836, resigning at the end of the year. He was appointed State Geologist of Delaware in 1837. The survey of this State was made by Prof. Booth during 1837 and 1838, of which the first and second annual reports appeared in 1839, and his "Memoir of The Geological Survey of Delaware," in 1841.

In April, 1885, Mr. J. W. Powell, United States Geologist, requested his coöperation in the preparation of a proposed History of American Scientific Surveys. His response was the preparation of a "Sketch of his Geological Survey of Delaware." Mr. Powell says of it, "Yours was one of the pioneer surveys that did much, not only in immediate development of the resources of our country, but in moulding public opinion, and thus in paving a way for still further development of our national resources during subsequent years, and it is accordingly one of those surveys which scientific men everywhere desire to see treated exhaustively and in such manner as to reflect credit upon the able and energetic men who initiated and executed it."

In 1845 he spent nearly a year at Mine la Motte, Missouri, developing its mineral resources, and had subsequent metallurgic transactions connected with it.

Prof. Booth founded the first works in the United States for refining nickel and cobalt, and that with ores and matte from Mine la Motte. In 1866, at the request of Thomas M. Fell, President of the Mine la Motte Mining and Manufacturing Co., New York, he wrote a report in relation to the abundance, variety, and great value of its resources, mineral and agricultural.

In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor, Melter and Refiner in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, and he took the oath of office December 10th. This was the year in which gold was discovered in California, and deposits from that source already poured into the mint. He retained this position during the rest of his life.

In 1865, on the termination of the Civil War, he was appointed United States Agent to examine and report the condition of the branch mints in Dahlonega, Georgia, and Charlotte, N. C. He fulfilled this trust.

He was elected President of the American Chemical Society in 1883 and in 1884. Reëlection for a third term was offered him, an honor until then unprecedented, and declined. During this period he contributed some articles to The Journal of the American Chemical Society. One, on the "Smelting Furnace of the United States Mint," of which a plan and description were published in the Journal. He designed this furnace more than thirty years before, modifying and improving it from time to time. Of the original furnace, introduced by the late Mr. Franklin Peale, in 1835, only the outside shell, with "its superior sloping top," was retained. To one who desired the name and date of these articles, he wrote, "I write these articles in order to give to the public the advantage of any improvements I may have made in the arts of melting and refining gold and silver during the past third of a century. I only value them as a little grain of sand, thrown on the little hill of industry around my path in life."

The following honors were conferred upon him :—

1837, Jan. 18. Member of the American Philosophical Society.

1842, Aug. 19. Member of the Horticultural Society.

1852. Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

1853. Hon. member of The Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, Md.

1859, Nov. 17. Corresponding member of the Burlington Lyceum of History and Natural Sciences.

1859. Member of the Society for promoting Agriculture.

1860. Member of the Board of Trade, Philadelphia.

1867. The Bucknell University, of Lewisburg, Pa., conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

1876. Corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

1883-1884. President of the American Chemical Society, N. Y.

1884. Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

1884. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., added the title Ph.D.

For more than fifty years he was a regular communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For many years he was teacher and superintendent of the male Sunday School of Christ Church, resigning the post when leaving Philadelphia for Mine la Motte, in 1845. From 1847 to 1868 he was vestryman of Christ Church, a manager of Christ Church Hospital, and also one of the building committee for the erection of the present edifice. Between 1849 and 1864 he was frequently sent as delegate to the Diocesan Conventions.

1847. The Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen in the Port of Philadelphia was founded by him, together with Mr. Joseph E. Hover, resulting in the Floating Church of the Redeemer. It is now on terra firma, corner of Front and Queen streets, Philadelphia. He was Vice-President of this Association, under the Bishop, until his death, more than forty years.

June 12, 1859. Member of the Board of Diocesan Missions in Pennsylvania.

1860. Appointed Chairman of Committee of Publication of the Missionary Intelligencer, the organ of the Board of Diocesan Missions.

1860 to 1872. Vestryman in the Church of the Redeemer Lower Merion, now Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

1862. A Trustee of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

1865. Rector's Warden of Christ Church.

1865 to 1871. Assistant Secretary to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

In the Seamen's Church of the Redeemer, corner of Front and Queen streets, Philadelphia, may be seen a brass tablet, with the following inscription :—

In Memory of
JAMES CURTIS BOUTH, PH.D., LL.D.

OBIT MARCH 21, A. D. 1888,

Ætat 78 years.

His life as a Christian was devoted to the cause of Christ and His Church.

He was one of the founders of "The Churchmen's Missionary Association for Seamen in the Port of Philadelphia," and Vice-President thereof from its organization until his death.

As a citizen he was patriotic and faithful. He was an officer in the U. S. Mint for nearly forty years and was eminent in his profession as a Chemist and Geologist.

Erected by his friends as a tribute of affectionate regard.

Mr. Patterson DuBois, in a biographical sketch of Professor Booth, read to the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, October 5th, 1888, alludes to his "love of learning, ardor in teaching, activity in business, and hearty devotion to the bettering and uplifting of his fellow men." And again: "He left a name worthily interwoven with the great fabric of the world's onward and upward progress."

Professor Booth in his youth excelled in certain athletic sports; as a skater he was very accomplished and secured many prizes in the gentleman's club of the vicinity in which he lived. He was a member of the "United Bowmen," a social club for the cultivation of archery, founded in 1828. He greatly excelled in this now neglected sport and carried off a great many first prizes, including eight silver cups and a gold pin.

Professor Booth's fondness for linguistic studies continued throughout life, reading the Greek Testament in the original

tongue for pleasure. At the time of the introduction of Pitman's Phonography into America he took up the system with energy, and having mastered it, sought to facilitate its study by others. To this end he published in 1849 a book entitled "Phonographic Instructor; being an Introduction to the Corresponding Style of Phonography." This was republished with a Key in 1850, and again in 1856.

The publications of Professor Booth were very numerous, but are so scattered in Journals that a complete list of them would be difficult to compile. Moreover, with great modesty many of his contributions to the literature of science were anonymous. In addition to those above mentioned he published the following:—

Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts, published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1852. 8vo.

Encyclopædia of Chemistry, with the coöperation of Dr. Campbell Morfit. Philadelphia, 1850.

Conversion of Benzoic Acid into Hippuric Acid. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. N. S. Vol. VIII., p. 185.

A General Method of Toughening Gold and Silver in the Melting Crucible. Jour. Am. Chem. Soc., June, 1884.

The Smelting Furnace of the United States Mint. Jour. Am. Chem. Soc., June, 1885.

Elements of Chemistry, translated from the French of Victor Regnault. Philadelphia, 1853. 2 vols.

On Beet Root Sugar. 1842.

Chrome Iron Analysis. 1842.

Constitution of Glycerine and Oily Acids. 1848.

Report on the Water Supply of Philadelphia. 1862.

Prof. James Curtis Booth married, Nov. 17th, 1853, Margaret Martinez Cardeza, and they had four children:—

(1) James Curtis Booth, born December 10th, 1854; died August 10th, 1857.

(2) Ann Booth, born May 24th, 1856.

(3) Margaret Cardeza Booth, born June 23d, 1857.

(4) Laurette Booth, born February 10th, 1861.

2. Anna Bolton Booth was born in 1807 and married in 1829, Conrad William Faber, of Hesse. She died in May, 1830, leaving one son, William Leonard Faber, born April, 1830.

§ 3. *Descendants of John Bolton and Sarah Bolton of New York.*

John Bolton¹⁹, merchant, eldest son of John and Eleanor (Dougherty) Bolton, was born at Chestertown, Maryland, on 31st August, 1774. At the age of ten he and his younger brothers, Edwin and Curtis, were left orphans under the protection of a guardian, the Rev. Mr. Maclure, who showed that he cared little for them so long as he could retain their property. Their cousin, Robert Bolton of Savannah, hearing of their cruel treatment, immediately went on to Philadelphia, found means to communicate with them, appointed a place of meeting unknown to the guardian, and brought his young relatives in safety to Georgia. When the guardian subsequently claimed the charge and education of his wards, young John, then only twelve years of age, appeared in court and for two hours pleaded his own cause and that of his orphan brothers so eloquently that a full release was granted them. John was brought up by his cousin Robert as his own son, taken into business, and ultimately became junior partner of the great commercial house of Robert and John Bolton. He subsequently, as we shall see, married his second cousin, and on her father's death, in 1802, was appointed one of the executors of his will. He took a very active part with his father-in-law in draining the low grounds around Savannah. In May, 1816, he was chosen one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Bible Society for Georgia, an office he continued to hold until his death. He was likewise, for some time, acting President and a Life Director of that noble institution. He afterwards removed to New York, and was elected alderman of the ninth ward of that city in 1834. He was one of the first organizers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,* elected Treasurer in March, 1825, and January 21st, 1826, was made President, which office he continued to hold until April 13th, 1831, when he resigned. He resided for some time at Rondout, then called Bolton, and built the mansion occu-

* This great undertaking was commenced in 1825; first coal received, in 1829, amounting to 11,950 tons; in 1861 coal received, 600,000 tons. Boats of 25 tons in 1829, and in 1861 of 125 tons. The coal was shipped from Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

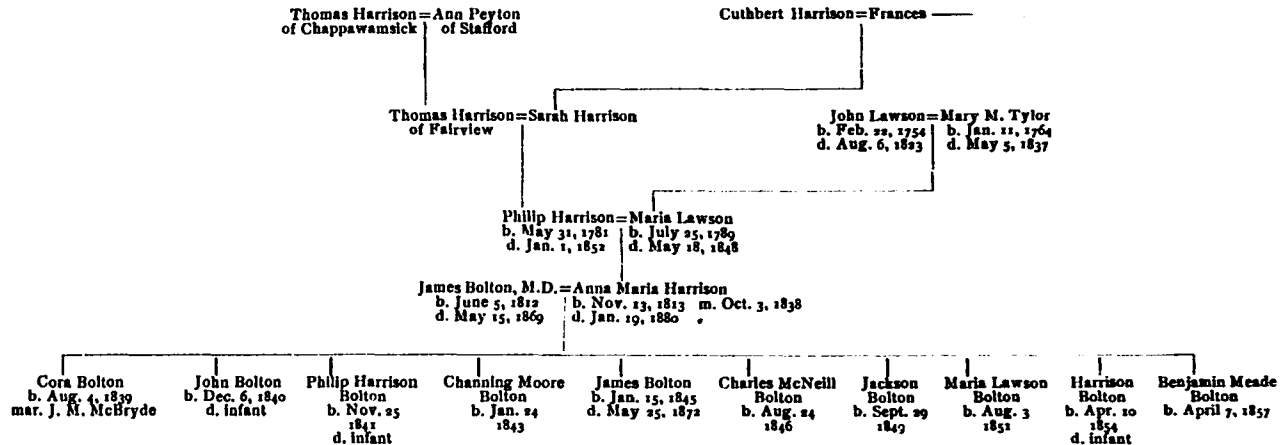
pied in 1863 by Lorenzo A. Sykes. Mr. Bolton died at Baltimore on Monday, the 15th of October, 1838, and was buried in the family vault, St. Luke's Church, New York. The following notice of his death appeared in the *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser* for October 19th, 1838 :—

"Died in this city on the 15th inst., which he had visited for the benefit of his health, John Bolton, Esq., in the sixty-fifth year of his age, formerly of Savannah, but for many years past of the city of New York. In both cities, stations of high responsibility were conferred upon him, in moneyed institutions, public works, and city government. He has closed a long life of activity and usefulness, honored and beloved, with the Christian's well grounded hope of a blessed immortality."

John Bolton" was twice married; first to his second cousin, Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Adams and Anne Bolton, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, in 1804, to his second cousin Sarah, eldest daughter of Robert and Sarah Bolton of Savannah, who died at Baltimore on Monday, 14th April, 1851, aged 69, and was buried in the family vault, St. Luke's Church, New York City. John Bolton and Sarah his wife had issue :—

- I. John Bolton, died aged 8.
- II. Sarah Bolton, died unmarried.
- III. Robert Bolton, died young.
- IV. James Bolton^{2d}, M.D. (See § 4.)
- V. Ann Bolton^{2d}, married Frederick O. Sherrod. (See § 5.)
- VI. Frances Bolton, died unmarried June 8, 1861.
- VII. Henrietta Bolton, died single, Feb. 9, 1863.
- VIII. Honora Eleanor Bolton, died single.

CHART XXVII.—HARRISON PEDIGREE.



§ 4. *James Bolton, M.D., of Richmond, Virginia, and his descendants.*



JAMES BOLTON^o, fourth child of Johnⁿ and Sarah Bolton, was born at Savannah, Georgia, June 5th, 1812. His early education was in Savannah and afterwards he went to school at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., where he was prepared for College. He was graduated at Columbia College, New York City, in 1831, and took the degree of A.M. in 1835. One year later he took the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. For several years he was in the office of Valentine Mott, M.D., New York City.

Dr. Bolton married, Oct. 3d, 1838, Anna Maria Harrison, daughter of Philip and Anne Maria (Lawson) Harrison, of Fredericksburg, Va. She was born Nov. 13th, 1813, and died Jan. 19th, 1880. He began the practice of medicine and surgery in Richmond, Va., but temporarily abandoned this to attend the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va., where he was ordained. He then took charge of a church in Richmond, Va., but about one year later he resumed the practice of medicine in the same city. This profession he followed for nearly twenty-five years, earning great distinction and success. He was especially eminent as an oculist being among the first to perform the operation for strabismus, even inventing a special form of knife for the purpose; he published a work on the subject as mentioned below. In 1855 he opened a private hospital in Richmond, calling it "Bellevue," and maintained it until 1866; during the Civil War it was used chiefly for military purposes. Dr. James Bolton was active in the local, State and National Medical Associations, frequently serving on committees, and acting as Treasurer of the State Society for several years, and President in 1867. In 1854 he was one of the editors of the "Stethoscope," a medical journal published in Richmond from 1851 to 1855. Dr. Bolton declined a Professorship in the Virginia Medical College situated in Richmond. He contributed frequently to the medical journals; a partial list of his essays will be found below. His Presidential Address in 1867 before

the State Medical Association, on the "Origin of the Negro" was unhappily destroyed by fire before being printed.

During the Civil War he was active in his profession on the field and in the hospital, often being assisted by his self-sacrificing and devoted wife. At the first Battle of Manassas (or Bull Run), President Jefferson Davis telegraphed for him to come at once with a corps of nurses to aid in relieving the wounded. He immediately went to the battle-field and remained until all the wounded were cared for; his wife accompanied him and took charge of a corps of nurses and cooks. Returning to Richmond he resumed his practice: he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate Army and was assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of officers in private quarters.

At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House in the summer of 1864, he again went into the field. On the evacuation of Richmond, at the request of General Robert E. Lee, he joined the General's personal staff and remained with him until the surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the war he practised his profession in Richmond until his death May 15th, 1869. His remains are buried in Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond.

A physician who knew Dr. Bolton wrote of him: "He was very much beloved by the members of our profession, and no man had gained a higher reputation for skill and conscientiousness."

Among the published writings of Dr. James Bolton are the following:—

A Treatise on Strabismus, with a description of new instruments designed to improve the operation for its cure in simplicity, ease and safety, illustrated by cases. Richmond, 1842. 36 pp. 8vo. Plates.

This was reviewed in "The Stethoscope," Vol. I, p. 152.

Physiology of the Iris. Amer. Med. Intelligencer, Vol. II, p. 261. Dec., 1838. (Philadelphia).

Remarks on Velpeau's Observations on the Introduction of Air into the Veins. *Id.*, II, 202.

Cases of Amaurosis and Nervous Deafness. *Id.*, III, 1. (1839).

Case of Foreign Bodies removed from the Ear and Esophagus. Med. Examiner, Phila. N. S. I., 613. (1842).

A case of Ovarian and Peritoneal Dropsy. The Stethoscope, I, 107. (1851).

The Catoptric Test for Cataract. *Id.*, I, 137.

A Case of Stillbirth. *Id.*, I, 388.

Report of a case of Caries of the Tibia. Amputation. *Id.*, I, 492.

Case of Removal of Ramus of the Inferior Maxilla for Necrosis. *Id.*, I, 507.

Report of a Fatal Case of Tetanus following the ligature of Hæmorrhoids. *Id.*, I, 662.

Fatal injury to the Head. Trephining. *Id.*, II, 495.

Test for the safety points in Anæsthesia. *Id.*, II, 681.

Purcell's Liquor Ergotinæ. *Id.*, III, 278.

Report on Surgical and Philosophical Apparatus and Pursuits connected with Medicine. Read to the 30th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Virginia. July, 1853. *Id.*, III, 377.

Unity of the Human Race. *Id.*, V, 451. (1855.)

Report of a Post Mortem, by Dr. James Bolton and Dr. Coleman. *Id.*, V, 663.

The children of James Bolton²¹, M.D., and Anna Maria (Harrison) Bolton, his wife, were ten in number :—

1. Cora Bolton²¹, born Aug. 4, 1839.
2. John Bolton²¹, born Dec. 6, 1840, died in infancy.
3. Philip Harrison Bolton²¹, born Nov. 25, 1841, died in infancy.
4. Channing Moore Bolton²¹, born Jan. 24, 1843.
5. James Bolton²¹, born Jan. 15, 1845, died May 25, 1872.
6. Charles McNeil Bolton²¹, born Aug. 24, 1846.
7. Jackson Bolton²¹, born Sept. 29, 1849.
8. Maria Lawson Bolton²¹, born Aug. 3, 1851.
9. Harrison Bolton²¹, born April 10, 1854, died infant.
10. Benjamin Meade Bolton²¹, born April 7, 1857.

1. Cora Bolton²¹ was married Nov. 18th, 1863, to John McLaren McBryde.

Dr. McBryde was son of John McBryde (born in Scotland 1801, died in South Carolina, 1865) and Susan McLaren (born July, 1814, in Scotland). John McLaren McBryde was born Jan. 1st, 1841, at Abbeville, South Carolina, was graduated at the College of South Carolina (Columbia) in 1861, and he also studied at the University of Virginia. He entered the service of the Confederate States as private in Gregg's 1st Regiment Infantry, and afterwards served as 1st Sergeant in the 1st Regiment S. C. Cavalry. Contracting disease in the service he became Chief of Division of War Tax Bureau of the Confederate Treasury Department at Richmond, from 1864 to 1865. Subsequently he engaged in farming in Buckingham County, Va., read law and was admitted to the bar in Albemarle County in the year 1871. He was appointed member of the Miller Board of Trustees of the University of Virginia ;

he studied agricultural chemistry and botany, and became President of the Belmont Farmer's Club at Charlottesville, Va. In 1879 Dr. McBryde was elected Professor of Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and held this chair until 1882. In May of that year he was elected Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture in the College of South Carolina, and removed to Columbia, S. C., in the autumn. In Sept., 1882, he was elected Chairman of the Faculty, in May, 1883, he was elected President of the College. He received the degree of LL.D. from the S. W. Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1883, and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1887. In May, 1887, he was elected President of the University of Tennessee and after consideration declined. In September, 1887, he was elected Director of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Stations. In May, 1888, he was elected President of the University of South Carolina (previously a College) and Director of Consolidated Experiment Stations of the State of South Carolina.

At the time of the reorganization of the University of South Carolina in 1891, Dr. McBryde was re-elected President, but soon resigned to accept the dual position of President of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Director of the Experiment Station at Blacksburg, Virginia. These Institutions have greatly prospered under his guidance, and he still holds the positions (1895).

Dr. McBryde has been a member of the following Societies : Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society; American Geographical Society; American Statistical Association; Institute of Christian Philosophy; Member of the Advisory Committee of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and life member and honorary member of several Agricultural Societies.

Dr. McBryde has published the following essays and reports :

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belmont Farmer's Club, two elaborate reports on Agricultural Organizations. [1874-75.] A series of letters on the same subject in the Charlottesville Chronicle. An address before the Tennessee Stock Breeders' Association, on the Reclamation of Soils; pub. in Nashville American and other papers [1880]. Three Annual Reports of the Experimental work of the Agricultural Department of the University of Tennessee [1880-81-82]. Ancient Husbandry, Historical Sketch in the Journal of the American Agricultural Association [1881]. The Theory of Manures, in the same

Journal, [1883]. An address on Agricultural Education delivered before the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina, August 1882; pub. in *Southern Cultivator*, Atlanta, and elsewhere. An address delivered by invitation before the South Carolina Legislature on Agricultural Education [Dec. 1883]. An address on Ensilage before the Orangeburg Agricultural Association [1887], pub. in the *News and Courier*, Charleston. Three Annual Reports of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Stations [1888-89-90]. An address on the work of Agricultural Experiment Stations, before the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society; pub. in Report of the Board of Agriculture of South Carolina for 1888.

NOTE ON THE ANTIQUITY OF THE MCBRYDE FAMILY.

The name McBryde, or MacBride, is in the Gaelic language Bridgen; and they are generally called in their native country Mac Ilbriden, that is to say, son of Bridgen, or Bride of the Islands. The antiquarians of Argyle maintain that this was the most ancient as well as the most renowned name amongst the Caledonians; some will have it that those of that name are descendants of Bridius, the first British King; but be this as it may, it is certain that the Bridgens were Kings of the Western Isles of Scotland, ages before the Roman Invasion. There is a tradition in Argyleshire generally known, that one of the Ilbriden Kings landed at Morven in Argyle with a great army he had collected in the Islands, and took up his lodging in a large cave which is called by his name to this day. It is related that he had a thousand men of his name and relations which served as a body-guard and were men of uncommon strength and symmetry of body. From him sprung all the Caledonian Kings which were afterward Kings of all Scotland under different appellations. Many of the principal clans now in Scotland are sprung from the Bridgens; particularly the Mac Donalds, so called from a Donald Mac Ilbriden who had many sons and in the language of the country were called Clan Donnel which signifies the sons of Donald, to distinguish them from others of the same name. The Mac Dougalds, the Brodies, the Mac Alisters and many others of the most respectable clans in the Highlands are likewise sprung from the Bridgens. It is well known that the MacDonalds were Kings of Scotland and lords of the Isles.

—*European Magazine*, Vol. XXIII., p. 357 (1793).

Dr. John McLaren McBryde and his wife Cora Bolton McBryde" had issue eight children :—

(1) Janet McLaren McBryde", born Nov. 18th, 1864 ; died aged five years.

(2) James Bolton McBryde", born Sept. 2d, 1866. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina with the degree of A.B. in 1886. He took a post-graduate degree of C.E., with distinction, in 1888. He was appointed second Assistant Chemist in the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of South Carolina in the autumn of 1888, and was promoted to first Assistant Chemist in 1889. In 1891 he accepted the position of Assistant Chemist to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Knoxville, Tennessee, and three years later he was promoted to the post of Chief Chemist.

James Bolton McBryde has published in the Second Annual Report of the South Carolina Experiment Stations for 1889. I. Chemical Statistics of the Indian Corn Crop of South Carolina. II. The Cow Pea as a forage crop. III. Composition of the Soja Bean Vines. Columbia, S. C. 1890. 8vo. Also "A Chemical Study of the Cotton Plant," in Bull. Agric. Exp. Station of Univ. Tennessee, December, 1891. Vol. IV. No. 5.

(3) Anna Maria McBryde", born July 2d, 1868. She married May 2d, 1892, Professor Robert James Davidson. They have issue :—

Anna Cora Davidson", bapt. Sept. 12th, 1893.

(4) John McLaren McBryde, Jr.", born March 18th, 1870. He was graduated with honors at the University of South Carolina in 1890, and was at once appointed Tutor in English. He took several high honors during his University course and was one of the editors of the University Carolinian to which he contributed several articles. In 1890 he was appointed Teacher of French and German in the South Carolina College for Women at Columbia. In 1892 he began a course of studies at Johns Hopkins University.

(5) Charles McNeill McBryde", born Feb. 2d, 1872. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1891, having won many honors in his course. In 1893 he began the study of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

(6) Susan McBryde", born Oct. 20th, 1874.

(7) Cora McBryde", born April 2d, 1876, died aged 2 months.

(8) Meade McBryde", born June 25th, 1877.

4. Channing Moore Bolton¹, the eldest surviving son of Dr. James Bolton², was born Jan. 24, 1843, at Richmond, Va. He was educated at the University of Virginia, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. From 1861 to 1862 he was engaged in the fortifications around Richmond in the service of the State of Virginia. In February, 1862, he entered the railway service, holding from that date to 1863 the positions of rodman, transitman, and resident engineer in the army of the Confederate States, being commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers in 1863. He served on General Pender's staff, and was afterwards promoted to Captain of Engineers. In 1866 he surveyed, located and constructed the Clover Hill Railroad, Virginia; latter part 1866-1867, building tunnel under Richmond, Va., for Richmond, Fredricksburg and Potomac Railroad; in 1867 to 1869 he was resident engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad; 1869-1874 division engineer Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; 1874-1876 he surveyed and located several railroads in Virginia and North Carolina; 1876-1879 he served as United States Assistant Engineer in charge of the canal around Cascades, Columbia River, Oregon; 1879-1880 division engineer Richmond and Alleghany Railroad; 1880-1881 engineer and superintendent of the Greenville, Columbus and Birmingham Railroad; 1882 to 1895 as chief engineer of the Richmond and Danville Railroad; also from 1879 to 1889 president and manager of the Richmond City Street Railway. Mr. Bolton has been a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has published in the Reports of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army for 1877, 1878 and 1879, reports on the Cascades Canal, Oregon; on the improvement of the entrance to Coos Bay, and the Coquille River, Southern Oregon. He contributed the article on the Church Hill tunnel, Richmond, Va., to Drinker's "Tunneling" (New York, 1878), and he has taken out several patents for inventions of practical value to railroads.

Channing Moore Bolton married first, Feb. 17th, 1874, Lizzie Calhoun Campbell (born Sept. 14th, 1847, died Oct. 6th, 1889, daughter of Parker Campbell, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and his wife Belle Spriggs). They had issue:

(1) Belle Campbell Bolton³, born Nov. 30th, 1874.

(2) Lizzie Hazlehurst Bolton⁴, born Dec. 18th, 1881.

Channing Moore Bolton married secondly, June 6th, 1894, Alma Ann Baldwin, who was born August 3d, 1868, in Baltimore, daughter of William Owen Baldwin, M.D., and Mary Martin of Montgomery, Alabama.

5. James Bolton", fourth son of James Bolton, M.D., and Anna Maria (Harrison) his wife, was born Jan. 15th, 1845. From 1862 to '65 he was employed in the engineering service of the Confederate States of America. After the close of the war he was constructing engineer of the Richmond and York River Railroad, and later of the Chesapeake and Ohio extension. He was killed in a tunnel at Richmond, Virginia (by a fall of rock), May 25th, 1872, while serving as resident engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He married Nov. 23d, 1870, Mary Armsted Sutton, daughter of Wm. Morris Sutton of Richmond. They had no issue.

6. Charles McNeill Bolton", fifth son of James Bolton, M.D., and Anna Maria (Harrison) his wife, was born Aug. 24th, 1846. He was educated at the University of Virginia. He entered the railway service as paymaster in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. He afterwards became a merchant in Richmond, but moved to Chicago in 1876, and to Washington Territory in 1882. From 1887 to 1890 he was United States Consular Agent and Inspector of Customs at Vancouver, British Columbia.

He married May 24th, 1884, Ida, daughter of Hon. W. F. Keady.

7. Jackson Bolton", the sixth son of Dr. James Bolton and Anna Maria his wife, was born at Richmond, Va., Sept. 29th, 1849. He was educated at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and at the University of Virginia. He also studied at the Baptist College, Richmond, Va. Following the profession of civil engineer, Jackson Bolton was rodman and assistant engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from 1870 to 1872. In March of the latter year he was appointed assistant city engineer of Richmond, Va., a position which he still holds (1894).

He married April 4, 1876, Susan Fitzhugh Taliaferro, who was born at Orange Court House, Va., Sept. 13, 1856, and was daughter of Dr. Horace Dade Taliaferro and Lucy Nelson (Grymes). They had issue:

(1) Lucy Nelson Bolton", born Feb. 19, 1878, died June 1, 1879.

(2) James Bolton", born June 27, 1880.

(3) Susan Taliaferro Bolton¹¹, born Feb. 5, 1885.

(4) Anna Maria Bolton¹², born Sept. 2, 1888.

10. Benjamin Meade Bolton¹³, youngest son of Dr. James Bolton and Anna Maria his wife, was born April 7th, 1857. He studied elementary branches at the Charlottesville Institute, Virginia, and afterwards pursued a thorough academic course at the University of Virginia, where in 1879, he also took the degree of M.D. He received an appointment as physician to the Richmond City Dispensary, and also practised his profession with marked success for three years in Virginia, and later in Mississippi. In 1882 he was appointed a tutor in English and mathematics at the College of South Carolina, Columbia, and while acting in this position he followed courses in chemistry in the laboratory. In June, 1883, he went to Europe and studied chemistry under Bunsen at Heidelberg, and hygiene and bacteriology at Göttingen and Berlin under the eminent specialists, Flügge, Krause and Koch; with the latter he spent six months. In Oct. 1886 he was appointed an assistant in bacteriology and pathology at the Johns Hopkins University, and soon became a recognized authority in America on bacteriology. In 1888 he was appointed Professor of bacteriology, physiology and hygiene at the University of South Carolina, Columbia; he held this office one year and then resigned in order to take charge of the department of bacteriology in the Hoagland Laboratory of Research, Brooklyn, N. Y., which he held three years.

In 1888 he was appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture one of the Commissioners to investigate the causes and remedies of the epidemic diseases of hogs. In 1889 he made a summer visit to Europe. In 1893 he was elected Associate Professor of bacteriology in Johns Hopkins University; and in the following year he accepted the position of Medical Director of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, at Gallipolis, Ohio. These two positions he now (1895) holds.

Dr. Meade Bolton is the author of the following articles:—

Ueber das Verhalten verschiedener Bacterienarten in Trinkwasser. *Ztschrft. der Hygiene.* Leipzig. 1886.

A method of cultivating Bacteria on Potatoes. *Med. News.* Philadelphia. 1887.

Three Lectures to the Farmers of South Carolina on Infectious Diseases and Farm Hygiene. Reports of the Agricultural Department of South Carolina for 1888 and 1889.

A Lecture on Bacteriology to the Maryland Board of Health. Reports Agric. Dept. South Carolina for 1888.

An encyclopedic article on Schizomycetes in A Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences. New York. 1888.

Report to the Secretary of Agriculture on the Epidemic Diseases of the Hog. 1889.

A Description of a pus-producing Bacillus found in garden-earth ; also, a contribution to the study of Tetanus. Am. Journ. Med. Sciences, 1892.

Articles on Artificial Immunity, Malaria, Tetanus, and other topics in the Handbook of the Medical Sciences. Supplement, 1893.

The Effects of Various Metals on the Growth of Certain Bacteria, Read before the Association of Amer. Physicians May 30, 1894. Internat. Mag., Dec. 1894.

Dr. Benjamin Meade Bolton married April 14th, 1886, at Brunswick, Germany, Fräulein Johanna Henrietta Louise Liebau, daughter of Herr Theodor Liebau of Detmold, Germany.

They have issue :

(1) Meade Bolton²¹, born April 15th, 1887.

(2) Theodore Bolton²¹, born Jan. 12th, 1889.

§ 5. *Descendants of Ann Bolton and Frederick O. Sherrod of Alabama.*

Ann Bolton²⁰, daughter of John¹⁹ and Sarah Bolton his wife, was born at Washington, Georgia, on October 14th, 1813, and died May 5th, 1874. She was twice married, first to Frederick O. A. Sherrod of Georgia, in the year 1837. They had issue :—

I. John Bolton Sherrod²¹, born near Tuscumbia, Alabama, May 21st, 1838, died 1894.

II. Frances Antoinette Sherrod²¹, born 1840, died 1849.

III. Frederick Sherrod²¹, born near Tuscumbia, Alabama, Feb. 1842, died Dec. 7th, 1890.

IV. Felix M. Sherrod²¹, born near Tuscumbia, Alabama, Oct. 15th, 1844, died June 2d, 1863.

V. Benjamin Watkins Sherrod²¹, born near Tuscumbia, Alabama, Dec. 27th, 1847.

I. John Bolton Sherrod¹¹ studied at Oglethorpe University, Georgia, was a cotton planter until 1874, and after that engaged in cotton manufacture and cotton seed oil works. In 1891 he held the position of Treasurer of the Adams Cotton Mills, at Montgomery, Ala., where he resided. In 1893 he removed to Tusculumbia, and died there in 1894.

The following notice of his death appeared in the local newspaper: "Few worthier men than Bolton Sherrod have descended to the grave. He was excellent and exemplary in the varied relations of life. He was honest, warm-hearted and genial. He discharged all his social duties with fidelity and promptitude. Antagonism had no abiding place in his heart; his amiability and sympathy seemed to recoil from discord and conflict. As a husband, he was touching in his affection; as a father, vigilant and active in his solicitude. The existence of Bolton Sherrod indeed brightened humanity, and his death was its bereavement and loss."

He married March 28th, 1860, Judith Winston, daughter of William Winston of Tusculumbia, Ala.; and they had issue:—

1. Annie Sherrod¹², born March 18th, 1862, died June 14th, 1872.
2. John Bolton Sherrod, Jr.¹³, born June 15th, 1864.
3. William Winston Sherrod¹⁴, born April 1st, 1867.
4. Felix Jones Sherrod¹⁵, born Aug. 13th, 1870, died April 30th, 1872.
5. Judith Sherrod¹⁶, born Aug. 4th, 1878.
6. Edmund Sherrod¹⁷, born Oct. 24th, 1876.
7. Frances Antoinette Sherrod¹⁸, born Feb. 21st, 1879, died March 1st, 1879.
8. Eva Petrie Sherrod¹⁹, born Oct. 4th, 1880.

III. Frederick Sherrod²⁰, married Dec. 18th, 1866, Annie Davis, daughter of Orrin Davis of Tuscaloosa, Ala. They had issue:—

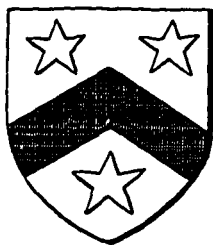
1. Mary Fairbox Sherrod²¹, born Jan. 10th, 1869.
2. Frederick Farrar Sherrod²², born March 6th, 1871.
3. Orrin Newsome Sherrod²³, born Aug. 15th, 1873, died Nov. 9th, 1875.
4. Daisy Sherrod²⁴, born Sept. 9th, 1875, died Sept. 6th, 1876.
5. Annie Sherrod²⁵, born July 3d, 1877.
6. Fontaine Sherrod²⁶, born Aug. 5th, 1883, died July 5th, 1884.
7. Annie Sherrod²⁷, born Jan. 11th, 1885.

V. Benjamin Watkins Sherrod" married March 15th, 1882, Mattie, daughter of A. R. Alexander, M.D., of Russellville, Ala. They had issue :

1. Mattie Mae Sherrod", born Jan. 12th, 1883.
2. Benjamin East Sherrod", born Jan. 19th, 1884.
3. William Felix Sherrod", born Sept. 23d, 1885.
4. James Bolton Sherrod", born March 14th, 1887.
5. Frederic Cross Sherrod", born March 6th, 1891.

Ann Bolton" married secondly, Samuel C. Farrar, M.D., of Virginia. They had no issue.

Robert Bolton", second son of John" and Eleanor Bolton of Chestertown, was born Oct. 15th, 1776, and died in 1784.



CHAPTER XX.

DESCENDANTS OF EDWIN HAMILTON BOLTON" AND MARY DOUGLASS BOLTON HIS WIFE.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

—*Pope.*

EDWIN HAMILTON BOLTON", the third son of John Bolton" and Eleanor (Dougherty), was born at Chestertown, Maryland, January 13th, 1779. He lost both his parents at the age of five, and together with his older brother John and his younger brother Curtis were placed in the care of a guardian, the Rev. Mr. Maclure, who treated the boys very badly. As related in the preceding chapter the children were kindly rescued and brought up by their cousin Robert, in Savannah, Georgia.

Edwin Hamilton Bolton was a most ingenious mechanic, well versed in the principles of machines and spent much of his time in the South in building ships. One of these was the "Guerrière," which was built for the firm of Robert and John Bolton, and was subsequently lost on the coast of Africa. In 1808 he married Mary Douglass of New London, Connecticut; in 1824 he went with his family to Waddington twenty miles from Ogdensburg, New York (on the St. Lawrence River), to superintend property recently acquired by his brothers Curtis and John. There he lived six years and then removed to Rondout, New York, then called "Bolton." Later he removed to Westchester County, N. Y., and subsequently to New York City, where he resided with his married daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Salter. He died in New York City on Sunday, June 15th, 1856, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Long Island. In his life it was truly shown that an "honest man is the noblest work of God." Possessing under all circumstances a remarkably happy, cheerful disposition, noble, generous and brave, he practised to an eminent degree those virtues which adorn the Christian; having, moreover, a ready hand to aid and a warm heart to feel, he was beloved by all who knew him.

Edwin Hamilton Bolton married Sept. 1st, 1808, Mary Douglass, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Douglass and Abigail Bailey his wife, of New London, Connecticut. She was born Dec. 28, 1784, and died at New York on the 6th of April, 1857. Their children were :—

I. Edwin Douglass Bolton", born Savannah, June 26, 1809, died Feb. 13th, 1811.

II. Richard Richardson Bolton", of Pontotoc, Miss.

III. Edwin Curtis Bolton", of Pontotoc.

IV. Mary Ann Bolton", married Mr. Charles C. Post.

V. Eleanor Bolton", married Mr. Benjamin Salter.

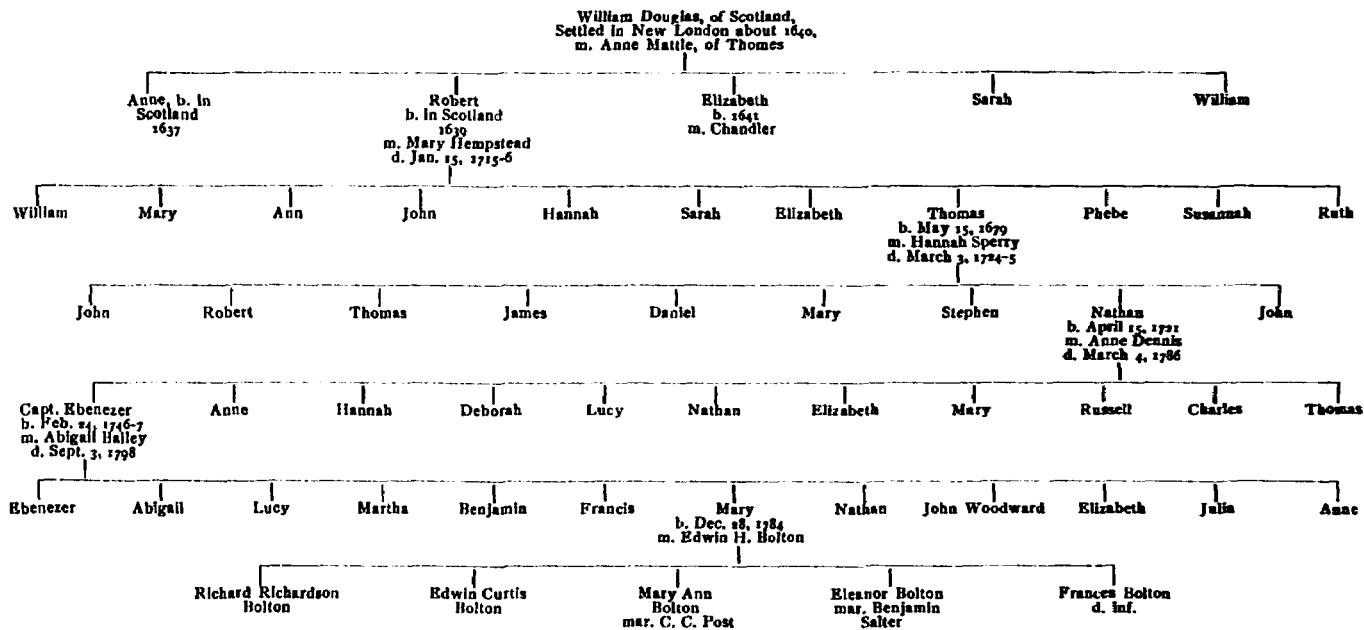
VI. Frances Bolton", born at Kingsbridge, N. Y., 1819, died in infancy.

II. Richard Richardson Bolton", eldest surviving son of Edwin Hamilton Bolton and Mary Douglass his wife, was born in St. Mary's, Georgia, on St. John's river, May 1st, 1811, and graduated at Middlebury College, August, 1829. He then studied civil engineering, and was appointed in 1834 to go to Spain as civil engineer to survey out a railroad which was to have been built, but owing to the breaking out of a war in that country the project was abandoned, and he went South in March, 1835, as agent for the New York and Mississippi Land Company and established his office at Pontotoc, which position he retained until his death. He settled at Pontotoc during the land sales, often spoken of as the flush times of Mississippi. In 1840 he surveyed a route for a railroad from Pontotoc to Columbus, which survey was afterwards adopted by Gen. Forest's engineers as the most practicable to be found. The town of Aberdeen, in Mississippi, was laid off by him, and one of the last acts of his life was, as he said, "to make his last visit to the old town and see the great change that had been wrought in it since he first knew it."

Mr. Bolton held a commission as Colonel of the Pontotoc dragoons in his early years, and during the administration of Governor Albert G. Brown, in 1844, received from the hands of the Governor a handsome sword presented by the State government to the best drilled and disciplined regiment in the State of Mississippi. This sword still remains an heir-loom in the family.

Col. Bolton was an earnest Christian, having been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1826. His loss to the church was

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irreparable. He also took a deep interest in the education of youth, and was one of the main pillars of support to the Chickasaw Female College, having occupied the position of President of the Board of Trustees for many years.

Col. Bolton was a ripe scholar, with great versatility of talents, being especially fond of the sciences of geology, mineralogy, astronomy, etc., and had he been occupied in literary pursuits would have made his mark in the fields of science towards which his genius naturally turned.

He died in Pontotoc, Mississippi, March 16th, 1889.

He had married twice; first, Feb. 13, 1840, Martha Lightfoot Dandridge, daughter of Nathaniel West Dandridge of Virginia. She died at Pontotoc, June 3, 1850. They had issue:—

1. John Curtis Bolton¹, born at Pontotoc, Nov. 27, 1840, married at Pontotoc, April 8, 1873, to Mary Jane Hoy, daughter of Col. John H. Hoy.

2. William Hereford Bolton¹, born at Pontotoc, Oct. 31, 1841. Graduated at La Grange (Tenn.) College in 1860.

3. Ella Bolton¹, born at Pontotoc, Jan. 23, 1843, died same day.

4. Richard Douglass Bolton¹, born at Pontotoc, July 29, 1844. City Marshall of Pontotoc. Assassinated June 26, 1876.

5. West Dandridge Bolton¹, born Nov. 2, 1845.

West Dandridge Bolton¹ took the degree of M.D., and held commission from Governor as Second Lieut. Lamar Rifles, Mississippi National Guard, at Oxford, Miss. He married May 1, 1884, at Oxford, Caroline Louisa Perkins, daughter of Colvin Perkins. And they had issue:—

(1) Louisa Perkins Bolton², born at Jonestown, Miss., April, 13, 1885.

(2) Richard Bolton², born at Lula, Miss., July 9, 1888.

(3) West Lockhart Bolton², born at Pontotoc, Miss., Nov. 8, 1890.

6. Rosalie Fontaine Bolton¹, born Feb. 27, 1848, died June 25, 1849.

7. Edwin Bradford Bolton¹, born Feb. 27, 1848. He was Cadet U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from July 1st, 1871 to June 16th, 1875. Second Lieutenant 23d Infantry U. S. Army, from June 16th, 1875 to February 15th, 1884. First Lieutenant, same regiment, from February 15th, 1884 to October 21st, 1891.

Captain same regiment from October 21st, 1891 to date. Absent from regiment on detached service, by orders from the War Department, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mississippi Military Institute, Pass Christian, Miss., and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, Starkville, Miss., from Nov. 22d, 1879, to March 30th, 1883. Regimental Adjutant, 23d Infantry, from April 1st, 1886 to April 1st, 1890. Absent from regiment on detached service, by orders from the War Department, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, from August 2d, 1890 to 1893.

While serving with regiment he performed at various times, in addition to the duties of a company officer, all the Offices of Post Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, Treasurer, Signal Officer, Ordnance Officer, Officer in charge of Post Schools, etc. ; and while connected with colleges, always taught classes in mathematics in addition to the duties of the Military Department.

He married, Nov. 25th, 1879, Mrs. Annie Davidson, daughter of Samuel M. Davidson and Annie M. Conway at Leavenworth, Kansas, widow of Mr. Jackson, by whom she had one daughter, Alice Conway Jackson, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feb. 13th, 1872.

Col. Richard Bolton¹⁰ married secondly, Sept. 21, 1854, Frances Anna, daughter of John Loquet Warner and Anna Eliza Warner, of Castleton, Vt. She was born at Brandon, Vt., Nov. 1, 1835, and they had issue :—

8. Clarence Warner Bolton¹¹, born Sept. 8, 1857. Trustee of the New York and Mississippi Land Co., United States Signal Service Observer, Pontotoc, Miss. ; Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of Mississippi Knights Templars ; Elder in the Presbyterian Church ; United States Statistical Reporter of Agriculture for Mississippi. He married June 8, 1880, at Pontotoc, Miss., Mary Bell (daughter of William W. Bell), born Jan. 12, 1860, and they had issue :—

(1) Warner Bell Bolton¹², born at Pontotoc, April 21, 1881, died Nov. 11, 1882.

(2) Frank Cleveland Bolton¹³, born at Pontotoc, March 24, 1883.

(3) William Bell Bolton¹⁴, born at Pontotoc, March 12, 1885.

(4) Clarence Richard Bolton¹⁵, born at Pontotoc, Aug. 16, 1887.

9. Mary Irene Bolton^m, born Oct. 16, 1865.

II. Edwin Curtis Bolton^m, the second surviving son of Edwin Hamilton Bolton and his wife Mary, was born in Philadelphia, May 15th, 1817. He settled in Pontotoc, Mississippi, at the same time as his brother Richard. Recently he removed to Texas. He married twice, first on Aug. 7th, 1839, to Barbara Ann Caldwell of Panola, Miss.; she died Feb. 28th, 1847. They had four children:

1. Mary Matilda Bolton^m, born at Panola, May 18th, 1840. She married May 17th, 1860, Thomas Jefferson Root of Pontotoc, Miss., and died at Bertram, Texas, May 4th, 1888. Thomas Jefferson Root, born at Pontotoc, Miss., Jan. 5th, 1838, (son of Aaron Root) and Mary Matilda Bolton his wife, had issue:—

(1) Aaron Jefferson Root^m, born Pontotoc, March 2d, 1861. He married April 29th, 1888, Willie Ella Brizendine (daughter of John Brizendine) who was born Sept. 8th, 1866, at Gabriel Mills, Williamson County, Texas. Children:

Pearl Root^m, born May 17th, 1889, at Bertram, Texas, died May 29th, 1889.

Jesse Root^m, born April 10th, 1890, at Bertram, Texas.

(2) Benjamin Bolton Root^m, born Pontotoc, June 28th, 1862.

(3) Mary Elizabeth Root^m, born Shelby Co., Tenn., March 24th, 1864.

(4) Son, born Oct. 22d, 1866, died same day.

(5) James Edwin Root^m, born Shelby Co., Tenn., Nov. 13th, 1867.

(6) Daughter, born Feb. 10th, 1870, died same day.

(7) Charles Leonard Root^m, born Desoto Co., Miss., Dec. 28th, 1870.

(8) Leona Belle Root^m, born Desoto Co., Miss., March 20th, 1873; married Charles B. Ramsey, at Gabriel Mills, Dec. 21st, 1892.

(9) Margaret Eloise Root^m, born Desoto Co., Miss., March 12th, 1875.

(10) Paul } Root^m, born Sharp Co., Arkansas, March 8, 1877.

(11) Pauline }

(12) Walter Gordon Root^m, born Yell Co., Arkansas, March 30th, 1879.

(13) Oralie Root^m, Yell Co., Arkansas, Feb. 25th, 1881, died Aug. 21st, 1884.

(14) Jefferson Root", born Logan Co., Arkansas, Sept. 9th, 1883, died Sept. 26th, 1884.

2. Ella Jane Bolton", born at Panola, Oct. 11th, 1843. She married first Daniel Cauthern, Aug. 7th, 1860; they had issue: one son, born 1862, and died in 1864. She married secondly, Mr. Ginocchio of Little Rock, Ark. Ella Ginocchio died Nov., 1879.

3. Joseph Edwin Bolton", born at Westchester, N. Y., Jan. 28th, 1842, died July 15th, 1844.

4. William Evans Bolton", born at Panola, Oct. 28th, 1845. He married first, in 1876, Elizabeth Cooper of New Orleans, La. Secondly, Jennie —, at Lulu, Miss., in 1889, and they had issue:

(1) George Bolton".

(2) Marcus Bolton".

(3) Child.

Edwin Curtis Bolton" married secondly, May 20th, 1858, Margaret Loretta Root, daughter of Aaron Root of Lynchburg, Va. She died at Pontotoc, May 31st, 1890, and they had issue:—

5. Walter Douglass Bolton", M.D., who graduated at the Louisville Medical College in 1887, and married Aug. 23, 1882, Martha A. Fontaine, daughter of Charles D. Fontaine and M. L. (Deering) Fontaine. She died May 26th, 1884.

They had issue:—

(1) Charles Fontaine Bolton", born May 25th, 1884, died Sept. 12th, 1884.

6. Adèle Loretta Bolton", at Pontotoc, born Jan. 23d, 1861, died July 15th, 1862.

7. Elizabeth Loretta Bolton", at Pontotoc, born Aug. 28th, 1863, married Sept. 23d, 1890, to Bayliss H. Thompson of New Albany, Miss.

III. Mary Ann Bolton", the eldest daughter of Edwin Hamilton Bolton" and Mary Douglass his wife, was born at Springfield, Mass., Feb 22d, 1813. She married Dec. 5th, 1835, Charles Conrad Post of New York City. Mr. Post was a son of Johann Lorentz Post, merchant of Herzfeld, Germany (born Jan. 31st, 1757, died Dec. 1819) and of Dorothea Hupeden his wife (born April 20th, 1760, died March 5th, 1822). Mr. Charles C. Post was

born June 9th, 1803, and died in Brooklyn, July 26th, 1890. The following obituary appeared in the *New York Times* of July 27th, 1890 :

"Charles Conrad Post for sixty years engaged in the foreign exchange and importing business, died yesterday at his home 180 Warren street, Brooklyn, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Post was born in Germany and came to this country when a young man. He was connected with the firm of Faber & Merle, Importers. Afterwards he engaged in business for himself at 49 Exchange Place, which he continued successfully until his retirement from business life three years ago. Mr. Post was a fluent linguist, speaking six languages."

The children of Mr. Charles C. Post and Mary Ann Bolton his wife, were :

1. Edwin Bolton Postⁿ, born Sept. 22d, 1836, died Sept. 1st 1837.
 2. Charles William Postⁿ, born Sept. 3d, 1838.
 3. Mary Henrietta Postⁿ.
 4. James Julius Postⁿ, born March 31st, 1847, died Sept. 21st, 1850.
 5. James Augustus Postⁿ, born June 20th, 1851.
 6. Henry Richard Postⁿ, born Sept. 18th, 1854, and married June 16th, 1880, Alice Campbell Hotchkiss (daughter of Edward Hotchkiss and Anna E. Campbell), born Oct. 6th, 1861; they had issue :—
- (1) Catherine Stewart Postⁿ, born Jan. 17th, 1883.
 - (2) Margaret Anna Postⁿ, born July 27th, 1885.
 - (3) Mary Bolton Postⁿ, born April 16th, 1888.
 - (4) Henry Bolton Postⁿ, born May 9th, 1890.
 - (5) Edward Hotchkiss Postⁿ, born Sept. 12th, 1891.

In 1887 Mrs. Charles C. Post published privately a little 18mo volume entitled ; "Poverty Hollow, a true story," which she dedicated to her mother.

These two press notices of this book pleasantly describe its character :

"A remarkable little narrative of Christian missionary work in anything but a foreign field is embodied in 'Poverty Hollow,' a record of fact, by Mrs. Mary A. Post. The incidents narrated center around a successful attempt, many years ago, on the part of a then well known resident of the upper part of Manhattan

Island, to reform and Christianize a squalid and vicious community of almost lawless and quite God-less people who once were clustered together on the old "Albany Turnpike," near the Jumel Estate and the Alexander Hamilton Manor. The aspect of the neighborhood is long since changed, and scarcely a trace of the suburb as it then was is left; but the simple narrative will recall old landscapes to many old New Yorkers and is an instance of how good works of the sort (not commonly organized in those days) must succeed and long follow their determined executors."—*Independent*, Oct. 4th, 1888.

"Mrs. Charles C. Post, for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, is a lady of whom this city is justly proud. She has been all her life a quiet worker among the poor, and her home has been the scene of much old-fashioned genial hospitality. A very remarkable point in her history is that since her seventieth year she has come into the ranks of literary women and has published a most well written and readable little book called "Poverty Hollow." Mrs. Post was a Miss Bolton of the "Bolton Priory" family, and as she and her ancestors have lived so long in Brooklyn and vicinity, her reminiscences are most interesting. She is now seventy-five years of age, yet her wavy dark hair is still abundant and her blue eyes clear and bright. Her slim figure is erect and she walks with a firm, quick step. Within the last year she has been chosen one of the managers of the Old Men's Home, and is very active in having musical entertainments and other forms of amusement for them."—*N. Y. World*, 1887.

Eleanor Bolton²⁰, fourth surviving child of Edwin Hamilton Bolton and Mary Douglass his wife, was born at Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 20th, 1814. She married Nov. 25th, 1846, Benjamin Salter of Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Salter was born Sept. 4th, 1818, and died Oct. 3d, 1873, at Paterson, N. J., where for many years he had been engaged in manufacturing enterprises. An exceedingly upright man in all business affairs, a most devoted husband and kind father, and a Christian gentleman active in good works, he was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The following testimonial from the Silk Industry Association of Paterson was adopted at the time of his death.

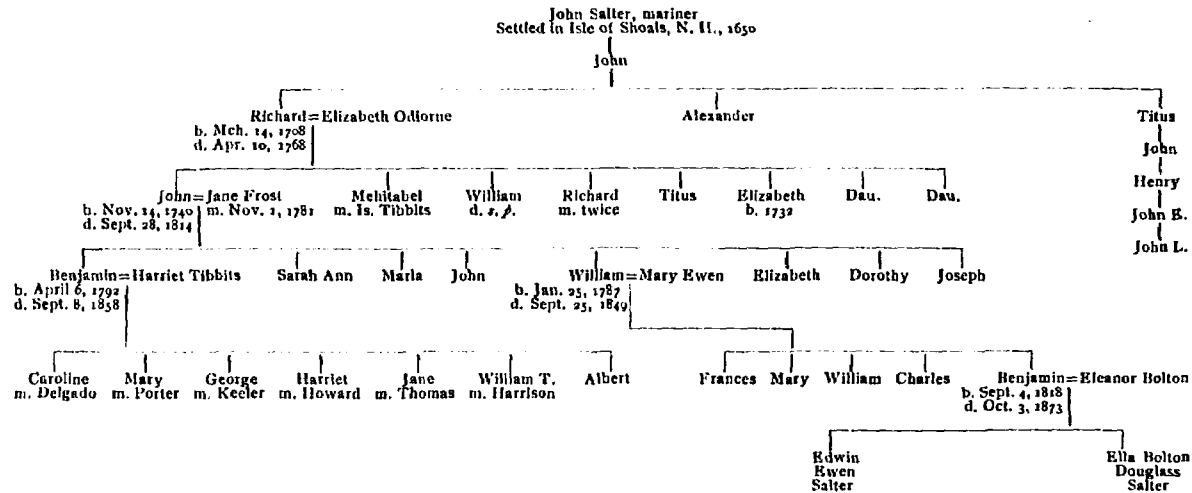
"THE SILK INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY,

OPERA HOUSE, Oct. 8th, 1873.

At a meeting of the above Association held last evening, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, It has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst our much lamented associate Benjamin Salter, who was an esteemed member of this Association and one of its originators and managers, and while we mourn the loss of our departed friend, we feel how deeply his family must be afflicted. Therefore be it

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DESCENDANTS OF EDWIN H. AND MARY D. BOLTON. 417

Resolved, That the tenderest sympathies of this Association be conveyed to his afflicted family in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, Also that these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Association and a copy thereof forwarded to the family of the deceased.

President, ROBERT HAMIL.

Treasurer, L. R. STEEL.

Vice-President, WILLIAM STRANGE.

Secretary, J. P. MCKAY.

Managers.

C. GREPPO.

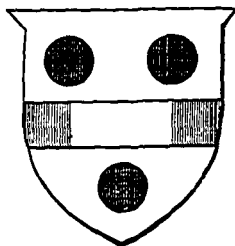
BENJAMIN SALTER.

S. VAN WINKLE.

Eleanor Bolton Salter and Benjamin Salter had issue :

Ella Bolton Douglass Salter¹, born at New York, June 5th, 1852.

Edwin Ewen Salter¹, born March 17th, 1855.



CHAPTER XXI.

THE FAMILY OF CURTIS BOLTON, OF NEW YORK CITY.

"And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman."

—*Tennyson.*

CURTIS BOLTON¹⁸, the sixth and youngest child of John¹⁸ and Eleanor Bolton, of Chestertown, Maryland, a merchant of New York City, was born at Chestertown, Maryland, January 10th, 1783. Having been deprived of both his parents when only twelve months of age, he was cared for by his nearest relatives, until sent with his brothers John and Edwin to a boarding school. There the principal made the life of the little boys intolerable, and they ran away from the school, and aided by relatives, made their way to Savannah, where they were kindly received by their cousin Robert. Curtis was subsequently taken into the business by Robert, with his own brother John.

A letter dated Savannah, Sept. 12th, written when Curtis was twenty-one years old, and addressed to his brother Edwin, describes the terrible storm and its disastrous effects already mentioned in Chapter XVIII.

CURTIS BOLTON TO HIS BROTHER EDWIN H. BOLTON.

SAVANNAH, September 12, 1804.

Four days ago happened one of the most extraordinary and calamitous events ever witnessed in Savannah. On the 7th a strong East wind blew, and it was observed on the evening of that day that the ebb tide made down very slow, and flood tide made before the ebb had three-fourths gone; the wind blew uncommonly hard that night and increased toward morning, and by ten or eleven o'clock became a perfect hurricane; it varied at times from North-east to North and rained all the while; the hurricane continued incessantly till seven or eight that night. You may well suppose that the rise of water was great, and when I tell you that it rose ten feet at least above its common level on a spring tide, you may figure to yourself how far up the bluff it went; several vessels will be

totally lost and not one but what is lying quite on top of the wharves. It is not necessary for me to particularize to you the sad affair, I shall only mention generally that all the stores built low on the wharves have suffered, not only the buildings but the goods within somehow sustained partial damages, others total loss. Some stores are demolished, some removed from their foundations, others had a breach made entirely thro', and every one lost considerable in amount; Mossmans' Island was like the ocean, houses carried away from it, many negroes drowned, the water at our wharf was as salt as ever it was at Tybee. Our loss is considerable, so is yours. The sea made a breach completely thro' the ground story of your storehouse and has washed every thing out, your spars all strew'd along the edge of the bluff, your Brig lying in the vacant dock next to Telfairs is completely broken in two, about her midships, from the gunwales to the keel.

Your tar, spars and many other articles will be picked up as soon as possible; a great deal is no doubt lost, but what is strew'd along the base of the bluff can be picked up, every thing else of yours is well enough; the town suffered considerably also; all the trees on the bay blown down, many houses blown down, many unroofed. I have no time to relate the affecting scene which was spread around; our family were on Tybee at the time, they are all saved and are pretty well in Savannah. I shall say nothing more about it to you till you come home.

Sincerely yrs,

CURTIS BOLTON.

A ship loaded ready for Europe was lying on the garden bank, got blown over your wharf and lodged-on your wharf in the launch-ways.

Curtis afterwards became the junior partner of the second commercial concern, at first called "Robert and John Bolton of Savannah," and later known as "John and Curtis Bolton of New York." He stood very high in the commercial world for ability and integrity, for fairness and honor. Prior to the death of Francis Depeau, in 1835, he was placed at the head of the house so long known as "Bolton, Fox and Livingston," owners of the "Union Line" of packets running between Havre and New York City.

His business of shipping merchant gave him opportunities of travel, and he visited Europe several times, besides making constant journeys to the Southern States.

His first visit to the north of Europe was made in 1807, when he was about twenty-four years of age. In a series of letters to his sister, Mrs. Ann Booth, he records his impressions and experiences, and from these letters (now in possession of his grandson H. C. Bolton) we make copious extracts.

CURTIS BOLTON TO HIS SISTER MRS. BOOTH.

NANTES, February 6th, 1807.

My dear Sister :

I arrived here the twenty-seventh day after leaving Savannah river, we had a fair wind the whole way and struck soundings off Belle Isle in the Bay of Biscay in twenty-two days ; a tremendous gale of wind then came on and kept us out the rest of the time ; three-fourths of the passage in has been windy, high seas and a very wet ship both from the spray of the sea and from rains. I was thus deprived of walking the deck as much as I felt inclined to do ; but the exertion necessary to support myself in one place, to preserve whole bones, was a species of exercise very uncomfortable. I found the weather very moderate at sea and always felt comfortable with my surtout on ; we had neither ice nor snow. We saw three British ships of war off Belle Isle, one of which fired a gun and brought us to, but merely spoke us and shoved off.

There is a remarkable difference between the appearance of the country as you approach land here and that of Georgia and South Carolina ; the land here is considerably higher and there are but very few scattering trees seen. You see several little villages all at once, and at this season the wheat-fields look beautifully green the windmills, too, are seen in many directions. This new scene took up all my attention at first, so that I had already forgotten the disagreeableness of the passage. We performed two days Quarantine at a small town on the Loire called St. Nazaire, thence we went up to another town called Pain-Bœuf before even we were permitted to go on shore, here I took passage for Nantes thirty miles distant ; they call a Barge a boat for the conveyance of passengers, without cover and of ill construction ; it was managed by two oars placed on one side and one man at the stern ; this arrangement appears so awkward that the American Captains are continually ridiculing it. On our way up the Barge was seized and everything in it, including my baggage, because the Custom House Officers found on board a quantity of segars which are prohibited ; they were in charge of an American, a passenger in the boat who was taking them as a present to a gentleman at Nantes. I then had to go on shore and hire a nag to take me the remainder of the way to Nantes ; after a good deal of difficulty and delay of three days I received my baggage at Nantes. I have now been here eight days and the weather has been so bad that I have seen but a small part of Nantes. The houses are generally built of soft white stone, four, five and six stories high and of very good proportions. The streets are perhaps rather cramped and very crooked ; there are, it is said, 70,000 inhabitants in this place, but as many families occupy one house, the city can't cover much ground. I have dined out twice and been once to the play. I went to the play in the expectation of hearing very fine musick but in this I was much disappointed, and they tell me I must wait till I go to Paris.

Six and seven hours is about the time that is allotted to business through the day (from 9 to 4) ; the balance of the time is occupied in going to feasting, going to the play, masquerades, balls and sleep. Since I have been here I have scarcely heard of any thing else but parties of pleasure. The Prefect of this Department

gave a grand ball to the gentlemen and ladies of Nantes a few nights since. I heard a gentleman say that it was the most splendid of any he had ever seen. Last night there was the grand annual masquerade, or as the French call it Bal Masqué, to which all the fashionable resort, I had some curiosity to see it, but the weather was too bad. They have masquerades every Sunday night and one other night in every week; those who feel scrupulous about going on Sunday night, wait till the clock strikes twelve. There was a ball a few nights since for the benefit of the poor, I bought a ticket at this ball and I should have gone as a spectator, had I the equipments that were necessary, which were knee-breeches and shoes but I had pantaloons and boots; I might have stood some chance of gaining admission had I gone in pantaloons and shoes, but with pantaloons and boots I would have been turned out of the door. I find it absolutely necessary, in order to have an opportunity of seeing the fashionable sort of people, to get shoes, silk stockings and knee breeches, and some say I must get a cocked hat, but, this last I shall take the liberty to dispense with; the knee-breeches will be as much as I can reconcile for the present.

I do not know yet whether it is fashionable to go to mass on Sunday mornings. I regretted that I could not go out last Sunday the weather was so bad and the streets muddy; I understand there is a Protestant French Church, but don't know how it's attended.

The ladies dress very modestly and becoming, which is very different from what had been reported to me, their bonnets however I think are not handsome, the shape may be compared to a long water-melon cut in two, tho' not so round. The wooden shoes attracted my attention almost as much as any thing else; three-fourths of the people you meet in the streets wear them, but not what is called the genteeler sort. The first thing I hear in the morning when I wake is the clattering of them on the pavement.

I am only waiting for good weather to set out for Bordeaux from which place you will probably hear of me again. Present my best regards to Mr. B. and believe me

Your affectionate brother,

CURTIS BOLTON.

Present my best respects to Mr. and Mrs. Booth of New Castle.

BORDEAUX, February 26, 1807.

I have now been here four days after a very pleasant journey from Nantes.

* * * I came in company from Nantes with Mr. Carpenter, and a gentleman from New York. We passed through the Towns of Rochelle, Rochefort, Charente, and Saintes on our way to this place and spent a day at each except Charente which is of consequence only as being the Port of Cognac, a place famous for the brandy which bears its name.

I was much pleased with the greater part of the country from Nantes and I admired particularly the beautiful state of cultivation in which the wheat-fields are kept, indeed at this season they seem like a garden. I saw more forest trees than I expected and they are not generally left to grow in bodies as with us, but

are suffered to grow along the ditches that divide the fields and the yearly growth from the trunk of the tree is cut for fuel. As I came towards this place I saw a greater number of vineyards. At Saintes I was very well entertained for a day. The surrounding country was beautiful and the handsome gardens and ancient ruins were equally interesting; there is a bridge now in use, built by the Romans, crossing the Charente River at Nantes, the ruin of an Amphitheatre, or rather the foundation of it, is entire. Discovering a little curiosity we were called by a lady who was in her garden, which we were passing by on a hill above her; we descended and she conducted us into her garden to show us the curiosities it contained. There were two artificial ones, curious only on account of their antiquity, and one natural. She pointed out a small house cut out of the rock (that bounds the garden) by the Romans, which seemed to have a subterraneous passage leading from it, and also a vacant room cut out of rock serving at present for a store house. The natural curiosity drew my attention the most, it was a stratum of oyster shells, entire, in the rock and about these there were numerous other marine shells; evidently meaning that the sea must have washed that place. This hill is formed of soft rock and is far above the garden, the shells are about five feet from the level of the garden.

The lady informed us that she had one of the ancient seats of Justice preserved entire, locked up in a room that she pointed at, she regretted that the absence of her daughter who had the key, deprived her of the pleasure, as she said, of shewing it to us.

I am charmed with the appearance of this Country so far, but I feel a gloom when I consider the oppression and misery of the people; their greatest show is made in the towns and cities, I have not seen a handsomely decorated Country-seat since my arrival in France; they choose to expend all their cash in the dissipation of the cities where people of fortune spend their whole time. I admire the politeness of the French, but detest their want of principle; never could I suppose that they were capable of practicing such shameful impositions, as I have experienced in traveling from Nantes. They perceive at once you are a stranger and impose with the utmost freedom and politeness. You may call these people whom I have met on the road, the lowest order; but I assure you that from what I have observed, I find that persons who are esteemed of the first respectability would at any time prefer your money to your company, and deception in trade is a part of their business. I declared I had no prejudices against the French when I arrived, but from what I have seen I am extremely displeased and disgusted with them.

As social companions they are certainly very clever and are quite capable of making themselves agreeable, but other considerations won't allow me to give them any credit for this polish. I do believe that in spite of their politeness, frivolities are the only props to civil society among them and cannot help concluding that if these were taken away, they would that instant become as barbarous people; more about them when I shall have the pleasure of conversing personally with you next Fall.

I expect to remain here a week or ten days longer and shall proceed then to Paris. . . .

CURTIS BOLTON.

PARIS, April 7, 1807.

I have been here a week to-day; the weather was unpleasant on my journey from Bordeaux but I found the Diligence very comfortable, the horses gentle and good, and the Country about Angoulême, Tours and Orleans I was very much pleased with; the first is particularly handsome viewed from the upper part of the town which stands quite on an eminence; the women of this place are likewise handsome; the coach stopped a little while and gave me an opportunity of walking about the town and as it was some Saint's day, the Churches were crowded. I visited three different Churches and at the doors of each were placed young women with silver cups for the collection of money. I fixed a resolution before I went into Church not to give money, but I was so struck with the beauty of the young women and they demanded with such a grace, that I could not resist throwing in a small pittance.

On the banks of the Loire between Tours and Orleans, many people have their dwellings in the rocks; rooms, doors and windows complete, and chimneys leading through the rock far above their dwellings; in many places they are so numerous that from the road they have the appearance of small villages; nothing gives them this appearance but the windows, doors and chimneys, for there is only a front side to their dwellings and no artificial roofs. I have yet seen but a very small proportion of the curiosities of this City; it took me three days to get through the Police and to deliver my letters of introduction; the police endeavored to puzzle me in order to find out whether I was a spy or not; it was done apparently unintentionally and I did not at once see through their design, they found however that there was nothing mysterious in my account and I experienced no further difficulty.

There are so many objects that attract my attention, and being unable to speak and understand but a few words of French, that my ideas have been confused and I have felt very much embarrassed ever since my arrival, however, I am recovering from the shock and have employed an interpreter of both languages to travel with me about the city; without this man I could not positively make out, and I should leave Paris and know as little about it as when I first came. I was very much pleased to meet Mr. Goupy, formerly of Savannah, who lives 60 or 70 miles from Paris; hearing I was at Paris, he says he came expressly to see me, and he has given me a very friendly invitation to go and spend a few days with him, which I have accepted and shall go as soon as I get through with my list of principal objects to be seen at Paris and its neighborhood; as yet I have only seen the Jardin des Plantes, the Museum, and the Palais and Jardin du Luxembourg; which quite exceed the ideas I had formed. The Tuileries and Elysian fields must really be handsome when the trees are all green, and they are on level ground and their plan appears to be very elegant; the trees just begin to shew signs of life at the tips of their branches. The Emperor is at the field of battle so I shall lose sight of him, the Empress is here but she makes herself scarce and I have not yet had an opportunity of taking a peep at her. I shall leave Paris in a week or ten days on my way to Flanders, but will endeavor to drop you a line or two again before I leave.

Yours affect'y,

CURTIS BOLTON.

ANTWERP, April 25th, 1807.

Three days ago I left that most famous city called Paris. It was not without considerable delay that I got a regular discharge from the police. I did wish to visit Cherbourg, Rouen, Havre and the sea-coast along to Antwerp, but was not allowed by the Government. The American Minister granted me a passport, countersigned by the Minister of the Exterior, allowing me to proceed to Antwerp and Rotterdam: I was afterwards sent to the Minister of Police, but he would not give his sanction to it, as Antwerp was declared by the Emperor to be in a state of siege; however by the advice of several persons with whom I got acquainted at Paris, I took leave without further ado, and travelled with the Post in order the more likely to escape examination at the different Cities in my route. I was obliged to submit to the fatigue of travelling day and night, for two days and two nights without stopping at any one place longer than ten, fifteen and twenty minutes. I fortunately met no interruption at any place, and on entering the gate of this place it happened in a very extraordinary manner and without design that I was screened from the sight of the Guard by a young Flemish Lass. About a league before I arrived this young lady had taken a walk with another (the daughter of the man with whom I travelled in company from Paris) they both jumped up into the Mail carriage and the daughter after saluting her father in the French manner seated herself in his lap; where the other young lady was to sit I could not devine. I saw plainly she meant to sit somewhere about the carriage and you must know there is but little room for two persons in this kind of machine and for two to sit in the laps of others, they must be completely jammed; however there was no other way and I began to muster up my French to express my excuses for not giving up the seat I was in and just as I got out the words, "*Laissez moi, Mademoiselle,*" she turns round and says with a little gaiety, "*Laissez moi, Monsieur,*" and seated herself in my lap! This was a piece of familiarity which I had never experienced and I was so astonished at it that I did not recover my senses till I got within the gate of the City, when I began to think of the favor she had done me in screening me from the eye of the Guard who might have caused me some trouble before admittance.

I am now under very good protection of the American Consul who is friendly. I had no difficulty from the Police: yet I shall not feel perfectly easy till I get well without the reach of the New Kings in this part of Europe and I hope this will happen in the course of five or six weeks, when I expect to be in Denmark.

Travelling so much at night from Paris I lost sight of a good part of the country and several cities, in the day I could not see much more; being drowsy, sleepy and stupid from the fatigue of the preceding night; however about half-way from Paris the country is in gentle hills the other half mostly flat, all under fine culture and the fields are covered with a beautiful green from the growing wheat. I really have admired everywhere I have yet been in France the beautiful appearance of their fields; they are so clean and they seem to take such pains to enrich them, and comparatively speaking you won't see an inch of ground not in cultivation. Those fields that are not in wheat are laid out in regular furrows and some plowing, to receive other grain. I often wished while in France that the floors of their houses were as clean as their fields; the road from Paris

to this city is paved in the middle the whole distance and a row of trees one each side except here and there. I passed through some very considerable Cities of 30, 40, and up to 80,000 inhabitants, viz: St. Quintin and Cambray, Valenciennes, Mans, and Brussels. At the first and third places Linen Cambricks are manufactured and at the fifth Laces. I purpose visiting this last place on Monday next, to see their manufacturies. They are about cutting a Canal from Paris to Antwerp by Brussels; it is an immense undertaking and I am told they have about 8,000 people at work on it, about 4,000 of whom are Prussian prisoners and the rest French malefactors and conscripts who had deserted from the army; there is in the neighborhood of Valenciennes a Coal mine and no doubt by means of the Canal this article will become the common fuel of Paris, where at present they use wood which is extremely dear.

In the course of a few days I shall set out for Rotterdam and Amsterdam and if any opportunity offers as I go along I will shoot a letter at you; for the present I bid you a most affectionate adieu,

CURTIS BOLTON.

AMSTERDAM, May 9th, 1807.

I left Rotterdam the 6th inst. and passed through Delft, the Hague, Leyden and Harlem and arrived here next day. I was more pleased with this excursion than any other since I came to Europe. The cities and towns are neat, clean and pretty, having canals running through the principal streets with a row of handsome trees planted on each side. I travelled the most of the way in coaches, but for the sake of change, I took passage in one of their packet boats, what they call Schuyt, from the Hague to Leyden; these boats take forty or fifty passengers, carry no sail, and are dragged by one horse. I had a view of some elegant gardens just after quitting the Hague, all bordering on the Canal. They were all green and the flowers in bloom and of many shapes almost that fancy can conceive; in this passage I saw the Cuckoo bird which sounded his notes as he flew past. When I arrived at Leyden, about nine miles, I had to pay for my passage only nine Stivers equal to eighteen of our cents. Perhaps you have heard of the accident that happened in Leyden last January from the explosion of gunpowder; on witnessing the effect of it, I was astonished at the destruction; the powder was in a boat in the center of the town. There were between 40 and 45,000 lbs., it is said; the handsomest buildings inhabited by families of the first note in the city, and a considerable square of houses on both sides of the canal contingent to the boat were destroyed to their very foundation; further on, the houses that stand are cracked throughout, so that the people have all quit them and they will have to be pulled down, in these every frame of glass was shattered to pieces; and still further, the houses have been more or less damaged in their windows, etc., forming altogether a very extensive destruction. The number of lives estimated to have been lost is one hundred and fifty. A very remarkable incident is related to have taken place on the day of this sad catastrophe; two families of high respectability had been for some time on unfriendly terms; they had just made friends; and while around the round table celebrating the happy event, they were all in one moment buried in the general ruin. They say if the

explosion had happened on shore it would not have done so much damage, but happening in the Canal the force of the powder entered the common sewers and channels leading into the City and in making vent through them, they burst and destroyed the houses above them. It may be imprudent in me to give you this melancholy statement, but I calculate that you are in such good health, it will make no serious impression. I shall get off in a few days for Copenhagen which is about eight days' journey without stopping, but I shall rest in the way, at Bremen a day or two, and at Hamburg four or five days, and I calculate arriving at London early in July.

CURTIS BOLTON.

CURTIS BOLTON TO HIS BROTHER, EDWIN HAMILTON BOLTON.

AMSTERDAM, May 10, 1807.

Dear L. twin :

But a few days ago I was among the *Monsieurs* and am now among the *Mynheers*, a total change in every thing; in France nasty, dirty villages and cities, and dirty inside of their houses; in Holland every thing is clean, neat and pretty inside and outside, and the streets of the Dutch towns are full as clean as the floors of the houses in France; this is speaking generally, for no doubt there are some exceptions; those who are rich in France, keep their houses tolerably clean, but neatness and cleanliness extend to every class among the Dutch and their houses and every thing around look as if they had been shut-up in a band-box to keep them from soiling. They are more particularly enabled to preserve this cleanliness by their local situation; by way of a little Irish, their fences are water, for wherever they want to draw a line of separation they dig a canal, and thus the country is full of canals of all sizes leading in every direction, and every village, town or city has canals in all the principal streets and thus every one can get water within a few steps of their door and they may scrub from the 1st of January to the 31st of December and there is as much water at the last as at the first. The part of Holland I have come through is perfectly level; and their fields look like our rice fields though in handsome order, and full of dykes, canals and small channels to drain off the water; but the water is kept in by the grand dykes and they have drains to lead that which comes on the land in spite of them into one point or reservoir, where they fix a windmill that throws it off on to a higher situation. Their little villages particularly are quite picturesque and look so neat and pretty that I feel charmed with them whenever I pass through them.

This is a most elegant city, built chiefly of brick,—there are comparatively few stone buildings which are generally the most elegant. There are 300,000 inhabitants according to estimation—fifty thousand Jews. The history of the Jews forms a very curious article; they are all jammed up in one corner of the town which they call the Jew quarters; they are not allowed to cultivate the ground, nor to follow any trade, and they are through necessity merchants, brokers or traders of some sort or other. There are some very rich Jews among them who live in what is called good style, but those who are in poorer circumstances are engaged in every sort of trade that can be imagined, from old rags and rusty nails, up to

junkery. They get up by day-light in the morning and buy up all the greens and vegetables from the boats and sell them out again in small parcels through the day from their wheelbarrows, and the people complain of this very much.

Their part of the town is infected with Jew beggars and their streets are dirty ; in fact they are looked upon as a lazy crew and are famous for thieves.

I recollect hearing old Mrs. Shiftall speak of Amsterdam before I left America, she said "dat is my Shitty, O my Got how I should like to be dare once more while I lives ;"—bye the bye if she was here, she would be lodged in the Jew corner among the rest of the tribe and I am inclined to think she is far more comfortable where she is.

May 12th. I have witten to my brother since I came here, mentioning with other things that the new ship would be launched in six weeks ; according to this she must now be afloat and I shall feel anxious to hear whether she went off handsomely. . . .

CURTIS BOLTON.

CURTIS BOLTON TO HIS SISTER, MRS. BOOTH.

COPENHAGEN, July 13, 1807.

As I don't make writing to you a matter of ceremony, you will have seen that of late I have been apparently neglectful ; I could advance a better apology but stuff of this sort is only fit for those between whom the ties of friendship are rather slack. I arrived here from Hamburg about six weeks since and immediately after dispatching a ship that I met here from Savannah (which took up ten or twelve days) I set out for Stockholm from which place I am freshly arrived. A pile of letters were handed to me immediately which satisfied every wish I at that moment had : among them were one from you of 12th May which was forwarded from Liverpool and two from Savannah ; these were a rich feast and filled me with such gladness that I believe it fixed a smile on my countenance at least for the first day and had I received ever so great an insult from any one, I do not think it would have made any impression upon my temper.

• • • • I know you expect me to say something about Sweden, details I must defer, the sum total may be given in a few words ; it is a wild, barren, rocky miserable country and as the gentleman observed with whom I travelled, it was very probably made on a Saturday evening ; the people generally are remarkably honest all over Europe, we find them possessed of a good deal of civility, politeness and hospitality and they are at the same time given to every excess of pleasure, or I should rather say debauchery.

If Sweden loses Pomerania she will be dependent on some other country for her bread, for the quantity of corn, or black rye they produce is far too little for their wants, altho' but a scant population to support. I apprehend she will lose Pomerania entirely ; Stralsund is the only place they now occupy and the French will have nothing to do presently but to march their whole Grand Army against it, for you must know that news came last Saturday and the account is this day sufficiently confirmed that a peace is concluded upon between the French, Russians and Prussians ; terms are not known. England and Sweden are not

mentioned and Sweden had made an armistice with the French, but as soon as she received a supply of men from England she opened hostilities again, and 'tis said this happened on the same day the French and Russians signed preliminaries of peace which was the 3rd of this month. It is not pretended to be known what influence this peace will have with England, but if they make peace, they have such a habit of warring, I fear they will begin to pick at us, for we have no favors to expect from any of them.

I have been to-day to look at the Museum in this place and was surprised to find so rich a collection of curiosities, natural and artificial, particularly of the latter; indeed this is quite an interesting place on many accounts: its political consequence is considerable, it possesses an excellent if not the safest dock or harbor for ships of any port in Europe, has a good many humane institutions; but like every other European Government the public purse is poor. The Island of Amager which is joined to the city by a bridge, supplies it with meat and vegetables; the inhabitants of this Island are famous for retaining ancient customs of dress; the petticoats of the women reach just to the calf of the leg; they are of a thick kind of cloth and I suppose they wear several others underneath; this outer one is full of wide pleats all round, at the top the drawing string comes close above the other supposed petticoats, and a complete rim is thus formed round the waist so that when two walk together I have seen one of them resting her hand on the other's promontory. The jacket is of a correspondent shape and round the arms, neck, over the breast, round the edges of the jacket and petticoat and in fact, wherever they can stow them, they have sewed blue, red and pink ribbons of a coarse quality corresponding with the cloth, and sometimes each color is seen on the same person. I will buy a painting that will show completely, for they are the drollest figures imaginable. I set out for England in three or four days.

C. B.

I ought to have mentioned that the Amager women's clothes are commonly black, black stockings and shoes, with a small red muff on the toe of the shoe; black bonnets with blue ears like Elephant ears and every thing as coarse as big hominy—if you could only imagine the creature I would wish to describe you would laugh too much.

COPENHAGEN, July 18, 1807.

Four days ago I dined at a Restaurateur in company with three others, say two Englishmen and an American; after we had finished and were about to leave, the master of the house charged me with stealing his pencil from off the table at which he sat just behind, and said he saw me take it.

I felt so confounded I did not know what to say or do at first and what made it still more provoking he observed insultingly that the pencil was a mere nothing and that I might as well take a glass or anything else in my pocket. I felt my pockets over and over again thinking it possible I might perchance have put his pencil in my pocket, but finding none except my own I presented it towards him and asked if he claimed that, "yes," he said and brought forward his servant to prove it, who said he bought it yesterday. I told him I bought mine yester-

day also and that I had the evidence of the person who saw me buy it, and of the man of whom I bought it. (The latter afterwards told me he would swear positively to it if called upon). We then all quitted the house and I asked the American who lives here if I could get redress as it also involved the company I was in, and there were gentlemen in the next room who heard what passed. I got Tutein's Clerk (Tutein is my merchant), to write a petition to the Court stating the circumstances and desired a trial of the matter. Court was held two days after and the fellow appeared according to summons, the Judge understanding my English, required my statement which I gave in a very few words, he then required this man to make his statement; he said to the Judge he meant no harm in what he had said to me at the Restaurant and that he was in error, the Judge appeared of a conciliatory disposition and endeavored then to make the matter up. I told him I had no objections if the man would pay my lawyer and other expenses of the Court; to this he consented and the Judge required him to sign his acknowledgement in the Court book. I was now completely satisfied at getting justice without paying a farthing and so expeditiously; and those who knew the circumstances were as much pleased at the result as they were chagrined in the first instance. The fellow is a Spaniard of a decent appearance and good address. He will very soon find that the expense of the affair which was only six rix dollars altogether will be nothing compared with the loss of custom, as all that know the circumstances swear they won't go to his house again. If I had wished it I could have carried the matter into a higher Tribunal and laid heavy damages, but it would delay me here and the poor vagabond will lose enough without that.

We had news a few days since that preliminaries of peace were signed, it was afterwards contradicted, and this morning early a gentleman called upon me to say that a treaty of peace was signed by the Emperors of Russia and France on the 9th instant at six o'clock in the evening; he gave this to me as news that might be relied upon as it was from an undoubted source, and from the manner in which he obtained the information I cannot but believe there is truth in the account; he observed further it would not be publicly known for three days to come. To-morrow I sail for Lubeck in Holstein, thence I go by land to Tonningen, thence by packet to England.

This is the finest season at Copenhagen, indeed the weather is delightful; excessively hot days are not common. I have felt the effects of the sun a few days equally as much as at Savannah, but this does not last more than two days. I have not yet complained of the nights being too warm. It rains very often—commonly a Scotch mist. I have only once (in Sweden) seen one of those liberal torrents that we have so often in Georgia. I have yet only once observed a sharp and shocking peal of thunder, this was in Sweden, and I don't recollect to have heard thunder more than four times altogether since I have come to Europe; perhaps the season for thunder and hard rains is not yet set in, but the contrast is so great in these appearances between Georgia and the northern Continent of Europe, I cannot avoid noticing it, for at this season with us the whole heavens is almost in daily trouble with frightful lightning and awful thunder and very frequently accompanied with tremendous torrents of rain. What makes me take

more particular notice of these things here, I recollect to have observed Europeans in Georgia take a great deal of notice of the thunder and lightning and it struck me they were not much accustomed to it. I have seen their whole soul engrossed in watching the lightning and making remarks upon its various serpentine figures. I recollect when I was at the Hague in Holland I took a ride after dinner in the woods with three others, a Dutchman, a German and a Russian from Moscow; we had observed that there had been a sharp flash of lightning and hard thunder in the morning and it now happened we passed near a tree round which several people had collected, and on approaching it we discovered it had been fresh stricken by lightning, and it must have happened by the flash we observed in the morning; since the phenomenon was familiar to me I amused myself in watching the curiosity they discovered, each seemed to regard it as an extraordinary circumstance and I got a little out of patience waiting in the wet bushes for them to fill their curiosity; they went first on one side then on the other at the limbs, trunk and the stump, and the splinters; and they seemed to regard with peculiar curiosity how handsomely and completely the bark was taken off the stump all round. It was a large tree, and the lightning seemed to have singed the trunk pretty low to the ground and the trunk was completely severed from the stump leaving but few splinters, the stump remained erect, and the trunk lay upon the ground, so that the circumstance considered separately is enough to fill one with astonishment at the power of a thing that has no substance and can't be felt by the fingers and that its execution is too swift for our observation.

When I was at Stockholm many wanted me to go to Torneo in Finland at the head of the Gulph of Bothnia, for the sole purpose of seeing the sun above the Horizon the whole twenty-four hours round, but I could not bring myself to agree to it; it was entirely out of the way of my business and having no time to spare I could not think of it. It was strange enough for me at Stockholm to observe the sun rise and set nearly at the same point, rise a little after two and set a little before ten. After its going down, its motion towards the rising point could be traced upon the Horizon till it rose again, leaving so bright a reflection in that quarter, that I could read small print with facility from my chamber window, and the window glass was not pure. The light was just of that degree that in the chamber of a house in the city, which is always more or less shadowed from within and without, I should prefer a candle to read and write by, but it would not be necessary in a place detached from shade.

July 25th, at Tonningen. I arrived here yesterday over land from Copenhagen. I had taken my passage with a Dane for Lübeck; he was to sail the next morning, the wind was fair, but this being Sunday he took a notion rather to go ashore and spend the day with his wife; on Monday and Tuesday the wind was dead ahead. I had all my baggage on board, I had slept on board the Sunday and Monday's nights in order to embrace the wind early next morning. I went on shore Tuesday morning and hearing of a man coming to Tonningen by land, I determined to quit the Dane and it being the second time I had been subject to their slow motion I have made a vow never to sail with a Dane again, if I can perform my journey by any other means.

This is so trifling a town that it need never have been thought of, but for the circumstance of the blockade of the Elbe, which has thrown the Hamburg business here; that is, this is no place of trade and the cargoes of ships are all transported by land and by water to Hamburg and their return lading comes in the same way. There is now said to be in this little mud-hole between 700 and 800 sail of vessels of all sorts, indeed on approaching the place I was astonished to see such a forest of masts. I am to take my passage in the packet this morning and if the wind be fair to-morrow, we set sail—the passengers land from the packets at Harwich at the mouth of the Thames, which is ten hours per coach to London whence I promise myself this pleasure again.

C. B.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 1807.

I arrived here on Sunday night from Harwich where I landed from the packet. I set off at ten o'clock in the morning from Harwich and travelling through a charming country arrived here at ten in the evening, seventy-two miles; such excellent roads, fine horses and enchanting country could not but please me, and as the day was pleasant I took a front seat on the top of the coach my feet resting on the driver's seat. This was not accounted genteel, but I have learned that it is not profitable to pay too much respect to the world, and in this instance I enjoyed a view which would have been lost from the inside. The fields generally not over ten acres apparently, embanked upon every boundary from four to five feet high, on which grows a hedge of hawthorne, briars and other small growth, but chiefly hawthorne, which are now all green. One cannot easily imagine what a beautiful decoration the hedges are to the fields in a hilly country, the fields are now bending under the weight of a ripe harvest—wheat, rye, barley, &c.; the hills rising and declining in different positions, gives every shade of nature at the same view; separate fields or pastures are assigned for the beasts. A striking difference between France and England is that the latter is completely divided by hedges and you seldom see any such thing in France, the divisions there being perhaps a trifling ditch, or scattering trees planted round the fields, the new shoots of which are the fuel in Winter; but it is quite common that the fields unite without mark of spade or hoe between, and they often run upon the roads. In France the cattle are obliged to be watched when at pasture that they don't go into the wheat-fields; this would seem a very difficult task, but it is rendered so easy that it is made the duty of one or two poor old women, who at the same time spin flaxen yarn with a little machine held and turned between their thumb and two fingers; their well-trained dog sits by, and as soon as he discovers an intrusion into the fields, the beasts are charged back into the ground assigned to them. I have sometimes seen the dog sitting between the pasture and the field, and if the beasts don't understand his meaning at first, by frequent biting they are taught to keep their own limits. The office of shepherd also, is often performed by a little boy or a little girl,—this mode of management costs them less than the ditching and hedging, and they also make a great saving in ground, to prove this we have only to imagine how much ground all the hedges

in England would occupy if placed alongside each other, indeed it is a question with me whether it would not grow wheat enough for the bread of the poor.

In speaking of England and France, you know I can only have reference to the roads I travelled, and the appearance of the country round them, and having seen but little of other countries I am subject to great error in attempting to give even a general idea of either.

Halfway this side of Harwich the country was not so interesting to me and seemed to grow less so as I came towards London, but the other half was more beautiful than I could have imagined. Thomson's most descriptive powers could not have reached the summit of its beauty. You'll say, perhaps, I am too extravagant but you must allow it was rich and grand and that my eye dwelt upon it with more particular pleasure than any country I have seen. On the Continent there is often a rich scenery also, but it is spoiled by a miserable hut or the appearance of the people being still more miserable; as yet I have seen no picture in England that answers this description, but the country and people look comfortably rich. No doubt they have their misery somewhere, but I have not yet seen it, except among the beggars in the streets of London.

14th. I had written the above in a leisure moment, and have ever since been on the go which prevented me from finishing what I intended to say; I intended to say something of the manners of the English and of this I should have been safe in the impression of my opinion on my first day's arrival as I am now, I believe I may give my opinion now with as much safety as though I had been here a twelvemonth. Their bluntness leads them to lay their character fairly open at once; this is an excellent feature in trading with a man and would be extremely pleasant did he combine with that openness, common civility: this, however, is a quality rarely met with among the English, even with those who are called Gentlemen. The lower class cheat you and insult you into the bargain; the higher class, I believe generally to be governed by principles of honesty in dealing, but they like the lower are lacking in civility. They are drunk with the love of their country; you observe that I don't allow them to possess genuine Patriotism which by viewing things dispassionately is sure to correct defects. The idea of their being the freest and most powerful nation on earth is predominant; these opinions have been handed down to them by their forefathers who before American Independence were undoubtedly the freest people on earth and for aught I know, the most powerful. The present English are unwilling to give up these ideas; those among them who read and are disposed to reason, confess themselves only a secondary power and allow that the idea of their freedom is subject to many exceptions; this class is extremely limited; the more numerous class are those who do read, but they go so stubbornly about it that their most powerful arguments are made to bend to their prejudices. The most numerous class are those who can read but will not, they pin their faith on tradition and are guided by the opinion of the other class and take them altogether they form a crooked and stubborn knot in point of rationality: from people thus bound up in prejudices and whose speech and actions are governed by passion, it is not to be wondered at if they betray extreme ignorance and if they are brutal in their manner. I must say this for them, that they make themselves master of any

particular matter they undertake; but they are at the same time strangers to general ideas, common sense and common civility. Among such people I can take no pleasure and I shall leave them to themselves as soon as I get through with visiting their manufactories. Some female acquaintances perhaps would soften my opinions, but my misfortune will be that I shall be moving about so constantly for the accomplishment of main object, that my pleasure that way, will be very limited. I must say for the ladies that I have seen among them a good many pretty faces and handsome complexions. Were I allowed to say any thing more of their person I might add that on a comparison with the French ladies they are not so handsome; they don't walk so well nor do their clothes set so handsome; in respect to the last I will not say whether the fault is in the petticoat or under it—an artificial or a natural defect, I apprehend the latter since, as I intimated before, their walk is not graceful. It has just occurred to me that you may get tired out by reading, if I don't stop writing.

CURTIS BOLTON.

In 1808 Curtis married his cousin, Ann Bolton, as recorded more particularly below, and in 1810 she accompanied him on a short visit to Europe. In the following letter he describes the long voyage and the arrival in Sweden in a lively manner.

GOTTENBURG, July 11, 1810.

Dear Sister:

No doubt you received my letter from Savannah informing you of this jaunt which Ann chooses to call a crazy one. We set sail on the 26th of May and crossed the Banks of Newfoundland in thirteen days; we had pleasant weather up to this time except a small blow that we had to-day, after we got to sea it seemed a large one to us but we knew not what was in store for us. We came across the Grand Bank in Lat. $41\frac{1}{2}$ and we saw about ten miles to the northward of us a mountainous Island of ice. Captain saw it towards night, when the weather became very hazy and rainy, in so much that we could not see half a mile from the ship; the wind was fortunately moderate and so far favorable that it allowed us to get very soon clear of the Bank. Capt. Shaw kept a good watch that night, but it was an anxious moment, for we could not tell whether there might not be some ahead of the ship; fortunately, however, we saw no more; from this time we were nineteen days to the Orkneys; this part of our voyage was extremely disagreeable, experiencing the most tremendous gales of wind, one in particular was dreadful severe during the few hours it continued—it seemed to me a perfect hurricane. When we got up with the Orkneys the wind came ahead, but it was moderate; here we were five days before we got rid of them, and in five days afterwards we arrived at the Quarantine ground eight miles from this place and three miles from the Cattegat. We spoke off the Orkneys a Brig from Boston which had been out forty-six days, and a Schooner from Charleston out forty-eight days; forgetting now the heavy gales we had experienced, the danger of them being passed, we began to felicitate ourselves in the shortness of

the time we had been out, in the cheering prospect of being within a few days sail of our port.

At the entrance of this port there was presented to us one of the most interesting scenes of nature and of art that is to be seen anywhere. The sea coast hereabouts is dotted or sprinkled with innumerable Islands of solid rock, as bare of earth as your parlor floor, and they afford within one-half or three-quarters mile of the entrance complete protection from seas and winds, and is withal very easy of access. Behind these rocks in every direction were scattered innumerable vessels, and in one direction we saw vessels standing four or five miles from us and so crowded that there did not appear to be room for our ship to go between them. Our Pilot took us to a place where there lay about twenty sail which is called the Quarantine ground. The rocks around us were generally as high as our masts and a few higher, and not exceeding one-seventh or one-half mile in diameter and many much smaller shooting up to a point. My object was to have gone on to St. Petersburg but the risk of capture is so considerable that I don't like to risk so precious a treasure as Ann, who being brought up tenderly is not capable of undergoing difficulties. I have concluded therefore that if I send the ship to St. Petersburg, to take Ann over to England from this place and return home from there, and if the ship leaves here we shall return in her; in the latter case we shall probably be with you by the 1st Octr. Our trade in this quarter is in a very precarious situation, there seems to be no solid security from the most friendly and much risk of capture from English, Danes and French, who are nothing better than infamous pirates, if they hold out any encouragement to trade in any particular quarter, it is chiefly with a view to entrap us.

Our flag is most shamefully prostituted, by the means of the British. It is very humiliating and vexing to an American trading on fair principles to see the flag of his Country hoisted on board of a British ship with forged American papers, of which there are innumerable instances to be seen in the fleet now in this port, and to see Americans base enough to sail under their protection, while the real American can't pass into the Baltic without a convoy, and this convoy will afford no protection if he is attacked.

Ann spends her time in rather a solitary way, meeting with but few who can converse in English. A gentleman promises to take us to the Canal of Trochaeta, which is a tremendous work, when Ann will have an opportunity of seeing something of the country.

Adieu,

CURTIS BOLTON.

In May 1825 Curtis Bolton was appointed by the United States Government, in company with Blunt and other Civil Engineers to survey a canal route through Guatemala, "which canal, when completed" was "to be free for all nations whether in peace or war." His correspondence on this occasion is said to have been very voluminous and valuable.

Mr. Thomas B. Atkins, Secretary of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, in his booklet on the Nicaragua Canal (New York, *n. d.*), sketches the early history of explorations for the inter-oceanic passage. In 1826 Mr. A. H. Palmer of New York, together with the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York State and others, obtained a concession for the construction of a canal through Nicaragua. Their scheme failed because they were unable to raise the amount of five million dollars, the sum estimated for the construction. The names of the surveyors are not given but they were undoubtedly Blunt and Bolton.

Dr. Lindley M. Keasbey, in his essay, "The Early Diplomatic History of the Nicaragua Canal (Newark, N. J., 1890), mentions this same concession which was dated June 14th, 1826, but gives no further particulars as to the surveys.

CURTIS BOLTON TO HIS SISTER, MRS. BOOTH.

NORFOLK, 9 March, 1825.

Dear Sister :

I left Washington a week ago; I expected to have been off immediately but we have had a succession of unfavorable weather which retarded the preparation of the vessel for sea. It has at last cleared off and we expect to sail to-morrow morning. The vessel I go in is a U. S. Brig of 18 guns well equipped and commanded, having good accommodations; it is the "Spark," Capt. Newton.

The Captain you may judge, expects to have a pleasant cruise as he takes his little son who is only six years old. I visited two days ago the fortress at Old Point Comfort distant a mile from the Rip-raps; it is a great national defence, the former covers about 60 acres and when completed will bring to bear 160 Cannon on one point. I passed in the bay the "North Carolina" who carries upwards of 100 guns, nearly ready for sea.

From what I have observed among the military and naval gentlemen there is a wonderful change for the better in their moral character, without going into particulars I will merely say that I believe there is less swearing in the Army and Navy than is to be found in the civil walks of life, and the moral conduct of the officers and men is as good to say the least as that of citizens, and the chance of morals is quite as good, for a young man, as in our cities; indeed I have been surprised and greatly pleased with their fine deportment, polite, affable and intelligent manners; they are republicans off of duty, despots by regulation and necessity on duty.

I have been introduced here to the celebrated Mr. English, of whom it was said he had turned Turk, which he says is false. He is a man of education and intelligence and told me a curious fact in regard to the Turkish, or Mahometan religion; that they believe Christ was a Prophet, that He was born of a Virgin, that He ascended to Heaven, that He was not crucified, that Judas who betrayed Him

was the one who was crucified ; and in such reverence do they regard Christ that they believe in His second coming with power and glory to rule the earth ; that the Mahometan Priests never enter their pulpits, preaching from the steps leading to the pulpit, which they consider will be occupied by the sacred character of Christ at His second coming (the pulpits being left vacant for this sacred purpose) ; that His second coming introduces the Millennium.

He says he has been in their Mosques and knows the facts here stated to be true. He says they are in fact Unitarians, that they laugh at the Christians for believing that Christ was ever a baby having infirmities of humanity, that the Mahometans do not worship Mahomet, that their pilgrimages are not to do homage to Mahomet, who was not buried at Mecca, but to do homage to the living God in the place which was consecrated first on earth to the worship of Him.

Yours affect'y,

CURTIS BOLTON.

On one of his many journeys through the Southern States, he had an adventure which he describes very fully in a long letter to his daughter Sarah, then nineteen years old.

CURTIS BOLTON TO HIS DAUGHTER, SARAH BOLTON.

MACON, GEO., Feb. 13, 1840.

My dear Pet :

I have promised my dear pet a tale ; it is original and true, and altho' it was interesting to me, I may fail to impart any interest to you for want of the faculty of describing. Just about a month ago I was at Washington City and took a seat in a coach for Fredericksburg, Va. ; by former experience I knew the road to be bad ; but I wished to travel South and there was no other mode of going forward. We set out before daylight, there being three coaches in company. It was freezing cold and several inches of snow covered the ground. It was good sleighing, but the occasional streams of water not being bridged, it was impracticable to use sleighs. We had an uneven road ; the hills and hollows into which it was worn, frequently threatened an upset ; the subject of upsets was naturally introduced ; several told their experience in such matters ; one, a worthy old gentleman of Virginia, never yet suffered an upset, another gentleman stated the same thing, and these two had satisfied themselves at least that they were proof, and those who held their silence felicitated themselves upon having even so frail a guarantee. Four miles from Alexandria we came to a part of the road that was sidling, the wheels got below the track and the lower ones slid sidewise into a deep rut below causing the coach to lose entirely its balance and over it went ; I had the weight of two upon me ; efforts to extricate myself were useless until my burden was withdrawn, my shoulder was jammed immovable against a post which was one of the supports of the coach-top. My upper burdens after a little while broke their way thro' the upper sash. The horses found it impossible to draw a coach with horizontal wheels, loaded moreover with eight passengers, one of whom, a Virginian, weighed 300 pounds avoirdupois ; the deep

snow also assisted in retaining us in a fixed position: the horses stood still from necessity; as to the driver he was thrown into a snow bank at some distance. So soon as I was relieved from the pressure of my uncomfortable neighbors, sundry consolations rushed into my mind; first and foremost I thanked my stars that I happened not to be on the lee-side of the big Virginian with all his avoirdupois; that the horses cou'd not nor did not move; that we fell upon snow not upon rock; that no one was seriously injured; and especially that the big Virginian did not burst by the concussion, for he sat just before me when riding, face to face, and I must surely have been strangled by the suffusion, immovably fixed as I was in my prostrate situation. Among the consolations, it was not slow to enter my mind that my beloved pet was not with me. After recovering from this reverie I found all my fellow passengers had escaped thro' the scuttle and were calling for me. A bit of sperm candle and a box of locofocos soon gave me a light, for it was still dark; the other coaches stopped, assisted in repairing damages (which required about an hour) and one of the passengers thought it wou'd have taken much more time, but for the humble efforts of your father; we had just entered this bad road and had some 40 or 50 miles before us yet; we were all more timorou's but with better care on the part of the drivers we worried thro' the rest, arriving by candle-light at Fredericksburg. I have said I was glad my dear pet was not with me; but perhaps in that event I shou'd have been put in the front coach where the ladies were placed together; there were three and they occupied the back seat. I suffered some pain from the point that had been in contact with the stage post. I took the whim that it was my collar-bone and that it was broken; but we had no Surgeon. I asked for one at Stafford but there was none there; the barkeeper, however, said he cou'd tell. He gave me such a grip with his thumb and fingers in testing it that if my collar-bone had not been strong it must have broken under his unmerciful clutches. It relieved my mind however, but the pain continued for some days.

Among the lady passengers was one who seemed to expose herself much to the inclemency of the weather looking after her baggage; she seemed to be travelling without a friend. At Alexandria, where I first noticed her, there was a great shifting of baggage in order to equalize the weight among the three coaches; hers consisted of an enormous chest, very heavy withal, and which was put upon the coach where I was. She appeared to be a plain, unobtrusive young woman, and being separated from her baggage which seemed to occupy much of her care, I told her that I wou'd see to it. Had she been of my own sex I should have asked her to reciprocate the favor, for my baggage was placed on the coach that carried her. It was very annoying to be thus separated from one's baggage.

Near the place of our misfortune we overtook the U. S. mail coach standing still upon the road; it was still quite dark and as its pole was broken we cou'd render it no assistance; failures of the mail were very common at this time, this accident undoubtedly caused a failure on that day.

We progressed slowly with many narrow escapes until we arrived at Stafford to breakfast. The young woman in question offered in payment of her fare a dollar bill of a Bank in South Carolina; the taverner demurred at receiving it, and seeing her embarrassment I told her I was going to South Carolina and the bill wou'd answer my purpose. I gave her other money for it.

We arrived in the evening at Fredericksburg as before stated. The young woman in question had taken no dinner nor did she appear at the supper table; she had disappeared seemingly for the night, for in Virginia ladies are introduced into a separate sitting room. In the course of the evening whilst I was sauntering about the tavern, a servant girl told me that a lady wished to see me in the ladies' parlor. A message from a lady is always interesting to a gentleman; it was, as I supposed, our young woman traveller. She sent for me, she said, because I had shown a kindly feeling, and as she was in an unpleasant predicament she thought perhaps I might be willing to assist her out of it. She naturally felt bound to give some account of herself. She left New Hampshire in company with two cousins, passed thro' Boston to N. York where they left her to go themselves by sea to South Carolina, and gave her money enough as they supposed to carry her into North Carolina. They had prescribed the route thro' Norfolk; but when she arrived at Baltimore it was found impracticable to proceed down the Chesapeake, the Patapsco being frozen. She found it so much more expensive to travel by land, that her money was nearly exhausted. Her brother, who was a Professor of the College near Raleigh, which she named, had provided a school for her and he was then on her way to take charge of it; she named the location of the school and the road she was to take to reach it. In the relation of her story she was natural, and simple, her language was good and her mind had been improved. She exhibited indeed in her earnest manner some excitement, as might be expected; but it was not the feeling of despair; it grew out of her sex and perhaps a known difficulty of stimulating benevolence. She must have observed, too, that ladies do not travel alone in Virginia where all white females are ladies, and she no doubt reflected besides that were she to stop on the road until letters were passed to and from her friends, she must have become subject, perhaps, to doubt and remark. My own reflections had to be as rapid as thought, or at the least as fast as conversation. The first mental question "is she as she ought to be?" being solved affirmatively, I told her to make herself easy for the rest of her journey. Impressions may be called a conversation of thought, of reasoning. The tongue but spoke the conclusion of the impressions made by the conduct, language and manner of this young woman, become an interesting object of solicitude. Men are considered enterprising who leaving home, travel into distant parts with the view of bettering their condition; but here was the case of an interesting young woman venturing a thousand miles from home, going to impart that instruction to the youth of some favored spot in North Carolina which by the generosity of a good brother she had been enabled to acquire at one of the best female seminaries in New Hampshire.

A girl of sentiment, protected by the native energy of her mind and needing no other protection; buffeting the storms of life in the pursuit of a laudable undertaking; submitting her situation to an elderly man in preference to a young man, of whom there were several among her travelling companions; was a case calculated to awaken sympathy and whatever other kindly feelings there might be in my composition. Whence springs such sympathy? When we suddenly come upon human remains; when we lose a friend or beloved relative, and behold the dead corpse stretched before us, we feel sympathy and

frequently unite tears. Is it from sorrow for the departed, or is it from the knowledge of the similarity of our own nature and from a conviction that time is leading us inevitably to the same destiny? a sympathy for our friend and a sympathy for ourselves? Perhaps something of both.

Whatever doubt might have been suggested to my mind by the cold calculation of avarice, whether or no to relieve this young woman from embarrassment, was dissolved by a single reflection; I am a father; the father, too, of a beloved daughter; many transpositions occur in human life; mine has had its share of events. Left an orphan in tender infancy, too far back for recollection; I fell into the hands of a guardian; a Methodist minister whose sanctimonious garb imposed upon the good nature of my parents; he proved a monster and his wife was more. The sympathy of a sister, burning with ardent love, which the distance of eight hundred miles but served to stimulate, influenced a brother-in-law to travel that distance in order to rescue myself and an elder brother whose lead I followed; to the courage and good sense of that elder brother is due the merit of the rescue. But what ought I to say for the sympathy of that sister. does consanguinity give it a selfish character? No; for if it did so, why is not consanguinity always at work staunching up differences, and avoiding injuries. No, that sympathy proceeds from an ethereal font whose overflowings wash off the bloody stain of monsters and restore their innocent victims to happiness. The deed was hers, the gratitude mine! There was no selfish sympathy in that act. But in the case of this young woman, she is about the same age of my beloved daughter, amidst the changes to which human affairs are subjected, I pictured the possibility that my dear pet might be travelling abroad in the world for similar employment. In vain she calls upon her natural guardians for assistance; they, like the parents of this young woman, may be too poor, or by the mutations of time their voices may be hushed forever. Like the New Hampshire girl, may she put on courage, prudence, modesty, and perseverance in a laudable pursuit benefitting others whilst benefitting herself, and may she also, like this young woman, have a kind brother who will assist her by his purse however scanty, as well as by his advice and counsel.

Such were the reflections growing out of the incident at Fredericksburg. We took passage on the following day on the cars for Richmond. She cheered up gradually on the journey, recovered her appetite and became an interesting travelling companion. She was intelligent, well informed, without external polish, without vanity or affectation, graced with a sincere and simple heart. In personal appearance rather pleasing without show; a fine eye when animated; features agreeable. I soon discovered that when serious and on a side view she bore a resemblance to my lovely Josephine* and in the progress of our acquaintance I contracted such a familiarity that I often (much to her amusement) commanded her to look like Josephine, whom she expressed a wish to see.

When approaching Richmond I told her I wished to stop there a day; that if she would wait there for me we would proceed together and I would see her into the last stage of her journey. I introduced my nephew to her at Richmond and travelled onward together for two days afterwards, dispelling from each other the heavy thoughts suggested by leaving home.

* Mrs. Josephine Habersham, of Savannah.

Arrived at the point of final separation I saw her into the stage coach, which was to put her in fifteen miles to the place of her destination. She insisted upon thankful expressions, I insisted upon the selfish principle ; that sympathy for my daughter had a control over the action, that her resemblance to Josephine also had its influence, as well as her plain and simple appearance and in fine, that I had been well rewarded by the pleasure derived from her society.

I shall never forget her parting words—their sincerity sank deep into my heart, because I was convinced they proceeded pure from her's ; " may you, Sir, be prospered in all your undertakings."

We exchanged cards, I read : Miss "Martha R. Richardson, Cornish, N. H." A name not indeed pleasing to my eyes, but it has served to confirm me in the belief that there is nothing in a name. The tavern-keeper told me after the coach was driven away that she had been expected for some time past. I was now within thirty miles of Raleigh. I had to retrace forty or fifty miles to the junction where I arrived in advance of the cars from Pittsburg to Wilmington. Whilst engaged in shaving, three lads arrived from different by-roads ; one of them complained of being bothered in not meeting a horse and gig. I raised their risibles by saying there were little bothers and big bothers, that his seemed to be in not being enabled to get to school which to many would be no bother at all ; that if he had been in the place of a young lady with whom I travelled, he would have had reason to complain of being bothered. That her money gave out when several hundred miles from home whilst among entire strangers, that she was on her way to join her brother who was professor of a college near Raleigh. One of the young gentlemen immediately spoke up and said he himself was a student of that college, that Mr. Richardson was one of the Professors of it, and that he had been looking for some time past for his sister for whom he had engaged a school. Had I been incredulous before, this incident would have satisfied me that my cares were bestowed on a worthy object.

May she indeed prosper ! for none deserved prosperity more.

Adieu my dear pet, I cou'd have made a longer story and brought into it other collateral incidents and reflections growing out of my own experience and observations, but I concluded to task your patience no further ; I know you are glad to arrive at the end.

Y'r affectionate father,

C. BOLTON.

It was a prominent trait in Curtis Bolton's character that he loved to set forward the interests of the great Christian benevolent institutions of his day. He was the first treasurer of the New York Institution for the Blind, and held that office from 1832 to 1835. He was elected one of the Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1821, and held that position for ten years. Dr. Harvey P. Peet, the late President of the latter Institution, said, " I knew him well as an active and valued friend of the Institution, and as a personal friend."

Curtis Bolton was one of the three charter members of the American Institute of New York, founded February 19, 1828, "to promote improvements in the mechanic arts. to encourage American industry in agriculture, manufacturing and commerce."

He was one of the officers who signed the "Address and Resolutions" to the public, dated March 11, 1828. From its foundation until May, 1830, he held the office of Second Vice-President, the President being William Few, and First Vice-President, John Mason; and an examination of the records of the first meetings shows that he presided at all the monthly meetings during two years and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Institute.

Curtis Bolton died at the house of his son, Dr. Jackson Bolton, 6 February, 1851, and was buried by his wife in the family vault in St. Luke's Church, Hudson street.

In the spring of 1889, having received notice of the approaching demolition of St. Luke's Church, Hudson street, New York, Dr. H. Carrington Bolton made arrangements for removing the remains interred in the Bolton vault. The vault, number 26, stood in the joint names of C. W. Faber, A. B. Huxton and John Bolton. It was situated just north of the church entrance (main aisle) in the yard.

On opening the vault the remains of the following eight persons were found; the dates are as taken from the coffin plates, excepting one in brackets added by the writer:—

BOLTON VAULT, No. 26, ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

Henrietta Bolton, died Feb. 9, 1863.

Frances Bolton, died June 8, 1861.

Curtis Bolton, died Feb. 6, 1851, aged 70 years.

John Bolton, died Oct. 15, 1838, aged 65 years.

Ann Bolton, died Dec. 6, 1847, aged 62 years.

Sarah Bolton [died April 14, 1852, aged 69 years].

Eleanor Post Bolton, died July 23, 1837, aged 29 years and 6 months.

Basil J. Bolton, died Jan. 16, 1881, aged 37 years and 16 days.

Mrs. Benjamin Salter, daughter of Edwin Hamilton Bolton (and Mary Douglass), having kindly offered use of her plot in

Greenwood Cemetery, the remains of all, except those of Basil, were removed and there interred, the latter being removed by his surviving sister, Anna B. Bolton, to Maple Grove Cemetery. The Salter plot at Greenwood is No. 2490, section 96, at Central Ave., Oakwood.

Curtis Bolton¹⁹ married his cousin, Ann Bolton, daughter of Robert, Jan. 28th, 1808. This event he thus announced to his sister Ann, in a letter from Savannah, Jan. 30th, 1808: "The day before yesterday I was joined in the Holy bonds of Matrimony to our cousin Ann. The Reverend Doctor gave a most awful charge: suffice it for me to say that I feel as though I had arrived at the very pinnacle of earthly happiness; for particulars of the wedding I must refer you to my dear Girl who I heard promise herself the pleasure of writing to you."

Curtis Bolton¹⁹ and Ann Bolton his wife had issue:—

Robert James Bolton²⁰, born 1809; died in infancy.

Curtis Edwin Bolton²⁰, born 1810.

Jackson Bolton²⁰, born March 31st, 1814. (See Chap. XXII.)

Elizabeth Bolton²⁰, died in infancy.

Robert Coates Bolton²⁰, born Nov. 11th, 1815. (See Chap. XXIII.)

Sarah Bolton²⁰, born Aug. 27th, 1821.

John Habersham Bolton²⁰, born Dec. 18th, 1826.

Curtis Edwin Bolton²⁰, eldest surviving son of Curtis and Ann, was born in 1810, and emigrated to California. He was married twice; first, to Eleanor Post; she died July 23d, 1837, aged 29 years and six months. They had issue:—

I. Curtis Bolton²¹, born Jan. 3, 1837, at New York; he married Sept. 13, 1869, Elizabeth, daughter of James Miller, who was born Jan. 21, 1828, in the county of Essex, in England. They had issue:—

Myrtie Kate Bolton²², born Jan. 20, 1870.

Curtis Arthur Bolton²², born Jan. 16, 1872.

Elizabeth Geneviève Bolton²², born Jan. 25, 1875.

Curtis Edwin Bolton²⁰ married, secondly, Mrs. Rebecca Merritt, daughter of Mr. Bunker, on Sept. 12, 1839.—She was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., date unknown. They had issue: Ann (II.)—Edwin (III.)—Emma (IV.)—Jackson (V.)

II. Ann Booth Bolton²¹, born at Woodbury, Queens County, L. I., Aug. 14, 1840, and married to Halma Smith, at Salt Lake City, Oct. 9, 1859.

The children of Ann Booth Bolton and Halma Smith are—

- (1) Ann Gertrude Smith²², born at Salt Lake City, May 20, 1860.
- (2) Halma Bolton Smith²², born at Provo, Utah, Jan. 28, 1862.
- (3) Sarah Rebecca Smith²², born at Provo, Sept. 18, 1863; died same place, Feb. 27, 1865.
- (4) James Edwin Smith²², born at Provo, Sept. 13, 1865.
- (5) Emma Luella Smith²², born at Provo, April 2, 1869.
- (6) John Curtis Smith²², born at Provo, July 9, 1871.
- (7) Charles Henry Smith²², born at Provo, April 21, 1873; died at same place, June 6, 1873.
- (8) Alpheus Jackson Smith²², born at Provo, Jan. 21, 1875.
- (9) Edith May Smith²², born at Provo, March 9, 1877.

III. Edwin Young Bolton²¹, born at Joseph City, Hancock Co., Ill., Aug. 6, 1845. Married to Martha Jackson, Dec. 6, 1869.

The children of Edwin Young Bolton and Martha Jackson :

- (1) Dora M. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Oct. 7, 1870.
- (2) Annie E. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1872.
- (3) Florence G. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Oct. 5, 1873.
- (4) Edwin R. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, July 13, 1875.
- (5) Curtis R. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Feb. 13, 1877; died March 10, 1877.
- (6) Silvia E. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Aug. 31, 1878.
- (7) Bertha B. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, June 29, 1880.
- (8) Roy J. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, March 18, 1882.
- (9) Lloyd J. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, July 24, 1884.
- (10) Martha P. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, March 7, 1886; died May 6, 1887.

IV. Emma Smith Bolton²¹, born at Woodbury, L. I., Jan. 2, 1843. Married Orville D. Hendrickson, Aug. 4, 1861, at Salt Lake City.

The children of Emma Smith Bolton and Orville Daniel Hendrickson, the latter born in McDonough County, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1836:—

(1) Orville Bolton Hendrickson²², born at Salt Lake City, May 7, 1862.

(2) May Emma Hendrickson²², born at Brigham City, Utah, Jan. 10, 1864.

(3) George Edwin Hendrickson²², born at Brigham City, Utah, June 22, 1866.

(4) Albert Edgar Hendrickson²², born at Brigham City, Utah, May 3, 1868.

(5) Charlotte Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Salt Lake Co., Utah, July 23, 1870; died same day.

(6) Charles Lewis Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Oct. 27, 1871.

(7) Vivienne Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, May 12, 1874.

(8) Genevia Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Sept. 18, 1876.

(9) Imogene Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Nov. 23, 1878.

(10) Leonidas Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Aug. 27, 1880.

(11) Lillian Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Jan. 3, 1884.

(12) Oliver Daniel Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Oct. 23, 1885.

(13) Lavon Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, May 29, 1887; died at same place, Aug. 8, 1887.

(14) Estella Hendrickson²², born at Mill Creek, Sept. 6, 1888.

V. Jackson Bolton²¹, born in a wagon at Salt Lake City, Oct. 11, 1848. Married Ida Russell, Nov. 11, 1872, at Salt Lake City.

The children of Jackson Bolton, of Salt Lake City, and Ida Russell:—

(1) Curtis E. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Sept. 9, 1873.

(2) Frank N. Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Aug. 26, 1875; died at same place, Aug. 16, 1876.

(3) Pearl Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1877.

(4) Arthur Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, Nov. 10, 1879.

(5) Mable Claire Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, July 13, 1882.

(6) Viola Bolton²², born at Salt Lake City, July 25, 1885.

CHAPTER XXII.

JACKSON BOLTON, M.D., AND HIS SON,
PROF. HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, PH.D.

"'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print ;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in it."

—*Byron.*

JACKSON BOLTON⁹⁰, M.D., the second son surviving of Curtis and Ann Bolton, was a well-known physician of New York City. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 31st March, 1814, although his parents were at the time residents of New York City. His primary education was under the direction of Mr. J. Rutherford, of William street, New York, and he availed himself of the excellent advantages so well as to enter Columbia College at the early age of fifteen, whence he was graduated in 1833. Soon after he sailed for France, and at once began the study of medicine at the University of Paris. There he pursued his studies with great assiduity, and after a full course he received the coveted degree of D.M.P. At that time Orfila, the eminent toxicologist, was Doyen de la Faculté, and Velpeau was a prominent professor. Mr. Bolton's graduating thesis was presented and sustained on the 23d April, 1838. After leaving the University he traveled for one year, having been joined by his only sister Sarah, who crossed the Atlantic in one of her father's packets to Havre ; she reached Paris, Dec. 7th, 1838, under charge of friends, and although the brother was on hand when the diligence arrived, he failed to recognize the sister. Writing of this to his friend, Dr. Adams Jewett (afterwards of Dayton, Ohio), he says : "There were three ladies in the office of the diligence and I looked at each in vain, and my sister, not recognizing me, turned to the stove to warm her hands ; finally some one said 'there is your sister !' and even then I was afraid to embrace her, so strange did she seem to me." (Letter dated Jan. 30, 1839.) Their journey lasted four months, and they proceeded via Marseilles as far as Naples. In September, 1839, he returned to New York, after a forty-three days' voyage on the

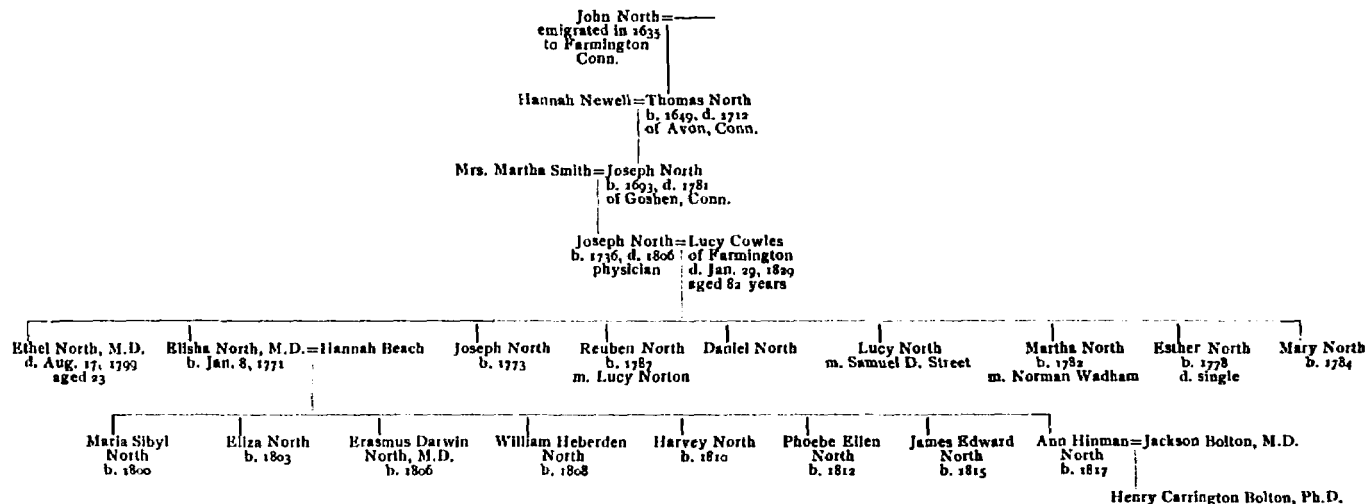
Atlantic, and soon after began the practice of his profession in the city. On October 5th, 1841, he married Anna Hinman North, youngest daughter of Elisha North, M.D., and Hannah Beach, residents of New London, Connecticut.

That branch of the North family into which Dr. Jackson Bolton married had been residents of New England for two hundred years; the immediate male ancestors of Dr. Bolton's mother for three generations had been physicians, the last in the line being Elisha North, M.D., of Goshen, and later of New London, Conn. Dr. North is remembered as among the first in America to practice vaccination, at Goshen in 1800; as the first physician to open an eye infirmary in the United States, and as the author of works on "Spotted Fever" (New York, 1811) and on physiology. (Outlines of the Science of Life, New York, 1829.)

Dr. Bolton rapidly gained a high position and a lucrative practice; his predilections ran rather in the channel of surgery, but getting soonest into family practice he thenceforth devoted himself to that exclusively. He was connected for many years with the New York Pathological Society, the New York Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine, having been Secretary of the last, and in 1856, one of its Vice-Presidents. In 1853 he was baptized and united on confession of faith with the Presbyterian Church in University Place, of which Rev. George Potts, D.D., was pastor; he was afterwards a trustee of that Church. In the year 1862-63 Dr. Bolton practiced in Paris, having gone to Europe with his wife and only son, in order to provide a home for the latter during his professional studies. Thence he removed to Heidelberg, Baden, and later to Berlin, Prussia, where he died on the 16th February, 1866, aged 51 years. His remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, on May 13th, 1867.

Dr. Bolton was a man of very great modesty and naturally of a retiring and domestic disposition; he never courted publicity nor positions of influence, but "his talents always secured for him a standing in society beyond his years, and one which he was in every way fitted to maintain. In personal appearance he was handsome, of short stature, and in later years, stout in figure and bald. His pleasant smile and cheerful, genial manner made him beloved by all who were associated with him in his profession and

CHART XXX.—PEDIGREE OF THE NORTH FAMILY.



in society; while by his indefatigable and systematic industry, his almost sacred observance of all engagements, and his unaffected goodness, he won their respect no less than by his talents. A religious temperament and fine Christian principles were the foundation of his character, making it complete and excellent in every relation in life, and his memory will ever be held sacred by those who knew him as a physician and a friend." (Medical Register of New York, Vol. VII., 1869.)

The only child of Jackson² and Anna (North) Bolton was:—

Henry Carrington Bolton³, Professor of chemistry, folklorist and author, who inherited traits from both his paternal and maternal ancestors that coöperate to give him scholarly tastes and stability of character. The following sketch of his life and writings is taken from the *Popular Science Monthly* for September, 1893.

"Henry Carrington, the only child of Jackson and Anna H. Bolton, was born in his paternal grandfather's house, No. 58 Greenwich street, New York City, January 28th, 1843. At that period the vicinity was the court end of the town, and the boy's earliest playground was the Battery, on the grass and under trees swept by ocean breezes. When about four years old his father moved up town, and the Battery as a playground was changed for Union Square. Dr. Bolton's primary education was in private schools, and he has been heard to mention with deep gratitude the excellent training and kind consideration of Mr. George Stowe, who laid secure foundations in English studies.

At the age of nineteen Dr. Bolton was graduated at Columbia College, this was in 1862, and though he took no distinguished place in his class he showed marked aptitude for mathematics and for chemistry, when the latter study was reached in the curriculum. Prof. Charles A. Joy, who held the chair of chemistry at that time, had been prohibited by the Trustees of Columbia from admitting students to practical work in the small laboratory adjoining the lecture room, and Dr. Bolton was debarred from studying chemistry in a rational way; to supply this deficiency, however, his father provided him with simple apparatus and a few chemicals at home, where he attempted to apply the principles learned from the lectures of Professor Joy. It is gratifying to note here by way of contrast the present enlightened methods pursued at Columbia College.

Immediately after being graduated, the young A.B. (accompanied by both his parents) set sail for Europe to continue his study of chemistry in foreign Universities. He spent one year in Paris, first in the laboratory of the Sorbonne then in charge of Jean Baptiste Dumas, and afterwards in the laboratory of the *École de Médecine* under Adolphe Wurtz. In 1863 to 1865 he continued his studies in Germany; at Heidelberg he worked in the University Laboratory under the guidance of Robert Bunsen, and attended lectures by Gustav Kirchhoff, Herman Kopp and von Leonhard; during his sojourn in Heidelberg he took no part in the objectionable practices of the "Studenten-Corps," yet became so popular in the laboratory that at the beginning of the third semester he was elected by the students their "Polizei."

After a summer semester in Göttingen under Friedrich Wöhler, where he began research for a thesis, he went to Berlin where he was admitted to the private laboratory of Professor A. W. von Hofmann, the University laboratory not being as yet constructed. His position under Hofmann was a most agreeable one and may be called that of pupil-assistant, as he worked at researches for Hofmann without any pecuniary compensation either to or from the University.

For six months he was the sole pupil with Hofmann, but later he shared his table with the late Dr. Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. In 1866 he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Georgia Augusta University, Göttingen. Dr. Bolton's residence in Berlin was saddened by the death, after a lingering illness, of his father, February 16th, 1866.

During his five years' sojourn in Europe, Dr. Bolton spent the long summer vacations in travel, chiefly in Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol; he visited every Canton in Switzerland on foot, and became an expert Alpine climber, ascending among other peaks the Titlis, the Col-du-Géant, the Cimi-di-Jazzi and Monte Rosa.

In the years 1866 and 1867 he made more extended journeys, traveling leisurely in Italy, Spain, France, Holland, Russia and Scotland. In August 1867 he returned to the United States and continuing his travels went from Canada to Mexico.

Settling in New York, the following year he opened a laboratory for private research and eventually took a few pupils. In 1871 he spent five months in travel, visiting Colorado, California and

Washington Territory. In 1872 he was invited to the position of Assistant in Analytical Chemistry at the School of Mines, Columbia College, under Professor Charles F. Chandler. This position he accepted and he had charge of the laboratory of quantitative analysis for five years, also giving lectures on the subject during the last year. Meanwhile, in 1875, he was elected to the Chair of Chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, of which Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell is Dean; here he discharged his duties for three years until he removed from New York City.

In 1877 he accepted the Chair of Chemistry in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., a position which he held for ten years. At Trinity he planned the arrangements of the chemical department and moved the apparatus and museum to the new buildings. He had marked influence in the organization of scientific courses, in which he had the coöperation of the late Professor Louis M. Cheesman who held the chair of physics at the time. As his duties in Trinity required him to teach mineralogy, he formed a collection of minerals numbering about 3000 specimens, gathered largely by his individual exertions in the field. As a teacher he strove to impart knowledge in an attractive way, believing that by combining entertaining diversions with serious instruction, students would both comprehend and retain facts better than if presented in a dry, formal manner. Whenever it was possible he availed himself of object-teaching; although he allowed in the class-room temporary displays of humor his pupils understood that this was to be enjoyed and not abused, and always showed their teacher sincere respect.

The experience gained in teaching analytical chemistry at the School of Mines he combined with the methods in vogue when he was called to the position of Assistant, and the results he published in a volume entitled: "Students' Guide in Quantitative Analysis." (New York, 1882; third edition, 1889.)

In 1885 the President of the United States appointed him an Assay Commissioner.

While engaged in instruction Dr. Bolton carried on a number of original researches in chemistry, of which the more important are his investigations on the salts of the rare metal uranium, the results of which he published in several papers, 1866-1870. In 1872-73 he assisted President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute of Tech-

nology, in researches of the "Fluorescent and Absorption Spectra of Uranium Salts," preparing a large number of compounds including several new to science; the published results are in their joint names (*Am. Chem.*, 1873).

Between 1877 and 1882, Dr. Bolton published three extensive memoirs on the "Application of Organic Acids to the Examination of Minerals" (*Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci.*), in which he showed the unexpected power of the organic acids in decomposing minerals, as well as their utility in determining varieties based upon definite reactions. He directed attention to the advantage of dry citric acid over the liquid mineral acids in geological field-work, owing to the perfect safety of transportation of the former. These methods have been incorporated in the last edition of Elderhorst's *Manual of Blowpipe Analysis*. The space at our disposal precludes mention of several minor original observations.

Dr. Bolton early in his studies felt the need of those important keys to knowledge, bibliographies, and has himself devoted much labor to the preparation of special and general works of this nature. His first effort in this direction was an "Index to the Literature of Uranium," published in the *Ann. N. Y. Lyceum Nat. Hist.*, in 1870; this reached a second edition in 1885 (*Smithsonian Annual Report*), and has formed the model on which a score of similar indexes to special topics have been produced. In 1876 he published an "Index to the Literature of Manganese" (*Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.*, 1876).

At the Montreal meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1882) he chose for his Vice-Presidential Address the subject "Chemical Literature," and at the close of his essay suggested the formation of a Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature; as Chairman of this committee he has prepared twelve annual reports to the Association, and has done much to encourage the production of special chemical bibliographies by American chemists.

One of the most important bibliographical works by Dr. Bolton is his "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665-1882," published as Vol. XXIX. of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* in 1885. This comprises full titles of over 5000 scientific and technical journals in about 20 languages, together with Chronological Tables showing the year of issue of each volume of

500 periodicals, and a Library Check-list indicating in what American libraries sets of these journals are to be found. This laborious undertaking was a labor of love on the part of Dr. Bolton, who, in the words of an eminent bibliographer, acquired thereby "a place in the foremost rank of those little appreciated and hard worked men, bibliographers."

Dr. Bolton completed in 1893 a still more extensive work of a kindred nature; "A Select Bibliography of Chemistry, 1492-1892." This general bibliography of chemical science comprises over 12,000 titles in twenty-four languages, yet is a "select" catalogue, and makes no claim to completeness. The titles are arranged under seven groups, as follows: I. Bibliography; II. Dictionaries; III. History; IV. Biography; V. Chemistry, pure and applied; VI. Alchemy; VII. Periodicals. The volume contains 1212 pages and forms one in the series of Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

Parallel with his original researches and bibliographical compilations, Dr. Bolton has given much attention to the history of chemistry, contributing many notes to current scientific journals, of which the following is a partial list:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

- Historical Notes on the Defunct Elements; *Am. Chem.* (1873).
- Views of the Founders of the Atomic Philosophy; *Am. Chem.* (1873).
- Notes on the Early Literature of Chemistry; several papers in *Am. Chem.* (1873-79).
- Papyrus Ebers, the earliest medical work extant; *Q. J. Sci.*, London (1876).
- Ancient Methods of Filtration; *Pop. Sci. Mon.* (1879).
- Early Practice of Medicine by Women; *Pop. Sci. Mon.* (1880).
- History of Chemical Notation. (Two papers); *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* (1883).
- Recent Progress in Chemistry; *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* (1886).
- The Lunar Society of Birmingham; *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* (1888).
- The Likenesses of Joseph Priestley in oil, ink, marble, and metal; *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* (1888).
- The Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics; *Amer. Jour. Numismatics*, (1890).
- Progress of Chemistry as depicted in Apparatus and Laboratories; *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.* (1893).
- An Account of the Progress of Chemistry for the years 1882 to 1886, prepared annually for the Smithsonian Institution, (1882-87).
- The last four contain bibliographies for their respective years.

Dr. Bolton's interest in the history of chemistry took practical shape in 1874, when he originated and organized the Centennial Celebration of the discovery of Oxygen by Dr. Joseph Priestley, held August 1st, at Northumberland: on this occasion seventy chemists from all parts of the United States and Canada assembled around the grave of the distinguished chemist to do him honor. The proceedings at this memorable gathering were printed in full in the "American Chemist" (1875). The acquaintances formed at this meeting with the descendants of Dr. Priestley was continued by Dr. Bolton and through them he eventually secured a number of unpublished letters of the distinguished chemist; these letters he edited and published in a volume bearing the title: "Scientific Correspondence of Joseph Priestley, New York. Privately printed, 1892."

In 1882 a casual visit to the so-called "Singing Beach" at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., made him acquainted with the peculiar natural phenomenon of Musical Sand, and finding its study had been almost wholly neglected, he began an investigation which eventually led him to make journeys aggregating 33,000 miles in search of sand having musical properties. Early in the research he secured the assistance of Dr. Alexis A. Julien, of Columbia College, to whose skill with the microscope he is greatly indebted. Jointly with Dr. Julien he has published several abstracts of papers on musical sand (Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Science, and Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sciences), which have been widely noticed in current literature.

The following papers on topics of very wide range cannot be classified more narrowly:

SUNDRY SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY PAPERS.

Magic Squares, their history, preparation and properties. Six papers. *Acta Columbiana* (1874). The Log-book of the "Savannah," *Harper's Mag.* (1877). Legends of Sepulchral and Perpetual Lamps; *Mon. Jour. Sci.*, London, (1879). Microscopic Crystals in Vertebra of Toads; *Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Science*, (1880). A Handy Multiplication Table; *Am. Teacher* (1885). The Life and Writings of Elisha North, M.D.; *Trans. Conn. Med. Soc.* (1887). Scientific Jottings on the Nile and in the Desert; *Bull. Am. Geogr. Soc.* (1890). Historical Notes on the Gold-Cure; *Pop. Sci. Mon.* (1892). A Plea for a Library of Science in New York City (1893). Russian Transliteration; *Am. Lib. Jour.* (1893).

In 1886 Dr. Bolton became interested in Folk-lore and published two years later a work bearing the title: "Counting-out Rhymes of Children" (London, 1888), which brought him at once into prominence as a Folk-lorist. Since then he has contributed occasional papers to the "Journal of American Folk-lore," of which the most notable are the two following: "Some Hawaiian Past-times" (1891); and "A Modern Oracle and its Prototypes" (1893). His work on Counting-out Rhymes was awarded a bronze medal by the Columbian Historical Exposition held at Madrid in 1892.

After the death of his mother in 1887, Dr. Bolton resigned from Trinity College, retired from teaching, and resumed his residence in New York City. Dr. Bolton has been able to indulge his love of travel by frequent journeys abroad; besides the five years' sojourn in Europe already named, he visited in 1873 the principal libraries of England, France and Germany to collect material for his Bibliography of scientific periodicals, the publication of which was, however, from various causes delayed until 1885. In 1887 and 1888 he made a second and a third bibliographical tour in Europe; in 1880 he visited Norway, Sweden and Denmark; in 1889 he visited Egypt, going as far as Mt. Sinai; in 1890 he visited the Bermudas and the Hawaiian Islands; these distant points were visited in search of "Musical Sand." In 1891 he again crossed the Atlantic, chiefly for research in libraries. Dr. Bolton has been heard to say he never travels to kill time or to satisfy mere curiosity, he always has some definite object in view and often works harder on his journeys than otherwise.

Dr. Bolton is often called upon to give illustrated lectures on his travels and on popular science; being an amateur photographer he brought back with him from Arabia Petræa and from the Hawaiian Islands many excellent negatives, with which he illustrates his lectures; these include the following subjects: "Alchemy the Cradle of Chemistry;" "The Counting-out Rhymes of Children;" "The Glaciers of Switzerland;" "Musical Sand;" "Four Weeks in the Desert of Sinai;" "Life and Scenes in the Hawaiian Islands;" "Picturesque Scenes in Norway."

In 1892 he was elected by the Trustees of Columbian University, Non-resident Professor of the History of Chemistry, and in the discharge of his duties gave in March, 1893, a course of nine lectures on the History of Chemistry. He treats this subject in a

graphic way, making it attractive to the general audience by illustrating every step with the lantern.

Dr. Bolton joined the Lyceum of Natural History of New York City in 1867 and has been an active member for twenty-six years. He was one of the Committee in 1876 (with the late Dr. John S. Newberry and Prof. B. N. Martin) who accomplished the change of name to the New York Academy of Sciences by which it is now known; from 1876-77 he held the office of Corresponding Secretary; from 1887 to 1892, of Recording Secretary; in 1892-93 he was Vice-President; and in 1893, President.

He has also been prominent in the national society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, frequently serving on its Council and on Committees, besides holding the office of Secretary of the Chemical Section (1876), Secretary of the Council (1889), General Secretary (in 1878, 1879 and 1890), and Vice-President (1882).

Dr. Bolton was one of the founders of the American Folk-lore Society in 1887, and has been on the Council of the society to date. He is also President of the New York Branch of the American Folk-lore Society, established in the spring of 1893.

He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society since its foundation.

To all these societies Dr. Bolton has frequently contributed papers; including communications of literary and general character printed in journals they number more than one hundred and fifty.

He has been influential in shaping the policy of the Council of the Scientific Alliance of New York City, and was its Treasurer in 1893.

Dr. Bolton's private library, though numbering less than one thousand volumes, is probably unique in the United States, being devoted to the history of chemistry; it is rich in original works on alchemy and early chemistry, besides containing a collection of several hundred portraits of scientists of all countries and all time. At the request of the Grolier Club of New York City, he made an exhibit of a portion of his library in their club-house, in January, 1891.

Dr. Bolton is a member of many learned societies besides those above named, the chief being as follows: German Chemical Society of Berlin, Chemical Society of Paris, National Society of Natural and Mathematical Sciences of Cherbourg, American Society of Naturalists, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, American Metrological Society, Brooklyn Institute, and Honorary Member of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of Chapel Hill, N. C.

He founded the 'Ology Club, in Hartford, and the Lunar Society, in New York, social clubs for scientific discussions and mutual admiration. He is a member of the University Club of New York City, and of the Cosmos Club, Washington."

Dr. Bolton married, October 10th, 1893, Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. Leslie Irving and Amelia Greenwood Piercy, of New Brighton, Staten Island. Mrs. Henrietta Irving Bolton is descended from the Irvings and Erwyns of the Orkney Islands, and is a great-grandniece of the American author, Washington Irving. The Irving pedigree and coat of arms is annexed.

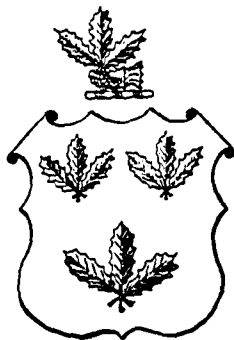
Mrs. Bolton is the author of an operetta, acted at New Brighton, Staten Island, in 1879, and entitled "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood." (New York, 1879.)

She was one of the founders of a branch of the Girls' Friendly Society connected with Christ Church, New Brighton, and its efficient and devoted Secretary from 1887 to 1893. She has contributed to the organ of the Society, "The Girls' Friendly Magazine," many letters and reports, as well as the following articles: Aunt Kitty's Ghost Story, 1893; Sister Dora, 1893; Elizabeth Fry, 1893; The Cradle of the G. F. S., July, 1894; The Great Churches of Europe; several papers, published in 1894. She has also published reports and letters in "Far and Near," the organ of the Working Girls' Clubs.

In addition to these she has published the following:—

The Dead Village, *New York Evening Post*, July 11th, 1893; A Chinese Wedding, *New York Evening Post*, Sept. 30, 1893; A Florentine Villa, *New York Evening Post*, March 24th, 1894; Four Church Services in Rome, *Sunday Magazine*, London, August, 1894; Curious Relics of English Funerals, *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, September, 1894.

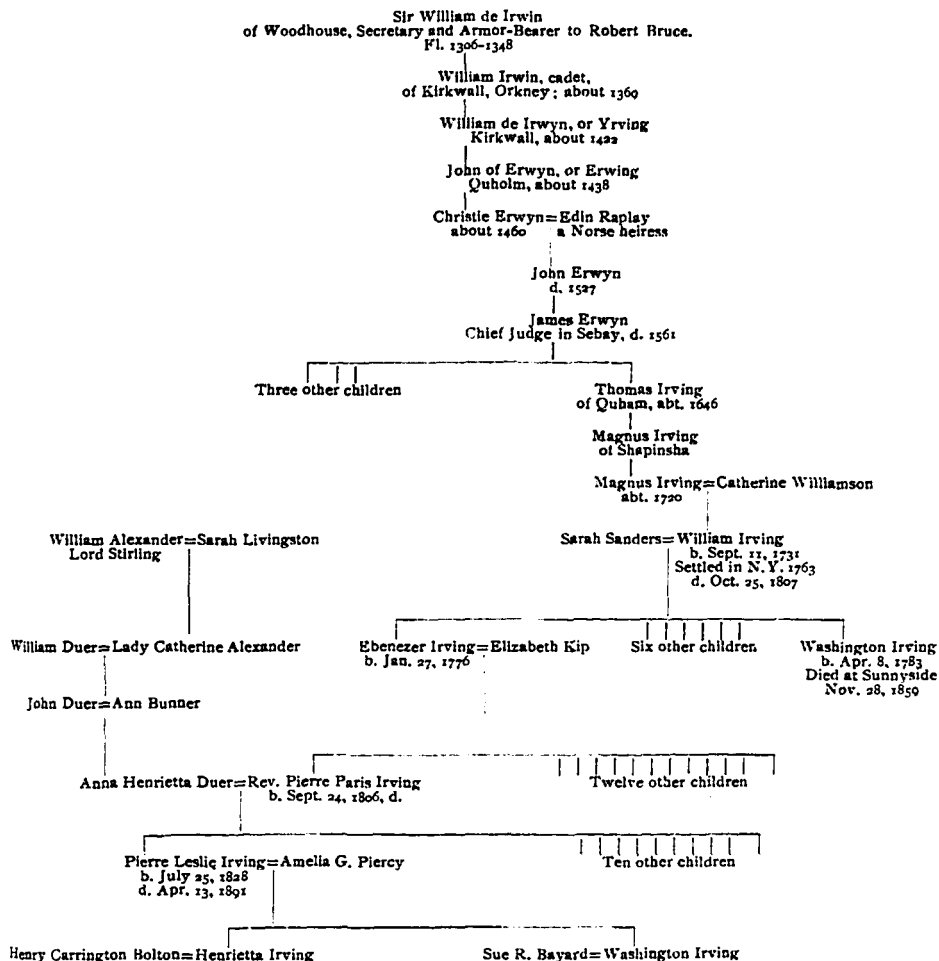
Quite recently she has published a volume bearing the following title: The Madonna of St. Luke; the Story of a Portrait. Illustrated with ten plates. New York, 1895.



IRVING COAT OF ARMS.

Granted by Robert Bruce, the Crest having been his Private Signet.

CHART XXXI.—IRVING PEDIGREE.



CHAPTER XXIII.

THE FAMILY OF CURTIS BOLTON (*Continued*).

III. ROBERT COATES BOLTON²⁰, of New York, the fourth son of Curtis¹⁹ and Ann Bolton was born in that city Nov. 11th, 1815 and died there May 11th, 1888. He married July 16th, 1840, Helena Lucilla (daughter of Basil John Bartow and Elizabeth Ann his wife, of Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y.), who was born Sept. 6th, 1812, and died June 14th, 1886. The issue of this marriage was a daughter and two sons :—

1. Anna Booth Bolton²¹, born August 2nd, 1841, married June 12th, 1892, at Milton, Connecticut, to George Rollo North, son of the late Joseph North and Mary his wife (née Miner), formerly of Cornwall, Connecticut.

2. Elbert Bartow Bolton²¹, born Jan. 1st, 1844.

3. Basil John Bolton²¹, born Jan. 1st, 1844 and died Jan. 19th, 1881. He married Amelia Marshall, Dec. 3d, 1868, and they had issue :—

George Timpson Bolton²², born 1870.

Helena Elizabeth Bolton²².

Barton Stone Alexander Bolton²².

Geneviève Bolton²², died young.

Estella Augusta Bolton²².

Cora Amelia Bolton²².

IV. Sarah Bolton²⁰, the second daughter of Curtis and Ann Bolton, was born in New York City, Aug. 27th, 1821, and married Jan. 21st, 1851 to Captain (afterwards General) Barton Stone Alexander, of Kentucky, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army. He was born Sept. 4th, 1819, and died in San Francisco, California, Dec. 15th, 1878. On the occasion of his death the following General Order was issued from the Headquarters of the Corps of Engineers, Washington.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1878.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier General Commanding, to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of another brother officer, Lieutenant Colonel *Barton Stone Alexander*, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, who died at San Francisco, Cal., on the 15th inst.

From the date of his graduation at the Military Academy, July 1, 1842, to the day of his death, Lieutenant Colonel *Alexander* has been constantly on duty in the line of his profession and his services have been unusually varied, and useful to his country.

His earlier duties were as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, and the fortifications of New York Harbor. While yet a Lieutenant of Engineers he was entrusted as Superintending Engineer, with many important works, including the Cadet Barrack and other important buildings at West Point, N. Y.; the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.; the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, near Boston, Mass., and the erection of the light-house on Minot's Ledge off the Coast of Massachusetts, a work more difficult of execution than the Eddystone, the Bell Rock, or the Skerryvore, and which is, and will remain for centuries, a monument to his skill and boldness as an engineer.

During the Civil War, Lieutenant Colonel *Alexander* was almost constantly on duty, either in the construction of the Defenses of Washington, or with the Army in the field in Virginia, his labors being always of highly important character. In recognition of his services he was promoted successively from the grade of Captain, with which he entered the war, to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, which he obtained March 13, 1865, "for meritorious services during the Rebellion."

Since the war he has been engaged as Superintending Engineer of fortifications at Portland, Maine; on Surveys and Improvements of Rivers and Harbors; as Member of a joint Board of Army and Navy officers on Harbor Defenses, Torpedoes, &c.; Member of Board of Engineers to inspect the works at mouths of European rivers, and to determine the best method of improving the mouth of the Mississippi; Member of other important Boards of Engineers and President of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast, on which latter duty he was at the time of his death.

Zealous, skillful, bold, self-reliant, Colonel *Alexander* has been one of the most conspicuous of the officers of the Corps of Engineers.

By his death the Corps has lost one of the most useful of its members, his children a kind father, and his friends a warm-hearted, genial companion.

As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brig. Gen. HUMPHREYS:

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,

Major of Engineers.

General B. S. Alexander and Sarah Bolton Alexander his wife had issue:—

1. Louisa Frederica Alexander²¹, born at West Point, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1851.

She married twice; first, William Taylor, M.D., of San Francisco, on August 18th, 1875, and had one daughter Frances Elizabeth Taylor (afterwards Currey) born June 30th, 1876. She married secondly, Montgomery Scott Currey of San Francisco, Oct. 12th, 1882. Mr. Currey was born July 17th, 1846, being the son of Judge Currey and his wife. The issue of this second marriage is one daughter Julia Alexander Currey, born March 24th, 1888.

2. Bolton Alexander²¹, born May 5th, 1853, died in California, Sept. 25, 1872.

3. Anna North Alexander²¹, born Sept. 13th, 1854, who married Paymaster Eustace Barron Rogers, United States Navy, on Jan. 17th, 1882. Mrs. Rogers has been successful as a writer of fiction, contributing several short stories to magazines, among which may be mentioned: *The Old Blue Vase* (St. Nicholas, Jan. 1893), and *Amma-san* (Cosmopolitan Mag., Sept. 1892).

4. Walter Stone Alexander²¹, born Jan. 8th, 1857; he studied in the University of California from 1873 to 1875; was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy (West Point) in 1879; was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of artillery in the same year, and promoted to first lieutenant in 1887. He acted as Instructor in mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from 1883 to 1887. He married Fanny Lent, daughter of William M. Lent of San Francisco, California, in August, 1887.

5. Marion Alexander, born Feb. 4th, 1860, died in California, April 3d, 1890.

V. John Habersham Bolton²², the youngest child of Curtis and Ann Bolton, merchant of San Francisco, California, was born in New York City, Dec. 18th, 1826, and married in San Francisco, Sept. 8th, 1855, Sarah Ann Fowler, who was born at Little Neck, Long Island, Feb. 14th, 1837. She died at Peralta Park, Berkeley, California, January 22d, 1894.

They had issue seven children:—

1. Sarah Bolton²¹, born in San Francisco, 3 June, 1856.

2. George Bolton²¹, born 26 Nov., 1858; died 8 Aug., 1862.

3. Lawrence Bolton²¹, born 9 Dec., 1860; died 5 Oct., 1861.

4. Alice Bolton²¹, born 27 Oct., 1863.

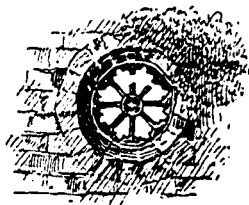
5. Walter Alexander Bolton¹¹, born 20 Sept., 1867, and married 15 April, 1891, Kathleen Isabelle, daughter of M. Kline of Santa Rosa, California.

6. Florence Bolton¹¹, born 5 Oct., 1871.

7. Arthur Lawrence¹¹, born 30 August, 1876.

It is a Reberend thing to see an Ancient Castle or Building not in Decay, or to see a safe Timber Tree sound and perfect : how much more to behold an Ancient noble Family, which hath stood against the Waves and Weathers of Time?

Bacon : Of Nobility.



CHAPTER XXIV.

RECORDS OF ADDITIONAL, INDEPENDENT FAMILIES OF BOLTON.

§ 1. *Charts XXXII. to XLIII.*

"But shun foolish questionings and genealogies . . .
for they are unprofitable and vain."

—*Titus*, III., 9.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF OLD DORCHESTER, MASS.:

"12:7:1664. Whereas there was a motion made by Nicholas Bolton unto the Selectmen for his wifes drawing and selling of Syder we the Selectmen doe not approve of it."

"9:1:1669-70. It was proposed to ye Towne whether they would grant liberty to Nicholas Boulton to sell Sider or Victuall in a way of common entertainment, either Saboth day or elce. Ye Vote was in the negative." Nicholas again petitioned in 1671 and was refused. He died May 27, 1683. Inventory, July 23 £142. 18s. 3d.

(See Chart XXXII.)

CHART XXXII.—DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS BOLTON, OF DORCHESTER, MASS.

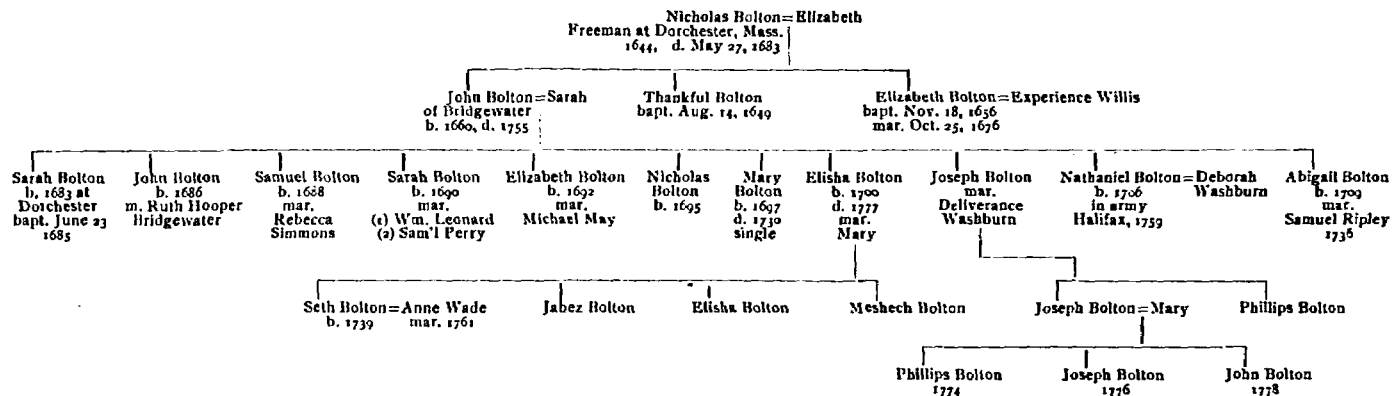


CHART XXXIII.—DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BOLTON, OF NEWBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

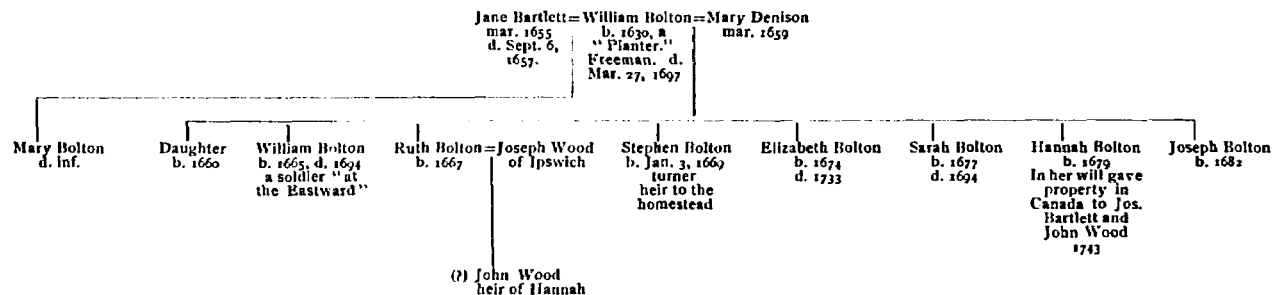
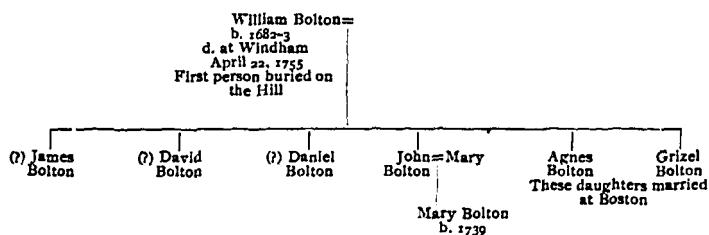


CHART XXXIV.—DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BOLTON
OF WINDHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.



Arranged from Mr. C. K. Bolton's "The Boltons of Old and New England," showing lines of the oldest sons and of Mr. C. K. Bolton.

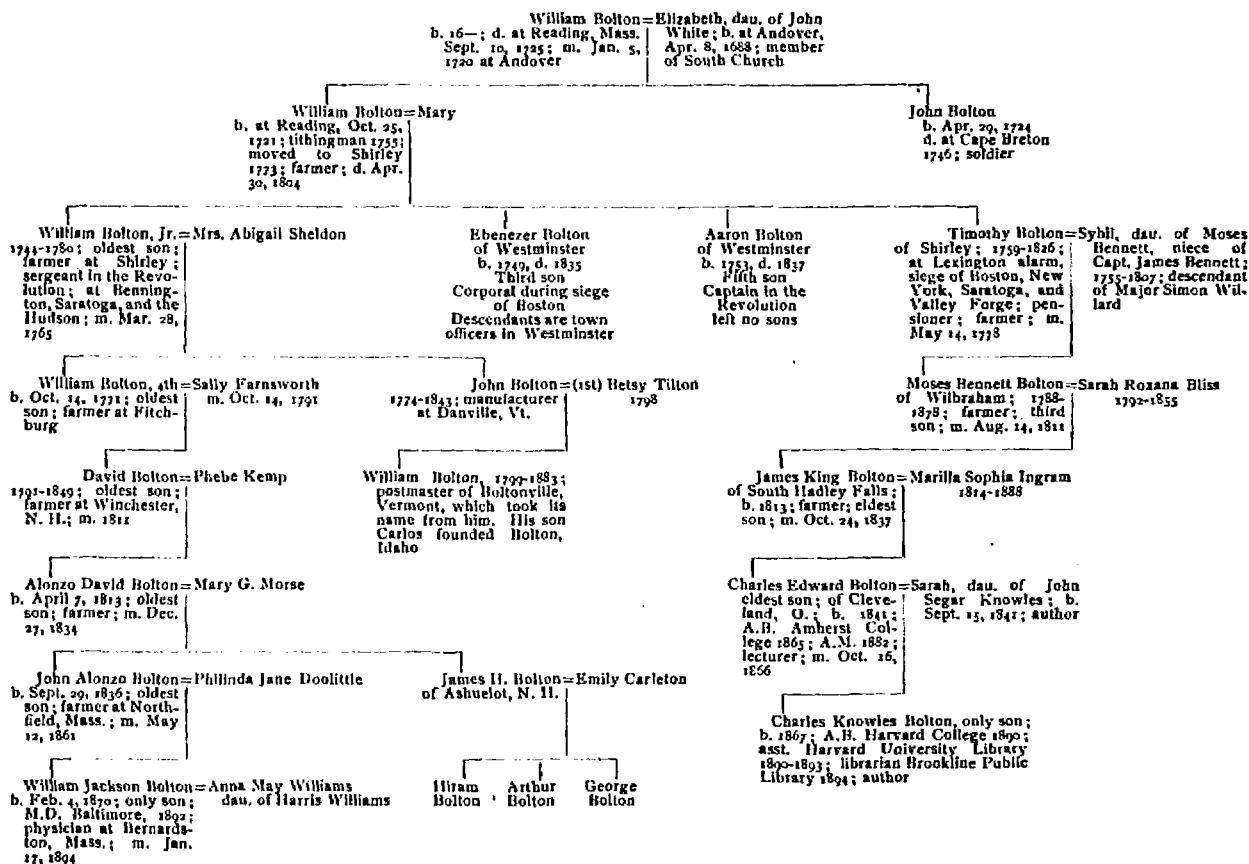


CHART XXXVI.—DESCENDANTS OF DR. HUGH BOLTON, OF COLRAINE, MASS.

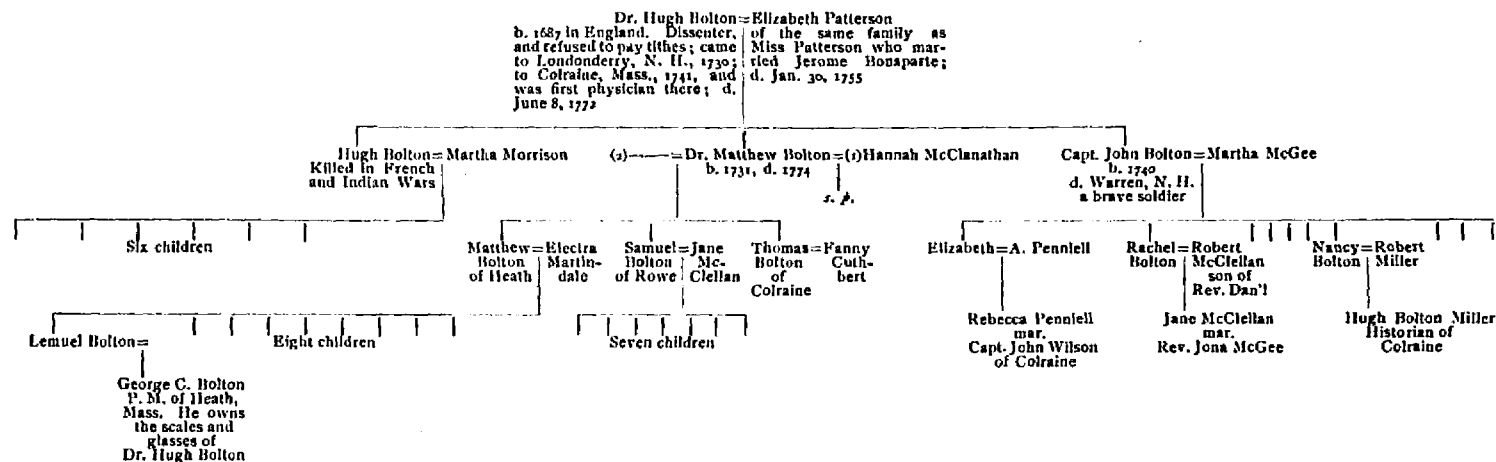


CHART XXXVII—DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BOLTON OF NEW MARBLEHEAD, MAINE.

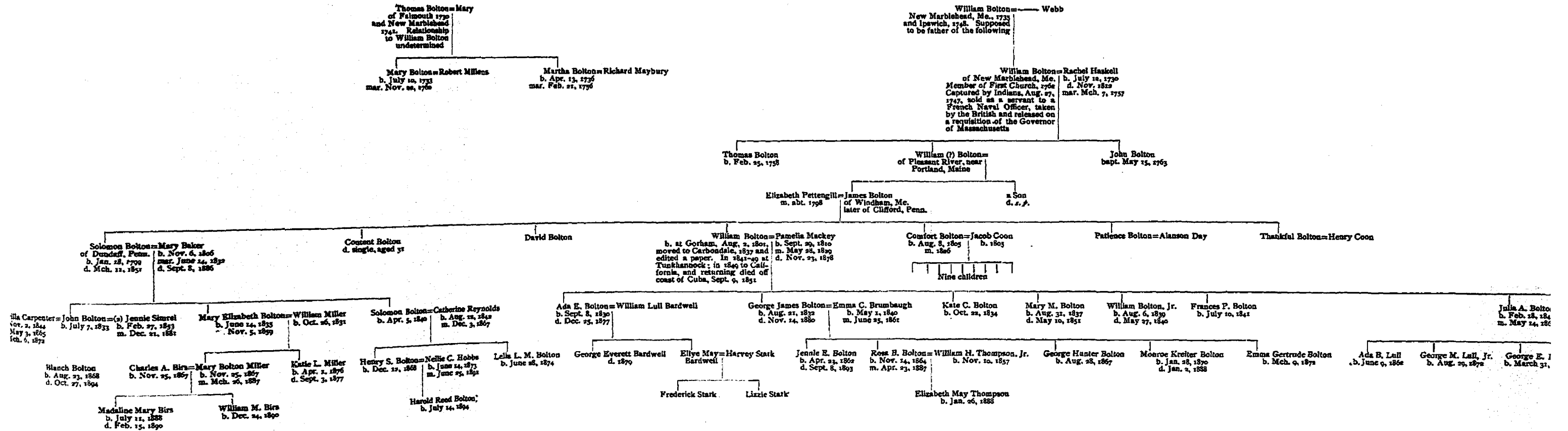


CHART XXXVII—DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BOLTON OF NEW MARBLEHEAD, MAINE.

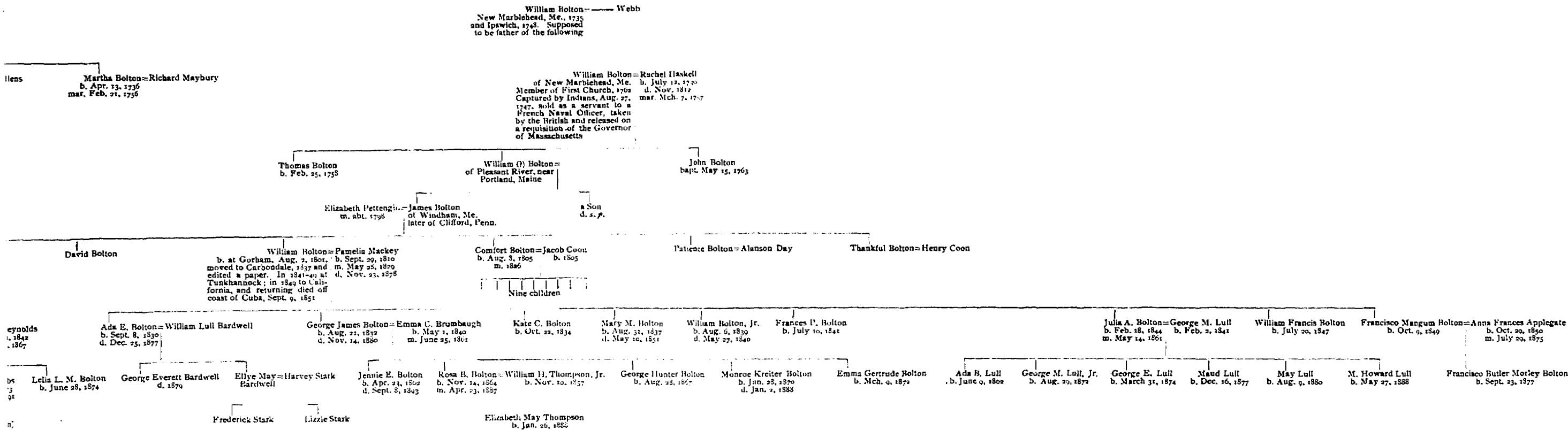


CHART XXXVIII.—DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL BOLTON OF OAKHAM, MASS.

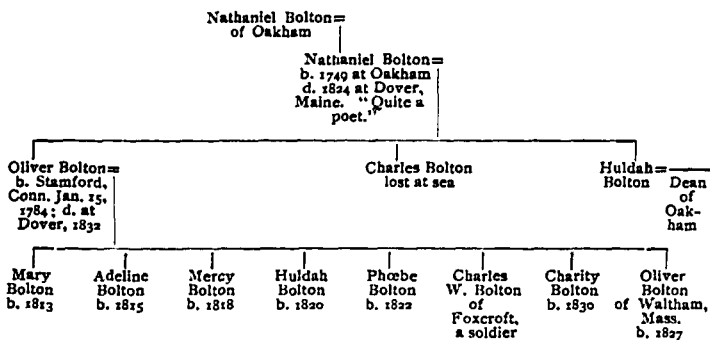


CHART XXXIX.—DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD BOLTON, OF REHOBOTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

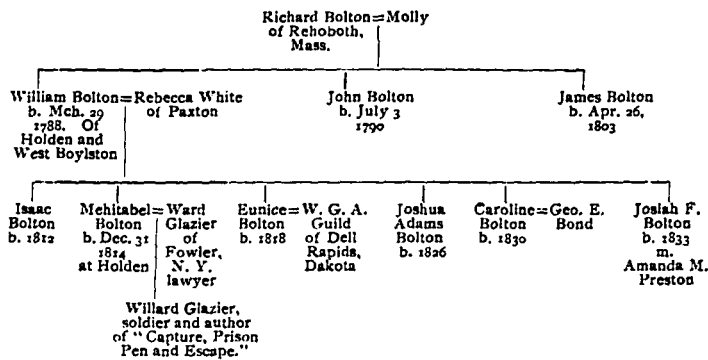


CHART XL.—DESCENDANTS OF SYLVENUS BOLTON OF FREETOWN,
MASSACHUSETTS.

Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vermont, 1888. p. 19.

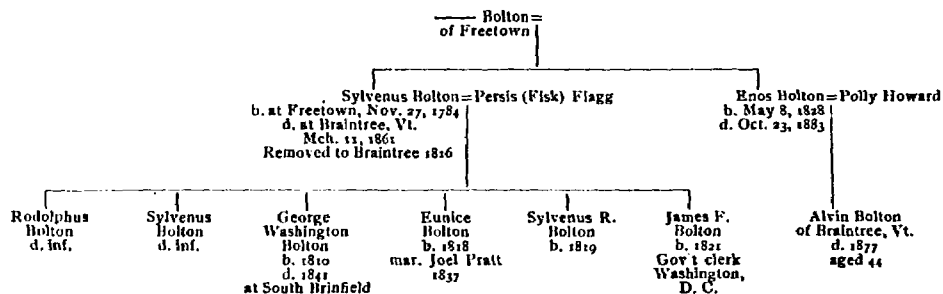


CHART XLI.—DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BOLTON OF CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS.

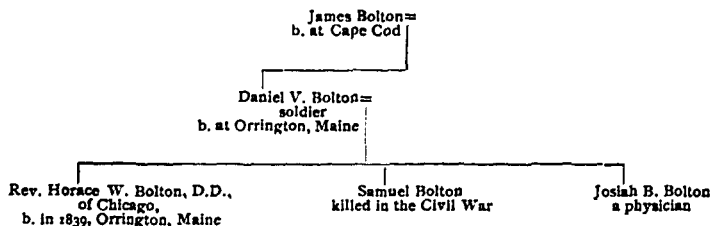
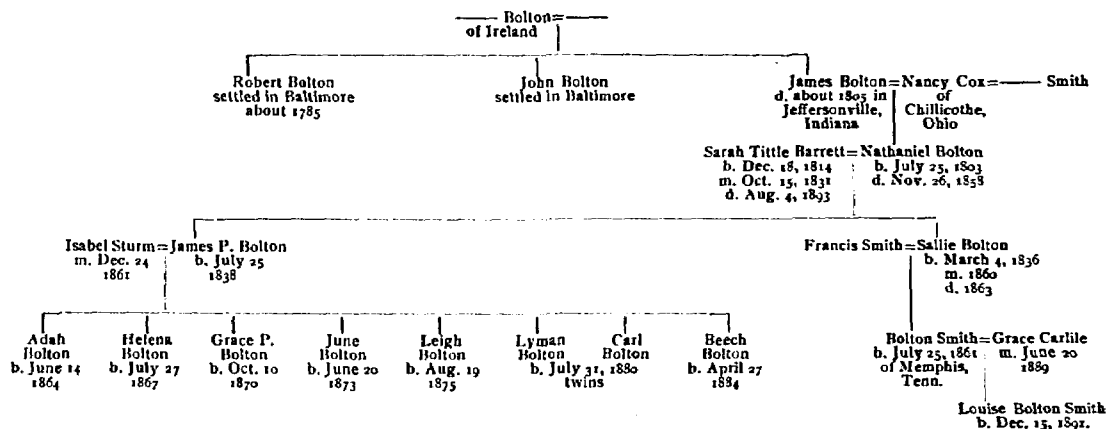


CHART XLII.—BOLTONS OF INDIANA, DESCENDED FROM JAMES BOLTON OF IRELAND.



NOTES.—Mr. Nathaniel Bolton worked when a boy in a Printing establishment, and after his marriage, together with his stepfather, he established the first newspaper printed in Indiana, "The Indianapolis Gazette." Mr. Bolton was Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives and later State Librarian. In 1855 President Pierce appointed him Consul at Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Bolton's wife, Sarah Tittle Bolton published many poems and was known as the "Poetess of Indiana." For further particulars of Mrs. Bolton see: The Life and Poems of Sarah T. Bolton, Indianapolis, 1880.

CHART XLIII.—DESCENDANTS OF GILES BOULTON OF WINDERMERE.

Giles Boulton
of Hawkesmere, Windermere
Lancs.

John Boulton Benie Boulton=Mr. Birkett
a banker
of Lancaster Isaac Boulton William Boulton=Agnes Townley
b. March 10, 1777 b. Dec. 6, 1781
d. Aug. 20, 1850 d. Aug. 19, 1872
in Lancaster Sarah Boulton=Mr. Crosthwaite
of Ulverston Giles Boulton= Joseph Boulton
in Malta 1817
emigrated to U. S. A. James Tyrer=Esther Boulton
of Liverpool

John Boulton=Anna Gertrude
Schimmel
b. May 19, 1805, d. Apr. 11, 1875
emigrated to Venezuela, S. A. m. Apr. 23, 1829
then to Philadelphia, Pa.

Giles Boulton

Hannah Boulton
b. Oct. 10, 1808
d. Dec. 23, 1886

Sarah Boulton
b. Sept. 10, 1810
d. Nov. 23, 1823

Eliza Boulton
b. Aug. 12, 1812

William Boulton
b. Feb. 19, 1815
d. July 12, 1817

Agnes Boulton
b. March 10, 1817

Joseph Boulton
b. June 3, 1819
d. Jan. 31, 1820

Robert Townley Boulton
b. March 7, 1821
d. Aug. 25, 1857

Edward Boulton=Barbara Elizabeth Stevenson
mar. Apr. 7, 1856
b. Aug. 27, 1823
d. June 7, 1881

1. Henry Lord Boulton=Maria Dolores
Kojas
b. Dec. 30, 1829
d. Nov. 27, 1891
m. 1853

2. William George Boulton=Mary Elizabeth
Bowen
b. Jan. 24, 1832, in
Venezuela
d. Sept. 10, 1891
emigrated to Philadelphia, Pa.
m. Oct. 28, 1857

3. John Boulton=Anita Teresa
Arisemendi
b. Sept. 18, 1833
d. April 20, 1862
m. May 12
1861

4. Maria Boulton
b. Oct. 5, 1834
d. Oct. 3, 1835
5. Anna Gertrude Boulton
b. June 18, 1837
d. Dec. 14, 1841

6. Emily Boulton=Rev. Wm. A.
Newbold
b. Nov. 10, 1838
d. May 14, 1863
m. Oct. 5, 1853

7. Bernardo Weymar Boulton
b. Nov. 27, 1841
m. Mary Frances Newbold
d. Jan. 18, 1856
3. George Boulton
b. Oct. 28, 1843
d. Oct. 19, 1864

Fannie Boulton
b. Nov. 13, 1857

Agnes Boulton=Henry
Ashburner
b. Nov. 3, 1858
m. April 29, 1886

Elizabeth Caldwell=John J. C.
Harvey
b. March 13, 1860
m. Nov. 4, 1885

Emily Boulton
b. Aug. 14, 1861
d. June 14, 1885

Edward William= Cecil Maud
Williams
b. Feb. 8, 1866
m. Dec. 31, 1891

1. Henry Lord
Boulton
b. Jan. 1, 1874

2. Alfred William Boulton=Terensia Dalla
Costa
b. Aug. 23, 1856
d. Feb., 1892
m. 1881

3. Anna Gertrude Boulton
b. July 13, 1859
m. Gustavo Vollmer
Apr. 11, 1877
4. Dolores Boulton
b. Oct. 10, 1864
5. Emily Boulton
b. Nov. 3, 1867
m. Gustavo Sanabria
6. Sofia Boulton
b. Sept. 8, 1870
7. John Boulton
b. Sept. 8, 1870
8. Dolores Boulton

William Bowen Boulton=Louisa Kuhl Kelly
of Philadelphia
b. July 20, 1859
m. Oct. 13, 1881

Mary Elizabeth Boulton
b. Dec. 18, 1863
d. Aug. 19, 1864

Anita Teresa Boulton
b. March 18, 1862
d. Oct. 30, 1882

Laurie Boulton Newbold
b. Jun. 27, 1861
m. Winnabel Bailey

Agnes Townley
Ashburner
b. Dec. 5, 1887

Elizabeth
Ashburner
b. June 21,
1894

1. Esther Prown Harvey
b. July 4, 1886
2. Elizabeth Harvey
b. Sept. 20, 1887
d. Sept. 27, 1887
3. John J. C. Harvey
b. Aug. 2, 1890
4. Frances Harvey
b. Dec. 6, 1891
5. Mary Beatty Harvey
b. May 31, 1893

1. Agnes Ruby
Boulton
b. Sept. 10, 1892
2. Barbara Emily
Boulton
b. Dec. 14, 1894

William Bowen Boulton
b. Aug. 16, 1882

Anita Teresa Boulton
b. Sept. 12, 1883

Dora Boulton
b. Feb. 17, 1885
d. Aug. 28, 1887

Howard Boulton
b. June 6, 1886

Pauline Esther Boulton
b. Sept. 19, 1888

Anson Hard Boulton
b. Nov. 9, 1891

CHART XLIV.—BOLTONS OF BOLTBY, THIRSK.

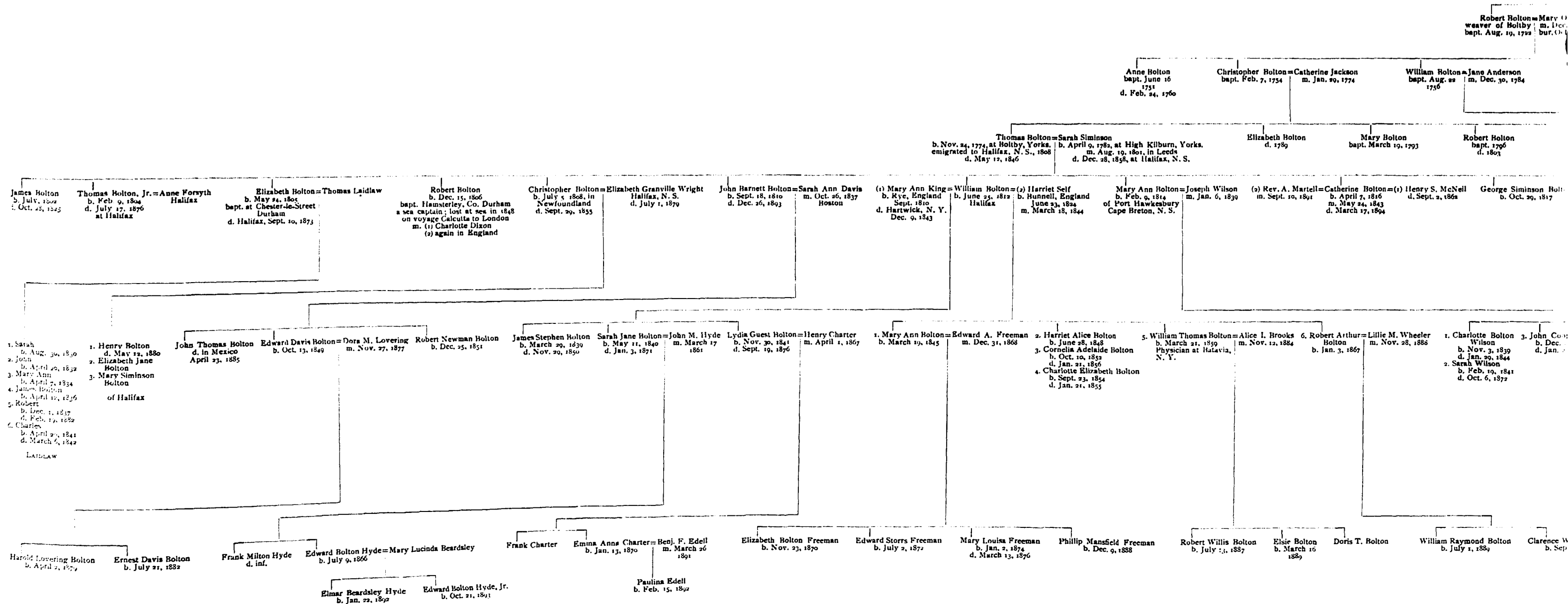
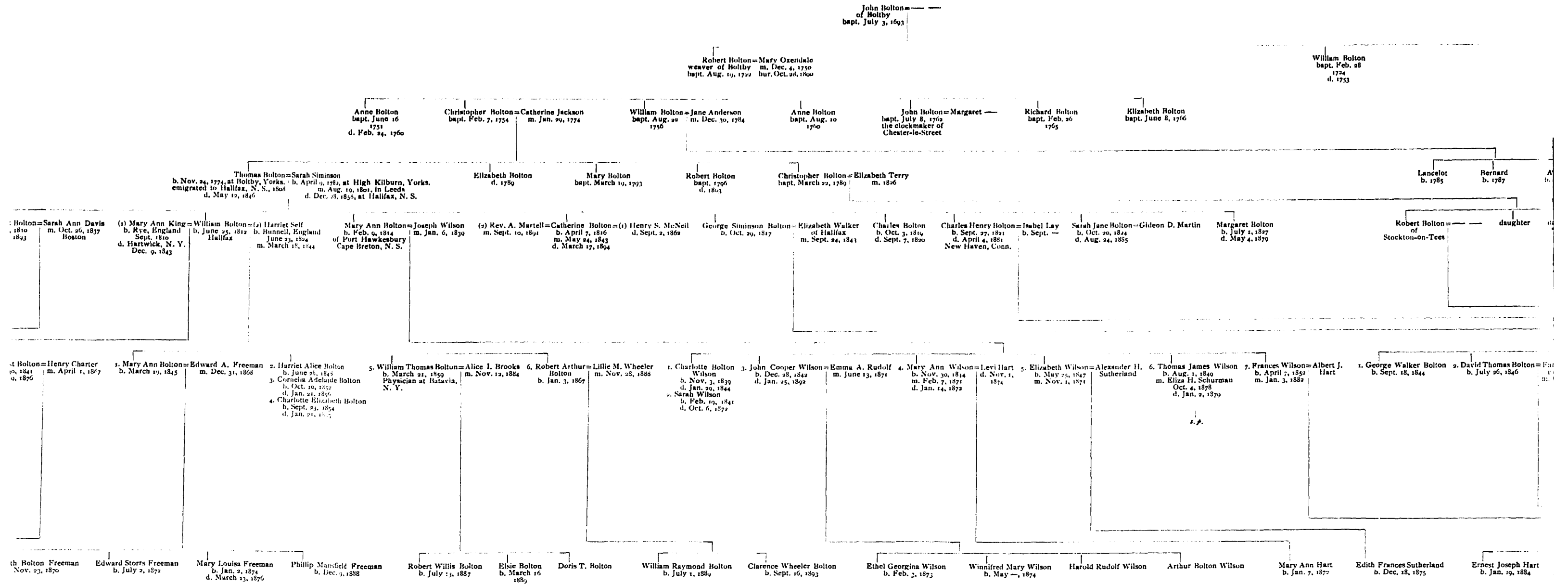
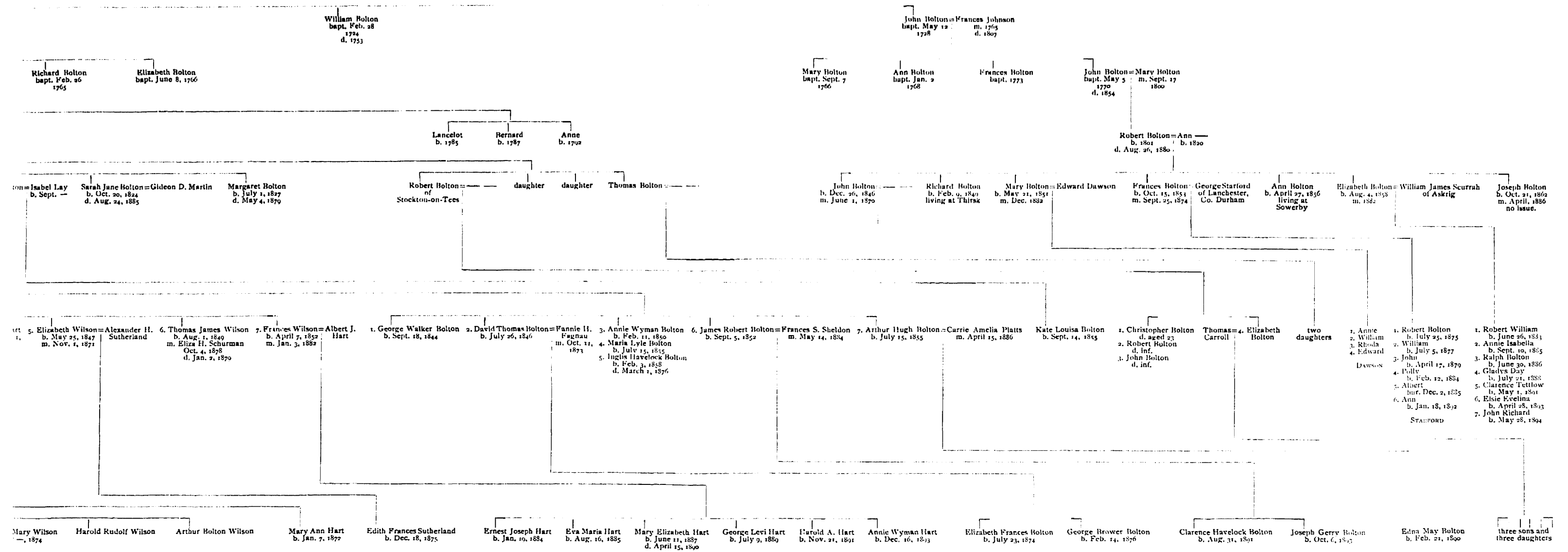


CHART XLIV.—BOLTONS OF BOLTBY, THIRSK, AND STOCKTON-ON-TEES, ENGLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



§2. *Boltons of Boltby, England, Nova Scotia and the United States of America.*

(SEE CHART XLIV.)

John Bolton, who was baptized July 3, 1693, at Boltby, Yorkshire is the first named member of a large family, whose pedigree is very complete to the present day. John's wife is not named, but his son Robert, baptized Aug. 19, 1722, a weaver by trade, married Mary Oxendale, Dec. 4, 1750, and they had four sons, Christopher (born 1754), William (born 1756), John (born 1762), and Richard (born 1765), and three daughters, Anne (born 1751, and died 1760), another Anne (born 1760) and Elizabeth (born 1766.) Christopher Bolton, the eldest son, married in 1774, Catherine Jackson, and they had issue Thomas (born 1774), Christopher (born 1789), and Robert (born 1796 died 1803); the latter remained in England and his descendants reside at Stockton-on-Tees, but the oldest son Thomas emigrated with his wife and family to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and became the progenitor of a large family now living in several places in the New World. Thomas was born at Boltby, Yorkshire, Nov. 24, 1774 and baptized at Feliskirk, Dec. 27, of the same year. He was a Sergeant in His Majesty's 2nd Regiment of North Yorkshire Militia and served one year and four months; his commanding officers were Captain Sir Francis Boynton, and Col. Thomas, Lord Dundas. His discharge, which is dated Richmond, Jan. 10th, 1800, says: "On account of good conduct during the above mentioned time entitled to the pay of one shilling per day." Thomas Bolton served a second time, for in another document (in possession of his grandson, Robert N. Bolton), dated April 23, 1802, he receipts for pay including "14 days pay to carry him home." His business was that of linen-weaver which he carried on at Knaresborough, Chester, at the time of his marriage. He emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1807, with his wife and four children.

Mr. Thomas Bolton was married Aug. 19th, 1801, at the Parish Church of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Sarah Siminson. She was born at High Kilburn, Yorkshire, April 9th, 1782 and she died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 28, 1858. They had issue nine sons and five daughters, viz: James (born 1802,) Thomas (1804), Elizabeth (1805),

Robert (1806), Christopher (1808), John Barnett (1810), William (1812), Mary Ann (1814), Catherine (1816), George Siminon (1817), Charles Henry (1821), Sarah Jane (1824), Margaret (1827). The first four were born in England and the remainder in Nova Scotia. For details as to their birthdates, marriages and descendants see Chart XLIV.

One member of this Boltby family was a very interesting character and deserves a chapter to himself; John Bolton, baptized July 8, 1762, son of Robert Bolton and Mary Oxendale, was noted for his mechanical skill which he exercised in manufacturing clocks of every description at his shop in Chester-le-Street. One writer says of him: "John Bolton was unquestionably a genius, a good clock-maker, an arranger of chimes, a naturalist, and a keeper of a museum, an organ-builder, an optician and a very good astronomer." He made telescopes which had more than local reputation; his workshop was packed with proofs of his marvelous skill, and rivaled Dickens' Curiosity Shop in the variety and number of cleverly constructed objects. John Bolton is described as a "dapper little man, with a large head, studded with a pair of bright, intelligent, blue eyes, which seemed to pierce you through and through."

John Bolton had a rival of the same name, engaged in the same business, and living in the same neighborhood of the town Chester-le-Street. This rival put on his sign; "John Bolton from London," whereupon our John hung out a sign bearing the inscription: "John Bolton, of Chester-le-Street, *Not* from London."

Many other amusing anecdotes are related showing his originality and genius; but none are so characteristic as his own advertisement of which the following is a faithful copy. It was taken from the interior of one of his clock-cases.

JOHN BOLTON,
TURRET AND MUSICAL CLOCK MAKER,
Chester-le-Street, near Durham,

Returns his most grateful thanks to those who have favoured him with their Commands in the above Business, and begs Leave to inform his Friends that he makes and sells, at the lowest Prices CLOCKS of various Sorts, either Common, Musical, Geographical, Astronomical, or to act a variety of Curiosities, some of which are fixed with Landscapes, Views, &c., which serve as a case.

TIME PIECES of all Sorts to go by Weight or Spring; **WATCHES** of all Descriptions, with every late improvement, in Gold, Silver, or Metal Cases, Wedding Rings, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Goods, Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Gilt Steel, and Trinkets, Table Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, and a variety of other Hardware of the best Quality; Theodolite and Pocket Compasses.

Finger and Barrel Organs of all Sorts and Sizes, proper for Churches, Chapels, or amusements, some of which have Drum and Triangle, entirely adapted for Dancing in private Families, and form a complete Band in themselves; Piano Fortes, common, grand, and those by Mr. Ryley, for which he has the King's Patent, it is called the Transposing Piano Forte, and exceeds every instrument of that kind yet invented, set on Barrels proper for Organs, Clocks, &c., in the most correct manner; Books of Instruction, Musical Wire and Fiddle Strings. Weather Glasses of all sorts made and repaired.

J. B. has made a valuable improvement in Reed Stops proper for Organs of all sizes, the Pipes of which neither Choak with Dust, nor get out of Tune, as is too common with those used at present. A whole set of his Pipes can be Tuned in a few Minutes.

IMPROVED TURRET CLOCKS of all Sorts and Sizes, with or without Chimes or Quarters, proper for Churches, Castles, Gentlemen's Houses, Factories, &c., which for simplicity, utility, and convenience when cleaning or repairing is required, are unrivalled by any of the Kind that has ever been offered to the Public; the Frames are so constructed as to be taken in Pieces at different Times, which prevent Accidents on such Occasions, as any part of the Frame or Wheel-Work can be taken out, and be replaced again without disturbing the whole; the Cords can be thrown up or down without the help of additional Pullies, Rollers, &c. They are correct Time Keepers, with less attendance than is common, and go with light weights, which render them less expensive in Cords and Repairs, the Friction being reduced almost to nothing; and with respect to striking, their power is astonishing, being capable of lifting a Hammer considerably heavier (even with less weight) than those made by that justly celebrated Artist, the late Mr. Henley, of York and many other Workmen of the highest respectability. As loud Strokes by Towns' Clocks are of the greatest Utility, are highly Valuable when a Number of working People depend upon them, and they prevent disputes that might otherwise arise concerning the Time of the Day.

The best Prices for Gold, Silver, broken Bells, Copper, Pewter, Lead, or old Coins of any sort.

The present town clock of North Shields bears the inscription: "This clock was made by John Bolton, of Chester-le-Street, Durham, for the library at North Shields, 1807." It is a tradition that for many months after the completion of this clock, there appeared in the window of the maker a glaring notice to the effect that the clock had not been paid for, and John Bolton faithfully carried out his threat of keeping the notice there until his bill was paid.

One of Bolton's musical clocks is still in good working order; it plays old time melodies every four hours, commencing on Monday morning with "Drops of Brandy," and closing on Sunday evening with the "XC Psalm." The week-day tunes include "Bonny Land," "God Save the King," "Lovely Nancy," and "Money Musk." The dial plate bears a mechanical figure of King David playing a harp, and set in motion by the swing of the pendulum.

John Bolton married Margaret, but his wife's father's name is not known to us. Mrs. Bolton, once, and only once, ventured to enter her husband's sanctum, and with such disastrous results that she regretted her rashness to her dying day, for she accidentally broke one of the machines in the work-room. Her husband, however, reproved her only with the remark: "Oh, Peggy, Peggy, what have you done? The work of many weeks destroyed by your carelessness and bad temper in a moment."

The clockmaker died at New Elvet, Durham, Oct. 27, 1821; his wife died twelve years later, Oct. 22, 1833, aged 73 years.

Some very curious verses which were published to his memory, were composed under the following amusing circumstances. A veterinary doctor of Durham aspired to poetry and frequently created great merriment in the town by his absurd verses; a local wit sent to the *London Courier* a letter in which this cow-doctor was made to claim authorship of the Ode on Sir John Moore's burial:

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note
As his corse to the rampart we hurried,"

written shortly before by Charles Wolfe. The doctor was very angry, and the wags of Durham persuaded him that his literary fame was at stake by his appearing as the author of so inferior a composition. To repair his damaged reputation the wags advised him to send to the London newspaper a genuine elegy to show the world his superior genius. The doctor swallowed the bait and forwarded to the *Globe* the following verses:

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF JOHN BOLTON OF NEW ELVET, DURHAM.

" Bolton, the great mechanic, is no more ;
 I hope he's landed on the Elysian shore.
 He died on Saturday, collected, sober,
 The twenty-seventh day of last October,
 And was buried on the Monday afternoon,
 Which some were pleased to think was over soon ;
 Yet notwithstanding many folk attended ;
 And when the sacred ceremony ended,
 It might be written for the world to read,
 This was a Christian funeral indeed !
 The day was calm, the people all sedate,
 The hearse moved on in solitary state ;
 And more propriety I never saw
 At such a very solemn scene of awe.
 Replete with due decorum was the day
 On which this man of genius got away
 With credit to himself, no more to truck
 In this vain world. His latest clock has struck
 The hour of twelve, his morning has begun
 Where he will view a never-setting sun."

" The planetary system he could scan
 As well, perhaps, as any other man,
 He knew astronomy and optics too ;
 He made surprising glasses to look through,
 As well as clocks of magnitudal size ;
 He read the signs and wonders of the skies,
 Had various curiosities in store ;
 And now I'll say but very little more.
 I held a friendship with this man in life,
 And I respect his poor old widowed wife,
 Whose grief is not a little, that is sure,
 For loss of property she must endure
 As well as him who merited regard ;
 Her own fidelity has its reward.
 In death his skill can scarcely be diminished ;
 Some works of consequence remain unfinished,
 And must remain as lumber on the shelf,
 Since few, I apprehend, but his own self
 Could put together, such his genius ran,
 What he invented, and what he began."

The following lines on Bolton's memorial stone, were composed by the same poetical doctor :

Ingenious Artist, few thy skill surpassed in works of art,
But Death has beat at last. Though conquered yet,
Thy deeds will ever shine; Time can't destroy a genius large as thine.

Boltby is a chapelry in the parish of Feliskirk (or Felix-Kirk), in the Wapentake of Birdforth, North Riding of Yorkshire, and five miles N. E. of Thirsk. The population of Boltby in 1831 was 342. The Chapel-of-ease at Boltby was served from Feliskirk, which was the Parish Church for four townships, Boltby, Thirlby, Sutton and Feliskirk, lying within two miles of each other. All baptisms, marriages and burials were registered at Feliskirk.

The following extracts from Parish register of Feliskirk were made by the Vicar, the Rev. H. Clayforth, at the request of Mr. Robert N. Bolton of New York City.

It is noteworthy that the first entries in these registers spell the name "Boughton," another confirmation of our view expressed on page 4 that the name Boughton is merely a corruption of Bolton or Boulton.

EXTRACTS OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM THE REGISTER OF THE
PARISH OF FELISKIRK, THIRSK, FROM 1598 TO 1800.

- 1675. William Boughton, son of William Boughton, of Boltby, baptized May 23.
- 1684. William Boughton, of Boltby, was buried Nov. 9.
- 1686. Catherine Boolton, of Booltby, was buried June 25.
- 1693. John Bolton, of Boltby, was baptized July 3.
- 1713. — Bolton, the wife of William Bolton, of Boltby, was buried March 20.
- 1714. William Bolton and Jane Gains, both of Boltby, were married Nov. 22.
- 1722. Robert, son of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Aug. 19.
- 1724. William, son of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Feb. 28.
- 1728. John, son of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized May 12.
- 1734. James Bolton and Ann Belt were married Nov. 12.
- 1736. Jane, daughter of James Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Feb. 22.
- 1739. Richard Bolton, of Boltby, bachelor, buried June 13.
- 1742. Richard, son of James Bolton, of Boltby, day laborer, baptized Sept. 19.
- 1744. Matthias, son of James Bolton, of Boltby, weaver, baptized May 20.
- 1748. James Bolton, of Boltby, day laborer, buried Jan. ?
- 1750. Robert Bolton and Mary Oxendale, both of Boltby, married Dec. 4.
- 1751. Anne, daughter of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, baptized June 16.
- 1753. William Bolton, of Boltby, buried Jan. 27.

- 1754. Christopher, son of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Feb. 7.
- 1756. William, son of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Aug. 22.
- 1760. Ann, daughter of Robert Bolton, weaver, Boltby, buried Feb. 24.
- 1760. Lancelot Gellowlah, of Sutton, and Jane Bolton, of Boltby, married Aug. 5.
- 1760. Anne, daughter of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Aug. 10.
- 1762. John, son of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, born (? baptized) July 12.
- 1765. Richard, son of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Feb. 26.
- 1765. John Bolton (weaver) and Frances Johnson, both of this Parish were married Nov. 21.
- 1766. Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, baptized June 8.
- 1766. Mary, daughter of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Sept. 7.
- 1768. Ann, daughter of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Jan. 2.
- 1770. John Buttery, of Sutton, and Susannah Bolton, of Boltby, were married May 2, 1770.
- 1770. John, son of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized May 5.
- 1771. Richard, son of Richard Bolton, of Boltby, baptized July (believed to be 12th, but date uncertain).
- 1771. Richard Bolton and Ann Brien, both of Boltby, married Dec. 2.
- 1773. John Bolton, of Boltby, buried Jan. 21.
- 1773. Fran (? Frances) daughter of John Bolton, baptized—(no date).
- 1774. Christopher Bolton and Catherine Jackson, both of this Parish, were married Jan. 29.
- 1774. Thomas Bolton, baptized at Feliskirk, Dec. 30.
- 1775. William Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Nov. 12.
- 1777. — Bolton, buried—(no Christian name or date).
- 1778. Robert Bolton, of Boltby, christened April 5.
- 1778. Elizabeth Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Aug. 9.
- 1779. Robert Bolton, of Boltby, buried March 21.
- 1779. James Scarr and Elizabeth Bolton, both of this Parish, were married Nov. 29.
- 1780. Susannah Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Dec. 25.
- 1784. William Bolton and Jane Anderson, both of this Parish, were married Dec. 30.
- 1785. Lancelot, son of William Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Oct. 23.
- 1786. Margaret, daughter of Christopher Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Jan. 15.
- 1787. Bernard, son of William Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Nov. 25.
- 1789. Christopher, son of Christopher Bolton, of Boltby, baptized March 22.
- 1789. George Melner and Anne Bolton, both of this Parish, married April 14.
- 1789. Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Bolton, of Boltby, buried Aug. 2.
- 1791. Hannah, daughter of Mary Bolton, of Boltby, baptized April 7.
- 1792. Anne, daughter of William Bolton, of Boltby, baptized June 17.
- 1793. Mary, daughter of Christopher Bolton, of Boltby, baptized March 19.
- 1795. William Bolton, of Ingleby Arncliffe, and Ann Bolton, of this Parish, were married Feb. 17.
- 1796. Richard Bolton and Mildred Shepherd, both of this Parish, were married March 28.

- 1796. Robert, son of Christopher Bolton, of Boltby, baptized May 11.
- 1797. Matthew, son of Richard Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Aug. 27.
- 1797. John Bolton, of Boltby, was buried Dec. 16.
- 1800. John Bolton and Mary Bolton, both of this Parish, were married Sept 17.
- 1800. Mary, wife of Robert Bolton, of Boltby, buried Oct. 28.
- 1801. Robert, son of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Jan. 30.
- 1802. Henry, son of Richard Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Feb. 23.
- 1802. Henry, son of Richard Bolton, of Boltby, buried March 7.
- 1802. Mary, daughter of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized March 7.
- 1802. Ann, wife of Richard Bolton, of Boltby, buried March 13.
- 1803. Robert, son of Christopher Bolton, of Boltby, buried March 2.
- 1804. Richard Bolton, of Boltby, buried Jan. 2.
- 1804. Ann, daughter of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Sept. 12.
- 1805. Ann, daughter of John Bolton, of Boltby, buried Feb. 10.
- 1806. John, son of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized April 5.
- 1807. Frances Bolton, of Boltby, widow, buried Oct. 14.
- 1809. Elizabeth, daughter of John Bolton, of Boltby, baptized Jan. 1.
- 1810. Bernard, son of William Bolton, of Boltby, buried June 8.

No further marriages are recorded up to 1812.

H. CLAYFORTH.

Besides these official records we have received information about a branch of the family settled at Kilburn.

William Bolton, baptized Nov. 12, 1775, was born shortly before this date at Hagworn Field, Boltby. He married and had four sons and two daughters;—William, Ann, George, Thomas, Elizabeth, and John. William, senior, died at Kilburn in 1850.

William Bolton, junior, married and had six sons and three daughters, Elizabeth, John, William (residing at High Kilburn), Hannah, Thomas, Mary, Ralph, Mark and Joseph.

George Bolton (of William, senior) was born at High Kilburn in 1808, and died at Low Kilburn, Jan. 19, 1874, leaving five sons and six daughters:—John (killed at Scarboro' in 1867 by an accident), Ann, Jonah (of Forester's Arms, Kilburn), Mary, Frances, Radcliffe, George, Alfred, Ellen, Kate and Louisa.

Thomas Bolton (of William, Sr.) died at Bransby, Dec. 26, 1878; his brother John died single at the age of 24; his sister Elizabeth died young.

Thomas Bolton (of William, Jr.) married and had three children Annie, William, Frances. His brother William married and had six children, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth, Annie, Edith, Thomas, John William.

Jonah Bolton (of George, of William, Sr.) married and had four sons and five daughters :—Francis, Henry, George, John, Elizabeth, Annie, Frances, Laura, Eva Jane. These are all living.

For all the data in this section and in Chart LXIV. we are indebted to Mr. Robert N. Bolton of New York City and to his English cousins.

The Boltons of ——— State.

"Without Father, without Mother, without genealogy."

—*Hebrews, VII., 3.*

There is one family of Boltons in the United States to whom the words of St. Paul are singularly applicable. The progenitor of this family was a waif in the town of Bolton, and the authorities gave him that name in default of accurate knowledge as to his parentage. His descendants are respectable persons, but few of whom know their lineage.

APPENDIX.

A—ISOLATED NOTICES OF BOLTONS, 1264-1874.

"Out of the old fieldes, as men saithe,
Cometh al this new corne fro yere to yere;
And out of old bookes, in good faithe,
Cometh al this new science that men lere."

—Chaucer.

1264. Richard de Boulton and Beatrix his wife, of York. (*Rotulis finium*, Roberts.)

1269. Johannes de Bolton is named in connection with restitution for injuries done to Norwegian merchants, in a letter patent of King Henry III. (Chronicles Gt. Britain, Lond., 1866.)

1272. The wife of Gamellus de Boelton was in the gift of the King. (*Testa de Nevill*.) This is probably the Ganil or Gamil of Bolton-le-Sands.

1276. Henry de Bouelton and Joan, his wife, of Fountains, Yorkshire.

1276. Ada [Adam] de Boulton, in Bowland, contributes two shillings to the Crusade, in a list of contributions of the Deanery of Craven, Diocese of York. (Papers from Northern Registers, Raine, 1873.)

1279. Jordan, daughter of John de Boulton, was fined as surety for Johanna de Ridene, for non-prosecution of two parties whom the latter lady accused of having committed murder. A curious instance of a lady's reluctance to be embroiled in a criminal prosecution. (Harrison Plantagenet's Hist. of Yorks.)

1280. *Inq. post mortem* upon Robertus de Boulton, "Fratres ejusdem Johannis, propinquior heredes ejus est, et plenæ ætatis est." This is probably Robert de Bolton, the brother of John de Bolton, of Halton, Yorks. (See Chap. V., § 1.) (Roberts' *Calend. Genealogicum*, London, 1865.)

1280. "Litera Alexandri de Boulton de Communia de Soureby;" a letter of Alexander de Boulton of the Community of Soureby. (*Rotuli Scotiæ*.)

1284-5. Radulphus de Bolton held 11 carucates and 1 bovate of land in Bolton. (*Inq. Kirkby.*)

1286-1310. Adam de Boltona is named as a land owner, who leased ground to Roger Dryffield, Abbot of Melsa. (*Chronica monasterii de Melsa.*)

1291. Christiana, wife of Thomas Bolton, son of Matilda Bolton, of Bolton, Lancs.

1293. Elias de Bolton, of Uckerby, was fined for non-attendance at court; and in 1296, Peter de Boulton was fined in like manner. (Harrison Plantagenet's Hist. of Yorks.)

1295. Roger de Boulton, with others, signed a sheriff's return as guarantee, or manucaptor, for the appearance of John D' Ewyas, just elected M.P. for county of Lancaster. (Croston's Samlesbury Hall, 2nd., 1871.)

1297. *Inquest post mortem* upon Robertus de Boultone. "De terris quæ fuerunt Robert per ipsum alienatis Thomae de Boultone." (Roberts' *Calend. Geneal.*, London, 1865.) (See Chap. V., § 1.)

1298. Hugh de Boulton is named in an assize, with Roger, son of Richard le Hunter, which ought to have been tried in the octave of St. Martin, 24, Edw. I. (Harrison Plantagenet's Hist. York.)

1300. John Bolton was buried in the Percy Chantry of Christ Church, York.) ✠ "Hic jacet John Bolton, carpentarius."

1300. William Bolton was buried in the Church of St. Martin, Conyng St., York. ✠ "Orate pro anima Alain Hyde, Williemi Bolton et Agnetis."

1303. Thomas de Bolton and Peter de Bolton (Piers) are named as owning land, the latter in the plain of Durham. (Richard de Kellawe's Register, 1314-16.)

1315. King Edward levied, by writ, £10 on the goods of Peter de Bolton who was of the "Waste of Wydehopp moor." He held land also between the Humber and the Castलगat. (Richard de Kellawe's Register, 1314-16.)

1323. Thomas de Bolton, "militibus," witnessed with others a deed of property in Havergate, York, at the same time with Nicholas Langton, Mayor of York; the latter was Mayor 1322-3, and also 1340-42. (See Chap. V., § 1.)

1323. John de Bolton of Cliderhow. (Parliamentary Writs.)

1326. Henry de Bolton was representative in Parliament of the City of York. Mr. Torre says there was a foundation in Percy's Chantry, in Castlegate, at the Altar of St. Mary the Virgin, to pray for the souls of Henry Bolton and others. (Drake's History of York.)

1327 to 1377. Stephanus de Bolton, of Northumberland.

1327 to 1377. Thomas de Bolton, of Gaynesburgh, Yorks.

1334. 7, Ed. III. "De hominibus de Dominio de Bouland in West Rithingo in Com. Ebor' arraiandis." (*Rotuli Scotiae*.)

1338. Robertus de Bolton, witnessed a deed in Lancashire. (Smith's Ribchester.)

1357. An entry in the Patent Rolls of Ireland, page 168, concerns an extortion on the part of Johannes de Boulton in Ireland at that date.

1354. John de Bolton held eight messuages in York, and in 1360, John de Bolton de Popelton (and also one Spicer and Agnes, his wife) was sued for a messuage in the suburbs of York. Possibly the same man, one John de Bolton of Aldburgh, was summoned in 1366, with others, for a very violent and aggravated assault upon, and destruction of property of, one Alicia Capon. (Harrison Plantagenet's Hist. of Yorks.) (See Chap. V., § 3.)

1377-99. Bolton Castle, Yorks., was building by Richard, Lord Scrope during these twelve years.

1425-27. Will Bolton married Catherine Glensford, widow of Thomas Hawdekyn, at Watlington, and died without issue. (Blomefield's Norfolk, Vol. VII.)

1433. Roger de Bolton was of Knottesford, Lancs.

1442. Jane, daughter of — Bolton, of Yorkshire, married Raff Fitzwilliam. (Visitation of Yorks.)

1464 to 1485. William Bolton was a master in Chancery under Edw'd IV. from the third to twenty-third year of his reign, and so continued till 1. Henry VIII., or 1485. (Book of Dignities.)

1486. 8th March. King Henry VIII. granted to Humphrey Gray, *inter alia*, two shops in Cheapside, London, over which John Bolton, a tailor, had lately a room.

1490. Sir Thomas Bolton, of Hoby, Knight, had a daughter and heir, named Elizabeth, who married Thomas Holme, son and heir to John Holme. (Harleian Soc. Visitation of Yorks., 1563-4.) Other authorities give this marriage as follows :—

1490. John Hulme, who died 1490, had a son Thomas who married Margaret Bolton, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bolton of Huby; also:

1500. Margaret, daughter to Sir Thomas Bolton, of Hoby, Knight, married Thomas Holme, and brought the Bolton arms to that family. (See Chapter II., the Heraldry of Bolton.) (Visitation of Yorks.)

1500. Elizabeth, daughter of Gyles Livesey, was wife of Robert, son of Christopher Bolton. Livesey is across River Darwen, opposite Blackburn.

1504. Roger de Bolton, of Bolton, Lancs., probably the same as Roger de Bolton of Islam, Lancs., named in 1526.

1509. Aug. 16. There is a patent for William Bolton, "Groom of the King's Mouth in the Kitchen," to be collector of the toll of the town of Pole (Poole) in Dorsetshire during pleasure. Probably on account of services rendered to the late King Henry VII. The same person was apparently the King's Master Cook in 1522, and another Richard Bolton of the Leishe was, in 1538, in the Royal service and his quarter's wages at Lady day were 10 shillings.

1509 to 1546. Olyver Bolton, master carpenter in the counties of Cheshire and Flint, is mentioned in a roll of officers in Wales, preserved at the Record office.

1511. Christopher Bolton had land in Bradley-hey, Minebank.

1514. Apl. 24, 6th Henry VIII. By deed under this date, Sir John Talbot conveyed to his sons a messuage in Clayton-le-Dale, in the holding of Thomas Bolton, of the yearly value of 18s.

1523-4. 15th Hen. VIII. In the payment roll of the subsidy levied on inhabitants of the Hundred of Blackburn occur these items:—

Blakeborne.—William Bolton, in goodes.	Value £4. levy 2s.
Parva Harwood.—Roger Bolton, in goodes.	Value 40s., levy 12d.
Balderstone.—Barnard Bolton, in goodes.	Value £3. levy 18d.
Salesbury.—John Bolton, in lands.	Value 20s., levy 12d.
Xtofer Bolton, in lands.	Value 40s., levy 2s.

1537. Thomas Bolton and Agnes, his wife, were of Chipping, near Clitheroe, Lancs.

1538. Hugh Bolton was Master Carpenter in the counties of Chester and Flint, as given in a list of the Officers of the Palatinate of Chester. (Welsh Records, 31st Report, p. 175.)

1539. Alexander Lever was a brother-in-law to William Bolton. There is also mentioned a "Maister Robert Bolton," no doubt Robert of Great and Little Bolton. (Record Soc.)

1541. Robert Bolton, of Little Bolton, is named in the Subsidy roll of Salford Hundred, showing that he had property near Manchester.

1546. Richard Bolton was of Blackburnshire Wapentake.

1547. Robert Bolton held a messuage or tenement called "Langherhowse," and a close called the "Moe Erthe," at Abraham, Lancs.

1548. William Bolton had held a tenement in Lynn (Norfolk). (Bloomfield's Norfolk, Vol. VIII.)

1550. Julian, daughter of William de Bolton, was the relict of William de Melmorby, son of Gilbert de Melmorby.

1551. James Bolton claimed a messuage and lands at West Walton, Derby Manor, Lancs.

1551. Aug. 28. The will of John Talbot, of Salesbury, was witnessed by Edmund Bolton, Chaplain, Adam Bolton, and others.

1553. John Bolton, of Bolton in Craven, Yorks.

1553. At the burial of the young King Edward VI., 1553, one of the household servants was Rauffe Bolton, who was provided with three yards of mourning cloth to array himself for the function.

1557-8. Among the officers of the Palatinate of Chester at this date were Henry Bolton, son of William, and Oliver Bolton, who were Master Carpenters in the counties of Chester and Flint. (Welsh Records, 31st Report, p. 175.)

1560. James Bolton and Isabel, his wife, claimed divers lands and tenements in Rochdale Parish, Lancs.

1560. James Bolton and Catherine, his wife, daughter of John Singleton, claimed lands and messuages at Salisbury, Lancs.

1561. Thomas Bolton, Bailiff of Higham Ferrers, in Co. Northants, sixteen miles from Northampton. By charter of Phillip and Mary, the government of the borough was rested in a Mayor and other authorities with a Bailiff. Thus Thomas Bolton was one, if not the earliest, of these officials. He is mentioned again in 1577.

1561. Edward Bolton claimed messuages and lands on house and appurtenances at Clayton, Lancs.

1562. James Bolton and Katharine, his wife, late wife and heiress of John Towneley, claimed goods and chattels at Towneley Hall, Dutton, Salburie, Lancs. (Salesbury). She had a daughter, Jane Towneley, who afterwards inherited her mother's properties. The Towneleys were descended from one Robert Towneley, in 1379. (Smiths' Ribchester.)

1562. John Bolton and Elizabeth, his wife, late wife of Thomas Boydell, claimed a house, tenement and appurtenances at Pennyngton, Lancs.

1563, or earlier. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Bolton, married William Gaskon (Gascoigne), of Gawthorpe. (Harl. Soc. Visitation of Yorks., 1563-4.)

1563. Margaret, daughter of John Bolton, married Henry Gaskon, second son of William Gaskon, from whom is the house of Mykelfeld descended. (See Yorkshire family, Chapter V.)

1563. Jane Bolton, late wife of Edmund Bolton, of Barton-upon-Lewell, in the parish of Eccles, five and a half miles west of Manchester, Lancs.

1563. Richard Bolton and Elizabeth, his daughter, were lessees of a messuage and lands at Clayton, Lancs.

1565. John Bolton and Johane, his wife, claimed a messuage at Acrington Manor, Lancs., in the time of Queen Elizabeth; they were described as of Leeke in the county of Stafford.

1566, or earlier. Joan, daughter of ——— Boulton, married Raufe, third son of Sir John Fitzwilliam of Spotborough. (Harl. Soc. Bedfordshire, 1566-1634.)

1566, or earlier. Thomas Bolton, of Tottenham Highcrosse, married Mary, daughter of Robert Barnardiston, of Northill. (Harl. Soc. Visitation of Beds., 1566-1634.)

1569. Thomas Bolton, of Leyland Manor, Lancs.

1569. Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Bolton, of Blyth, married Francis Bingley. (Harl. Soc. Visitation of Nottingham, 1569.)

1568. William Bolton, of Barnard's Inn, was admitted to Gray's Inn as a student of law.

1579. Olyver Bolton married Margaret Lyon at Adlington. (Prestbury Parish Register.)

1580, or earlier. Randolph Boulton, of Hankeld, was a freeholder in Nantwich Hundred, Cheshire. (Harl. Soc. Visitation of Cheshire.) Roger Bolton, of Audley, in county Stafford, and

William Bolton and his wife Alice were of the same place. There was also a John Boulton, of Cumberland.

1580. Robert Boulton, of London, is named.

1586. Margaret Bolton claimed a messuage and lands at Blackburne, Lancs.

1588. Jan. 17th. Hugh Boolton, of Staffordshire, Gent., aged 19, matriculated at Christ's College, Oxford. He was styled in the register: "Servus Doctoris James."

1585. Edmund Bolton claimed lands and appurtenances at "Lytell Bolton," Lancs.

1585. Nicholas Bolton was of Walton-in-le-Dale, Lancs.

1591. Richard Bolton claimed a capital messuage, called "Single Hall," and land and appurtenances at Whittingham and Houghton, Lancs.

1594. Richard Bolton claimed a messuage and land at Farmouth (three miles S. E. of Great Bolton), and also a messuage and lands called "Hall Hayes," at Ribchester, Lancs. He is again mentioned, 1594, as of Lancashire.

1596. Katherine Bolton, widow of Peter Bolton, claimed a yearly rent upon a certain messuage and lands at Whitstone, in Prescott Parish, Knowsley Sutton, Lancs.

1596. William Bolton, of Christ College, Cambridge, was a Proctor of Cambridge.

1599. Richard Boulton, son of John Boulton, of Bristol, merchant, is legatee under the will of Richard Cole, of Bristol, alderman, dated June 16th, 1599. (N. E. Geneal. Reg., Vol. XLVII., p. 127.)

1599. Ambrose Bolton, of Yorkshire.

1600. Ri'cus Bolton, de Chippin (Chipping), was one of the freeholders of Blackburn, Lancs.

1600. Richard Bolton, of Chippin (Lancs.), was a freeholder of the Hundred of Blackburn; and Richard Bolton, of Parva Bolton, was a freeholder of Salford Hundred; also William Bolton, of Abram, Gent., was a freeholder of West Darby Hundred. (Subsidy Roll)

1600. John Bolton, of Little Bolton, married Bridget Shakerley, granddaughter of Geoffrey Shakerley, of Holme, who was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1610 and died in 1618. (Burke's Hist. of Commoners.)

1604. A grant was made of pardon to one Will. Bolton for killing Geo. Whitton.

1605. Margeria, daughter of ——— Bolton of Frolesworth, married Johannes Stareshmore. (Harl. Soc. Visitation of Leicester.)

1611. April 16. Elizabeth Boulton, of Ribchester, married Arthur Sowerbutts. She died Dec., 1623; issue, a daughter, Anne. (Smith's Ribchester).

1611. In Subsidy granted 7. Jas. 1. Hundred of Blackburne, occurs: "Balderston—William Bolton, in Goods, £4 value, 4s. levy."

1612. John Bolton, of Hilsea, Wimmering, County South, and his children John and Elizabeth, were legatees under the will of Henry Batcheler, dated March 23, 1612, at Winchester. (N. E. Geneal. Register, Vol. XLVII., p. 357.)

1619, or earlier. Margaret, daughter to Robert Bolton, had married Thomas Rutter. (Visitation of Warwick.)

1620. John Bolton, of West Derby (Liverpool), married Catherine, daughter of Richard Molyneux and Elizabeth, his wife. Richard was eldest son of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton, 1550. (Croston's County Families of Lancs. Lond., 1887.)

1623, or earlier. Catherine Boulton, daughter of Mr. Boulton, of Cawson, in Warwickshire, married James Berewe; and William Boulton, of Gloucester, married Chrystiane, daughter of Arthur Sandford, of Stowe.

1623. William Bolton, of Hankselow, Co. Chester, married Francisca, daughter of William Yonge, who was sheriff of Caynton in 1548, and was of County Salop in 1584.

1627. Thomas de Bolton was a witness to a deed (without date) of land in Sandford, Salop. (Visitation Shrops., Harl. Soc., p. 429, 1889.)

1634. Susan, daughter of ——— Boulton, London, married Will Garfoote, of Newton, Essex. (Visitation of Essex.)

1635. Katherine Bolton married Thomas Alcocke at Wilmeslowe.

1638. The daughter of Nicholas Bolton, of Walton, Lancs., married John Ireland, of Halewood. (Gregson's Fragments, 1869.)

1643. Sir Thomas Fairfax had men from Bolton and Blackburn to serve against Preston.

1644. May 28th. William Boulton was killed at Bolton-le-Moors by Prince Rupert's forces.

1650-1660. William Bolton, of Ullenhall, Warwick, had a daughter and heir Elizabeth, who married Edward Bullock, of Faulkbourne, by whom she had five children; the fifth, John Bullock, was an M.P. in 1700.

1654. Adam Boulton, Gent., received from the Commission of Parliament all the Talbot estates in Lancashire for the sum of £710 4s. 1½d. These reverted to the family in 1660.

1650. Edward Bolton, of Blackburn, is named, with others, "good and lawfull men of the Parish of Blackburn and Whalley." His name is written Boulton on another page. (Record Soc., Lancs., Vol. I.)

1652-3. Jan. 24th. James Boulton, son and heir of George Boulton, late of Bardney, Lincolnshire, was admitted to Gray's Inn as a student of law.

1655. John Bolton admitted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A. 1680.

1667. July 6. Lord Ogles regiment of foot was mustered by "Mr. Bolton."

1672. Elizabeth Culcheth married William Bolton, of Platt Bridge, in Ince, and had sons: Ralph Bolton, of Hindley, in Wigan Parish, and Henry Bolton.

1673. Stephen Bolton, of Warwick, is named.

1674. Roger Bolton entered Jesus College, Cambridge.

1683. Richard Bolton, Yeoman, had sold land in Chipping, Lancs. (Tom. C. Smith.)

1689. Lord Paulet was created Duke of Bolton, having married a daughter of Emmanuel, Lord Scrope, of Bolton.

1692. Jan. 19. Henry Bolton was buried at St. Mary's, Beverley, Yorks.

1699. Henry Bolton, and others, received a prize ship from Capt. William Kidd, the pirate. (Memorial Hist. Boston, Vol. II.)

1699. William Bolton, merchant, sold a sloop to Capt. Kidd, the pirate. (N. E. Register, Vol. VI., p. 83.)

1704. Ellen Fletcher, widow of Wm. Fletcher, maltster, sued Richard Bolton, Elizabeth Bolton, and Mary (infants) by Francis Bolton, their father and guardian; Francis Bolton and his wife Hannah, and many others; also Richard Boulton and others,

used Cheetham's tenement lying in Ince, Lanc. (Lanc. and Chesh. Exchequer Depositions, 1558-1702.)

1712. Robert Bolton matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford. Fellow in 1718. Parentage not given.

1715. Wm. Bolton paid 2s. 6d. as pewholder in the Presbyterian meeting-house at Tockholes.

1718. November. William Bolton, eldest son of James and Elizabeth Bolton, of Lincoln, died aged 26, and was buried at Norwich Cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. (Bloomfield's Norfolk, Vol. IV.)

1719. Peter Bolton is mentioned in House of Lord's Appeals.

1721. Thomas and John Bolton were respondents in House of Lord's Appeals.

1747. Aug. 27th. A party of French and Indians said to have been about 36 in number, entered the settlement (in Maine) and approached within a short distance of the fort, when they met the young men William Bolton and William Maxwell, who were well armed and were either scouting or hunting; they made a stout resistance but Bolton having fired his musket was immediately rushed upon and captured. . . . Bolton was carried to Canada and there sold as a servant to a French naval officer whose ship was soon after taken by an English man-of-war; so Bolton became servant to an English officer, where his situation becoming known to the Massachusetts authorities, he was soon released upon the requisition of the Governor. (Maine Hist. and Geneal. Recorder, Vol. V., p. 95.) See Chart XXXVII.

1726. May 2d, James Boulton only son of James Boulton of Moulton, Lincolnshire, was admitted to Gray's Inn as a student of law.

1727. Francis Bolton was Sheriff of York. (Drake.)

1737. Stephen Bolton, of Corpus Christi College, Proctor of Cambridge.

1737. Henry Bolton, formerly of Leigh, Lancashire, left £100. to the ancient Church of St. Mary, Leigh, for reading prayers in the Church two days in every week. (Baine's Lancs.)

1740. Prudence Bolton, daughter of Admiral Charles Wager, Kt., had a son Charles Bolton, who was the Admiral's heir. (Registers of Westminster Abbey, p. 364.)

1746. Francis Bolton, an officer in the Welsh Fusileers was buried at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

1750. Richard Bolton was buried at Newington Butts, London.

1750. William Watson Bolton of Kingston-upon-Hill, Surgeon, married Anna, second daughter of Thomas Wilkinson, who died 1758. (Burke's Hist. of the Commoners.)

1769. Solomon Bolton, author of "The Extinct Peerage of England."—Says a biographer in the preface thereto; "The author of this work, the late Solomon Bolton, was a man of judgment and abilities, many of whose writings have met with a favorable reception from the public." (London, 1769, 8vo, pp. 315.)

1775. John Bolton was a prisoner in the Fleet prison, probably for debt.

1776. During the revolutionary war, Thomas Bolton entered the South Carolina line in Captain James Mitchell's Company of the Continental Corps.

1795. Sept., Mrs. Boulton, wife of Henry Boulton of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, died.

1796. A factory in Preston, Lancs. was called "Bolton's factory."

1796. James Bolton of Stannary near Halifax, Yorks., a naturalist and author. He published: *Felices Britannicæ*, Leeds, 1785-90, 4to. *A History of British Proper Ferns, etc.*, 1795, 8vo. *Funguses about Halifax*, London 1788-1791 (4 vols. 4to). *Plants of Halifax* (in Watson's Hist. of the Parish of Halifax). London, 1775, 4to. *Harmonia Ruralis*, an Essay toward a Natural History of British Song Birds. London, 1794-1796 (2 vols. 4to).

1797. Baron Orde Powlett created Duke of Bolton.

1803. July 19, T. L. Bolton, gazetted apothecary to the King's forces.

1807. Sir George Bolton, Preceptor to the Royal Princesses, died.

1822. Thomas Bolton, Notary public for the State of New York, appears as signer of a certificate dated October 11, 1822. His seal has his name around it, and consists of a shield within which is the Bolton falcon with a trefoil on its breast. Above it is a fish.

1826. Captain James Bolton, died Sept. 1, aged 58, and was buried at Wigan (All Saints) Parish, Lancashire.

1828. June 6th, Chichester Bolton, third son of John Bolton late of Maine, Louth Co., was admitted to Gray's Inn as a student of law.

1825. There is a monument in Hereford Cathedral giving the following information as to a family of Boulton of Worcester.

William Boulton, Gent.
of Feckenham, Worcester

|
Anne Boulton=The Rev. Edward Clerk

|
Hannah Maria=Mr. William Bird
Clerk
died 1825
aet. 48

1825. John Bolton farmer, lived at Greenlands, Bowland-with-Leagram, in the parish of Whalley, 7 m. W. N. W. of Clitheroe.

1835. George Bolton, Author of Practice of Criminal Courts. 1835, 12mo; also author of a work on Fire-arms.

1845. Colonel Bolton, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria, commanded the 31st. Regt. of Infantry and was killed at the battle of Moodkee, in the Sikh war, 18 Dec., 1845. Canterbury Cathedral Monuments. North side of the Nave.

1858 to 1864. Thomas Bolton of Bolton, Lancs. is named.

1841. Jasper Bolton born. Land agent to Earl of Derby's Estates in Ireland; died Limerick, Nov. 19th, 1871. Author of "Quickly Ripened, or Recollections of the late Joseph Bolton," (Portrait) 1872.

1849. Commodore William Compton Bolton, U. S. Navy, died at Genoa. He changed his name to the above from William B. Finch to inherit property from his father, Earl Bolton. (Memorial Hist. Boston, Vol. III.)

1874. March 27th. Thomas Henry Bolton, solicitor, aged 33, son of Thomas Bolton, late of Islington, gent. was admitted to Gray's Inn, as a student of law.

"I do not give you to posterity as a pattern to imitate,
but as an example to deter."

—Junius.

An interesting character who bore the family name (whether by right or by assuming it none can tell), had a remarkable career as outlaw; this was Charles E. Bolton who claimed to be of New York City.

In Captain James B. Hume's book "Robbers' Record," privately printed, he mentions a noted stage-robber of northern California named Charles E. Bolton, commonly called "Black Bart." From 1875 to 1883 Bolton is known to have committed twenty-seven stage robberies, always alone. He was the terror of the stage drivers at that period. Black Bart when finally captured proved to be a slight, quiet-mannered man of fifty-five years, whose face was familiar to San Francisco detectives, who had never suspected, however, his business.

Black Bart was a person of great endurance, a thorough mountaineer and remarkably rapid walker. He was comparatively well educated, a general reader, a cool, self-contained, sententious talker with waggish tendencies. He was neat and tidy in dress, highly respectable in appearance, extremely proper and polite in behavior and chaste in language. He was not a gambler, though sometimes he indulged in speculating in mining stocks and bought pools on horse races.

Black Bart was able to elude the officers of the law so long, owing to his ability to make almost incredible marches over the mountains. After "holding up" a stage he would strike off from the road, stopping neither for food nor sleep until he reached another county, a distance the officers would never dream he could make in the time ; he would then stop another stage, repeat his wonderful tramp to another road, whence he returned unmolested to San Francisco to lead a leisurely life. In every treasure-box he emptied he left some witty or satirical verses signed "P. O. S."

New York Sun, 1892.

B—WILLS, INQUISITIONS AND EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS.

"Though in the grave men's bodies soone bee rotten,
Yet hear theyr names will hardlie bee forgotten."

—*Register of St. Peter's upon Cornhill.*

**LIST OF WILLS OF BOLTONS AND BOULTONS* AT CHESTER PROBATE COURT.
FROM 1621 TO 1650 AND 1721 TO 1740.**

- Adam, of Blackburn, Clerk, 1646. The Vicar of Blackburn died 1646.
 Adam, of the Brookhouse, Blackburn, 1640. See full copy in Chapter XI.
 Anne, of Buerton, Widow, 1630. Widow of William Bolton. See below.
 Edward, of Ramsgreave, Carpenter, 1642. Chapter X., § 2.
 Gyles, of Shearebank, Township of Blackburn, Yeoman, 1641. Chapter XI., § 2.
 James, of Coppull, 1636.
 James, of Ramsgreave, Yeoman, 1636. See Chapter X., § 2.
 Janett, of Kenion, Parish of Winwick, Widow, 1635. See Chapter X., § 5.
 John, of Liverpool, Inventory, 1627.
 John, of Wavertree, 1633.
 Joseph, of Handley, 1648. See Chapter X., § 5.
 Lancelot, of Salesbury, Inventory, 1623. See Chapter X., § 1.
 Lawrence, Parish of Colne, Yeoman, 1633.
 Margaret, of Blackburn, Widow, 1621. The first wife of Gyles Bolton.
 Margaret, of Kirkdale, Widow, 1625.
 Nicholas, of Kenion, Parish of Winwick, 1631. See Chapter X., § 5.
 Robert, of Haddeley, Parish of Blackburn, Inventory, 1634.
 Robert, of Kirkdale, Inventory, 1624.
 Thomas, of Heapey, Inventory, 1630.
 William, of Buerton, Inventory, 1628.
 William, of Hankelow, 1629. See Chapter IX., § 1.
 William, of Newgate, Cheshire, Gentleman, 1637. See Chapter IX., § 1.
 William, of West Derby, near Liverpool, 1629. See Chapter VII., § 1.
 *Alice, of Chipping, Widow, 1637.
 *Jane, of Manchester, Widow, 1632.
 *John, of Liverpool, Shoemaker, 1637.
 *John, of Tattenhall, Yeoman, 1635.
 *Margaret, of Abraham, Widow, 1624. See Chapter X., § 5.
 *Ralph, of Ince in Makerfield, Yeoman, Inventory, 1636.
 *Richard, of West Derby, Yeoman, 1641. See Chapter VII., § 1.
 *Richard, of West Derby, 1632. See Chapter VII., § 1.
 *Robert, of Halliwell, 1622.
 *Robert, of Newsham in Walton, 1631. See Chapter VII., § 1.
 *Robert, of Penwortham, Husbandman, 1649.

* Names spelled Boulton are marked with an asterisk.

- *Robert, of Priesthall, Co. Lancaster, Gent., 1638.
- *William, of Leyland, Butcher, 1627.
- *William, of Newpole, Cheshire, 1639. See Chapter IX., § 1.
- *William, of Walton, Husbandman, 1641.
- Abel, of West Derby, Husbandman, Administration, 1737.
- Adam, of Chorley, Mercer, Administration, 1728.
- Alice, of Tarleton, Widow, 1725.
- Edward, of Wigan, 1730. See Chapter X., § 5.
- Elizabeth, of Balderston (Minor Tuition), 1722.
- Elizabeth, of Houghton, Widow, 1737.
- Francis, of Macclesfield, Gentleman, Administration, 1734. See Chapter IX., § 1.
- Henry, of Leigh, 1728. See Chapter X., § 5.
- James, of Billing, Tailor, 1725.
- James, of Bury, Mercer, 1727.
- James, of Wigan, Administration, 1724. See Chapter X., § 5.
- John, of Houghton, Checkweaver, 1728. See Chapter X., § 5.
- John, of Houghton, Fustian Weaver, 1722. See Chapter X., § 5.
- John, of Huyton, Yeoman, 1727.
- John, of Liverpool, Gentleman, Administration, 1735.
- John, of Wilmslow, Husbandman, Administration, 1740.
- Joseph, of Croston, Shopkeeper, 1725.
- Joseph, of Farnworth, Administration, 1722.
- Joseph, of Salesbury, Yeoman, Administration and Inventory, 1730. See Chapter X., § 1.
- Lawrence, of Charnock, Administration, 1731.
- Mary, of Blackburn, Widow, Administration, 1729. See Chapter XI.
- Nicholas, of Little Harwood, 1734. See Chapter X., § 3.
- Nicholas, of West Derby, Administration, 1728.
- Pierce, of Aston Grange, Administration, 1727. See Chapter IX., § 1.
- Ralph, of Tonge, Weaver, Administration and Inventory, 1726.
- Ralph, of Tonge, Weaver, Administration and Inventory, 1727.
- Ralph, of Wigan, Innholder, Administration, 1729. See Chapter X., § 5.
- Richard, of Halliwell, 1726.
- Richard, of Huyton, Yeoman, 1726.
- Richard, of Walton, 1725.
- Richard, of West Derby, Yeoman, 1734.
- Robert, of Tottington, Yeoman, 1733.
- Roger, a Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, 1735.
- Roger, of Macclesfield, Gentleman, Administration 1734. Mayor of Macclesfield.
See Chapter IX., § 2.
- Thomas, of Ashton in Makerfield, 1736.
- Thomas, of Kelsall, Yeoman, Administration, 1723.
- Thomas, of Liverpool, Administration, 1736.
- William, of Blackburn, Fustian Webster, 1723.
- William, of Down Litherland, Yeoman, Administration and Inventory, 1722.
- William, of Hollinshead Hall, Tockholes, Yeoman, 1738.

- William, of Huncoate, 1730.
 William, of Roby, Husbandman, Administration, 1724.
 *Benjamin, of Chester, Flaxdresser, 1734.
 *Francis, of Macclesfield, Chapman, Administration, 1736.
 *George, of Bankey, Yeoman, 1731. See Chapter X., § 3.
 *Jane, of Chester, Widow, 1737.
 *John, of Hough, Yeoman, 1733.
 *John, of Macclesfield, Gentleman, 1736. See Chapter IX., § 3.
 *Mary, of Macclesfield, Spinster, 1736. See Chapter IX., § 3.
 *Richard, of Liverpool, 1731.
 *Roger the elder, Macclesfield, 1736.
 *Roger the younger, Macclesfield, Administration, 1736.
 *Thomas, of Deanrow, Yeoman, 1735.
 *William, of Liverpool, Cordwainer, 1724.
 Martha alias Philpot, Administration, 1736.

WILLS OF BOLTONS AT SOMERSET HOUSE, FROM 1650 TO 1660, AND 1681-1748,
 AND PROVED AT THE DATES GIVEN IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTER-
 BURY.

- Adam, Yeoman, of County Lancaster, 1655.
 Ann, of County Lancaster, 1652.
 Elizabeth, of County Lancaster, 1659.
 Ellen, of County Lancaster, 1659.
 George, of County Lancaster, 1658.
 John, of County Lancaster, 1650.
 Roger, of County Cheshire, 1659.
 Thomas, of County Lancaster, 1653.
 Thomas, of County Lancaster, 1659.
 William, of County Lancaster, 1655.

Administrations.

- George, of County Lancaster, 1656.
 John, of County Cheshire, 1633.
 Mary, of County Lancaster, 1655.

LIST OF RICHMONDSHIRE WILLS OF BOLTONS, AND BOULTONS * FROM 1457 TO 1748,
 NOW AT SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, EXCEPT THOSE MARKED † WHICH ARE AT
 THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

(The majority of these relate to the families of Furness, see Chapter VIII., § 2.)

- Alice, or Alicia, of Dalton, Inventory, 1588.
 Hugh, of Chipping, Administration, 1662.
 John, of Chipping, 1664.
 John, of Dalton, 1576.
 John, of Dalton, 1595.

- John, of North-scale, Dalton, 1531.
 John, of North-scale, 1667.
 John, of Parish of Dalton, 1571.
 John,† of Preston, Buried there 1637. See Chapter X., § 4.
 Leonard, of Billingcoate, 1620-1630.
 Nicholas, of Newton, Parish of Dalton, 1641.
 Richard,† of Chepin, Shoemaker, 1613.
 Richard,† of Chepin, Yeoman, 1613.
 Richard, of Dalton, Administration, 1588.
 Richard, of Newbarns, Dalton, 1554.
 Robert, of Chipping, Administration, 1667.
 Robert,† of Treales, in Furness, 1586.
 Roger, of Parish of Dalton, 1579.
 Thomas, of Ribchester, Administration, 1647. See Chapter X., § 1.
 William, Jr., or Boulton, of Fishwick, 1669. See Chapter X., § 4.
 William, of Newtown, Parish of Dalton, 1638.
 Lucy Bollton, of Chipping, 1666.
 *Catherine, of Dalton, 1640.
 *Cecillia, of Kirkham, Administration, 1665.
 *Christopher, of Dalton, 1617.
 *Christopher, of Waney, Parish of Dalton, 1673.
 *Elizabeth, of Weeton, 1676.
 *Francis, of Sunbreake, Parish of Aldringham, 1651.
 *George,† (?) 1649.
 *George, Pennington, 1604.
 *Giles, of Marton, Parish of Dalton, 1675.
 *Henry,† of Treales, Tailor, 1621.
 *Henry,† of Woodplumpton, Blacksmith, 1632.
 *James, of Dalton, 1663.
 *John, of Dalton, 1589.
 *John, of Dalton, 1617.
 *John, of Lindall, Furness, 1612.
 *John, of Newbegine, Furness, 1612-13.
 *John, of Parish of Dalton, Inventory, 1616.
 *Katherine, of Dalton, 1597.
 *John, of Biggar, 1632.
 *Lawrence, of Biggar in Wawney, Furness, 1614.
 *Lawrence, of Dalton, 1668.
 *Lawrence, of Treales, Husbandman, 1638.
 *Margaret, of Marton par. Dalton, Administration, 1675.
 *Nicholas, of Dalton, 1613.
 *Nicholas, of Dalton, 1675.
 *Richard, of Biggar, par. Dalton, 1601.
 *Richard, of Newbarns, par. Dalton, 1636.
 *Richard, of Dalton, Inv. 1680.
 *Richard,† of Preston, Hosier, 6, Chas. See Chapter X, pt. W.

- *Robert, of Bigger apud Ulverston, 1615.
- *Roger, of Dalton, 1602, buried May, 1602.
- *Thomas,† of Ashton, 1623.
- *Thomas,† of Cheepin, Yeoman, 1633.
- *Thomas, of Dalton, 1616.
- *Thomas, of Dalton, Inv. 1633.
- *Thomas, of Hothersall, 1671.
- *Thomas, of Lindall, 1597.
- *Thomas, of Lindall, 1676.
- *Thomas, of Lower Bartell, Husbandman, 1632.
- *Thomas, of Bartell, Husbandman, 1641.
- *Thomas, of Par. Dalton, Administration, 1670.
- *Thomas, of Walney, 1678.
- *Thomas, of Weeton, 1673.
- *William of Ashton,† Husbandman, 1632.
- *William, of Dalton, 1633.
- *William, of Moorside, 1597.
- Adam, of Ribchester, 1743. See Chapter X., § 1.
- Eliza, of Preston, 1712. See Chapter X., § 4.
- Isabella, alias Moon of Catforth, Administration, 1683.
- James, of Chipping, 1715.
- James, of Laithbutts par. Tunstall, 1720.
- James, of North Skyre Parish of Dalton, 1688.
- James, of Dalton, 1717.
- James, of Linda, 1727.
- James, of Ribchester, 1730. See Chapter X., § 1.
- James, of Stank, 1748.
- James, of Stanke in Dalton, 1713.
- James, of Treales, 1720.
- James, of Wharles, Parish of Kirkham, Administration, 1728.
- Joseph, of Preston, Administration, 1683.
- Lancelot, of Ribchester, Administration, 1747. See Chapter X., § 1.
- Lawrence, of Biggar, 1697.
- Peter, of Ribbleton, 1687. See Chapter X., § 4.
- Richard, of Preston, 1728. See Chapter X., § 4.
- Robert, of Haighton, Administration, 1702.
- Thomas, of Beiccliffe, 1729.
- Thomas, of Dalton, 1723.
- Thomas, of Heighton, Administration, 1713.
- Thomas, of Ribchester, 1723. See Chapter X., § 4.
- William, of Dalton, 1733.
- William, of Fishwick, Bond, 1681.
- William, of Ribbleton, 1681. See Chapter X., § 4.
- William, of Ribbleton, 1688. See Chapter X., § 4.
- *Alice, of Preston, 1741. See Chapter X., § 4.
- *Catherine, of Ribbleton, 1706. See Chapter X., § 4.

- *Egidij (or Giles), Westby, Administration, 1704.
- *Ellen, of Ribbleton, 1708.
- *Matthew, of Peaseholme, 1730.
- *Robert, of Chippin, 1699.
- *Thomas, of Dalton, 1693.
- *Thomas, of Lancaster, Administration, 1744.
- *Thomas, of Roosebeck, Parish of Aldingham, 1717. See Chapter VIII., § 4.
- *William, of Treales, 1711.
- *William, of Treales, Parish of Kirkham, 1729.

EARLY LINCOLN WILLS. (Gibbon's Lincoln, 1888.)

1431. William Bolton was a witness *inter alii* of the Will of John Toynton of Lincoln, Chaplain, which is dated on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Luke, 1431.

WILLS IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1634. (Gibbon's Lincoln, 1890.)

- 1620-1632. Will of James Boulton of Hainton.
 1729. Will of William Boulton of Scamblesby.
 1747. Will of George Boulton, Close of Lincoln.

LINCOLN MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1598-1628. (Gibbon's Lincoln, London, 1888.)

1614. Aug. 20. Rev. Eaton of Maltby, widower, and Dorothy Bolton of same, act. 36.—Her father is dead and her mother consents.
 1619. James Boulton of Welton-by-South, yeoman, was a surety for a marriage.
 1619. Geo. Boulton of Bardney, yeoman, act. 35, and Alice Creswell of Lincoln, spinster, act. 34.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF KENSINGTON, LONDON,

1539-1675. (Published by the Harl. Soc., Lond., 1890.)

Burials.

- Edward Bolton from Knightsbridge, Oct. 6, 1661.
 Katherin Bolton, Oct. 4, 1570.
 Richard Boulton, Feb. 9, 1553.
 Eline Boulton, "an ould mayd." Oct. 4, 1585.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, MAY-FAIR.

(Published by the Harl. Soc., London, 1889.)

Marriages.

1730. July 12, married, John Bolton of St. Dunstan's in the West, and Elizabeth Mumford, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate St.
 1743. April 11, Mr. James Bolton of Langly Castle, Co. Notts, and Elizabeth Charleswood.

1744. Dec. 24, Mr. Thomas Bolton and Mrs. Katherine Rathbone of Blackwell.
 1746. June 5, Mr. Bridell and Mrs. Sarah Boulton of Kensington, Middlesex.
 1747. Nov. 22, Mr. Thomas Burdett and Mrs. Mary Bolton of St. Leonard's,
 (Foster Lane).
 1749. Jan. 11, John Bolton and Anne Sanders.
 1749. April 6, Richard Bolton and Anne Wright, of St. Paul's, Shadwell.
 1749. Nov. 4, Harry Pyle and Eleanor Bolton of Allhallows, Barking, London.
 1750. March 24, Benjamin Boulton and Sarah Jennings of St. Bridges, Fleet St.
 1750. Aug. 5, Jeffrey Boulton and Grace Bulpitt of St. George, Bloomsbury.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS FROM DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Post Mortem Inquisitiones.

1637. Inquest post mortem on William Bolton in Thingwall, and another upon
 Richard Bolton in Ditton, Lancs.
 1620. On William Bolton, in Little Harwood.
 1618. On George Bolton in Little Harwood, Lancashire. See Chapter X., § 3.
 1614. On John Bolton, on lands in Newsham, Walton and West Derby.
 1613. (10. James 1.)—On Peter Bolton.
 1605. On Robert Bolton in Bolton-parva. (See 1579).
 1579. On Robert Bolton in Bolton-parva. (See also 1560 and 1605).
 1560. (2. Elizabeth.)—On Robert Bolton in Great and Little Bolton and Howcroft.
 1553. (1 and 2, Philip-and-Mary.) On William Bolton, on land in Great and
 Little Bolton and Tonge.
 1505. (20 Henry VII.) On Roger Bolton, of land in Little Bolton.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER BOOK OF TICKHILL IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORK.

Cristening.

1698. Nov. 9th, Robert, son of John Boulton.
 Also twelve other entries of the name of Boulton.

There are some thirty names of Boulton in the Registers of Finningley, from 1672 to 1721. The two following are extracts therefrom :

Marriage.

1673. Feb. 4th, Zacariah Boulton and Mary Taylor.

Baptism.

1698. July 28th, Henry, son of Zacariah and Mary Boulton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAROCHIAL REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA, FROM A. D. 1720 TO 1748, INCLUSIVE.

Entitled "The Clark's buck of accounts of the Churg of Ingoland in philadelphia, Cept by him to pasifie and sartyfie, baptised, bands published, marreg and burials from the year adomy 1710 for the publick good of the aforesad churg in Philadelphia in Amaraca by me Jonathan Ashton Clark of the curch of Ingoland in Philadelphia in pensilvania."

Marriage.

1721. Feb., Robert Bolton, of Philadelphia, gent., and Ann Clay of ye same, widow, ye 19th.

Christenings.

1722. Jan., Robert, son of Robert and Ann Bolton, gent., born ye first, and bapt'd ye 22d.
 1723. Feb. 27th, Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann Bolton.
 1724. May 8th, Mary, daughter of Robert and Ann Bolton.
 1725. March 28th, John, son of Robert and Ann Bolton, born ye 20th.

Burial.

1726. May 20th, John, son of Robert and Ann Bolton, gent.

Christenings.

1726. July 5th, John, son of Robert and Ann Bolton, born ye 20th.
 1727. June 22d, Joseph, son of Robert and Ann Bolton, aged 2 days,
 1727. June 22d, Hannah, daughter of Robert and Ann Bolton, aged 2 days.

Burials.

1727. Oct. 12th, Joseph, son of Mr. Robert Bolton.
 1728. April 28th, by Robert Bolton's child, 4s. 6d.—13 06.

Christening.

1728. Sept. 2d, Joseph, ye son of Robert and Ann Bolton, aged 8 days.

Burials.

1729. April 28th, Hannah, the daughter of Robert Bolton.
 1729. June 13th, Joseph, the son of Robert Bolton.

Christening.

1729. Dec. 24th, Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Ann Boulton, aged 4 dayes.

Burials.

1742. June the 25th, Robert Bolton.

Parish Clerk, MICHAEL BROWN.

1747. May 7th, Ann Bolton.

Acc't of breaking ground and use of pall, Widow Bolton, 1747. 4s. 6d.

1748. March 7th, Rebecca Bolton, youngest daughter of Robert and Ann Bolton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOK FOR THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
 IN ROTHERHAM, IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, FROM THE YEAR OF
 OUR LORD 1666 TO 1721, INCLUSIVE. See Chapter IX., § 5.

There are no entries of baptisms by the name of Bolton.

Marriages.

Richard Bolton and Martha Holt, Nov. 9th, 1666.

Elias Boulton and Mary Cutt, Oct. 16th, 1709, of Sharpe.

Burials.

Thomas, son of Mr. John Bolton, Rotherham; buried—affidavit received, Dec. 15th, 1669.

William Bolton, Rotherham, buried April 4th, 1713.

Margaret, daughter of Richard Bolton, of Greasborough.

Sept. 7th, 1715, Mary, daughter of Richard Bolton, Greasbrough, buried.

Esse, daughter of Johannes Bolton, Music-Master, buried 12th March, 1714.

Johannes Bolton, of Rotherham, Music-Master, buried April 19th, 1716.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER BOOK OF TRETON, IN THE WEST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE.

Jeremia Bolton, buried Feb. 28th, 1721.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOK OF LAUGHTON, IN THE WEST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE. See Chapter IX., § 4.

Baptisms.

1699. Ann, daughter of Thurston Boulton, bap. Nov. 5th.

1702. Thurston, son of Thurston Boulton, bap. Aug. 30th.

1705. Mary, daughter of Thurston Boulton, bap. Nov. 11th.

1707. Thomas, son of Thurston Boulton, bap. March 2d.

1709. Joshua, son of John Boulton, bap. Nov. 11th.

1709. Sarah, daughter of John Boulton, bap. Sept. 4th.

1710. Hannah, daughter of Thurston Boulton, bap. March 4th.

1709. Elizabeth, daughter of John Boulton, bap. Nov. 11th.

1713. Ann, daughter of Thurston Boulton, bap. May 3d.

1716. Qain, daughter of Thurston Boulton, bap. June 3d.

1722. Thurston, son of John Boulton, bap. June 14th.

Burials.

1709. Joshua, son of John Boulton, buried May 4th.

1711. Ann, daughter of Thurston Boulton, buried April 24th.

1714. Mary, daughter of John Boulton, buried July 20th.

1715. Ann, daughter of Thurston Boulton, buried July 3d.

1722. Ann, wife of John Boulton, buried Jan. 7th.

1722. William, son of John Boulton, buried Feb. 2d.

1723. John, son of John Boulton, buried Aug. 22d.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER BOOK FOR THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
IN CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE, FROM A. D. 1672, TO 1721, INCLUSIVE.

The registers were examined from 1672 to 1721, inclusive. "The old Church Warden's accounts are in the possession (1857) of the assistant overseer, and were found to be in such a state of confusion, that to obtain any thing like accurate information from them would entail much time and research."

Jonas, son of Jonas Boulton, bap. Aug. 26th, 1676.

Johe's, son of Jonas Boulton, sepul't Dec. 26th, 1678.

Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Bolton, sepul't Sep. 24th, 1683.
 Alice, his wife, sep't.
 Johannes Fowler and Sarah Bolton, nupt. Feb'y 2d, 1697½.
 Jonam Bolton and Saram Calow, nupt. May 20th, 1700.
 Margræta, daughter of Jonas Bolton, bap. April 26th, 1701.
 Grace, daughter of Jonas Bolton, bap. Nov. 29th, 1702.
 John, son of Jonas Bolton, Jn., bap. Jan. 30th, 1705.
 Alice, wife of Jonas Boulton, buried Dec. 11th, 1707.
 Sarah, daughter of Jonas Boulton, bap. Jan. 21st, 1707½.
 Sarah, daughter of Jonas Boulton, Junior, buried Sep. 19th, 1708.
 Jonas Boulton, buried Nov. 8th, 1719.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS EXAMINED FOR ENTRIES OF MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS, AND
 BURIALS OF BOULTON OR BOLTON.

<i>County of York.</i>	<i>County of Derby.</i>	<i>County of Nottinghamshire.</i>
Sheffield,	Killamarsh,	Worksop,
Ecclesall Bierlow,	Beighton,	*Newark-upon-Trent,
*Rotherham,	Eckington,	Blyth and its chapeliv
*Wales,	Stoney Middleton,	Bawtry,
Harthill,	Eyam,	Harworth.
Thorpe Salvin,	Hathersage,	
Anston.	Balborough,	
*Laughton,	Whitwell,	<i>County of Northamptonshire.</i>
Todwick,	Clown,	Broughton.
Bradfield, and chapel- ries Bolsterstone and Midhope,	Norton,	
*Treeton,	*Chesterfield,	
Whiston,	Shirland,	<i>County of Lancashire.</i>
Wickersley,	Northand South Wing- field,	*Blackburn,
Maltby,	Dronfield, with chapel- ries of Holmsfield	*Ribchester,
Aston,	and Dore, including hamlet of Little Bar- low,	*Longridge.
Penistone,		
Stanington,	Beauchief,	
*Tickhill,	Staveley and Great Barlow,	
Auckley.	Finningley.	

The following Transcripts of Parochial Registers, belonging to Dean and Chapter of York, were examined for Baptism of Robert Bolton in 1688: Slaidburn, Halifax, Kildwick, Broughton, Barwick in Elmet, Dinnington, Huddersfield, Elland (part of the parish of Halifax), and Garforth, all in West Riding of York.

* In all the parishes marked thus (*) the name of Boulton or Bolton was found.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MARRIAGE LICENSE FILES IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY AND
IN THE REGISTRY FOR THE PECULIAR OF WALES AT YORK.

April 30th, 1685, Thomas Clarke of Long Preston, husbandman, and Elizabeth Bolton.

August 19th, 1685, William Bolton, of York, fell-monger, and Mary Smith.

March 24th, 1686, Jonas Thomas, of North Bierley, in the County of York, and Anna Bolton.

November, 1687, Timothy Bolton, of Wakefield, and Margaret Haltson.

There is no marriage-license of either Robert or John Bolton to Ann —, from January, 1685, to December, 1687.

The Registry of Wills at York were searched for Wills or Administrations of John or Robert Boulton or Bolton, deceased, from 1688 to 1706. Also in the Registry of Lichfield, in which diocese Chesterfield is situated, without any good result. No John or Robert Bolton was found in the Lichfield registries, who resided in Derbyshire, nor will of Thomas Richmond, from 1717 to 1731, in York Registry.

WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION FOUND IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF
PROBATE, DOCTORS' COMMONS, LONDON. SEARCH WAS MADE FOR WILL OR
ADMINISTRATION OF ROBERT OR JOHN BOLTON OR BOULTON FROM 1688 TO
1708.

John Bolton, February, 1691, late of Lambeth Surrey, Waterman, Pro. to Wm. Kershue, sole exor.

John Bolton, March, 1692, late of Cambridge, Pro. to Boulton Rogers, sole exor. Property bequeathed to Elizth Dondson and Jane Clay.

John Bolton, July, 1696, late of St. Olaves, Southwark, Surrey, Pro. to Jane Bolton, w^d. Property bequeathed to her.

John Bolton, —, 1698, Commander in the Navy, Pro. to Daniel Bolton (his father), sole exor, of East Smithfield, London, Cooper.

John Bolton, April, 1700, late of St. Ann's, Westminster, admon to Ellen Bolton, w^d, the relict.

John Boulton, December, 1706, formerly of Stepney, in the County of Midd^s, but on board the ship "Bredah," admon. to John Cox, a creditor, Judith Isabella Boulton, w^d, the relict having renounced.

MARRIAGES IN NEW YORK CITY.

1763. July 12, Margaret Bolton to John Levestan.

1770. Nov. 24, Richard Bolton to Joy Guest.

1779. Sept. 18, Thomas Bolton to Elizabeth Dale.

The name "Boltenhouse" occurs in the New York Register of marriages in 1764.

WILL OF JOHN BOULTON OF NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

In the Name of God : Amen. I, John Boulton of Newarke upon Trent, in the County of Nottingham, Inholder, being weake in body but of pfect minde and memory, praised be to Almighty God for the same, and Whereas there is nothing more certaine then death nor more uncertaine then the houre of it, doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) first and principally I comend my Soule into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, and hoping through the death and passion of his Son Jesus Christ to have free pardon and remission of all my sins, and my body to the Earth of which it was composed, to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named. And as for my worldly Estate, as hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon mee, I dispose thereof as followeth : First, I give and bequeath unto my sister Joan Wood One shilling, to be paid her imediately after my decease, being lawfully demanded. And as for all the rest, residue, and remainder of my Estate undisposed of, I give and bequeath unto my loveing wife Anne Boulton, whome I make my sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, revoaking all former Wills by mee heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale, this five-and-twentyeth day of March, Anno D'ni 1688^o.

[L.S.]

JOHN BOULTON.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared in the psence of Bernard Wilson, Thomas Jones, Hen. Newman.

This Will was proved in the Exchequer Court of York, 5th July, 1689, by the Oath of Anne Kilpatrick* wife of Alexander Kilpatrick (formerly Boulton, widow), the sole Executrix therein named, to whom probate was granted, she having been first sworn duly to administer.

WM. HUDSON.

JOS. BUCKLE.

* Marriage solemnized in the Parish of Newark-upon-Trent, in the County of Nottinghamshire, May 25th, in the year 1689 : " Alexander Kilpatrick and Anne Bolton." Copied from the Newark-upon-Trent Register of Marriages.—R. B.

"Those only deserve to be remembered by posterity who treasure up the history of their ancestry."

—Burke.

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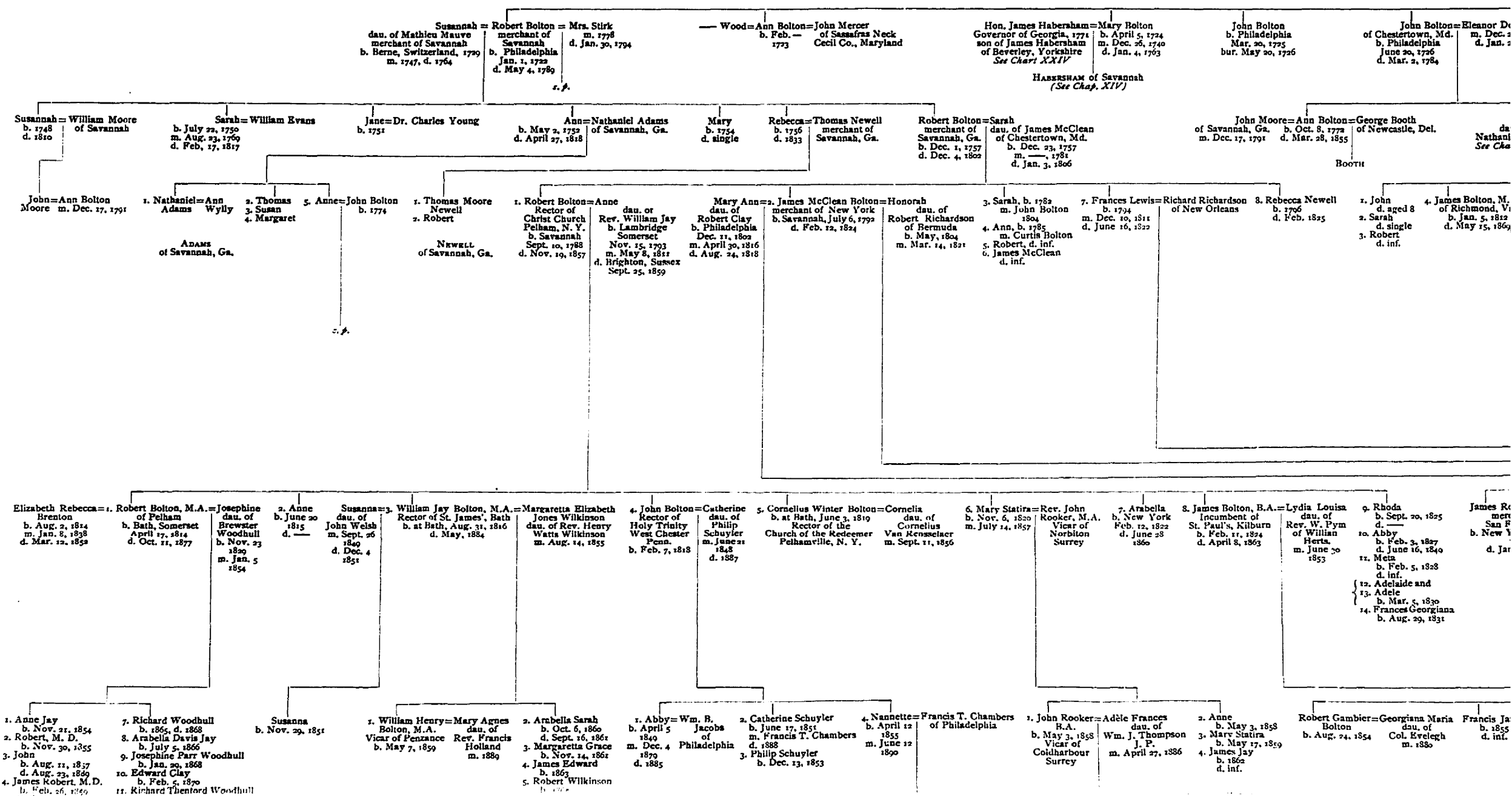
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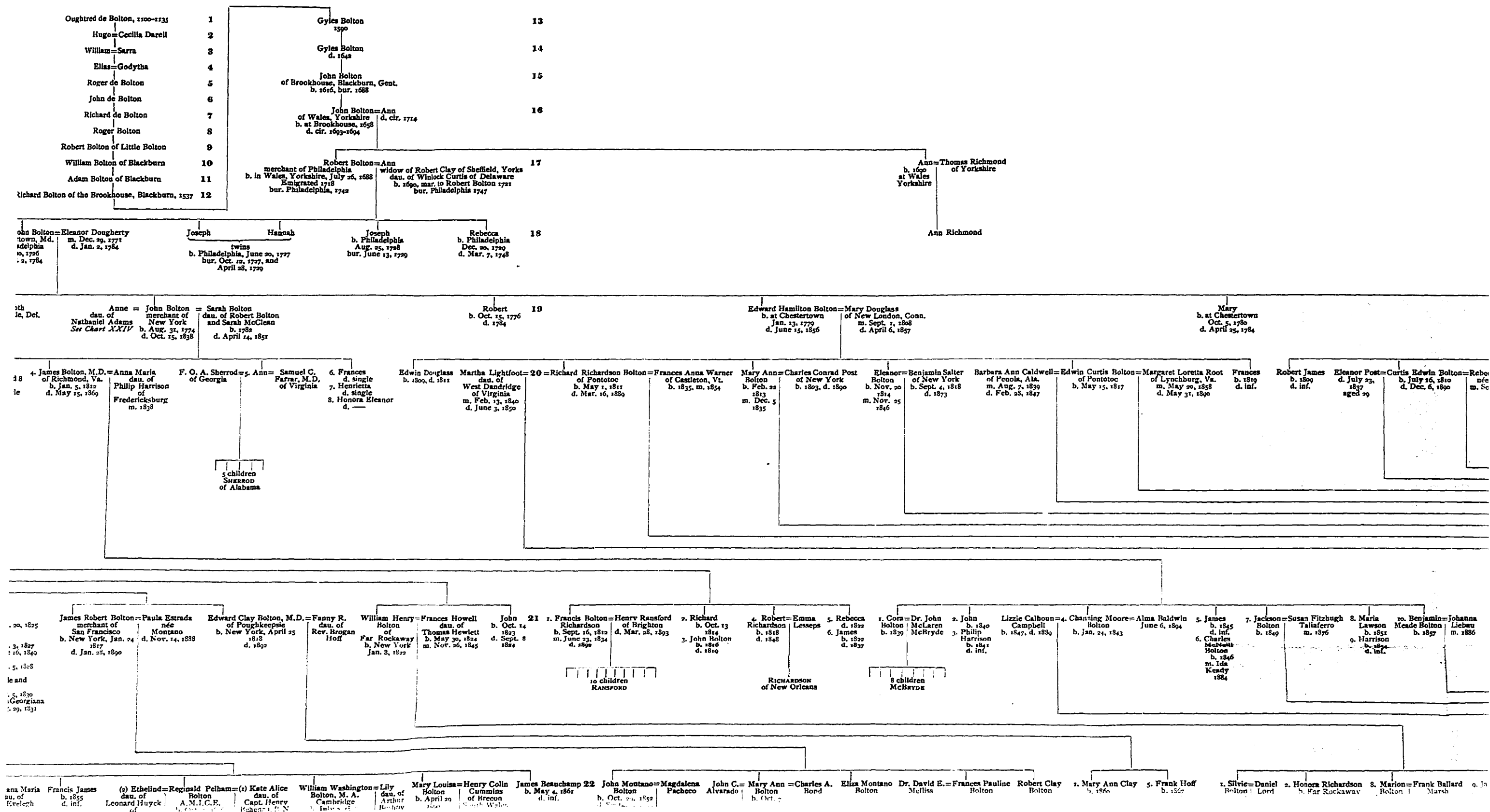
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T XXII.—BOLTONS OF BOLTON AND BLACKBURN IN LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND, AND OF GEORGIA, NEW YORK, MISSISSIPPI, UTAH, AND CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



YORK, MISSISSIPPI, UTAH, AND CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

