

Roger Deane Harris

THE STORY OF THE BLOODS

Including an account of the early generations of the
family in America in genealogical lines from:

ROBERT BLOOD OF CONCORD

and

RICHARD BLOOD OF GROTON

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Roger Deane Harris

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THE STORY OF THE BLOODS

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INTRODUCTION

We are about to take a journey, not in distance, but in time--back into the happenings of yesteryear. It is unlikely that many of us will ever actually visit the many places where these people lived, however it is quite possible. But to the events that happened in the past we can never be anything more than spectators from afar--we cannot actually feel the tension, the emotions, the dreams or otherwise know the real circumstances that moved people to act as they did. We cannot sense their fear, love, anxiety or remorse since we can not ourselves undergo these feelings with them. So much of their story must remain untold for those who have lived it have gone and the meagre records that have been left to us are merely excerpts from their lives. Of a man's entire lifetime in which he lived in the fear of God and for the respectful regard of his fellow man, only God can now judge his worthiness.

Many a man in the past never got his name on paper except when he was born, died, married or had a child--and not always then. If he bought or sold a farm or other real estate his name was preserved in the record of this transaction, but that gives little clue as to his character, nor can the cold stone over his grave impart any of the warmth of his personality. We are indeed fortunate when we can find an old letter for there he has put some of himself down on paper for us to see.

Nearly everyone had a Family Bible in which he recorded the names of his children--that is if he could read and write, but in a different economy this luxury was not always thought necessary. It did not detract one iota from the worth of a man if he did not have this advantage so long as he worked hard and provided a decent living for his family. It is unfortunate that sometimes when a man did get his name into the records it was because he got into trouble over a temporary lack of funds to pay a bill, or a disagreement with his neighbor or some other trivial matter which gives those following the impression that he was an irresponsible or quarrelsome man. A court record is preserved for centuries whereas the record of a lifetime of good deeds is unrecorded beyond the memory of his associates. Only if his example and memory are passed on through his children and friends then all has not been in vain.

The study of Genealogy has been an attempt to obtain and preserve the knowledge of these ancestors. In this country its interest was regenerated in the middle of the Nineteenth Century at a time when better education was becoming universal and a greater appreciation for literature and the arts was coming into being. The appeal of genealogy became widespread, but to its detriment many were more interested in seeking pedigrees to prominent people or royalty than in learning the true stories of their ancestors as individuals or their relationship to the events of the day. Even today people take great pride in displaying elaborate charts showing their hundreds of ancestors, but fail to give one additional fact beyond place of residence, vital statistics and military service. I recognize that the thrill of a genealogical search is primarily that of the searcher, nevertheless it is my belief that this study of "Genealogy" could be superseded by a study of "Family History" and made interesting to all. Consequently this book was written with the intention of showing that such a study can be made more than just a collection of statistics.

In many ways I consider this book a triumph as it is my first effort at this sort of thing. Much more time and effort went into it than ever anticipated, and in many ways it falls short of all I originally desired. As an amateur I did not realize all the pitfalls or the terrific expense of trying to produce such a work for a limited circulation. I was quite discouraged when I received an estimate from a leading private edition publisher for \$20 per copy. The printing process finally employed is one of many compromises that have had to be made. The most difficult decision was whether to have a large circulation from a lower-priced less-expensive edition, or to increase quality, increase selling price and thus lose circulation. All in all I am rather pleased with the finished product and make no apologies.

The item I came shortest on estimating was time, not in writing but in sales promotion. People, though interested, were in general slow to reply. When I sent my first letter soliciting subscriptions and at the end of a month only two replies had been received, the project almost died then and there. Fortunately the replies gained momentum, though never became an avalanche.

The reading of the following will undoubtedly bring to mind many interesting incidents in your own immediate family's personal heritage that you wished you had mentioned, but had not occurred to you at the time. I would appreciate your sending this additional information at this time so that it may be included in my master genealogy of the Blood Family. Part of the delay in publishing the book was the reluctance to cut off the flow of correspondence daily bringing new lineages and incidents of interest to all. As time went by it became increasingly obvious that a cutoff date would have to be made, even though it meant that many items of interest could not be included. If demand should warrant it a supplement will be issued in two or three years. Please write me of your desires on this thought.

Very little mention of the politics of the day will be noted in these sketches. The man on the street (or on the farm) was interested in who was king or president, but that was some far away hero (or villain as the case may be.) Local politics were of some interest, but paramount were his own personal pursuits and providing for his family. Where he touches upon the events of the day I have tried to show his feelings and reactions. War was a hysteria which encompassed all citizens and mention is made of each in its place. Many references are made to events of the day and a few of the important men of the times, but this is not intended to be a history of the country beyond where it touched the individual man. It would probably be of some assistance to keep a concise encyclopedia near at hand to obtain important background on events but lightly touched upon herein.

In quoting documents I have generally corrected the spelling and written out the abbreviations (ye for "the" being a notable example.) It will be obvious that material about the family comes from many sources. Some selections appear approximately in their original form, but mostly articles have been condensed and modified, rewritten and combined with other material. This was in no case any attempt to alter the accuracy of the content, but done for purposes of clarity and for exclusion of extraneous matter. Unless information is believed reliable it has been omitted or so noted.

Most of my abbreviations will be readily apparent. Some of the more common ones are: The use of the question mark (?) to denote lines or information believed to be correct, but not documented with

conclusive evidence. I use "abt" for about, indicating a close approximation, but "ca" for circa, a rough estimate. In using "abt" evidence ties a date to within a year or so of a given date, whereas "ca" dates an event according to logic to a period which may vary as much as a decade. When no other state is indicated Massachusetts is intended except that it is assumed that the commonly met with towns of New Hampshire will be recognized without repeatedly so indicating.

Pepp: Pepperell Crl: Carlisle Chl: Charlton
 Gr.: Groton H.: Hollis NH Duns.: Dunstable
 C.: Concord M.: Mason NH Worc.: Worcester
 Chlm: Chelmsford Chsn.: Charlestown

Although the genealogical section does not come far enough into the present so that all the individuals mentioned in the text can be found there, the work nevertheless has been specially written to identify all that are mentioned. By the use of footnotes each man's line is given, the first name being his father's, the next his grandfather's etc to the emigrant, numbered "-1". If your descent from the emigrant is known then it is relatively simple to determine your relationship to these persons and similarly, of course, their relationships with each other.

You may want to make up some forms like this:

Generation No.:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Line of man in the text:						(Etc)
Your own line:						

And then a separate slip of heavy paper on the same scale:

Common Ancestor	Brothers	1st Cousins	2nd Cousins	3rd Cousins	4th Cousins	5th Cousins	(Etc)
-----------------	----------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------

By placing the "common ancestor" directly under the point on the top scale where you both have the same ancestor your relationship will be shown. In some cases the common ancestor will be the emigrant himself, other times the relationship will be close. As Richard and Robert are undoubtedly of close relationship it is suggested that one generation be added to determine an approximate relationship between descendants of Robert to descendants of Richard.

An example may be seen in the relationships involved when Allen Blood (1803/1860) of Groton married Rachel Blood (1808/1889) of Dunstable. Their common ancestor was James of the third generation:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Richard	James	James	James	James	Eber	Allen		
Richard	James	James	Silas	Silas	Silas	Rachel		
		Common Ancestor	bros.	1C	2C	3C	4C	5C

Thus we see that Rachel & Allen were third Cousins. They both happened to be 7th in descent from Richard, but if it had happened that Rachel had married Eber of the 6th generation, whereas she was of the 7th they would be only 2nd cousins, but once removed. These cases will occur because in the older days twenty years was often the span between the first child and the last. The eldest son had grown up and was looking towards marriage by the time the youngest had started to walk. Then the difference was considerably widened between the eldest son of the former and the youngest son of the latter so that differences of two or more generations are not uncommon.

In computing your relationship to those of the 18th Century or earlier it will necessarily mean cases of considerable "times removed."

This is very easy to compute simply by subtracting the generation numbers, the cousin relationship being the smaller of the two as in our above example.

There will be cases where identification has not been made of individuals in the text. Information is wholly lacking in some cases, in others similarity of names lends a reasonable doubt to absolute identity. Should readers have interest in any specific person please write the author.

Readers are of course always invited to submit problems concerning the family to the undersigned. The genealogy will continue to be kept up to date by the compiler and readers are requested to submit data whenever possible. A further note on this subject appears on page 143.

* * * * *

We are all familiar with Sabatini's swashbuckling hero "Captain Blood;" lesser known is Lydia Blood, heroine of William Dean Howell's "The Lady of the Aroostook;" but beyond this authors have done little to perpetrate the name in literature. This is probably just as well for true stories invariably have much more to offer than fiction. It is hoped that the telling of the Story of the Bloods lives up to this observation.

ROGER DEANE HARRIS

BILLERICAY 1636

BLOOD'S FARMS.

~~L I S L E,~~
~~1780.~~

Y 1655

~~B E D F O R D~~, 1729.

SHAWSHINE
CORNER

F.A.B.M.S.
 -XINGTON, 1712

L I N C O L N.
1754.

17TH CENTURY

FIRST ARRIVAL

A visit to the "Old Manse" in Concord is a rare delight. This old house built in 1765 and famous for its being the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne was made a public shrine in 1939. But of the thousands of persons who yearly visit this famous building it is indeed a rare individual that is aware of its earlier history--that it rests on property originally that of James Blood (Eng. 1605-6/ C. 1683), and that it is believed by some to have been built around two of the rooms remaining intact from the house of James Blood.

An old Indian village had once stood on the spot, and an old Indian trail ran by the front of the house at the time James Blood lived there. Probably it was because of this trail that "Concord Bridge" was built so closely nearby that when the famous battle at the start of the American Revolution was fought it was within sight and hearing of that homestead.

James, the first of the name in America, had come from Old England where he was married in St. Peter's Church in the city of Nottingham on February 7, 1630/1 to Ellen Harrison. He joined the Great Migration of 1630-40 to New England where he is found living in the infant Plantation of Concord in 1639 although his actual arrival may have been somewhat earlier.

James became a Concord Proprietor, was termed a Yeoman and titled Sergeant. On June 2, 1641 he became a Freeman of the Colony. By becoming a freeman one became a citizen in the fullest sense, capable of voting in General Elections and being eligible for election to public office. In order to become a Freeman one must be a member of a congregational church and be recommended by his minister or some other man of standing as a man of good character and loyalty; and an oath was administered to each man on his entering the honorable list pledging him to fidelity and service to the government of the Colony. The Freeman's Oath as provided in General Court May 14, 1634 read as follows:

"I,, being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore, do here swear by the great and dreadful name of the everlasting God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and I will also truly endeavor to maintain, and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same. And further that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall so do, but will reveal the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that When I shall be called upon to give my voice touching any such matter of this State, wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I judge to mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons or favor of any man; so help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ."

From all appearances James was an able and respected man

of slightly better than average means. In 1665 he and his son James Jr together held twelve lots consisting of 660 acres of land. He acted as a commissioner to lay out the 400 acre Hough grant in 1650; served as juror on several occasions. His signature appears on a Concord petition in 1645 and on the agreement of Concord people dated August 22, 1653 to pay a yearly contribution to the "College at Cambridge," now Harvard University. Unfortunately there are no further clues as to his life and character.

He had but two children, Mary (C. 1640/C. 1717-18) who married Lieut. Simon Davis; and a son, James Jr (/C. 1692). Deacon James, as he was called, married twice, but had only one surviving child, Sarah (C. 1660/C. 1717), who married Capt. William Wilson of Concord. Thus descendants of this line are only through these daughters of James Sr and Jr.

The records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony show that Dea. James was a Deputy (Representative) to the General Court from Sudbury in 1660 and from Concord in 1683. Very little more appears in the records regarding him except this curious item from the county court records concerning his servant:

Feb 11, 1690. Henry, servant to James Blood, convicted on his own confession of burglary and theft, was sentenced to restore three fold; but when he expressed a desire to work out the sentence as an apprentice at sea, the court ordered that he should be 'disposed of and sold for such time as may avails to perform the sentence of the court' and to pay a fine of 40 shillings.

17TH CENTURY

BLOODS FARMS

Should you find yourself one day in the historical room over the library in the sleepy little town of Carlisle you might observe the carefully preserved piece of wedding dress that Elizabeth Willard wore on the day of her marriage over three centuries ago in Concord on April 8, 1653. A young and beautiful maiden with a dowry consisting of 1000 acres of land she was the daughter of the most illustrious man in Concord, Major Simon Willard. Soldier and engineer, he had been instrumental in laying out the six miles square tract which formed the Plantation. He long commanded the Middlesex Militia and for nearly forty consecutive years served as Representative to the General Court and as Governors Assistant. Elizabeth's brother was the Rev. Samuel Willard who became Vice President of Harvard College. To marry this girl was to marry well indeed!

The bridegroom was Robert Blood (Eng. abt 1626/ C. 1701), a man who was untamed, independent, perhaps even unruly, a man not of Concord, nor of Billerica, nor any of the nearby towns so considered. He with his brother John were previously of Lynn, but now the proprietors of an independent plantation outside the limits of any town -- a rare thing in Puritan New England where settlements were organized by groups of persons with the Church as their cohesive element.

This property, so long referred to on the records as Bloods Farms, was first occupied and improved by John and Robert Blood sometime before 1651. (1) They early acquired the grants consisting of

1400 acres made by the General Court to Thomas Allen, Increase Nowell and Atherton Hough. This original area was greatly increased over the years until it included considerable acreage encompassing much of the present town of Carlisle. Acquisitions through the rights of Robert's father-in-law as well as purchases from the Indians extended their property westward to the Chelmsford line and southward to the Concord bounds.

In addition Robert had the use of the "thousand acres of land be it more or less....the most of it in Concord Village(now Acton)" which he had received as Elizabeth's dowery. He was not to dispose of it "but it shall be for their children and heirs by my daughter." This later became known as Virginia Farm and was not strictly a part of Bloods Farms.

In later years Robert sought confirmation of the Indian deeds in his possession, one being dated June 20, 1642 that Simon Willard had obtained by purchase from old Natchattawans, Sagamore, and a second obtained by Robert from John Natahatawans, son and heir of the Sagamore, dated May 16, 1665. On June 3, 1684 John Thomas and his wife Nanansqua, their sons Solomon, Satasqua and Thomas Waban, "the heirs of Natchattawans" confirmed the two instruments of sale. (Mdlx 12:110) The description of the property tells us the the bounds begin at the northwest corner of Mr Allen's farm and go westward in a straight line over the highest place on the great hill called Puckatasset to the Chelmsford line which is followed enclosing all the land between it and the brothers' farm until they come to a little brook at the Concord Village line which is followed until it comes to the Great (now the Concord) River by the Concord old bounds.

As this deed does not mention acreage it is difficult to determine exactly how much land is involved. The exact bounds of Chelmsford before 1701 are in doubt, causing a variance of enclosure, but if my identification of Puckatasset Hill and my plotting has been anywhere near accurate then the commonly stated estimate of 2000 acres is conservative. In March of 1960 I received a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth (Blood) Chapman, (Duns. 1868/) (2) a youthful lady of 92, writing with a hand steady enough to put many a younger one to shame, stating that the exact size of the farms was slightly in excess of 3200 acres. By reducing this by the one thousand acres of the Willard dowery to 2200 acres it approximates my rough estimate. This could be considered a maximum, the size of course varying from time to time as different parcels were added or sold.

John and Robert invariably referred to themselves as residing "in Middlesex County" or as "living neer Concord." They eventually ran into the question of tax matters as the towns nearby did not take kindly to the idea of anyone going tax-free. They first paid their civil and ecclesiastical "rates" to Billerica until the time of the Indian troubles when they found Concord much more to their convenience. Billerica naturally objected and in the proceedings that followed Concord was forced to refund the amounts collected. By 1682 the problem was whether the rates should be paid to Concord or to Chelmsford, Billerica no longer even given consideration. A committee finally had to be appointed to measure the exact distances from the Farms to the meetinghouses of the respective towns. Concord proved to be the victor.

These were only the beginnings of their tax difficulties. The

(1) Court testimony of William and John Lakin, 1694.

(2) Washington Eli-7; Eli Upton-6; Peter-5; James-4-3-2; Richard-1

General Court of Massachusetts on October 11, 1682 declared it to be a grievance that "sundry Gentlemen, merchants and others" owned great tracts of land which were daily increasing in value, but did not contribute to public charges, therefore it was ordered that such persons should pay to the treasurer of the county two shillings for every 100 acres of land in their possession. This was directed primarily at absentee speculators, however provision was made for the towns "also to assess all country grants of land called farmes belonging to peculiar persons that lye neerest vnto such towne or townes."

Bloods Farms fitted exactly this latter category and where the Bloods were reluctantly willing to pay the ministers rate and the town rate from which they received but little benefit (3) an additional land tax was like adding salt to a wound, and they protested vigorously against all their taxes. The bills remained unpaid until finally in 1684 the Concord constables, armed with tax warrants and supported by a sufficient posse, visited the farms to attach the property. They were received by Robert and two of his sons with contumelious speeches accompanied by actual violence to their persons.

Robert ended up in court for abusing Constable John Wheeler, for his reproachful speeches and for villifying His Majesty's authority. He was fined £ 10 and with his son Robert Jr ordered to give bond for good behavior. Robert retaliated by suing Wheeler for coming to his house "with a great attendance and disturbing him with provoking speeches and striking him at his own house," but his indignation apparently was in vain.

The incident failed to serve as a lesson for the following year: the authorities again met with resistance. This time Robert Sr and Jr and son Simon again found themselves in court and were fined for disorderly carnage towards the constables when they came to collect their "just rates." A few months later the fines and costs were reduced, and Concord agreed that they had some basis for their protests. On March 17, 1696 Robert, with the assent in writing of his sons Robert and Simon, negotiated an agreement with a committee acting for Concord by terms of which it was agreed that Robert Blood should thereafter pay in Concord all civil and ecclesiastical dues and assessments incumbent upon him, and a due proportion of whatever expense there might be in building or repairing the meetinghouse and, on the other hand, he and his heirs were to be "from time to time freed and exempted from all Towne offices," and their waste land was not to be reckoned in their ministers rates. It was agreed that convenient roads should be laid out for them at the expense of the town and that no town rates were to be assessed except as above specified.

It has been said that this agreement annexed the Farms to Concord and this is probably substantially so as later deeds are written with the grantors being "of Concord," however there is no specific mention in the terms of the agreement for any merging nor for their being considered a part of the town. By custom the bounds of New England towns were "perambulated" yearly. To avoid any question of the exact limits the lines were actually walked with a committee of the adjoining town each year, and Bloods Farms was no exception. It will be noted that until as late as 1744 the Bloods were regularly warned to appear at the appointed time to perambulate the bounds between the Farms and Concord. They had dwindled somewhat in size by December 12, 1753 when "Blood's Farm, containing about 1850 acres, is accounted part of Concord..." (Mass. Archives 116:480). Thus

(3) Earlier protests had resulted in an abatement of taxes in April '78.

Bloods Farms had existed as a semi-independent plantation for over a century before becoming absorbed into the orthodox New England civil structure.

* * * *

Of Robert's brother John we know very little. Apparently he never married and nowhere did he record his age, though it would seem that he was probably slightly older than Robert. No doubt the two came to New England together, first to Lynn by 1647, then to Concord by 1649. John was found dead with a gun in his hand on Oct. 30, 1682, presumably accidentally killing himself while hunting. In the papers of Samuel Sewall is found the following note:

"Satterday night Novr 11, (1682)...One Blood of Concord about 7 days since or less was found dead in the woods, leaning his Brest on a Logg: Had been seeking some Creatures. Oh! what strange work is the Lord about to bring to pass."

Before his death he had written the following deed dated May 22 1681: "I John Blood Senior (4) near Concord, County Middlesex in the Massachusetts Colonie in Newengland, yeoman, having no posterity of my own... (convey) every part of my estate to my cousens (5) Simon and Josiah Blood, sonnes of Robert Blood... (including) a farme of one thousand acres which I had and purchased of Mr Allen and Mr Nowell of Charlestowne...."

When the named Josiah Blood brought the deed to be recorded Mch 30, 1687 the recorder refused to attest the copy on suspicion of its being a forgery. Whether his suspicions were well founded or not, the brothers succeeded to the Allen Farm. Simon, unfortunately, died soon after.

During the next generation the principal residents of Bloods Farms were Josiah Blood, residing on Allens Farm; Samuel Blood, residing on Nowells Farm; and Jonathan Blood, residing on the Hough Farm: these all being sons of Robert. By the following generation Bloods Farms had become so split up among the many heirs that its identity as such was no more.

17 TH CENTURY

NEW PLANTATION

We have discovered that the first of the name in America, James Blood, was married at St. Peters in Nottingham in 1631. When Robert and John came to New England they first settled at Lynn where they were noticed in November of 1647. Soon after they removed to Concord and by May 1st, 1649 they must have decided to stake their fortunes in the New World for on that date they made the following deed (Essex 1:24):

"John Blood and Robt Blood of Concord in New England for L55 in hand paid have sold unto Will^m Crofts of Lynn the moiety (6) of one tenement and halfe an ox gang (7) in Ruddington in the County of Nottingham, and one 4th part of a little cottage and ground thereto per-
(6) Share or part, considered abt 1/2, (7) Old English land measure, varying from 7 to 32 acres (similar to a bovate). (4) Sr to distinguish from Robert's son John. (5) Cousin in the old sense had broader meaning than today closer to our word "kin" & included nieces & nephews.

taining, in the possession of Edward Symple."

On Nov. 25, 1642 one "Henry Wilkinson, of Nottingham town, skinner," made out his will expressing a desire to be buried in St. Peter's Church and remembering numerous relatives including cousins (5) in "Roudington" and also "my cousin (5) Isabel Blood in New England, three pounds." Isabel Blood was the wife of another early emigrant of the name, Richard Blood. These four were all undoubtedly related, all were from the vicinity of Nottingham, and though their activities in New England were closely associated, the exact relationship still remains unproven. They may be brothers, they may be a combination of brothers and cousins, or they may be uncles and nephews--the record will have to stand that the relationship is close, but unproven.

The Wilkinson will proves that Richard was in New England as early as 1642 although his name does not appear in the records until June 1648 with the birth of his daughter at Lynn. Possibly he had previously resided at Rumney Marsh (now Chelsea), or it may be insignificant that he possessed land there as late as 1658.

The first iron foundry on the western continent was established on the Saugus River at Lynn in the early 1640's (8). Richard did not live very far from the Iron Works as a reference to the Works in 1653 mentions Blood's lot being fenced in, and it is also known that he had land bordering on the Saugus River (Essex 1:47). It also seems likely that Richard was employed at the works. The records of the Salem Quarterly Court of 25:9:1657 show that Daniel Salmon, deputy to the Marshal at Salem, while serving a writ attaching a parcel of bar-iron was violently resisted by Oliver Purchis (9), Henry Leonard and Richard Blood, who took the iron from him in the forge of the Iron Works.

In 1654 Richard served on the jury of the county court at Salem and at the same court on 30:4:1657 he and Andres Mansfield were sworn Constables of Lynn.

In the meantime certain men had become interested in the idea of establishing a plantation to the northwest of Concord. Two petitions were made for a grant, the first being headed by Mr Deane Winthrop, son of Gov. John Winthrop. Mr Winthrop suggested the name Groton, thus perpetrating the name of the town of his birth in Suffolk, England. This petition has been lost, but the other reads:

"To the Honored General Court assembled at Boston: the humble petition of us whose names are hereunder written humbly sheweth that whereas your petitioners by a providence of God have been brought over into this wilderness and lived long herein and being something straightened for that whereby subsistence in an ordinary way of Gods providence is to be had, and considering the allowance that God gives to the sons of men for such end: your petitioners request therefore that you would be pleased to grant us a place for a plantation upon the River that runs from Nashaway in to Merrimack at a place or about a place called Petaupaukett and Wabansconett and your petitioners shall pray for your happy proceedings."

The names of the petitioners were:;

(8) The Iron & Steel Institute has built a replica there which should be of great interest to anyone interested in the beginnings of early American Industry.

(9) Oliver Purchis' dau in 1657 m. James Blood Jr of C.; Henry Leonard was subsequently of Taunton where the Leonards were iron-barons controlling the social and political life of the region for a century.

William Martin
Richard Blood
John Witt
William Lakin
Richard Haven

Timothy Cooper
John Lakin
John Blood
Matthew Farrington
Robert Blood

The General Court saw fit to "grant the petitioners eight miles square in the place desired to make a comfortable plantation which henceforth shall be called "Groaten, formerly known by the name of Petapawage: that Mr Danforth... lay it out with all convenient speed that so no encouragement may be wanting to the petitioners for a speedy procuring of a Godly minister amongst them.. 25 May 1655." On 16:3:1656 another petition is made to the General Court:

"Your petitioners having obtained their request of a Plantation from this Honored Court, they have made entrance thereupon, and do resolve by the Gracious Assistance of the Lord to proceed in the same (though the greatest number of petitioners for the grant have declined the work) yet because of the remoteness of the place and considering how heavy and slow it is like to be carried an end and with what charge and difficulty it will be attended your petitioners humble requests are:" that they will be exempted from taxes for three years "in which time they account their expense will be great to the building a house, procuring and maintaining a minister etc with all other necessary town charges--they being but few at present left to carry on the whole worke..." They also requested that Mr Danforth be excused and another allowed to take his place in laying out the town and that they "be not strictly tied to a square form in the line laying out." The signers were:

Dean Winthrop
Dolor Davis
William Martin
John Tinker

Richard Smith
Robert Blood
John Lakin
Amose Richenson

Their petition was readily granted.

It was probably 1660 before Richard actually removed to the new town, though he certainly had made improvements on the land before than. In 1659 a committee of the General Court in reporting on the distribution of lands in Groton described John Tinker, Richard Smith, William Martin, Richard and Robert Blood as being "the Old Planters and their assigns."

Richard and Robert both had land at "Nod," (10) no doubt adjoining. This is shown by deeds written many years later. Mdlx 28:2: Apl 19, 1728. John Parker Jun. of Groton to Robert Blood of Concord (C.1700/) (11), 20 acres of "land in Groton on the west side of the River at a place called Elisabeths Mote" also land in Groton "at a place called Nodd" of 80 acres "bounded northerly partly by land formerly Robert Bloods and Sergt John Lakins and partly by the river.." Mdlx 28:1 -- Parker to Parker, 1728. "land near Elisabeths Mote on the west side of the river and is part of the 12 acres which formerly belonged to Richard Blood, deceased." Mdlx 28:4--Lakin to Blood, 1728, "one quarter part of an island near to said Bloods house commonly called Crabb Island, the whole of said island containing by estimation ten acres... said quarter part being the one half of what formerly bebgnd to Robert Blood of Groton, deceased, of said island."

Robert preferred to return to his farms near Concord, but Richard continued to live at Nod and for the rest of his life was an important man in the new settlement. Of the original proprietors his

(10) About a mile NW of the village. (11) Josiah-2; Robert-1

was the largest right, being sixty acres compared to fifty for the next highest. He was on the first board of selectmen chosen by the inhabitants and continued for several years; he also served as the fifth town clerk. His high regard is noted from lists of the names given from time to time in which he was almost invariably second, and only after the name of Capt James Parker, undisputably the leading citizen of Groton.

17TH CENTURY

INDIANS

The Indians should not be forgotten in telling of these early settlements. We have already seen that James lived on property once an Indian village, that James Jr had an Indian servant and that Robert and John had purchased land of the Indian Sagamores. They were not strangers to Richard either as this entry of about 1680 shows: "The twenty shillings due the Indian Andrew from the town (Chelmsford) for his weir at Stoney Brook, assigned by said Indian to Richard Blood...."

These instances are indicative of the relationship of the Indian to the white man in the 17th Century. The settler found that the places the Indians chose for their villages also suited him in terms of agricultural needs, for fishing and for water transportation. The Indian trails, the only highways through the wilderness guided them to their destination and led to the best fords. On the other hand the Indian received little respect from the white man, except, of course, when one wanted to buy his land for a pittance. They were always considered inferior and suitable for little more than as servants, and in New England marriage to an Indian was unthinkable. The Indian did not attempt to live alongside the white man as his equal nor did he seek to learn his ways; he had his way of life and did not care to change it. Yet the influence of the white man could not escape him. If his furs were sought after and bright and wondrous items offered in exchange, how could he refuse to trade?

And of all that could be bartered, the white man soon found that his best bargain could be had when the trade was for liquor. Responsible men understood the possible consequences and laws were made to prevent its traffic, but many a man in quest of a little easy money resorted to the illegal practice on the occasion when an Indian could not otherwise be tempted to trade. Richard was complained of upon three occasions for just such an act and the consequences in 1668 were of his own making.

A letter of Matthew Farnsworth, Constable of Groton, dated June 12th 1668, relates that "two days since some Indians committed outrages in town, robbed one house, killed and eaten two beeves and driven away four more and wounded other four...." This letter is endorsed, "About killing R. Bloods cattle and robbing a house in Groton." A few days later a writ was issued against Richard himself to appear for selling liquor to the Indians contrary to law. The evidence was the testimony of John Wonotto of Chelmsford, Indian, who testified that Wednesday night before Blood's cattle were killed that he had bought liquor of Blood and his son Joseph and he said others had been in the habit of trading beaver for rum, etc.

Later in that year several young men of the town were sent after cattle grazing at Pennacook and in a drunken quarrel one of the number was killed by an Indian under similar circumstances. Joseph Blood was one who accompanied the group and gave testimony concerning the incident.

As the white man moved deeper and deeper into the wilderness the Indian retreated. For a long time it seemed as though there was sufficient area for both, but the frontier continued to advance and the Indian to be encroached upon. The first of the real troubles was the Pequot War. A series of quarrels between the English and the Pequots of Eastern Connecticut led to a war when a trader was killed by the Indians in 1636. It soon turned into a massacre as hundreds of the tribe were ruthlessly killed and the balance dispersed.

After 1640 white settlements spreading into Massachusetts' rich Connecticut Valley continued to crowd out the Indian. The Indian found he was growing more and more dependent upon English goods for which he found himself ceding more and more land to the colonists. King Philip, Chief of the Wampanoags, son of the Pilgrims' great friend Massasoit, had been baptized and educated by the colonists. Finally he could see no hope for his people except to drive the whites back to the sea, so in 1675 the most bloody and fanatic of all the Indian wars began.

King Philip's War was a war for survival on both sides, a war of terror with no quarter given to men, women or children by either adversary. Indians would sweep down, burn a town and massacre its inhabitants. The colonists retaliated by annihilating the Indians wherever they could be found. The war began around Narragansett Bay, but soon all of New England was involved.

Groton was one of the towns virtually wiped out. It was attacked on March 2, 1676 and fighting continued until March 13th when the last surviving inhabitants evacuated the town and fought their way to safety. Those buildings still remaining were then burned by the Indians. One notable escape is mentioned in the diary of the eminent Boston clergyman, Increase Mather: "12d 1m (March 12, 1676)..... This week one that was taken captive at Groton made an escape out of the Enemy's hands. His name is Blood, a troublesome man in that place! I wish that the return of such a man to us may not be ominous of a return of Blood!..." Unfortunately we cannot be certain to which of the name this reference was made, Richard or his son Joseph most likely, and Mather's use of "troublesome" could probably be overlooked by defining it as non-conforming.

Some of the settlers who escaped went to Watertown, but most sought refuge in Concord, putting their faith in the size of the population to deter the enemy from attack, and there remained until the end of the war. It is noticed that Richard's family was of this group since he assigned his wages as a soldier to Concord. The custom of those times was not for the Colony to pay the soldier himself, but for his assignment of wages to the town of his residence which in turn paid them to his family left at home, assuring them of sure and immediate aid. In turn the towns were credited with the amount on their colonial rates.

Most able bodied men took up arms to rid the settlements of this threat to their safety. Even those that remained to till the soil and protect the families complained, "We are obliged to spend so much time in fighting the Indians that we are more soldiers than farmers."

In addition to Richard's service, his eldest son Joseph was also a soldier, appearing on a roster of those performing scouting service dated March 24, 1676. It is believed that his services at this time resulted in his meeting the Butterworth family who had lived in Rehoboth and Swansea in the very heart of the early Indian activity of the war. After the war he returned to marry their young daughter, Mercy, a girl half his age and through his only son, Richard, begat a proud posterity.

In 1676 the colonists gained the upper hand and finally Philip was defeated. This marked the end of Indian tribal life in southern New England and the disappearance of fur trading. The fight had been extremely costly to the settlers, both in money and loss of life, but invited open settlement on a scale previously impossible. Even so, the Indian threat did not disappear entirely until after the French & Indian Wars in which the Indians allied themselves with the French and conducted raids on the settlers from the north.

Groton was resettled by 1678 and Richard and his family returned with the others, and there he lived his days out in peace and prosperity.

18TH CENTURY

SPECULATION

By the third generation members of the family had spread throughout the surrounding towns or what were to become these towns: Pepperell, Dunstable, Dracut, Chelmsford, Tyngsboro and over the provincial line into Hollis, NH. One family lived successively in Mendon, Dedham, Bellingham and Charlton, but the drift was predominately northward and westward, a pattern which each succeeding generation would further as the families pushed up the valley of the Connecticut, traversed N. H., Maine, Vermont and New York, then the Middlewest, finally crossing the great divide to the West Coast.

Most of the Bloods who migrated did so on a modest scale, acquiring a reasonably sized farm and lived quiet peaceful lives. The need for migration was quite evident. When a man had several sons to which to leave his property he was faced with the choice of subdividing the property among the sons or giving the value of a son's share in cash or by other means. The original farm could stand subdividing once, but by the time the grandsons had become of age there was a very small portion to each share. If a man married at the average age of 25, by the time he was forty-five or fifty his eldest sons would be looking to start families of their own. They were not anxious to spend their lives working for their father in hopes of a share of the family farm. More often than not they would go out to seek their own farm where property could be obtained cheaply or with merely an investment of a few years of hard labor.

In finding land which they could afford it was usually necessary to go to the outskirts of the settlements, or beyond the reaches of the speculators. Thus each generation progressed further and further into the hithertofore wilderness. Sometimes a man brought his wife with him and she helped him make his beginning. More often a man built his house and cleared his fields and when things were more suitable he went back for his wife, or found himself one. Each year his farm

would be enlarged as he could put his effort into it. As his family started to grow his farm was also growing and he soon needed the help of his sons as they came along. In the twenty or thirty years in which his family was growing their labor was an important part of building the farm and a large family was not only an asset, but an economic necessity. By the time his youngest son had become grown he had in theory reached the height of his prosperity and could afford to lead a relaxed life. This was the mode of the agricultural life for almost three centuries and except for emigration from Europe was the contributing factor of our growth from a few seaport villages to a mighty country spanning a vast continent.

* * * *

In 1673 certain men were given liberty to "settle a plantation about Groton," and this soon became known as Dunstable. For some time it encompassed an immense area including what are now the towns of Nashua, Hollis and Hudson NH as well as parts of a number of others. Then when the province line was drawn it created some confusion for there were then two towns of Dunstable--or one town in two states, as you prefer, at any rate they were referred to as Dunstable, Mass, and Dunstable NH.

The town boundaries between Groton and Dunstable shifted back and forth for a century or more. James Blood (Gr. 1687/ aft. 1752)(1) was one of the men who went to the outskirts of Groton to carve his farm from the wilderness (2). Eventually the site became Dunstable, but his farm was so close to the province line that the part which became his son Simeon's was split by the boundary. The following mention of him and his farm is taken from the journal of Richard Hazzen who was appointed by Gov. Belcher and the Council of New Hampshire to survey the western section of the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The original charters gave Massachusetts its northern boundary as three miles north of the Merrimack River incorrectly assuming the course of the river to be east and west. When its northerly course was discovered Massachusetts greedily claimed rights as high as Franklin NH. In 1740 after a long controversy it was decided to allow the line to follow the Merrimack only so long as it should follow a westerly course. Mr Hazzen was appointed on March 17, 1741 with his chainmen to make the survey.

"Wednesday March 25, 1741. At ten of the clock it cleared up; and we immediately set forward and measured 4:3:44, to Nashua River, and at night lodged by James Blood's fire.

"Observations:--In our course this day we crossed the Southerly end of the hill called Phillips Hill. We went through the property of several of the inhabitants of Dunstable, left Robins' house about twenty poles (3) southerly of our line. We crossed over the southerly end of a hill commonly called Andrews Hill. A large hill lay northeasterly of it called Mount Gilboa, and Mr Adams house lay westerly of said hill. We also crossed a large stream called Salmons Brook at which brook Groton line joins on Dunstable and thence to the south of a small pond called Lovewell's Pond which is twenty poles short of nine miles from the point where I first began to measure, and it is so small as scarce worth taking notice of, and from said pond we went through a

(1) James-2; Richard-1 (3) Pole or rod-- 16-1/2 feet.

(2) The fringes of Groton were far from tame. Richard Blood at the late date of 1681 collected the bounty of 15s6d for a wolf's head.

pitch pine plain to Nashua River, James Blood's house lying southerly of our line about one hundred & twenty poles & near the said River. The afternoon cloudy and but little wind."

Several generations of Bloods are buried in the large family Cemetery there in Dunstable, and a part of this original farm remained in the family for over two centuries until finally sold in the 1940's.

* * * * *

Speculators existing in the early days of this country were basically no different than they are today. A man was as much interested in wealth and importance then as now. To buy cheaply today and sell dear tomorrow is behind all barter and trade, and in an expanding economy with a swelling population nothing seemed any surer than good land in the right location, in spite of the seemingly boundless areas yet unexplored.

Elnathan Blood (Gr. 1717/H. 1789)(4) was a man with this vision. By 1739 he had moved to the part of Dunstable NH which later became Hollis. In the next ten years he began to acquire land in Mason NH, probably not yet bitten with the fever, but rather feeling his way along. He sells this land in 1749 and 1754 and makes other acquisitions selling also in 1754 land in Richmond NH and Putney Vt. Newbury Vt was chartered in 1763 and his name appears thereon. There seems no doubt but what his only interest was in speculation as he sells out his interest the following year. In 1763 we find his name and that of his son Elnathan Jr among the original grantees of Plymouth NH and though he did not settle there we do know that he was one of a party of eight explorers going up from Hollis to cut a path and select a place for the settlement. The interest in this property he sold in 1765 and thereafter he seemed content to remain the rest of his years in Hollis, although it would not appear that he had made any exceptional profits from his ventures. If he actually visited all his lands perhaps his thrill was in the exploration, or to the contrary, perhaps he discovered that the effort was hardly worth the rewards. Perhaps he had a desire to settle in these far-off regions, but his wife would not consent to leave her friends for the wilderness. But why should we speculate about Elnathan? HE was the speculator.

18TH CENTURY

THE SQUIRE OF TEMPLE

Another member of the family who came into possession of even vaster properties was Francis Blood (C. 1736/Temple 1814)(5). At the time of his death he had large holdings not only in Temple and surrounding towns, but in Mass., Maine and Vermont as well. Francis was a country squire if ever there was one. He early purchased land in Peterborough Slip, NH (nicknamed Sliptown), which in a few years became Temple, and there he passed his long life as a "big frog in a small pool." He grew prosperous, acted as a lawyer, representative, senator and judge, held the rank of Brigadier General in the Militia, and kept an active finger in the politics of the town and the state.

A family tradition has been passed down that Francis owned a horse (oxen were more common in those days), and that after he came

(4) Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1 (5) Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1

to settle and before a church was established, Mrs Blood and her neighbor, Mrs Heald, went to church by what was called the "ride and tie" method all the way over to New Ipswich, the nearest community. One rode a predetermined distance, dismounted and tied the horse to a tree and commenced to walk. The other who had started walking would come to the horse, mount and ride beyond the first to the prescribed distance and repeat the proceeding until both had arrived at their destination somewhat fresher than had they walked the full distance. I suspect, however, that before too many Sundays Mrs Blood persuaded her husband to obtain a carriage.

After settling in the new town in 1763 Francis quickly got his hand into its politics, becoming the first town clerk, one of the first board of selectmen and the first justice of the peace. Subsequently he was sent to the legislature, was a councillor, a justice and finally Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He usually managed to get his way politically and anecdotes of his political scheming have made him a legend.

When "Sliptown" came to think about incorporation in 1768 the town fathers felt its size should be somewhat larger than what was indicated and that a generous slice of Wilton should be annexed. This of course made the town of Wilton quite indignant. Francis Blood was chosen to go to Exeter, then the capital of NH, to procure the charter. Now the road to Exeter led right through Wilton, and Wilton was well aware of its neighbor's plans, so watches were set up to apprehend the General. A detour over that hilly terrain was impractical, but our hero was equal to the situation and first went over to New Ipswich to see his friend Colonel Towne.

The watchmen of Wilton were later dismayed to learn that Temple's charter had been procured and that they had lost a slice of their town measuring five miles one way by one-half mile the other. Perhaps they never did learn that when they saw Col Towne's horse, Col Towne's hat, Col Towne's wig, Col Towne's coat, in fact, Col Towne's whole costume, that if they had looked closely at their Colonel, they would have seen that he had General Blood's FACE.

The question of Temple taking bites out of its neighbors came up again in 1795 when at a town meeting in Lyndeboro settlers in the southwest part of that town petitioned to be set off and annexed to Temple. It was decisively turned down, but brought up again the following year for reconsideration after petitioning to the General Court. Reluctantly a committee was appointed and ordered to report on its feasibility at the next town meeting. This it did on May 30, 1796, and the proposal was again doomed by a 65-25 vote. Nevertheless, over Lyndeboro's protests an act of the legislature dated the following month added some 900 acres to Temple. It was generally agreed that it was through the support and influence of General Francis Blood of Temple that this grant was made, and to him and this incident Dr Israel Herrick penned these lines:

Next Temple presented a Bloody request,
And after contention, 'twas thought best to be,
To let them take off a three-cornered bite,
And keep it, rather than quarrel and fight.

The following story is one that the General used to tell of himself, though it is said to have lost much of its spice in being put down on paper:

Two fellows had stolen some horses from Temple and General

Blood pursued them to Keene. Under some disguise he managed to put up at the same hotel where they did, without their suspecting anything. So far, so good. Then he proposed to get up during the night, go down to the barn, identify the horses and early in the morning, while they were still asleep, apprehend the culprits and put them under arrest. All went happily until on being shown his room he found it was the identical one which the thieves occupied (being furnished with three or four different beds.) It was too late to expostulate with the landlord after having once got into the room; accordingly he resolved to make the best of it. The question was--how to get down to the barn without awakening their suspicions, for a thief must always sleep with oneeye open.

The season of the year favored the ruse he resolved upon. About midnight Mr Blood began to toss restlessly about upon his bed and exhibit by sighs and groans all the symptoms of "cholera morbus." Having pursued this feint with most praiseworthy zeal until his fearful groans became so constant as to alarm the fellows with him, and extort from them expressions of sympathy (which showed the imposition successful), he gathered himself up, gasping that he must go downstairs and get some brandy. Avoiding by this means all suspicion he succeeded in identifying the horses and arresting the criminals.

Although we have treated the General's activities quite lightly, his importance should not be slighted. He held nearly every office in his home town at one time or another, his seat in the senate and council was well justified, his judgeship was richly deserved. The appearance of his name in the New Hampshire records of the time seems endless. During the Revolutionary War he was an ardent patriot and served in 1775 as a delegate to the convention at Exeter which was called to take into consideration the state of affairs between the colonists and the mother country. He served as a commissary general in the Revolutionary army on the staff of General Washington. Unfortunately a full record of his services on this behalf is not available. One record does give an idea of the extent of his activity though, being an act of the General Court dated Jan. 27, 1781, appointing Ephiphalet Giddings of Exeter and Francis Blood of Temple Collectors General of beef throughout the state of New Hampshire "for raising 1,300,000 pounds of beef towards the support of the continental army."

Our hats off to one of the most illustrious of our clan!

18TH CENTURY

REMARKABLE JOHN BLOOD

General Francis, a grandson of Robert Blood, married in 1761 Elizabeth Spalding of Pepperell, whose mother, Hephzibah Blood, was a great-granddaughter of Richard Blood, and thus the blood of the two great branches of the family was merged in their children. This was not the only early cross marriage of the distinct branches. Robert's son Samuel had married in 1701 the granddaughter of James Blood of Concord and in 1768 Robert's grandson, John (C. 1696/Tyngsboro 1779)(6), married as a second wife Abigail Parham whose mother was Martha Blood, a granddaughter of Richard Blood.

This John Blood is worthy of special note, but perhaps it is better to tell is in the words of a letter headed "Lanesville, September 26

1863" and written to "my dear nephew, George W Blood, I quote the letter in part:

"I am pleased to find you are searching after "The Pedigree of the Blood Family.' You say 'I am interested in finding out as much as possible of my origin.' I can give you some account of our ancestors and the present generation....and I think I can put you on a track that will enable you to add more to it....

"Within that race of Bloods was one John Blood (my grandfather) who, according to the statements made by his sons Joseph & Benjamin, was born in Concord in the year 1693-4. (7) It may seem incredible that my grandfather was born 160 or 170 years ago, but I have no doubt of it. The above named John Blood resided with his first wife, whose maiden name was Colburn (8), in Concord Mass. He resided also some part of his days in Carlisle and Billerica Mass. By his first wife he had fourteen children,....the following are some of them: viz: John 2d,....Abraham.....These fourteen were my father's half brothers and sisters. The above named John Blood 2d was born in the year 1718 and was 58 years older than his half sister Mary. As for the descendants of John Blood first above named by his first wife, I never saw one of them, so as to be able to recognize them as connected with our family, excepting the descendants of Abraham.

"Abraham married Martha Colburn. They settled and died in Dracut. You see the place of their residence on riding on the railroad from Lowell to Nashua--say about one quarter mile above the depot at Middlesex Village. You cast a look across the Merrimac River and you can see the buildings on the intervale land, partly obscured by the orchard...." He then goes on to give some records of Abraham's family taken from a Bible of Abraham's son Coburn Blood copied in 1838.

"When I copied the above record there were then four children of the same father & mother Abraham and Martha Blood; viz: Martha, Coburn, Hannah & Abi, residing in the same homestead where they were born. Their average age being about 78 years..... The said Coburn Sr buried his wife Jane and married a second wife, as I have been told when he was 95 years old (9)....

"I now turn back to the history of my grandfather, John Blood. He having been left a widower and his children settled in different places went some time previous to the year 1768 and resided with his son Abraham, in Dracut. At that time there was one Abigail Parham, residing in Dunstable (afterwards called Tyngsborough) on the farm which was lately and I suppose is now owned and occupied by William Sherburne. Her father, Joseph Parham, had left her sole heir to the farm. The said John Blood went, on or about the year 1768 and married the said Abigail when he was about 74 or 75, (10) and she was about 38. By the said Abigail he had three more children namely: Joseph Blood (my father) born Oct 27, 1769, Benjamin, born Apl 15, 1773 and Mary, born Mch 9, 1776. The said John Blood Sen. died on his wife Abigail's farm in Dec. 1779, aged, according to his son Benjamin's account 86 years. His remains lie in the burying ground which is separated from the said farm, only by the highway.

"The said Joseph and Benjamin in the year 1795 made a settlement with their mother, which turned out to be a very hard bargain for my father, Joseph. Benjamin had what was called the mill pasture for

(6) Josiah-2; Robert-1. (7) The correct date is 1696. (8) Sarah, dau of Ezra. (9) 23 days short of this age, his bride "aged about 40."

(10) His correct age was 72.

his share, and Joseph had all the rest of the farm and in consideration therefore gave a bond for the maintenance of his mother and helpless sister Mary during their whole natural lives. The old house was in wretched condition. My father went to work and built a new house a few rods from the old one and tore down the old one. He, the said Jos. Blood, married Hannah Walker, daughter of Capt Benj Walker of Bunker Hill, Feb 2nd, 1796 and took her to that new house. All their six children were born in that house....

"The said Joseph Blood sold his farm in Tyngsborough in the fall of the year 1813 and in March 1814 he removed with his wife, five children, his mother and sister Mary to Packersfield NH, afterwards changed to Nelson. " The writer goes on to give family records.

"John Blood, my grandfather was a slave holder in Massachusetts. I have now before me his bill of sale dated Carlisle April 7, 1755 and witnessed by his sons Josiah and Ezra, by which he conveyed, "A mulatto girl, a servant called Dinah, about 10 years old" to Hannah Blood of the same town for the sum of forty pounds. I have seen that Dinah many times and also one other of the said John Blood's slaves named Thomas Farwell.... (11)

"I have above given you Friend George as much account of the Blood race as my records and time will enable me to give at the present time and I hope that you by some painstaking will add to it such further history of the Bloods as you can gather.

Yours Uncle,

Joseph Blood."

* * * *

Being a father at an advanced age was not peculiar to only John Blood. Just before Edmund Harvey Newton Blood (Pepp 1835/) died in 1906 he could point with pride to the fact that his father Capt Edmund Blood (Gr 1764/Pepp 1843)(12) had fought in the Revolutionary War a century and a quarter before. He could also tell of how he had outlived his sister Lucy by 34 years despite the fact that she had died at the age of 84. He never reached that age, but was 47 years her junior since his father had married a second time at the age of 70 to a woman thirty years younger than he.

A similar instance is that of Ephraim Blood (H. 1764/Orwell Vt 1847)(13) who married a second time at the age of 67. From that time until his youngest child was born in the year of his death (at 83) he had five children. Ephraim also was a Revolutionary soldier and his youngest son John before he died in 1930 could boast that his father had fought in that war a century and a half before. Pension papers have authenticated this record. Could being born in the year 1764 be the key to their virility?

(11) John's father Josiah also was a slaveholder, and in his will dated 1729 he gives his wife Mary £ 100, the new end of his house, 1/2 the orchard, his negro boy, and certain stock.

(12) John-4-3; James-2; Richard-1.

(13) Ephraim-4; Zachariah-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

IN TIME OF WAR

CUBA

Although we are all familiar with our exploits in Cuba in the Spanish-American War, it is not as well known that American forces rather unsuccessfully attacked this island stronghold over a century and a half before. This was during the uniquely named "War of Jenkins's Ear."

Spain had for a number of years been annoying British shipping on the high seas, notably along the coast of South America. They were quite justified in doing so as British ships had been excluded from Spanish Colonial trade (1), thus any British vessels in these waters were invariably smugglers. Nevertheless, it aroused a great deal of excitement in England. As Spain and France had signed an alliance in 1733 England was reluctant to engage in a struggle with Spain which might upset the previous balance of power in Europe, but when Capt Robert Jenkins, master of the brig, Rebecca, came before the House of Commons with a story of outrageous treatment by the Spanish, of their insults to the King of England, their cutting off of his ear, then proceeding to produce the very same ear carefully preserved in a bottle, the propaganda effect was too much for cooler heads to cope with and war was declared on October 23, 1739. This war led into the War of the Austrian Succession and soon all of Europe and its colonies were in arms. Britain's fears of war had been needless, for when all was done she had succeeded to the supremacy of the seas and more.

Spain's colonial system antedated ours by a full century in South and Central America and by this date her whole economy had become quite dependent upon this trade. Most of her trade funnelled through a relatively few ports, so the English strategy was to try to seize her ports in the New World. The trade from the continent and Mexico went through Vera Cruz; that port also handled goods from the Philippines shipped across the Pacific to Acapulco and carried across Mexico to be reloaded; cargo from Peru was shipped up to Panama City where goods were transported over a stone highway to Porto Bello on the Caribbean; Cartagena on the Columbian coast of South America was the second most important port; Buenos Ayres was of minor importance; but Havana on the Island of Cuba was the key to the entire system. It was at Havana that all the vessels of the western trade rendezvoused before the return trip to Europe. Consequently its fortifications were as near impregnable as could be developed. The British estimated that by sea it was impossible, and it would take a force of eight to ten thousand men to capture it by land.

That number was quite unavailable. Englishmen in any great number were reluctant to volunteer for hazardous duty so far from home. Thus the call went to the colonies to supplement their forces and an endeavor was made to raise 3000 men to be commanded by an officer from the colonies. In presenting the subject to the General

(1) The colonial theory was that the colonies were strictly for the enrichment and advantage of the mother country. In the English colonies as early as 1660 the entrance of foreign vessels into colonial ports was prohibited, and in 1663 Parliament passed a law that goods from Europe to the Colonies must stop at England to be reshipped. These were not popular laws in the colonies and commonly ignored as they were difficult to enforce.

Court and urging preparation for 1000 of these men, Gov. Belcher of Massachusetts said, "It would open a more extensive, rich, and beneficial trade for ourselves in the West Indies than we have yet enjoyed." A more practical persuasion however was probably the consideration of booty and the promise of lands in Cuba as bounty, with the expectation of being settled there.

The General Court treated the Governor's wishes rather coolly, yet five companies of 100 men each were raised and put under command of Captains Goffe, Phillips, Stuart, Winslow and Prescott, the latter of Concord. The governor himself paid the expenses of one company, and Winslow that of his own. Zachariah Blood of Concord (1707/1740-2)(2) was a member of this group from Massachusetts, leaving his young wife of two and a half years, Elizabeth (Whitaker), with two babes in arms and a third to be born eight months after his leaving. These forces embarked for Jamaica September 23, 1740.

In the meantime the commander of the naval forces was Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon (3) who attacked and captured Porto Bello, though only to lose it again later. On the 19th of October Vernon met eight transports convoyed by the sloop Wolf, commanded by William Dandridge (4) and laden with troops from North America. These he escorted to Jamaica. Soon after on the 19th of December a sign of what was to come was forecast in the death of the military commander, Lord Calcath, from disentry.

The next objective was the capture of Cartagena. At one time victory seemed so imminent that the Admiral sent England a premature note of success, but despite a three month siege in the spring of 1741, victory was out of reach. Men unused to the climate and the rations succumbed to disease on an astonishing scale. Taken together with the losses from battle, a retreat to Jamaica was finally deemed necessary.

In the summer of 1741 a landing was made near Santiago, Cuba. Historians are in disagreement as to the value of this assault. Whatever its object had been it was a complete failure. The army stagnated in one spot while pestilence all but eradicated it. More than half of their number were down with agues and fevers by the end of September. In the last week of that month 51 men died and twice as many the following week. As each week of October passed the list of sick and dead rapidly increased. Finally those still living were taken aboard ship or removed to Jamaica where more were yet to die. It was the following year before survivors were returned to their homes, paid off and dismissed October 24, 1742. Of the 500 men who originally went from Massachusetts, only fifty returned; of the fifteen men besides Capt. Prescott from Concord, only three returned: Jonathan Heywood, Eben Lampson and Henry Yours. Zachariah Blood was among the missing, buried somewhere far away on a tropic island he had dreamed of making his home, or beneath the waves in some distant sea.

This useless venture cost the Province of Massachusetts alone £ 7000 Sterling, but it was only one of a series of wars in which the colonists participated between 1689 and 1763. These troubles, generally known as the French & Indian Wars, were a result of the struggle for empire--colonization and trade being dependent upon the domination of North America. Spain served a minor role as her interests lay predominantly to the south and far west, but between England and France the competition necessarily continued until one or the other had

(2) Josiah-2; Robt-1. (3) For whom Washington's residence Mount Vernon was named. (4) Brother in law of George Washington.

gained the advantage. These wars were tied to various European Coalitions and they regarded the struggles within the colonies as minor, though to the colonists war was an immediate concern. Even though we have noted that the power of the Indians in New England was broken with King Philip's War, their alliance with the French was a constant threat throughout this struggle.

IN TIME OF WAR

THE SNOW SHOE MEN

During the part of the French & Indian Wars called Queen Anne's War, dating from 1702-13, attacks of the northern Indians on the settlers were generally followed by expeditions of whites against them. Sometimes to recapture prisoners, sometimes for revenge or the hope of driving the enemy back towards New France. Over twenty of these expeditions were made into the territory now New Hampshire, always with the sanction and encouragement of the Massachusetts Province.

The most famous of these was under the leadership of Captain William Tyng in the middle of the winter of 1703-4. Thirty-six men on snow-shoes plodded up the valley of the Merrimack, up past the falls of the Amoskeag to the rendezvous of the Indians at Pequawkett, surprised the enemy and bore back five bloody trophies. For each scalp was paid the bounty of forty pounds. This episode went into history as the Expedition of the Snow-Shoe Men. Years later the survivors of that expedition were awarded land grants for their participation in a place with the disreputable name of Old Harry's Town, but soon it was changed to Tyng Township, and is now a part of Manchester, NH.

Among the Snow-Shoe Men on this memorable expedition was Nathaniel Blood of Groton (1680-1756) (3) whose name appears on a petition for a grant for Tyng Township in May 1735; and James Blanchard, who died of exposure Feb 8, 1704. Blanchard was Nathaniel's brother-in-law, husband of Anna Blood (1671/aft. 1713).

Another episode in this war is mentioned in the journal of Rev. John Pike of Dover, NH: "July 21, 1706. Sab(bath): 2 souldiers slain, and one carried away by the enemy at Groton. They were all New-Cambridge men and were returning to their post from one Bloods house, who had invited them to Dinner."

IN TIME OF WAR

LOUISBOURG

The various episodes of the French & Indian Wars in the colonies were primarily fought on the frontiers, and in the attempts to capture the seaboard strongholds. It was during the War of the Austrian Succession, known here as King George's War (1744-1748) that the colonials accomplished probably the most remarkable military feat in this hemisphere--the capture of the mightiest fortress on the American continent.

In the spring of 1745 the wharves of Boston swarmed with Volun-
(3) Nathaniel-2; Richard-1.

teer militia. Among these forces were Solomon Blood (Gr. 1721/)(4) and Daniel Blood (Gr. 1727/)(5). The latter is mentioned in Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet's diary as in the group which left Groton March 11, 1744/5.

On March 24th a fleet of sixty transports put out to sea under the escort of a few armed frigates and sloops and were soon joined by additional ships from Rhode Island and Connecticut. Their objective was an American Gibraltar, a great masonry fortress twenty-five years in the making--Louisbourg on Cape Breton in French Acadia. Walls thirty feet high and forty feet thick at the base, jutting bastions and a citadel, separated from the land by an eight foot moat, protected by strong outworks and maintained by seasoned troops, its seaward face bristling with 250 cannon, it was deemed impregnable.

By contrast, a band of amateurs were brashly sailing to demolish it. Four thousand farmers, fishermen, artisans and merchants, with no more military training than they had received in the local militia drills on New England's town greens, bringing their own personal arms plus the total of thirty cannon and a few mortars, came intent on their purpose and full of confidence under their commander-in-chief, William Pepperrell, prosperous merchant, politician and colonel of militia.

Governor Shirley of Massachusetts had originated the expedition in the colonies in response to popular demand. Louisbourg loomed a menacing symbol of the threat of French power to the northward, but more specifically it had aroused the ire of the New Englander by harboring privateers who preyed on colonial fishing and merchant trade. With neither British troops nor British money forthcoming, the Governor instigated the undertaking by local efforts.

When the British fleet in the West Indies refused to assist, the colonials armed what vessels they could muster and set out alone. Had one French warship chanced upon the fleet, history would have lost one of its most colorful episodes. Fortunately before any attack had been made on the fort the British finally realized that the colonials meant business and sent five ships of the Royal Navy to assist.

Louisbourg had two main outworks protecting the main fortress which had to be destroyed before access could be made to the fort itself. One, Island Battery, was in the middle of the harbor entrance; the other, Grand Battery, was across the harbor from the fort; both were ominous works seemingly impregnable themselves.

Grand Battery proved to be an easy prize. On the day of the landing a short skirmish took place and the colonials found themselves in possession of several naval storehouses. They promptly put the torch to them and the clouds of black smoke drifted down on the Grand Battery. The next morning a scouting party noticed that they drew no fire from the battery and set out to investigate. They discovered that the works had been abandoned--the French had panicked at a smoke screen that had no advancing army behind it. Here they captured large supplies of powder, shot and twenty cannon--42 pounders, twice the weight of those of the colonials, but here the Yankee shrewdness began to show through. Though they had no heavy cannon to bring from home, they nevertheless brought a large proportion of 42 lb balls in anticipation of capturing such pieces.

Their next problem was to get their cannon within range of the enemy fortifications. This presented a problem as the only high ground

(4) James-3-2; Richard-L (5) Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-L

was surrounded by swamp and bog in which a cannon would sink out of sight from its own weight. The colonial, with the confidence that he could master any situation, set to work to build great sledges six-by-five feet, modeled after the stone boats he used at home to clear his fields of stone. On these were placed the cannon, and teams of 200 to 300 men (for they had brought no animals) hauled the pieces through muck and mire and finally brought the weapons to high ground. Now the issue depended on the besieger's guns. After a time, shot and shell silenced the Island Battery and only the fort remained. Fire from the Yankee batteries blasted away many gaps in the citadel walls. Debris heaped higher and higher, filling the moat in places. Pepperrell and Warren made ready for the grand assault by land and sea. But it was never delivered. On June 16, 1745 a white flag of truce fluttered from the staff of the citadel. Louisbourg had surrendered.

For Daniel and Solomon Blood this had been a one way trip for neither lived to return in triumph. For the rank and file members of the army the spoils of war were few and disappointment was bitter as the British Crown kept most of the booty. In the end it seemed almost a mockery for many a New Englander, since the British at the time were more interested in India than Nova Scotia. At the peace conference they exchanged Louisbourg back to France in exchange for Madras in India so that thirteen years later in the Seven Years War it had to be taken all over again.

Yet, the siege was far from futile. The drums that beat the triumphal entry of New Englanders into Louisbourg on June 17, 1745 were the same old drums that beat at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. And the Colonel Gridley who planned Pepperrell's batteries in the siege laid out the American entrenchments on Bunker Hill. When the British General Gage was erecting entrenchments on Boston Neck, the provincials sneeringly remarked that his mud walls were nothing compared to the stone walls of old Louisbourg. That confidence they had carried to Louisbourg had proved itself worthy, and it was with the same confidence that thirty years later they successfully went to war to gain their independence. (6).

IN TIME OF WAR

FORT TI

Attention was drawn to the westward in the Seven Years War, the last and most important phase of these wars, and which itself is often referred to as THE French and Indian War (1754-1763).

The "Ohio Company" was formed by a group of Virginians bent on westward expansion at the same time the French were anticipating occupation of the upper Ohio area themselves. The French proceeded to build two forts in the area. Recognizing the importance of the site where the Monongahela and the Allegheny meet to form the Ohio (on the present site of Pittsburgh) the Ohio Company began erecting their own fort. The French succeeded in ousting this company of men and themselves constructed Fort Duquesne. The Governor of Virginia became alarmed and sent a force of militia under the youthful George Washington (6) For an excellent account of the Siege see Yankee Gunners at Louisbourg, by Fairfax Downey in American Heritage, February 1955

ton. From a preliminary victory he was forced to retreat and built Fort Necessity, but it too was forced to surrender in July, 1764.

This aroused the colonies to find the French not only to the north, but at their very back doors as well. As war began again in earnest the first strategy developed was to try to take the Western forts from the French; these included not only Duquesne, but also the forts at Frontenac and Niagara, and the posts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

In 1758 Louisbourg was defeated for the second time, this time mainly by British regulars, Forts Frontenac and Duquesne fell, and in September of 1769 Wolfe took Quebec from Montcalm in that famous battle on the Plains of Abraham which resulted in the deaths of both great generals. In 1760 Montreal fell and the French empire in North America became no more than a forgotten dream.

The service of New Englanders in this great struggle which prepared the way for the Revolution was restricted principally to the areas nearest at hand--to the campaigns at Lake George, Crown Point, Ticonderoga and the "Reduction of Canada." On the rolls of service are found the following: (See also #C56 page 181 who I omitted)

Simeon Blood (Gr. 1723/Duns. NH? abt 1765)(James-3-2;Rich-1) in Crown Point Exped. April 27-Oct 16, 1758, Capt Lovewell's Co. Sampson Blood, bro. of Simeon, (Gr. 1731/1760?) Soldier in 1755 at Annapolis Royal, NS, under Lt Col Winslow; also under Col Farrington on the Campaign for the Reduction of Canada(Montreal), 1760. Probably killed there.

Elnathan Blood (Gr. 1717/H. 1788-9)(Nathl-3-2;Rich-1)Service in 1757.

Nathaniel Blood, bro of Elnathan (Gr. 1714/H. 1782) Service in 1758.

Later service in the Revolution, and had five sons who also had service in the Revolution.

Nathaniel Blood (Dedham 1716/Chl. 1801)(Rich-3; Joseph-2;Richard-1) French & Indian War service, later active on Revolutionary War Committees.

Moses Blood (Gr. 1724/Shirley abt. 1792)(John-3;James-2;Richard-1) Muster roll Aug 13, 1758 Lake George;later in Revolution.

Ephraim Blood(C. 1738/1776)(Zachariah-3;Josiah-2;Robt-1) Service under Maj. Task at Fort Edward in 1757; died in Revolution.

The following are brothers (Ebenezer-3, Robert-2-1):

Robert Blood of Pepperell (Gr. 1731/Pepp ca. 1792) On return of men enlisted for his Majesty's intended expedition against Canada 1758; also muster roll Aug 31, 1758, Lake George; also served under Capt Farrington on 1760 expedition for Reduction of Canada.

Aaron Blood (Gr. 1739/Westford 1812) At Fort Ticonderoga in 1758; on Muster roll Lake George Aug 31, 1758; muster roll Apr 30, 1759 of Col Lawrence's Regt, Capt Whiting's Co; muster roll Feb 27 1760, service under Capt Farrington on Exped. for Reduction of Canada; Later served in Revolution.

Josiah Blood (Gr. 1742/Pepp. 1820) also 1760 service under Capt Farrington; also Revolutionary service.

* * * *

The New York campaigns are worthy of our notice and rich in the place names referred to in the above service records.

The promontory of Crown Point was first noted by Champlain who passed the spot in 1609 on his way to Ticonderoga. In 1690 a scouting party from Albany erected a temporary "Little Stone Fort" near Crown Point. The Governor of New France in 1730 sent a small force

to the point to intercept traders from Albany, and in the next year Louis XV ordered a "fort of stockades" build which was soon strengthened with a citadel with projecting stories and named Fort St. Frederick.

Only three days march (110 miles) from Albany, the fort served as a base for French raiding parties against New York and New England. Consequently, several expeditions were planned against it. First Gov. Clinton of New York, then Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts sent parties--both were equally unsuccessful. In 1755 another was headed by William Johnson and, while more successful than his predecessors, yet failed to achieve the main objective of the expedition. For Johnson's task the Assembly of New York had voted £ 8000 towards the enlistment in Connecticut of 2000 men for service against Niagara and Crown Point, then raised 400 men of their own to add to their 800 already in the field. Additional men were enlisted from New England, New Jersey and New York until they had a force of about 6000 men.

General Phineas Lyman of Connecticut led this army to the head of boat navigation on the Hudson where they built Fort Lyman (afterwards called Fort Edward,) and here Johnson joined them with stores, took command, and advanced with them to Lake George.

Meantime the French Baron Dieskau had ascended Lake Champlain with 2000 men from Montreal and landed them at the southern extremity of the lake. At first he headed towards Fort Lyman, but suddenly changed his route and attacked Johnson at the head of Lake George. On Sept 8th Johnson sent forward 1000 Massachusetts troops to intercept the enemy, but they fell into an ambuscade and Dieskau charged forward through the retreating English victoriously, little suspecting that Johnson was preparing to do a little ambushing of his own.

The confident Dieskau led his French and Indian followers right into the English artillery. The Indians fled in terror for the forests with the Canadian militia close behind them. Dieskau was wounded and captured; the French retreating to Crown Point (Fort St. Frederick) with an estimated 1000 loss to the English 300. Johnson did not follow the discomfited enemy, but built a strong military work on the site of his camp which he named Fort William Henry.

Now the French strengthened their works at Crown Point and fortified Ticonderoga. Another English expedition under Gen. John Winslow again failed to take the fort. Then on July 8, 1758 Gen. James Abercromby with more than 15,000 men opposed Montcalm's 3600 in an attempt to capture Fort Ticonderoga. Montcalm realizing how hopeless his plight was considering retreat, but decided instead to build and defend a strong abatis to the northwest of the fort. Young Lord Howe, Abercromby's second in command, was intelligent, vigorous, personable and a real leader. When he was killed in a preliminary skirmish, the soul went out of the expedition. Abercromby, ignoring his artillery, tried to take the impregnable French position by storm and lost 1944 men to 377 for the French. When he retreated in panic he well deserved the epithet "Nabbycromby" bestowed upon him by the provincials.

Crown Point remained in possession of the French until 1759 when the approach of a large English force under Sir Jeffrey Amherst caused the garrison to join that at Ticonderoga. Lord Amherst, methodical and deliberate let 11,000 men to Ticonderoga against the French 3500 and so thoroughly did he prepare his siege that the French

on July 26, 1759 blew up the fort and retreated.

Amherst placed his troops in winter quarters at Crown Point and there began construction of a mighty fortress which, though never finished, cost the British government nearly \$10,000,000. During the Revolution Col. Seth Warner and his Green Mountain Boys had no difficulty taking it from its small garrison on May 12, 1775.

Warner had accompanied Ethan Allen to Ticonderoga and was placed in charge of the detachment which took Crown Point. Shortly thereafter when the Green Mountain Boys were organized part of the Continental Army (July 1775) Warner became the commander rather than Allen.

The Green Mountain Boys had come into existence about 1770 as a means of defense of property they had received as grants from Governor Wentworth of N.H. New York had protested to the Crown that these "New Hampshire Grants" were an infringement on her rights and was upheld unequivocally, but any attempt by New York to enforce her rights were met with resistance to the point of violence by this group organized by the speculators and settlers of Vermont. The Green Mountain Boys successfully held their own until the time of the Revolution when they joined in the struggle against their common enemy, and it was at this time that Warner, whose patriotism was above local interests, took command. Though Col. Warner led them through many campaigns including the notable victory at the Battle of Bennington, nothing has so captured the fancy of the people as the story of Ethan Allen's capture of Ticonderoga. How Allen with only 82 men walked into the mighty fortress and demanded instant surrender "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," has become a part of our folklore.

Ticonderoga was held for two years until abandoned in June of 1777 to Gen. John Burgoyne in the Saratoga Campaign, but at no time in the Revolution did it attain the importance that it held during the conflict with the French. Two of the Bloods died there in that latter struggle however--Jonas Blood of Hollis (Duns. 1751/)(7) on Sept 22, 1776 and Josiah Blood, also of Hollis (Gr. 1717/)(8) in the fall of 1776.

In the summer of 1776 Josiah had written: "Loving wife and children after my love to you I would inform you that I am well thanks be to God for it and I hope this will find you all well. I want to inform you that we are a going to camp this day at South Bay a sitted above Ticonderoga and I got up much better than expected...."

Josiah had volunteered in July 1776, joining a regiment of N.H. Volunteers sent to reinforce the army in Canada. In consequence of the retreat of the continental troops from Canada this regiment went no further north than Ticonderoga. Josiah was not a young man, but in his 60th year when the rigors of war proved too much for him and he he succumbed to the "feaver and Ague" shortly after sending this appeal:

"Camp Mount Independence (9) 4th Sept 1776

Loving wife and children,

I take this opportunity to inform you that I am in something of low circumstances of health at present and by reason of old age I find myself unable to undergo the fatigues of a campaign therefore I entreat that you would hire a man and send up to take my place as soon as possible & furnish him with a horse so that I may ride home if God

(7) Elnathan-4; Nathl-3-2; Richard-L (8) James-3-2; Richard-1

(9) Across the lake on the Vermont side.

should be pleased to spare my life so long. The man that takes my place may have the use of my gun and accoutrements during the term I engaged for. Pray spare no pains or money and I will see that it is paid or order the same paid as my life is at stake if I continue here long. There is no prospect but the army will remain here till our enlistments are out. It is a sickly time at present with the fever and Ague. So committing myself with my concerns to God and desiring your prayers for me I remain your loving husband and affectionate father till death.

Josiah Blood,

NB Thomas Patch desires that if any man should take my place that he would call at his house and bring up a sheep & pair of mittens for him. If you could send one pound of honey it would be of great service here for hunting bees."

* * * *

The brothers David (H. 1765/Stillwater NY 1849)(10) and Ephraim Blood (H. 1764/Orwell Vt 1847)(10) were both Revolutionary soldiers and according to family tradition both served at Ticonderoga. There they became separated and after the battle could not find each other so each believed the other killed.

Many years after the war Ephraim settled in Orwell, Vermont across the Lake from Ticonderoga. In those days before railroads and canals even the highways were little more than trails. It was the practice in the fall near the beginning of October for the natives of this area to form trains of ox teams to travel to Troy NY to stock up on supplies for the winter. Each ox team hauled a load of cedar rails which were traded for sugar, salt, cotton goods or other necessities.

It was on one of these trips, perhaps near the year 1810, that in traveling through the small town of Mechanicville enroute to Troy Ephraim came face to face with David, the brother he had thought dead, driving another ox team in the opposite direction. David too had eventually gone to seek greener pastures and ended up settling in Stillwater NY, three miles above their meetingplace. We can barely comprehend the joy of the reunion.

A son of Ephraim, also named Ephraim (1832/1895), about 1880 purchased the "Red House Ferry" at Chipman's Point Vt and long operated the ferry at that point across Lake Champlain to New York.

Many of Ephraim's descendants still live in Ticonderoga and its vicinity and most still follow the occupation of stone-mason, as did both Ephraim and David. One of these receives the attention of the "Editor's Page" of the New York Folklore Quarterly for Winter 1948, (Vol IV No 4) page 247:

"One of our friends, who is a right colorful figure himself as a matter of fact, likes to say nostalgically, that there aren't any "characters" any more. He's unduly pessimistic to my way of thinking, and, if you want to be convinced, go up to Ticonderoga and look up a fine old stonemason, known as Amos Blood of Catfish Bay. (1861/1950)(11). He's the stuff of which folk heroes are made. The stories they tell of him are endless, and someone should get them down; a stonemason, poet, storyteller--he has many sides.

At forty, Amos married and in a minimum of time had thirteen children--all of whom, by the way, have grown to be useful citizens. Amos talked loud, and he talked tough, but his kids went to Sunday

(10) Ephraim-4; Zachariah-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(11) Ephraim-6-5-4; etc.

School. My favorite Amos Blood story tells of the year he took his whole family to the Burlington Fair.

He gathered them together and said, "Now you listen to me: We ain't got much money, so you go around and decide what one attraction you want to see most and then come back here and we'll vote on it." After a while the children came back in perfect agreement.

"Pa, we want to see the 'Biggest Bull in the world.'"

"All right," said Amos, "that's what we'll see."

At the ticket window he asked for a family ticket, but they told him he'd have to buy a ticket for each member of his family.

"You mean, I got to buy a ticket for me and the missus and every one of these thirteen kids, just to see this here Biggest Bull in the World?"

The man who owned the bull stood there and overheard Amos. "Are you telling me you are the father of all thirteen of these youngsters?"

"That's right," said Amos, "The missus and me done it together."

"Well, sir," said the owner, "you take the whole lot of them in there free--I want that bull of mine to see you."

"L. C. J."

IN TIME OF WAR

REVOLUTION

Hundreds of accounts and thousands of words have been written about that fateful first day of the American Revolution, but I still prefer this simple account of Ralph Waldo Emerson in his Historical Discourse (12) given at Concord on September 12, 1835 at the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the founding of that town:

"A large amount of military stores had been deposited in this town by order of the Provincial Committee of Safety. It was to destroy those stores that the troops who were attacked in this town on the 19th of April, 1775 were sent hither by General Gage.

"The story of that day is well known. In these peaceful fields for the first time since a hundred years (13) the drum and alarm guns were heard and the farmers snatched down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls to make good the resolute words of their town debates. In the field where the western abutment of the old bridge may still be seen...the first organized resistance was made to the British arms. There the American first shed American blood. Eight hundred British soldiers...had marched from Boston to Concord; at Lexington had fired upon the brave handful of militia for which a speedy revenge was reaped by the same militia in the afternoon. When they entered Concord they found the militia and minute-men assembled under the command of Colonel Barrett and Major Buttrick. This little battalion, though in their hasty council some were urgent to stand their ground, retreated before the enemy to the high land on the other bank of the river to wait for reinforcements. Colonel Barrett ordered the troops (12) Emerson also said in his oration, speaking of the open democracy in the local town meeting, "The negative ballot of a ten shilling freeholder was as fatal as that of the honored owner of Blood's Farms or Willards Purchase." (13) Since King Philip's War.

not to fire unless fired upon. The British following them across the bridge posted two companies amounting to about two hundred men to guard the bridge and secure the return of the plundering party. Meantime the men of Acton, Bedford, Lincoln and Carlisle, all once included in Concord, remembering their parent town in the hour of danger, arrived and fell into ranks so fast the Major Buttrick found himself superior in number to the enemy's party at the bridge. And when the smoke began to rise from the village where the British were burning cannon-carriages and military stores, the Americans resolved to force their way into town. The English beginning to pluck up some of the planks of the bridge, the Americans quickened their pace, and the British fired one or two shots up the river, (our ancient friend here, Master Blood, saw the water struck by the first ball;) then a single gun, the ball from which wounded Luther Blanchard and Jonas Brown, and then a volley, by which Capt Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer of Acton were instantly killed. Major Buttrick leaped from the ground and gave the command to fire, which was repeated in a simultaneous cry by all his men. The Americans fired, and killed two men and wounded eight. A head stone and a foot stone on this bank of the river mark the place where these first victims lie. The British retreated immediately towards the village and were joined by two companies of grenadiers whom the noise of the firing had hastened to the spot. The militia and the minute-men--everyone from that moment being his own commander--ran over the hills opposite the battlefield and across the great fields into the east quarter of the town to waylay the enemy and annoy his retreat. The British, as soon as they were rejoined by the plundering detachment, began that disastrous retreat to Boston which was an omen to both parties of the event of the war."

The "Master Blood" Emerson mentions as being present both at the fight at Concord Bridge and at the Celebration in 1835 was Thaddeus Blood, Esq. of Concord (1755/1844)(14). He lived until his 89th year and lived to be "The last man in this town who was at the Concord Fight." Emerson's terming him "Master Blood" is in reference to his having been for many years a school teacher in Concord. In deeds and other documents he is styled "Gentleman." Like himself, his family were all long-lived, except for two of his daughters who died, no doubt of some contagious disease, one on May 11, 1801 age 13, the other the following day age 20. They were buried together and their gravestone inscription reads, "Hannah & Cynthia were pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided."

Thaddeus' wife, Hannah (Brown), died in her 79th year, his only son, Perez, (15) died at the age of 70, his daughter Sally lived to be 89 and his daughter Polly lived to 95 years. Despite the longevity there are no descendants as none of the family ever married. Polly and Sally lived on Prospect Street in Carlisle and were called the "Old Maid Bloods," and when they died they left legacies to the town and to neighbors who had been helpful and kind to them.

* * * *

The War of the Revolution had not come as any sudden surprise; any overt act in that year could have set it off. Nor was it a spontaneous uprising; shrewd men had foreseen the consequences of the events leading up to it and had organized themselves and laid careful plans. For example, Ethan Allen had been notified of the role he was to play in February 1775 by John Brown, Esq. of Pittsfield Mass. who was

(14) Josiah-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1 & Sarah-3; James-2 Robt-1

selected by the Boston Committee of Correspondence to make his way to Canada to try to secure the friendship of the Canadians and Indians in the approaching conflict. Near the end of March he wrote from Montreal, "The fort at Ticonderoga must be secured as soon as possible should hostilities be committed by the King's troops. The People on the New Hampshire Grants have engaged to do this business."

The Committees of Correspondence were an integral part of this organization. Proposed by Samuel Adams in the fall of 1772, they were first formed in the towns of Massachusetts, but soon spread like wildfire throughout the colonies.

The town of Charlton entered fully into the spirit which produced the Revolution. On Aug 5, 1773 there is found in the warrant for a town meeting to be held in Charlton on the 19th: "To see if the district will take into consideration the letter from the committee of Correspondence at Boston and choose a committee to draw up the resolves of the district relating to the unconstitutional burdens that are laid on the province" and "to see if the district will choose a committee of correspondence to represent the district."

On the 19th the Town Meeting was held and Deacon Jonas Hammond, Capt. Richard Blood (Oxford 1745/Chl. 1820) (16) and Capt. Nathaniel Blood (Dedham 1716/Chl. 1801)(16) were chosen the committee to draft the resolves.

The Resolves were reported as follows: "Gentlemen--we have taken into serious consideration the pamphlet sent us from Boston, wherein the rights and privileges of the province are clearly stated, and the infringements made thereon justly pointed out; we return our sincere thanks to the town of Boston for the vigilance and firmness in support of the country which has been very auspicious in that metropolis; and will heartily join with them in all such measures as may appear most conducive to the restoration of our invaluable privileges from the hand of oppression."

Seven men including Capt. Nathaniel Blood were then chosen as a committee of correspondence on behalf of the District.

Used to quite some extent as an instrument of propaganda, the committees' real value lay in forming a vast network of communication between the colonials as to exactly what the British moves were and lent a stability to the movement in the existence of organized units throughout the country. When trouble finally came there were already authorities to act in a united fashion.

In addition to a political unity a military organization lent itself readily from another feature of colonial habit. Since the earliest days of settlement each town had its "train band" or local band of militia. Necessary for protection in Indian days it continued to be maintained as protection against unforeseen emergencies thereafter. The presence of the military was regarded as much a part of their way of life as the presence of the church or of civil government. All able-bodied men from 16 to 60 were expected to perform their duty by attending the regularly held musters. Each man was responsible for keeping a gun with the necessary ammunition and equipment. Though local in character they could join the units of surrounding town to form a regiment or small army on short notice. Such were the Green Mountain Boys, who were no more than local Vermont Militia gathered together at opportune times for a specific purpose.

On the eve of the Revolution there was the problem that many
(15) See Page 57 (16) Capt R. was son of Capt N.: Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1.

of the officers controlling the militia were tories. Equal to the situation the Provincial Congress meeting in Concord in October 1774 persuaded all the officers of all the units to resign their commissions. Each town then chose its company officers who in turn chose the field officers, thus all the new officers were sympathetic to the cause. Those units having complied with the Congress' persuasion were the famed "Minutemen" who were to oppose the British on the 19th of April, '75. The Minutemen were to pass out of existence before the end of that month when an army of volunteers was soon made up to take their place. The militia remaining at home, known as "alarm companies" were used in instances of last resort as an ultimate reserve, as they consisted mostly of the older men, young boys, clergymen and others not expected to take an earnest part in the war.

The circumstances that had given the New Englander an independent spirit were not recognized by the mother country far across the sea. He had come originally into a wild land and carved his home out of it with a minimum of assistance from the mother country, set up his own democratic system of local government--the town meeting which gave him his say in affairs. He was elected to and he served in the town government and in the General Court which for many years was all that influenced him or he felt the need for, though if asked he would avow his loyalty to his king. To his children and succeeding generations England was a country far across the sea which they had never seen. Following the Great Migration of 1630-40 England went through a period of nearly two decades in which she became a "Commonwealth," then a "Protectorate" under Oliver-Cromwell. The political distractions at home during these times left the colonies almost completely disregarded so that they had to solve their own problems without hope of assistance from abroad. Troubles with the Indians, the Dutch, with boundary disputes and internal affairs--all were left in their hands and solved admirably. They developed their own institutions and practiced free trade without a molesting hand. They not only developed skill in self government, but acquired an attitude of independent thought and action which was to mildly resist royal authority from then on.

Upon the restoration of the monarchy the royal government gradually began to tighten control of matters previously left to the colonial legislatures. As royal authority slowly grew so did the American protest in resentment against losing powers which had previously been his. The Navigation Acts beginning as early as 1651 began to limit his trade, slightly at first, but growing more restrictive over a period of time. These came to require trade between empire ports be carried in British or American ships or ships of the producer; that all goods to be shipped to the colonies had to go through English ports; that certain commodities could be shipped only to England; that in the colonies the manufacture of hats, woollens and iron was restricted, the machinery for the manufacture of textiles, etc. could not be imported; skilled workmen could not be lured to the colonies, etc. These acts led to extensive smuggling throughout the colonies and was generally winked at by the authorities; in fact, if the provisions of the Molasses Act of 1733 had been strictly adhered to and molasses not brought into the colonies from non-British West Indies Islands the entire colonial economy would have completely collapsed. Molasses distilled into Rum was a particularly valuable commodity used for barter notwithstanding its enormous home consumption. Until shortly after the close of the

French and Indian Wars this lax enforcement continued while colonial ports and merchants prospered.

It was during those twelve years following that war that active rebels were made out of loyal, though sometimes resentful subjects of the crown. England set about to force the colonies to pay in taxes what she considered their fair share of the late war, promulgated a whole series of unpopular acts to achieve this goal and began to enforce the Navigation Acts in earnest. (16)

Although the colonists' ire was raised it was not until 1767 that the enactment of the Townshend Acts that even the conservatives began to rebel. Included in these acts were new duties on tea, paper, paint, glass and lead, a more rigid customs service and express authorization of "writs of assistance" allowing officials to search house or store on any petty pretext. The citizen began to count his grievances and found they were several, but foremost in his mind were his being levied taxes not enacted by his colonial legislature, nor being allowed to send a representative to Parliament to have a say in their enactment. Though the taxes were not oppressive he did not approve of the King's means of enforcing them, and also he resented at times having to feed and quarter the King's troops--in fact, he resented the King quartering a large regular army in America at all. He considered himself an Englishman equal in rights and privileges to those who lived in the mother country, yet he felt he was being treated as of an inferior class.

Popular feeling began to run high and various forms of resistance were resorted to. The "Sons of Liberty" were organized to resist the law and in New York when they erected a Liberty Pole a riot ensued that led to one death and a number of seriously injured. Boycotts of English goods forced financial hardship and sometimes bankruptcy on English manufacturers. Thunderous pamphlets and letters were circulated.

Boston was considered such a hot bed of subversives by the British that in October of 1768 General Gage ordered two regiments of troops quartered there. After that a British enlisted soldier dared not venture out on dark streets of Boston after dark for fear of assault and his officers were socially ostracized. In 1770 a crowd jeered and threw snowballs at some soldiers on guard duty and were fired upon in what was called the "Boston Massacre." Three were killed and eight wounded and great excitement ensued--armed conflict was probably averted only by the withdrawal of the British to Castle William, the island fortress in Boston Harbor.

As a result of the furor Britain relaxed her policy somewhat and the taxes were repealed except on the tea which was retained to maintain the principle. Things quieted down somewhat in the Colonies and it was at this time that Samuel Adams, feeling that the political relaxation and new prosperity the colonies were experiencing should not overshadow the basic rights issues, set out to organize the Committees of Correspondence.

New issues were raised in the year 1772. The threat of removing those caught in illegal enterprise to England rather than stand trial (16) Smuggling was so generally accepted by the colonists as being respectable that when John Hancock's sloop "Liberty" openly moored at a Boston wharf in 1768 and was seized by customs officials for its illegal cargo of wine, the populace vented their anger by a mob attack on the collectors of such force that they were required to retire to Castle William for their safety.

in the colonies raised cries of tyranny; a letter of Gov. Hutchinson of Massachusetts was made public in which he declared that certain American liberties must be curtailed for the better good of the empire as a whole. These incidents caused considerable controversy, but it was another incident in the following year that really broke the calm.

The East India Tea Company had become financially distressed by the refusal of the Americans to import its taxed tea. To relieve its plight an arrangement was made to reimburse its import duties paid on its arrival in England and to allow it to eliminate the middlemen by selling direct through its agents in America. By this deal they could sell it much cheaper, even with the tax, than before--even cheaper than in England, even cheaper than the untaxed smuggled tea. They assumed that the colonials would not any longer object to the paltry tax involved, and the price would also eliminate the competitive smuggling as well.

They greatly misjudged the colonist who saw not the savings in money, but the bribery of his principles. In Charleston S. C. the tea was left to rot in damp cellars; in New York and Philadelphia the ships were forced to turn around without unloading; but nowhere was resistance so effectively dramatized as in Boston where citizens disguised as Indians held a "tea party" and tossed overboard £ 15, 000 worth of tea (17).

The propaganda effect on the public was tremendous--but received with indignation by King George III who set out to punish this bed of upstarts. Thus Parliament passed the "Intolerable Acts" in retaliation. These included closing the Port of Boston to commerce until the tea was paid for; the chief officers of the Massachusetts Provincial Government to be appointed, not elected, and headed by a military governor; and the Billeting Act re-enacted in all thirteen colonies.

This attempt to punish the colonists only tended to unite them. When the Virginia House of Burgesses expressed sympathy with Massachusetts and were dissolved by the governor, they reconvened in a tavern and issued a call for a meeting of delegates of all the colonies to meet in September 1774 at Philadelphia to decide what course of action should be taken. At this Congress delegates of twelve colonies drew up a Declaration of Rights and Grievances with which they petitioned the King with the demand for the repeal of certain acts of Parliament including the Intolerable Acts. The King's reaction was to ignore the petition feeling that the Americans must submit or else; and Parliament proceeded to pass an act that barred New England fishermen from the Grand Banks.

In September of 1774 the lower house of the General Court of Massachusetts organized itself at Concord as a provincial Congress and proceeded to govern the Province (except for the British occupied city of Boston) from that town.

At Boston the closing of the port to all shipping brought her commerce to a standstill and would have brought economic hardships to the point of starvation had not her plight aroused sympathy throughout the colonies, bringing immediate assistance in terms of money and food. To have redeemed the tea and halted the blockade could have

(17) Family tradition insists that Moses Blood (Gr. 1724/Shirley 1792) (John-3; James-2; Richard-1) attended the "tea party" on that night of Dec 16, 1773, and that later he was a Minuteman responding to the Lexington alarm of Apr 19, 1775. "He left his oxen at the plow in the field, knowing that his sister would unyoke and care for them."

been accomplished with ease had it not been for the affront upon them--the indignity was not treated lightly.

In that city a passive but effective resistance made it impossible to perform the routine tasks of law enforcement--sheriffs, justices, civil officers, all the local servants of government declined to perform their duties and not a single man could be sworn to a jury. When the military commander, General Gage, attempted to build barracks for his men he found idle men unwilling to work and sabotage on every quarter. Then Gage, suspecting that the colonists were removing munitions from the provincial "powderhouse" in Charlestown, sent a detachment to remove the remaining stock to Castle William, then sending another band to seize two field pieces belonging to the Cambridge militia. Although the seizure occurred without incident the news spread fast and rumor took hold until the report stated that Charlestown residents had been fired upon and six men killed. This story spread so rapidly that by the following day 4000 armed men from nearby towns were poised across the Charles ready for action with many more on the march. By the third day as many as 30,000 men by some estimates were marching on Boston.

Word was finally passed along that the rumor was false and the incident died down, but the feelings of the populace was amply demonstrated. Gage recognizing this called for reinforcements and began building fortifications on Boston Neck. Meanwhile the Americans began to accumulate arms to an alarming degree, even to the point of spiriting away cannon from Charlestown and Boston Common. The Massachusetts Provincial Congress appropriated over £ 15,000 for the purchase of field pieces and sundry military supplies, the exact amount necessary to have redeemed the tea. On the village greens militia companies began drilling in earnest and from the fall of 1774 all Massachusetts was near a point of armed rebellion.

The continued tension through the winter and into the spring of the following year set the stage for the flare-up that sooner or later was destined to happen. That incident took place on April 19, 1775 at Lexington and Concord.

* * * *

To list all the Bloods who served in the Revolution is needless. There were several dozen and their names may be found in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," and the Revolutionary Rolls in the "New Hampshire State Papers" available in all the large libraries.

A number died during the struggle or as a direct result of wounds inflicted; others were crippled or carried permanent scars the rest of their lives. No less than three died at the memorable Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, and a fourth, Ebenezer Blood (M. 1757/)(18) was taken prisoner at the Battle and never returned home. The others were Abraham Blood (Gr. 1757/)(19); Nathan Blood (H. 1747/)(20) leaving a widow and two children; and Joseph Blood (Gr. 1743/)(21) leaving a widow and four children. Joseph enlisted in Capt. Mann's company soon after the Battle of Lexington and joined the army in Cambridge. Mrs Imla Parker (Harriet Smith) stated that Joseph on his way down from Mason stayed at her grandfather Marrett's (his wife's uncle) on the night before the Battle, started out that morning in high spirits and went by way of Cambridge; that he was killed very early in the bat-

(18) Ebenezer-4-3; Robert-2-L (19) Silas-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.
(20) Nathaniel-4-3-2; Richard-1 (21) Joseph-4-3, Nathl-2; Richard-1

tle by a cannon ball striking him in the neck. She did not know where he was buried.

At least one Blood wintered at Valley Forge, John Blood (Gr. 1759/W. Windsor Vt 1848)(22), and most of the other important campaigns and battles had at least one representative of the family.

One prisoner of war later testified that "he was a soldier in the Continental Army in the year 1780 for the term of six months for the town of Holles and that he was on command near North Castle and was taken prisoner by a party of the Cow Boys so called on the ninth day of November 1780 and was carried to New York and that he made his escape from the Enemy on or about the tenth day of December 1780 and that he understood that the six months men was all discharged so that he did not return to camp to get a discharge but made the best of his way home and found all the soldiers that he went with at home.

June the 15, 1781, Holles. s/ Lemuel Blood" (Duns. NH abt 1761/Acworth NH 1834)(23).

A few anecdotes concerning these soldiers have been handed down to us: At one time while Levi Blood (Harvard Mass 1757/Gilsum NH 1834)(24) was stationed as a picket, a British light horseman rode up to within a short distance and fired at him, wheeled his horse and rode off long enough to reload and then rode up and fired again. After the third discharge Levi's commanding officer came up to him saying, "Well, Blood, the British are taking considerable notice of you!" "Yes," said he, "Mayn't I fire at the d----d Redcoat?" "No, that won't do, if you fire they will take it as a signal, and all rush upon us, and we are not strong enough to risk a battle here. But if he comes again you may step behind that rock."

When the horseman rode up again Levi stepped behind the rock putting his hat on his bayonet. The Redcoat fired at that four times and then left him alone. In telling the story "General" Blood would say "I turned aidgewise so as to make just as small a mark as I could."

At another time Levi's division had a holiday in camp and as was the custom, double rations of rum were provided. Although a man who never used liquor to excess, he then became quite merry, and shouldering his musket marched down in front of the tents shouting, "Attention! The Whole World! By Kingdoms, to the right, Wheel!" Amused by his pompous manner and the magnitude of his command, his comrades gave him the name "General" which clung to him ever after.

A few years after the War Levi moved from Leominster to the west part of Stoddard NH where it joins Marlow and Gilsum, a locality long afterwards known as "Leominster Corners." His farm was situated on the line between Stoddard and Gilsum, and he built his house there in 1793. As it happened the town line ran directly through the house, but as the "living part" of it was in Gilsum he was deemed a resident of that town.

Levi's brother Samuel Blood of Harvard (1752/1844) also served in the War and often told the following story: The Countersign one night was "Norfolk." He said that on passing the sentinel he gave "Pitchfork." "NO!!," said the sentinel. "Hayfork." "NO!!" "Mowfork." "NO!" "No Fork" "Go along," said the man, "that will do."

Another story he liked to tell was about two or three soldiers who had stolen a swarm of bees for the honey, were discovered and ex-

(22) Oliver-4 OR Caleb-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-L

(23) Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-L (24) Jos-3; (?) Nathl-2; Rich-L

pected to be reported to the General. They offered Samuel a sum of money if he would take the blame. Samuel very nonchalantly went up to the man who had lost the bees, told him how much he had admired the bees and ended up talking the man right out of them.

Walter R Nelson in his History of Goshen NH published in 1957 relates the following stories about Abel Blood (Duns, NH abt 1758/ Goshen 1852)(25). Abel, a Revolutionary Veteran, subsequent to the War settled on Blood Hill in Bradford Center. The "General" as he was known by his townsmen, came to his son Lemuel's in Goshen soon after 1840, where he died at the age of 94. The "General" was a frank and jovial soul who delighted to appear on public occasions wearing a cocked hat or some other memento of his martial career. In one skirmish of which he often told his detachment had sought shelter from the British fire in a barn when a ball came splintering through the building. He at once sat down with his back to the hole made by the ball, saying, "They can't hit this hole again!"

It is told that he regularly came to town-meetings where he was assisted up the town-house steps by a relative or bystander, and then, pulling off his tasseled red cap, would go up to vote with a lusty "Huzzah!" while twirling his cap above his head.

This penchant for publicity had become celebrated in Bradford. It was during General Lafayette's last visit to America that his journeyings brought him to Bradford in late June 1825. He was met at the Warner line by a group of distinguished citizens. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and upon his arrival in the village old General Abel Blood, arrayed in a suit of regimentals, became so transported with emotion at the sight of his beloved commander that he flung his cocked hat into the carriage, striking General Lafayette in the face, but inflicting no serious injury. Lafayette was taken into the hall of the Raymond House and seated upon a platform and the people were presented to him. When General Blood was introduced, Lafayette grasped his hands warmly and both veterans burst into tears as the memory of the olden time came back to them. General Blood then turned to his Revolutionary compatriot, Andrew Aiken, who had annoyed him by making light of his prediction that Lafayette would remember him, and triumphantly exclaimed, "There, old Aiken, what do you think now.?"

IN TIME OF WAR

1812

What has been described as the first battle of the War of 1812 took place on November 7, 1811 a few miles north of what is now Lafayette, Indiana. It was an indecisive battle, but thirty years later it sent a soldier to the U.S. Presidency. Resenting the American westward settlement movement, Tecumseh, the chief of the Shawnees, had undertaken to organize a confederacy of the Indian Tribes of the Old Northwest. He was actively supported by the fur traders and the British Governor in Canada, as well as his brother, Tenskwatawa, the "Prophet." Extensive Indian activity during the summer of 1811 created uneasiness among the settlers along the frontier, horses and cattle had been lost and a few killings were reported. Finally the people of Vincennes adopted on July 31st resolutions calling for the destruction of

(25) Simeon-4; James-3,2; Richard-1.

the new Indian capital on Tippecanoe Creek which had become known as Prophets Town.

The Governor of Indiana Territory, General William Henry Harrison, was finally induced to take measures against the Indian Chief. On Sept. 26 the general set out with a force of 1000 regulars and militia for the site of Tecumseh's capital some 150 miles to the northward. On the 6th of November they arrived at their objective and an agreement was made to talk of peace the next day. Tecumseh was in the south recruiting more tribes for his confederation, but his brother, the Prophet, had charge of the town. Camp was made about a mile from Prophets Town and the word was for Harrison's men to sleep in readiness in case of trouble. His fears were not ungrounded for the dawn was accompanied by the whoops of armed warriors bent on destroying the white man's army in a surprise attack. Vicious fighting took place all day until finally the Indians were beaten back, but not without heavy casualties--39 lost and 150 wounded. Following this the Indians evacuated the town and the next day it was burned, then the Americans retreated to Fort Harrison.

A surgeon in this famous campaign was Dr Hosea Blood (Chl. 1780/St. Louis Mo 1816)(26). The splendid tribute which follows was written by General James Taylor, the founder of Newport, Kentucky, and is found in a letter written to the President of the United States, James Madison. It is dated "Belle Vue near New Port, Jan'y 31st, 1813," and closes.....

"PS. You no doubt recollect the circumstance of Doct. Hosea Blood being wounded by the cannon ball at Detroit that killed Lt. Hawks. The Doct was imployed by Genl Harrison on the Tippac(an)oe expedition and attended the Hospital with Doct Foster & after he left it. He came on with the 4th Regt, went on to Detroit with us, Doct Edwards being appd to do the duty of Sergn (Surgeon) to that Regt. Doct Foster took Doc Blood in to the Hospital dept when he came on to Detroit. I attended the Hospital frequently. Had an opportunity of seeing the amputations & it was given up on all hands that Doct Blood was the most skill-ed man among them all, and also that he did more real duty than all the rest of the medical department, for all the sick & wounded mostly was under his charge & Doct Foster was able to give him little or no assistance. This man ought to be attended to as a treasure. Steady & laboreous as possible & of fine constitution & solid mind, but not brilliant, he moves on & discharges his duty faithfully. He is a Yanky but latterly from Mr Ormsby district (27), but I am told he is not acquainted with him. I wrote to Mr Ormsby on the subject. I hope you will pardon me for this troubling you; it is my wish to serve my country.

J. T."

Objectively the Battle of Tippecanoe served to discourage the Indians from further hostilities in that area. It did however raise much American sentiment against the British for their part in encouraging and aiding the Indians, and it showed that in the event of a war against the British they could expect it to be accompanied by open war against the Indians too. Henry Clay was probably the loudest of the "War Hawks" in voicing the anger of the Frontier, and using it to his advantage. The view of the British controlling the Great Lakes with the waterways being used as facilities for supplying the Indians with arms and supplies to be used against the settlers incensed the people of the West and those interested in expansion, while those in the east were al-

(26) Isaiah-5-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1. (27) Stephen Ormsby of Louisville.

ready seething from commercial and maritime issues, the seizing of American shipping and the impressing of American sailors. The troubles in the west triggered the explosion which caused war to be declared on June 18, 1812.

The War Hawks who had expected to capture Canada with a single blow soon had their hopes dashed by the first attempt at invasion. General Hull was in command at Detroit and was expected to cross the river and attack Canada. This he did on July 12 with a force of 2200 men and occupied Sandwich on the other shore until Aug 8th when he withdrew in fear of the Indians cutting his communications with Ohio from which he had requested reinforcements and supplies. He continued to remain at Detroit and on Aug 15 the British began shelling the fort. That night Tecumseh in a British Army General's uniform led a band of several hundred Indians up the road towards the fort and Hull felt at a loss without his supplies and replacements. Fearing a massacre of the women and children he shamefully surrendered to Brock's lesser force.

It was during the shelling of the fort that Hosea had been wounded only two hours before the surrender and this letter written by his brother Sylvester of Ballston NY to yet another brother, John, in Garrettsville NY gives a vivid account of the incident: (28)

"Ballston October 13th 1812

Dear Brother,

I employ this time to inform you the fate of Brother Hosea. In the first place I will give you the statement of my information. Mr Oliphant, our neighbor, has been a journeying to Boston. He wrote me a letter while in Boston informing me of Hosea being wounded by an officer from Detroit on peroll. He has now got home. In addition to the former he says he saw two other men on peroll (29) affirming the fact and all agree in their statement. It is about three weeks since Oliphant first wrote me. I was afraid it was true, but thought I would not write to you til I was further informed. Two members from the Springs went to New York in the Steam Boat. They soon found there Capt Hull, son of Gen. Hull & Col. Cass of the fourth regiment..... So Capt Hull was an eye witness to this awful conflict. Those merchants being acquainted with Hosea was very pert(sistent) in their inquiries respecting him although they mentioned his being wounded first. Capt Hull gives this statement, that two hours before the surrender the enemy was a firing shells aiming them at Detroit. They were directed so high that they burst in the air. He says he, four others and Doct. Blood stood one Behind the other in a row leaning on each others shoulders in a resting position looking at the shells supposing them to be out of danger of a ball at the distance they stood from their guns. Hull a moment before the ball came stepped a little to the right, he says the ball was fired from a 24 pounder, struck the g(round) and bounded. It hit the first man in the belly and let his insides out. He exclaimed of times I am dead I am dead and breathed no more. It took the next in the(illegible)--Ball was falling and took his body from his legs. He says goodbye Capt Hull. The next man was from Vin(cennes?) with Hosea. He lived two minutes. He was a Captain under Harrison (28) This very fragile letter is mounted between two pieces of glass and in the possession of Miss Alice M Blood of Johnstown, NY. Miss Blood very kindly made this copy for me. I have corrected the spelling and have suggested words where they are illegible, otherwise the wording is as originally written. (29) appar parole and meaning furlough.

at the Battle of Tipicanoe. He says Capt Hull I fought the Indians at Tipicanoe, I fought them coming here, I fought them 'since I have been here and never sighed, but this makes me cry. The other instantly killed. He says the Doctor was the hindmost man. He stood a little quartering, the ball grazed the hind part of the left thigh and took the flesh all off the other to the bone. Those big arteries was torn into which a man will bleed to death as quick as if his throat was cut. He caught hold of his thigh himself and says fetch me a tent, a blanket, my God I am bleeding to death. He says there happened a blanket laying nigh. He tore a strip off, they wound it once around his leg and two took hold of the ends and pulled. After the British left Detroit he was carried there. He says he saw the act, it give him a (perculiar) attachment to him. He said he had all possible attendance paid him. The weather was so warm and he lost so much blood that he must Die. He says the morning he came away he went once more to see him and they were a dressing his wound. He says it smelt so bad that he could scarcely stay in the room. Hull says one day before he left Detroit the Doctors held a council what was best be done and decided that he must have his leg cut off. Hosea refused, said if his leg went he would go with it. Col. Cass came five days later than Hull. He says mortification had not taken place. The weather was something cooler. He says if the weather continued cool there was a chance but he had not consented yet to have his leg cut off. Those people agree in telling the same thing as for it being a fact. With me there is no question. I am anxious to hear the result however bad.....

I am your affectionate Sylvester Blood."

We can add little more to Hosea's record. Officially speaking the army records tell us he was appointed Hospital Surgeon Mate July 6, 1812, was wounded at Detroit Aug 16, 1812. He became well enough to become Hospital Surgeon a year later on May 5, 1813 and continued until disbanded June 15, 1815. He was reinstated May 3, 1816 as Post Surgeon and died in the service Sept 12, 1816 at St Louis Mo. It is not unlikely it was in consequence of his earlier wounds.

IN TIME OF WAR

ON THE HIGH SEAS

The surrender at Detroit was only one of several disastrous military incidents in the year 1812. The only encouraging note was a series of naval victories by ships of such now famous names as the Constitution, the Wasp and the United States. The mobilization of naval power was of tremendous importance. Through the use of privateers the war was carried into the very shadow of England's own shores. In time of war private vessels served as warships but retained their private ownership. The value and necessity of such a system is shown in the fact that in the War of 1812 the number of vessels in our navy numbered only 23, but we had 515 privateers. These owners were commissioned by the government with "Letters of Marque & Reprisal" so as to distinguish them from pirates. As they were risking their private property in the service of their country they were allowed to keep their booty and many became quite wealthy as a result. Their greatest value lay in their ability to destroy enemy commerce and for harrassing the enemy anywhere on the seas.

In the course of the War of 1812 Salem sent forty privateers to sea, usually small vessels mounting from one to five guns and manned by fewer than forty men. By the close of the year 1813 the receipts from the sale of prizes brought into Salem amounted to \$675,695.93. From that time on, however, the port was rigorously blocked by the overwhelming maritime forces of the enemy. At the beginning of the war the New England ports were peculiarly free from blockades, the English believing that those states were opposed to war, and consequently it was thought good policy to befriend them. The error was not realized until the war had been in progress for a year, but after than the British established a rigorous blockade. Even so the Salem privateer managed to get to sea.

Capt. Nathan Blood of Salem (H. 1784/Salem 1861)(30) was the part owner of at least two ships that served as privateers in the War of 1812. Capt Blood had come to Salem to seek his fortune when he was eighteen years old and quickly gained considerable wealth and importance as a "trader." His title came not from the sea, but from being a Captain of the Militia.

His first military record was with the uniformed Salem Light Infantry where his name is included among the members in a list dated April 1, 1807. Militia in those days was not generally uniformed and as such were called companies "of the line." During the war he assumed command of a company in Lt Col White's Regiment, the purpose of which was expressly "military instruction." At his own expense Capt Blood uniformed his troops apparently quite strikingly as it is said the company invariably attracted quite a crowd whenever it appeared for duty. The Captain must have been proficient as a teacher also as their skill in drill and discipline was especially noted. In the summer of 1814 the company worked in the rebuilding of Fort Lee on the Neck, but never left Salem nor saw military action.

One of the privateers of the War of 1812 in which Capt Blood had an interest was the Enterprise, a 225⁶⁹/95 Ton, two masted schooner carrying a crew of 100 men and four 18 pound guns. The dimensions are given as 99'4"-25'-10'2-1/2". The Enterprise is included in a list of vessels captured by the British prior to Nov, 1813.

Another of the privateers in which he had an interest was the 308 Ton Alexander. Under the command of Capt Benjamin Crowinshield it was a splendid 18-gun ship with a complement of 120 men. Among her prizes were a brig of 16 guns laden with drygoods and gun powder and the brig Edward of 8 guns which had been sailing from Brazil to London with 180 bales of cotton. In all there were a total of seven recent prizes to the Alexander's credit when she was intercepted on May 19, 1813 by the British men-of-war Bream and Rattler and given chase. Fearing capture eminent the captain ran her aground and the crew attempted to abandon her but the ship was so hard pressed that only twenty of the men got ashore. Nevertheless, the number of prisoners was extremely light since the crew had been dispersed to man the prizes, all of which safely reached Salem harbor. Over one hundred prisoners taken by the Alexander from captured vessels were of course recaptured by the English. As the Privateer was not seriously damaged the English managed to refloat her and the Alexander was carried off to Halifax as a prize of war herself.

Of Captain Blood's wealth there can be no doubt as he had an interest in all the following in addition to the above. Quite likely this list

(30) Francis-5; Nathaniel-4-3-2; Richard-1.

is not complete either:

Name	Type	Tonnage
Castigator	Launch with two lateen saild	10
Fair Trader	Schooner	29
Fame	Schooner	30
(His son Nathan Jr also had an interest in the Fame)		
General Putnam	Schooner	137 or 150
Grand Turk	Brig or Brigatine	309-84/95
Owl	Boat or lugger	6
Phoenix	Schooner	19-61/95
Swift	Schooner	23-45/95
Swiftsure	Launch	10
Terrible		5-83/95
Viper	Schooner	13-46/95
Wasp	Sloop	40-44/95
Paramount	Schooner	117
*	*	*

Another man we should note in connection with merchant shipping was James Blood of Newburyport (H. 1793 /Nbpt 1876), another once famous sailing port. James also came from Hollis, apparently first going to Boston to seek his fortune since when he married Achsah Burton of Andover Vt in 1825 he is called "of Boston." (31)

They set up housekeeping in Newburyport where he soon became quite prosperous as evidenced by the fact that he held the sole ownership of a 318 ton Barque, the Naiad Queen. Few ships were owned individually, the loss of a vessel in which a man's entire fortune was invested seldom occurred as owners were prudent enough to divide the risks among several vessels. James must have been wealthy indeed if so large an undertaking represented only a part of his fortune. The Naiad Queen was no doubt built under his orders by local craftsmen as was the custom of the day, ships carpenters and laborers being hired as needed. When finished its length was 120'7", its breadth 27' and its depth 10'9" and had a female figurehead. It was registered at Newburyport on April 30, 1853 with James Blood as owner and John C Cheney as Master.

In later years James traded extensively in real estate, was twice Collector of Customs and owned a collar factory. At one time his worth was estimated at \$100,000, considerable money in those times.

Ship owners were not confined to the seaports, most any man of wealth with money to invest could put up his money for a share in a vessel. Hiram Albro Blood (Townsend 1833/Fitchburg 1895) of Fitchburg, whose primary interest was in managing railroads is shown to have had a 4/32 interest in the Linda Stewart of New Bedford in 1875. This 217.8 T. Bark had a length of 107.1', breadth of 25.6' and depth of 11.7' with Benjamin I Wilson as Master and presumably was engaged in the whaling trade for which that port was so long noted. (32)

Sailing was synonymous with the growth of Salem and New Bedford and many another New England port. On Maine's rocky coast thousands of inlets and deep harbors lent it especially well to sailing vessels and thousands of her sons took to the sea. Her ships were famous from one corner of the world to the other and a man was forever meeting a neighbor in some faraway port.

(31) Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2, Richard-1.

(32) Ezra-7-6; Joshua-5; David-4; John-3; James-2, Richard-1.

Sometimes the daughters as well as the sons went to sea. It became an established custom for the Maine skipper to take his wife and family along with him on his long voyages. Bucksport was among the leading ports of Maine in the days of sailing glory and thus we take no surprise from the record of the death of Mary Etta (Blood) Burr (33) of Bucksport on August 29, 1875 at the tender age of twenty-one years, six months, in far away Australia. She was still a bride, for only the previous December she had married her cousin, Edward H Burr of Boston, a master mariner, the son of Henry T Burr. Henry was a lumber dealer and grocer in Boston and had married Mary's aunt Sophia Lucretia Blood of Bucksport.

Edward Burr's experience was similar to the success of many who took to the sailing life. He went to sea at the age of 17 on the "Panther" under Captain Gannett. He made several voyages under this same Captain who recognized his ability and he rapidly rose to the rank of first officer. His first voyage as master of a vessel was on the clipper "Orion" from Liverpool to Boston. Following this he made two successful voyages to Kamchatka in the bark, Behring, then several voyages in the ship, Mutlah, to Australia and the East Indies. Following these successes Capt. Burr commanded a ship engaged in a trade illustrative of the ingenuity of the Maine Yankee. Rather than leave port with an empty ship, as the products of trade were few in these northern regions, it was discovered that with salesmanship one of their most common products, water, could be bartered in the far corners of the world. Thus in the winter vast crews would cut the ice from the ponds and cargo could be had for little more than the cost of labor. And so it was that Capt. Burr came to command an elegant ship appropriately named the "Ice King" and carried his cold cargo to the East Indies, Calcutta and other far away tropical ports.

Not too much is known of Capt Samuel L Blood of Lincolnville Maine, but it is believed that he acquired his title through his seafaring adventures. The similarity of names lends to some speculation as to the possibility of his being the man in the following story repeated from Stage-Coach and Tavern Days by Alice Morse Earle, 1900, pages 419-426. (34)

There is a fine old brick tavern still standing in a New England seaboard town, and now doing service as a rather disreputable road house. It is a building rigidly square, set due north, south, east and west, with four long narrow doors opening over broad doorstones to the four ends of the earth. A long tail of summer and winter kitchens, a washroom, brew-house, smoke-house, wood-rooms, sheds, barns, piggeries, pigeon-houses, hen houses, once stretched a hundred feet or more down the road, part of which is now torn down. Each joint of the tail helped loyally in olden times to furnish good cheer to the traveller. The great square rooms of the main house are amply furnished; one was a taproom, and in each second-story room still are two double beds, save in the corner room next the kitchen tail of the house, where stands nailed firmly to the floor of the room a somewhat battered oaken table. A little open staircase in the corner of this room leads down to the working end of the house, and was used in olden days to carry supplies to the upper table from the lower kitchen.

It has been many a year since good cheer was spread on that broad oaken board, though at one time it was the favorite dining place of

(33) Alfred Putnam-7; Jonas-6; Daniel-5; Elnathan-4; Nathl-3-2; Rich-1.
(34) (b. Thomaston? abt 1821) Simon-6; Edmund-5; Benj-4; Nathl-3-2; Rich-1.

a choice brotherhood of old salts, called the Mariners' Club, who gathered there when on shore to tell tales of wild privateering and of sharp foreign trade, and to plan new and profitable ventures. Many of these Mariners' clubs and Marine Societies existed in seaport towns at that golden time in New England's marine commercial history.

This room was the scene about 75 years ago of a somewhat unusual expression of feminine revolt--that is, both the expression and the revolt were unusual. One of the most constant frequenters of the tavern, the heaviest eater and deepest drinker, the greatest money-spender at the Mariners' dinners, was one Captain Sam Blood, who ran a large coasting brig which made but short trips to Atlantic seaports. Thus he was ever on hand for tavern fun. He had a large and rather helpless family which he kept somewhat in retreat on a gloomy farm two miles inland; his mother old and feeble, yet ever hard-working; a large number of untidy children, and worst of all, a sickly wife, a tall gaunt woman who whined and whined and ever whined from her patch-covered couch over the frequent desertions of her spouse to the tavern-table, and his wilful waste of money, while she could never leave the house. One night a specially good dinner was set in the Mariners' room, roast and boiled meats, pies and puddings, a grand array of full pitchers, decanters, and bottles; the assembled group of old salts were about to ascend from the taproom to seat themselves comfortably at the round table for solid work, when a terrible crash and scream were heard, each seeming louder than the other, and before the startled eyes of the landlord and his guests, as they rushed up and into the room there were all the steaming dishes, all the streaming bottles, with table-cloth and plates in a disorderly hopeless wreck on the floor. "Who could have done it?" "There he goes," shouted one captain as he ran to the window; and surely enough, a slender man in nautical garb was seen striking out from under the sheltering walls of the ell-kitchens and sheds, and running desperately across the snowy fields. Full chase was given and the marauder finally captured; he was swung roughly around with oaths and blows, then sudden silence fell on all. It was Sam Blood's wife in Sam Blood's togs. "I'll settle for this dinner," said Sam Blood blackly.

On his next voyage Mrs Blood sailed with the Captain. With the usual ethical inconsistencies which prevail in small communities, Mrs Sam Blood the despoiler attracted more attention and sympathy than Mrs Sam Blood the poor, hard-working, sickly wife; it was the universal talk and decision of all the women in town that the captain's wife needed a change of scene; and she had to take it in that ironical form decreed to the wives of old-time ship-owners, in a voyage of uncertain length and certain discomfort on a sailing vessel with no woman companion and the doubtful welcome of the male members of the crew. Off she went to Savannah. At that port she was no better, cried all the time (the first mate wrote home), and seemed little like the woman of spirit who had wrecked the Mariners' dinner. The Captain decided to go with a cargo to South America to see how the tropics would serve the ailing woman. His old home crew shipped back to Boston, not caring for the trip far south, and a crew of creoles and negroes was taken on the supplemental trip.

When Captain Blood and his schooner at last came into port at home he landed with sombre countenance, a mourning widower and soon was properly clad in trappings of woe. Mrs Sam Blood was no more. Her husband stated briefly that she had died and was buried at sea off the island of Jamaica. A discreet and decent term of mourning passed,

and Mrs Blood, as is the way of the living--and of the dead--was quite forgotten. Once more the Mariners' Club was to have a dinner, and once more the table in the Mariners' room was spread with good cheer and ample drink. Captain Blood, in somewhat mitigated bereavement, was among the thronging guests who lingered over a final stomach-warmer at the bar. The landlord ran out of the room and roared down the main stairs that dinner was ready, and even as he spoke, crash! smash! came a din from the Mariners' room, and there was all the dinner and all the broken bottles with the table-cloth and the upset table on the floor. It was a very unpleasant reminder to Sam Blood of a very mortifying event, and his friends sympathized with him in silence. This time no miscreant could be found in house or on farm, but the landlord suspected and discharged an ugly servant, one who might have run down the little corner staircase as Mrs Blood had before him.

The ruined dinner was replaced with another a week later. The guests were gathered, the landlord was bearing a last roast pig aloft, when smash! crash! came again from the Mariners' room. Everyone in the house rushed up in tremendous excitement: the table-cloth was off, table upset, bottles smashed. An ominous silence and a sense of the uncanny fell on all in the room; some glanced askance at Sam Blood. More than one sharp-eyed old salt noted that the great hairy tattooed hands of the widower shook amazingly, though his face was the calmest of all the bronzed, weather-beaten figure-heads staring around.

There has never been a meal served from that table since, though many a meal had been spread on it. The landlord, a stubborn man of no nonsense and no whims, grimly nailed the legs of the table to the floor, and proceeded to set the succeeding dinner on the bare boards. It mattered not, cloth or no cloth, every dinner small or great was always wrecked. Watchers were set, enjoined not to take their eyes from the table, nor themselves from the room. Something always happened, an alarm of fire, a sudden call for help, an apparent summons from the landlord--this but for a single moment, but in that moment, 'smash! crash! went the dinner.

Captain Blood lived to a rather lonely and unpopular old age, for he was held responsible for the decay and dissolution of the Mariners' Club; and unjustly enough, for Neptune knows it was no wish of his. When occasional dinners and suppers were given by nautical men in wholly mundane rooms in other taverns, with no spiritual accompaniments--that is, in the form of ghosts--the captain was left out. Men did not hanker for the companionship of a man who left port with a wife and came home with a ghost. He has been dead for decades, and is anchored in the old Hill Graveyard where he sleeps the quiet sleep of the righteous; and the name and virtues of Elvira, his beloved wife are amply recorded on his tombstone. But her ghost still walks, or at any rate still wrecks.

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Captain Samuel Blood of Lincolnville was a son of Simon Blood who had previously been of Thomaston, Maine. Similarity of names can make many a genealogical nightmare when dozens of John's and Mary's are living in the same region. Even more difficult is the case where men of similar names exist, but that existence is not realized by the compiler. An example is in the records of Thomaston where Simeon Blood was known to have had a wife named Lucinda Fales and there is indeed an intention of marriage in 1810, but no marriage record. Curiously there were previous records of "Simon Blood" in 1807 marry-

ing "Lucy Fales." Lucinda is often called Lucy (35) and in deciphering old handwriting Simeon could easily be read Simon. It was several years before I could erase the question mark against that marriage intention. I discovered in the settlement papers of the estate of Edmund Blood of Acworth NH a receipt from his son "Simon Blood of Thomaston Maine." He did indeed marry a woman of the same family name as did Simeon, but removed to Lincolnville without the names of his children ever being recorded. Thus:

Simon Blood of Thomaston and Lincolnville (See 34)(Acworth NH 1778/ bef. 1850) married Lucy Fales.

Simeon Blood of Thomaston (Duns. NH 1782/ Rockland Me 1857)(36) married Lucinda Fales.

Simeon is variously described as a carpenter, a mechanic and a mariner. As a mechanic he was said to be excellent and appears to have gone to sea with irregularity. He was on such a voyage during the War of 1812 captured by the British and taken to England, but later safely returned. Either on this or a later occasion an incident occurred of which he often told in later years. It seems he was dining at an Inn and the landlord's young daughter had never seen an American and, expecting to see something quite unusual, was brought to him. Apparently she expressed great surprise and disappointment at not finding him "black."

Simeon's son David K. Blood (1820/1847) took to the sea-faring life, took sick and died in Havana Cuba. Another great sailing port was Nantucket and in its vital records appears the name of George Blood(37) who "died at sea" in 1824, aged 18 years, 9 months. Simeon Blood (Hartford Vt or Spfld NH ca 1820/)(38) went to sea on a whaling voyage at the age of 18 and is supposed to have died in the West Indies. John Blood (Worc. ? ca 1810/), (39), seaman of the Brig Arcturus of Boston died in Elsinore, Denmark on July 21, 1835. The will of Elnathan Blood (H. 1778/--1803)(40) dated Oct 21, 1802 reads, "I, Elnathan Blood, seaman of Salem. aboard the ship Amethyst of Boston lying in Wampoo, in China, being very sick and weak in body. to Tamer, my wife, my whole estate...."

Many young boys left the farm and turned to the sea for adventure or to seek their fortunes, often at a very tender young age, often only to be buried in a watery grave or in some far off foreign land. For some a single voyage was enough to instill a desire for a lifetime on solid ground, others made it their way of life, though for the Bloods, very few found it to their calling.

(35) Great allowance must sometimes be made for the recording by the clerks. For example, Louise Ann (Heath) Blood, (1835/1897) wife of Royal Blood of Whitefield NH(1825/1901)(Josiah Sartell-6; Edmund-5; Benjamin-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.) is found on the records in all these various ways:

Louisa Ann Lovid Laura Lura Ann Luvann Luanna
Lucy Ann Luva Susan M (sic) Lunia Luveann

(36) Abel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1 (37) Unidentified.

(38) Ebenezer-6; Simeon-5-4, James-3-2; Richard-1.

(39) Joshua-5; Samuel-4; Oliver-3; Samuel-2; Robert-1.

(40) Elnathan-5-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.

LOOKING WESTWARD

NEW YORK: GATEWAY TO THE WEST

During the Revolutionary War in the autumn of 1776 at Willsboro NY one Thomas Day testified as to Mr William Guilliland's calling the Army "a parcel of damned robbers." Apparently the army forced to live off the land had found it necessary to requisition some of Mr Guilliland's cattle and crops. Mr Day went on to complain that "several of Guilliland's tenants, particularly one Nathaniel Blood, bought sundry tents, axes, guns &c from the soldiers of the American Army for a mere trifle of rum," though he observed that Guilliland had agreed that it was wrong to buy articles from the soldiers.

Nathaniel apparently suffered from pangs of conscience for his act, as he himself later served the Revolutionary cause as a soldier in 1778.

It is not known how long Nathaniel (H. 1741/Cockermouth NH 1788)(1) was at Willsboro. On March 17, 1775 the inhabitants of this settlement on the shore of Lake Champlain had agreed on regulations concerning roads, fences, bridges and hogs declaring these "to be binding on us respectively by every tie of honor and honesty for the space of twelve months from this date." Nathaniel was one of the thirteen to subscribe to this compact. It was also noted that his cattle mark was a cross on the left ear.

William Guilliland was a native of Ireland who had become a wealthy merchant in New York City. He conceived the idea of establishing a colony in northern New York and purchased some 30,000 acres extending for six miles along the shore of Lake Champlain in what are now the towns of Willsboro and Essex, N. Y. In 1765 he settled a large colony at Willsboro and for ten years the colony rapidly developed and prospered.

During the Revolution the colony was forced to flee by the threat of Gen. Burgoyne's advancing army during the Saratoga Campaign (1777). It was probably at that time that Nathaniel Blood and his family returned to Hollis.

In 1784 the settlers returned to Willsboro to find everything laid waste. Guilliland attempted to rebuild his settlement to its former importance, but met with financial difficulty which finally sent him to prison for debt. The collapse of his dream led to mental derangement; he was cared for by his son-in-law, Daniel Ross, at Essex. One day he wandered aimlessly off into the woods, got lost and perished in the wilderness.

Quite likely Nathaniel also returned about this time, but was discouraged at the prospects and preferred to settle in Cockermouth (now Groton) NH, not far from where he had previously owned land in adjoining Plymouth in 1765-67. Later, sometime in the years between 1790-1800 two of his sons, Nathaniel Jr and William, removed to Vermont settling at Essex on the opposite side of Lake Champlain to where their father had lived, and many of their descendants moved over into New York, then westward to new lands.

The State of New York was the very key to the westward expansion. A buffer between New England and the West it was easily accessible, and settlers early used the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers and valleys as highways to push the fringe of settlement further and further
(1) Nathaniel-4-3-2; Richard-1.

into the wilderness. When the Northwest Territory was opened up New York was already a civilized gateway to the wilderness. The pattern almost without exception was for the New Englander to first take up land in New York state which first offered him much more than at home, then the lure of even greater promise moved him into Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

We have seen how the Westward Movement began soon after settlement, the more bold immediately pushing inward from the sea, then as the threats of Indians and other dangers diminished, sometimes individuals, but more often organized groups made homes out of what had been wild country. As Guillard had led an organized group into the Champlain region so the pattern of settlement in new regions continued to be as organized affairs. Land promoters and speculators who made settlement sound easy and promising were responsible almost exclusively for the extraordinary rate of development.

The Treaty of Paris marking the end of the Revolution awarded the Northwest Territory to the United States, but the problems of how to distribute the land and govern the area were not settled until two important legislative acts had been passed. The Ordinance of 1787 provided for "territories" from which three to five "states" could be erected when the population was large enough to allow it. Two years earlier the Land Ordinance of 1785 made important provisions which were to have a great bearing on the method of settlement. It provided that surveying should be done before settlement and provided the division of land into equal squares to eliminate irregular shaped areas so confusing to recorders, areas were further simplified by recording land titles by numbers. Ranges were divided into townships, townships were alternately sold whole to benefit speculators; each township was one mile square, divided into 36 sections of 640 acres each, and sections were further divided into half-sections and quarter sections and less, but every subdivision maintaining a square. One section in each township was reserved to public purposes, usually schools. With these problems settled the way was now clear for development.

Much of the pressure for the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 had come from the Ohio Company of Associates, organized at Boston in 1786. On Oct 27, 1787 under the provisions of the Ordinance a contract was signed giving the company the right to purchase 1,500,000 acres at the confluence of the Ohio & Muskingum Rivers for \$1,000,000 in the inflated Government currency raised through the selling of shares and another arrangement was made to purchase land on the Ohio and Scioto Rivers for the Scioto Company. In 1788 the first settlement was made at Marietta, Ohio.

The Bloods were not among these earliest of pioneers into the Northwest. They were still gradually pushing into the depths of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and New York State, and managed to get little further until after the War of 1812 when the flow of emigrants became almost a stampede.

Among the first of the Bloods to push more than a few miles from home were the following:

Robert Blood (Gr. 1733/Putney Vt 1816)(2) carved a farm out of the wilderness at Putney Vermont about 1782 which remained in the family until it was sold in 1920.

John Blood (Gr. 1759/W. Windsor 1848)(3) had gone to Windsor

(2) Robert-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(3) Oliver-4 OR Caleb-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

Vermont following the Revolution as did Jonas Blood (Duns, 1763/) (4). Jonas had a large family in Windsor and apparently moved further westward. He was last heard of in 1822 when he held the rank of Cornet in the Essex Co NY Militia. Sewell Blood (Pepp, 1765/Windsor 1814) (5) also found Windsor to his liking and moved there after selling his farm in Shirley Mass in 1792. Elijah Blood (Oxford 1748/W. Fairlee Vt 1826) (6) was the first inhabitant of the eastern part of West Fairlee Vermont, settling about 1778 upon the brook later called "Blood Brook." Ebenezer Blood (Bolton or Harvard 1750/Norwich Vt 1827) (7) moved his shoemakers shop to Norwich Vt following the Revolution. His brother Levi (Harv. 1757/Gilsum NH 1834) went to Gilsum NH while another brother Joseph (Harv. 1747/Charlestown Mass 1823) went to Marlboro, NH. Silas Blood (Chl, 1775/Stamford 1858) (8) came to Stamford Vt in 1799 while his brother Richard Jr (Chl, 1783/Madrid NY 1874) had gone to St Lawrence Co, NY by 1813 in which year he was an Ensign in the Militia.

John Blood (Oxford 1744/Laurens NY 1828) (9) went from Dudley to Pownal Vt as early as 1784, was in Ballston NY by 1802 and before 1810 settled in New Lisbon, Otsego Co, NY. His brother Jared (Chl, 1764/aft 1805) was in Stratton Vt by 1787. Israel Meeds Blood (Bedford 1763/Victor NY 1843) (10) had removed to Charlemont Mass by 1797 and in 1799 to the part of Bloomfield NY which became Victor. His gravestone reads, "He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was also a member of the Methodist E. Church 43 years." He acquired large tracts of land in Victor where he died at the age of 80. Two of his sons later went to Michigan where they helped establish a town named Victor in honor of the home town of its original settlers.

In 1815 Jackson Blood (New Ipswich NH 1793/Yates NY 1875) (11) came on foot to Yates, Orleans Co NY and purchased a farm near Lake Ontario where he remained until 1830 when he purchased another just south of Lyndonville Village where he remained until his death. The First Baptist Church at Yates Center was organized June 6, 1822. The following Sept 22nd nine candidates for membership were immersed in Johnson's Creek near the grist mill (in which services were held on that occasion) about two miles below Lyndonville. This was the first baptism in that town, and the first of those baptized was Jackson Blood.

Isaac Blood (Pepp 1760/Cohocton NY 1842) (12) left Pepperell in 1818 for Naples, Ontario Co NY with his family, and in 1835 removed to Cohocton, Steuben Co. Edmund Blood (Acworth NH 1782/Pa. 1856) and his brother Nathan (Acw. 1790/) married sisters, Lois and Sally Woodbury and brought their brides to Ashtabula Co Ohio before 1812.

Asa Blood's family is an example of how families scattered westward during the great migrations of the early 19th Century. He was born in Groton in 1764, but went with his father to Dunstable. By 1790 he and his brother Abner and their wives had gone westward to Hawley Mass. Subsequently he continued westward to New York State where he died at Leicester, Livingston Co. His son Loren is said to have

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- (4) son of Robert preceding. (5) Moses-4; John-3; James-2; Rich-1.
 (6) Nathl-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1. (7) Jos-3; (?) Nathl-2; Rich-1.
 (8) Rich-5; Nathl-4; Rich-3, Jos-2; Rich-1. (9) Isaiah-4; Rich-3;
 Jcs-2; Rich-1. (10) Jeremiah-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1.
 (11) Saml-5; Caleb-4; John-3; James-2; Rich-1.
 (12) David-4; John-3; James-2; Rich-1.
 (13) Edmund-5; Benj-4; Nathl-3-2; Rich-1. (14) Silas-4 Jas-3-2; Rich-1.

gone to Elyria Ohio; his son Asa settled in Dover, Cuyahoga Co, Ohio; his son Calvin lived in Christiansburg and Franklin, Ohio; his son Luther P. lived in York, NY; and his son Leonard C. married in Pennsylvania and is said to have settled in Washington DC. Asa's brother Abner chose to go northward, being of Fairfield Vt in 1800 and from there went to Stanbridge, Canada East.

LOOKING WESTWARD

INDIAN STREAM REPUBLIC

All the roads did not lead directly westwards, some took the settler to the northern reaches. Abel Blood (Temple 1774/Walker Twp Mich 1850)(15) purchased the first tract of land in what is now Piscataquis County Maine, a square mile on either side of the Piscataquis River where East Dover Village now stands. He then gathered up his belongings and became the first settler in that region. In June of 1799 he left Norridgewock with seven men to help make the first clearing. The following year he remained the summer with a hired man planting and harvesting a crop of corn and other vegetables, but it was apparently the following spring before he brought his wife and family to make a permanent settlement.

Back in Temple Abel had been especially noted for his strength and stamina. Abel Boynton's reminences in 1858 recall the young men of Temple, "They were generally robust, healthy and strong and the custom was at any gathering to see 'Who was the strongest man?' and after considerable contention among the heroes the palm of victory was generally borne off by Abel Blood..." And again in the History of Temple, "Wrestling was kept up from an early date.... Earle Searle, G W Hawkins and Abel Blood were among the best-knit, well-wrestling bodies." Pioneering required strong men and Abel was well qualified.

In 1804 he and John Spaulding contracted with Col. Foxcroft to build and operate a grist and saw mill on the upper falls of the Piscataquis at Foxcroft and to have them running by the beginning of 1807. He and his partner apparently had a disagreement and Abel transferred his portion of the contract to Spaulding's brothers. He can, however, claim the distinction of making and burning the first kiln of brick in the county as early as 1807. His brother Royal joined him about this time, but stayed only a little while before moving on to Sebec.

Abel himself appears to have had itching feet for about 1811 he left Maine for the West. Some twenty-five years later a former Maine neighbor reported having seen him in Ohio, but he had lived in New York State before that. Still restless he kept moving until his death occurred in Michigan at the age of 76.

Abel's brother, Lieut. Seth Blood (1776/1855), was also a pioneer in the northern regions, going to the Connecticut Lakes in uppermost New Hampshire in 1820 in company with 16 other families that year. This area above the 45th parallel was a disputed zone known as Indian Stream Territory. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 which set the United States boundary was not specific as to whether this area belonged to the United States or Canada. Both claimed jurisdiction from time to time until the inhabitants became so annoyed that in 1832 they asserted that they would be governed by neither. The "Republic of the (15) Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

United Inhabitants of Indian Stream Territory' was set up, they wrote their own constitution, elected their own officials and proceeded to govern themselves. After several diplomatic clashes with both Canada and New Hampshire it was decisively ended after three years of self government by New Hampshire sending her militia with orders to disband the tiny republic. To that tune they disbanded, but not with finality until the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 settled their boundary question along with those of the Aroostook Valley and along the Great Lakes.

Seth did not remain a permanent settler at the Indian Stream, but returned to Temple with his family after a few years. His son, Burleigh, (Temple 1799/Pittsburg NH 1868) did remain to take an active and responsible place in the young Republic. In 1832 he is found to be a member of the General Assembly. At a town meeting dated March 5, 1832 he was chosen Second Judge, and also a fence viewer. In 1833 he was a Highway surveyor, and in 1832 and 1834 he was noted as being a Justice of the Peace. Finally in 1835 he was made a Councillor of Indian Stream--the Councillors being the ruling body of the Republic. With the Indian Stream officially joining New Hampshire in 1842 its name became Pittsburg, Coos County, and Burleigh was a Selectman of Pittsburg in 1842, 47, 50 and 54.

Today Pittsburg is a sportsman's paradise of 300,000 acres of wild timberland as unspoiled as when Burleigh's farm at the head of the Lake gave him the distinction of having the extreme north-easterly farm in the state of New Hampshire.

LOOKING WESTWARD

ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Perhaps no one has romanticized the life of the riverboat pilot as well as Mark Twain who himself had followed that occupation until the Civil War closed the river. One of the noted steamboat Captains on the Mississippi engaged in trade between St Louis and New Orleans was Capt Sullivan Blood (Windsor Vt 1796/St. L. 1875)(16). It was said of him, "He probably knew the Mississippi during the time he was an officer on its waters as well as any pilot engaged upon it."

About 1815 Sullivan Blood set out to seek his fortune, making his way to Orlean NY at the headwaters of the Allegheny, intending to descend to the Ohio upon opening of navigation at that place. His trip was delayed a year when he found it to his advantage to work a year at the Seneca Indian Reservation, but at the end of that time he started down the Allegheny until he reached Pittsburgh where he made an arrangement to work for his passage down the Ohio on a flatboat. It was not until after the War of 1812 that any considerable traffic traversed the river, though from early Indian days it had been a main artery of commerce to the West. After the war the Ohio was crowded with keelboats, flatboats, rafts and barges carrying goods and the families which rapidly settled the southern Middle west. At the time he reached the Ohio's junction with the Mississippi at what was soon to be Cairo Ill, there had not yet been a house built. Continuing down the Mississippi in 1817 he came to St Louis and from that time on made (16) He was named for Gen. John Sullivan under whom his father had served in the Revolution. Sewall-5; Moses-4; John-3; James-2, Rich-1

this his home.

Although St Louis had been a fur trading post since 1764 and continued to be a gateway to the west it did not grow in size until the riverboats brought settlers and prosperity. It rapidly grew to one of the greatest of the river ports and continued to look to the river long after the railroads displaced water transportation in other regions. At the time Sullivan arrived it had had its first touch of growth and was in transition between a village and a town. With a large element of unstable and unsettled persons and without yet a local organized protective force in the growing community, lawlessness and violence was growing to such a degree as to menace the safety and property of the inhabitants. A number of young men, Sullivan Blood among them, volunteered to lend their services to policing the town until a regular force was established. Their offer was gratefully accepted and soon Sullivan became their captain. No doubt this service served him well a few years later when he served as deputy Sheriff of St Louis County and from there in 1833 was elected to the Board of Aldermen.

In 1823 he returned to Vermont for a visit and married Miss Sophia Hall who returned with him to his western home.

In was in the early 1830's that he became engaged in the river trade between St Louis and New Orleans, commanding various boats in which he held large interests including two which he built himself. In later years he became one of the incorporators of the Boatman's Saving Institution, became one of the directors, and later for many years its president. The rest of his life was associated with the bank and until his death he was a daily visitor and valued advisor to the bank. In the span of his life he had seen a brawling river port grow into a respected and mighty city and had experienced a good share in its transition.

LOOKING WESTWARD

MICHIGAN, IOWA, WISCONSIN

Daniel Hartwell Blood (Bloomfield NY 1810/Sciota Mich 1883) (17) brought his family from Victor NY to Victor Michigan in February of 1838 and he had a hand in naming that town. When he arrived there were only eight other men in the town. He located temporarily in a log cabin body erected the previous fall by his Upton relatives who had planted four acres of wheat and gone back for their families. In the first summer flour was not available and Daniel had to travel a days journey to find grain and then two more days to get it to a grist mill to get it ground into flour.

That first summer brought the first death to the small settlement and Daniel was called upon to deliver a prayer as the only funeral service as there was no minister available. Given other circumstances Daniel might very well have become a preacher. A Methodist Bible class was organized in 1839 in the rude cabin he occupied and had a continuous existence through the rest of his lifetime, moving to his new house when it was built, to the school house when that was built and finally to the Blood Church, erected in 1863. He was one of the readers during the entire period.

The founder of Tecumseh, Michigan was a Quaker named

(17) Israel Meeds-5; Jeremiah-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

Musgrove Evans. After visiting the site in the summer of 1823 he returned to Jefferson County NY to organize a party of settlers, enlisting the support of his brother-in-law J W Brown and a few others including Ezra Faxon Blood (Deering NH 1798/Tecumseh 1887). (18) Ezra had been a soldier in the War of 1812; at the age of 21 he left the Granite State and settled in Brownville NY where he was engaged with Asa Whitney in a nail factory.

In the spring of 1824 a party of 14 men and their families left for Michigan Territory. At Buffalo they discovered that steamboat tickets to Detroit would cost them \$20 each so it was found more practical to charter the sailing vessel "Red Jacket." (19) As soon as the harbor was clear of ice they weighed anchor and set sail for Detroit, disembarking in the last week of April.

There the women and children were left with the goods and the men of the party started for Tecumseh on foot, taking with them one pony and a French boy to transport their baggage and commissary stores. They followed the St Joe trail to Ypsilanti. This trail was a narrow track, only wide enough for one man or horse, but well beaten over the years from Indian use and lately from those sufferers of "Michigan Fever." As it was worn into the earth from three to six inches there was no mistaking the trail when once seen, nor any danger of losing it. It followed a general westward course, winding about among the trees and crossing streams at fordable places. Traveling single file in orthodox Indian fashion the party must have made quite an imposing caravan.

From Ypsilanti they followed the trail to Saline and thence to the River Raisin. There they crossed the river and discharged their pony; leaving the trail they bore off in a southwesterly direction making their way to the junction of the Raisin and what later bore the name of Evans Creek.

Here they found two or three Indian wigwams. They were deserted, but were in good enough repair to afford comfortable shelter. The next day they explored the section of country adjacent to Evans Creek and came to the conclusion that here was the place to settle down. After several days of exploration and their stores exhausted they started for Monroe where they were to meet the rest of the party. Following an Indian trail they arrived just at nightfall. The whole village turned out in surprise to greet them, it being such a strange sight to witness a company of white men coming into Monroe from the WEST. Here they met the women and children of the party who had just arrived from Detroit in a sail boat called the Fire Fly.

Evans hired about thirty men and they proceeded to Tecumseh, cutting a road as they went along. They soon had a log house erected which was the first in Lenawee County and one of the first ones in Michigan west of Monroe and Detroit. It was twenty feet square and nine feet high. There was a low garret two logs in height above the ceiling which was used as a bedroom for the boys and hired men. There was no floor as the nearest saw mill was at Monroe, and the roof was covered with bark peeled from elm trees. Until the next November it was provided with neither chimney nor fireplace. For cooking a fire was made on the ground with the smoke ascending through a hole in the roof, and a bake-kettle served the purpose of an oven for several months.

(18) Lemuel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2, Richard-1 (19) J J Hogaboom in Bean Creek Valley contends it was the "Erie" which subsequently was lost over Niagara Falls.

Their household utensils were but few, and of the rudest kind. They brought no bedsteads with them, but a bed was made in each corner of the house by sticking two poles into a hole in each wall and supporting the outer ends of the poles where they crossed each other with a block of wood. Thus a good bedstead was made out of two saplings with but a single leg. They had no chairs, but used rough benches instead. In the following November a floor was laid, a chimney and an out-door oven and two small shanties were added to the house. Among the farming implements brought to the settlement by Mr. Evans was one plow. Mr Fulsom borrowed Evans' plow, hitched on an ox team and with Ezra F Blood to hold the plow turned the first furrows in the virgin soil of Lenawee County.

During the fall of 1824 Ezra built a log house upon his farm, the gable ends being finished with the first lumber turned out in the new saw mill. He had taken up a quarter section about a mile and a half southeast of the village. Somehow in filing his claim at the land office he became confused in the descriptions and paid all his money for a farm which was largely swampy river bottom and wept when he had found his mistake. Nevertheless he made a pleasant home in spite of the handicap and made it his abiding place for over sixty years. Part of the valley he leased as a mill site for a time. He kept bachelors hall until 1830 when he was united in marriage with Miss Alzina Blackmar, a young lady who held the honor of being the first lady ever having taught public school in Lenawee County.

During the early years they suffered all the hardships and privations incident to the times and had their share of pleasure as well as their anxieties. While the woods were still around their humble dwelling they were frequently obliged to build a "smudge" under the table to drive away the mosquitoes. They often told of the old days, of burying the dead and going to funerals with ox teams; going to Monroe to mill; of practicing economy in connection with their church going, walking to meeting barefoot to save their shoes and stockings, then halting within sight of the temple of worship to put them on before going in.

Ezra was a carpenter of some note and in 1832 erected the Walker Tavern at Cambridge Junction in the heart of the lovely Irish Hills. This historic building, still in existence, entertained many notables during its period of activity including Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and James Fenimore Cooper and his family accepted its hospitality for several months when he gathered material for "Oak Openings."

Asa Blood (No. Cohocton NY ? Ca 1800/)(20) left New York in 1836 for Walworth County Wisconsin, settling first at East Troy, where he and his family were the first actual residents. He soon built a house on the north bank of Honey Creek. He and a young man named Roberts claimed a mill site on the Creek said to be "one of the best and most beautiful in the county" and sold it in the spring of 1837 to Jacob Burgett who afterwards built the East Troy Mills.

Asa next appears in the township of Sugar Creek where a narrator mentions him, "I am informed that one Davis built a log house on Sugar Creek prairie in June '37. It was then occupied by Asa Blood. My informant says he dined there on a certain occasion, his bill of fare running thus: 'Boiled Beans; and beans only, minus salt.'"

He shortly moved on to Janesville, Rock Co., and remained

there close to ten years. In June 1848 he and his son Asa Jr journeyed to the new town of Independence Iowa "prospecting" for a permanent home, returning with a herd of buffalo and elk. They then returned to Independence intent on living there, but were discouraged because of the malarial fever and so went back to Janesville. Then in 1851 he set out for Norfolk Va. Asa had several inventions to his credit while in Virginia and these will be mentioned later. After a while he once more went to Janesville. Meantime his son Asa Jr declined to go to Virginia, being still intent on living at Independence, which he did, working at his trade of mason as well as hunting and trapping. He turned to land speculation and did well. He also had his father's inventive bent. Then in 1877 he was attracted to the boom in Colorado caused by discovery of its mineral wealth and removed to Denver. He was largely engaged in mining operations in Leadville, Alma Independent Mining District and Frying Pan Gulch, and made out so well financially that within a few years he had an interest in thirteen different mines.

Isaac Blood (H. 1785/ 1845) (21) brought his family from Hollis to Andover Vt in 1813. Sometime in the years 1830-38 two Mormon missionaries came to the southern part of Andover and made several converts. Among those who subsequently accompanied them to Ohio were Isaac Blood, his wife and daughter Elizabeth. Little more is known except that the group suffered severely from want and privation. Apparently it was enough to discourage Isaac who had left the sect by about 1840 when he and his wife attended the wedding of their son Ira in Vernon Wisconsin.

Ira (H. 1811/Mukwonago Wisc 1868) at the age of 15 had gone to sea with an uncle, but injuries from an accidental fall caused him to abandon the sea faring life. He then worked as a clerk in Weston, Vt. and other places in New England, and also managed to attend a few terms at Chester (Vt) Academy where he was to meet his future wife.

In May of 1836 he and a friend, Martin Field, went west to Chicago and engaged in surveying. Their work took them to Milwaukee and Waukesha and in October to the site of the former Indian Village of "Mequonago" where they were hired by three proprietors to lay out the village plat. Impressed with the site Ira made a claim and built a sham log house to hold it. As winter set in they returned to Chicago and thence to Hennepin Ill. where Ira taught a winter term of school, but returned to his claim the following spring. He continued to live there and improve the land until the fall of 1839 when he returned to Vermont, was married and brought his bride back to his new farm. His skill in surveying was much in demand and he surveyed much of the area about Milwaukee and western Racine County. In 1858 he was elected County Surveyor as well as to a seat in the legislature. His various activities also included being a teacher, serving several terms as superintendent of schools, and being in the mercantile and lumber businesses.

LOOKING WESTWARD

PROFESSOR IN THE WILD

Forest County Pennsylvania is today the most lightly populated county in the state, but in 1833 when Colonel Cyrus Blood picked this region for his settlement it was almost completely unbroken wilderness.

(21) Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

The colonel is considered the founder of this county for it was he who was the pioneer who located in this wild land and encouraged others to settle there. (New Ipswich NH 1795/Marienville Pa 1860)(22)

Though a powerful man of great energy and courage he was not of the type of unschooled backwoodsman often found pushing into the unsettled wilderness. He had not only a good education and could do surveying, but was giving up his post as college professor to carve an estate in the wilderness. After schooling in Boston at the age of 22 he migrated to Chambersburg Pa where he became the principal of the Academy there. (23) From there he became principal of Hagerstown Maryland Academy (24), then to a professorship at Dickinson College at Carlisle Pa.

For a learned man to leave civilization and turn pioneer was perhaps a strange ambition, however Cyrus was determined to found a community and made numerous trips into the western part of Pennsylvania to find just the right spot. Finally he decided on the wild country in what was then northern Jefferson County and purchased a tract of several thousand acres there

Part of the deal had been for the land company to construct a road to his property, but when he arrived in 1833 at what is now Corsica on the Olean Road he found to his disgust that nothing whatever been done. So he left his family behind, made his way to Armstrong's Mill, now Clarington, and proceeded by ox team and sled, he and his men cutting their way step by step through twelve miles of wilderness to their future home.

The summer was spent clearing the land, and in October 1833 Col. Blood and his five children took possession of their forest home. He and his family dominated the locality for many years. The schoolmaster lived at his home and the minister preached there. The first tavern was in his home also. In 1834 he built the first saw mill on Salmon Creek and in 1840 the first grist mill. He long carried the mail from Brooksville for the village which was called "Bloods Settlement" until it grew to a fair size and he renamed it Marienville for his eldest daughter. He became the first associate judge of Forest County and has been eulogized as "one of the foremost figures in the settlement and development of this section of the state."

Despite his importance his wife, "a southern woman of culture and refinement," complained of the region being full of panthers, bears, wolves and wildcats and found the life without the comforts of urban living to be intolerable, consequently she left him to pioneer by himself and returned to her southern home and a more comfortable existence.

(22) Samuel-5; Caleb-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

(23) Academies were the form of higher education comparable to the high school of today.

(24) In 1856 a letter from a relative in New Hampshire mentions a visit from Lorenzo Prentice Blood (Pepp 1824/Pepp 1916)(Noah-6; John-5-4 -3; James-2; Richard-1), obviously an acquaintance of Cyrus'. As this was not a close relative the connection must have been professional, for Lorenzo had also been a principal of various academies; and it may well be that it was on Cyrus' recommendation that in 1859 L. P. became principal of the Hagerstown Academy, the very same which Cyrus had headed some 35 years before.

LOOKING WESTWARD

ON ICE

Cyrus' son Kennedy Lind Blood (Hagerstown Md 1824/Brookville Pa 1895) was a participant in a very interesting episode. Kennedy left Marienville in 1864 to take a position as deputy sheriff in Brookville Pa. He held a lifelong interest in politics which began in 1851 when he ran for sheriff. Though defeated he continued to be active and was elected State Senator several sessions. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National democratic convention and seldom failed to attend state conventions. He held various other appointed and elective offices including postmaster, county commissioner and court crier, but by occupation he was a druggist, having associated himself as a partner in the business with Dr Charles P Cummings in 1850. A few years later he purchased the store entire and operated it until about 1875. It was during this latter period that the following events took place.

On Sunday morning Nov 8, 1857 Brookville was thrown into a state of the greatest commotion and excitement, occasioned by the discovery by William C Smith, a lad of 15, of the mutilated remains of a human being in an ice-house belonging to Kennedy L Blood and Brother on the corner of Pickering St and Coal Alley. When discovered the body was found lying on the ice with a board under the shoulders and head, the legs and arms spread apart, the intestines taken out, a lump of ice placed in the abdominal cavity and the body literally skinned, the cuticle having been removed entirely from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet.

Filled with terror the young man ran from the spot telling his discovery to all he met. Men, women and children rushed en masse to the ice-house. Thoughts of savage butchery, suicide, and horror took hold of the people. Women cried and men turned pale with indignation. The news spread like wildfire and the excitement and indignation became more and more intense as hundreds of men, women and children from the vicinity gathered around the lonely ice-house. It was first supposed to be murder most foul; but on a closer inspection of the 'remains' a little "curly hair" was found lying loose near the body. This was a clue. Henry Fullerton then declared it was the mutilated corpse of one Henry Southerland, who had died ten days before and had been buried in the old graveyard. Tools were at once procured by the excited mob which made a rush for Southerland's grave. They soon discovered the coffin empty, only the clothes were lying inside. Various and ridiculous theories were presented as reason for the desecration.

During the entire day the mob was at sea and the officials permitted the body to remain exposed--a revolting spectacle to men, women and children. By nightfall an inquest was summoned and testimony was given as to the above and the verdict was that the body was that of Henry Southerland, etc.

After the inquest jurors had viewed the body and ice-house on Sunday evening, a rope was tied around Southerland's neck, he was dragged down Coal Alley, thrown into his coffin and reburied.

Who were the ghouls? As usual stupidity and prejudice came to the front and picked out for vengeance two innocent and inoffensive colored men living in the suburbs of the town. Complaint was made

against them and they were thrust into jail. Fortunately for justice, however, because of a lack of evidence at the hearing they were discharged.

The excitement was now so intense that several newly made graves were opened to see if friends had been disturbed and a few timid people placed night-guards in the cemetery. Before long the excitement became somewhat allayed and the theory came to be believed by everyone that the body was placed in the ice-house for dissection and it was supposed that those who had the matter in charge had the key to the door and left everything safe and secure on Saturday night and that some thief, knowing that during the warm weather butter was kept there, broke open the door and entered the place intent on stealing, but on striking a light or groping around in search of the butter came across the "dead ducky" and in his haste to get away forgot to shut the door.

Henry Southerland had been a stout hearty perfect specimen of physical manhood, the son of a run-away slave. In October 1857 he took the fever and died in a few days, aged about thirty.

One of the local doctors, J. C. Simons, was practicing medicine under his father-in-law, Dr James Dowling. Simons was ambitious to become a surgeon and believed as the doctors of the day did, that a knowledge of anatomy was the foundation of the healing art. Dissection of human bodies in Pennsylvania at that time was a crime. You could dissect mules and monkeys, but not men. Southerland's death, Dr Simons thought, was a good chance for a subject and a surgical school to advance himself and assist the rest of us. (It might be pertinent to note at this point that this narrative was written by W. J. McKnight MD) On the day of Southerland's burial Simons visited separately each of the four other doctors of the town and appointed a meeting to be held Saturday night October 31 at 10 o'clock in K. L. Blood's drug store for the purpose of organization and the resurrecting of the dead negro. Augustus Bell, an educated Gentleman from Philadelphia who lived here, and K. L. Blood, both medically inclined, were taken in as friends. Promptly at ten o'clock Saturday night all these parties met in council in the drug store. Simons, the two Dowlings and "Little" Bell filled themselves full to the brim with Monongahela Whiskey. Blood, Herrick and McKnight remained dry and took not a drop. At about 11 pm we all marched up Pickering Street with a mattock, shovel and rope. John Dowling and I, the somewhat younger men, were stationed as watches, or guards. The others were to resurrect. Simons and Little Bell worked like bees and were brave as lions as long as the whiskey stimulated them; but when that died out they kicked and balked badly. Mr Blood then took hold like a hero. He dug, shovelled, broke open the coffin, and placed the rope around the subject and assisted in the resurrection of Southerland.

Then we, seven ghouls, stood around the empty tomb of Henry Southerland. The grave was hastily filled, and carefully too. The naked corpse was placed on a bier. John Dowling and I took one side and K. L. Blood and Simons the other and under autumn's full moon we left the graveyard for a vacant house for which we had special permission to use on this occasion. This was completed between the hours of one and two a. m., unobserved. Tired and weary we all went home to rest, expecting to open the school on Monday night the 2nd.

Then on the evening of November 2nd my mother called me to one side and said, "You have gotten yourself into trouble. I know you

have helped the other doctors dig up Henry Southerland. Dr Heichhold told Capt Wise all about it, Wise told his wife, she told Mrs Samuel Arthurs who told Mrs Richard Arthurs who told me all about it this afternoon. Now take care of yourself as you are poor and will have to suffer; the others are rich and influential."

This was a nitro-glycerin explosion to me--I made no reply but left for Blood's Drug Store and repeated to him what mother had told me. His left hand went up as if struck by a Niagara electric current. I said to him I want Clark protected, Southerland must be removed from his house." Blood agreed with me. A caucus was called for that night in the store when it was agreed to secrete the body under the front steps of John Mean's house and there it lay naked from Monday night til Wednesday night, when the cadaver was removed to Blood's ice-house in a large coffee-sack about 9 p.m. "In the icy air of night" the school for dissection was opened on Wednesday and closed on Saturday morning. As our secret was known to so many and realizing that we could not dissect in Brookville without being caught up, we only mutilated the cadaver for our personal safety.

On Friday night the 6th the job of "skinning" was completed and various parts were removed and buried under a large rock in the "Dark Hollow" on Saturday forenoon. For dissection a cadaver is divided into five parts, the head is given one party; the right arm and side to another, the left arm and side to a third party; the right leg to a fourth and the left leg to the fifth. In this way Henry Southerland was skinned. For us to dissect him would have required about fifteen to twenty days.

As dissection is slow and intricate work and to avoid discovery and arrest efforts were made to remove as early as possible the subject from town. A Dr David Ralston of Reynoldsville agreed to come after the cadaver and take it home on Saturday night the 7th. On Saturday Dr Ralston with another doctor friend came with two mules in a wagon and stopped at the American Hotel. They had a store-box in the wagon to carry the corpse. That night they were to pick up the body--Blood and Bell were to be watches, Heichhold and Hugh Dowling to open the ice-house door and John Dowling and myself to hand the cadaver out of the house to the men in the wagon.

Explicit directions were made to arrive separately and avoid forming a crowd. Dr John Dowling and myself were there at our appointed times but the door was unopened so left. It seems that Dr Heichhold in some way lost the key at or near the ice-house and had to go find a hatchet to open the door. This he did and left. The wagon came along soon after, but found no one there, stopped but a moment and left without the subject. On the North Fork Bridge they pushed their box into the creek.

About eight or nine Sunday morning John Dowling and I went up to "view the land." When we arrived on the tragic scene we found the door open and broken; we peeped in, then observing William C Smith watching us briskly walked away up Coal Alley. Our actions and the broken door excited his curiosity and hurrying over to the ice house looked in only to be horrified and with arms extended towards heaven, pale as death, ran home exclaiming excitedly to those he met that a man had been "skinned alive in Blood's ice-house."

In the evening of Sunday the 8th loud mutterings were heard against the doctors and we all hid.

David Barclay, a very able man and lawyer as well as our member to Congress, took charge of the prosecution. He and Blood had a

political feud and Barclay thought that now was the time to annihilate Blood. Barclay was a Republican, Blood a Democrat. I was without money and influential friends, therefore Barclay commenced his prosecution against Blood and me, leaving all the others out for witnesses. The indictment was under the act of 1855 "to protect burial grounds." The penalty being one to three years in prison and a fine of not less than \$100. The witnesses before the grand jury were two kinds--those who knew and those who didn't know. Those who knew refused to testify on the ground of incriminating themselves and Judge McCalmont sustained them. As a result the indictment was finally dismissed.

K. L. Blood and Dr. Heichhold, until the day of their death, were opposite political leaders and whenever either one addressed a political assembly some wag of opponent in ambush would always interrogate the speaker with "Who skinned the nigger?" And it might be noted that the ice-house was never again used for any purpose after Nov 8, 1857.

Twenty-five years later the author of the preceding article, Dr. McKnight, then a state senator, proposed and championed in the Pennsylvania Senate "An act for the Promotion of Medical Science by the Distribution and use of unclaimed Human Bodies for Scientific Purposes through a board created for that purpose and to prevent unauthorized uses and traffic in Human Bodies." The act was finally passed after tremendous opposition on June 4, 1883.

In light of the foregoing it is interesting to note that in 1881 an infection made it necessary to have one of Kennedy's legs amputated, and his death in 1895 was the result of blood poisoning. Ironically the results of medical research have made such consequences obsolete today.

LOOKING WESTWARD

BACK HOME

Many found the ties at home too strong and felt no inclination to emigrate westward. The Blood name was still strong in Hollis, Groton and Concord. In the latter place Henry David Thoreau in his Journal characterized one of the Bloods living in the latter place:

"December 13, 1851. Saw Perez Blood (1785/1856)(25) in his frock, --a stuttering, sure, unpretending man, who does not speak without thinking, does not guess. When I reflected how different he was from his neighbors, Conant, Mason, Hodgman, I saw that it was not so much outwardly, but that I saw an inner form. We do, indeed, see through and through each other, through the veil of the body, and see the real form and character in spite of the garment. Any coarseness or tenderness is seen and felt under whatever garb. How nakedly men appear to us! for the spiritual assists the natural eye."

Earlier he had written, "July 7, 1851. I have been to-night with Anthony Wright to look through Perez Blood's telescope a second time. A dozen of Blood's neighbors were swept along in the stream of our curiosity. One who lived half a mile this side said that Blood had been down that way within a day or two with his terrestrial, or day, glass, looking into the eastern horizon at the hills of Billerica, Burlington, and Woburn. I was amused to see what sort of respect this man with

(25) Thaddeus-5; Josiah-4; John-4; Josiah-2; Robert-1. See page 27.

a telescope had obtained from his neighbors, something akin to that which savages award to civilized men, though in this case the interval between the parties was very slight. Mr Blood, with his skull-cap, his short figure, his north European figure, made me think of Tycho Brahe. He did not invite us into his house this cool evening, --men nor women, --or did he ever before to my knowledge. I am still contented to see the stars with my naked eye. Mr Wright asked him what his instrument cost. He answered, 'Well, that is something I don't like to tell.' (Stuttering or hesitating in his speech a little as usual.) 'It is a very proper question, however.' 'Yes,' said I, 'and you think that you have given a very proper answer.'"

LOOKING WESTWARD

EDGE TOOLS FOR THE SETTLER

Of prime importance to the pioneer in carving his home out of the forest were axes and other edge tools. Undoubtedly these came from many sources, however, throughout the new West the best known and most reliable edge tools bore the mark "L. Blood" and were manufactured at "Bloodville," New York.

The factories go back to about 1805 when a blacksmith named Sylvester Blood (Chl. 1785/Milton NY 1866)(26) began the manufacture of scythes at his forge in Ballston Spa "in which business he gained no small degree of celebrity."

His first works on the Mourning Kill about two miles south of the village were modest and he had but limited water power until 1823 when his fame made it advisable to expand his facilities. He then built a new manufactory on the Kayaderosseras Creek in the adjoining town of Milton adding the department for making axes and other edge tools. At the same time he took his young son Isaiah (Ballston 1810/Milton 1870) from the district school to teach him the business, and when Isaiah married in 1831 Sylvester made him a partner in the business.

Six years later Isaiah bought out his father's interest and proceeded to further enlarge the business. It is believed that Sylvester acted as a salesman for the firm in the succeeding years though the only real clue as to his further activities is a note about 1837 that Sylvester Blood had become "successor of Blood & Davis, Hardware Merchants."

There is a letter in existence dated 1844 sent from Harrisburg, Indiana to Mr John Whited of Ballston Spa which typifies the business methods of the day. (27)

"Dear Friends, it is with no small degree of satisfaction that I feel in writing my friends in a former land.... As to our financial concerns we have lived through the crash and have not broke and have paid all of our debts. ... We have had a very open winter & muddy roads and no snow since October to speak of.. Wheat is 62-1/2¢ per bushel, corn 20¢. We want to trouble some of our friends a little. What does it signify to have friends and not use them. We want Oliver if he is still alive and there and if not Moses to go to Mr Blood and see what he will charge for scythes & hoes. We want about \$100 worth. Say 4 Doz. hoes & the balance in scythes, 3 Doz cradling scythes. We want good strong (26) Isaiah-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-L (27) Kindly copied for this work by the owners, Mr & Mrs Edward Whittle of Ballston Lake.

handles & strong eyes to the hoes. We want you to do the best you can for us. As soon as the canal is open we want them shipped direct to Thomas & Son and consign to Worthington & Shillito, (28) Cincinnati, Ohio and when we receive the goods we will send a draft on some of the Eastern Banks, either New York or Philadelphia, which ever pleases best. The scythes we got before were good. If Mr Blood is dead or gone or not in Business then you will not have to trouble yourselves any further about the matter..... We shall not be able to retail scythes for the same price as we did when we received the others. We think they should come some less per Doz, but if you cannot get them for less than the old price we want some of them. You had best not show this last part of this letter to Mr Blood until you make a charge or not at all. I want you to write as soon as you make the arrangements with Mr Blood. Give my best respects to all,

Lyman Thomas

Direct your letters to Conesville, Fayette County."

Quality was the key to their success and their reputation soon became widespread. As business grew Isaiah continued to expand his works until there were as many as 250 skilled workers in his employ and yearly output reached 12000 dozen scythes, 8000 dozen axes and 10000 dozen other tools, a tremendous production for those times. His products were in demand not only throughout the United States but also in Mexico and South America, and years later, after the West had been won, his axes were still preferred by the lumbermen in the Pacific Northwest. In time his factories became surrounded by the residences of his employees and the name Bloodville came to be applied to that section of Milton.

At the beginning of the Civil War the works received an order for a large number of "Battle Axes" for a Massachusetts company of Flying Artillery. These axes, made and delivered in ten days time, were two feet in length and of the finest steel available. They were intended not only to clear the way through the forests for the artillery, but for use in battle as well. They were said to be more terrible as implements of war than the broadswords of Medieval times. Mr Blood said that before the firing on Fort Sumter he had also received a similar order from New Orleans which he had refused to fill.

After Isaiah's death in 1870 the works passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Henry Knickerbocker, who continued to operate it for a few years, but eventually sold it to the American Axe and Edge Tool Company. Later the axe factory was destroyed by fire, then a few years later on March 13, 1900 another fire destroying the scythe shop marked the end of the enterprise. Rather than rebuild the company found it more expedient to transfer the business to their own shops at Glassport, Pa. Now, sixty years later the Bloods in the Ballston area have all moved away or died out, Blood Street has been changed to Eastern Avenue, Bloodville exists only in the memory of the older inhabitants and the source of the region's early prosperity forgotten.

Another service to the pioneer was to be found in the plows made by Daniel Newnam Blood (H. 1813/Henry III 1890)(29) and his brother James Augustus Blood (Boston 1818/Santa Barbara Calif 1910). Together they manufactured the plows at Farmington, Fulton Co. Ill in 1846. It probably was never much more than a two man operation and lasted only a short time until their interest turned to a flouring mill which Daniel purchased and operated until 1851. Meantime James

(28) Shillito is presently Cincinnati's leading Department Store.

(29) Joseph-6; Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

headed for California in search for gold, while Daniel moved on to Henry, Marshall County, Illinois and engaged in the hardware business. Impressed with the rich farming land there he put his money into a farm which he continued to build and live on for the next 34 years, it growing to be one of the most prosperous in the county. Though his formula for success proved its worth, it was more often the case that the farm boy leaving the plow forever took to the business world for his success.

LOOKING WESTWARD

GOLD!

In 1848 Gold was discovered in California and "Forty-niners" went in droves to seek their fortunes. Many went and returned, many stayed and turned to farming, but very few ever struck it rich. A great many of the Bloods went, but it is difficult to name or identify them all since the occasion for them to get their names on the records seldom occurred, and an absence of a few years from home is difficult to establish. From ship sailings we do get the following names:

On the Ship New Jersey sailing from Boston May 1st, 1849:

C. E. Blood (Not positively identified)

Charles Blood (30)

On June 23, 1849 the Ship Oxnard sailed from New Bedford, its passengers including Calvin Blood who is not identified. And on Feb 2, 1849 the Galveston sailed from New Orleans, among its passengers being a J. Blood.

Some ships went around the Horn while others left the passengers at Panama to cross the Isthmus and try to find a ship on the other side. Many others preferred to use the overland route. James A. Blood, mentioned in the previous chapter, made the overland trip twice. When the news first reached him in early 1849 he immediately caught the fever and made his way to the gold fields. He returned the following year, organized a company which included several members of his family and again took up the westward march. On his second trip, which he began from Peoria Ill in April of 1850, James kept a diary, a copy of which may be found in the Ayer Collection in the Newberry Library at Chicago. The following are excerpts therefrom:

"Monday April 24 - struck tent after being in camp 9 days, moved up river. Today (we met) several on their return, one a soldier from Fort Hall said that (we) would find good grass in 90 miles. He gave us some good information if correct. He said that there were only 300 teams ahead of us, if so we will not lack for grass on account of their number.... This afternoon we came to some fifty Indians on creek side with their ponys. They appeared to be very friendly but they would like some of our horses..... We traveled up the Platte about 6 miles.... camp without wood and very poor water, we are in sight of wood, but it would not do to reach it tonight, we all drove far, 35 miles. We have seen a number of antelope and wolves as thick as dogs around a poor mans door. Encamped within eight, ten miles of Fort Kearney.... We use old grass for cooking tonight, it answers

(30) Either (Crl 1821/Stockton Calif ->) (Phineas-5-4; Simon-3; Samuel-2, Robt-1) or (Gr 1824/Gr 1892) (Timothy-6; Caleb-4, John-3 Jas-2 Rich-1) who was in Calif 4 years before returning to settle down.

very well in our stove.... There is encamped within a mile or so of us I suppose a hundred wagons and but few of them any grain..... Buffalo very plenty today. We killed none as we had plenty of meat. Traveled 18 miles of the ford and encamped again on banks of river without wood, but there being plenty of Buffalo chips we can make it do when dry..... One of the first teams out of St Joseph says there has passed him about 150 wagons. He is voyaging on to erect a ferry across the north fork of Platte 9 miles above Laramie Fort... seen nothing of the creek yet.... passed everything we have come to.... and as I have feed for my animals as far as Salt Lake City I think few will pass us. Their grain has universally run out or will in the course of one or two days. (May 15) We are encamped near a few traders' lodges, they are commonly French and have squaws for wives who do their work. We are within 22 miles of Fort Laramie. (May 16) (At the Fort) Prepare for onward journey.... on reloading found our load to consist of 1,400 lbs of flour, 200 of pinolia meal, 20 of dried beef bacon, 250 beans, 6 gallons of pickles, 3 gallons of vinegar, 15 bushels oats, 140 lbs harol bread, 20 belongs sausage and sundrys to numerous to mention making load of some 1800 lbs..... grass, grass where is the grass we are too early for the growth. It must be a backward season and woe to those that follow us..... The ferry consists of 7 logs pinned together to cross wagons on, this as well as all other streams here in mountains is very rapid.... we are now taking some of the bitter. Got our wagons over by unloading and making 5 loads of our wagons and paying \$4 a load. All over safe by noon. Reloaded and started for the city 42 miles--10 miles over a very rough road brought us to another bad stream and we have to cross it 13 times in 8 miles... pass being 7,245 feet above the level of the sea. We ascended this in a ravine full of stones and water from melting snow. Four miles from entrance to the summit and worse to descend..... (June 15) Traveled 22 miles today. We emptied our flour and dried or aired it to prevent souring. (June 27) Dust very disagreeable now from 1 to 1-1/2 inches deep.... arrive at our present camping place place about sunset. No other chance of getting grass for our animals but wading some rods in the water 2 ft deep cutting and carrying it out on our back, this some 3 of us boys performed by dusk.... Flour is in great demand, some have offered \$2 per lb.... June 13 at Red Lake... June 14... The mountain we ascended this morning is 3 miles to the summit. The ascending of the other is 8 miles and the snow 10 feet deep.... camped tonight at Tragedy Springs.... Sat. July 20th on this road leading to the City, there are taverns every few miles. Arrived near the City at 7 o'clock this evening and encamped. Here we found good grass and a great many animals to feed on it. So Adieu."

The "City" was Sacramento, the tiny village that gold had swelled to a brawling city of 10,000. William Blood, probably a brother, and his family were in this party and three children were subsequently born to them while they were living in the Mining Camps. William, sad to say, was drowned in fording a stream and the widow returned to Illinois. In 1856 she made a third trip across the plains and returned to California to settle permanently.

In 1867 James settled on a farm in Carpenteria, Santa Barbara County, which he built up to include 387 acres, thirty acres of which were devoted to walnuts which he set out in 1875. Most of the balance was in "canning fruit," particularly apricots of which he had an orchard of 600 trees. He was quite proud that the apricot production

totalled 4000 cans. Like many others he found that the riches in California were to be found in terms of other than gold.

Ivory M Blood (Pepp1823/Wash DC 1898)(31) went to Ware Mass with his parents when five years old. In 1838 he left home for Hartford Conn. and from that time led a life of varied and interesting episodes. He was serving as a State Constable when the California Gold Fever bit him and he made his way to the mining regions, remaining until the War broke out. During his residence in California he acted as a district judge and conducted the settlement of several ranch claims for owners in the East.

With the outbreak of the Civil War he made his way to Washington and enlisted in the secret service, continuing in the career of detective until the close of hostilities. Just before the end of his connections with the secret service President Lincoln was shot and Ivory was one of the several men deputized to hunt down the assassin Booth. After his retirement from the secret service he became interested in the establishment of industrial schools and at different times was connected with such institutions in Richmond and Norfolk Virginia, and finally in Washington DC where he remained until his death.

Harvey Blood (Goshen NH 1840/) (32) was not strictly a "Forty-niner" but nevertheless was a seeker of gold and adventure in the Golden State. He finally settled for sheep raising in the Yosemite Valley and is said to have become quite prosperous.

Captain George Lysander Blood (Phillipston Mass 1817/ St Croix Village Wisc 1869)(33) was another who went for the adventure. After spending ten years at sea he removed to Collinsville Illinois. Then in 1849 he headed for California by the overland route. After two or three years without becoming appreciably richer he returned to Collinsville and then removed to Minnesota where he became successful as a cabinet maker at Taylors Falls.

A much later settler in California sent back the following letter dated Florence Calif, Feb 8, 1885: "Dear Friend Henry.... You probably think it strange I have not noticed your letter before this, but I left Lowell for Leominster to join my daughter and husband, who were visiting my son and other daughter in that place on our way to Los Angeles, California and the next day after you wrote proceeded with them on our journey. I did not receive it until January 1st 1885, which found us in Florence about five miles south of Los Angeles, hard at work assisting my son-in-law to build a house into which we moved the second of February from living in cloth tent about six weeks, so I had no time in which I could write excepting Sundays.... Then in 1850 I had cut off in a planing machine all of my right hand excepting the thumb and about half of the palm and September 1882 I had the first three fingers of my left hand cut off by the crank and connection rod of a steam engine, leaving the thumb and little finger with palm of the hand. When I lost the fingers, I had to write with the thumb and little finger so you see it is slow work for me compared with what it was formerly, and also the 3rd of June next I shall be 80 years old, and most men of that age cannot hold a pen very steadily and I cannot perfectly do so, or saw and split wood, shovel, hoe, mow, rake and pitch hay, thrash, and do other kinds of work as I do now. I am blessed with a strong constitution and remarkably good health, never having been sick but very little,"
(31) Leonard-6; William-5-4; John-3; Jas-2; Rich-1 & Abigail-5;
Moses-4; John-3; Jas-2; Rich-1 (32) Abel-5; Simeon-4; Jas-3-2;
Rich-1 (33) Reuben Foster-5; Stephen-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1

a blessing which few know how to prize until deprived of it. I have one son and one daughter by my first wife Jane Smith Wood, a native of Nashua, one son and one daughter by my second wife, Betsey Ann Robinson, of Hancock NH. My oldest son is in Texas, my oldest daughter in Leominster Mass. My youngest son also. I am the only one of my father's family living.....I have heard nothing from your Uncle Joseph's family since his death, till about 2 years ago by a Methodist minister. He spoke in the highest terms of the good moral and religious character of Elizabeth, also of her sister and mother, all of which I was highly pleased to hear. I am glad to learn that you are receiving your reward for your faithful attendance to your studies when at school, and for your faithful and honest discharge of duty since, but the greatest reward is in a conscience void of offence towards God and man, which I think you have. If you write to cousin Joseph's family give my love to them, as I have not forgotten them. Give my love to your mother and sister Martha, your wife's family, George's wife and family. I may never see Massachusetts, but shall never forget it and its people. I shall be employed on the land while I live I expect, so when you can I should like to receive a letter from you. God bless you all. From your friend and relative, most affectionately;

Benjamin Blood (34)

To William H Blood, " (35)

LOOKING WESTWARD

BLOODY KANSAS

Griggsville Illinois was laid out in 1833 "pleasantly located on a beautiful eminence about four miles from the Illinois River." The following year the first regular Baptist Church was organized, April 4th by Rev Alvin Bailey with seven members including Amos Blood (H. ca. 1790/)(36) and "two ladies by the name of Susan Blood" undoubtedly Amos' wife and daughter.

Griggsville was not too far from the Missouri border and in the History of Pike County we are told of an Abolition Melee a few years later. In the days as early as 1838 there were pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties. That Autumn each party brought forth a strong man for Constable and a very hot contest ensued. The Whig candidate, B. F. Coffey, was elected and whether fairly elected or not some of the opposition seemed to take offense at the proceeding and Coffey was assaulted immediately after the election. A grand melee then followed, but on one was seriously hurt.

A few weeks later a gentleman visited Griggsville holding anti-slavery meetings and circulating a petition to Congress asking that Honorable body to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the non-admission of Texas as a state. The petition was first presented for signers at a religious meeting at the Methodist Church. Previous to the close of the service the minister gave notice that the above petition was in the hands of a gentleman present and that he would be pleased to have anyone present who felt so disposed to sign it. Quite a number walked forward and signed their names.

(34) Benjamin-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1

(35) John-5; Joseph-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1

(36) Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

A few parties in the audience signified their disapproval of such proceedings, excitement running high among the objectors who held a meeting and passed resolutions that the signers should be compelled to erase their signatures from the petition. To carry out this design they captured the gentleman who held the petition and waited upon those parties whose names appeared upon the paper, demanding they immediately erase their names under the penalty of violence should they refuse. Some complied with this demand but others would not. The obstinate ones were urged to reconsider before that evening which the committee set as a deadline to "finish up the business." They then met in a "grocery" where liquors were sold to more fully complete their organization and "fire up."

The citizens of the town holding opposing views were quite aroused by now and began to come pouring into town about twilight well armed and prepared to defend the petitioners' rights. The more clear-headed of these citizens meantime met in the hotel and organized, "appointing Mr Blood as their Captain." A committee was immediately appointed to confer with a committee of the other party in which conference the citizen's committee informed the disturbers that they must immediately disband or else they would be dealt with harshly and that the first man who dared to intimidate another petitioner would receive a "fresh supply of ammunition." The disturbers recognizing the turn of affairs wisely decided to disband and thus ended what might have assumed the form of a riot had it not been for the timely aid and energy of the peaceful citizens of the neighborhood.

The problem of slavery was slowly building up. In 1845 Texas came into the Union as the final slave state. The admission of Iowa and Wisconsin in 1846 and 1848 respectively set the balance of slave and free states at fifteen each. The south was vitally concerned with this balance for she gravely feared that unless she could maintain her power in Congress a majority of northern legislators would set the negroes free and thus upset her economic system.

A crisis was inevitable as both California and New Mexico were fast approaching readiness for statehood as free states. It was California's pleas for admission in 1850 that brought the problem to the surface. There was no hope for bringing her in without a fight and it was only through the Compromise of 1850 that she was allowed to join the Union at all. Among the concessions made at that time was the initial use of the doctrine called "popular sovereignty" and quickly nicknamed "squatter sovereignty," under which Utah and New Mexico were not to be restricted by the old Missouri Compromise, but were to decide for themselves whether they wanted to be slave states or free states.

The Missouri Compromise, made back in 1820, had stated that all new states west and north of the parallel of 36°30' (the southern border of Missouri) would be admitted only as free states. Then in 1853 this act was specifically repealed and the doctrine of squatter sovereignty thrust upon the Territory due west of Missouri and Iowa. Nebraska Territory, as this was known, was to be split into two territories each of which were to determine for themselves whether or not they wanted slave labor. To the south the obvious inference was that Nebraska on the north would be free and Kansas on the south, slave, but that assumption did not take into account the abolitionists.

The North saw the possibility of claiming not only Nebraska, but Kansas as well, and created an organization called the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, soon to be rechartered as the New Eng-

land Emigrant Aid Company. The purpose of this body was specifically to flood the territory with northern emigrants so that the Southern sympathizers could be outvoted. Many other similar groups were formed, but none were as active or powerful as this one.

President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on May 30, 1854, and within one month the company had three agents enroute to Kansas to arrange for its settlement. The leader was Dr Charles Robinson, later to become the first governor of Kansas. In his book, "The Kansas Conflict," Dr Robinson describes this first visit. He tells that the Emigrant Aid Company gave him a carte blanche commission to make arrangements for the settlers who were to follow and it was arranged that C. H. Branscomb, a young lawyer of Holyoke, would accompany him. At Kansas City these two decided to separate to gain greater coverage in surveying the situation, Branscomb going up the Kansas River to Fort Riley and Robinson up the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth.

On returning to Kansas City Robinson found a letter informing him that the first party of emigrants had left Boston for Kansas and directing him to meet them at St Louis, which he did. As Mr Branscomb had not returned from Fort Riley a letter was forwarded to him to meet the party at Kansas City while Mr Robinson went east in response to a directive from Boston. "When the party arrived at Kansas City it met not only Mr Branscomb, but Colonel Blood, of Wisconsin, who had been employed by Mr Lawrence (Treasurer of the NEEA Co.) to visit the Territory. He had much experience in new settlements and understood the pre-emption laws."

Colonel James Clinton Blood (Bolton Vt 1819/Lawrence Kans. 1891)(37) many years later wrote an account relating to the arrival of this first party: "In the August of that year (1854), when the first party of Eastern immigrants arrived at Kansas, Mr Branscomb and I were both there. We had considerable consultation about where they should locate. Mr Branscomb appeared very anxious that they should settle upon the Wyandotte Reservation. In fact he advocated the idea so earnestly that he induced a committee, representing the party of settlers, to go the next day with us to see Abelard Guthrie, a "squaw man," who offered his protection and assistance, and proposed to allow us to lay out a town, and make a landing on the Missouri River. But as that country was then an Indian Reservation no white men were allowed to settle or reside there without permission of the U. S. Government; the committee concluded that the scheme was impractical. . . . As I had obtained information that the Shawnee Indians had ceded their reservation south of the Kansas River, except a tract extending thirty miles west of the State of Missouri, and that the portion ceded was suitable for settlement, and the most available, the party decided to come up here. Mr Branscomb came with them. I also came along on horseback in company with a gentleman named Cobb. The night before arriving here the party went into camp at the Blue Jacket Crossing of the Wakarusa. Mr Cobb and I stopped for the night at Dr Still's, a short distance east of the crossing. The next morning I rode to the top of Blue Mound, from there crossing the Wakarusa at Blanton's Ford, arrived there some time in the forenoon on the hill where the University stands, finding the party there pitching their tents and unloading their wagons. I met Mr Branscomb there that day. He informed me that he had bought a claim of Mr Stearns and had agreed to pay him \$500 for it,

(37) Giles-6; Asa-5; Nathaniel-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1

and that Mr Wade had a claim some distance up the river that he offered to sell for \$1000, and he, Mr Branscomb, advised and urged me to buy it. I replied that I regarded the buying of claims at that time as impolitic. Soon after, I think the next day, Mr Branscomb left here for the east, and did not return here that year, nor for a long time.

".....I was in Kansas City when the second party arrived here in September in charge of Charles Robinson and S.C. Pomeroy. After consultation they decided to come up here. On arriving here we found a part of the first party still living in tents on the hill. Most of them that remained here had taken farm claims in the vicinity. We came down to the river, and after viewing the location, they decided to locate and lay out the town. Gov. Robinson pitched his tent near the bank of the river, near where the jail now stands. Soon after a survey of the town was made, a town company or association was formed, and the town given a name, Lawrence....."

Col Blood was a lawyer by profession and was employed in the fall of 1854 as a legal advisor to Robinson and Pomeroy. In November he selected the site of Wabaunsee, settled by a portion of the fourth party of Aid Emigrants. Probably it was soon after that he returned to Appleton Wisconsin where he remained until the following summer, probably to settle his affairs there where he presumably had various mercantile pursuits. Then with his wife and young daughter he returned to Lawrence to settle permanently. As a merchant in Kansas he appears to have done well. A. G. Proctor tells that he "was first employed (in Kansas) by Col James Blood of Lawrence and was sent by him to Emporia in the summer of 1857 to take charge of his branch store at that point."

In the meantime other towns were being formed. One early pioneer in his reflections gives us the following information:

"One mile west of Juniata we found Rev Charles E Blood (Charles Emerson Blood) (M. 1810/Watega Ill, 1866)(38), a missionary of the Congregational Church, to whom I had letters of introduction. With him for a guide we walked some three miles and ascended from the north what is now called Bluemont Hill, taking position upon the top of an Indian Mount, Saturday Evening, March 24, 1855, just as the sun was resting on the western hills; we looked upon the most beautiful town site that we had ever beheld..." Some settlers were already there, "so April 4th a meeting was called for the formation of a new town company from the consolidation of the old companies with ours. It proved successful and the company thus formed was called the 'Boston Association' and the townsite was named Boston."

The names of the members of the Boston Association included Rev Charles E Blood, who had been at the now non-existent Juniata since the previous November. "Boston" was soon changed to "Manhattan" and the minister stayed to serve them until 1861.

Several towns were formed by the northerners and were counterbalanced by the southerners who entered this mad-race to populate the territory with all the zeal of the northerners. In general the territory lying nearest the Missouri River came to be held by the slave-approving, represented primarily by Atchison, Leavenworth and Leecompton. The free-staters settled inland principally at Lawrence and Topeka.

In western Missouri Blue Lodges and other secret societies were organized by extremists for the sole purpose of blotting out abolitionists. (38) Reuben Foster-5; Stephen-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

itionists. When the first elections were held in the territory, armed Southerners from across the river in Missouri crossed over intimidating the voters and stuffing ballot boxes with their own illegal ballots. The victory was easily theirs and the single free-state man to be elected resigned in disgust. The territorial legislature then proceeded to pass such infamous laws as to make the denial of the right to hold slaves a felony punishable at hard labor for two years and other similar outrageous legislation.

In defiance the free-state men set up their own government at Topeka and proposed a Constitution which would exclude slavery after July 4, 1857; a memorial to Congress was prepared praying for entrance of Kansas into the union as a Commonwealth under this Constitution. Col Blood was an elected Representative to this first Free-State Legislature which met March 4, 1856. Two state governments were now in existence in Kansas, and Congress which had sought to quiet the slavery question with the Kansas-Nebraska Bill now had the problem dumped right back into its lap.

Kansas found itself divided into two camps, both armed and growing more hostile towards each other. In November of 1855 a Free-State man had been killed in an argument over a land claim and a friend of the dead man named Branson made accusations. He was subsequently arrested for slander by the Territorial authorities. The free-state men felt it necessary to rescue the prisoner and a small band took him from the sheriff.

The sheriff, S. N. Jones, reported the incident to the Territorial governor as insurrection and the Militia was ordered to assemble. The response was filled about 90% by Missourians from across the border and soon more than a thousand men were encamped above Lawrence ready to overrun the town. Fortunately bloodshed was averted at this time as citizens persuaded the governor that citizens of the town had nothing to do with rescuing the prisoner; the militia was disbanded and the Missourians forced to return home. Everyone was appeased except the sheriff who was violently opposed to the presence of the free-state men in Kansas.

A few months later Sheriff Jones learned that some of the men who had rescued Branson had returned to Lawrence and set about to arrest them. When he served the writ on one of these men he was resisted and struck. Jones went at once to the governor and obtained the detachment of soldiers to back him up and returned to Lawrence. This time however he was unable to find any of the men for whom he had writs, but decided to remain nevertheless. During the night a fanatic took a shot at him causing a slight wound and a crisis developed. In the events that followed many of the leading citizens were arrested, reports of the shooting were exaggerated and bands assembled both from the territory and from Missouri and converged on Lawrence bent on destroying it. The U. S. Marshall attempted to protect the town from depredation, but in the end the sheriff repudiated law and order to lead a posse into Lawrence and on the afternoon of May 21, 1856 sacked the town.

Col Blood was not present at the time of the raid on Lawrence. He tells us that "In the spring of 1856 I went East on business leaving my family in Lawrence. I was in New Hampshire when I learned that border ruffians were gathering to destroy Lawrence. I immediately started home, arriving in Kansas City, I think on the 21st of May. I could find no way of getting to Lawrence, direct, but hired a closed

hack to take me, with two or three friends to Osawatomie. We instructed the driver to say to anyone who might halt us that he was taking some men to Pleasant Hill, Mo..." (39) He then goes on to tell of meeting old John Brown of Osawatomie and his sons who told him of the destruction of Lawrence and that they were on a "secret mission." This John Brown was the same fanatical abolitionist who was later to lead the famous raid on the U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. His secret mission turned out to be the savage murder of five pro-slavery men, an unjustifiable act calculated to further arouse the already incensed population. From this time on for the next two years guerilla bands from both sides terrorized the countryside killing and destroying property and earning the territory the title of "Bloody Kansas."

Again turning to Col Blood's own words, "A large convention of the settlers in Kansas was held at Topeka on the 4th of July 1856, at which a large territorial committee was elected to look after and take charge of the interests of the settlers, as Governor Robinson was a prisoner under guard of U. S. Soldiers and the Legislature was that day broken up and dispersed by Federal Troops. The committee immediately organized and appointed a sub-committee of five who were charged with the duty of looking after and taking immediate charge of all public affairs and interests of the people of the Territory, and to provide for their protection from armed bands of guerillas and ruffians. Mr William Hutchinson and myself, then residing in Lawrence, were appointed members of the sub-committee. Lawrence was made headquarters and the business of the committee was transacted there. As Mr Hutchinson and myself were the only members of the territorial committee residing here most of the work evolved on us..." (40)

They proceeded to organize a strong military force which broke up three pro-slavery bands during the month of August. The territorial governor by now, concerned with his own safety, made an agreement with the committee, represented by Blood and Hutchinson, made a treaty and exchanged prisoners. The Governor had virtually surrendered to the committee and on returning to Lecompton resigned his office and went home, leaving the government in the hands of the next ranking officer, Secretary Woodson. Woodson immediately proclaimed a "state of open insurrection and rebellion" and called for all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens to assist in putting down the insurrectionists. The Missourians considered this an invitation to advance and entered the Territory again destroying Osawatomie. Meanwhile free-state men were pouring into the state by way of Iowa and Nebraska and their forces were growing more and more powerful. Three thousand men massed across the border in Missouri and all-out war appeared eminent.

Meantime the President worrying over the political implications appointed a new governor who was given troops of the U. S. Army (39) Yankees were easily recognized by being made to repeat the word "cow," which the Yankee unfailingly pronounced "Keow." (40) the Col. was also Treasurer of the "Kansas State Central Committee" in 1856-7 and one of his jobs was to dispense the bounties given settlers through the National Kansas Committee. Several thousands of dollars passed through his hands in those years and when he turned over the records representing his transactions they numbered 631 MSS papers and 8 books of receipts and accounts.

to exert his authority. He arrived just in time to disband a force marching on Lawrence and soon succeeded in establishing some degree of order.

By the beginning of 1858 the force of numbers from the northern states pouring into Kansas began to tell and they came into possession of the territorial government at the polls. When the constitutional convention was called at Wyandotte(now Kansas City Kans.) on July 5, 1859 James Blood was one of the leading performers. He and his brother, Newman C. Blood (Bolton Vt 1817/Lw 1870) were among the seven delegates sent from Douglas County. Newman, like his brother, was a merchant and lived in Baldwin, Kansas. James was chairman of the committee on the Ordinance. He is described as having "participated in all the general debates." ".....Winchell, Ingalls, Slough, Blunt, Wrigley, Blood, Houston and Parris were among the leading men of the Convention and greatly aided in giving expression to the most wise and beneficial provisions of the Constitution." This constitution expressly forbade slavery and was accepted by Congress; in 1861 Kansas was admitted to the Union as the 34th state.

With the outbreak of the Civil War Kansas was more than willing to contribute her share to the cause. Regiments of militia were organized and volunteered within days of the first call. Kansas organized her militia into two groupings under two newly commissioned Major Generals, James C Stone for the northern division and James C. Blood for the southern division. Thereafter James was always referred to as General Blood.

* * * *

Little need be said concerning the tragic Civil War of 1861-65, that awful internal struggle which meant death to over a third of its participants. Very few families failed to send at least one of their sons or close relatives and all keenly felt the pangs of war by the loss of friends and loved ones; of course the Bloods were no less affected than any others, participated freely, were wounded, died and were taken prisoner like all the others--the dreaded Andersonville alone held several of the name. The Civil War was never forgotten by any who lived through that era.

* * * *

James Blood held many positions of responsibility and honor. He was Mayor of Lawrence in 1857. In 1859 a bank was organized under territorial law and he was one of the four directors. He was one of the incorporators of the Scientific & Historical Society in Feb. 1859, its collection and library being destroyed in the Quantrill Raid on Lawrence Aug 21, 1863 during the Civil War. In later years he was a director of the Kansas State Historical Society.

In 1859 he was one of the trustees of Lawrence University. Again he was a trustee when it was rechartered in 1861 as the Lawrence University of Kansas. Later this became the University of Kansas. In this regard he was only following in the footsteps of his older brother, Col. Henry L. Blood (Orford NH 1813/Appleton Wisc 1888). Henry was closely associated with Lawrence University of Wisconsin at Appleton. This school was endowed by Amos A Lawrence, the same man who was Treasurer of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, for whom Lawrence Kansas was named, and who had hired James Blood to go to Kansas. Thus we can understand how a man in Boston sent a man from Wisconsin to Kansas as his agent.

James had been the first of the family to come to Appleton, in

fact, he was the first settler to make any improvements at all in Appleton, having cleared some ten acres in the summer of 1848 in the north-west quarter of section 26, sowing this land to wheat.

LOOKING WESTWARD

TAVERNS & HOTELS

The father of these notable men was Giles Blood (Chl. 1786/Jay NY 1838). Giles went from farming to the lumber and iron business, first at Orford NH, then he moved his family to Bolton Vt, and finally to Jay NY. His experience as a merchant was passed on to his sons James and Newman, but Henry preferred the hotel business. About 1843 or 44 he gave up the business he had inherited from his father and moved to Mackinac Island, Michigan, and opened a hotel called the "Wescott House." In 1846 he moved on to Green Bay, Wisconsin, then called Fort Howard, and kept the "Astor House." In July 1847 he kept the first hotel in Oshkosh, but remained only a year before returning to the Astor House.

James' settlement at Appleton paved the way for Henry to become an agent of Lawrence in the construction of the proposed school. Late in 1848 he built the first building and hired John Johnston and his wife to move into it and to run it for boarding the men who were to work on the college buildings.

Johnston later wrote about that first winter of 1848: "Christmas Eve we celebrated at Ezra Thurber's. Newman Blood took the oxen and sled, put in a good lot of straw and loaded in all the men, women and children of the settlement, and a jollier load could not be found that Christmas anywhere. The spirit of St Nicholas possessed us all, even the oxen."

A letter from Rev William Sampson, who was to be the principal of the new school, gives us this information about the developments in this period: "On the 8th of September (1848) I began to cut away the thick underbrush and soon had a road cleared from the old Indian Trail on the river bank to the block on which Mr Brewster's beautiful residence now stands. I cleared off the brush and the necessary preparations were made for the erection of the building in the center of that block. Col Blood soon had a bill of timber as per agent's order, cut a road through the dense forest to DuckCreek, where the agent had engaged the lumber, employed teams and soon was doing 'Land Office' business. A towering pile of lumber was on the ground..." He then goes into detail about letting the contract and describes the building as four stories high and dimensions of 70x30, the first story being of stone and the others of wood, topped by a cupola. With erection of this building settlers came pouring in so that when it was finished in November of 1849 there were in Appleton the beginnings of a village. Henry had brought his family to settle permanently in March of 1849 and set up a store in addition to working on behalf of the college. He worked hard in establishing the University and in 1851 was appointed financial agent for the school, a position he retained for fifteen years until he returned to his former interest, the hotel business.

In 1864 he built and opened the Levake House in Appleton, named for his mother's family. In 1871 he leased the hotel and became engaged in extensive lumber operations and for about two years had a

mill in Shioc-ton, then selling it out and retiring.

The hotel business was still in his blood however and he soon was back into it again, as he took over the proprietorship of the Axtel House on South Water & Ferry Streets, Milwaukee, in November 1880. This he retained until shortly before his death.

One of Appleton's claims to fame was to have the first commercial hydro-electric plant in the United States. This began operations on August 20, 1882. It consisted of a dynamo known as the K type, and its capacity was 250 16-candle-power lamps, 120 volts D. C. As there were no meters with which to measure the current, a charge to mill customers was made at the rate of \$2 per lamp a month when the lamps burned 15 hours each night. Residence lighting was charged at the rate of \$7 a lamp a year. The charge for a 16-candlepower lamp was \$1.40. Lamp renewals were furnished by the company.

The place furnished with electricity farthest from the station was the Waverly House, a little over a mile away, which was supplied with thirty lights. The amount of copper required at 120 volts was necessarily large and bare copper wires were used for the line.

The first places supplied with lights by the company were : Appleton Paper & Pulp Co, Tiago Co. (Paper Mill), Vulcan Paper Mill, Appleton Waterworks, and the residences of H. J. Rogers, F. H. Blood, George Miller, Peter Thom and Capt N. E. Morgan.

Frederick H Blood, (Green Bay 1848/) like his uncles James and Newman, became a merchant and dealt in coal, lime, wood and masons supplies. He was engaged with his brother Egbert J Blood (Mackinaw 1847/ Red Wing Minn 1885) for a short while in the hotel business. Egbert went to Lawrence Kansas in 1869 and engaged in business there until 1871 when he went to Wichita Kansas opening the Harris House, the first hotel there. Then he went to Oshkosh and was proprietor of the Beckwith House. In 1875 he and his brother Frederick opened the St James Hotel in Red Wing, Minn. A description reads, "Contains 70 sleeping rooms. It was completed Oct 1, 1875 at a cost of \$60,000 and leased to E. J. and F. H. Blood, formerly of the Beckwith House, Oshkosh, Wisc., who immediately furnished it from basement to topmost story with the latest styles of hotel furnishings. It was first opened for the reception of guests on the 17th of Nov 1875...."

Several of the Bloods kept taverns or hotels at one time or another. Among the earlier men were Capt Phineas Blood Jr of Carlisle (C. 1749/ CrL 1830) (41) who build the Wheat Tavern in 1782, owning it jointly with Daniel Wheat; Capt Coburn Blood (Dracut 1759/1855) (42), who became tavern keeper of the old John Webb (Wm H. H. Durkee) House on Old Ferry Road in Dracut. It is said that he was born, always lived and died in this same house. And Amos Blood (C. 1766/1805) (43) who was an innkeeper at Boston.

About 1840 James Mitchell Blood (Bloomfield NY 1808/ Mich betw 1850-60) opened a temperance tavern on the Grand River Road about 4 miles east of the village of Laingsburg, Sciota Twp, Shiawassee Co, Mich. (44). Blood's Tavern was quite a well known landmark and for a time the post office of Sciota was at this tavern. In 1844 it was recorded that his tavern license was granted upon payment of sixty two and one half cents.

(41) Simon-3, Samuel-2; Robert-1.

(42) Abraham-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(43) Jonathan-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(44) Israel Meeds-5; Jeremiah-4; John-3; Josiah-2, Robert-1.

The first Tavern at Dover, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio was built by Asa Blood (Hawley Mass 1790/) (45). Joseph Stocking of Ashfield, Mass first went to Dover in 1811 with his uncle Jonathan Smith and purchased a farm. They then went back to Massachusetts for their families, but their return to Ohio was postponed by the War of 1812. In 1815 when they finally returned they were joined by a number of relatives including Asa Blood who married into the Smith family. Asa soon built a log tavern and in later years replaced it with a brick hotel located on the same site. The mail stage from Cleveland to Elyria always stopped at the post office in Dover Center which was in this tavern, and Asa Blood as Postmaster.

The Steuben House in Cohocton, Steuben Co. NY was under the proprietorship of Calvin Blood (Pepp. 1791/) (46) from 1838 to 1848, but long before this there was a tavern in North Cohocton built about 1815 by Frederick Blood (47). Frederick had been in Ballston before he and his family settled in Cohocton in 1810. While clearing their land the second year they were in the process of burning off the brush and undergrowth when the fire got away from them and burned the log barn they had built. Subsequently they built a mill on the creek and sawed timber and lumber for another barn which was the first frame building in that part of the county and stood for over half a century. They sawed most of the lumber for the early buildings in that area.

In 1815 Frederick bought the land at North Cohocton and erected the hotel there that gave the place the name of "Blood's Corners." (48). When the Erie Railroad came to that section in 1852 it appropriated the name "Bloods" for its station, retaining it until 1892 when it was surrendered for what some claimed was the sweeter name of Atlanta. In time his son Fred Jr took over the operation of the hotel, but eventually it passed out of the family. The older sons moved westward and the others died with leaving any progeny so it has been over 80 years since any Bloods have lived near Cohocton.

Another who combined mercantile pursuits with hotel keeping was Charles N Blood (Scriba NY abt 1836/ Carthage NY 1892) (49) who with his brother-in-law Levi Lake built the Adirondack House in Harrisville, Lewis Co. NY.

Luther Lovell Blood (Acworth NH 1826/1891) (50) came to Lawrence Mass to work in the mills and soon became overseer in the Pacific Mills, a position he held for several years. Ill health forced him to resign and he turned to operating the Mill Boarding House for some years. Finally with his son Willis Allen Blood (1853/1908) he went to Conway NH and operated the Conway House in that famed White Moun-

(45) Asa-5; Silas-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

(46) Isaac-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1

(47) The family tradition is that as a young lad Frederick had been enticed into the Naval Service of his native Germany and brought to America as a drummer boy on board a man-of-war. It is the opinion of the compiler that this is a fabrication and it is likely he is of the same family as Isaac of Cohocton. (48) In addition to Bloods Corners and Bloodville another place name of "Blood" appears on most maps, being a village in the township of Ellery, Edwards Co Ill and named for early settlers of the name there. A Section of Nashua NH is also known as "Blood."

(49) Israel Porter-6; Ephraim-5
Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah -2; Robert-1

(50) Jonas H. -6; Lemuel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

tain resort area. From their literature we read, "The Conway House is beautifully situated in a delightful village, in full view of the whole range of the White Mountains, near the junction of the Swift and Saco Rivers...." The delightful old Hotel burned many years ago, but Conway is still one of New Hampshire's favorite resorts.

LOOKING WESTWARD

BIG DITCHES

Means of transportation were especially important to the development of the Westward Movement. The settlers could take ox carts and river boats to their place of settlement, but these were slow and expensive means for carrying on trade. The day when the settler was self-sufficient had passed--he depended on many commodities from the east. He also had to transport his produce to mill or consumer. At first freight costs were so high that it was not practical to ship more than 25 to 50 miles, but businessmen and farmers saw the answer to their problems in extending the natural river highways by means of canals.

In Massachusetts the 27-1/2 mile Middlesex Canal, the first of its kind in the country, had been in operation since 1803 between Charlestown and the Merrimack River at Middlesex Village(now Lowell). Benjamin Blood of North Chelmsford (Duns. 1773/Westford 1860)(51) spent over twenty years engaged in boating over that canal and stated that in one year he had helped take 43,000 feet of stone used in building the State Prison at Charlestown (1805).

But to connect the eastern cities with the western settlements ran into the obstacle of the Appalachian Mountain Range stretching from Canada to Alabama. The natural waterways of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers seemed to present a practical route and an early attempt was made to connect the Mohawk River with Wood Creek which emptied into Oneida Lake. This involved only about five miles of digging, but was heartbreaking to its promoters in that the system was frequently unnavigable since the water level could not be controlled. It then became apparent that an entirely artificial waterway must be constructed. A group under DeWitt Clinton undertook to organize and carry out the project which required digging a ditch for 363 miles from Albany to Buffalo, the use of aqueducts to carry the canal over existing waterways, and 83 locks to raise it to the level of Lake Erie, 566 feet above the Hudson.

In conjunction with this work was the construction of the Champlain Canal connecting the Hudson with the Lake of that name. This was completed in 1819 several years before the opening of the western section of the canal. Deacon Nathaniel Blood (H. 1764/Essex 1835)(52) of Essex Vermont had long been one of the lumber dealers who shipped lumber on rafts up to Quebec. Then with the opening of the Champlain Canal he carried on an extensive trade with Hudson River places and New York City.

In construction of the Erie Canal there was no heavy equipment to ease the labor. Most of the work was done by hand, with horses and plows and scrapers. Neither were there large contractors as we know them today, so various sections of the tremendous project were con-

(51) John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1 (52) Nathaniel-5-4-3-2; Richard-L

structed through many small contracts. One of these contractors was Joseph Blood (H. 1787/ 1840(53). Joseph had been a stone-mason and contractor in Boston until 1823 when he removed to Rochester NY to help construct the locks of the canal. Locks were extremely difficult to construct as engineering experience was greatly lacking, thus skilled and ingenious men were in great demand.

Finally after eight years the monumental task was completed and on October 26, 1825 the Erie Canal was officially opened amid great fanfare. Its value soon became apparent. Travel time to Buffalo was reduced from three weeks to six days, and settlers poured through to Buffalo and beyond. Freight charges dropped from about \$100 a ton to less than \$10 and the farmers of the old Northwest could now reach the eastern markets at a reasonable cost. Consequently grain and flour, lumber and other products of the region came down the canal and down the Hudson and gave New York City the edge over the other ports to the East that was to make it the largest city in the world.

LOOKING WESTWARD

IRON HORSE

The Erie's success led to a canal craze throughout the country for the next fifteen years as each region yearned for the prosperity a water artery offered. The advantage of rapid transportation and low operating cost became obvious to all. There were disadvantages too, but they did not become apparent until they were spelled out by another means of transportation, the railroad. The railroads did not have to suspend operations in the winter, nor were they restricted by abrupt changes in geography; and their speed was phenomenal by comparison. Although beginning in 1828 the railroads did not really hit their stride until the 1850's. By the beginning of the Civil War the railroad had really come into its own and most of the large cities of the country were tied together with bands of steel.

The connections of the Bloods with the railroads were many. First and foremost was Aretas Blood (Wethersfield Vt 1816/Manchester NH 1897)(54) who, like Sylvester Blood of Ballston, was a blacksmith who piloted an industry which had far reaching effects on the entire country.

Aretas' youth was spent in Windsor Vermont where he was apprenticed at the age of 17 to the trade of black-smith and worked at the forge for about two and a half years. He then went on to become a skilled machinist, (55) He became restless and spent a year in Evansville Indiana, then in 1841 went to North Chelmsford Mass, then Lowell where he was employed in the Lowell Machine Shop for seven years. From there he went to Lawrence to work in a large new machine shop (53) Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

(54) Nathaniel-6; Sewall- 5; Moses-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

(55) Windsor's machine industry was founded early. In 1839 a gunsmith named Nicanor Kendall invented the Underhammer Rifle at Windsor and the gunmaking at Windsor led to the Winchester Repeater and the Smith & Wesson Revolvers and their respective plants at New Haven & Springfield. An indirect association resulted in 1868 when Aretas' brother Benjamin Franklin Blood (Windsor 1822/Waltham 1904) married Laura C. (Hubbard) Kendall, widow of the famed Nicanor.

that was being erected. Before long he had assumed the management of the shop and supervised the manufacture of machinists tools, turbine wheels, various types of machinery, stationary engines and locomotives.

The age of railroads was just getting into full swing and the making of an occasional locomotive fascinated him; he was so intrigued that in 1853 he went to Manchester NH and with Oliver W Bailey founded the Vulcan Works for manufacturing locomotives under the name Bailey, Blood & Co. The following year feeling the need for expansion they incorporated under the name of the Manchester Locomotive Works with an authorized capital of \$300,000. Mr Bailey was the first agent, but was succeeded by Mr Blood three years later. In 1857 business was marred by a depression and the building of locomotives was suspended until more favorable times and the works leased to Mr Blood who conducted a general machine shop under his own name.

In 1863 the building of locomotives was resumed. The tremendous growth of the railroads soon made the works a tremendous success and locomotives built at Manchester became as famous east of the Mississippi as the Concord coach, manufactured twenty miles to the northward, was to the west of that river. Then came another boom as rails reached across the plains to the Pacific to span the continent. Soon Mr Blood was one of the richest men in the state.

A description of the locomotive works written in 1887 tells us that it covered about six acres on Canal Street. The machine shop was a substantial two-story building 430 feet in length and 84 feet wide. The woodshop, also a two-story affair, was 100' long and 52' wide. The blacksmith shop was 365' by 50', and the boiler shop 205' by 52'. Also there was a large brick building 230' by 36' for making brass castings and assembling the steam fire-engines.

The making of fire-engines resulted from taking over the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's patents in 1872 and remodeling the engine to compete with the advanced designs of its competitors. The undertaking was a success and in the next fifteen years some 650 "Amoskeag Engines" were manufactured as well as hose carriages and other fire apparatus, and under his direction the first piece of horseless fire apparatus was built.

By this same date (1887) 1330 locomotives had been turned out and the Works were still going strong at a rate of 150 locomotives and 50 fire-engines a year and offering employment to seven hundred men.

After Aretas' death in 1897 the business remained in the family until 1901 when it was sold to the American Locomotive Works by Aretas' son-in-law, Frank Pierce Carpenter. Up to this date the Works had built a total of 1793 locomotives. Carpenter remained as a director of the American Locomotive Works, and it was he acting in the interests of the company that finally sold it on December 5, 1917 to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Aretas held many other important posts in the business world (56)--president of The Manchester Mills, The Amoskeag Paper Co, the Ames Mfg Co of Chicopee Mass, the Nashua Iron & Steel Co in Nashua, the Columbia Cotton Mills and The Water Power Co at Columbia SC, the Globe Nail Co of Boston, the Second National Bank since its beginning and was director of several other banks. Was vice-president of the (56) In the political world he was twice Alderman for his ward and a presidential elector in the College which voted Garfield and Arthur into office. Another Presidential Elector was Henry L Blood (See pg 69-71).

Burgess Sulphur Fibre Co of Boston and practically owner of the Manchester Hardware Co, the Manchester Sash & Blind Co and the B H Piper Co. Was for years a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad. But in all these other enterprises he did not capture the fancy of the public as much as in his leadership of what was popularly called the "Blood Locomotive works."

Clarence A Blood (Worc. 1857/NY 1946)(57) went to work for the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the age of 19 as an office boy at Sayre, Pa. Sixty years later he retired from the same company as Assistant Vice-President.

William H Blood (Reading Mass 1849/Brooklyn NY 1898)(58) began working on the railroads as a waterboy on the Boston & Maine RR and passed through a series of promotions to become a conductor in 1872. He became associated at various times in responsible positions with the Long Island Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading RR and finally became Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad's electric system.

Col. Henry Boyden Blood (ChL 1835/X59) was more or less associated with the railroad business from 1858. His rank was earned in the Civil War where he rose to become Chief Quartermaster of the 25th Army Corps. The next ten years found him associated with the coal industry, mostly in Pennsylvania. In 1875 he became connected with the construction of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railway from which he went on to superintend construction of the St Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad in the stretch between Hannibal and Louisiana, Missouri. The following year he came to Keokuk where he long continued to act as passenger agent for the latter named railroad.

One of the most prominent attorneys of the west was Jared Perkins Blood of Sioux City Iowa (Whitefield NH 1844/) (60). In addition to an extensive practice in Sioux City and frequent contributions to law literature, newspapers and magazines he helped to promote the Sioux City & Morningside Railway Co., long serving as its general counsel.

Another man to whom we must make special note in regard to railroading was Hiram Albro Blood (Townsend 1833/Fitchburg 1895)(61). At 18 he had gone to Worcester to find work, had successively become a clerk for a commission house, become a partner, opened a branch house in Fitchburg, resigned his position to form the partnership of Blood and Brown, then formed his own company of H. A. Blood & Co. His success had come as a merchant of flour and grain, but in the mid-sixties he became intensely interested in railroading, both as a constructor and as an operator. In 1865 he became director, superintendent and general manager of the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroad. Later he was active in the construction of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg, the Framingham & Lowell, and the Mansfield, Framingham & Fall River, of which he successively became Superintendent and general manager. He then proceeded to consolidate them with the New Bedford and Taunton, and the Taunton Branch railroads into one system under the name of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford Railroad Co. Mr Blood operated this system for a time, but eventually it be-

(57) Samuel Newell-8; Ezra-7-6; Joshua-5; David-4; John-3; James-2
 Richard-1; (58) Amariah-6; Phineas-5-4; Simon-3; Samuel-2, Robt-1.
 (59) John-6; Nathaniel-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.
 (60) Josiah Sartell-6; Edmond-5; Benj-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.
 (61) Ezra-7-6; Joshua-5; David-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

came the northern division of the Old Colony Railroad which has long since been a segment of the present New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Not yet ready for retirement Mr Blood bought the old narrow gauge railroad of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern RR of Ohio and made it a standard gauge, developing the road into a most valuable one. He was President of this road up to the time of his death in 1895. Among his many activities Mr Blood found time to become a Major of the 25th Regiment during the Civil War, to organize the Wachusett National Bank in 1875 and to be the third mayor of Fitchburg.

No men in all the story of railroading were more romantic than the men who drove the engines. One of these was Frank James Blood of Nashua NH (Goshen NH 1851/Lowell Mass 1919)(62). His son told me of how those old timers always pronounced "engine" to rhyme with "wine." Another was Eben D Blood of Sterling Mass (Deering NH 1850/Leominster Mass 1929)(63). Eben was an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad following in the footsteps of his father Eben Preston Blood (N. Billerica 1829/Sterling 1879), also an engineer.

Keeping pace with the progress in transportation was progress in communication and an amazing device was invented in 1844 by Samuel F B Morse to send messages great distances on a wire and before long all America was brought closer together by means of the telegraph, and George P Blood of Brooklyn NY (Grafton Vt 1863/So Weymouth Mass 1936)(64) was a telegraph operator for Western Union for fifty years.

LOOKING WESTWARD

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

On the morning of June 10, 1927 Mrs John Biddulph Martin of Bredon's Norton, Worcestershire, England, a woman of reputable standing in British society, died in her ninetieth year. In reporting her death the English newspapers called her "The United States Mother of Woman Suffrage." In America the papers reported the death of "A Pioneer Suffragist," "a Fearless Muckraker in Wall Street," and a social reformer who suffered for views now generally accepted."

Biographical accounts following her death mentioned simply that Mr Martin had been her second husband, or that previously she had been married to Dr Channing Woodhull, but nowhere did they mention that during the ten most influential years of her life she had lived as the wife of Colonel James Harvey Blood (Dudley Mass 1833/Africa 1885)(65).

Mrs Martin was born Victoria Claflin in Homer Ohio in 1838 and was married to Dr Woodhull at the age of 15, a marriage that barely managed to last eleven years. Immediately following the Civil War she found herself in St Louis and met the Colonel. A Biographical sketch of Mrs Woodhull written in 1871 by an admirer, Theodore Tilton, gives this information regarding their meeting as well as an insight into the character of the Colonel:

"Colonel James H Blood, Commander of the 6th Missouri Regi-
(62) Lemuel-6; Abel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

(63) Eben Preston-8; // Jonas-6-5; Elnathan-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.

(64) John R. -6; David-5; Caleb-4; John-3; James-2, Richard-1.

(65) Nathaniel-6-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

ment...who became President of the Society of Spiritualists in that place...called one day on Mrs. Woodhull to consult her as a spiritualist physician (having never met her before), and was startled to see her pass into a trance, during which she announced, unconsciously to herself, that his future destiny was to be linked with hers in marriage. Thus, to their mutual amazement, but to their subsequent happiness, they were betrothed on the spot by 'the Powers of the Air'.....The marriage stands on its merits, and is to all who witness its harmony known to be a sweet and accordant union of congenial souls.

"Colonel Blood is a man of philosophic and reflective cast of mind, an enthusiastic student of the higher lore of spiritualism, a recluse to society, and an expectant believer in a stupendous destiny for Victoria... He is an indefatigable worker--driving his pen through all hours of the day and half the night. He is an active editor of 'Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly' and one of the busy partners in the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co, Brokers, at 44 Broad St, New York."

In addition the Colonel believed in a kind of reincarnation, in free love, and was an advocate of fiat money, believing that currency need not be backed by specie. He has been described as a combination of philosophical anarchist and state socialist flavored with a touch of mysticism. Another account calls him a "gallant kindly adventurer whom everyone liked." (66)

His belief in Spiritualism was similar to many who had embraced the movement as a religion. According to their theories the world would be regenerated by the exercise of complete social freedom. He was idealistic well beyond practicality. He once stated, "When anyone can't understand me well enough to know that I am working for the human race and not for Colonel Blood, I don't care to have very much to do with them."

In Victoria he found someone whose turbulent background and fiery personality complemented his own. She eagerly absorbed his theories and in turn inspired him with her cosmic touch. Together they were ideally mated.

To understand the events which are to follow we must look back into Victoria's background. She was the seventh of ten children. Her father had been an unprincipled horsetrader who lived principally by his wits. The other families of Homer scorned them and the children had to play by themselves. Methodist Revivals of the day would raise religious fervor to a frenzy, but with the Claflins it did not end with going home from meetings. Victoria's mother was a mystic and frequently went into trances. Spiritual manifestations were so common in the family that Victoria was said to have had her first spiritual visions at the age of three and for years talked to her two dead sisters as other children talk to dolls. In pride her mother frequently told her children they were different from the others to a point where they confused difference with non-conformity, consequently they made enmities rather than friendships. Victoria's father had been forced to leave Homer in the 1840's after he heavily insured a building and it shortly thereafter mysteriously caught fire, and the family was not heard of (66) Also Benjamin Tucker's statement: "I desire to bear testimony that I have always found Col Blood to be an honest, whole-souled, open-hearted, open-handed, generous gentleman. I acknowledge, however, that his participation in an agitation in which pretence and humbug frequently figured puzzles me. It must be regarded, I think, as one of those incomprehensible complexes occasionally encountered in human nature."

again for several years.

In 1847 the Fox sisters started modern Spiritualism near Rochester NY and soon found themselves rich. The Claflins having long practiced the art themselves began to capitalize on their own talents in this direction. Victoria's sister, Tennessee Celeste Claflin, was a particularly astute clairvoyant. An "Elixir of Life" was soon concocted featuring Tennie's picture on the bottle while brother Hebern was made a cancer doctor. After Victoria's divorce she joined the family and they all toured the midwest with spiritual manifestations and magnetic doctoring for sale. It was at this stage of her career that Victoria came to St Louis and met the man who was to direct her yearning mind and uninhibited energy into channels which were to lead her to fame, fortune and influence.

The trail led to New York where somehow Tennie had managed to gain an audience with the aging Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. The commodore was fascinated with mystic healing and readily submitted to Tennie's magnetic treatments. His fascination for Tennessee was even more than for her healing powers and he even considered marrying her. Although that didn't come about he did back the sisters in a venture which raised eyebrows in the financial centers of the world.

In January of 1870 the New York papers announced the opening of the new brokerage firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. (Colonel Blood being the "Company.") (67) A sensation was created when it was learned that it was headed by two young and pretty women, an event unequalled in the history of world finance. Conservative bankers were dubious of the "Lady Brokers," or the "Bewitching Brokers," as they were called, but every financial house in the city sent its representative to call. Tips from the commodore not only kept them in business, but set them on the way to making a fortune.

In the meantime Victoria had come to absorb many of Colonel Blood's ideas. Then she became acquainted with famed reformer Stephen Pearl Andrews, whose philosophical ideas were not unlike Col. Bloods. Victoria discovered her new fame as a lady broker made her every act news. She found she could speak and be heard. She began to write letters to the New York Herald on behalf of the rights of women, and they were printed. They were mostly written by Andrews or Blood, but she received the acclaim and basked in the limelight.

Caught up in her own crusade she decided to publish a newspaper to further the cause of woman's freedom. Colonel Blood readily agreed as it would provide an organ for his views. The brokerage firm could easily finance this plaything and the publicity would justify the expense. So in May 1870 the first issue of "Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly" came forth, "Upward and Onward" its slogan, "PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES! BREAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS" its keynote, with suffrage only one many reforms it advocated. Victoria was in sympathy with all the matters she understood, but the writing was left to Col. Blood and Stephen Andrews.

While her ghost writers were editing the paper she was active on behalf of her causes. Then on the 21st of September 1870 in Washington DC she achieved an honor no suffragist had even before been able to do--to personally make a plea before the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. She thus became the first woman ever to speak officially before the Congress of the United States. In her plea (67) Victoria never took the name of Blood, considering Woodhull a more impressive name for one in public life.

she maintained that women already had the right to vote under the 14th Amendment and asked Congress to enact such laws as necessary to enable women to exercise that right. The publicity brought her into association with the "more respectable" suffragists, Susan B Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and many others.

Victoria continued on her rise to fame. As an orator she became equal to the greatest and soon learned to hold an audience in the palm of her hand. Her subjects were controversial, but always well attended. Then in 1872 she was nominated by the Equal Rights Party for the Presidency of the United States with a vice-presidential running mate of Frederick Douglass, the Negro Reformer.

Unfortunately a chain of events led the Presidential Candidate to repose in Ludlow Street Jail while U. S. Grant was easily swept into office. The arrest was a result of material published in the Weekly, the claim being that "The Defendants, by circulating an obscene publication through the mails, committed an offense against the law..." Then followed a libel suit brought against the paper for its printing of a scandal. The ensuing publicity brought new fame though hardly of an altogether flattering nature, and Victoria spoke as often as she could find a hall.

In the years that followed Victoria continued lecturing to a great extent, but she had achieved as much fame as a person could hope for as a radical. She had no intention of letting go of her stature, but craved admiration over notoriety. She found it increasingly difficult to obtain halls in which to speak if she were to deliver an "immoral speech." She began to shift her emphasis; she talked of the "Sacredness of Motherhood" and other purer subjects. Then she began to be caught up so completely in her apostasy that she came to believe in all the things she now was saying. As a result the Weekly ceased publication with the issue dated June 10, 1876. As she and Colonel Blood no longer stood for the same ideals, they separated and were divorced that September. By 1884 it was not too surprising to find her marrying John Biddulph Martin, an English Banker who could give her security and the social standing she now craved.

As for Colonel Blood, the worst he ever said of Victoria Woodhull was that "The grandest woman in the world went back on me." After the break the Colonel floundered into one thing after another. He ran a bakery shop in New York, a refreshment booth at Coney Island, a traveling show with exhibitions of hypnotism and other acts.

Finally in 1878 he went to Auburn Maine and was hired to write on the "Greenback Labor Chronicle." As a greenbacker himself it was a cause in which he believed. The Chronicle was chiefly owned by the Fogg brothers when Col. Blood joined the staff. He helped to edit the paper and with his experience was an invaluable aid to the Fogs. He actually could recite reams of Congressional Record, and yet he thought clearly, read constantly and always wrote well on political and economic subject.

He became a familiar figure in Auburn and an impressive one. He wore a black cut-away coat, well-made of good material, usually worn threadbare. And yet he looked immaculate. His full beard was trimmed to chin whiskers now, and he had a ministerial solemnity. A strict vegetarian, he ate two cups of raw wheat a day like a horse. But when he came into a room "Everybody knew he had arrived." He was irresistible to women, and he did not try to resist them.

In the Fall of 1879 Frank Fogg ran for Congress and his defeat

ruined the Chronicle which had backed him with all its strength. The Colonel went to Portland for a while, but then drifted. He considered himself a healer, and sometimes supported himself by what he called "Spiritual Healing." He practiced hypnotism too, and preached the free love doctrines. Whenever he was badly in need his brother George would come to his aid.

One day in 1881 the Colonel met Victoria on the street in New York and she passed him by without either speaking nor any sign of recognition. The old soldier with five bullet holes in his body turned pale, faltered and had to lean on another man's arm for support.

About four years later Colonel Blood made a strange marriage. He married the mother of the Fogg brothers who had owned the Chronicle. And within six months he had departed for Africa on a gold-hunting expedition. Some said he married Mrs Nathan Fogg to finance this expedition, for she and George Blood did outfit him. Others thought it was arranged to secure his Civil War pension in case he never returned. But stranger still was his choice of a companion. The Colonel sailed for the Gold Coast of Africa with Capt. Johnson, and Auburn buzzed with the sensation, for everybody understood that Jackson's wife had been the Colonel's mistress!

Jackson had been trading out of Portland and along the coast of Africa for years and it is probable that it was he who first heard of the gold mine. The Colonel was landed at Acra which was no port for a big vessel, Jackson continuing along the coast to where he could unload the machinery. The Colonel went ahead to the mine a hundred miles inland; and when Capt Jackson got there the natives told him that Blood had died of the "African Fever" and was already buried.

What little could be learned about the Colonel's illness had to be translated from the local dialects. The petty king of the tribe said he had taken care of Blood and that Blood was sick for nine days and did not think he was going to die. But the black woman who did his work said he was sick only two days and that he begged the king to send him by litter to the coast and that the king refused. She said Blood had been given some black medicine and Blood couldn't swallow after taking it, and Blood had written his brother George that "a difficulty in his throat" kept him from swallowing. They agreed that he had died on Dec 29, 1885. His body was brought back to Brooklyn for burial and they also brought a small vial of gold, for he had actually struck it rich.

In Auburn the whispers were that Jackson took Blood to Africa to have him killed by the natives, but that was quite unlikely. But to all who had known the Colonel, none doubted in the least that in back of the expedition was the hope of being able to win Victoria Woodhull back to him. (68)

(68) Most of the foregoing is a condensation from Emanie Sach's book, "The Terrible Siren, Victoria Woodhull," published by Harper & Bros. New York, 1928. Many of the passages relating to Colonel Blood in the years following Victoria's desertion of him are taken verbatim from this work which is recommended for further reading on these colorful personalities.

TO EARN A LIVING

***** WORK & INDUSTRY

For nearly two centuries, except in the cities, the great bulk of the population in New England consisted primarily of yeomen and husbandmen who made their living from the land and forest by farming and hunting (1). There were of necessity some engaged in the building trades, carpenters, joiners and masons. Along the coast were many shipwrights and fishermen. As today, population of any size required a certain number of service workers, except in older days they consisted of blacksmiths, tanners, cordwainers and shoemakers, coopers, millers and sawyers, and occasionally brewers and tailors. (2) Mercantile necessities were attended to by the trader or merchant, but the elite of colonial society was the Gentleman, the lawyer or land owner, or otherwise rich enough or wiley enough to never have to do anything more strenuous than lifting a quill pen.

There were other occupations too, such as Samuel Blood (C. 1671/1740)(3) who is described in his administration papers as a scrivener, as was his son Samuel Jr after him, but except for occasional artisans and the occupations concerned with the commerce of the cities, this list reflects those commonly encountered, and the Bloods furnished examples of all of them, except the fisherman and perhaps the brewer, although Amos Blood (H. ca 1790/111 ?) (4) was a "distiller" at Roxbury presumably of molasses into rum, so long a vital part of New England's colonial economy.

As we have previously noted, manufacturing was largely suppressed by the British during colonial times, being reserved for the mother country. There were exceptions of course, one being at Bolton where a "feltmaker" named Capt. Samuel Blood (C. 1749/Acton 1834) (5) carried on the business of making hats. A great deal of business was done there long before the Revolution. Loads of hats were sent to Boston for sale and many were made to order.

In those days Beaver Hats were worn on all dress occasions and were made of real beaver fur. As beaver became less plentiful a new material was invented, still called "beaver" but in reality a sort of plush, from whence came the term "Silk Hat." It is a tradition that the first silk hats in the colonies were made in Capt. Blood's shop in Bolton.

Capt Blood's eldest son, Thomas Heywood Blood (Bolton 1775/Worc. 1848) became a physician and settled in Peterboro NH by 1798, but as the hat business increased he returned to Bolton at his father's request and took charge of the business; after his father's retirement he moved the business to Sterling. A younger brother (by 23 years), Edmund Blood (Bolton 1798/Canada 1830) was also in the business and did the buying of the furs in northern New England and Canada. A letter written a few months after his death states that, "Mr Blood was in very extensive business--was very enterprising," and "about a year ago he carried a part of his business to Vermont where she (his widow) is now." To the northward fur bearing animals were still plentiful so

(1) In some communities the term "Planter" was used.

(2) The sisters Elizabeth (C. 1709/Annapolis Royal NS 1749) & Anne (C. 1712/1794) of Concord were described as "Taylors" in 1730. (Josiah-2; Robert-1). (3) Robert-1. (4) Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1. (5) Oliver-3; Samuel-2; Robert-1.

Edmund decided to build a factory near to the source of the furs. He purchased land in Worcester Vermont in 1828, put up the factory and a boarding house and other necessary buildings and gathered his help, some say as many as 75-100 men and went to work making hats for the gentry.

George S Ormsby of Xenia Ohio tells us in his reminiscences: "At Bellows Falls we took the stage and went to Wooster Vt. Father placed us to board there in a family by the name of Ladd, nearly two miles from the hat factory of Blood where he worked. Every Sunday he came to see us.....We remained there but a short time, when we were taken to a family nearer the factory, where Francis and I went to school until some time in Feb 1830, when news came of my mothers death. On the receipt of that news, father took Francis and went to Walpole, leaving me with Mr Blood as his boy. Mr Blood was a kind man, was regarded rich. He had two little girls, but no boy. When father returned he found me in the attic on a bed very sick. Persons thought I would not live, but father took the best care of me possible, aided by Mother Blood, the Maiden matron of the house and I got well. Soon after this Mr Blood died, and my father brought home a new wife, in the person of a girl of about 16, and in June of that year I was given to George M Young who lived in Lyme NH. I remained in the family there until May 1835 when they coming to Ohio, I came with them."

The business did not continue long after Edmund's premature death from pneumonia, though the buildings remained until about 1849. His property in Bolton was put up for sale following his death and was advertised thus: "Near the meeting house in Bolton, about 1/4 acre of the best of land with a convenient dwelling house one story high, a small barn, a good well of water, and a number of very valuable apple and other fruit trees."

The family had become quite well-to-do from the business and Thomas Heywood Blood acquired considerable property until the depression of 1829 wiped him out. He never regained his fortune, but neither did he lose his prestige--he was always one of the most respected men of Sterling. He became a Representative and a State Senator and always carried the title of General, for he was a Brigadier General in the Massachusetts Militia.

The farmers were the backbone of the country, and should by no means be looked down upon. In many ways a farmer had to be a jack of all trades, some even absorbed considerable learning. Parker Blood of Groton NH (1826/1900)(6) was a prosperous breeder and dealer of Jersey Cattle and had apple and sugar orchards as well. His was a studious nature not generally attributed to a farmer and in his private library were some 1000 volumes as well as 1200 pamphlets and 500 newspapers.

Many a New England farmer lived strictly by the Golden Rule and had a Code of Ethics above reproach. Such a man was Washington Eli Blood (Duns. 1838/1903)(7). One day when a stranger moved into Dunstable he came to W.E. to buy some grain to plant on his farm. When he saw the wooden measure heap up to its limit he said, "Don't you sell by straight measure?" as at the time it was customary to leave a measure of grain even with the sides on the container. The answer was, "No, I sell by the good old Bible measure, shaken down, heaped up and runneth over."

Many farmers had sidelines, trades that were not supporting

(6) Franklin-6; Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

(7) Eli-6; Peter-5; James-4-3-2; Richard-1.

by themselves in sparsely settled areas. Silas Blood of Stamford Vt (ChL 1775/Stamford 1858)(8) in addition to farming was a cobbler and a cooper. He worked at coopering with his neighbor John Stroud and during the War of 1812 made powder kegs which were carried by ox-team over the county road to Pownal and thence on to the powder mill at Schaghticoke NY.

Aside from his farm in Grafton Vt, Frederick D Blood (1858/1944)(9) was a well known hunter, trapper and fur broker, and for over fifty years taught others the fine points of catching fox, mink, skunk, lynx, bear, raccoon, muskrat and beaver.

Calvin A Blood (Essex Vt 1824/ Detroit Mich 1894)(10) learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and at the age of 18 went to Ohio to seek his fortune. He worked his way to Michigan where he settled at Marine City. For a number of years he worked at his trade building both boats and houses. In later years he entered the mercantile business and accumulated considerable wealth, became a large vessel owner and a banker. In his busy career he also served 15 years as Collector of Customs, 8 years as Postmaster, 5 years as Express Agent and Telegraph Operator and for 25 years was a Steamboat Agent. He dabbled in real estate, was a representative to the state legislature and was active in school and town affairs.

On the other side of the state at South Haven on Lake Michigan, Al Blood (Maine ? abt 1804/G. H. 1857)(11), formerly a boat carpenter at Utica NY, came in August 1850 to help in the erection of a steam mill later known as the "Quaker Dock." The following year he built a distinctive large double house at 103 Michigan Avenue which stood for many years, and in the following years was engaged in building lighters to load vessels in the lake outside the mouth of the river.

Alanson Blood (Burlington Flats, Otsego Co NY 1806/Honesdale Pa 1885)(12) took apprenticeship in furniture and cabinetmaking in Cooperstown NY. In 1828 he went into business for himself as a cabinet-maker in Honesdale Pa and is considered one of the founding fathers of that town. His business grew and he is credited with establishing the first furniture industry in Pennsylvania. Many coffins were also made in his shops and he was well known as an undertaker. His brother Nelson (ca. 1810/1837) was associated with him in the business. In 1837 the two went to New Orleans to buy furniture and study the possibilities of moving their shops there. On the return voyage Nelson died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. His wife died the following month and their two year old son, Wellington, was adopted into Alanson's family. Alanson thought no more of leaving home and lived the rest of his life in the house on Upper Front Street which he had built himself in 1829.

Benjamin Kimball Blood (Lowell 1850/Boston 1921)(13) was another cabinet maker. During the early part of his life he was engaged in making organs. Ira Daniel Blood (1824/Rochester Minn 1870) during the 1850's lived in Buffalo NY where he was called a Melodeon Maker.

In the days of ONE horse-power carriage making was an important craft. Several of the Bloods worked at this occupation to some de-

(8) Richard-5; Nathaniel-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

(9) John-6; Oliver-5; Robert-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(10) Great-grandson of Nathl-5-4-3-2; Richard-1.

(11) Prob son of Abel-5; Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(12)(Charles ?)-6; Isaiah-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

(13) Benj Alton-7; Kimball-6; Stephen-5; Nathl-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1.

degree; most notable were the twin brothers Otis (Chl. 1807/Worc. 1875) (14) and Lawson Blood (1807/Spfld 1881) who operated an extensive business at Sturbridge. Otis' sons John Francis (1834-1906), Charles (1842/1918) and Otis Hamant (1832/1902) removed to Worcester where they continued to follow the occupation until they retired shortly before the demise of the industry, though the latter is referred to at the time of his death as an "armorer."

A man of several trades was Charles Lawson Blood of Taunton. (1836/1888)(15). In checking various records I find that in addition to being called a blacksmith like his father he is also referred to as a plumber, pumpmaker, policeman and naturalist. I commented to his grandson of this versatility and he answered, "I can tell you little of my grandfather who died before I was born. I do know that he died when my father was quite young and at the time of his death was operating a store in the Weir Village end of Taunton. He was a very accomplished taxidermist and maintained a small museum which we called "The Bird House" and which contained many fine specimens."

TO EARN A LIVING

J. BLOOD, STONECUTTER

The following is condensed from a long family memorial sketch written in December 1868 on the life of John Blood (Tyngsboro 1802/Charlestown 1863)(16):

When the subject of this narrative was passed eleven years of age, in March 1814, his family removed to Packersfield NH (The name of which town was afterwards changed to Nelson.) There John Blood continued to work on the farm for his father until he was twenty-one years of age, and being of robust constitution, performed more than a common man's labor during the last few years of his minority. His education was the instruction he received from the kindest of parents, the common schools, the preaching of Rev Nathaniel Lawrence of Tyngsboro and from Rev Gad Newell of Nelson and from reading. He used to say in his youthful days that he was going to get rich and if working hard was the way to get the most money he was bound to take the hardest place in life. Accordingly a few months after he became a free man he engaged to work on a farm in Westford for Mr Samuel Richardson for one year, and having there performed that year's service, and a little more, and having come to the conclusion that farming was not the kind of hard labor that would bring the most money, he engaged to work one year for Mr Charles Hollis of Tyngsborough to learn the trade of quarrying and hammering granite.... The season of 1825 he worked for said Hollis in Westford quarrying out and cutting those eight columns which now stand in the two ends of the Quincy Market House in Boston; and other stone for that building and other works.

Having fulfilled that engagement, he worked for a short time on stone in Boston, and in '26 he was in Dedham, cutting the large stones in front of the Court House then in process of erection.... It was found necessary to keep some hammerers at work night and day for a few nights to prevent other men from waiting with nothing to do. John Blood

(14) Nathaniel-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

(15) Lawson-6; Seth-5; Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Richard-1.

(16) Joseph-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1. (See pages 14-16).

after finishing his day's work and taking his supper went into the stone shed and by lamp-light performed another day's work, and then another the following day, thus performing three day's work at hard labor without shutting his eyes to sleep within the time. And this day and night work he performed two or three times over, until the contractor was relieved of the difficulty....

In 1827 he was cutting stone in Chelmsford and in October of that year was hired by Stephen Cleverly, a stone-contractor, to go to Rocky Mount S. C. (17) to cut stone for the lock in the canal then being constructed around the falls on the Catawba River.... His first letter after arriving is dated "Mountain Island, Nov. 25th 1827" and he wrote to his brother, "I will now inform you that we arrived here, (fourteen in number,) Oct 25th in good health. I will attempt to describe our dwelling place. It is an Island in the Catawba River, 170 miles from Charleston. It has no inhabitants except Mr Cleverly and his men, 40 to 50 in number, living in temporary houses. I am at work for forty-five dollars per month and found, but I expect to stay here no longer than till the first of June, as it is called an unhealthy place in summer."

Again he write, "Rocky Mount, June 29, 1828. Dear Brother, I will now inform you that I am in perfect health, but in a disagreeable situation. I left off work May 19th with a promise of my money in five or six days; but being put off day to day, and week to week, I have been kept in suspense until four days ago when Stephen Cleverly went to jail. I have now begun to work for Charles McColough, with a determination to stay and haunt the rascal. Here are about 30 men in the same situation; almost all of the men are strong in the belief that Cleverly has a plenty of money and don't mean to pay his men. He will attempt to swear out on Saturday next, but it is thought there will be evidence enough against him to keep him in jail while he lives if he don't pay..."

And again, "Rocky Mount, August 11, 1828. Dear Brother, I received your letter on the 7th inst., but was so sick that I did not read the letter in full that day. On the 6th and 7th I was very sick; and now can almost say I am well--short bilious fever, and ague and fever are very common. The northern men have nearly all been sick. They were about twenty in number until last Monday when some started for the mountains about 100 miles north for their health, and three on horseback for New York.... I shall go to the mountains this week and I mean to return in October to this place. I have earned 45 dollars and got my money. While I worked for Cleverly I earned \$320.15 and I received \$7.58, and all the rest I expect to never receive anything for there is no law in this place that is of any use to the poor man...."

A few days after writing he abandoned the trip to the mountains and determined to try to reach Massachusetts. The news of sickness in Charleston deterred him from going that way. He therefore set out with one John Norris, both emaciated and weak just up from sickness, with a determination to travel on foot a few hundred miles through the interior country...until they reached steam boat conveyance to New York. About the first of September he made his appearance in Boston. But, O, how changed. He looked more like a corpse than like the man he was when he started for the south. He rested during the autumn and in the winter following worked in a stone-shed in Boston where he cut one of the fluted columns and one of the most curious of the ornamental

(17) The writer is undoubtedly in error here, North Carolina being intended; certainly the site of the dam and Mountain Island are in that state about ten miles northwest of Charlotte.

stones above it which may now be seen in the front of the Tremont House, Boston.

In a letter dated Boston December 2, 1830 he writes: "Dear father, mother and sisters:- I take this opportunity to address you- It is Thanksgiving Day, and I think I can say a day of thanksgiving indeed with me. Since I saw you my situation has altered greatly. On the first Sabbath in November I publickly made a solemn covenant to be the Lord's, and united with the Evangelical Church in South Boston, under the pastoral care of Rev J. K. Fairchild. Previous to that, Oct 28th, I gave my hand and heart in marriage to a young lady, Arvilla Pike, with whom I am well pleased...."

In a letter dated June 26, 1831 he states, "The Quincy R. R. Co are about closing their business in this place, and I expect to be out of employment in a few days." (18)

At the end of his job as foreman he left his wife at her brother Pierce's in South Boston and went to the Norfolk Virginia Navy Yard and worked for a few months on the Dry Dock being built in that place, but found himself too far away from home so that in 1832 he was back again in Boston where he found employment in the stone cutting works of Richards & Nunn. In November of that year John and his brother Joseph purchased a stone quarry and wharf at Annisquam in Gloucester where they were engaged together in a stone business and building stone walls in the Charlestown Navy Yard during 1833 and early 1834. John left that business and went to Fort Independence, Castle Island, as overseer of the stone cutters on the re-building of that fortification. On Aug 14 1834 he had a narrow escape from death from a stroke of lightning which struck and broke the house, shattering the window close by his feet as he lay in bed at 11-1/2 o'clock p.m. In 1836 he removed, still as overseer of the stonecutters on fortifications, to Fort Warren, Georges Island, remaining two years.

In 1839 he was employed at Quincy on the Quincy Granite Railway Company's Works and continued in the situation until the year 1842 (19), as overseer of the hammerers where he had the care of bringing into their present form the stone in the main front on India street of the Boston Custom House, cutting some of the most difficult work on the building with his own hands.

In a letter to his mother dated Quincy Sept 19, 1838 he writes: "I find it disagreeable being away from home all the working days of the week and of walking six miles, Monday morning and Saturday night but my home is a sweet home and the Sabbath is a happy day; so that by striving to be grateful for the blessings received and making as little as possible of the sorrows of human life, I am a tolerably happy man. "

From 1842 to 1851 he was employed as overseer of the stone cutting department in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown. He soon after removed to that town and continued to have his residence there until the day of his decease. In 1851 he entered into partnership with Messrs A C Sandborn and Co at East Cambridge in the stone cutting business and continued as a partner until March 1860 when he sold out his interest.

In July 1860 he, with Mr Hutchinson, bought a stock of stone, building tools and team and went into the stone cutting business in Boston (18) This was the first railroad in the country, carrying stone on horse drawn cars from the quarries to the harbor to be transported to Charlestown for construction of the Bunker Hill Monument.

(19) And also the year of completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

ton. In 1861 or 1862 he sold out his interest and entered into the oil trade in Boston or Charlestown and continued in that trade until the time of his decease on the 15th of June 1863, aged 60 years 11 months and three days.

TO EARN A LIVING

CHURCH

The church long held an influential place in the life of the New Englander scarcely comprehensible to us today. Religious differences had been a prime factor in the original settlement and growth of the colony. The ministers of the churches were the unchallenged intellectual and political leaders of the early period since nowhere else in the colonies were there university educated men who could be looked to for advice and guidance. Their powers were great but their responsibilities conscientiously undertaken.

A man in colonial times could maintain contact with his many friends at the ever present tavern ("ordinary"), but for a woman, hampered by a family, the Church was long the solitary social function. Responsible men were expected to belong to the Church as a matter of course, and membership was made a prerequisite to taking the Freeman's Oath (See page one.) Thus civil, social and ecclesiastical life were intertwined as long as settlers were living close enough together to congregate. As the Indian threats diminished and pioneers scattered so that neighbors were fewer and more distant from each other the church's hold on its adherents was less easily accomplished and its influence waned. This then, was the situation after the Revolution was over and the gates let down for a new wave of expansion.

Yet in New England's hard core of small towns and villages the church continued to wield its chastening hand for some time to come. The Baptists had eventually come to join the Congregationalists in influence and being of the same Calvinist stamp their domination was similar. Thus we find in the records of the Baptist Church of Christ in Mason NH the following excerpts indicative of its moralizing intent:

(Late Dec 1789 or early Jan 1790) At a Church Meeting proceeded after Prayer to attend upon the business of looking into the nature of the complaint that B^r Wheeler brought against Sister Sarah Blood (abt 1730/1825, wife of Ebenezer) (20) which is as follows. "My reason I have against Sister Blood are these 1st that she said that if they turn her daughter out of the church she would leave the church 2dly that she said the church is 'Tirannical' 3dly in that she countinanceth her daughter Sloan in seperating from her husband." Aaron Wheeler.

The Church proceeded to inquire into the "Matters of Labour" mentioned and the 2d article was taken up by Sister Blood. The other two the Church received no satisfaction for and after conversing further with Sister Blood the meeting was dissolved.

At a church meeting at B^r Bullards on Thursday the 21st day of Jan 1790 Opend sd meeting by prayer, Chse B^r Wheeler moderator of Sd meeting. Proceeded to consult upon the matters of Labour that lies against Sister Blood and as she was absent the church thought it proper to waive the matter for the present.

(20) Sarah Fisk m. 1756 Ebenezer Blood (Ebenezer-3; Robert-2-1)

Their daughter Sarah (1766/)m. July 1, 1789 John Sloan.

2dly attended to a complaint brought against Sister Sarah Sloan by Deaf^d Mansfield which is as follows 1st in that she is not willing to live with her husband, and saying that she has no husband. 2dly respecting those letters that she wrote to John Sloan; Especially in her conversation respecting the above letters: the Church proceeded to make inquiry into the matter of Labour touching the complaint and upon Sister Sloans request the matter was put by till next meeting. Accordingly the meeting was adjourned to Monday the 8th day of Feb 1790 at Br Bullards at one oclock pm.

Met according to adjournment and after looking to God by prayer and after conversing upon matters thought best to appoint Br John Adams moderator as Br Wheeler was more immediately concerned in the complaint against Sister Blood, and after further conversation as Sister Blood was absent voted to put her matters by for the present. Then proceeded to look into the matter of labour with sister Sloan... and after hearing her evidences... voted dissatisfied with her in that she still refuses to live with her husband--then proceeded to inquire into the 2d article of the complaint. Voted Satisfied with her on account of those letters mentioned in the complaint....

April 1, 1790... proceeded to look further into the matter of sister Sloans refusing to live with her husband; voted to admonish her to Duty. Voted that Br Bullard and Br Eliot write and sign the admonition in behalf of the church. Then proceeded to consider the complaint against Sister Blood and as she was absent voted to waive the matter for the present.

April 26, 1790 proceeded to look into those articles of complaint brought against Sister Blood. Voted not satisfied with Sister Blood.

June 14, 1790 Voted to give a letter of Excommunication to Sister Perry agreeable to a former vote: then proceeded to look into the difficulties that laboured between the church and Sister Blood. She appearing still obstinate voted to admonish sd sister; Voted that Elder Eliot & Br Adams write and sign an Admonition to Sister Blood in behalf of the church.

Jan 10, 1791 proceeded to converse upon the Labour between the church and Sisters Blood and Sloan and after a conversation with sd sisters, Sister Blood asked what would satisfy the church, we answered that if she would acknowledge her wrong in countenancing her daughter in leaving her husband and saying that she had no husband and return to duty we should be satisfied. Which she refused to do but said that she never was married etc. and the meeting was adjourned.

In next month one o'clock pm... proceeded to converse upon the labours respecting Sister Sloan and she remaining obstinate voted to withdraw the hand of Fellowship from her.. Voted that Deaf^d Mansfield and Br Bullard write and sign a letter of Excommunication to sd sister in behalf of the church.

(This next entry occurs a year and a half later) Aug 23, 1792. Proceeded to inquire or to look into the matter of Labour subsisting between the church and sister Blood and after conversing with said sister upon the 1st article of the complaint voted satisfied with said sister with regard to said article; then proceeded to the 3rd or last article of the fore cited complaint and after conversation with said sister voted satisfied with.

So after two and a half years the incident is closed and forgotten. Sister Blood did not remain at peace with her church for long however as the following entry will testify:

Jan 29, 1794 B^r Adams to the Church: "My Brethren, I have a labour in my mind with Sister Sarah Blood in that she neglects the ordinance of the Lords Supper and has done for a long time: and likewise forsakes the publick worship of God with us, for these things I have taken the Gospel rule to Reclaim sd sister but to no purpose."

..... John Adams

Voted to receive the above complaint, voted to call upon said sister, voted that B^r Kimball go in behalf of the Church to admonish sd sister to return to duty.

The matter continued in the meetings of Mch 12, 1794 and again Apl 1st, 1795, but is still left "for further consideration," then no more appears in the records. Yet sister Blood cannot be still for long:

Mond following 2d Sabbath in Mch 1801. A complaint brought by B^r Andrew Eliot against sister Sarah Blood as follows: "Having heard of disturbance and of some blows being given at sister Bloods and some even by her and being uneasy, went to see her and conversed with her and she owned that she gave a number of blows and justified herself for striking her son Saunderson; and I having gained no satisfaction, but thought her conduct was unchristian--took the second step, and still gaining no satisfaction I lay the matter before the Church.

..... Andrew Eliot.

The Church after looking into the nature of the above complaint and the complaint being supported voted to accept the complaint viewing the conduct of the above sd sister to be very unchristian & Sister Blood was absent. Voted that B^{rs} Green & Dakin go to sister Bloods to see if she had any sufficient reason for not attending...and she came to the church meeting with the above brethren and after conversation with sd sister the church expressed that they had not gained satisfaction of her.

April 1801. Voted that Sister Blood have a letter of Admonition from the Church...but as Sister Blood came to the meeting afterwards and the church had an opportunity of conversing with her, but gaining no satisfaction thought proper to leave the matter for her further consideration and for her to make satisfaction at a publick meeting; which if she does not --then to give her a letter of Excommunication signed by Deacon Webber & Brother Adams chosen for that purpose.

Thirteen years later Sister Blood finally relented and made peace with her brethren. "Oct^r the 2^d Sabbath (1814). Sister Sarah Blood took up those matters of difficulty that lay against her and was received to Communion with the Church." Perhaps she felt that at the age of 84 she had better prepare herself to meet her God. She need not have been hasty, however, for she lived to the age of 95, dying the day after Christmas, 1825.

* * * *

Then, as today, there were people more inclined to worry more about their neighbors business than their own, and also there were others who were content to let their friends pursue their weaknesses to their own detriment. If these records make it seem that the church members were nothing but busybodies it is an unfair conclusion, as members as a body were genuinely concerned for their brethren.

In those long-ago times there was a special officer elected by the town, though ecclesiastical in conduct, called the Tythingman who in many ways acted as a conscience for members when their own seemed not to be functioning. During services the Tythingman sat under the pulpit and supervised the conduct of the members during the service by such acts as keeping the drowsy awake. Specifically his duty was to

keep order on the Lords Day, which then by custom commenced Saturday evening and ended Sunday evening. In practice, however, his supervision of the affairs of churchgoers --and non-churchgoers-- was somewhat greater.

In 1815 a convention was held of the several towns in the neighborhood of Temple NH to take into consideration "the growing evil of travel upon the Sabbath Day," and the leaders urged that more Tythingmen be elected and that they exercise greater vigilance than ever. Accordingly at Temple's town meeting it was proposed to raise that town's number to seven. There was general opposition and some people even expressed a desire that Temple no longer have any Tythingmen at all. Finally the contending parties came to an agreement to have only the two as required by legislative act (21). Then someone in raillery proposed to have two more, Stephen Brown and Ephraim Blood (1779/) (22). The moderator complained that these two would make themselves "about as useless as possible" in performing their duties, but the townspeople appreciated the jest and so voted in their favor. The truth of the moderator's words soon proved apparent.

One Saturday night a traveler accepted the hospitality of Benjamin Whiting's residence and confided the necessity of continuing his journey the next morning despite its being the Sabbath. Mr Whiting, always a man for a practical joke, pretended to show great shock, but then gradually let himself be brought to sympathy for the guest's plight. Finally he assured the man that all he must do was get by just one tythingman less than a mile above his place and he would be able to make the rest of the journey without being molested. But that one obstacle was one to be feared! No more vigilant nor austere tythingman was known to exist--woe be to him if he were to be caught! And then Mr Whiting went on to relate how clever the man was at trapping the wrong doer and all the black deeds that had made the man so feared. And when he was through it seems quite unlikely that his guest was able to sleep very well that night, if at all, for worry.

The next day the man was up bright and early in hopes of arising before his adversary and set out with a heavy heart, Mr Whiting's disheartening words still in his ears. After he had proceeded for a little over a mile and had met with no trouble he began to flatter himself that he was safe suddenly, to his consternation, a man answering exactly Mr Whiting's description appeared directly in his path. The traveler's protestations of all sorts soon rose to a ridiculous pitch, but Mr Blood, for he was the Tythingman, soon quieted them with a hearty laugh and the offer of the use of his horse and oxen to help the poor badgered stranger along on his journey. Long afterwards whenever a stranger was in town on the Sabbath the story would be retold of the day when the traveler met the "TIDING-man." Constant retelling developed variations to the story and in some versions Mr Blood became a "TIDY-man."

The Bloods have contributed their share of leadership in the church, not only as Deacons and responsible laymen, but as ministers as well. It was not an easy life and the minister often found it necessary to tend a farm of his own and to teach in the school as well (23), but those hardships were slight compared to the minister in the wild-

(21) Act dtd Dec 24, 1799. (22) Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (23) Luther Ball Blood of Italy Hill NY (Pepp 1812/L. H. 1889) (Israel-6; Isaac-5; David-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1) was not only a local Methodist preacher but farmer, postmaster & merchant as well.

erness settlements where gathering a congregation was a challenge to all his physical and mental powers.

Consider the rural Vermont minister described in the History of Rutland County (1882 p 761): "Soon after the settling commenced, ministers of the gospel might be seen traversing the woods, and hunting up the scattered sheep in the wilderness. They would ride on horseback, or go on foot, as they might be able, with no other equipage than a bridle, saddle, and a pair of saddlebags containing a Bible, psalm-book, and a spare shirt or two, or, if on foot, with less baggage. Thus equipped, they would travel through the woods, mud and snow, preaching at the doors of log-houses, or in the forest, anywhere that was most convenient. And in some cases they have been overtaken in storms, lost their way and have lain out all night. Witness this in Elder Caleb Blood."

Elder Caleb Blood (ChL 1754/Portland Me 1814)(24) was at this time engaged in a very successful ministry at the Fourth Church in Shaftsbury Vt. At the beginning of his ministry there in 1788 the congregation numbered only 125 souls, but under his guidance membership rose to 350. Shaftsbury became an early focal point for the Baptists for a tremendous area and he became the moderator of the Shaftsbury Association of Baptist Churches. It is written that "Elder Caleb Blood and Elder Caleb Nichols (of the Pownal Church)...were among the most prominent and influential ministers in the ... Association." He labored hard at Shaftsbury for over nineteen years. In 1791 when the University of Vermont was established he was honored to be appointed one of its Trustees.

Caleb was born in Charlton Massachusetts and spent his early youth there. A biographer tells us that "at the age of 21 he was brought to a knowledge of the Truth. He was struck with a deep sense of his lost condition while at a ball in the midst of mirth and gaiety. The painful impressions which he felt that evening were never entirely erased till he obtained a sense of pardoning mercy. The peace and joy which he experienced in believing were accompanied with an ardent desire to become a preacher of the gospel."

He was licensed to preach by the Baptist Church at Charlton and the letter of recommendation given him reads as follows: "The Church of Christ in Charlton, in the Baptist Constitution, to our Sister Churches in the Same Order: Wishing you much grace, mercy, and peace, through the knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ our Lord: These are to signify to you that our brother, Caleb Blood, is in good standing with us, and is a regular walker, both in the world and in the Church of God; and he has manifested to us that he has a call to preach the Gospel, upon which we have taken opportunity to examine him and improve him in that work of preaching, and it does appear to us that he has a gift for the labor; and we recommend him unto you as such, desiring that you will improve him among you in preaching and then give the same if you are satisfied with him in the work. So we subscribe ourselves your brethren in the Lord.

Dec 15, 1775

Nathaniel Green, Pastor."

Caleb served the next two years as an itinerant preacher preaching in the vicinity of Charlton and particularly in the north part of Dudley, then going to Marlow NH in the autumn of 1777. There he was ordained and spent an additional two years in that region. A year and a half at Weston Mass. was followed by a call from the newly org- (24) Isaiah-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

anized First Baptist Church at Newton Mass. to preach for one year. He was so well beloved by his people in Newton that his stay was extended until his removal to Shaftsbury seven years later. During two of those winters he also was a teacher of the town's school in the south district.

In 1802 he made a ten-week missionary tour to Western New York and Upper Canada "through the country from Cayuga to the head of Lake Ontario" for the Shaftsbury Association. "The mission of Elder Blood, according to appearance, was attended with many happy consequences." It is recorded that he received \$30 for expenses of which he expended \$22.34 on the mission. His account of the journey may be read in "History of the Baptists in Vermont," page 48.

For a short time after leaving Vermont he was the pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Boston, then situated on Charles Street, but now long gone from existence. In June of 1810 he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Portland Maine, but fell seriously ill before being there for long. Finally in 1814 on "Lord's-day morning, March 6th about 6 o'clock (he) fell asleep in Jesus." His preaching had been described as "plain, told, faithful and able."

Years later in West Townsend Mass. a Baptist Minister also named Caleb Blood (Rodman NY 1815/Independence Mo 1881) preached during the years 1847-48, but it was not coincidence. It was a grandson of the first Rev Caleb whose only son Moses had gone westward to Jefferson County NY, to Indiana, finally to Illinois. The second Caleb began the study of law at the age of about sixteen, but at length abandoned it and determined to follow in his grandfather's footsteps. He prepared himself at Alton Ill, Worcester (Mass) Academy and Brown University, graduating in 1844 when he was nearly 29 years old. The records of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Chicago Ill show that immediately after graduation "on the 26th of August (1844) Rev Caleb Blood was unanimously called to the pastorate and during the same month assumed its charge." Subsequently he was pastor of several churches in Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri and he also taught for a time in Indiana University at Bloomington. He considered Independence Mo his home and died there in 1881 of pulmonary consumption.

Several other ministers are worthy of noting here: Rev Mighill Blood (H. 1777/Bucksport Me 1852)(25) graduated from Dartmouth College in 1800. He first preached regularly in the West Meeting House in Belfast Me, but on May 12th 1803 he was ordained the first pastor of the First Trinitarian Church in Bucksport Maine, and guided this Congregational church in its spiritual life for 38 years. At the end of this period he continued to do missionary work in the eastern counties of Maine as well as on the Isle of Martinicus and adjacent islands.

Preaching tended to be lengthy in those days. In a diary dated Sunday Oct 25, 1829 mention is made that "Mr Blood who has not been here for a number of years preach'd all day and in the evening..... and addressed us in a most solemn and interesting manner." (26) This apparently was at Eastport Me, a church started from his missionary efforts. He resided for a time at Ellsworth, but preferred to spend his remaining years in the locality he called home. He was held in great affection by his former parishioners and they supported him until he "terminated a humble and valuable life." And also his daughter (25) Daniel-5; Elnathan-4; Nathl-3-2; Rich-1 (26) Diary of Sarah C Ayer.

Abby (1811/1888) a seamstress who became blind and helpless in her later years. In Oak Hill Cemetery may be seen the impressive obelisk erected by his parishioners "by whom his memory is affectionately cherished."

A nephew of Mighill also became a minister, but was a Methodist. The Rev Henry P Blood (Bucksport 1825/Shasta Calif 1873)(27) apparently went to California in the gold rush of '49. There seems little doubt that he is the "H. P. Blood, age 25, Ranchero, born Maine" found in the California Census of 1850. Nothing has been discovered of his training, however his pastoral records show an average of two years in each of the following Maine towns between the years of 1856 and 1872: Sebec, Brownsville, Parkman, Unity, Clinton, Old Town, Weston and Winterport. In 1872 he joined the California Conference, but died of Tuberculosis the following year.

Rev E. Daniel Cole Blood (Orford NH 1803/E. Cleveland Ohio 1889)(28) graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828 and Andover Theological Seminary in 1831 and ordained at Bradford Mass Sept 26, 1831. During 1831 and 1832 he served as a missionary at Newport and Covington Kentucky. Following that he served parishes in Cheviot and North Bend Ohio, Strongville Ohio, Massillon Ohio, Tecumseh Mich, and Collamer (now East Cleveland) Ohio. "Mr Blood was a fine orator and was a faithful pastor in striving to win souls to Christ."

Rufus Fradrick Blood (Carlisle 1815/St Albans Ohio 1836)(29) died almost before he had a chance to begin his work. Licensed to preach Methodism in 1834 he died only two years later. Two of his cousins however long served the church as ministers. Rev Lorenzo Whiting Blood (M. 1812/Hartford Ct 1889)(30) preached in Methodist churches, mostly in Connecticut, for fifty years. His brother, Rev. Charles Emerson Blood (M. 1810/Watega Ill 1866) had a shorter ministry, but went westward. He was ordained in Collinsville Ill in 1840. He also served in Farmington Ill, Manhattan Kans, and Watega Ill, serving both as Presbyterian and Congregational minister. He helped in laying plans out of which grew what is now Washburn University. He received both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Illinois College at Jacksonville Ill. The contents of a letter written while he was a student there have been preserved and read as follows:

"College Hill, July 27, 1835, Dear Father:- The passing of Mr Blood from this place to that (New Salem Ill) affords an opportunity of writing you a few lines.....If Mr Blood calls on you to stay all night please to entertain him free of cost, as he is one of my fellow students and I believe him to be a good religious young man.....

To James Rutledge:-

s/ D. H. Rutledge"

A casual observation of this letter would indicate nothing unusual in such a recommendation. It is the identity of the cast of characters, however, which makes it interesting. The signer, David Rutledge, requests his father to entertain Blood "free of cost" since the custom of his father's establishment was to pay. James Rutledge was the proprietor of an inn at New Salem, the very same inn where, between the years of 1831 and 1837, resided a young man named Abraham Lincoln. And young David Rutledge's sister was the very same Ann Rutledge whom legend has connected romantically with Lincoln; she died Aug 25, 1835, less than a month after the writing of the above let-

(27) Jonas-6; Daniel-5; Elnathan-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.

(28) Stephen-5; Nathaniel-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

(29) Fradrick-5; Stephen-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(30) Reuben Foster-5; Stephen-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

ter. Whether Charles Emerson Blood ever accepted the hospitality of the inn we shall never know.

Charles Emerson was accompanied to Jacksonville in 1832 by his eldest sister, Caroline Blood (Crl. 1805/Davenport Iowa 1890). Their father, Reuben Foster Blood (1779/1817) had for many years been a school teacher and Caroline very early evinced great strength of character in her efforts to secure an education at a time when women were not generally educated beyond basic necessity. Following her early schooling at Mason she went to New Salem, then to Ipswich Seminary. In 1828 she organized the first infant school in Boston and this she kept on Bedford Street until she went to Illinois. Only the previous year the first infant school in the country had been organized in New York for children of the poor classes. During her residence in Boston she was a member of the choir of Park Street Church while under the direction of the famed Lowell Mason. It was at the suggestion of the minister, Rev Edward Beecher, that she and her brother went westward to college. She was teaching at Jacksonville when she met and in 1835 married Rev Julius Alexander Reed. They subsequently removed to Davenport Iowa where he was Superintendent of Home Missions in Iowa. Caroline too was active in various capacities and became president of the state branch of the Womens Board of Missions of the Interior. A daughter was born of the union, Mary Reed, who married S. F. Smith of Davenport, the eldest son of Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, who is so well remembered as the author of our National Hymn, "America."

There is another pair of brothers in the ministry which should be mentioned. Rev Friend Blood (M. ?, 1804/Webster Mass 1868)(31) for a number of years served Baptist Churches in Central Vermont, notably West Topsham, West Roxbury, Williamstown, Waitsfield and Plainfield. As his churches were in small communities he served various rural churches simultaneously. One of his parishioners said of Mr Blood, that "in preaching he was very dull for the first two hours, but very eloquent and powerful for the third hour."

His brother Hervey (M. ? abt 1804/Carleton NY 1864) taught school before entering the ministry, first at Broadalbin NY, then Whitesboro and Hamilton. At the latter he entered the Baptist Seminary which later became Madison University and finally Colgate University. He was a member of the first graduating class, and in his later years became a trustee of his alma mater.

Following a period of missionary work in Western New York in 1825 he purchased property in Carleton NY and built a house which he considered his home for the rest of his life though he was stationed different places from time to time. He worked hard in his profession to the point where he suffered a hardship which compelled him to give up his ministry--he lost his voice. Undaunted he read medicine and was graduated from a medical institution in Willoughby Ohio and spent the remaining ten years of his life practicing medicine.

Following the Revolutionary War a communal sect popularly called Shakers was gaining many supporters. The name was derived from their characteristic bodily movements--singing, dancing and marching was a part of the ritual of worship. Their absolute equality of the sexes was a new doctrine for the time, but they were best known for their celibacy and their simple living in communal "families." These and other tenets made them distinctively different from their neighbors, and in addition they were especially noted for their superior

(31) Asa-5; Ebenezer-4-3; Robert-2-1.

farms and craftsmanship. Their herbs and seeds, furniture and textiles enjoyed a wide sale because of their excellence. The sect grew prosperous but after the middle of the 19th Century declined as propagation came only through new converts.

Samuel Blood of Bolton and Harvard (1752/1844)(32) and his wife Keziah (Oak) (1756/1832) are both buried in the Shaker Cemetery at Harvard, but were separated even in death, being buried considerable distance from each other. Perhaps the death of his four month old baby, Naby, in the summer of 1783 had something to do with his joining the society, as it was very soon after that he became a member.

Samuel had been a soldier of the Revolution for several years and was entitled to a pension, "but refused to apply for it on account of believing it wrong to take pay for taking life." Shaker records reveal that he had been a member of the Society at Harvard for more than sixty years.

The only other Blood known to have joined their ranks was Elnathan Blood (Crl 1809/Enfield NH 1862)(33) who first joined the group at Harvard, but later removed to the community at Enfield NH, where he is buried in the Shaker Cemetery.

TO EARN A LIVING

***** DOCTORING

Doctoring in the early 1800's did not begin to compare with medical science of today. Most physicians of the time obtained their medical education as an apprentice, watched closely their teacher at work, did some reading and then put out their shingles. The theory of bacteria was unknown, fevers were universally believed caused by miasma rising in the early evening and treatments consisted primarily of blood letting and mercurial cathartics in huge doses, particularly calomel. In addition there were various uses of emetics, purgatives, mustard plasters, countless drugs to cause sweating and other bodily functions, the use of baths and massages and special tonics. Only small pox was being effectively treated, for the practice of vaccination had come into general acceptance.

About this time there emerged various theories of treatment that began to differ from the established practice. Daniel Blood (H. 1776/Bucksport Me 1850)(34) came to the Long Pond District of East Bucksport Maine about 1805 and built up a medical practice there in addition to his farming. A granddaughter wrote, "Dr Blood was of the Thomsonian School, generally known as "Hotcrop." This was the famous theory which originated with Samuel Thomson, who even as a New Hampshire farm boy had been interested in the causes and cures of disease. He believed that the life force manifested itself in the form of (32) Jos-3; (?) Nathl-2; Rich-1. (33) Elnathan-5; Jonathan-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (34) Daniel-5; Elnathan-4; Nathl-3-2; Richard-1. Daniel's daughter Sarah (ca. 1805/) married James Ginn of Orland Me. James' grandfather had been a shipbuilder who had come to Me from Va & Md where he had been a planter and surveyor and the tradition is that it was he who taught George Washington surveying. James and Sally (Blood) were parents to Edwin Ginn, the noted publisher and philanthropist, founder of the famous publishing house of Ginn & Co.

heat, that disease occurred from a lack of that heat, so that fever was not to be feared. Nature should be allowed to take her course after all hindrances had been removed, but bloodletting and the use of calomel were evil practices. Thomson's treatments consisted of a combination of herbs which were furnished his advocates in six numbered bottles. A book of instructions told the doctors in what proportion each medicine was to be used for treatment of any specific disease. This was to supplement the primary treatment of the steam bath plus the emetic.

Thomsonian soon swept the land like wildfire and though still employing many medically-ignorant practitioners its suppression of blood letting and excessive use of calomel was its greatest contribution to medicine.

Dr William C Blood (Rumney NH 1812/bur. Enfield NH 1862)(35) "first practiced 'Tomsonian' and had very good success, but afterwards 'Homeopatha.'" Homeopathy, as was meant by the writer, was founded by a German physician named Samuel Hahnemann, who discovered that quinine administered to a healthy person gave the symptoms of malaria, the disease it was used to treat. After further experiments he concluded that the correct drug to use in treating any disorder was one that produced the symptoms of the disorder itself. In addition to the prescribing of small doses of the specified drug, clean living was advocated, thorough examinations and the partaking of liquids no stronger than water. Homeopathy flourished and was an important step in the advance of medicine.

The following letter written about 1875 by John C Clough Esq. of Enfield NH tells us about this Dr Blood: "There was a man by the name of William C Blood that lived in the village here, near me, who died the 24th day of June 1862, aged, I should think, 45 or 50 years. He was a traveling physician, and done quite an extensive business in this state and Vermont. I was administrator and settled his accounts. His first wife I don't know anything about. I have understood that he lived some twelve years or more after her death before he married again. His second wife was Lucinda W Courier, a resident of this town. They were married in the fall of 1860. After the death of his first wife he had no particular residence, but made his stopping place at Wells River Vt. At the time of his death he had no children, and I don't know as he ever had any..... After the Doctor married his second wife, he and his family went to Wells River and lived until two months of his death, when they returned to this place and moved into a house that belonged to his wife. About five days before his death he told his wife that he was going to Chelsea Vt to attend a court where he had some business to settle. He went there, settled his business, started and went to Brownington, in the northern part of the state of Vermont, and went into a clump of bushes three or four rods, and there committed suicide." James Kimball, who lived in Enfield at the time said that Dr Blood killed himself by an incision made with a pen-knife into the jugular vein.

Yet another form of doctoring is found in the "Eclectic." Orville M Blood (NY ca 1850/) (36) graduated from the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine in 1888 and practiced in Elburn and Chicago Ill. Despite doctoring in its many forms the vast majority of Americans never consulted the physician at all and the housewife tended her family for the various ailments with hereditary cures, some having merit,

(35) William Cutter-6; Joseph-5-4-3; Nathaniel-2; Richard-1

(36) son of J. Blood & Hannah (Raymond) // Frederick of N. Cohocton

others based entirely on superstition. These self-medicators were an easy market for patent medicines. These nostrums were advertised in exuberant terms scarcely recognizable in the product itself, and sold door to door and in every drug and grocery store in the nation. Most went unhindered by the law. Patent medicines were a major item of trade for John Henry Blood (Queensbury NY 1819/St Louis Mo 1873)(37) of St Louis. He also advertised "Blood's Patent Reclining Chair" though it appears that the patent on the chair was no more his than the "patent" on the medicine.

Dr Charles Lewis Blood (Gr. 1835/) (38) capitalized on selling "Oxygenated Air," made from his private formula. The motto was "Behold the Vampires that Revel in the Human Body," and his advertising was headed by "Man's Insatiable Enemies; or, Death in the Air." Dr Blood was what we might call "Slippery." In Jan 1883 he was arrested in his Philadelphia office upon complaint of Boston authorities that he had been "cheating and defrauding by false pretenses." The complaint referred to his practice of establishing medical offices in various cities and the selling of the office complete with the good will under the implication that he had a wide practice with wealthy clientele.

Another business practice of his also went unappreciated, that of his bookselling. It seems that he circulated a card offering prizes of \$300,000 ranging in sums of \$2 to \$700 to purchasers of a book he was promoting, but it seemed doubtful that any prizes of more than \$2 were ever won except by the doctor's associates. The much maligned doctor was accused of fraud by a group of poor losers. Washington, Chicago and other cities reportedly pulled in the welcome mat when they saw him coming. When he was arrested in Philadelphia the detectives found only \$296 in money and four watches, though two of those proved to be bogus.

He apparently satisfied the authorities at Boston, perhaps with a slight cut of his profits, but the federal agents at New York were not quite as easily dismissed. It seems Dr Blood had not been quite satisfied with the per centage of profit obtained from the \$5 to \$15 he charged per bottle of the "oxygenated air" and sought to reduce his costs by neglecting to buy federal stamps representing the exorbitant tax of 1%. Somehow the government was not in sympathy with his objections and he was hauled into court, one of the witnesses being his partner who was dissatisfied with collecting only 2/5 of the profits. The charge was that the doctor had sold 1000 bottles of the medicine and since the penalty for failure to apply the stamps was \$50 per bottle Blood was asked to contribute the sum of \$50,000 towards his bail. Not having that much cash on his person the poor doctor was invited to visit with Ludlow Street Jail until trial.

When the trial came up very curiously the partner had a lapse of memory about the doctor's activities and was promptly arrested for perjury, however Blood fared well. The judge declared the penalty could not be enforced except in cases where the specific act of selling was proved and the sale of two bottles was the most that could be proved. It is said that following this ordeal the doctor reformed, at least to the extent of purchasing his tax stamps as did most of the other patent medicine vendors.

During time of war it was the surgeon, the man of skill with the knife that was important. Dr Henry Sumner Blood (Pepp 1828/Tenn 1862) (37) Sewall-5; Moses-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

(38) Lewis-7; Ebenezer Lewis-6; Joshua-5; David-4; John-3; Jas-2; Rich-1

(39) was such with the 57th Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War as we noted that Dr Hosea Blood had been during the War of 1812. From a letter written by Dr James R Zearing to his wife Lucinda we find the following: "Camp Douglas Dec 20, 1861, Dear Puss:.....I have to-day selected an assistant surgeon, Dr Blood of this city. He appears to be a very fine man, this will be of much relief to me, so I can better feel that the regiment is provided for while I am gone..." Unfortunately Dr Blood died at Fort Henry Tenn. shortly thereafter on March 4th 1862.

Also in the Civil War as a Surgeon was Solomon Blood (H. 1810/ Owatonna Minn 1881)(40) then of Waterford, Wisc. Unlike many others this Dr Blood had extensive training including Vermont Medical College at Woodstock and N. H. Medical Institute (Dartmouth College), receiving his diploma June 6, 1838. He emigrated to Wisconsin and in 1865 removed to Owatonna Minnesota where he practiced until his death. In 1861 he was president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and was a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society from its organization in 1869 and its Vice-president in 1870.

The years that followed showed great advances in medicine, and Pasteur formulated the germ theory of disease. In the older days in many cases the operation was a success, but the patient died anyway-- of infection, but after Lister formulated antiseptic surgery the fatalities showed a marked drop and the way was open for research inside the body never before possible.

Robert Allen Blood (Spfld NH 1838/Chsn Mass 1916)(41) was severely wounded at Fredericksburg during the Civil War and at the time the wound was thought to be fatal. He survived and the experience made him determined to become a surgeon. He had studied at the New London (NH) Scientific Institute; then under Dr Bickford of Charlestown Mass. he studied medicine and went on to Harvard Medical School from which he graduated in 1870. He practiced for a time in New London, but soon returned to Charlestown where he remained the rest of his life.

In 1895 he was commissioned Medical Director of the Massachusetts Militia on the staff of Brigadier-General Bridges with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Then in May 1896 he was appointed Surgeon-General, a post to which he was reappointed eight more times until he resigned to resume private practice.

His service was especially noteworthy as it occurred at a critical time. The Spanish American War broke out in 1898 and to his credit the Massachusetts Medical Service was amply prepared. Disease did more harm than bullets, but the Medical department was fully and correctly equipped and to General Blood deservedly went the credit.

In recent times a doctor named Robert Oscar Blood (Enfield NH 1887/)(42) entered politics and became Governor of the state of New Hampshire from 1941-45. Back in World War I Dr Blood had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action as a member of the Medical Corps in France. Out in Utah another of the name, Henry Hooper Blood (Kaysville Utah 1872/S. L. C. 1942)(43) served as governor from 1932 until 1941.

As children, his father coming from England and his mother

(39) Leonard-6; William-5-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1

(40) Isaac-6; Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

(41) Luke Wait-7; Ebenezer-6; Simeon-5-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

(42) Wm Edwin-8; Edwin Baldwin-7; Asa-6-5; Nathl-4; Rich-3; Jos-2 Rich-1

(43) Wm-1; & in England: Thos, Wm, George b. abt 1720 Broughton, Derby.

from Scotland, had joined with other Mormons at Nauvoo, Ill and come West in 1849. His mother as a child had held the plow handles for the first furrow made between the city of Ogden and Salt Lake. Henry Hooper was a successful businessman before becoming governor. A brother, George H Blood (Kaysville 1879/) of Preston Idaho was quite successful both as a banker and as an orchardist having some 640 acres under cultivation.

Agriculture was much enhanced by the efforts of a nephew of these men. In 1953 growers were able to get a new variety of verticillium-wilt-resistant tomato, the "Loran Blood," named in honor of Dr Heber Loran Blood (Kaysville 1900/1948) who pioneered in work on verticillium wilt at the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr Blood devoted his entire productive life in this age of specialization to tomato breeding work. He developed the acid seed soak for the control of bacterial canker disease used so extensively throughout the country. He made thousands of crosses in tomatoes, crossing wild disease-resistant varieties in an attempt to find one that had the desirable qualities of both. The process was long and painstaking and the goal proved elusive. As soon as a hybrid showed size or desirable color it lost its disease resistance and it was only after his death that others carried on his work to a successful conclusion and honored him by naming a variety in his memory.

Dr Oliver Hunter Blood (Sterling ? 1800/Worc 1858)(44) after graduating from Harvard College with his M. D. degree in 1826 continued to work and study under Dr John Green of Worcester. Gradually he began the practice of dentistry and became quite proficient. He was originally named just Oliver Blood. A short time before entering college he with some juvenile companions went on a hunting expedition which was attended with indifferent success; and on their return merely out of sport he assumed the name of Hunter, which he ever after retained. He was a man of small stature, but of great physical strength and on this account when at Harvard College he became the possessor of the huge herculean club which bore the significant name of the "Thundering Bolus," a weapon of formidable size which for many years was transmitted from class to class to the strongest member of each.

Oliver's younger brother Dr Thomas Samuel Blood (Sterling 1810/Fitchburg 1890) graduated from Harvard in 1838 with the degree of M. D. and likewise became a dentist, the first to locate in Fitchburg. His first dwelling house and office was on the site of the present city hall and by 1847 his residence occupied the site of the present YMCA.

In 1844 in York, Livingston Co NY were born twin boys who were named Felix (/LeRoy NY 1911) and Ferdinand Blood (/Pavilion NY 1913)(45), both of which grew up to become the "twin dentists" of LeRoy NY.

It was the efforts of dentists to reduce pain in their patients which first led to the use of anesthesia. Nitrous Oxide (Laughing gas) was the first to be used, and it was nitrous oxide administered by a dentist that altered the life of Benjamin Paul Blood of Amsterdam NY (1832/1919). (46). Benjamin Paul had been well known as a poet, having written "The Bride of the Iconoclast," "Justice," "Optimism" and "The Collonades." Impressed by the peace and apparent philosophic

(44) Thomas Heyward-5; Samuel-4; Oliver-3; Samuel-2; Robert-1

(45) Luther Patch-6; Asa-5; Silas-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

(46) John-3; Robert-2; Jeremiah-1 of Florida NY.

certainly produced by the anesthetic he now continued to experiment with its use, then in 1874 published "The Anaesthetic Revelation and the Gist of Philosophy." His reputation as a mystic and philosopher became well established and in most American encyclopedias his is the only entry of the name of Blood. "Pluriverse" published in 1920 after his death gives the final expression of his pluralistic philosophy. Rather than attempt a poor summary I refer the reader to that volume.

H. M. Kallen's introduction to Pluriverse says, "He was born in 1832 and lived for eighty-six years. During that time he wrote much, but unsystematically. His favorite form of publication was letters to newspapers, mainly local newspapers with a small circulation. These letters dealt with an astonishing diversity of subjects, from local petty politics or the tricks of spiritualist mediums to principles of industry and finance and profundities of metaphysics." Many of his poems appeared in Scribner's Magazine between the years 1899 and 1919.

Fruitful correspondence developed with many of the philosophic minds of the day, notably James Huchison Stirling, Alfred Tennyson and especially the noted philosopher, Professor William James of Harvard--letters passing between the two may be found in Ralph Barton Perry's "Thought & Character of William James," (1935). In one of these letters he writes to James under date of June 11, 1887, "..... I have no picture to send you save, alas, the one I enclose, taken for devilment some fifteen years ago to please some men on a day when I had lifted by a chain on my right shoulder and around my right arm 1160 lbs. You will say of it, with Virgil, "Arma virumque;" it shows more brawn than brains...."

".....I was born here in Amsterdam. My father was a landholder of 700 acres here, adjoining the city on both sides of the river, and lived, as I now live, in a large brick house on the south bank of the Mohawk visible as you enter Amsterdam from the east. I was his only child, and went a good deal my own way. I ran to machinery, by fancy; patented among other devices a swathing reaper which is very successful (47). I was of loose and wandering ways. And was a successful gambler through the Tweed regime--made 'bar'ls' of money, and threw it away. I was a fancy gymnast also, and have had some heavy fights, notable one of forty minutes with Ed. Mullett, whom I left senseless. This was mere fancy. I never lifted an angry hand against man, woman or child--all fun--for me.I do farming in a way, but am much idle. I have been a sort of pet of the city, and think I should be missed. In a large vote taken by one of the daily papers here a month or so ago as to who were the 12 leading citizens, I was 6th in the 12, and sole in my class. So you see, if Sparta has many a worthier son, I am still boss in the department I prefer...."

The letter writing between the two flourished and Benjamin Paul's daughter mentions that she remembers James coming to visit their home once. In one of his letters James wrote his friend Blood, "You have the greatest gift of superior gab since Shakespeare."

There were several families of Bloods living in the vicinity of Amsterdam, some came from New England, but most (Benjamin Paul included) were descendants of one Jeremiah Blood who is said to have come from Ireland to Florida NY prior to the Revolution. Admiral Sir Peter Warren had a grant from the King of England of some 13000 acres in that area and sent his nephew, an Irish noble, Sir William Johnson to manage it for him. It is believed that Jeremiah was among those coming over at Johnson's instigation.

(47) He later held patents for a saddle, and a side-saddle.

Jeremiah had two sons, but one was childless; the other, Robert (1774/1854) as a very young man was employed by Mr Reuben Simons, innkeeper of the "Frog Pond Tavern" in Schenectady. This public house was extremely popular and when it burned in 1803 the story is that the carpenters, then at work on the Mohawk Bridge, each gave a days work towards rebuilding his house which was framed, raised and boarded in one day, he moving in the next. Robert fell in love with the landlords daughter and they were married. Thirteen of their nineteen children grew to maturity and most of their children likewise had large families so that the Bloods became quite numerous in the region; at one time there were seven "Johns" in the town of Amsterdam. Times change though, until now there are but two Blood men left.

Scribner's Magazine carried the poems of another of the Blood clan, as did Century and other magazines. Henry Ames Blood (Temple 1836/New Ipswich NH 1900)(48) was for many years a clerk in the State Department in Washington DC. He wrote many short poems, wrote the History of Temple NH and, under the anagram of Raymond Eshobel, wrote the drama in verse, "How Much I Loved Thee."

TO EARN A LIVING

OUT OF THE GROUND

In 1859 Col. Edwin L Drake sank the first successful oil-well on Oil Creek near Titusville in northwestern Pennsylvania. A few miles further down Oil Creek Francis Buchanan had settled in Corn Planter Township about 1795-99. John Blood (1807/Kingsville O 1892) was left an orphan at the age of six months and adopted by this Francis Buchanan. When John grew up his stepfather gave him a start and he continued to add to his holdings until they amounted to 440 acres lying on both sides of Oil Creek. Then came the successful drilling of oil. The chief finished product was kerosene and in a very short time the kerosene lamp replaced candles and the whale-oil lamp and the price of oil soared. John Blood's land was right in the heart of the new oil country and as soon as 1861 there were 23 wells of the Ocean Petroleum Company producing on his property. In 1863 he sold out for \$500,000 and went on a splurge in New York. Before long he tired of the city and before his funds were entirely depleted purchased some property in Kingsville Ohio where he continued to spend his remaining days. Soon after he sold his property the farm came to produce more oil than the whole balance of the region, but if he suffered any regrets they were soon forgotten since a disastrous fire in October 1864 wiped out the wells with a loss of over \$1,000,000.

One of John's sons, Francis Buchanan Blood (1837/) was willed 200 acres of land in the oil regions by the man for whom he was named and on this land operated in the oil business himself as well as leased portions to other companies on a royalty basis. He was quite successful in the enterprise, but chose to put his money into property and soon had three valuable farms totaling 400 acres in Conneault Ohio and across the line into Penna. The balance of his life he spent operating these farms and raising and trading cattle, sheep and horses.

John's had been a large family. Several of the sixteen children
(48) Ephraim Whiting-6; Ephraim-5; Frs-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-L

went west. Son Benjamin M Blood (1841/) clerked in his brother Hiram A.'s hardware store for a time, then his brother John C.'s clothing store, but in want of adventure took to the Western trail at the age of 21. In four years he traveled to Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. At one time in 1872 while prospecting he fell in with an escort of U S soldiers which were soon after attacked by Indians. In the melee which followed five whites were killed or wounded including his partner, but the Indian loss was over a hundred. Finally having had enough of the wild west he returned to Ohio, covering 600 miles of the distance by stage. After a year of tamely tending the farm he decided he wanted another fling and headed for Colorado where he engaged in real estate with fair success. Again he came home, but this time to stay, to farm and sell real estate and to marry, but the West wasn't entirely out of his mind, for he named his son "Montana."

George D Blood (abt 1869/Wilmington Del 1944) was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for 52 years. In the course of his career he developed the property of the Park City (Utah) Consolidated Mining Co and aided in the development of silver mines in California and in Central America.

Although details are lacking, Benjamin Franklin Blood (Windsor Vt 1822/Waltham Mass 1904)(49) went West as a youth and made a fortune in the iron business. In later years he returned to his home town and presented it with a library as well as the neighboring towns of West Windsor and Weathersfield.

In 1865 geologists first realized the extent of the vast iron field in northern Minnesota. Four years later the Vermillion and Mesabi ranges were explored and a company organized to begin mining operations. Ten thousand acres were acquired, but the mining never started. A member of this first company was George Calvin Stone of Duluth.

Stone later interested the entrepreneur Charlemagne Tower in these lands and was hired by Tower to quietly acquire property for him in what was not generally known to be rich iron fields in the Vermillion Range. After over 20,000 acres had been purchased they were transferred to a new corporation called the Minnesota Iron Company with a capitalization of \$10 million giving Tower control but making Stone General Manager and his son-in-law, Thomas Laughton Blood, (Nashville Tenn 1856/alive 1920)(50), secretary. The company went on to acquire railroad rights and built a railroad across the swamps. This company was the first to exploit the mighty iron reserves of northern Minnesota.

Blood had first come to Minnesota in 1879 and soon became associated with Stone in secretly acquiring the lands for the contemplated enterprise. In November of 1882 he married Stone's daughter, Clara, and a month later was made officially a part of the organization of the Minnesota Iron Company. His later ventures included the commission business at St Paul as a member of the firm of Hubbard and Blood, then in 1894 with a partner purchased the Northwestern Paint Works which became T. L. Blood & Co, he becoming its president. The company still bears his name at this writing.

James Blood of Greenfield NY (ca 1850/) had a private mine which had been lost, if the information in the following letter is correct:

".....when a child I lived in Greenfield. My father was the Baptist minister there. Some time between 1888 and 1890 or so one

(49) Nathaniel-6; Sewall-5; Moses-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

(50) Henry-6; Levi-5; Ebenezer-4; Joseph-3; (?) Nathaniel-2 Rich-1.

Dr Johnson, who was the next neighbor on our left, came in to see father about making a call upon the mountains west of us where a Mr Blood was very ill unto death. Dad went right away and found him very ill, his daughter taking care of him. She was anxious that before he died her father would reveal the whereabouts of a lead mine near Lake Desolation which also was near their home.

"In his lifetime Mr Blood had befriended an Indian, taking care of him until he died and promising never to reveal the secret lode. The Indian had supplied soldiers in Albany with pure lead for bullets taken out of the ground by hand and carried all the way by trail to Albany. Mr Blood continued to do this when the Civil War came on. His daughter said she went with her father about a mile from home. He would stop the horse and get out with boots on and leave the carriage and go through the trees and down to a small brook and follow along it. She would have her knitting along and the horse would feed on grass by the road. No matter how both she and my father coaxed, he set his lips and died in silence.

"Many have hunted for the rich vein but unsuccessfully. A few miles from there graphite has been found and mined some, but nothing amounted to success. Some have thought that trees were felled and thus dammed up the outlet of the Lake so the water level was raised several feet. On a later trip when father thought he'd look around a little we noticed that a large group of pines and hemlocks stood dead out in the lake which seemed to bear out the theory of the dam to hide the lead..

Sincerely, Bertha Hall

P.S.:...The time 1888-90 was one when only a few scattered houses were to be found in this district. Lake Desolation was like its name, a very lonely district with not a soul near except this one. The old glass factory where bottles were made and a small settlement were within two or three miles."

TO EARN A LIVING

RANCHING

The following is taken from a letter from Mrs Mary A (Keilcy) Blood telling about her father-in-law Lewis Ira Blood (Sebec Me.1859/ Avon Mont. 1935)(51) and his ranch which is still in the family:

"L. I. Blood came to Fort Benton Montana by way of boat from St Louis at the age of 19. He often told me he slept under a freighter's wagon the first night and the next morning the owner of the outfit asked him to go to work for him as a "bull whacker"--driving oxen teams. He continued freighting for eight years and then went back to Maine and married his sweetheart, Nellie Dow, who had waited for him all that time. They came back to Marysville and Lewis continued in the freighting business, now owning his own. They lived at Marysville four years before removing to Avon where they lived the rest of their lives.

"Lewis entered the lumber business after the era of oxen, and owned many horses for hauling his lumber. He established saw mills at Blossburg, Avon and Gold Creek. There is a sawmill still at the ranch, which in late years has been used just for lumber for use on the ranch.

"'Grandpa' Blood told many stories of his early freighting days
(51) Albion P. -8; Hiram-7; Solomon-6-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Rich-1

and encounters with the Indians. One was that after camping for the night an Indian came on his pony and just stayed. Grandpa offered him food, and one thing was a jar of pickles, which the Indian emptied on his blanket, but after sampling one threw them all away. He left at sunrise and Grandpa expected a raid, but by the time Grandpa was ready to take to the trail the Indian returned and gave Grandpa a pair of beaded moccasins. At that time this was a great thing because the Indians were on the war path.

"The beautiful ranch Lewis and Nellie established contains almost 4000 acres in all--hay, grazing and timber land. He always had many men working for him. He allowed no gambling in his camp--no cards of any kind, but would allow drinking--but not on the job. When he had the sawmill at Avon he owned every business establishment in Avon--hotel (and saloon attached), livery stable, blacksmith shop and also drove the stage route from Avon to Helmville. He always had his own commissary. He owned 100 teams of horses at that time.

"Grandma' was a grand lady also, well educated and religious. Grandpa imported an organ for her while they still lived in Marysville. It is still at the ranch. She always kept her organ in beautiful shape and played it nights to the last. Every Sunday she'd play Hymns of her choice. She did not attend Church here so she had her own service and singing each Sunday. She was a marvelous cook and homemaker, but during the time grandpa had so many men they always had a cook--many many years a chinaman who was also the gardener."

* * *

Florida has long vied with the West for settlers. In 1887 Henry F Blood (Stark Co Ill abt 1850/)(52) brought his family to Terra Ceia and within a few years settled at what became Winter Haven, now one of the chief citrus fruit centers for the state. Conditions were primitive then, but with hard work the family carved out one of the four big 100 acre fruit farms in that region, citrus fruit and tomatoes being the principal products. The family loved sports and adventure and their visiting friends could always look forward to being treated to all the hunting and fishing they could wish for.

TO EARN A LIVING

OTHER FIELDS OF ENDEAVOR

The straw business was an important small town industry in the mid-19th Century. Charles Erastus Blood (Pepp 1825/Ware 1907)(53) at the age of 19 went to work for Metcalf & Fisher, manufacturers of straw goods in Medway Village; later he went of New York City and still later Long Island learning different phases of that business. In 1849 he set up business for himself at Ware Mass. making straw goods, particularly straw hats and bonnets. His shop stood on the east side of South Street near Charles and he carried on business there for many years until an interest in the drug business about 1875 caused him to change to the occupation of druggist.

In 1885 Jason G Blood (Hebron NH 1823/Spfld Mass 1903)(54) was described as a farmer, a lumber mill operator and a Justice of the
 (52) Prescott-7; Jonas-6-5; Elnathan-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.
 (53) Leonard-6; William-5-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.
 (54) Elijah-6-5; Nathaniel-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

Peace. Jason purchased a mill on Poole's Brook in North Haverhill NH about 1865, it then being an "upright" sawmill, but proceeded to put in a circular saw, a shingle-mill and planers. Operating about four months of the year he employed six men cutting annually 200,000 to 300,000 feet of lumber besides shingles. A great part of his business was custom work. The business seems to have been a familiar one for the entire family as his brother Edwin Worth Blood (Hebron 1838/Boston 1911) removed to Reading Mass. and was a cabinet maker as well as foreman for 40 years at Palmer & Parker of Charlestown, dealers in mahogany. "Mr Blood was considered one of the best-informed men on fancy lumber in the country." And his son Charles Edwin Blood (Reading 1866/1936) also spent his life in the lumber business, particularly in working with mahogany.

Many of the Bloods kept stores. In Salem Mass in 1942 it was with sadness that Louis A Blood (Andover 1863/Danvers 1946)(55) turned the key for the last time in the door of his grocery store on the corner of Essex and Flint Streets. For 63 years he had been coming to that same store, first as a lad doing delivery and odd jobs, later working into a partnership and eventually becoming sole owner. The store itself was of even greater antiquity, a red brick building it was constructed in 1826 on the site of a previous grocery started in 1815 in a building that had been a salt store in the days when salt was made along Salem's harbor shore. When he cleaned the storeroom out preparatory to closing all sorts of old implements turned up, an old hand coffee grinder, old measures, candle molds and other odd articles of older days. The Boston papers headlined the story of his retirement as the "Best Known Storekeeper in Essex County to Retire."

Horace W Blood (Erie Co NY 1842/)(56) of Braidwood, Reed Twp, Will Co, Illinois first came west in 1863, farming for a while, then entered the bottling house of J D Page of Joliet, remaining there for about two years. Then he entered into a partnership with his employer to manufacture mineral water and engaged in the ice business on the side, then a few years later purchased entire control of the factory. In 1873 he came to Braidwood and started an extensive bottling works far in advance of any other in the area. He used many ingenious devices to eliminate the use of labor so that only three men were necessary to run the plant. The building was 24x50, two stories high and had a capacity of 200 boxes a day. His various products included soda, mineral water, bottled lager beer, ale, porter, cider and spruce beer. Two two-horse wagons were used for selling the goods in Braidwood and the neighboring towns.

In the newspaper world we have already met Col James Harvey Blood who as a reporter for the St Louis Times had covered one of Victoria Woodhull's lectures and determined to meet her, and his later adventures as a result.

There is a gentleman born back in 1870 in Adrian Michigan who still writes for the Kansas City Star and was recently on a television program with a secret which he tried to withhold from the panel. His secret being that he had worked 75 years for the same paper. His name is Charles Irving Blood (57). Starting at the bottom delivering papers at the age of 14 he made his way through copy writer, proof-reader, editor and now writes a daily column entitled "40 Years Ago."

(55) Geo Warren-7; Rogers-6; Royal-5; Joseph-4-3; Nathl-2; Richard-1

(56) Horace-6; Jonathan-5; Robert-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1 // Rich-1

(57) Alonzo Kimball-8; Sam-1 Kimball-7; Oliver-6-5-4; John-3; James-2

Robert McCutchins Blood (Chsn 1883/Manchester NH 1950)(58) worked as a newspaperman on various papers before coming to New Hampshire's largest city in 1918 to work on the Manchester Mirror. Two years later he joined the staff of the Manchester Union-Leader as managing editor, remaining thirty years in that capacity.

During World War II his son Rogers Blood (1922/1944) joined the Marine Corps. As a first lieutenant he died leading a charge against the Japanese on Eniwetok on Feb 18, 1944. When a destroyer transport was to be launched by the Navy on June 2, 1945 at Bethlehem Steel's Hingham Mass shipyard--the next-to-the-last ship to be built at that war plant--it was named the U. S. S. Rogers Blood in his honor.

Free delivery of mail by the U. S. Post Office and uniform letter rates first went into effect July 1, 1863. Prior to this mail was locally dispatched by private concerns. One of the Philadelphia, Pa. pioneers in this field was D. O. Blood & Co which was in business from 1840 until 1862. This service was genenerally known as "Bloods Express".

The name referred to Daniel Otis Blood who was one time cashier of the old Philadelphia Public Ledger. In addition Charles Kochersperger and Walter H Blood were active in conducting the service, Mr Kochersperger operating the business as "Blood's Penny Post" during its closing years. It had also gone under the names "Philadelphia Despatch Post" and "City Despatch Post." At one time this service maintained 500 letter boxes in the Philadelphia area. Several designs of postage stamps and stamped envelopes were issued for use by patrons of the service.

The following description is taken from "Philadelphia as it is in 1852," R. A. Smith, Phila, 1852, p. 71: "In addition to the usual post-office facilities, Philadelphia possesses the advantage of the most complete City Post in this country. Blood's Despatch Post, conducted by Messrs Blood and Kochersperger, was established in 1845, and was for a long time considered a doubtful experiment. By its attention to the public interest, and by continued improvement, it has now become a necessary convenience to business men and families.

"Several hundred box stations are scattered over the city, from which letters are collected every two hours; and thousands of letters are thus collected and distributed daily. Careful intelligent men only are employed as carriers, and as each letter is stamped with the date and hour of delivery, great promptness and reliability are obtained."

One member of the Blood family did get on the stage and win a degree of renown. Adele Blood (abt 1886/1936) was a soprano in the choir of the Central Christian Church in Oakland Calif and soon the pastor, Cader Russell Davis, became her husband. After their marriage Mrs Davis went on the stage and played in parts as Adele Blood and before long her actor husband followed her as Edwards Davis and both were successful from the outset.

Charles Blood (Ottawa, Can, 1835/Dunkirk NY 1924)(59) began working as an upholsterer in Lockport NY; from there he went into the furniture business. As a sideline he added undertaking in 1866 and met with such success that he soon disposed of the furniture business and for the rest of his life devoted his attention to the business of undertaking and funeral direction.

He made an important contribution to the profession when he invented the "Folding Embalming Board," a much more convenient

(58) Robt Allen-8; Luke W-7; Ebenezer-6; Simeon-5-4; James-3-2; Rich-L.
(59) W. L. Harn-7; Timothy-6-5; Nathaniel-4-3-2; Richard-L.

method of handling the dead than ever previously contrived. He also found he could improve on the available embalming fluids of the day and compounded his "Antiseptic Embalming Fluid" to be injected into the arterial circulation. His inventions were widely distributed in the United States and abroad. At the time of his retirement in 1922 he was the oldest Coroner in the state and had served the enviable record of being Chautauqua County's coroner for 43 consecutive years.

Bela Watson Blood (S. Lunenburg Vt 1851/Westminster Mass 1948)(60) often recalled how at the age of 14 he had been given the responsibility of driving a herd of cattle to market twenty miles away in St Johnsbury. A later adventure was the time when he and a cousin bundled up in heavy clothing, rubber boots and lanterns and climbed down to explore the famed Hoosac railroad tunnel, then under construction. At the age of 20 Bela came to West Fitchburg Mass where his first job was driving a team for one of the business houses. Soon he was learning to cut meat for John Shea and worked as a marketman until he had the courage to start his own business on Ashburnham Street. This was before the days of the telephone and business was done by contact at the market or at the "Meat Cart." This was a horse drawn covered wagon that would open upward at the back, and with a high seat in front. Mr Blood was known as "Belee" in the neighborhood among neighbors and customers alike. He drove the Meat Cart all through West Fitchburg, customers would come out to him and he would cut, weigh and bundle for them. Vegetables were also carried by the marketman in those days. The distinction between a market and a grocery was that the former sold meat and vegetables and the latter groceries and kitchen supplies. When Belee got so that it was too hard for him to hop on and off the high seat of his cart he gave up the business and became "boss" of the sorting room or rag room in one of the mills, and he remained active until the last two years of his life when a shock disabled him. He passed away at the age of 96. Living with his daughter in Westminster during his last years he was at one time honored by a Boston newspaper for being the oldest man in town and was presented a gold-headed cane of which he was very proud.

Robert C Blood of Cerro Gordo Ill. (NY ca 1828/)also made a cattle drive as a boy. When he was only 12 years old his father put him on the road in charge of 244 head of cattle and with five men under him for a trip of 500 miles. He was somewhat overwhelmed for a time with the responsibility, but got through all right, accepted the money and paid off the men.

His son Luther (NY 1862/) had considerable mechanical ability and became the owner of the first auto in Piatt County, being a two-passenger steamer runabout which he bought in 1901.

Henry Hurlbet Blood (Wisc Dells Wisc ? 1846/Albert Lea Minn 1920)(61) also purchased a new car just after the turn of the century. Henry took a train from his home near Albert Lea to the automobile factory to pick up the car. On his way home he met with several accidents. Somewhere along the way he had one too many and had to sell it for junk. He finished his trip by train and never owned nor drove another car as long as he lived.

In the world of sports Ernest A Blood(Brooklyn NY? abt 1872-3/ New Smyrna Beach Fla 1955 (62) was at one time basketball coach at

(60) Roswell-7; Bela-6; Benj-5-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.

(61) Geo Tyler8;Nathaniel-7-6-5-4-3-2; Richard-1, //John-3;Jas-2;Rich-

(62) Geo Loammi8;Samuel Loami Dix7;Sam'l Dix-6;Amos-5;Wm-4;

the United States Military Academy at West Point and was for many years a high school coach. Mr Blood played the game in the days when peach baskets were used as goals and began coaching in 1897, only six years after the game was invented by Dr James A Naismith.

"Prof" as he was affectionately known in the basketball world held posts at various other places including St Benedict's Prep in Newark NJ where he won five state titles and Potsdam NY State Normal School, but it was during the 25 years that he was at Passaic NJ High School that he and his "wonder team" became famous. Under his guidance the Passaic team won 159 games without a defeat, a remarkable feat still recalled in basketball circles. It was on Feb 6, 1925 that Hackensack High finally scored a 39-35 victory to end the fabulous winning streak. When he retired at the age of 78 his over-all record was 1,268 victories compared with only 165 defeats.

Sports fans will also remember Johnny Blood, the star back of the Green Bay Packers called by many "one of the greatest football players in history." Johnny came from New Richmond Wisc where everyone knew him as John Victor McNally. When he had started playing semi-pro football he wanted to be able to return to college and be eligible for school athletics so he adopted a pseudonym. As he tells it he was on his way to practice in company with another player in the same circumstances and they passed a theatre in which the Valentino film "Blood and Sand" was playing. "That's it!" he yelled, "You be Sand and I'll be Blood!" And so he went on to a great professional gridiron career, under the name of "Johnny Blood."

In the business world Harry Evans Blood (Great Falls NH 1859/) was for 14 years manager of the National Cash Register Company at Chicago before joining the Silica Products Company as Secretary (63). Samuel Shipley Blood (Pepp 1843/NYC 1934)(64) as a young man entered the banking house of his brother-in-law, A S Foster. About 1867 he organized the New York News Co which the following year became absorbed by the American News Co. In 1872 he became manager of the International News Co and in 1923 became President and manager of the American News Co.

John Orth (Annweiler, Barvaria 1850/Boston 1932) was brought to America by his parents when only a year old. At the age of eight he began the study of music under his father and by the age of twelve had become a church organist at Taunton Mass. At sixteen he was teaching in Boston and entered the New England Conservatory of Music. Then followed five years of study in Germany under Kullak, Lebert, Pruckner, Deppe and Liszt on the piano, and composition with Faiszt, Weitzmann, Kiel & P. Scharwenka, returning in 1875 to settle in Boston. His subsequent lecture recitals on "With Liszt in Weimar" gained him fame as a Liszt authority. His publications include about 50 piano pieces.

On May 28, 1883 he married a pupil, Lizette Emma Blood (Milford NH 1858/Dover Mass 1913)(65). His wife became a composer in her own right having to her credit many teaching pieces for piano, songs and several popular children's operettas. Her compositions, all written under the name of L. E. Orth include Mother Goose Songs without Words (70 easy piano compositions); A dozen Miniatures for piano; Ten Pictures from Tone Land for the piano; On the White Keys, an introduction to the piano; Sixty Songs from Mother Goose's Jubilee, (63) James Monroe-7; Elijah-6-5; Nathl-4; Richard-3; Jos-2; Richard-1 (64) Samuel-7; David-6-5-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1 (65) James-7-6; Peter-5; James-4-3-2; Richard-1.

an opera for children; A Dozen and Three, piano pieces; Song of the Sea Shell, operetta; Four and Twenty Songs for Sleepy Time; and also over 150 published piano pieces besides various songs.

In the early days of aviation Frank Herbert Blood of North Andover (Grafton Vt 1895/) (66) decided he wanted to become a pilot. He was shown the basic requirements and took it from there. He subsequently began carrying passengers and giving instruction. He soon found himself doing aerial photography and sky writing and before long had become a member of a four plane flying circus. Soon after however this career was vetoed by his future wife.

Having an irresistible urge to accomplish the difficult he turned to attempting the mastery of a device which his wife suspected to be nearly as dangerous as flying. After incurring numerable bruises and abrasions Frank finally mastered the unicycle--the one-wheel bike. With determination he went on to master the art of juggling, magic and ventriloquism and was eagerly sought by clubs, church groups and fraternal organizations to give exhibitions.

Having a natural talent for writing poetry he wrote some 2000 poems before it ever occurred to him that he should put these words to music. He became a widely-known composer and lyricist and eventually became a member of both the American Society of Composers and Publishers (ASCAP) and Broadcast Music Incorporated (BMI). All this was after he taught himself to play the piano; later he mastered the organ, the accordion, the banjo and other instruments. Not satisfied with merely writing songs he added publishing to his list of accomplishments under the name of Bluemoon Music Publishing Co (BMI); then he started a record company under the label of Bluenote Records and Bluemoon Records (BMI). During the last twenty years his many many songs and records have been played and heard all over the world. And what does he do in his spare time? He sells real estate!

This tribute may be found on the gravestone of Mary Ann Blood, Litt. D. (Hollis 1851/1927), a teacher of Elocution and Oratory: "One of the founders and for thirty-seven years President of the Columbia College of Expression in Chicago, ILL." (67)

Kenneth Darwin Blood of Oklahoma City (Proctorsville Vt 1896/) (68) on his recent retirement was referred to as the Statistical King of Agriculture. From a New Hampshire dairy farm boy he rose to spend 27 years in charge of the Oklahoma City office which kept a mathematical portrait of the state's crop acreages, yields, prices, wage rates, land values and all the other activities that can be measured in figures. His official title was Statistician in charge of the Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Office for Oklahoma. In the early 1900's his father had gone to the state of Washington and had been lost track of by his family. In 1921 when K. D. was working for the Census Bureau and going through schedules for that state he came across a farm schedule filled out by his own father giving statistics on his Washington farm and proving that it is indeed a small world.

(66) Fred D.-7; John-6; Oliver-5; Robert-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

(67) Isaac Pierce-7; Ebenezer-6; Josiah-5-4, James-3-2; Richard-1.

(68) Albert Sawyer-7; Albin Gustavus-6; Zaccheus-5; Robert-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

TO EARN A LIVING

INVENTION

Harking back three-quarters of a century we find the Westward movement had not abated. Many youths went solely in search of adventure as did William Blood (Black Brook NY 1862/)(69) who ended his life in a gun duel in Wyoming. The majority however went to settle and make new homes as did those named in a letter from Mrs Martha (Miller) Blood of Philadelphia:

"Seth Blood (Indiana 1834/ Park Rapids Minn 1918)(70) taught school in Indiana. Louisa Slater went to visit in Indiana, met and married Seth. They went to live on a land claim in Floyd County Iowa. There all their children were born. Burr was born the last one on April 19, 1879. They lived in Floyd County until Burr was seven, then they went by covered wagon and a team of oxen to Minnesota on another land claim. It was wild country and they lived in the open until they built a log cabin. The location was 5 or 15 miles from Lake Itasca-- the nearest town what is now Park Rapids. The White Earth Indian Reservation was near also. Indians were a common sight.

"Burr went to prep school in Iowa City and later to the University of Iowa. When he came back from school he married Lyda, last name unknown to me. They had two children Nina and Tessie. I believe Burr was 21 when he married. They left Minnesota and went to North Dakota on a government claim, the nearest town Minot. Later brothers George & Henry followed and brought their families with them, including Seth and Louisa.

"Burr lived five years in North Dakota, built a house and had three crops and two failures. He sold the farm and he and George opened a general store in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. They prospered until a fast time street car was put in to Spokane. All the people did their shopping in Spokane when they went for a ride on the fast line. The store failed. Burr went to selling and got along on that. In the meantime Burr and Lyda separated and divorced, the children staying with the mother.

"Burr was the inventor. He left Spokane and went to Chicago where he lived for twenty-five years. When he got to Chicago he sold a patent on a bull ring and lived on that for a year enjoying himself. He also at that time had a patent on a stove pipe. He then went into the music publishing business. Burr often spoke of his father as being a Baptist and a very strict one, never used any profanity, 'shush' was the word in impatience. A violin was an instrument of the devil. That didn't suit Burr as he loved music in any form. He wrote quite a few songs that were published and were a hit at the time. Among them was 'If I Forget.' A record of it was made by Madame Schumann-Heink. Another, 'As Long as the Sea Rolls On.' Whether he sold them to someone else I do not know. I know he had a partner who was colored and he made the arrangements. He knew all the oldtime songwriters, could tell you when they wrote their songs. I don't think he was connected with anyone else. He was always broke and was always selling something to someone else.

"He had come to Chicago in 1907 and then met and married Alice --last name forgotten by me. He had three children by Alice, Edna,

(69) Henry Charles-(2); Sylvanus -(1) Earlier lineage unproved.

(70) Abel Russell-7; Moses-6; Caleb-5; Isaiah-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1.

Irene and Gordon. Alice and Burr were divorced in 1926. He was in the manufacturing of tone arms for many years, had many patents on them and the Blood Arm became known all over the world.

"In 1927 he married Martha Miller of Chicago, that's me. The stock market crash came and the tone arm business folded up. Martha worked for the Cuneo Press. Cuneo's opened an eastern plant in Philadelphia so Burr and Martha went to Philadelphia in 1932. Burr developed a heart ailment about 1944 which slowed him up. 1951 brought on a stroke, 1954 another. He died December 5, 1956."

The following are the patents issued to Burr B Blood, the first three when he was living in Coeur d'Alene, and the balance after he had removed to Chicago: Cheese Cutter, 1904, another 1905; Stove pipe, 1907 (with John McGhie); Bed construction 1911 (with Louis Manson); attaching device, 1913; bed construction 1915; Phonograph controlling device, 1916; phonograph-needle cutter, 1917; cover-support, phonograph, 1918, two more patents for same in 1920; reproducer for phonographs, 1921; modifier for phonograph sound boxes, three patents for phonograph reproducers, caster, and stop device for phonographs, 1922; tone arm for phonographs, 1923; stop for phonographs, 1924; his Trade Mark for loudspeaker units of the Blood Tone Arm Co, Bay City, Mich. was registered in 1925; and a collapsible pail was patented in 1928.

Burr was a grand-nephew of Rev Caleb Blood II (See page 93) and his father Seth when he moved from Iowa to Minnesota said his motive was to carry the Gospel to the Indians. Seth was a combination farmer, teacher and preacher; a failure in the first occupation, but very good in the latter two very un lucrative ones.

Another son of Seth, Henry Sylvius Blood (1862/1936 Fayetteville Ark) also had a bit of the mechanical inventiveness of his brother Burr. In 1896 while at Park Rapids Minn. he invented a planter and in 1907 when living in Bottineau ND he held two patents on stove-pipe joints. In 1960 seven of his eight children were still living, each in a different state: Arizona, Arkansas, Oregon, California, Oklahoma, Washington and Texas. A letter from his daughter Mrs Grace (Blood) Smith gives us the following information:

"When my father was 21 years old, he walked from his parents home in Minnesota to Iowa City to attend the University of Iowa. He first took a degree in Civil Engineering. Upon graduating he worked for two years on a railroad construction job near Lake Charles, La. The panic of the early '90's hit at that time and most construction work stopped. Dad decided that the legal business went on regardless of depressions so he reentered the university and it took him only one year to pass the bar examinations.

"He practiced law the rest of his life. I used to enjoy hearing my father argue cases and I travelled with him quite a lot. He enjoyed having one of his children with him and he usually took me for he said I was less trouble than any of the others. He had a remarkable memory which coupled with practice enabled him to quote court testimony verbatim. I remember once when he was cross-examining a witness the man contradicted his previous testimony. When my father quoted the prior question and answer to him, the witness said he did not say that. Dad turned to the court stenographer and asked him to read the question and answer. Two lawyers were sitting near me and one said to the other, "That witness does not know Blood like I do or he would not deny his statement. I have never seen him miss yet."

Seth's brother Francis remained in Floyd County Iowa and his

grandchildren included Willis Francis (1902/1959), George Joseph (1903/1955), Archie Edward (1904/1951) and Russell Abel Blood (1916/), children of Edward and Anna Eliza (Wiltse) Blood of Waterloo, Iowa. These were the famed Blood Brothers of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus. George spent over 30 years with the Circus and was superintendent of the Commissary and Dining Departments, responsible for purchasing all the food supplies for both men and animals. Some 1400 members of the troupe were fed three meals a day not to mention countless elephants, horses, jungle cats and all the other animals that make up the circus.

It was Willis who started it all by running away at the age of 15 to join the Circus. He quit after a while, but went back to circus life a number of times. Russell traveled with the circus one full season and parts of several others, but Archie came to work there about 1935 and stayed until his death on the job at winter quarters at Sarasota, Florida. He had been a baker in a number of chain restaurants in Iowa and Illinois until he came to the Circus as a pastry chef, afterwards becoming top chef and George's assistant.

When asked how he did it George would reply, "Just like your hotels and restaurants do it, only I serve the same customers daily in different cities while your bonifaces serve different people in the same location. It's all about the same in the long run." In all George supervised about 150 men including chefs, cooking assistants, waiters, bus boys, dish washing machine operators, canvasmen and drivers. His spread of canvas--cookhouse tent, dining tent, shop and storage tents, etc--was about the size of some of the smaller circuses. Archie and George could easily have landed any number of well-paying jobs where they could settle down and commute to work, but they wouldn't hear of it, as with most of the troupers the thrill was in being a part of the "big show."

Burr was only one of many inventors. The first patent on record to a Blood was dated July 16, 1816, a distilling apparatus invented by Amos Blood of Boston (H. ca 1790/111 ?)(71). In 1825 Cyrus Blood of Washington Co. Maryland obtained a patent on a fireplace and chimney. The original Letter of Patent on parchment and signed by President of the United States John Quincy Adams and Secretary of State Henry Clay is still in existence. (72). In 1832 Jacob Blood and S A Hard of Fairfield Co, Conn. patented a method of "sawing wood by hand, horse, or water power."

Asa Blood Sr of Cohocton NY, Janesville Wisc and Norfolk Va (Ca 1800/after 1869)(73) had a patent issued him in 1826 for a tuyere and waterback. I gather that this made his kitchen stove double as a hot water heater. The application was still in his mind 31 years later when he patented a "Stove, Steam heating." Asa was the most versatile of these inventors as indicated by the following inventions or improvements (most of these patents are understandably not the first of the item invented, but improvements on existing articles): Chairs and supporters, obstetric, 1850; dredging machine, 1857; Bee Hive, 1858; gate, 1864; Washing machine, 1869; and in 1857 with R W Brown, a method of removing stores etc in case of fire. His son Asa Jr of Independence Iowa (N. Cohocton NY 1823/) patented a door catch in 1867 and Amos Ray Blood of Independence Iowa, probably son of Asa Jr,

(71) See page 82. Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-L

(72) See page 52. Samuel-5; Caleb-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-L

(73) See page 51. Frederick -1 of No Cohocton NY.

invented among other items a grain drill in 1872.

Washing machines fascinated several besides Asa. W. H. Blood of San Francisco had a patent on a "clothes-washing machine" in 1864 and C F & F Blood of Gravesville Wisc had one for a "Washing & wringing machine" in 1867. In 1891 and 1894 Joel S Blood of Houghton Washington (Goshen NH1835/) entered his washing machines. Joel had previously invented sockets for a fence-post back in 1860 when in Newport NH and in 1890 and 1891 had patented knife and shears sharpeners, then being of Napa City, Calif. The History of Newport tells us that his father had 23 children and his wife's father 21. "It may be safely affirmed that this couple have more brothers and sisters than any other in town--forty-four in all." (74)

The scarcity of farm labor encouraged the farmer to devise mechanical means to replace the lack of human power. Thus in 1863 Charles Blood of Malta NY (Sandy Hill NY 1813/West Fort Anne 1897) (75) invented a potato-digger in 1893, and Charles N Blood of Anamosa Iowa made an improved Stump Extractor in 1895, Lewis P Blood of Runnells Iowa (1838/)(76) patented a riding-harrow in 1902, Joseph W. Blood of Minneapolis (Boston 1845/)(77) invented grain-binders in 1888 which he improved in 1889, Edwin J Blood of Vernon Wisc (Vernon 1843/1938)(78) with A D Hager of Chicago perfected a corn harvester and a harvester cutter in 1875, and a reaping and mowing machine in 1883, and Maurice E Blood of Sycamore Ill (H. 1851/1917) (79) built in 1883 a grain-binding harvester (and another with W W Marsh), and another in 1884, and (with W W Marsh again) two more in 1885, as well as minor inventions relating thereto.

The latter two men are worthy of special notice. Edwin J Blood's patents span a period of 54 years and include velocipedes, various harness parts including a horse collar and five patents on cannon. Maurice Eugene Blood was working as an engineer for McCormick Harvester when the above harvesters were made. He left McCormick to go into the lumber business at Clarion Michigan and remained there several years until he removed to Kalamazoo. Then from 1891 to 1899 there are numerous patents on bicycles, velocipedes and their parts, parcel carriers, etc. Maurice during these years manufactured the "Fortune" bicycle under the name of the Kalamazoo Cycle Co. His brother Clarence Clyde (Filmore, Minn 1859/Brookline Mass 1949) was associated with him in the venture and joined with him and his other brothers in the Blood Brothers Machine Co of Kalamazoo and afterwards of Allegan, Mich. The invention which created the company, which is even today an integral part of Rockwell Spring & Axle Co, was the 1908 patent of the universal joint for use in the automobile. The "Brothers" were Maurice Eugene and his son Howard Earl (Petoskey Mich 1886/), Clarence Clyde, all of Kalamazoo, and Charles W H (Kal. 1864/Winthrop Mass 1925) of Winthrop Mass.

Although Howard E took out the first patent of his own out in 1915 it wasn't until 1927 that his inventions began to appear with regularity. This was after he had joined the Detroit Gear & Machine Co. Then came such automotive parts as transmissions, gear housings,

(74) Lemuel-6; Abel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

(75) Sewall-6-5; Moses-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1

(76) Son of Nathan who came from Maine. Line not proven.

(77) Franklin F-7; Jonathan-6-5; Oliver-4; John-3; James-2; Rich-1

(78) Ira-7; Isaac -6; Solomon-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1

(79) Orville T-7; James-6; Peter-5; James-4-3-2; Richard-1

and gear shift mechanisms. About 1930 he began working for Norge Corporation and contributed greatly to water coolers, refrigerator components and air conditioning apparatus. In time he rose to be vice-president and finally on July 28, 1949 became Chairman of the Board of Norge Division of Borg-Warner Corp.

The above mentioned Charles W H Blood came to Boston after graduating from Cornell University and immediately associated himself with the S A Woods Machine Co of which he later became Vice-President and Treasurer. From 1896 until the time of his death he perfected several dozen woodworking machines and parts thereof. Later his nephew, Laurence E Blood, also a mechanical engineer, followed in his footsteps at S A Woods.

Another graduate of Cornell's Electrical & Mechanical Engineering School was Bryant Harmon Blood (Orwell Ohio 1865/Stamford Conn 1946)(80). From 1917-1924 he was general manager of the Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond Co. Other executive posts included superintendent of the Celluloid Co of Newark NJ, of the Washington (Pa.) Carbon Co, and of the Tubular Dispatch Co of NY. He had been chief engineer of the National Cash Register Co, of the Mathieson Alkali Works at Saltville Va, and master mechanic of the Watervliet Arsenal. He was holder of a great many patents on machine tools, measuring instruments, gauges, etc and had been a Colonel of Ordnance in the Officers Reserve Corps.

Bryant's family were also mechanically inclined and before he had finished college he had participated in inventions of his father, Erastus R Blood (Laurens NY 1830/aft 1891), and his brothers Arthur Raymond (Orwell Ohio 1860/Erie Pa 1891 --thrown from his horse resulting in a broken neck), and Homer Erastus (Orwell 1862/Ludlow Pa 1885). The family had a tragic record of sons dying in comparative youth, Howard Cecil (1869/) died at Media Pa in 1889, an infant died at Erie in 1873, and the eldest son Frank Webster (1858/) died in 1880 "on the cars between Baltimore and Washington." The only survivors were Bryant and a half-sister, Alta Roberta (Erie 1876/Portland Ore 1956) by a second wife. Alta attended Oberlin College and became a school teacher, twenty-five years of which were spent in Washington High School in Portland.

Erastus' first invention had been a coal stove, but his primary inventions were processes and machines for making lamp-black. In this enterprise he was quite successful and the family acquired a degree of wealth.

For many many years Hiram Blood (Andover 1832/Cambridge 1903)(81) served the East Cambridge fire department as engineer of the steam fire engine "Niagara, more officially known as "Steamer No. 3," and in 1883 Hiram patented a link box for steam engines.

John Balch Blood of Newburyport (1870/)(82) was an early electrical engineer and was issued patents between 1893-1902 for a rheostat, a starting mechanism for trains, dynamo-electric machines, and several other electrical devices. Mr Blood was very much interested in family history and I obtained considerable valuable data from his correspondence of sixty and more years ago.

Since the turn of the century the name of Blood does not appear so frequently in the patent rolls. In recent years the red tape has in-

(80) Erastus R-7; John-6-5; Isaiah-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1.

(81) Geo Warren-7; Rogers-6; Royal-5; Joseph-4-3; Nathaniel-2; Rich-1.

(82) Geo Whitfield-6; John-5; Joseph-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

creased to the point where a patent attorney is a must. Where in the previous century a man would invent and market his brainchild himself, today most of the research is done under the roof of the big corporations. Thus the mechanical engineers, the electrical engineers, the chemists and other research technicians still do the inventing, but quickly assign the rights over to the employer.

Let us retrace our steps back to the 19th Century and take notice of some that we have skipped. Family traditions regarding Hannibal Sewell Blood of New Orleans (Sandy Hill NY 1811/N. O. 1873)(84) are recalled in a letter from his niece, Mrs M. Edna (Van Wormer) Cooling of Philadelphia. From a platter in her possession she copied the following off the bottom: "Manufactured for N E Janney & Co, St Louis Mo from drawings by H S Blood." Mrs Cooling writes, "It was Hannibal S Blood who had made the drawing while riding on the boat on the Mississippi River. It was a drawing of the Gentlemen's Cabin of the boat--panelled side walls, 8 large chandeliers over a very long table with gentlemen sitting around it as though it were a dining table and waiters with towel thrown over their arms serving or taking orders. A Scotchman traveling with them admired the drawings and asked for it. As I remember from hear-say when I was a child he gave Uncle Hannibal some money and when he went back to Scotland had the Iron Stone dishes made up for the boat with the picture in the center of each piece. Uncle Hannibal sent several pieces home--I have the platter, the only piece my grandmother had.

"It must have been Uncle Hannibal who made the drawings of the reclining seats and chairs that Mr Pullman watched him drawing. He asked Uncle how much he would take for the drawings and he said nothing, but Mr Pullman gave him something, I think it was \$50. Mr Pullman used some of his ideas."

Hannibal did indeed design railway car seats and a sleeping car as well, these recorded at the patent office in 1868 and 1869. Whether or not Mr Pullman made use of his work is difficult to say, but family tradition here would seem to be justified. His other inventions include a clothes-drier, street sweeping machines, a derrick and a railway safety attachment.

Joel Blood of Watertown NY (85) patented his method of cheese bandaging and boxing and also a machine for making flanged and beaded hoops in 1870. Henry W Blood (86) of Fredonia NY made a wagon top, and later a mold for carriage of buggy tops in the 1880's. In 1868 John C. Blood of Conneault Ohio (87) and an associate devised an electromagnetic burglar alarm. The year before Luke Wait Blood (Deering NH 1810/Sunapee 1875)(88), a carpenter, and his son Robert Allen (See p99) improved on the centuries old water-wheel. A furnace was built by Benjamin F Blood of Port Jackson NY in 1857. In 1877 John P & Samuel N Blood of Athens, Bradford Co Pa (89) recorded a "machine for making kits and buckets."

Though no patent was involved Simeon Blood Jr of Rockland Me (Thomaston 1817/)(90) was a jeweler and of great mechanical genius. In 1850 he made an entire gold watch that is believed to be the first (84) Sewall-6-5; Moses-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1. (85) Jacob-5; Josiah-4; James-3-2; Richard-1. (86) Believed identical to son of Daniel-7; Timothy-6-5; Nathaniel-4-3-2; Richard-1. (87) Son of John see pg 102). (88) Ebenezer-6; Simeon-5-4; James-3-2; Richard-1. (89) Grandsons of John-6; Isaiah-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1. (90) Simeon-6; Abel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

ever made in the state of Maine.

New England's textile industry brought many improvements. Samuel Blood (C. 1822/Chlm. 1898)(91) of Manchester NH patented "Spinning Fliers" in 1862. Inventions of Ira Augustine Blood of Methuen Mass (N. Chlm. 1850/Methuen 1910)(92) include loom-shuttle spindle (1887), spool gluing & assembling machine, and a Bobbin Notching Machine (1907). He had previously been in business with his brother Edward Barron Blood (1852/1921) at Great Falls (Somersworth) NH as "Blood Bros., Bobbin Manufacturers and Wood Turners." About 1882 the business was greatly expanded and became known as Ira A Blood & Co., his other brother, Charles Coburn Blood (1853/1906) and his father, Charles Augustus Blood (Dracut 1823/Methuen 1903) joining in the firm.

Before this Charles Augustus had operated mills on the Merrimack as indicated by the following suit: Oct 1855, Charles Blood of Chelmsford and Joel Page of Manchester NH, Manufacturers, vs Nashua & Lowell Rail Road Corp.: Blood and Page petition "that they had been owners in land with several buildings in the Northerly part of Chelmsford at the confluence of a stream called Stony Brook with the Merrimack River upon which are situate a saw mill and a grist mill..." and that they have the "privilege of loading logs and timber from the Merrimack River into and up Stony Brook..." "The railroad has erected a 'certain stone and granite bridge' across stony brook above the plaintiffs parcel where they have the right of laying their logs and timbers... the railroad has filled in part of Stony Brook near the bridge with large quantities of earth and other substances..."

Charles A had received the property from his father Lieut. Charles (Dracut 1791/Chlm. 1864) in 1853 at which time this description was given: "certain mills and mill privileges situated in the Northerly part of Chelmsford near the mouth of the Stony Brook embracing about two acres of land. The Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shingle Mill, Mill dam across said brook, Dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon, with all the water power, water wheels, mill gear, mill apparatus and mill tools, belonging or appertaining thereto. Also all my lands and buildings thereon standing consisting of a Homestead Farm situated in the Westerly part of Dracut... about 175 acres... being the lands deeded me and Coburn Blood Jr..."

Lieut Charles had bought the mills in 1844 for \$6000, but the homestead farm he and his brother had received from their father Capt Coburn Blood (1759/ 1855) in a deed dated 1842 whereby they deeded him back a life estate in the property. It is interesting to note that Coburn calls himself a mere Yeoman, but one of his sons is an Esquire and the other a Gentleman. The deed was received "free from incumbrances except of Hannah and Martha Blood, my sisters." And incumbrances they were for the dear maidens lived to be 87 and 90 respectively, nor did Coburn expire from the property until in his 96th year.

To resume our list of inventors there was William J Blood of Franklin Falls NH (Chsn Mass 1846/H. 1905)(93) who in 1889 made a recorder for cash-drawers. Several years after his death his wife "Mattie"--Martha J (Easter) Blood patented a sewing-machine gage to become the only woman of the name to make the patent rolls.

Josiah Beman Blood (H. 1828/Lynn 1901) (94), a provision dealer

(91) Grandson of Jonas-6-5; Elnathan-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.

(92) Chas Augustus-7; Chas-6; Coburn-5; Abraham-4; John-3; Josiah-2

Robt-1. (93) Putnam-7-6; Daniel-5; Elnathan-4; Nathl-3-2; Richard-1.

(94) Luther-6; Josiah-5-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

in Lynn Mass established a market with several branches which still bear his name. He and his brother Abijah Elbridge Blood (H. 1826/ Lynn 1893) working together in the years 1861-1868 created a number of articles particularly useful to their trade. Included were flour sifters, a coal and ash sifter, a tobacco cutter, sieves, a couch or cradle and a clothes drier. And in 1889 Josiah's son Charles Otis Blood (Lynn 1862/ Lynnfield 1937) created a nutmeg grater.

In 1901 Oscar Farrin Blood (Goshen Vt 1878/alive 1958)(95) of Minneapolis with an associate patented a fly trap. In 1903 Ephraim B Blood of Ticonderoga NY (1855/)(96) made a cope for graves. In 1892 Henry H Blood of Virginia City Nevada obtained a trademark for his medicinal capsules and in 1902 the Label "Cold Cucumber Cream" was registered as a cosmetic by Katherine Blood of Chicago.

Between 1863 and 1890 Oliver Howard Blood of NYC (Worc 1836/ 1891)(97) patented a needle, needle wrapper, and showcases for his needles. Blood's Needles were said to have considerable sales appeal resulting from a picture of Blood's handsome wife's picture on the packet. In addition he was well known to the dry goods commission trade and did considerable traveling between the major cities.

The Bloods were especially active in the knitted textile industry in the vicinity of Philadelphia. John Blood & Co. held a number of patents on seamless and other hosiery. Knitted underwear was also among their manufactures. The family there is descended from George Blood, a native of Ruddington, England--the very same Ruddington where Robert and John Blood of New England had owned property over two hundred years before! George was an agent of the Branson Knitting Machine Company, manufacturers of hosiery knitting machines and had been sent to America about 1856 with a consignment of machines to erect and get them operating. He was favorably impressed with the opportunities of this country and decided to stay, so when he had saved enough money he sent for his family. Descendants have continued to be active in the knit fabric manufacturing business ever since.

Amsterdam NY was another important center of the knitted goods industry. In 1864 Gardiner Blood (Livingston Co NY 1829/ Amsterdam 1892)(98), a successful merchant in Amsterdam, formed a partnership with James H Schuyler for the manufacture of knit goods under the name of Schuyler & Blood. The firm was successful from the start. When Mr Schuyler died in 1888 John K Steward purchased his father-in-law's interest and the firm became Blood & Steward. This partnership acted as proprietors of the Chuctanunda Hosiery Mills which were the largest and most successful in Amsterdam. Some four hundred employees were kept busy entirely on mens and womens cotton underwear.

Some time near the close of the century another venture was made in the manufacturing of gentlemen's ribbed underwear under the name of Blood Knitting Company. John R Blood (Glen NY abt 1862/ Lake Placid NY 1955)(99) was treasurer and his son Fletcher Van Wie Blood was Secretary in the 1920's, but back at the time of the death in 1902 of John D Blood, (Florida NY 1831/) he was the president. John D. was also a director of the Pioneer Broom Co and the director of several banks (100). In 1872 he had a patent on a broom and again with an

(95) Geo Israel-8; Phineas Homer-7; Chas-6; Phineas-5; Benj-4; Nathl-3-2 Rich-1 (96) Ephraim-6-5-4; Zachariah-3; Josiah-3, Robert-1 (97) Oliver Hunter-6; Thos Heywood-5; Saml-4; Oliver-3; Saml-2; Robt-1 (98) Alexander-3; Robert-2; Jeremiah-1 (see pg 101) /// Robt-2; Jeremiah (99) Robt-4; Reuben Simons-3; Robt-2; Jeremiah-1 (100) Reuben Simons-3

associate one in 1875. In 1878 his business interests are revealed in the Amsterdam city directory, his concern being called "John D Blood and Son, Successors to Blood & Herrick, 'Steam Brooms and Brush Manufacturers!'" In the years that followed this became the largest broom-manufacturing concern in the United States. His brother James (1837/1916) was associated with him both in the broom works and the Blood Knitting Company and also operated a "Mode Emporium, suits, jackets, riding habits, etc." Another brother Daniel (1839/) organized the Pioneer Broom Co and operated it largely as a family business with his sons Frank J and Earl D joining in.

Others of the name also made brooms. Lorenzo Spooner Blood (Collinsville Ill 1852/) was called a broom maker in St Paul Minn as early as 1876, and later had a manufactory at St Cloud. Possibly it was members of his family who operated under the name Blood Broom Mfg Co at Fergus Falls in the 1920's. (101)

Simeon Upham Blood (Ellington Ct 1809/Dover Del 1897)(102) settled on a farm three miles south of Dover Delaware on the "Old Kings Highway." It was known as the "Blood Farm" for three generations. This 130 acre farm had the largest Cider and Vinegar Mill in the country and made thousands of barrels each year. In addition there was a fully equipped Blacksmith shop and Carpenter shop. After Simeon's death his son Nicholas took over the farm and established the largest broom factory in the state, and the brooms were sold all over the DMV peninsula. All the machinery was automatic and of the latest models for the time. The business was operated by the family until sold in 1912.

Though our list of inventions is not absolutely complete we have covered those of major interest so we'll tarry no longer on the subject.

SCATTERINGS

JAILBIRDS

The Bloods, like any other family, were not all saints and occasionally one got into trouble. The earliest instance of a Blood getting into enough trouble to land himself in jail is found in the following document: "Council held in Boston, New England July 30, 1686." The Keeper of the Prison at Cambridge petitions "that Robert Blood the Younger (1660/bef 1720)(1) prisoner for Debt... upon 25th May 1686... did break prison," the keeper "praying that he may have a warr^t... to apprehend and return the said Blood to Prison until he shall have satisfied the debt..." "Ordered: that the Secretary do forthwith grant his warrent..."

The imprisonment apparently was the outcome of a suit which appeared in Suffolk Court in April 1685, the case of Samuel Knight of Woburn vs Robert Blood Jr, Knight presenting a bill of goods dated Dec 21, 1684 and consisting of "trucking cloth, powder, shot, powder horns, tobacco, flint, spring knives, rings, tin shoes," amounting to £6-09-11. These were obviously for trading purposes, primarily, it would seem, with inland settlers. His brothers Simon age 23 and Josiah age 21 testified that Robert had told Knight he was "willing to reckon with him." Robert was credited with "bear skins, rackoon skins, deer skins, beaver skins," etc and his time and horse, together

(101) Geo Lysander-6; Reuben Foster-5; Stephen-4-3; Josiah-2; Robt-L

(102) Simeon-5; Isaiah-4; Richard-3; Jos-2; Rich-L (1) Robt-L

with goods returned. Unfortunately the goods did not cover the bill and he was forced to languish in jail. A deposition made in 1694 shows he had been released by 1688, but details are not known. Some years later he removed to South Carolina and in 1701 a guardian was appointed for his son. Whether monetary troubles were the cause of his removal or not is not known.

A nephew of this Robert, Samuel Blood Jun^r (C.1704/1774) also got into trouble over inability to pay a judgment against him and was forced to remain in Worcester Jail until the debt was paid. His troubles started before April 27, 1737 when he was forced to give bond "to be a true prisoner" in the safekeeping of Daniel Gookin, keeper of the prison and held without restraint. The jail was nothing more than a shack and Samuel was allowed the use of its yard, but apparently it was not well defined as there is considerable testimony in 1742 and 1743 as to whether or not Samuel had gone outside the bounds of the jail and hence forfeited the bond. In December of 1743 he petitioned to the General Court for another "Tryal of Several Causes." Whether he ever satisfactorily satisfied his debtors is doubtful and financial difficulties plagued him all his life. He died soon before March 6, 1774 when it was noted that two gentlemen had declined to act as bondsmen to the settlement of his estate. The estate was finally admitted to administration at the insistence of the widow (whose name, incidently, is completely unknown), but it proved to be insolvent. The creditors account includes a debt of "about 19 pounds due.... of Samuel Blood, dying in Gaol did not pay the same."

A more serious incident shows itself in the records of the court held at Keene NH in October of 1774. Presented that Robert Blood (Gr. 1733/Putney Vt 1816)(2) of Limeric (Stoddard NH), yeoman, and Jane Steel, wife of John Steel "did counsell command procure and abet the said John Steel and Moses Jewell to kill and murder John Taylor." They were found not guilty, but John Steel was found guilty of manslaughter, was forfeit his goods and burnt with a hot iron the letter "T" in the brawney part of his left thumb.

I have been told on good authority that one of the Bloods in Hollis at one time so infuriated his fellow townsmen that he was actually tarred, feathered and ridden out of town on a rail, and and not without justification. His name will continue to remain a secret but it does serve to illustrate my point that even the Bloods were not all angelic.

SCATTERINGS

THE DEAD

"The paths of Glory lead but to the Grave," so states Gray in his Elergy in a Country Churchyard. The Bloods sometimes found their final resting place next to their fathers, sometimes at extreme distances from the place of their nativity, with the customary stone memorials invariably erected. Some were marked with great pretentiousness such as Aretas' Mausoleum at Manchester, yet many were marked only with rude fieldstone which has long since disappeared.

The first Robert and his wife, Elizabeth, were buried on their beloved farm, part of the original purchase from Allen, Hough and Nowell, his being the "Hoff's Farm." His son Jonathan in 1734 sold

(2) Robert-3; Josiah-2; Robert-1.

some 240 acres of it to Ephraim Jones, Jones deeding back a plot "about 20 feet square of the northwest corner of the orchard, the place where my father and mother are buried... behind or on the north side of the dwelling."

Robert's most prominent son Josiah preferred to be buried in the Churchyard and his emense gravestone befitting his importance may be seen on burial hill in the center of Concord.

These gravestones, sometimes rude, sometimes ornate, are the only remains of active and vigorous lives. Some tried to put a life story into a few words. Deacon David Blood's of Pepperell (1718/1787) (3) was thus remembered: "He was industrious in his calling, peaceable in his behavior, upright in his dealings, kind to the distressed, friendly to the clergy, very constant in publick worship and faithful in his office in the Church." A sad narrative marks the stone of John Blood Jr also of Pepperell (G.1714/Pepp 1776)(4). It tells how he died "leaving a Very sorrowful Widdow and children who mourns the loss of a kind tender & affectionate Husband and father... he buried 10 children and left 6." His widow Abigail "died very suddenly (probably of the apoplexy)... she was a person of tender heart; constant & conscientious in her duty to God & Man."

Verses were common on the older stones. The last four lines of the following probably the most common of all the epitaphs, appears on the stone of Elizabeth Blood on burial hill in Concord. Elizabeth died October 12, 1775 in her 34th year. (5)

Affliction sore, long time I bore,
Physician was in vain;
Till God did pleas, & death did seas
To ease me of my pain
So all you that passeth by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so must you be,
Prepaer for death & follow me.

If man should extend his average life expectancy to even two centuries he probably would never eliminate the chance of accidental death. In the early days his greatest enemy was fire. Many a settler lost his possessions and often his life from this age-old enemy. The following was related at the time of the Orford NH Centennial Celebration in speaking of the family of Stephen Blood of Orford (ChL 1762/Orf. 1840) (6). "The hardships endured by this family in the early settlement of the town would seem stranger than fiction. They were repeatedly without bread for several days in succession and twice nearly lost everything in the burning of their house."

Elizabeth "Betty" Blood of Temple (C.1762/)(7), the wife of Capt Elias Boynton was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire Oct 13, 1853. Noah Lovell Gilson Blood (Lempster NH 1810/Acworth NH 1813)(8) "Fell into a 'pit of coals' and was burned to death." Although the gravestone probably erected years later says age 4, the birth record indicates the age of two and one-half. Samuel L Blood (Dracut 1846/Saugus 1925)(9)

(3) John-3; James-2; Richard-1. (4) Brother of David.

(5) dau of Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (6) Nathaniel-4; Richard-3 Jos-2; Rich-1. Stephen a 16th child married Bethiah Cole, also a 16th child & had 14 children. (7) Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1.

(8) Lemuel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

(9) Samuel-8; // Jonas-6; Elnathan-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-1.

who lost an arm in the Civil War went to Chicago to work in the Post Office. Then came the Great Chicago Fire of 1871; all the family's possessions were lost and they returned to Chelmsford.

Drownings also accounted for a number of casualties. Children unobserved then as now found a fascination for water; bridges were few and rivers were crossed by fording or by ferry. Charles Blood (10) died June 3, 1808 aged 10-6-21. "He was drowned while swimming in a pond. His brother Oliver on the shore thought he was only playing." The following November when another son was born, he too was named Charles in memory of the drowned lad, but this child died within a few months. A third attempt to name a son Charles ended in 1826 when their 13 year old son Charles Heywood also died. If they had tried just once again they might have succeeded; at least in the case of Joseph Blood (Harvard 1747/Chsn 1823)(11) it was his parents fourth son of the name Joseph who lived to carry on the line which eventually begot the compiler of these sketches;

The elements provided another hazard in the cold of winter. In Groton on Nov 26, 1833 thirteen year old Volney Blood (12) perished in a snowstorm.

The building trades and especially the saw and grist mills presented an occupational hazard somewhat more dangerous than for the man who only worked on his farm, though even then injuries could be sustained in a simple fall at the wrong time. David Blood (13) was killed accidentally in a mill at Marlboro NH May 2, 1813 aged 31 y 4 m. Abel Blood (C. 1771/CrL 1803)(14) age 32 of Carlisle was killed "by means of a waggon in an instant." Kimball Blood (Orford NH 1788/Rumney NH 1829)(15) died after "being thrown from his loaded sleigh." Deacon David Blood, one of the petitioners to form the town of Pepperell in 1742, (Gr. 1718/)(16) was "Struck dead by the overturn of his cart in his 70th year Dec 6, 1787." Moses William Blood of Java NY (1845/1856)(17) was "Killed while driving a horse around a capstan in moving a barn, being struck on the right side of the face by the lever and thrown 8-10 feet in the air."

An unfortunate accident happened in Langdon NH on Friday afternoon May the 27th, 1842 at the raising of the Congregational Church in the village. The body of the church had been erected the previous day, then some 40 men came to complete the ridge, belfrey and steeple. It appears that certain timbers were not properly supported as work progressed, for suddenly the structure came down with a crash, "and about forty men fell with it. Mr Jonas Blood (Lempster NH 1801/Langdon NH 1842)(18) was killed instantly, there were 16 wounded, some of them with their limbs broken, some their ribs and some other ways." John Pratt received a fractured skull and William Garfield was picked up for dead and carried into Abraham Boynton's house. He recovered and lived many more years.

The details of the death of Kingman G Blood of Morrill Me (Waldo 1836/Morrill 1891)(19) were reported to the local paper: "Mr Blood left (1) Thomas Heywood-5; Samuel-4; Oliver-3; Samuel-2; Robert-1. (11) Jos-3; (?) Nathl-2; Rich-1. (12) Jonathan-6-5; Oliver-4; John-3; Jas-2; Rich-1. (13) David-5; Caleb-4; John-3; Jas-2; Richard-1. (14) Jonathan-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (15) Stephen-5; Nathl-4 Rich-3; Jos-2; Richard-1. (16) John-3; James-2; Richard-1. (17) John Winslow-7; Moses-6; Nathl-5-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Rich-1. (18) Lemuel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1. (19) Joel-6; Abel-5; Simeon-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

his home at noon and, not returning at dusk, his family became anxious about him. There being no men about, Mrs L A Robinson took a lantern and Mr Blood's two little girls and went in search of him. She did not know exactly where to look, but with great courage wandered over to the rough pasture and stumpy ground into the thick woods and soon came across his lifeless body under a hemlock tree. It was a sad task in the darkness to tell the little girls that their father was dead and hush their childish cries. She then set the lantern down and got a pry under the tree, but was unable to release the body. Having assured herself that he was dead, she left the woods and procured aid and the body was brought home. It seems that he was chopping a beech tree in which was lodged a large hemlock. The limb that held it gave way and he was crushed to death and instantly killed. He leaves a widow and five children."

As life became more complicated, as man grew to use more tools and mechanical devices, to use new work-saving inventions, to use heavy machinery in factories, to move faster on land and water, his chances for injury increased proportionately.

Sarah Elizabeth Blood (20) died Aug 4, 1871 age 37 y 17 d, "Killed by the engine on the railroad." Charles C Blood (Whitefield NH abt 1867/ St Johnsbury Vt 1889)(21) a railroad brakeman died of an injury received in his line of duty. John F Blood (Pepp 1863/1916)(22) died of "multiple injuries caused by a B. S. Street Railroad Trolley car."

The very young and the very old were most susceptible to injury and accidental death. Records from the old days showed that once a man survived childhood his chances of becoming an octogenarian were very good, and some lived long beyond that golden decade.

Sarah (Blood)(Bennett)(Farnsworth) Bolton (23) was born in Groton on August 21, 1722 and outlived three husbands, dying a widow on July 24, 1822. Her sister Abigail died at the age of 93, and though most of her other twelve brothers and sisters died no older than their seventies or eighties she did have a niece, Naomi (Blood) Nutting, born in Mason NH May 13, 1773, who died on March 25, 1872 age 98-19-12.

The oldest couple was Jonas Blood of Hollis (24) who died in 1870 in his 96th year and his second wife Susannah (Hamblett)(Wheeler) who died six years later at the age of 94. Many years later a great-grandson nearly matched his record. Leonard Blood of Billerica died Oct 16, 1957 at the age of 92-4-7. His wife Ora Albina (Maybury) had died three months previous at the age of 90-1-22.

Another Leonard Blood (25) died in Worcester in 1912 at the age of 98-1-26. The women fared better than the men generally. Mrs Jane (Snobble) Blood, widow of Ai Blood of Grand Haven Mich(1863/1929)(26) is 98 and still going strong. Her favorite pastime is bridge. Molly (Blood) Richmond, (27) born in Charlton on Dec 10, 1779 died in Stamford Vt in her 98th year on September 1, 1877. Harriet Maria Blood (28), teacher of Elocution at Wesleyan University, also died in her 98th year on June 6, 1942 at Nashua NH. Valeria Blood (29), who became the wife

(20) Eli Upton-6; Peter-5; James-3-2-2; Richard-1.

(21) Lial-7; Josiah Sartell-6; Edmond-5; Benj-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Rich-1.

(22) Charles Moran-7; Ebenezer Lakin-6; Henry-5; Jos-4-3; Nathl-2;

Rich-1.(23) Ebenezer-3; Robt-2-1. (24) Jonas-5; Elnathan-4; Nathl-2

Rich-1 (25) Daniel-6; William-5-4; John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

(26) Henry-7; Ai-6; (?) Abel-5; Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1.

(27) Richard-5; Nathaniel-4; Richard-3; Joseph-2; Richard-1

(28) Isaac Pierce-7; Ebenezer-6; Josiah-5-4; James-3-2; Richard-1.

of Judge Calvin French, was born in Proctorsville Vt Apl 21, 1810 and died in Cavendish Feb 5, 1912 in her 102nd year. Lina E (Bartels) Blood (Bellevue Nebr 1860/) was alive at a recent date in her 100th year. She is the widow of James Herbert Blood (30) a noted lawyer of Denver Colorado. On April 1st 1959 the press services carried the story of Ella Margaret Blood (Boston 1856/)(31) who had fallen and broken her left knee. What made it newsworthy was that she was in her 103rd year and as "bright as a new button, the most sparkle-eyed patient in Boston City Hospital."

A number of others were nonegenarians, but are so numerous that it is not practical to list them all. For the most part the Bloods were and are of hardy long-lived stock.

SCATTERINGS

GIVEN NAMES

It would be pretty difficult to give your child a name not already used in the Blood family. The following lists are taken from the master index and is not by any means a complete list, but does give an idea of the variety offered and perhaps will assist in naming a future generation. The first column represents male names and the second female.

Aaron	Aba	Amasa	Angela	Bolivar	Bonnie
Abel	Abby	Amos	Angelia	Bryant	Burintha
Abiel	Abigail	Andrew	Angeline	Burleigh	Blanche
Abijah	Achacy	Angelo	Anita	Burton	Bridget
Abner	Achsah	Anson	Ann (etc)	Byron	Caddie
Abraham	Adah	Archelaus	Annis	Buryl	Calla
Adams	Adaline	Archie	Aristine	Caleb	Carole
Adorno	Adelaide	Aretas	Antoinette	Calvin	Caroline
Ai	Adelia	Arnold	Arabella	Carl	Carrie
Adrian	Agnes	Artemas	Arathusa	Carlton	Catherine
Alan (etc)	Alathea	Arthur	Ardella	Carroll	Cecilia
Alanson	Alfaretta	Asa	Arlene	Charles	Celia
Alba	Alice	Asbury	Arminda	Christopher	Charity
Albert	Allora	Ashton	Arvilla	Chester	Charlene
Albin	Almira	Asher	Ascenath	Clarence	Charlotte
Alden	Almeda	Ashur	Athalindah	Clark	Charmion
Alembert	Aluvia	Augustine	Augusta	Clayton	Chloe
Alexander	Alta	Augustus	Avis	Clement	Christine
Alexis	Alvina	Austin	Azalia	Clifford	Clara
Alfred	Alvira	Avander	Azubah	Clinton	Clarina
Almon	Alzia	Avon	Barbara	Comfort	Clarissa
Alonzo	Alzina	Balcom	Bathsheba	Clyde	Clemma
Alphonso	Alzora	Barfield	Beatrice	Craig	Cora
Alton	Ama	Barrett	Belle	Curtis	Cordelia
Alvah	Amanda	Barzillai	Bertha	Cyrus	Cornelia
Alvin	Amarilla	Benjamin	Bethiah	Dane	Corona
Amariah	Amelia	Bela	Betsey	Dale	Corva llis
Amaziah	Amreau	Beriah	Beulah	Danforth	Cynthia
Ambrose	Amy	Bertram	Birdie	Daniel	Daisy

(29) Zaccheus-5; Robert-4-3; Josiah-2; Robert-L

(30) James Monroe-7; Elijah-6-5; Nathaniel-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-L

(31) Geo W J -7, Pelatiah R-6; Jona-5; Oliver-4; John-3; Jas-2; Rich-L

Darius	Dayle	Gilman	Georgiana	Justis	Lavinia
David	Deborah	Glenn	Gertrude	Kenneth	Leantha
Dellie	Delight	Grosvenor	Grace	Kingman	Lefe
Dean	Delia	Guy	Gracilla	Lafayette	Lena
Dennis	Deliverance	Gustavus	Gilda	Lauren	Lenora
Densmore	Desdemona	Halsey	Goldie	Lawson	Leona
Dewitt	Donna	Hannibal	Hannah	Lawrence	Leora
Dexter	Diana	Harland	Harriet	Leon	Lettia
Donald	Dora	Harmon	Hattie	Leonard	Lennie
Dorrance	Dorcas	Harold	Hazel	Leslie	Lilla
Dwight	Doris	Harris	Helen	Leroy	Lida
Dwayne	Dorothy	Harry	Henrietta	Lester	Lillian
Earl	Drasella	Harvey	Hepzibah	Lemuel	Lilly
Ebenezer	Edna	Hazen	Hilda	Leland	Linda
Edgar	Effie	Henry	Hopewell	Levi	Lizette
Edmund	Edith	Herbert	Huldah	Levit	Lizzie
Edward	Elcipher	Herman	Ida	Lewis	Lorene
Edwin	Eldora	Hervey	Ina	Lial	Lois
Egbert	Eleanor	Hiram	Indiana	Lisco	Loretta
Eleazer	Electa	Hollis	Inez	Lisle	Loueda
Eli	Eliza	Homer	Iora	Loami	Louise
Elijah	Elizabeth	Horace	Iona	Lorenzo	Lomelia
Elliott	Ella	Horatio	Irene	Loring	Louisiana
Elmer	Ellen	Hosea	Isabel	Lovell	Love
Elmathan	Elsie	Howard	Isadora	Luther	Lucia
Emery	Elnora	Ira	Izora	Lucas	Lucinda
Emmett	Emeline	Isaac	Jacqueline	Lucius	Lucetta
Enoch	Emily	Irving	Jane	Luke	Luanna
Ephraim	Emma	Isaiah	Janet	Luman	Lucelia
Erastus	Enveta	Israel	Jeanette	Lyman	Lucena
Ernest	Ernestine	Ivory	Jennie	Malcolm	Lucretia
Ervin	Estella	Jackson	Jerusha	Marcus	Lucy
Eugene	Ethel	Jacob	Jessie	Mark	Luella
Ethan	Eucla	James	Joan	Marshall	Lula
Everett	Eugenia	Jared	Joanna	Martin	Lulu
Ezekiel	Etta	Jason	Josephine	Marvin	Lurana
Ezra	Esther	Jasper	Judith	Mason	Lura
Felix	Eunice	Jay	Julia	Michael	Luthera
Ferdinand	Euretta	Jefferson	Julietta	Merwin	Lydia
Faxon	Eusebia	Jehiel	Julina	Melvin	Mabel
Fayette	Eutavelle	Jeremiah	June	Matthew	Maida
Fletcher	Eva	Jerome	Justina	Maurice	Mahala
Floyd	Evelyn	Jephthah	Kate	Melza	Malvina
Francis	Experience	Jesse	Karen	Miles	Manchia
Frank	Fanny	Joel	Katherine	Milo	Mandalan
Franklin	Fidelia	John	Kathleen	Milton	Marcia
Frederick	Finis	Jonas	Keziah	Minot	Margaret
Freeman	Firilla	Jonathan	Kitty	Moody	Marian
Friend	Flora	Joseph	Labrette	Monroe	Marjorie
Gabriel	Florence	Joshua	Lamenca	Montrose	Maria
Gardner	Flossie	Josiah	Lany	Morris	Marie
George	Frances	Jotham	Laura	Morrison	Marilla
Gerald	Freedom	Julius	Laurinda	Mortimer	Marsha
Gilbert	Gazena	Judson	Laurel	Moses	Marinda
Giles	Geneva	Juna	Lavina	Nason	Martha

Nathan	Mary	Randolph	Phoebe	Thaddeus	Sheila
Nathaniel	Matilda	Rafe	Philanda	Theodore	Silence
Nehemiah	Maude	Reginald	Phila	Theron	Sophia
Nicholas	Mattie	Reuben	Philena	Thomas	Sophronia
Noel	May	Rex	Phyllis	Timothy	Stella
Nelson	Mehitable	Richard	Piercy	Thompson	Submit
Newman	Melinda	Riley	Polly	Truman	Susan
Newton	Melora	Robert	Priscilla	Varnum	Susannah
Niles	Melissa	Roger	Prudence	Vern	Sybel
Noah	Mercy	Rogers	Rachel	Volney	Sylvia
Norman	Minnie	Roderic	Rebecca	Victor	Sylvina
Obed	Mildred	Rodney	Reina	Ulysses	Tabitha
Oliver	Mindwell	Rolan	Remina	Walter	Tamar
Oscar	Minerva	Ronald	Relief	Waldo	Tameson
Orange	Minola	Roswell	Rena	Wellington	Thaes
Orlando	Minona	Royal	Retha	Wilfred	Thalatta
Orin	Miranda	Rufus	Rhoda	William	Thankful
Orris	Miriam	Rupert	Rhuhamah	Wilbur	Thelma
Orlin	Molly	Russell	Rita	Willard	Theresa
Orson	Myra	Roy	Rose	Wallace	Thirza
Orvin	Myrtie	Rylon	Rosa	Warren	Valeria
Orville	Myrtle	Salem	Rosalie	Wayland	Velma
Oswold	Nancy	Sampson	Rosetta	Wesley	Vera
Otis	Naomi	Samuel	Rosanna	Willis	Vesta
Ostrom	Narcissa	Seth	Rozilah	Wona	Viola
Ormand	Nellie	Sewall	Roxana	Winfield	Virginia
Orford	Nettie	Shattuck	Rosina	Zaccheus	Ursula
Parker	Nina	Sheldon	Rosira	Zachariah	Wanda
Paschal	Nora	Sidney	Roxcellina	Zachary	Wealthy
Paul	Ola	Silas	Roxie	Zalmunnah	Wilma
Perez	Olga	Simeon	Ruby	Zebulon	Winifred
Percy	Octavia	Simon	Ruah	Ziba	Zada
Perley	Olive	Smiley	Ruth		Zelia
Peter	Opal	Solomon	Sadie		Zella
Philip	Orpha	Stanley	Sagina		Zernah
Phineas	Ophelia	Stephen	Salinda		Zilpha
Pliney	Pamelia	Stillman	Sally		Zoa
Putnam	Patty	Stuart	Salome		Zulietta
Prescott	Patricia	Sullivan	Samantha		
Preston	Pauline	Sumner	Sarah		
Ralph	Pearl	Sylvanus	Shirley		
Raymond	Penelope	Sylvester	Selina		
Ransom	Persis	Talmal	Seraph		

Thus their names followed the traditional, the Biblical, the poetic, the classical and the fanciful. They were named for their fathers, for their maternal families, for heroes and gods of old. Some were never called by anything but their diminutives. The Bloods have been called by many different nicknames, but somehow whenever an occasional red-head appears in the family the parents always try to dissuade his chums from calling him "Red Blood."

It was not until the beginning of the 19th Century that the stern names of the Bible gave way to such gay names as Roxana, Pamelia and Samantha. Middle names came into use about the same time, but the use of four names gave a distinctive ring exceptionally pleasing to the ears. Among the combinations given the Bloods were these:

Abbie Anna Maria	George Henry Janes
Benjamin Burleigh Allen	Jimmy Ralph Cisco
Clara Louisa Clark	Mary Florence Eliza
Edmund Harvey Newton	Nathan Morris Gillson
Edwin Elias Tarbell	Noah Lovel Gilson
Emma Decatur May	Oscar Fitz Allen
Francis Hartwell Gerard	Royal John Dexter
George Washington Jackson	Samuel Loammi Dix

The prize however goes to "Lois Jane Amanda Adaline Blood" (Goshen Vt 1824/)(32) who married John Whitcher.

Many of the Bloods were named for great men in the hopes that their offspring would emulate their name-sake. Represented were:

Ethan Allen	and presidents:	and Men of the Church:
Napoleon Bonaparte	Andrew Jackson	John Calvin
Benjamin Franklin	George Washington	Martin Luther
Theodore Hyatt	James Munroe	George Whitfield
Abbott Lawrence	Ulysses Grant	Francis Wayland
Paul Revere	Theodore Roosevelt	Lorenzo Dow
Lafayette, Montrose, Paschal, Hannibal	Adoniram Judson	

SCATTERINGS

ODD & UNUSUAL

Willard F Blood (Linnville Twp, Ogle Co Ill 1862/)(33) was one of eleven surviving children. The others were named Lucinda, Betsey, Louisa, Mary, Cornelia, Julia, Ellen, Emma, Lucy and Ida. Yes, poor baby Willie had ten older sisters to take care of him.

The father of Nathaniel Blood (Dorchester NH 1786/ Deborah Wisc 1848)(34) was also named Nathaniel, as was his grandfather, not only that but also his gr-grf, his gr-gr-grf and his gr-gr-gr-grf. His descent from Richard is a succession of men named Nathaniel, however he himself failed to name a son by the same name and broke the line at six.

Royal Blood of Groton (1758/1825)(35) married Rachel Gilson and in time had eight children which they named Rachel, Rebeckah, Royal, Ritta, Rogers, Richard, Rufus and Roxanna. Interestingly there was another Royal Blood (Temple 1765/)(36) who also married a Rachel (37), however they didn't use alliteration in naming their children.

In discussing men of similar name (38) imagine the confusion there must have been concerning the two Luther Bloods, both born in 1810, lived their entire lives in Groton and both died in 1893 in their 83rd year (39). Earlier in Groton the brothers Oliver and Caleb each had a son John, one born Nov 10, 1759, the other Sept 6, 1759. One grew up to settle in Windsor Vt, the other in Mason NH and all attempts to accurately determine which was which has failed though both fathers left wills. There are no deeds between members of the family and the

(32) Charles-6; Phineas-5; Benjamin-4; Nathaniel-3-2; Richard-L

(33) Milo H-8; Nathl-7-6-5-4-3-2; Rich-L (34) Nathl-7-6-5-4-3-2;

Rich-L (35) Joseph-4-3; Nathl-2; Rich-L (36) Francis-4; Stephen-3;

Josiah-2; Robt-L (37) Underwood. (38) See also p 42.

(39) Dec 21, 1810-July 2, 189 : Henry-5; Joseph-4-3; Nathaniel-2;

Richard-L Oct 21, 1810-Sept 22, 1893: Luther-5; Caleb-4; John-3;

James-2; Richard-L

matter of age which can often identify a man applies as much to one as to the other (40). (See Pages 179-80)

Susannah Blood of Carlisle (1776/1818)(41) was born a Blood, died a Blood, was twice married, yet her name was never anything but Blood--Susannah. (Blood)(Blood) Blood. She married first her cousin Abel Blood (1771/1803) (42) and when he died married his brother Elnathan Blood (1773/1818).

In 1859 Charles Follen Blood (1843/) (43) petitioned to the legislature to legally change his name to Charles Follen Blake. In his petition he declared the "name disagreeable to me." Several others have had their names changed from Blood to something else, the mother's maiden name a favorite choice. The change was not always satisfactory. William Greenough Blood of Woburn (Rumney NH 1812/ Brown- ington Vt 1862)(44) in 1837 changed his name to William Townsend Perry. Four years later the record shows that "William Townsend Perry may take the name of William Blood and his minor son William Cutler Perry may take the name William Cutler Blood." Burt Blood of Andover NH (New London NH abt 1869/Boston 1941)(45) on October 14 1890 changed his name to Burt Johnson, then exactly one week later married Belle (Barber) Nichols, so it is not difficult to recognize where the objection lay there. It was probably William's wife who objected to his name also and it was after her death that he changed it back. Col James Harvey Blood (46) would drop the Blood from his name when he preferred to keep his identity to himself, traveling as James Harvey. Orville T Blood (Duns. 1826/)(47) was born as Peter Blood, but preferred to take the name of his younger brother who died at the age of 4. The Pepperell records in their register of births list Mary Blood (48) born in 1770 "whose name was altered from Judith to Mary by her father Sept 1778." Possibly her namesake had grown into disfavor with her father.

In olden times large families were common. When Lemuel Blood of Goshen NH (Deering 1785/)(49) died in 1858 at the age of 73 fifteen of his children attended the funeral. Caleb Blood of Groton (50) seems to have had the most of all, a total of 27, though only 12 survived infancy. In twenty years of marriage to his first wife, Hannah Holden, she gave birth 18 times, but died in childbirth with the 13th premature child. His daughter Polly married William Kemp who wrote when in his 95th year that he had married Caleb Blood's 24th (sic) child, had been confined to his room seven years and had read the Testament through 56 times in 15 years, had 9 children, 30 grandchildren, 36 gr-gr-children and 19 gr-gr-gr-children.

Consider the content of "Blood blood" in the children of James Blood (1772/) and Sally Blood (1771/) married at Carlisle June 12, 1794 and whose four grandparents all had the same family name: BLOOD

1. Robert	1. Robert	1. Robert	1. Robert
2. James	2. Josiah	2. Josiah	2. Samuel
3. Esther m.	3. John	3. John	3. Simon
4. John	4. Samuel m.	4. Samuel	4. Jane
5. JAMES m.	5. SALLY		

(40) John-3; Jas-2; Rich-1. (41) Stephen-4-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (42) Jona-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (43) Oliver Hunter-6; Thos H-5; Saml-4; Oliver-3; Saml-2; Robt-1. (44) See p 97. (45) Saml-7-6; Stephen-5; Nathl-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1. (46) See p 77. (47) Jas-6; Peter-5; Jas-4-3-2; Rich-1. (48) Moses-4; John-3; Jas-2; Rich-1. (49) Abel-5; Simeon-4; Jas-3-2; Richard-1. (50) John-3; James-2; Richard-1.

Abigail Blood(Chlm. 1787/Shirley 1875)(51) married Amasa Hartwell and lived in Shirley. Their son David was unfortunately born a deaf mute--perhaps not so unfortunate either since he seems to have overcome his handicap enough to have persuaded two women to marry him and so fathered six children.

SCATTERINGS

ORIGINAL PROBLEM

"There is a purpose of marriage between Joseph Blood of Lancaster and Rebecca Warner of Harvard Aprill 19, 1735."

"Joseph Blood of Lancaster and Rebeckah Warner of Harvard were married at Harvard by the Rev^d John Secomb Pastor Oct 16th 1735"

These were the statements responsible for the writing of this book. Several years ago I had traced my line through Mercy Blood who had married my great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Harris. Mercy's father was named Joseph Blood and he was a son of the above marriage, but try as I did I could not find a Joseph that came close to fitting "Joseph of Lancaster" in the records of any of the nearby towns. The Lancaster records for the period 1670-1717 unfortunately had "mysteriously disappeared." There was no indication that they had been lost in a fire, but apparently a careless clerk had misplaced them or they were lost in evading Indian trepidations. Lancaster suffered greatly in King Philip's War in 1676; the town was evacuated and not resettled until six years later, and alarms were sounded intermittently until 1759. Nourse in his history of Harvard lists two garrison houses in 1704 in the part of Lancaster that became Harvard. This was frontier territory in the time of the missing records and a family of Bloods was unlikely to have been settled for any length of time, thus if Joseph had been born in Lancaster during the period of the missing records surely his parents would show up in the county records or in the nearby towns where they had originally lived.

A check of all the records of these towns did not reveal any likely Josephs nor any clues to indicate possible parentage, EXCEPT that there was one Joseph Blood of Groton (Gr. 1682/)(52) who had married in 1706 Hannah Sawyer, the daughter of Thomas & Mary (Prescott) Sawyer of LANCASTER, and in 1711 Joseph's daughter Hephzibah was baptized in the Church at Lancaster. When the Church records at Groton revealed that this couple had a son Joseph Baptized in 1709 it seemed that the search was over and that this must be my Joseph. My elation was short lived however. I soon learned that this child was known as Joseph Jr, lived in Groton, married his cousin Hannah Blood and was deeded land by his father proving his identity without a doubt.

My next step was to try to discover what families could have had an unrecorded son born at the correct time to be my Joseph. Thus I compiled all possible data about the first few generations of the family, a not too laborious task at first glance. After considerable work collecting all possible vital records, probate and land records etc I was no closer to a solution than when I started. I found that the sons of Robert, which were of the generation necessary to have fathered Joseph were men of property who would have either willed or deeded

(Jr) Josiah-4; Ebenezer-3; Robert-1-1. (52) Nathl-2; Richard-1

to Joseph if he were their son, yet there was no such indication in those records. The sons of Richard had their families pretty well recorded on Groton records and the spacing of the births leaves little room for another child. Richard's son Joseph leaves a good deal of mystery as to his actions, but a deed given by his son Richard of Dedham in 1711 would indicate that he had inherited the whole estate, he conveying "all that estate, inheritance, right, title, ... which my Honored Father, Joseph Blood, late of Groton, dec^d, during his lifetime, or of right might or ought to have in the township of Groton and which is now of law, right, purchase or any other way descended, derived, or belonging unto me the s^d Richard Blood excepting always severall parcell^s of land, . (previously sold.)" It could of course be argued that this referred to land only in Groton, and that land elsewhere had gone to another son; there is nothing in the records to confirm such a possibility, but it should not be excluded. (53) My attempt to try to discover the parentage by elimination of impossible or unlikely parents tended to eliminate all the families.

The other obvious solution was that he was an illegitimate child, however I am not satisfied with this answer. Rebeckah Warner was the daughter of the second generation of a family prominent in the area that became Harvard, though social standing on the rude frontier may not be a valid argument. It is most important to note however that Joseph of Harvard was referred to as Mr. Blood, not only on his death record, but at a time when his family was receiving aid from the town treasury. The term Mr. was not used carelessly in those days, but only to those deserving of respect. And for a man to be receiving aid from the town to the extent he did was so unusual that some special consideration most certainly must have been involved. The following taken from the town records of Harvard tell the story of this assistance.

- May 18, 1749. To see whether the town will do anything for the relief of Joseph Bloods family under their present difficulty. (54)
- May 22, 1749. The town voted to have the selectmen go and see what the necessity of Joseph Bloods family was and releave them as they thought best for the present and make return to the town the first convenient time when the town were together.
- Aug 16, 1749. 1-to hear the report of the Selectmen concerning Joseph Blood and his family. 2-to see what the town will do further for s^d Joseph Blood and his family under their present dificul^te and distressed circumstances and to pass such vote as the town shall then think proper relating thereunto.
- Aug 31, 1749. 1-the report of the Selectmen to the town concerning Joseph Blood and his family was that they had expended Eight pounds old tenor money out of the treasury or town stock for necessaryes of life for that famaly and agreed with Henry Houghton (55) of s^d Harvard to let them live in his house till the fourth day of October next. -- 2- after much debate and long consideration the town thought it most proper to leave the affair relating to Joseph Blood and his famaly to the due consideration and management of the selectmen and so dismissed this article without passing any binding vote thereupon. --

(53) In 1710 Richard sold land "in Groton near Capt Prescott's Old Mill formerly granted my Honored Father Joseph Blood..." The mill was within the present bounds of Harvard. (54) The first entry is the warrant outlining the business for the meeting; the action taken by the town meeting follows. (55) Joseph sold Houghton land in Bolton in 1741 & 43.

- Oct 4, 1749. Whether the town will build a house for Joseph Blood and his wife to live in at such place as the town shall think most proper and make return of this warrent with your doings to us the subscribers at or before the time afixt.
- Oct 10, 1749. It was put to vote whether the town would build a house for said Blood and his wife to live in and it pass'd in the negative.
- Feb 11, 1750/51. To see whether the town will build a house for Joseph Blood and his family to live in for the future.
(Article dismissed without anything acted upon).
- Feb 17, 1753. To see whether the town will build a convenient house for Joseph Blood and his family for the future to dwell in.
- Mch 5, 1753. the town voted to build a house for Joseph Blood and his family (to) dwell in for the future.
- Mch 10, 1753. To see whether the town will chuse a committee to build and finish a house for Joseph Blood and his family agreeable to the vote of the town and to pass such other votes as the town shall think proper relating to said house and also to allow a small piece of land for the conveniency of said Bloods family.
- Mch 26, 1753. the town voted to chuse a committee to see to the building a house for Joseph Blood and 2^{ly} chose the persons following for said committee viz Samuel Fellows, Ebenezer Davis, Judah Clark. 3^{ly} the town voted to give forty shillings lawfull money for the frame of a house that belonged to Mr John Wright late deceased. Also voted that the said house be finished by the first day July next ensuing. And to have the s^d house stand as it now standeth being raised one foot higher from the earth. Voted that the above s^d committee shall sett out the house to be built and finished to such person or persons as will build and finish the same at the cheepest rate. Voted that the said committee shall sett out and make bounds to one acre of the Towns Common land where it will be most convenient for the said Blood and his family to improve during the towns pleasure and make return to the town of the bounds at the next may meeting. Voted to board and shingle the roof and chamfer the boards and board ends and sides round also lay a good double floor in the lower room and a single floor in the chamber and Ceil the roome with plain work & make a pair of stairs up Chamber and make and hange one out side door and two convenient windows well glazed also a petition and in side door also a celler diged and stoned as large as the frame will admit of with a drean to it. Also a stack of stone chimneys built from bottom to top.
- May 1, 1753. To grant sufficient sum of money for finishing a house for Joseph Blood and his family and for building a pound for the town of Harvard.
- May 14, 1753. The town voted to grant twenty-pounds lawful money for finishing a house for Joseph Blood and his family and for building a pound.
- "Harvard, February the 18, 1754. Then we the subscribers rec^d the sum of seventeen pounds seventeen shillings and six pence.. it being in full for building and trouble and all Expense of the Towns House for Mr Bloods family to dwell in....
- Committee (Samuel Fellows
(Judah Clark"
- Feb 10, 1757. To see whether the town will finish diging and stoning a well so that it may be sufficient for water for Joseph Bloods family and to pass any other vote or votes as may or shall have relation to this ninth article.

Mch 7, 1757. The ninth article was past by.

May 9, 1757. 15. - To see whether the town will clear out Joseph Bloods well and finish stoneing of the same.

May 12, 1757. The fifteenth article was also refer^d to the Selectmen

Feb 18, 1758. 10. - To see whether the town will finish diging and stoneing a well so that it may be sufficient for Joseph Bloods family and also to repair the chimney sufficiently and to pass any other vote or votes as shall have relation to this tenth article.

Mch 6, 1758. On the tenth article the town chose a committee to see the business done viz Judah Clark, Wm Hutchins, Sam^l Fellows.

May 10, 1762. 2-to see whether the town will purchase a cow for the use of Joseph Bloods family or pass any other vote or votes relating to the said Bloods family.

May 17, 1762. 2-on the second article the town voted to purchase a cow for the use of Joseph Blood family and also voted to have the said cow kept this year at the cost of the town also the town chose Jacob Gates to purchase the said cow.

Oct 9, 1778. 4ly to See if it be the mind of the town to sell or dispose of the towns cow as they shall think proper, and pass such vote or votes as may be necessary to that purpose.

Oct - 1778. 4- Voted that in disposing of the cow which M^{rs} Blood diseased, had the use and improvement of, the selectmen have liberty to act discessionary therein.

The widow's death record does not appear in the town book but is in the church records, she dying Sept 6, 1778. Joseph's death is in the town records, "Mr Joseph Blood deceased Feb the 16--1777," but not on church records, probably because of the fact that the minister was off to war at the time.

Nourse's History of Harvard mentions Joseph's family as the first recipients of town aid and makes this statement (p 125): "No mention in the earliest records is made of aid rendered the poor and probably few or none were so needy that they would consent to become a public charge. The incompetents were cared for by their relatives and the unfortunate scratched along as best they could, however the town's officials were ever diligent in guarding the treasury against possible claims for support of the shiftless and indigent. Residence for a twelve-month period in town without being warned out entitled one to the rights of citizenship. Sooner or later therefore each stranger who sought permanent shelter in the town, if the selectmen were not convinced of his thrift and worthy character, received a formal call from the constable, who, in the name of the king, warned him to depart forthwith under penalty of more stringent measures for his expulsion, the fact of such warning being recorded with the county court's proceedings."

Thus it must not have seemed that Joseph upon his settlement would ever be likely to become a public charge, and the wording of the town records would seem to indicate that some unforeseen event had rendered Joseph so helpless that he could not even work as a laborer to support his family.

The theory of some sort of crippling of Joseph is further supported by another unusual occurrence. On Dec 30, 1774 a committee drew up a new seating for the Meetinghouse. As was the custom the most important families of the town were accorded the best seats and seating diagrams are good indicia of the order of social rank of the town. The entries were given by the name of the man "and wife," the only

women's names listed are those of the widows, all single women being placed without distinction in the obscure side gallery. Nevertheless, "Mrs Blood" is placed in "Third Seat below," a position of relative importance, this despite the fact that she has a living husband whose house on the edge of the common was within a stone's throw of the Meetinghouse. It seems most improbable that Joseph could have avoided attending unless he was physically incapable.

It is interesting to note that despite Joseph's inability to support his family he still was able to cause that family to grow considerably. The first mention of his receiving town aid was in 1749, yet in 1750, 1752, 1757 and 1759 he had additional children bringing the number of surviving offspring to eight. This was not indication of a man completely incapacitated.

Joseph before his "difficulty" had disposed of several parcels of land including in 1741 and 1743 some property to Henry Houghton with whom we see he lived in part of his "difficulty." These two deeds comprise three parcels of land including two lots in what had in 1738 been set off from Lancaster as the town of Bolton and also four acres of "fourth division upland," all of these reading "a record of which may be seen in the Lancaster Book of Records." The fact that the existing records do not list the property would indicate that the property was acquired and recorded during the period of the missing records which could be no later than 1717. Furthermore the fourth division was originally made about 1716 or 1717 as the existing records make some references to it. Joseph and his wife had disposed of his rights in her father's estate in 1739 so it must have been in his own right he had acquired the land and would indicate that he was of age as early as 1717 putting his birth date back to 1696 or earlier. It also indicated that he was considerable older than his wife Rebecca who was baptized in Lancaster July 13, 1718 probably soon after birth.

I looked anew at the records keeping this age in mind and came once more to the Joseph of Groton who was connected with Lancaster, but this time I considered not his son but he himself being identical to Joseph of Harvard, taking a young wife and raising a second family. This Joseph was born in 1682 and was known alive in 1750, however there is no death record on file. Moreover his son Joseph Jr continues to sign his name as "Jun" in 1756 to an agreement about his father-in-law, and in a deed from his sister Mary and her husband, Josiah Nutting, Jan 5, 1767 (Mdlx 66-420) it is to "Joseph Jun." This would seem to indicate that the father was still alive at this late date. If it were mere habit, he had broken it in writing his will of July 21, 1785, for the "Jun" is then missing. Joseph Sr's wife Hannah Sawyer was known from an agreement of her father's heirs to have died before 1739 and despite numerous deeds by Joseph her name last appears in 1723.

Curiously a study of the deeds indicates that this Joseph may possibly have had a bodily infirmity which would explain why as Joseph of Harvard he could not get about well enough to work. These various deeds indicate that up until 1719 he could not write so he signed his name by mark. Beginning in that year and for the next 20 years his signature appears on the deeds, then he reverts to using the mark. The land he sells leaves no doubt but what it is the same man. A man of 58 should not be so unsteady of hand that he cannot write his name unless severely ill or unless, and this is my suggestion, that he was crippled with arthritis.

I have compiled a chronological record of Joseph Blood's activi-

from which the following excerpts are made. The deeds are Middlesex County records unless otherwise stated although Harvard and Lancaster are now in Worcester County which was formed in 1731.

1701. Groton tax list. Joseph Blood:00 04 00

Apl 15, 1706 married at Concord by Justice Minott to Hannah Sawyer of Lancaster.

1707. He leased the land of his sister Elizabeth's deceased husband, Thomas Williams, for £4. He paid no cash, but earned 50/- of it by keeping his niece, Anna Williams at 3 pence a week and the other 30 shillings by fencing the land. (Mdlx probate 25019).
May 8, 1709 "Hannah Blood Uxor Josephi Blood" admitted to Church at Groton. The same day she has their children Joseph and Mary baptized. (Perhaps Joseph's non-attendance of church at Harvard was by choice after all and not indicative of disease. Joseph of Groton certainly did not seek to join with his wife, nor did he at Lancaster when "Joseph Blood's wife's child Hephzibah" was baptized. It may be that his crippling affliction was the loss of his arm making writing and working enough to sustain his family impossible.)

Oct 3, 1710 (15-340) Joseph Blood, "late of Groton," husbandman to Jonathan Whitcomb of Groton, meadow at Black Pond. This is now in Harvard near the bounds of Littleton and Boxborough. At the time it appears to have been part of Nashoba, which in 1715 became Littleton. When Whitcomb died a few years later the list of his debts is headed by Joseph Blood 00-15-08. "Late of Groton" gives the implication that Joseph was then of Nashoba, however more likely he was at Lancaster where on Nov 25, 1711 his daughter was baptized. It is probable that the above deed gave rise to the misleading statements in the published (annotated) records of Littleton.

Feb 25, 1712/13. (26-485) Joseph and his brother Nathaniel sign as grandchildren of Capt James Parker.

Dec 20, 1717 (20-392) His brother Nathaniel with wife Hannah deeds him several lots.

Aug 8, 1717 (18-513) sells 6 acre right in commons.

April 6, 1718 (20-545) sells one of lots bought from brother in 1717.

Sept 30, 1718 (20-393) buys 110 acres of land at Baddacook Hill and other land including 5 acres, "the gold mine lot."

Dec 11, 1719 (20-393) buys 102 acres land at Briddicook Pond. He sold this in 1722 for £ 100 buying it back 7 years later for the same price of £ 100. (43-272).

Dec 7, 1719 (21-67) Joseph and wife Hannah of Groton sell to Samuel Fiske Jr of Newtowne (Cambridge) 93 acres near Deer Hodge Plain "where Joseph Blood now dwells." This deed is significant in that all his previous deeds have been signed by "his mark and seal;" he has now learned to sign his name, quite likely taught by his wife who also signs the deed.

Jan 13, 1721 (24-509) Joseph Blood, husbandman of Groton, sells land near Chestnut Hill and "near Samuel Fiske's house, now in the occupation of Joseph Blood." Probably this is the same house as in the above deed. Chestnut Hills are readily located above Martin's Pond about a mile northeast of Groton. A mile to the eastward of this spot lie Baddecook Hill and Briddicook Pond.

April 18, 1723 (22-322) Joseph and brother Nathaniel sell more land at Black Pond which I presume to be inherited land from their

grandfather, Capt James Parker. Nathaniel signs by mark, Joseph by signature, proof that it is the same Joseph who has learned to write his name.

July 1, 1723 (22-330) He and wife Hannah sell to John Parham of Littleton 29 acres at "south brook in Groton." Probably this is the part now Littleton or Harvard and perhaps the brook going through Black Pond. This appears to have been her property.

July 28, 1723 (22-296) Sells common land on west side of Nashua River.

Nov 20, 1723 Lieut Jabez Fairbanks received a letter from Gov Dummer directing him to enlist men for his command. 15 men were mustered "all but 2 or 3 bore Lancaster names." These names included Joseph Blood and also Ebenezer Blood (C. 1693/Gr.1745) (54). Though not related Ebenezer's property at Baddecook abutted Joseph's and he probably accompanied Joseph. Joseph is listed among the Groton men on a roll dated June 18, 1724 when he received for his services between Nov 10, 1723-June 13, 1724 the wages of 15-10-00. It was probably 1721 or 1722 that Joseph moved to lands on the "Nashaway River" and left his name on many of the physical features of the area as recorded in these excerpts from Reports of Indian Scouting in the Groton area by Lieut Jabez Fairbanks. (Mass. Archives 38A:52 et seq). No doubt Joseph was a member of the Scouting party on most of these occasions.

(Groton) Jan 13, 1723/4. Sent out to necegenesetts (Nissitissit) Hills and from thence to Bloods Pond and so to Grate Pond...

Jan 20, 1723/4. Another Scoute sente to duck pond and from thence to Blood's ponds and to the grate pond...

Feb 10, 1723/24. Another Scoute sente to the camp & Brook and Bloods Pond to the Nusery and from thence to the winefull (Wind fall) plain and from there to Lakins Hills.

Mch 16, 1724. Another Scoute sent to Bloods Fordway and to nesehsets river to Bloods Hill(s?).

Apl 13, 1724. Another Scout sent down the river to neses(tyce ?) river and so up that to Bloods Swampe and to the Beuer (Beaver) ponds and to Bloods ponds.

A Scouting Trip apparently beginning April 21, 1724.

5d day. Wee scouted Nesetiass River to Jo Bloods Swamp Brook and so up the river to ye pond brook...

7d day... to the wind fall plain & from thence to Jos Blood Swamp brook & upto the ponds brook & from thence Jos Bloods fordway & so up the river...

9 day. We scouted down the River to Shattuck field & so to the hunting swamp and so to Jos Blood swamp brook and so the the wind fall plain and so to Lakins Hills &

15 day. Wee scouted up to Nesetias River to Jos Bloods swamp brook & up to the pond brook so up to the Roky brook and so crossing the river again...

28 day. We scouted up to Jos Brook (sic) & to Crambrey plain and thence to Log House to Lakin Hills...

29 day. We scouted up to Nesetias River to ye Roky pond brook and from thence to the beuer pond brook & from thence to Jos Blood pond brook thence to Jos Blood & so to the wind full plains and so to Lakin Hills.

33 day. Wee scouted up to Lakins Hills. / (54) Robt-2-1

34 day. Wee scouted up to Jos^e Bloods Hills & so to Hose plains.

47 day. Wee scouted up to Lakin Hills & so to Bloods meadow.. to ye falls,

The above lands are in what is now Pepperell. The Joseph Blood Fordway was earlier known as "Woodses Fordway," and at a later date as Thomas Tarbell's Fordway. The location was between the present villages of Pepperell and East Pepperell on the bend of the river between the bridges. It was one of the two places where the Lancaster (now Nashua) River was fordable, the other being the "Stoney Wading Place" where the present routes 111 and 119 cross the river, and not far from where Richard Blood had lived at "Nod." The "Jo Blood Fordway" was known by that name for twenty years or more, the last reference I have found being Feb 16, 1742 when parishioners vote to build a meeting house for the new parish "the most convenient place near Joseph Blood's fordway." This latter date was a little over six years after Joseph of Harvard had married Rebecca Warner, but eight years before the last known record of Joseph of Groton. Sept 21, 1724 (24-603) Joseph sells to brother-in-law Isaac Parker upland on west side of Lancaster river which he bought from his brother Nathaniel in 1717.

Jan 23, 1726/27. (37-27) sells a five acre right formerly Richard Blood's, deceased.

June 7, 1728 (27-349) sells part of estate of Capt James Parker, also Feb 18, 1728/29 (28-524), and Mch 16, 1729 (30-349).

June 17, 1729 (50-199) Sells 12 acres at Baddecook.

Dec 2, 1730 (37-146, 33-400) Sells land originally Richard Blood's, splitting it 55/122 to James Shattuck & 67/122 to Sam'l Shattuck Jr.

Dec 4, 1730 (38-334) Sells land to Jonathan Shed of Groton.

Nov 18, 1731 (32-551) sells land & swamp at Baddecook Pond.

There is then a gap of almost seven years in which there were no land dealings and it is my contention that he removed to Lancaster in this time and married there in 1735. Soon before the birth of his second child he sought to protect the inheritance of his son by his first marriage, Joseph Blood Jun^r, by deeding him various property including land at Baddecook, this on May 20, 1738 (39-553).

Feb 26, 1738/9 (Worc Probate). Joseph Blood of Harvard, yeoman, and Rebeckah his wife quitclaim to John Whitcomb of Bolton "all our right, title & interest that we have or ought to have unto the estate that was our father Ebenezer Warners deceased lying in Lancaster, Harvard or elsewhere." (This was despite the fact that the estate was not yet settled even though Ebenezer had been dead for 15 years.)

In December of 1739 Richard Warner and other inhabitants of the northerly part of Groton and the westerly part of Dunstable petition for a place of worship more convenient to them, the district to be bounded "beginning at a line between Groton and Dunstable where it crosses the Lancaster River and so up the river until it comes to a place called and known by the name of Joseph Blood's fordway on said river--thence a west point until it comes to the Townsend line...."

Another petition the same month asks that no part of Dunstable be set off to Groton, but a new township made up. Groton Town Meeting voted to set off the land with the inhabitants mentioned in the petition "from Dunstable line to the fordway called and known by the name of Joseph Blood's fordway." None of these references indicate whether or not Joseph Blood still lives near the fordway. In that same month of December there is a petition opposing the new township signed by a number of inhabitants of the northerly part of Groton including Joseph Blood. The original is in the Massachusetts Archives (114-264) and after an

examination of the signature I do not believe that Joseph Blood signed it. It is written in a very neat hand, not that of a man who could not sign his name the following year. It is a different ink from the others and written with a space 5/8" wide between the two names, obviously prepared for the insertion of Joseph's mark, but the mark was never entered. I believe this is indication that Joseph was not living in the region at the time although he was still considered an inhabitant by his neighbors. Six months later on June 19, 1740 (41-400) he sells to his son-in-law, William Spaulding, what was apparently his homestead, 126-1/2 acres at Bloods Hill on the west side of the Nashua River. This deed is signed by "his mark and seal," as are his deeds in 1742 & 1750.

The land of Thomas Sawyer, Joseph of Groton's father-in-law, was in the part of Lancaster that is now Bolton and Harvard. The final settlement of his estate was not made until Nov 5, 1740 when among the heirs is listed "Heirs of Mrs Hannah Blood." Then on Jan 24, 1748 Joseph Blood Jr, Josiah Nutting and wife Mary, and William Spaulding and wife Hephzibah, all of Groton and children and husbands of children of Joseph & Hannah (Sawyer) Blood, sold to Oliver Moor of Lancaster "our share of intervail that was sett off to our Honoured Mothers Hannah Blood heirs out of her Honoured Father Thomas Sawyer's estate." (Worc Deeds 27:328).

Oct 5, 1742 (49-603) Joseph Blood, yeoman, "of Groton" sells 5 acres in the right of Capt James Parker.

May 2, 1741 (Worc 39-187) and Sept 19, 1743 (Worc 39-185) Joseph Blood husbandman of Harvard sold land in Bolton to Henry Houghton, reference being made to the Lancaster book of records. On the latter it was afterwards discovered that consideration had not been mentioned on the original deed and Joseph Blood noted on Feb 10, 1773 that £32 old tenor had been paid. These records would seem to indicate that Joseph had signed the deeds, but it is difficult to know whether the recorder differentiated between a mark or a written signature. It is quite likely he did not, a signature being considered a signature no matter how executed.

1747. The estate of Ebenezer Warner of Harvard was divided. The parties to the agreement included Mercy Warner "in the room and stead of Rebecca Blood my daughter... of Harvard." The signatures thereunto do not include Joseph's wife, Mercy Warner signs for her daughter Rebecca Blood. If she was living with her daughter why did she have to sign for her? Could it be that she was living in the house while her daughter was with her husband in Groton? Rebecca's children are all listed on Harvard records, but an examination of the original books indicates that the first eight births are entered on the books all at the same time--about 1750. (I:304). Thus it seems quite likely that to some extent Joseph divided his time between Groton and Harvard, though not so much that Harvard should have any doubts about his belonging there. The distance was not extreme, from Harvard to Joseph's former home in the region which in 1753 became the District of Pepperell was only about 12 miles, easily accomplished in half a day.

The last deed is written on May 3, 1750 between Joseph Blood "of Groton", yeoman, and Josiah Davis of Harvard (Worc 45-194). For £ 6:13:4 Joseph sells 9 acres of land in Harvard on the northerly side of Oak Hill near the Stow line (this hill rises above Black Pond where many years before Joseph had sold land) and also land in the right of Capt James Parker. One of the witnesses is his daughter Hephzibah Spaulding--indication that the deed was made in Groton. Obviously he

did not write the deed out himself, so the place of residence and occupation were probably at the discretion of the writer, probably an old acquaintance long associating him with Groton. It is not illogical that he should be called of Groton.

It is interesting to note that for all the deeds Joseph did not concern himself with trading in land. With the exception of the lot at Briddicook Pond which he repurchased in 1726 he purchased no land after 1718. Then as his finances require it he sells his various holdings, much of which is land inherited from his grandfathers, James Parker and Richard Blood. For quite some time it appears that his expenses were greater than his current income.

This last deed was written after the question of building a house for Joseph was brought up and turned down. It was probably not known that he owned the land though it was not particularly valuable anyway. Perhaps the fact did come up in the town meeting the following February when the house question arose once more, only to be dismissed. Then followed three years before the suggestion once more came before the townsmen.

The question comes up as to why relatives did not care for Joseph. Undoubtedly had it been a question of just a single man or even a couple it would have been no problem, but for a man with a young wife and six children (by 1753) and probably the widowed mother-in-law Mercy Warner as well, it was another story. I will also be noted that they continued to live in the town's house and have the use of the town's cow even after six of their own children had married.

The question of age lends some question as to his ability to father children into his seventies and also the naming of two children by the same name (Joseph). This however has been demonstrated by other members of the Blood family themselves, and I recently came across a clipping of a father at the age of 94.

Capt Edmund Blood (1764/1843)(55) had a son when aged 70.

John Blood (1696/1779)(56) had children when he was 73, 77, and a month short of 80.

Ephraim Blood (1764/1847) (57) had children at age 68, 69, 71 and 83.

Jeremiah Blood (1741/1789?)(58) of Bedford named his first daughter Sarah in 1761 and also his youngest daughter born in 1786. Possibly the first Sarah died shortly after her marriage in 1783, but the record has not been found. It was generally believed that it was all right to name another daughter the same name where the former no longer had the same last name. It was also thought quite all right to name a second son by the same name as a former one if it were by another wife. My own ancestor Capt James Babcock not only had a child when he was 73, but had two sons named James as well. Though such cases were not common there are many instances recorded. Joseph's own son, Joseph Jr, had children regularly up to age sixty, and as a grandson of Capt James Parker he might be expected to have considerable virility anyway since the good captain when past 80 fathered his youngest daughter fifty-two years later than his first.

And so after several years, forming and then discarding various theories, I have arrived at the preceding which is still only a theory. No concrete proof exists; there are several assumptions. I have tried to explain away some of the seeming discrepancies with plausible explanations, single arguments when any number of hidden causes could (55) John-4-3; James-2; Richard-1 (56) Josiah-2; Robert-1. (-2-1. (57) Ephraim-4; Zachariah-3; Josiah-2; Robt-1. (58) Ebenezer-3, Robt-138

be the answer. Truth is indeed hard to visualize without all the facts. Perhaps in the future some deed or probate or court record, unindexed by other than the major parties, will shed more light on the case. The fascination of research in family history lies in the knowledge that legitimate or otherwise, no matter how well hidden or disguised an individual's beginnings he had one father and one mother and there is always the possibility of finding the facts to identify these persons.

IN CONCLUSION

And so on our journey we have come to a stopping place, not an end since this is a story which goes on as long as there are members of the family alive to carry on the name.

In the present day many are continuing to bring the name before the public, many are accomplishing deeds which are beyond the ability of you and I and are to be admired and respected for it. A complete list is not available and until their stories are complete it would be an injustice to give a life sketch of any one of them which would be looked at tomorrow as reflecting his entire life's worth. Still mention should not be omitted of a man's present progress, so we submit these short notes concerning those of current fame not previously mentioned.

Dr Frank Raymond Blood (Denver 1910/), (1) Professor of Biochemistry at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, already has a brilliant career behind him in the field of Biochemistry; Dr Robert Oscar Blood Jr (Concord NH 1921/) (2) noted sociologist at the University of Michigan; Maj. General Kenneth Thompson Blood (Pepp. 1888/)(3) one time Commander of the Eastern Defense Command, Northeastern Sector; Virginia Lancaster Blood (1908/)(4) of New York City, Public Relations; Jeremy Byron Blood (Hayes Ctr Nebr 1896/) Marine Engineering; Capt Russell H Blood, District Medical Officer of the 4th Naval District, Philadelphia; these have all enjoyed recent fame.

Dr Benjamin Donald Blood (Wabash Ind. 1914/)(15) is a recognized pioneer in International Public Health. His accomplishments include founding of Korea's first College of Veterinary Medicine. Since 1949 he has been with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization), founding the Veterinary Public Health Services of that organization and developing many important operational projects. In 1956 he planned the project for the establishment of the Pan American Zoonoses Center at Azul, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina and became its first director. The Center is the only institution of its kind and serves all the countries of the Americas (and to a considerable extent the rest of the world) in promoting, strengthening and coordinating their efforts in the study and control of diseases common to man and animals.

To these may be added a few others of whom some reference may be found in the various Who's Who books and other works containing current biography.

(1) Raymond F-9; Francis W-8; Caleb-7; Moses-6; Caleb-5; Isaiah-4; Rich-3 Jos-2; Rich-1. (2) R. O. Sr-9; Wm. E. -8; Edwin B. -7; Asa-6-5; Nathl-4; Rich-3; Jos-2; Rich-1. (3) Saml T-8; Lorenzo P-7; Noah-6; John-5-4-3; Jas-2; Rich-1. (4) Geo W-7-6; John-5; Jos-4; John-3; Josiah-2; Robt-L. (5) James Lawrence-3; Herman Underwood-8; James Underwood-7; Royal-6-5; Francis-4; Stephen-3; Josiah-2; Robert-L.

THE BLOODS IN ENGLAND

CELEBRATED COLONEL

The most daring adventurer of 17th Century England was without a doubt Colonel Thomas Blood (Ireland ca.1628/Westminster 1680), a legend in his own lifetime and celebrated in verse and ballad:

Blood that wears Treason in his face
Villain complete in parson's gown,
How much he is at Court in Grace
For stealing Ormonde and the Crown!
Since Loyalty does no man good,
Let's steal the King, and outdo Blood!

His grandfather, a Captain in the army, had come from Duffield to Ireland about 1596; his father was a blacksmith with a large interest in an iron foundry and provided his son with a good education. The adventurous lad took to the military and joined the Parliamentary Army in the Irish rebellion of the '40's coinciding with the civil wars in England and his services were repaid with large Irish estates. These he lost at the Restoration of the Monarchy and in reprisal he organized a band of ex-Cromwellians in 1663 to overthrow Dublin Castle and capture the powerful royalist Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, James Butler, Duke of Ormonde. Ormonde's power was in conflict with the influence of the Duke of Buckingham upon the throne of England and it is generally conceded that Buckingham backed Blood in the enterprise. The plan was betrayed and Blood was forced to flee to Holland, but not for long. Soon he was back to join with the Fifth Monarchy Men, a group of religious fanatics and agitators. Finding them of little use to him in his schemes he made his way to Scotland to join the Covenanters, but again the issue was religious ideals whereas Blood's was political fortune, thus when he was called to another venture he readily assented.

The role was provided by Buckingham's politics. He had managed to get Ormond recalled from Ireland, but was not content to let it go at that. Thus, one damp night in 1670 as the Duke was driving along St James Street he was dragged from his carriage, placed on a horse and directed towards the scaffold at Tyburn. His captors, not unsurprisingly were led by Colonel Blood. Fortunately for the Duke a servant made possible his escape and the plot was thwarted.

When the Roundheads had been in power they destroyed all vestiges of regal adornment including the Crown and scepter. At the restoration new regalia was fashioned at a cost of over £30,000. A noble was appointed Master of the Jewel House in the Tower of London and allowed to supplement his small salary by permitting the public to view the jewels for a small fee. A man named Edwards was subsequently hired as custodian.

One day early in 1671 among the sightseers was an insignificant parson from a country parish with his wife who in the course of the visit was taken ill. Mr Edwards out of sympathy took them to his house where Mrs Edwards attended the sick woman. A few days later the parson returned to the Tower and presented Mrs Edwards with a present of several pair of gloves for her kindness and a friendship blossomed. Edwards had a young daughter of marriageable age and the parson remarked that his nephew was a most eligible young man and he would be glad to introduce them, but it would have to be about 7 o'clock the next morning as he had received word a parishioner was-

ailing and he must leave London early in the morning.

At the appointed time on the day of May 9, 1671 Blood, for he was the parson, was on hand with three friends, all with concealed arms. Once he had gained entrance Edwards was bound and the jewels seized, Blood taking the crown, another the orb and a third began filing the scepter in two so it might be hidden in a bag. But again Blood's plot was to be unsuccessful for the unexpected arrival of Edwards son and brother-in-law interrupted their work and they fled with the crown and orb. The alarm was quickly sounded and they were seized and thrown into prison.

Blood audaciously demanded the right to confess to the King himself, and with a little skilled maneuvering by Buckingham this was accomplished. Accounts differ as to exactly what Blood said to the King, but the use of threats can be certainly discounted, and Blood's part in the plot against Ormonde was not necessarily prudent to reveal. Without much doubt it was his manner and his outright audacity that amused the king to the point of not only pardoning him, but of allowing him a pension of £500 annually. (As for Edwards and his son who had saved the jewels a mere pittance was paid.)

Until just before his death in 1680 the bold Colonel continued to be a visitor of the Court and a favorite of the King.

* * * *

The Colonel was the father of seven children including William Blood who was Stewart of H. M. Ship Jersey in 1679, Maj. General Holcroft Blood, and Thomas Blood, who is said to have emigrated to America though no supporting evidences have been given to this statement. Thomas died at about the age of 24 after marrying and having one son, Capt Edmund Blood whose military service brought him to Albany NY where he was living with his wife in 1734. It is not known what he had any descendants that remained in America. (1)

THE BLOODS IN ENGLAND

IN NOTTINGHAM

The Colonel's relationship to the other Bloods in America is obscure, though there is little doubt but what we have a common ancestor and can consider him a cousin. His line of descent is as follows:

1. Edmund Blood of Kakeney, Duffield, County Derby died 1588, married Margaret---and had children:

EDMUND, William, Thomas & Robert.

2. Capt Edmund Blood of Makeney, Duffield and afterwards of Kilnaboy Castle & Bohersallagh, Co Clare, Ireland children: The Very Rev Neptune Blood, D.D., Edmund THOMAS and William.

3. Thomas Blood obtained a grant of Sarney, Co Meath in 1640 and died ca. 1645, was father of the above COL THOMAS BLOOD.

Duffield in Derbyshire and the city of Nottingham in the adjoining county of Nottingham are barely a dozen miles apart and there can be little doubt but what the Bloods in the two places are of the same family. The Bloods were established a full century or more in Nottingham before our first genealogical line begins with Edmund of Duffield. In the old "Records of the Borough of Nottingham" under "Fines for Licence

(1) See New England Historic Genealogical Society Register, 53:322.

to Traffic" for the years 1478-79 is found the record of one "Thomas Blode, tipler, pro consimili... ijd" (two pence). In the records of the Inquisitions taken at Nottingham is preserved the name of "Robert Blod, yoman" who gave oath April 22, 1494, and another entry dated June 10, 1496, probably the same man, but this time with his place of residence, "Robert Blode of Clifton."

The name appears with various spellings, Blod, Blood, Bloode, Blud and Blude. The name itself probably has little to do with its portentous sound. Contrary to the wild assumptions of the early writers the most acceptable meaning is taken from the Old English term of address denoting kinship. As Chaucer wrote: Now beth naught wroth, my blode, my nece." Thus any near relative and especially one's own offspring would be referred to as "my blood." Family names came into use following the Norman Conquest when it became increasingly difficult to identify men with a single name. Nick names came to be used such as "Old John" or "John the Strong," or a man was given identification with a place, or a deed, or an occupation or simply as "John son of John." Soon these developed into family names. The name Blood is first noted on the Assize Rolls of Northumberland in 1256 and again in the next century in London, but there is not necessarily a connection with the Bloods of Nottingham as the name may have sprung up simultaneously in several places. The only lineages that were recorded in the Middle Ages were of the nobility, so the early history of the Bloods cannot be told.

Vital records in England were maintained by the Church rather than civil authorities, thus each parish kept its record of Baptisms and marriages. Reasonably good records do not begin before the end of the 16th Century. The earliest mention of the name Blood in Nottingham records is in the Parish of St Nicholas, Nottingham July 25, 1593, the marriage of Robert Wright to Magdlen Bloode.

After that date a number of entries are found in the city of Nottingham and the nearby towns of Hickling and Clifton. The marriage of the American emigrant James Blood to Ellen Harrison appears in the record of St Peters Parish with bondsman being given as Edward Harrison of Hope, Derbyshire. James' relatives, Robert and John, owned land in Ruddington but unfortunately the Parish Registers do not begin until 1632. Bearing in mind the place of marriage of James and the names of the emigrants, Richard and Robert, and the English village connection of Robert and John, the following entry is extremely valuable: May 15, 1611 Andrew Poule of Hickling, Labr and Anne Bludde, dau of ROBT BLUDD OF RUDDINGTON, Husb. (were married) at ST PETERS, Nottingham. (Bond by RICHARD BLUDD OF RUDDINGTON, Labr.) This is our only clew as to the immediate ancestry of our Blood emigrants. This was too early to be our Robert and Richard, but if the parentage of our four emigrants is not among these two men then these are at least their uncles or cousins.

Much has been written concerning the relationship of the first four to come to New England. The early writers claimed James came with his four sons James Jr, Richard, Robert and John. This has since been discovered to be erroneous. Of the four only James Jr is mentioned in his father's will and the ages of the various men as given in court depositions refute the statement. On the other hand the denial that James Sr is a brother to the other three has not been satisfactorily backed up by conclusive proof. The basis of the statement is Robert's letter of administration Aug 26, 1692 on John's estate and also his

Supreme Court testimony of July 12, 1694 that he was the "only brother of John," however this does not necessarily apply since at the time Robert was the only one of the four still living. Furthermore there is a deed dated February 4, 1689/90 between James Jr and his daughter and her husband, Sarah and William Wilson which includes "also two hundred and fifty acres of my second division lands lying over the Great River and joining to the lands of my unckle John Blood, and so runeth up to the lands of Robert Blood..." This would seem to be evidence that James Sr and John and Robert were all brothers if we can take the term uncle literally. Curiously he did not mention that John was deceased as was customary in such instances, and also that he did not call Robert his uncle too. Somehow to me this does not have quite the right ring to it to use as conclusive evidence. As stated earlier in this work these four, James Sr, John, Robert and Richard are undoubtedly closely related, they may be brothers, they may be a combination of brothers and cousins or of uncles and nephews, but the exact relationship is unproven.

EARLY GENERATIONS

JAMES BLOOD

The following pages give the genealogy of the Bloods through the fourth generation and represent only a fraction of the records in the possession of the compiler. Whenever possible lines are brought right up to the present and current births, marriages and deaths are entered as they occur and reach to the twelfth generation. To publish 10,000 or more names in genealogical sequence would mean a publication price of at least \$50 a copy if I could get a couple hundred of you to subscribe. Financially it is impractical, however the manuscript is in my possession and data from it available to all who write enclosing return postage. In the near future typescript copies of the genealogy will be deposited in leading genealogical libraries for all to consult.

As the descendant of several long lived families it is my expectation to be available for the next half-century to answer queries on the family and keep the record up to date. As births, marriages and deaths occur please send the record along for recording and also matter of a biographical nature is earnestly requested. Should mail fail to reach me at the listed address it may be addressed in care of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, at this writing at 9 Ashburton Place Boston 9, Mass.

* * * *

A1-JAMES BLOOD of Concord, "Sergeant" Yeoman.

b. abt 1605 or 1606 England (Requested dispensation from training 30:1:1660 age 55; deposed before court in 1670 aged 64)

d. Sept 17, 1683 Concord. Will June 18, 1683 Inventory 61-16-00

m. Feb 7, 1630/1 "James Bloud (signed Blood) of Parish of St Peters, Nottingham, cordwayner, and Ellen Harrison (also appears as Helen) of same, spinster, at St Peters. (Bond by Edward Harrison of Hope, Co. Derby, yeoman)"

She was b. abt 1601 (deposed 2:1 mo:1655/6 aged abt 55) d. Aug 1, 1674.
ch: *A2-James b.

A3-Mary b. Concord July 12, 1640 d. Concord of the "distemper" during winter of 1717/18.

m. Dec 12, 1660 Lieut Simon Davis (1636/1713) s. Dolor & 143

Margaret (Willard). One of their daughters, Hannah married Samuel Blood, son of Robert and thus descendants of Samuel are also descendants of James.

James was first called sergeant when chosen juror in 1656. In 1669 his wife is referred to as "Goodwife Blood, midwife." Other details may be found on pages 1-2.

A2-JAMES BLOOD of Concord

b. prob England

d. "Deacon James Blood y^e husband of Izebell his wife dyed Nov 26, 1692" Concord. Will July 5, 1692.

m. 1- Oct 26, 1657 in Concord, Hannah Purchis dau of Oliver of Lynn. she d. Jan 7, 1676/7 in Lynn.

2- Nov 19, 1679 Isabel (Farmer) Wyman of Concord dau of John. she died Mch 3, 1736/7 age 85. She had m. first at Charlestown 8(12) 1674 David Wyman of Woburn who died of small pox in 1678; she m. 3d, contract Feb 6, 1694/5 Capt William Greene of Malden.

A4-Sarah b. Mch 5, 1659/60 d. Dec 19, 1717"age 56"

m. Capt William Wilson of Concord (1664/1741) July 1, 1686 s. Wm of Lynn.

A5-James b. d. Concord Aug 20 1663

A6-Eleanor b. d. " Aug 1, 1674

A7-Hannah b. d. " Nov 25, 1676

James was the fourth deacon of the Concord Church and a Deputy from Sudbury in 1660 and from Concord in 1683. See page 2.

EARLY GENERATIONS

ROBERT BLOOD

B1-ROBERT BLOOD Of Concord, Yeoman.

b. about 1626 (deposed 1684 aged 58)

d. Oct 22, 1701 Concord

m. 1- Concord April 8, 1653 Elizabeth Willard dau Major Simon she d. Aug 29, 1690 and he married 2nd Jan 8, 1690/1 at Concord (Chelmsford Rec) Widow Hannah (Jenkins) (Balke) Parker. She died Concord Dec 13, 1716 "dyed of a sudden death." She married first Capt John Balke (also spelled Balk, Barke, Bucke, Bauk(e) & Bake) of Chelmsford by whom she had three children; second Joseph Parker Sr of Chelmsford as 2nd wife, having two more children. Robert Blood in 1701 deeds to Elizabeth & Margaret Parker, "daughters of Hannah my wife" "who have been dutiful and serviceable unto me." Hannah was the daughter of Joel Jenkins of Malden. In his will of 1688 Joel bequeaths to his daughter Hannah Parker a legacy which was finally paid to Robert Blood.

ch: B2-Mary b. Mch 4, 1654/5 d. Stow Feb 14, 1723/4 a widow m. Apl 8 1679 John Buttrick (1653/) s. Wm & Sarah (Bateman). lived Stow.

B3-Elizabeth b. June 14, 1656 d. Mch 7, 1733/4 in 78th yr C. m. June 21, 1677 (Transcript Feb 27, 1923 & Eben Putnam MSS) Samuel Buttrick (1655/1726) bro of John.

B4-Sarah b. Aug 1, 1658 d. June 1, 1741 will Jul 28, 1740

- m. Daniel Colburn of Dunstable at Chelmsford June 18, 1685.
(1654/1712) s. Edward and Hannah. lived Dracut.
- B5-*Robert b. Feb 20, 1659/60
B6-Simon b. July 5, 1662. d. unmarried Apl 4, 1692
Freeman of Concord Mch 22, 1689/90. On Capt Thos Brown's list
of May 31, 1690 of 54 men who served at Dunstable, Groton, etc.
and gave a week to their Majesties' service.
- E7-*Josiah b. Apl 6, 1664
E3- John b. Oct 29, 1666 d. unmarried Oct 24, 1689. Administration
of his estate to his father Sept 27, 1692.
- B9- Ellen b. Apl 14, 1669 drowned June 19, 1690
B10- *Samuel b. Oct 16, 1671
B11- *James b. Nov 3, 1673
B12- Ebenezer b. Feb 15, 1676 died young
B13- *Jonathan b. Sept 1, 1679

Information concerning Robert may be found on pages 2-5. The
Lynn presentments 9:5:1647 at the Salem Quarterly Court read as fol-
lows: "John Blood presented for uttering mutinous words in a public
place, tending to disturbance of the peace," and "Robert Blood present-
ed for abusing William Knight in provoking speeches, challenging him
to a fight, pushing him with his arm and breaking his fence in which he
had impounded some of his cattle; and for abusing Henry Rodes, seeking
to take away a tree that belonged to Rodes, pushing him with his arm
and threatening him." John and Robert were also witness in a case of a
servant striking his master with a pitchfork.

B5-ROBERT BLOOD of Concord, Stow and South Carolina. Husbandman.
b. Feb 20, 1659/60 C.
d.

Thomas Bateman was aptd guardian for his son
Ebenezer in June of 1701, however it does not necessarily mean that
Robert died in this year. The guardian was appointed so that Ebenezer
could share in his grandfather's estate. Mdlsx Deeds 21-429 dated 1720
"I Ebenezer am the only surviving child of Robert Blood formerly an
Inhabitant of South Carolina dec'd who was the oldest son of Robert
Blood formerly of or adjacent to Concord dec'd..."

m. Concord May 12, 1690 Dorcas Wheeler. She appears to be
an unrecorded daughter of Thomas & Hannah (Harwood) Wheeler. This
would make the John & Thomas Wheeler on Ebenezer's bond of guar--
dianship her brothers; each of them also had a dau Dorcas! Ch:

- B14-Dorcas b. Apl 10, 1691
B15-Thomas b. Oct 11, 1692 d. Dec 28, 1692
B16-*Ebenezer b. Dec 8, 1693

Robert's financial difficulties have been related on page 119-120.
Possibly this was the reason for his going to South Carolina. Possibly
he went with Samuel Page of Groton who removed to that state but re-
turned in 1718.

B7-JOSIAH BLOOD of Concord. yeoman

- b. Apl 6, 1664
d. Jul 2, 1731 in 68th yr will Jan 7, 1728/9 This was contested
and carried to court. His impressive gravestone is on Burial Hill.
m. 1- Mch 4, 1688 (Concord registers, however Rev Mr Ester-
brook's return to the county recorder gives Mch 21, 1687/8) to
Mary Barrett dau Dea Humphrey & Elizabeth (Paine)
b. Concord Nov 9, 1662 d. 1688
m. 2-Feb 3, 1690/1 Mary Torrey dau Lt James & Ann (Hatch)
b. Feb 14, 1657 d. betw end of Jan 1739 & May 19 1740 (Admin)

Children (all of second wife):

B17- Elizabeth b. May 1, 1692 twin d. Oct 10, 1708

B18- Mary b. May 2, 1692 twin d. bef. Dec 4, 1719 when husb rem.
m. C. Jan 19, 1713/14 James Coburn

Contrary to statements that she was alive in 1775 as Mary Spaulding mentioned in Ephraim Blood's will as his sister his will reads, "I give all the rest of my household goods to my sister Anna Hunt of Concord and Mary Spaulding of Dunstable." This clearly reads singular--sister.

B19- Josiah b. May 30, 1694 d. Oct 21, 1711

B20- *John b. Apl 6, 1696

B21- Abigail b. June 15, 1698. alive Sept 24, 1729 unmarried (Deed)

B22- *Robert b. Apl 26, 1700

B23- *Ephraim b. June 13, 1702

B24- *Stephen b. Feb 22, 1703/4

B25- *Zachariah b. June 10, 1707

B26- Elizabeth b. Jul 7, 1709 d. Oct 1749 at Annapolis Royal NS
m. 1-Hampton NH Feb 28, 1738/39 John Freeland of Charles-
town Mass as 2nd wife. He went with the army to Canso
apparently dying there and she remarried Sgt William
Hurley there Aug 14, 1745. Hurley d. abt 1750-1.

B27- Anna b. Mch 30, 1712 d. C. Dec 1794 age 83

m. 1- Sept 5, 1739 Thomas Barron (1711/) s. Benj & Elizabeth

2- Jan 20, 1742/3 Simon Hunt of Concord (abt 1711/1777)

(She was published to Zachariah Parker in Weston May 21, 1732
however they were never married)

B28- Phinehas b. Josiah in his will leaves Phinehas the meadow
he bought of Edward Wright, but Phinehas must have died between the
writing of the will and May 1st 1730 for on that date Josiah deeds this
meadow to his daughter Elizabeth. Mdlsx 31: 475, 478).

A mirror belonging to Joiah and also a highboy said to be his are
in the possession of the Concord Antiquarian society.

B10- SAMUEL BLOOD of Concord, yeoman, scrivener.

b. Oct 16, 1671

d. 1740 will Apl 12, 1740, citation to widow & heirs May 9, 1740.

m. Hannah Davis April 1, 1701 (July 8, 1701 Samuel Blood of Con-
cord sentenced for having a child by his present wife before marriage.)

b. Apl 1, 1679 d. "aboute July 1752 leaveing a considerable estate,"
said to have drowned in the Merrimack River. Daughter of Simon

and Mary (Blood) Davis and Granddaughter of James Blood - Al.

B29- Hannah b. Sept 10 1700 d. bef 1762 liv Hadley & Sudbury

m. Capt John Hubbard Nov 14, 1716 (1692/1727) s. Jonathan

B30- Elenor b. Feb 10, 1701/2 believed alive 1783 though a fam. rec.

says d. Feb 18, 1775. lived Worcester

m. Tyrus Rice abt 1727 (1700/1783)

B31- *Samuel b. Jan 19, 1703/4

B32- Sarah b. Dec 19, 1705 d. May 17, 1769 liv Concord

m. as 2d wife Jan 23, 1740/1 Francis Wheeler (1698/1774)

s. William & Sarah (Fletcher)

B33- Mary b. Jan 13, 1707/8 d. June 3, 1787

m. as 2d wife ca 1734 Joseph Harwood of Littleton

B34- Elizabeth b. Apl 12, 1710 d. by 1763 alive 1740 liv Worcester

m. Zebadiah Rice, bro of Tyrus

B35- *Simon b. Dec 28, 1712

B36- *Phineas b. June 5, 1717

B37-*Oliver b. Sept 20, 1719

B38- Lucy b. Jul 26, 1723 d. Jul 21 1763 ae 40 liv Concord
Admitted to full communion, Church in Concord May 1, 1743
Will of "Mrs Lucy Blood, Spinster," Apl 22, 1757

B11- JAMES BLOOD Of Concord, Yeoman.

b. Nov 3, 1673

d. May 17, 1738 (May 16, 1738 in 65th yr--grs on Burial Hill)

Left a Will, but "Not in file"--Mdlsx Docket. Inventory: £3759

m. Abigail Wheeler of Concord Dec 26, 1701

d. Jan 3, 1748

Widow Abigail Blood admitted to First Church of Concord in Full
Communion Aug 26, 1739. Children:

B39- Abigail b. Jul 30, 1703 d. Harvard Jul 23, 1780 "of advanced age"

m. bef 1730 Nathaniel Whittemore (1698/1769) s. Benj-3;

John-2; Thos-1. Removed to Harvard about 1758.

B40- James b. Oct 5, 1705 d. May 4, 1710

B41- Simon b. Sept 6, 1707 d. Sept 1711

B42- James b. Mch 23, 1710/11 d. "Jan 20, 17--" n. c. m. (JBB MSS
says ncm Mch 27, 1749, d. Jan 20, 1749/50 ward of Thomas
Hodgeman.)

B43- Martha b. Feb 9, 1712/13 d. soon bef Apl 23, 1750

m. Dec 15, 1736 Abraham Wheeler (1711/1795) s. Jonathan &
Hannah (Russell).

B44- Sarah b. abt 1714 d. June 24, 1798 ae 84 C.

m. Christ Church Boston Apl 4, 1747 Josiah Blood (1722/
1785) s. John & Sarah (Coburn) See #B72

(The widow Abigail Blood's heirs were Thomas Hodgman in right
of his wife Elizabeth, John Blood of C., Abraham Wheeler of Gr, &
Josiah Blood of C. Other papers show assignment to Elizabeth Hodg-
man, Sarah Blood & Esther Blood "three of the sisters and heirs at
law of James Blood...")

B45-Esther b. Sept 4, 1718 d. by 1769 See #B69

m. John Blood Jr abt 1746 (1718/1797) s. John & Sarah (Coburn)

(John Blood Jr of Concord sells land in Rutland "said land given
to my sd wife Easter Blood by her father James Blood of Concord" 1746)

B46- Elizabeth b. d. Jan 27, 1759 C.

m. Thomas Hodgman Dec 25, 1740

B13 - JONATHAN BLOOD of Concord

b. Sept 1, 1679

d. Jan 5, 1758 ae 79-4-5 bur near Ball Fam. on Burial Hill

m. 1- in Charlestown Jan 3, 1710/11 Sarah Ball dau John & Hannah
(Rugg) of C. she d. Nov 14, 1715 age 21 y 11 m

2- Abigail Maynard dau Zechariah & Hannah (Goodrich)

b. Sudbury Mch 13, 1700/1 d. Nov 13, 1729

(Mdlsx Deeds 23:361-2 Mch 18, 1723/4 "I Jonathan Blood of Concord and
wife Abigail Blood... to Moses Maynard... land conveyed by our Hon.
father Zachariah Maynard of Sudbury dec'd... our mother Hannah May-
nard former wife of sd Zachariah Maynard...")

3- By Justice Flint in Concord (also on Wayland Rec.) Apl 20
1733 Rebecca Wood of Sudbury. b. Sudbury Dec 23, 1693 alive 1740
dau Abraham and Sarah (Dakin) Wood.
children by 2nd.wife:

B47- Robert b. Oct 17, 1717 d. 1788 or 1789 unnm ncm under a guardian
many years. Admitted to Church in full communion 1758

B48- Sarah b. Aug 18, 1719 d. Oct 29, 1770 unnm

B49- Jonathan b. May 23, 1721 d. Jan 19, 1722/3 ae 1-7-26
 B50-*Jonathan b. Sept 25, 1723
 B51-*David b. Sept 4, 1726
 B52- Abigail b. Aug 10, 1728 d. Jan 11, 1762 ae 32-5-1 unmarried
 B53- Willard b. Nov 9, 1729 d. Nov 11, 1729

Child of third wife:

B54- Rebeckah b. Feb 3, 1734/5 d. y.

In January of 1757 Jonathan distributed his real estate among his surviving children, Jonathan, David, Abigail and Sarah. Was a Land Bank Partner in 1740 (See NEHGS Reg. 50:187). As Robert's youngest son he succeeded to the homestead farm--the Hough or "Hoff" Farm as it was called.

THIRD GENERATION

B16-EBENEZER BLOOD of Groton Yeoman and Cordwainer
 b. C. Dec 8, 1693

d. soon before May 21, 1745 (Bond Adm.)

m. Abigail Chamberlain dau Thomas & Abigail (Nutting)

b. Groton June 21, 1701 d. soon bef May 12, 1778

(Both Thomas Chamberlain and Ebenezer Blood lived at Baddecook, T. C. married as first wife Elizabeth Heald whose brother Gershom witt, a deed for Ebenezer in 1718 (Mdlx 28-541). Thought it has been said this Abigail married Thomas Woods in 1723, it was the widow Abigail, her mother. The name Aaron Blood undoubtedly came from her brother Aaron Chamberlain. Also a granddaughter is named Abigail Chamberlain Blood.)

The "Wife of Ebenezer Blood" was admitted to Church at Groton Apl 28, 1728. She married 2d- Westford Feb 16, 1748 Ephraim Chandler (1696/1767) s. Thomas & Mary (Peters). Children:
 B55-Abigail b. May 21, 1721 d. Stoddard NH 1813 ae 93

m. Daniel Lock of Chelmsford bef 1749 He d. Stoddard 1800
 Lived Chelmsford, Ashby and Stoddard NH

B56- Sarah b. Aug 21, 1722 d. wid July 24, 1822 ae 99 y 10 m Gr.

m. 1-Feb 17, 1746/7 (Shirley Rec) Moses Bennett Jr (/1756)

2-June 16, 1767 Gr. Aaron Farnsworth (/1769 Gr) s. Benj.

3- int. at Shirley May 16, 1776 (she of Groton) William Bolton
 of Shirley (/1804) s. Wm & Elizabeth

B57- Dorcas b. Jan 18, 1724 alive wid. Sept 25, 1792 (deed)

m. Westford Nov 28, 1750 William Chandler (/1788) a clothier
 in Westford, s. Wm & Susanna (Burge)

B58- Mary b. Sept 9, 1725 of Hollis, Mason, Washington NH by 1776
 finally settling Putney Vt by 1780.

m. David Lowell (1716/) before 1749, s. David

B59-*Ebenezer b. June 30, 1727

B60 - Thomas b. Dec 17, 1728 States to have had "excessive fits" at time of settlement of his father's estate; under care of brother Ebenezer in 1749, but died before 1778.

B61- *Robert b. Feb 16, 1730/1 (called 2nd son of widow in 1778)

B62- Hannah b. Sept 15, 1732 alive Mch 19, 1789 (deed) lived Westford
 m. Westford Oct 31, 1750 Gershom Heald s. Thos & Sarah (But-

B63 - Elizabeth b. Sept 3 (bp 8th) 1734 d. Jan 1, 1735 // terfield.)

B64- Elizabeth b. Mch 2, 1735/6

m. Westford int. Dec 3, 1745 Samuel Addams Jr
 s. Samuel & Elizabeth (Butterfield)

B65- Susanna b. Mch 3, 1737 d. July 26, 1738

B66-*Aaron b. Oct 27, 1739

B67- *Josiah b. June 2, 1742

B68- *Elezzer b. Jul 16, 1744

Ebenezer was of Concord as late as 1718 but probably moved to Groton on the occasion of his marriage. He served in the scouting expeditions against the Indians (See Nourse's Lancaster). In 1733 he was brought before the Court of Sessions for non-attendance at public worship, but his excuse was accepted.

B20 JOHN BLOOD of Concord, Carlisle, Billerica, Dracut & Tyngs-

b. Apl 6, 1696 C.

//boro.

d. Dec 1779 T.

m 1- Sarah Coburn dau Ezra-2; Edw-1. (See Bos Transcript of Nov 19, 1913). b. Nov 19, 1699 d. "Sarah wife of John Blood" died May 5, 1761 C.

m. 2- Abigail Parham May 5, 1768 Dunstable dau Joseph & Martha (Blood)(Jewell) Parham. (Dracut rec reads John Blood "resident som Whater" & Mrs Abigail Pareham of Dunstable, int Apl 13, 1768) b. Jan 1730 d. Nelson NH Mch 15, 1814 age 84
She lived in the part of Dunstable which became Tyngsboro. She was the only child to grow up and on the death of her parents became the sole owner of the farm on which she and John lived.
Children by first wife, all on Concord records:

B69- *John b. Aub 16, 1718

B70- Sarah b. Jan 10, 1719/20

m. 1-int. Dracut Sept 9, 1746 Edward Richardson (1719/1749)

s. Ezekiel & Mary of Dracut

2- as 3rd wife Israel Meed s. Thomas & Hasaniah bef 1752

"Sarah married a Mr Meads and lived in Hollis NH"--Family Record.

B71- Josiah b. Oct 9, 1721 d. Dec 26, 1721

B72- *Josiah b. Nov 3, 1722

B73- Hannah b. Sept 21, 1724 Adm to full Communion with Church in Concord Nov 27, 1743

B74- *Abraham b. Nov 30, 1727

// Grafton.

B75- Mary b. Jan 31, 1729/30 liv Bedford, Marlboro, Stow, Monson &

m. Apl 30, 1754 Bedford, John Woolley (1729/) s. Thomas and Mary (Chamberlain)

B76- *Ezra b. Oct 24, 1731

B77- *Samuel b. Nov 18, 1735

B78- Eunice b. Nov 24, 1737 d. Sept 13, 1754 (Nov 13, 1754 Crl Rec)

B79- *Jeremiah b. Sept 20, 1741 (Entered on the records abt 1752)

Children by second wife: (born Dunstable)

B80- *Joseph b. Oct 27, 1769

B81- *Benjamin b. Apl 15, 1773

B82- Mary b. Mch 9, 1776 d. Sept 15, 1844 Nelson NH

The widow calls her "helpless" in deeding property to sons. Almost 58 years elapsed between births of the eldest and youngest children, he being almost 80 when Mary was born. John was a Land Bank Partner in 1740 (See NEHGS Reg 50:187) Paid taxes to Billerica in 1755. Living with son Abraham in Dracut Dec 1764. Prior to this he had been living on land deeded to his sister Elizabeth (Mdlsx 31:475) but recovered by her son John Freeland in a court action in 1763. See page 14 for an account of John and his family. The Census of 1790 lists Abigail Blood of Tyngsboro (No. side of Merrimack) with one male over 16 and two females. Tyngsboro had just been created a district in 1789. In Mch 1814 she removed to Packersfield NH (now Nelson) with her family and died in the same month.

B22- ROBERT BLOOD of Concord, Groton, Hollis & Dunstable
b. Concord Apl 26, 1700
d. in Stoddard NH ? Alive 1771, prob 1774 when son still a "Junr"
m. int Aug 25, 1722 Dracut, Sarah Varnum dau John-3; Saml-2;
Geo-1. b. Apl 11, 1703 alive 1771 Children:

B83- Olive b. Jan 22, 1723/4 C.

B84- Jonas b. Dec 20, 1727 C.

B85-*Robert b. Dec 26, 1733 Gr. bp Jan 6, 1733/4

B86- Zaccheus b. Aug 30 (1735?) Dunstable records give this as 1745 obviously in error, but probably it was entered on the records about this time. Mdlsx Deeds 72:373: Dec 25, 1759 'Mr Zacheus Blood of Dunstable, yeoman,' and also his brother Robert Jr purchased back a half each from Joseph Taylor their father's homestead sold him in June 1754 (Mdlsx 72:373). Another deed from Robert Blood of Dunstable to Zacheus Blood calls the latter a "maltster." On Oct 22, 1771 Robert Blood & Zacheus Blood, both of Dunstable, yeomen, for £208 sell their lands in Dunstable. The deed is signed by Robert Blood, Zacheus Blood and Sarah Blood, and one of the witnesses is Robert Blood Jr. (Mdlsx 72-375). Then entire family then probably removed to Cheshire County NH, Peterborough or Stoddard most likely. Robert Jr was of Stoddard in 1774 and of Peterborough in 1778. Zaccheus had appeared as a witness concerning re-entry of forfeited lots at Newmarket NH July 18, 1772, but his stay there must have been only temporary. In 1773 he sells the last of his property in Dunstable, he then being of Camden, Cheshire Co, NH (74:350). His Revolutionary War service credits him not only to Camden, but to Peterborough, Stoddard and Washington NH. It is not known that Zaccheus ever married, however it is possible that the "Zack" Blood who died in Bridgewater Vt Dec 10 1862 age 90 "born N.H." is a son.

Robert moved from Concord to Groton in 1728, he was subsequently of Hollis where his name appears on the call to the minster of Jan 17 1742/43. His residence there was short and Dunstable became his home. Nason's History of Dunstable relates the following about Robert:

At one time Robert is said to have called an Indian doctor to prescribe for him in a case of sickness, but fearing lest the medicine might contain poison, he administered it to his negro boy who died from its effects. The place of his burial was called ever after "Negro Hill."

A sheriff one time came into church to arrest Mr Blood who seeing his pursuer raised his handkerchief to his nose as if it were bleeding and quietly left the meeting. On being asked afterwards why he left the church so suddenly he said "The sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them. (Job 1:6)."

On May 27, 1765 Robert Blood & Josiah Blodgett were chosen "to inspect the Salmon & Fishing according to law."

Possibly Nason has confused the two Roberts, Jr and Sr with respect to the following entry, unfortunately he does not give any date.

Robert's wife was a noted swimmer and frequently swam across the Merrimac River. She was, however, drowned at last, as it is said, among the lily pads of Massapoag Pond.

B23-EPHRAIM BLOOD of Chelmsford Saddler

b. C. June 13, 1702

d. Mch 16, 1775 Chlm. ae 72-9-2 will Jan 25, 1775 buried with wife in Churchyard.

m. int. Chlm Jan 15, 1731/2 Elizabeth "Betty" Bates dau John & Deborah (Spaulding) b. Chlm May 5, 1713 d. Dec 28, 1771 ae 58-7-12

"She was the mother of 7 children which all ly at her feet," grs.
 B87- Willard b. Jun 10, 1743 d. "only son" Jan 9, 1747/8 ae 4 y 7 m
 B88- Betty b. Mch 7, 1746/7 d. Chlm Dec 3, 1769 ae 22-8-15
 m. May 25, 1769 Joshua Davis (1743/1792) of Billerica
 s. Joshua & Hannah (Jaquith)
 B89- infant child buried Mch 3, 1752
 B90- infant child buried May 23, 1755
 B91- Lucy bp Dec 19, 1756 d. Dec 27, 1756

B24 CORNET STEPHEN BLOOD of Concord, part which became
 b. Feb 22, 1703/4 Carlisle.
 d. alive 1780
 m. Mary Bacon dau Jonathan & Elizabeth (Giles) of Bedford
 b. Billerica Sept 18, 1702 d.
 B92- *Stephen b. Feb 1, 1730/1
 B93- Jonathan b. July 25, 1732 d. Jan 28, 1733
 B94- *Francis b. Mch 18, 1735/6
 B95- Josiah b. Oct 16, 1738 twin d. Oct 27, 1738
 B96- *Jonathan b. Oct 16, 1738 twin
 B97- Mary b. Aug 1, 1740 d. abt 1776 lived Acton //(Lane).
 m. May 28, 1766 Samuel Fitch(1736/) s. Jeremiah & Elizabeth
 B98- Elizabeth b. Mch 21, 1741/2 d. unm Oct 12, 1775 bur Burial Hill.

B25- ZACHARIAH BLOOD of Concord, husbandman.
 b. C. June 10, 1707
 d. In expedition to assail Spanish Strongholds in West Indies.
 See page 17. bond admin. June 7, 1743
 m. Feb 9, 1737/8 Elizabeth Whitaker of Concord dau David &
 Mercy (Hunt) b. May 15, 1717 She remarried Oct 2, 1750 Samuel
 Buttrick of Carlisle.
 B99- *Ephraim b. Aug 28, 1738 (men. in will of his uncle Ephraim)
 B100- Elizabeth b. Oct 10, 1739 liv Barre & Sterling
 m. C. Dec 2 (Dec 22 Rutland Rec) 1761 Joseph Reed of Rutland
 Dist. (now Barre)(1739/1794) s. Joshua & Elizabeth (Russell)
 B101- Annah b. May 24, 1741
 m. Mch 11, 1762 Benjamin Fuller of Concord
 Zachariah was given the Homestead farm in his father's will,
 but had considerable trouble over the will with his brothers.

B31- SAMUEL BLOOD JUNR of Concord. Laborer, yeoman (1734)
 b. Jan 19, 1703/4 Scrivener (1741, 1752)
 d. soon bef Mch 6, 1774 when Phineas Blood fails to obtain
 bondsmen for him to admininster the estate. He left a widow as it is
 at her request that the estate is finally admitted. Her name however is
 not stated and is unknown. It is not known that he left any children.
 His financial difficulties are related on page 120.

B35- SIMON BLOOD of Concord & Carlisle
 b. Dec 28, 1712
 d. soon bef Jan 17, 1797 (cit.)
 Will Dec 8, 1786 "in the Eleventh Year of America's Independence."
 m. Abigail Flint of C. Feb 15, 1739 by her father, Justice Flint
 b. Feb 24 1715/16 alive 1786 dau Col John & Abigail (Buttrick)
 B102- Hannah b. Jul 24, 1740 d. Sept 27, 1746)
 B103- Abigail b. May 31, 1742 d. Sept 24, 1746) of the same
 B104- Simon b. Nov 20, 1743 d. Sept 22, 1746) sickness
 B105- Jane b. May 9, 1746 d. Sept 27 1819 age 73 bur Burial Hill
 m. June 9, 1768 at Nettingham West NH, Samuel Blood--B77

B106- Simon Jr b. Aug 26, 1747 ** bp Sept 6, 1747 Yeoman. Lived in Carlisle. Also a school teacher. Town Treasurer 1786-7. Selectman 1781, 85, 93. d. Carlisle Nov 7, 1793 unam in 47th yr. "His generous donations to public use do honour to his memory and will preserve his name to posterity."--gravestone. His will Oct 14, 1793 left a wood lot to the District of Carlisle for ministerial use; £100 the income thereof to be used for support of schooling in Carlisle.

B107- *Phineas b. May 30, 1749** bp June 4, 1749

**These two births recorded on Concord records about 1761, Phineas' erroneously being entered as 1750.

Census of 1790, Carlisle. Males over 16: 4, Females: 3.

B36- CORNET PHINEAS BLOOD (PHINEHAS) Of Concord & Carlisle

b. June 5, 1717 d. alive 1783

m. 1- Elizabeth Allen of Concord Oct 16, 1735 dau Ebenezer & Elizabeth (Buttrick) d. of Small Pox May 9, 1752

2- Sarah (Davis) Merriam of Concord Apl 5, 1753, widow of Ebenezer & dau of Ebenezer & Sarah (Danforth)(French) b. 1723 alive 1781. I find no evidence to show he had any children. He lived in the part of Concord which became Carlisle. His name appears on the petition of 1756 to have the Dist. of Carlisle set back to Concord. In 1741 he and wife Elizabeth were admitted to full communion with the Church in Concord. On Jan 28, 1781 he and his wife Sarah are dismissed from the Church in Concord for the purpose of incorporating as the Church of Carlisle. He became the moderator of the first town meeting of the Second Dist. of Carlisle May 8, 1780 assembled at the Meeting-house to manage the affairs of the district. He was appointed Selectman and held the job two years.

B37- OLIVER BLOOD Of Concord

b. Sept 20, 1719 bp Nov 22, 1747 (adult)

d. May or June 1752 of Small Pox about a week after his wife

m. Westford Feb 14, 1743 Mary Foster dau Dea. Moses Foster of Dorchester Canada (Ashburnham). She died May or June 1752 of small pox that she and her husband contracted from her husband's brother's wife (B36). Mary's sister Esther Foster tells of how she was at her sister Mary Blood's house, that both lay ill of the deadly disease on the same bed and that Mary died of it at her side. Children:

B108- Mary b. abt 1745 bp Nov 22, 1747 On Apl 14, 1759 in her 15th year chose Thomas Davis as her guardian. lived Ashby

m. bef 1773 Nathan Davis

B109- *Oliver b. Jan 27, 1747 (Fam Rec) Bp Nov 22, 1747

B110- *Samuel b. June 7, 1749 (Fam Rec) bp May 27, 1750, also contracted small pox but recovered.

Their grandfather Moses Foster was appointed guardian of these children June 14, 1752 but there was much controversy over the guardianship; Phineas Blood was aptd Apl 12, 1756; finally Thomas Davis took Mary Apl 14, 1759 and Thomas Barrett the two boys Feb 9, 1761.

B50- JONATHAN BLOOD of Concord and Carlisle

b. Sept 25, 1723 d. Carlisle Dec 2, 1780

m. Penelope Palmer dau Jonathan & Esther (Laughton)

b. C. May 14, 1745 d. June 1775 when a charge is made under date of the 29th for digging her grave. She owned covenant at C. Apl 16, 1775.

B111- Sarah b. C. Dec 21, 1772 d. Crl. Mch 8, 1846 ae 73 consumption m. Crl. May 1, 1793 Ezekiel Proctor of Dunstable (1768/1819)

s. Ezekiel & Elizabeth (Proctor) Proctor. lived Carlisle.

The minds of Jonathan and his brothers all deteriorated in their later years. In 1772 Jonathan "has of late fell into Distractedness to such

a Degree that he is obliged to sleep in chains." John Barrett was aptd his guardian. His brother Robert was also taken to fits of violence. It is recorded that Robert after inflicting considerable damage to his house was in July 1763 taken to Andover for treatment. It required the help of two men to get him there on horseback.

B51- DAVID BLOOD of Carlisle

b. Sept 4, 1726 d. Carlisle Nov 23, 1804 age 78 bur Carlisle Ctr

m. Sept 26, 1771 Elizabeth Proctor dau Ezekiel & Elizabeth (Chamberlain). b. Oct 23, 1741 d. Crl Jan 10, 1815 ae 73 Children:

B112- Rebecca b. alive 1806

m. Nathan Brown of Boston (int Boston Oct 25) m. Carlisle Dec 21, 1800. (He is men. in admin. of his f-in-law's estate)

B113- Abigail b. June 12, 1772 bp June 14, 1772 d. y.

B114- Elizabeth b. Oct 1, 1773 bp Oct 3, 1773 d. Nov 17 1773

B115- Elizabeth b. Apl 23, 1775 d. Apl 29, 1865 ae 90-0-17

m. Feb 14, 1799 Amos Green (1772/1828) s. John & Elizabeth (Spaulding). They had two children, Joshua (1807/1840) and a daughter born 1802 who lived only 6 weeks. The sorrow so affected her mind that she became insane and even though living at home was unable to enjoy its pleasures and comforts.

B116- Abigail b. bp Apl 19, 1778 alive 1816

m. Simon Wheeler Jan 24, 1799 //1806.

B117- David b. Jul 20, 1782 bp Sept 29, 1782 twin husbandman alive

B118- Jonathan b. Jul 20, 1782 twin d. July 28, 1782

B119- *Jonathan b. Sept 28, 1784 bp Oct 9, 1785

David was declared n. c. m. Jan 19, 1798 at which time his estate was inventoried showing \$3450 real estate and \$267.70 personal estate. David had Revolutionary War service. Census 1790: 1-2-5

FOURTH GENERATION

B59- EBENEZER BLOOD of Mason NH

b. Gr June 30, 1727 d. M. Nov 29, 1800

m. June 15, 1756 by Rev Daniel Emerson in Hollis, both of Township No. 1 (Mason) to Sarah Fisk b. abt 1730 "Widow Blood" died Dec 26, 1825 age 95. See p 88 et seq Children:

B120- Ebenezer b. May 14, 1757

B121- *Thomas b. April 6, 1759 (March 6 on pension papers) d. June 24, 1835 ae 77 "at his dwelling house in . . .

Mason." lived Mason NH Husbandman.

m. 1- Molly d. "wife of Thomas" Jan 5, 1801 soon after the birth of a child. m. 2- Mary b. 1758-59 d. July 31, 1843 ae 85 She was his wife by 1820. 9 ch Revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

B122- *Asa b. Sept 28, 1763 lived Vermont & New York, buried in

Cold Brook Cem. Spafford, Onondaga Co NY Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. Father of 2 ministers, Friend & Hervey.

m. 1- Martha (Patty) 2- Lucy Hemmenway in Groton Mass May 22, 1792. b. abt 1768 alive 1820

B123 - Sarah b. Dec 1, 1766

m. - July 1, 1789 by Rev Wm Eliot to John Sloan (orig record of Jan 1, 1782 "declared to be an error," it will be noted that Rev Eliot was not ordained until 1786.) apparently m. 2- -----Saunderson. In 1801 her mother in the Church Records mentions son Saunderson (see page 90). Hillsb. Deed 136:293 "Sarah Sanderson of Mason, housekeeper... for \$20.... to Asa Blood of Windsor Vt, mechanic, quitclaim all right & title ... in the widow Sarah Blood's thirds or dower..." May 21, 1819. Witnesses were Thomas Blood & Eli Nutting.

B124- Naomi b. May 13, 1773 d. Mason Mch 25, 1872 ae 98-10-12
m. by Rev Ebenezer Hill Oct 21, 1793 Oliver Nutting (Gr. 1768/)

B125- (probably) Cynthia b.

m. Mason Feb 1, 1821 William Nutting (Cynthia & Naomi were both rec'd into the Baptist Church at Mason on the same day, Apl 16, 1826 by baptism and Wm Nutting on the last Sabbath in Oct 1826. On Dec 24, 1828 the following were dismissed from the Baptist Church of Christ at Mason to form a Church in Mason Village: (among others) Bro. Thomas Blood, Naomi Nutting, Cynthia Nutting, Wm Nutting.)

The History of Mason says Ebenezer came to Mason in 1759, however the marriage record shows he was there as early as 1756. Revolutionary service. Census 1790: Males ovr 16: 2, females: 4.

B61- ROBERT BLOOD of Pepperell husbandman
b. Feb 16, 1730/1 d. --

m. 1- Oct 27, 1756 Mary (Parker) Fisk wid Thomas of Groton & Pepperell and dau John & Mary (Bradstreet) b. Apl 7, 1722 d. Mch 30 1791 ae 68 (dup: in 69th yr wife of Robert).

m. 2- Pepp. Dec 22, 1791 Sibel White Children:

B126 - dau d. May 20, 1757 ae 13 days

B127- Abigail b. Nov 23, 1758 d. Apl 1855 bur Pepp

m. 1- Townsend Mch 16, 1778 John Parker

2- Dudley Bradstreet Kemp (1754/1840)

B128- Robert b. May 19, 1760 "died"

Census of 1790 shows Robert and his Wife living in Pepperell. By Mdlsx deed 76:383 we see that they lived a short time in northern NH-- "late resident of Pepperril District now resident of a place called Cohorse in New Hampshire..." This deed dtd Oct 10, 1774 sells his wife's share of her father's land in Groton. The place should be spelled "Coos." Probably they did not remain long. For Robert's French & Indian War service see page 22.

B66- AARON BLOOD of Westford

b. Gr. Oct 26, 1739 d. June 21, 1812 ae 73 Westford

m. Hannah Marble Sept 1, 1768 Westford

The Census of 1790 shows 3 males over 16, 1 male under 16 and 5 females but unfortunately none of Aaron's children are on the vital records. His known sons are as follows:

B129-*Aaron Jr b.

m. Esther Perry Dec 28, 1796 dau James & Mary

b. Westford Dec 11, 1773

Among the first purchasers of lands in Salem Twp, Washtenaw Co, Mich, arriving in the county in Oct 1825 and settling Salem 1826.

B130-*Daniel b.

m. Westford Feb 8, 1796 Mary "Polly" Perry dau James & Mary b. Duns. Mch 2, 1770

Removed to NY state before 1811, prob on to Mich where his son is later found.

Aaron, the father of these two, had French & Indian War service, See pg 22 and was also in the Revolution, the descriptive roll of 1779 describing him as 5'8-1/2", of light complexion.

B67-JOSIAH BLOOD of Chelmsford & Pepperell

b. June 2, 1742 d. Oct 13, 1820

m. Jul 2, 1767 Tabitha Corey (he of Westford) //Aug 31 sic)

d. July 29, 1796 (Crt Rec says bur.

2- Pepperell Oct 4, 1802 Mrs Elizabeth Lawrence

Children:

- B131-Dorcas ("Darcos," "Darkhas") b. Jan 16, 1768
m. Robert Mears Jr (1764/) int Nov 10, 1788
- B132- Elizabeth b. June 24, 1770
- B133- *Josiah b. Feb 1, 1773 d. lived Chelmsford & Shirley
m. Hannah Smith of Shirley, May 21, 1799, Shirley 1 dau
- B134- Molly b. Aug 1, 1775
m. William Davidson Nov 19, 1795
- B135- *Oliver b. Jan 31, 1778 d. Londonderry NH Sept 12, 1848 ae 70.
m. Chlm. Oct 24, 1808 Sarah "Sally" Dunn who d. Apl 12, 1880 ae
- B136- Tabitha b. Nov 15, 1781 //97-2-0
m. Benjamin Anger(or Angier) of Charlestown Mch 24, 1805
- B137- son buried Mch 28, 1782
- B138- child stillborn buried Feb 20, 1783
- B139- Abigail b. June 6, 1787 d. Mch 25, 1875 lived Shirley
m. Apl 1, 1802 Amasa Hartwell (1782/1848 s. Amasa & Lydia
(Moors) of Groton. He was a soldier in War of 1812.
Josiah had French & Indian War service; also Revolutionary service &
was a pensioner. Census of 1790 Chelmsford 1 - 1 - 4. Although Chelmsford
was his home he appeared for a time at Mason in 1782; he was
again out of Chelmsford in 1794, this time in Westford and when he
tried to come back to his home he was warned out. Of Pepp at death.
-
- B68- ELEAZER BLOOD of Westford Census of 1790 1-3-1
b. July 16, 1744 Gr. d. Westford, a "pauper" Jul 20, 1832 ae 87.
m. Lydia Fletcher dau Reuben & Susannah (Chandler) of Westford.
intention at W. Mch 15, 1779. b. June 18, 1757 d. Aug 28, 1833
- B140- Lydia b. Oct 14, 1779 // a "pauper"
m. David Walker Jr of Chelmsford Apl 3, 1811 (int Apl 15 -sic)
- B141- *Ebenezer b. Mch 22, 1782 farmer of Westford & Townsend
d. Shirley Mch 5, 1858 fam bur Westlawn Cem, Westford
m. Mary "Polly" Fletcher Sept 9, 1810 Westford
d. Shirley Mch 31, 1859 age 88-10-19 1 dau
- B142- William Fletcher b. Dec 6, 1784 d. "widower" July 17, 1874
age 89 in Southwick. Farmer. No record of wife.
- B143- *Eleazer Jr b. Feb 14, 1784 d. Southwick Nov 12, 1868 ae 82(as
Elezar) Lived E. Windsor, other towns in Conn, Southwick Mass.
m. 1- int June 18, 1808 Betsy Parker
2-(Rebecca Emerson int June 20, 1817, Dunstable !!)
Rebecca Bartlett Allen dau Ebenezer & Elizabeth (Pease)
of EastWindsor Ct Feb 17, 1817 at E. W. b. June 10, 1792 "died Suffield
Conn"; however on Granby Conn First Cong Chh rec Oct 14, 1828 ae 36.
3- Fanny abt 1829 she d. Southwick June 11, 1855 ae 53.
- B144- Rachel b. June 30, 1792
m. Oct 14, 1818 William Howard Smith of Norton
- B145- Abigail Chamberlain b. Sept 18, 1797 //Lowell)
prob the Abigail C who m. May 4, 1836 Joel Saunders (both of
-
- B69- JOHN BLOOD JR of Concord
b. Aug 16 1718 d. Sept 2, 1797 ae 79
m. 1- bef June 18, 1746 (deed) Esther Blood(1718/) #B45
2- by Rev Wm Emerson Sept 7, 1769 Ruth Brown
3-Nov 7, 1777 Mary Davis (prob the Mary Wheeler who
m. James Davis in 1756) children:
B146 Persis (dau) b. May 4, 1747 d. soon bef Mch 10, 1774
baptized as an adult, First Church in Concord Mch 13 1768
B147 Esther b. Dec 24, 1748 bp Adult Mch 13, 1768 d. Nov 3, 1775
m. Nov 22, 1769 Willard Buttrick s. John & Elizabeth (Wooley)

B148-*Willard Blood b. Dec 28, 1750 d. Dec 24, 1823 of Concord
m. Mch 30, 1809 Matilda Wright dau Edward and Thankful
d. Winchester Sept 4, 1852 ae 76-5m. He in Revolution.

Children of second wife:

B149- Hannah b. Apl 28, 1770

B150- *Timothy b. Apl 3, 1771 d. Feb 3, 1833 bp Adult Jan 7, 1807
m. Susanna ("Susan," "Sukey") Flint Mch 17, 1808 Lived Concord.
Silhouettes of he and wife are at the Concord Antiquarian Society.

B151-*James b. Aug 18, 1772 d. yeoman, cooper lived in
Concord, Washington NH, Stoddard NH & Hancock NH
m. 1- June 12, 1794 Carlisle Sarah "Sally" Blood #B173

b. Dec 30, 1771 d. Oct 29, 1808 ae 36

2-Lydia Hodgman of Ashby, int. Apl 28, 1809 dau Benjamin
and Elizabeth (Merriam) b. Aug 24, 1781

B152- Persis (dau) b. Apl 13, 1774 d. Feb 5, 1783 ae 8

A petition was made to the General Court by Inhabitants of Bloods
Farms and extreme parts of Acton, Chelmsford and Billerica followed
by an act passed Apl 28, 1780 incorporating them as a district of Acton
by the name of Carlisle and providing that the families of Thomas
Brown, Nathan Buttrick, Oliver Barron, Samuel Kibby, John Blood and
Willard Blood of Concord, living within the limits prescribed by the
act should be exempted and continue to belong to Concord unless they
should within one year choose to belong to Carlisle. These families
did not so petition and hence a very zig-zag line existed between Car-
lisle and Concord which was not corrected until 1903.

B72- JOSIAH BLOOD of Concord

b. Nov 3, 1722 d. Dec 3, 1785 age 63

m. at Christ Church Boston Apl 4, 1747 Sarah Blood #B44

B153-James b. July 1, 1747 d. May 23, 1754

B154-Josiah b. Oct 6, 1749 d. Nov 24, 1749

B155- Josiah b. Dec 16, 1751 d. May 19, 1754

B156-Jerushah b. Apl 8, 1754 d. May 14, 1754

B157 *Thaddeus b. May 28, 1755 bp Adult Dec 23, 1781 d. Mch 14, 1844
age 89 "The last man in this town who was at the Concord Fight."
Revolutionary service and a pensioner. Of Concord, "Gentleman."
also School Master. Entire family buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

m. Hannah Brown b. Nov 15, 1750 d. Sept 14, 1829 ae 79

B158- *Jotham b. Feb 13, 1758 bp adult Oct 9 1796 d. Dec 20 1817

m. int. Oct 9, 1795 Lydia Champney of C. dau John & Sarah
(Merriam) b. Newmarket NH Mch 16, 1776. died same day as husb.

B74- ABRAHAM BLOOD of Dracut

b. Nov 30, 1727 C. d. Aug 31, 1807

Published at Lexington Apl 12, 1754 Hannah Meeds (Mead) dau
Israel & Sarah (Cutler) & grdau of Thomas & Hasaniah (See B70) born
Jan 3, 1745. Prob never married. The entry is curious because Dracut
records show a son David born "of Abraham and Martha" in 1751. The
letter quoted on pages 14-16 gives Coburn Blood's Bible record the
same, but undoubtedly the town record came from the bible. I believe
the bible is in error and should read 1756. As written Martha would be
16 when married, then there is a gap of 6 years before the birth of the
second child. Abraham certainly knew the Meads as he bought land of
them in 1755 (New Hampshire deeds 46:456) "Abraham Blood of Dracut"
buys land & buildings in Monson (extinct, now Hollis & Amherst) from
"Israel & Sarah Mead of Monson."

m. Martha "Patty" Coburn dau Dr Samuel of Dracut

She was born Aug 19, 1734 d. July 24 or 25 1820 a widow.

B159- *David b. Nov 5, (1751 or 1756) d. Oct 26, 1829 will Oct 13 1829
m. Hannah Coburn dau Aaron of Dracut, int Aug 19, 1780

B160- Martha b. Aug 4, 1757 d. "old age" Feb 3, 1848 ae 90-6-25

B161- *Capt Coburn b. Sept 15, 1759 d. Mch 29, 1855 liv Dracut
m. 1- Mch 4, 1788 Jane Coburn dau Lt Ephraim(1766/1838)
2- Hudson NH Aug 23, 1854 Abby (dup Aba) Clark of Lowell
(her "2nd or 3rd marriage, age about 40)
Innkeeper, owned Maine lands, comparatively wealthy, 2 sons.

B162- Sarah b. Nov 24, 1761

B163- Hannah b. Dec 28, 1763 d. Dracut unm June 15, 1851 ae 87-5-18

B164- Abi b. Nov 25, 1766 alive Apl 1848
m. Feb 24, 1805 Josiah Emerson Jr

B76- EZRA BLOOD Of Concord and Carlisle
b. Oct 24, 1731 C. d.
m. "Mrs" Lucy Evileth of Sudbury Nov 25, 1755 in Lexington dau
John & Hannah(Haynes) d. Acton "wife of Israel" sic Dec 18, 1790 in
B165- Eunice b. Jan 30, 1757 bp Sept 25 1757 C. //53rd year.
m. May 24, 1785 in C. (Acton Rec) Robert Barber (both of Acton)

B166- Josiah b. Nov 27, 1759 d. soon

B167- Sarah b. Jan 10, 1762 bp C. Sept 19, 1762

B168- Ezra b. Jan 18, 1764

B169- Hannah b. Apl 17, 1766

B170- Rachel b. May 2, 1772

B77- SAMUEL BLOOD of Concord
b. Nov 18, 1735 d. Mch 31, 1807 "husband of Jane Blood" Chh rec
m. June 9, 1768 Nottingham West NH, Jane Blood (1746/1819) B105
"wife of Samuel Blood Junr" owned covenant Apl 3, 1774

B171- Jonas b. Sept 2, 1768 bp May 29, 1774 d. "bachelor" Jan 13, 1814
yeoman. Men'd in grandfather Simon Blood's(B35) will,
given his right in Flintstown on Saco River which he is not to dispose of
for six years.

B172- (Prob) Mary b. Dec 19, 1770 and died young (Records say "of
Samuel & Mary". Probably the records err, however it is possible that
this is the unknown wife of Samuel #B31 who was in his late sixties.)

B173-Sarah b. Dec 30, 1771 bp May 29, 1774 d. Oct 29, 1808 ae 36
m. June 12, 1794 James Blood of Concord #B151
Probably he is the Samuel Blood of Petersham in the 1790 Census show-
ing 1 male over 16, 1 under, and 1 female although the son should show
as over 16. Supreme Judicial Court Records: Apl 1800. Jane Blood, wife
of Samuel Blood who has absconded petitions to dispose of certain real
estate etc. Petition dismissed. Apparently the wanderer returned.

B79- JEREMIAH BLOOD of Bedford Revolutionary Soldier
b. Sept 20, 1741 He is alive on Apl 17, 1790 the execution of a
judgment vs him. Two acres of land with a part of a dwelling house in
the southerly part of Bedford were seized in full satisfaction. He had
fled or died before June of that year as the Census of 1790 lists only
Sarah Blood of Bedford.
m. Sarah Hartwell dau Daniel & Sarah (Wilson) of Bedford
b. Oct 4, 1736 (See Mdlsx Deeds 104:225 for proof) alive 1790

B174- Sarah Barras b. Jan 15, 1761
m. Benjamin Barran (Barron) Nov 13, 1783

B175- *Israel Meeds b. Aug 17, 1763 Revolutionary Soldier
d. Feb 27 1843 bur Victor NY m. prob in Charlemont Sarah
Upton dau Josiah & Catherine (Hartwell) b. Chrlmt June 18, 1776

she died July 10, 1835. Israel was in Charlemont Mass before 1797, then in 1799 took his family to the part of Bloomfield NY which became Victor. Acquired large tracts of land in the region. 9 children.

B176- Daniel Hartwell b. Aug 20 1765 d. Sept 4, 1791 Revolutionary sv.

B177- Jeremiah b. Sept 13, 1767

B178- Francis Hartwell b. Aug 5, 1769

B179- Hannah b. Aug 31, 1771 (in Lincoln)

B180- Solomon b. Sept 23, 1773 Overseer of Highways Apl 7, 1801 in Old Northampton NY

B181- Abraham b. Oct 26, 1776 d. Aug 8, 1778

B182- Sarah b. Apl 22, 1786 Woburn d. Feb 1841

m. Newell (also written Newhall) Reed of Lexington May 27 1808 in Burlington (1783/1855) s. Newall & Mary (Harrington)

Note Jeremiah had two daughters named Sarah. On Feb 14, 1789 he purchased a pew in the northeast corner of the Meeting House.

B80- JOSEPH BLOOD of Tyngsboro & Nelson NH

b. Oct 27, 1769 d. Nelson NH May 1, 1839 ae 69-6-4

m. Feb 2, 1796 Hannah Walker dau Capt Benjamin & Abiel

b. July 20, 1766 d. Apl 26, 1844 ae 77-9-6

B183- Hannah b. Aug 18, 1797 d. June 4, 1870 ae 72-9-15

m. July 8, 1861 Luke Harris of Nelson

B184- Rhoda b. Apl 6, 1799 d. Nelson Oct 31, 1884 ae 85-6-25

B185- Sarah b. Apl 10, 1800 lived Franklin NH

m. Mch 3, 1825 John Breed (/1860)

B186- *Joseph Blood of Townsend (where called Joseph 2d) and Rockport a merchant d. Gloucester Apl 30, 1869 ae 68

m. Sept 21, 1841 Elizabeth Goodrich Proctor dau Edmund and

Elizabeth (Goodrich) b. Littleton 1817 d. Newton Feb 18, 1890

B187- *John b. Jul 12, 1802 d. June 15, 1863 Chsn Fam bur Mt Auburn Cem, Cambridge. lived South Boston & Charlestown.

m. Oct 28, 1830 Arvilla Pike in South Boston dau Moses &

Theodote b. Exeter NH Jul 9, 1803 d. Newton Aug 12, 1870

B188- infant son b. Nov 15, 1803 d. Nov 25, 1803

B81- BENJAMIN BLOOD of Tyngsboro & North Chelmsford

b. Apl 15, 1773 Duns. d. Jan 20, 1860 Westford bur No Chlm.

m. Milford NH Apl 5, 1804 Mary Thompson Pearson of Milford

b. Milford Oct 25, 1779 d. Apl 4, 1854

B189- *Benjamin Jr b. June 3, 1805 alive 1885 of Florence Calif

m. 1- Feb 26, 1832 Chlm; Jane Smith Wood d. June 29, 1839

2- July 15, 1841 Betsey Ann Robinson of Hancock NH

d. childbirth July 21, 1847

3- Apl 2, 1849 Eliza Davis dau Deliverance & Eliza of Chlm.

b. Wethersfield Vt d. June 1, 1890 ae 76-10-6 bur N. Chlm.

B190- *Nathaniel b. Mch 16, 1809 (grs) d. N. Chlm. Apl 25, 1867

farmer & teamster, lived North Chelmsford

m. 1- int Chlm. Apl 7, 1833 Catharine F Wellman of Washington

NH dau Davis & Sarah (Faxon) b. Feb 25, 1811 d. May 1, 1836

2- Lowell Oct 13, 1844 Sarah Leavitt dau Nehemiah & Nancy

b. Meredith NH 1824 d. 1902 m. 2d Oct 12, 1874 Edmund D Page

B191- *Caleb b. May 17, 1816 d. Nov 12, 1856 bur N Chlm. machinist

m. Mary Jane (Grace) Williams July 4, 1855 Lowell dau John &

Jane () Grace b. Malone NY abt 1828 she rem. Chlm. Mch 7

1858 Henry F Bickford of Chlm.

B192- Charles b. Nov 3, 1819 (1820?) d. Sept 1, 1822 ae 1 yr 10 m.

See page 73 with regard to Benjamin's experience on the canal.

B85- ROBERT BLOOD of Dunstable & Putney Vt //Farm.
 b. Dec 26, 1733 Gr. d. Feb 7, 1816 bur Private Lot Luke Blood
 m. 1- abt 1755 Abigail Varum dau Abraham & Abigail (Hardy)
 of Dracut b. Jul 3, 1737 d. Aug 14, 1767 bur Meetinghouse Hill Cem.
 Dunstable. m. 2- Thankful Proctor [dau Thomas & Hannah (Barron)?]
 b. abt 1744 d. June 17, 1828 ae 84 bur with husband
 B193-Sarah "Sally" b. Aug 5, 1756
 m. --- Bowers // Will.
 B194- Robert Jr b. abt 1757 d. bef 1768 Duns. Men'd in grf Varum's
 B195- Abigail b. bp 1758 Duns. " " " "
 B196- *Jonas b. Jul 8, 1763 Duns. lived Windsor Vt. Last trace I
 have found is of Cornet Jonas Blood in the Essex Co NY Militia in 1822.
 m. Windsor May 22, 1788 Susanna "Susy" Adams
 An old letter says that Robert had a first wife by whom he had two chil-
 dren--Jonas who married Susy Adams and Sally Bowers.
 Children by 2nd wife (dates from family records):
 B197- *Oliver b. July 22, 1769 bp Duns. "after 1770" d. Feb 7(17)1860
 m. Grafton Vt Feb 25, 1799 Anna Wooley of Grafton dau Jonathan
 & Lucinda (Balding) b. 1782 (as Hannah) d. Apl 2, 1864 ae 82
 B198- *Robert Jr b. Apl 29, 1771 bp Duns. "after 1770" lived Windsor
 & Lewis, Essex Co, NY. d. Mch 16, 1860 ae 89 bur Blood Cem, Lewis.
 m. 1- Windsor Oct 17, 1796 Cloe Willson // ville Cem.
 b. abt 1777 d. West Windsor Apl 8, 1811 ae 34 bur Shedd-
 2- Sarah "Sally" Willson Nov 17, 1811 (said not to be related to
 Peter's wife, possibly this is her second marriage.) d. Feb 9, 1854 ae 74
 B199- Betsey b. May 15, 1772
 m. Mch 31, 1799 Samuel Wooley of Grafton Vt (1769//)
 s. John & Mary (Blood)(B75)
 B200-*Peter b. Oct 8, 1774 d. Feb 3, 1840 ae 65 bur Old North Bury-
 ing Ground. m. -Mch 8, 1801 Jane "Jennie" Willson (mch 3, 1802, fam.
 rec.) dau John & Molly (Graham) of Putney. d. Oct 21, 1864 ae 88
 B201-*Zaccheus b. Mch 22, 1776 twin d. Cavendish Vt Oct 24, 1841
 m. Dec 1, 1805 Experience Proctor dau Capt Leonard & Mary
 (Keep) of Cavendish. b. 1783 d. Dec 27, 1870. lived Proctorsville Vt
 B202-*Henry b. Mch 22, 1776 twin of Grafton Vt & Lewis NY
 d. Apl 8, 1864 ae 87 family records say he married first Hannah
 Wilson, but prob she is identical with his second wife.
 m. 1- Grafton Sept 3, 1805 Mary "Polly" Mastick
 d. Mch 9, 1811 ae 27 "wife of Lt Henry" bur. "middle of
 town", Grafton. Later he is known as Capt Henry Blood.
 2- 1812 (?) Hannah Putnam dau Edward & Mary (Mastick)
 b. Sutton Mass July 29, 1784 d. Dec 16, 1863 age 79 Lewis NY
 B202a-Sybel b. May 29, 1778 bp Groton Oct 17, 1779
 m. Affin Barrett
 B203- *Jonathan b. Feb (11?) 1781 (fam rec Feb 11, 1783 sic) bp Groton
 Sept 9, 1781. d. Aurora NY abt 1845. lived Putney Vt & Aurora
 m. Polly Scott in Vt Jul 18, 1802 (June 6, 1802 another fam rec)
 b. Richmond NH Sept 3, 1784 d. Aurora May 20, 1866 age 79
 Robert came to "Dusty Ridge Farm" in Putney about 1782 and the farm
 remained in the family until sold in 1920. Back in Dunstable he had
 lived near the garrison house about a quarter of a mile east of Meet-
 ingshouse Hill. He sold his Dunstable lands in 1767, 1768, 1770 & 1771.
 It may have been his father at Newbury Vt in early 1774, but it was
 certainly Robert Jr at Stoddard NH in Oct of 1774. In 1778 he was of
 Peterborough NH but the next three years was living at Groton Mass.

- B92- STEPHEN BLOOD JR Of Concord and Carlisle Gentleman
 b. Feb 1, 1730/1 C. d. Crl. Feb 20, 1789 will Feb 7, 1789
 m. 1- Mary Spaulding dau Thomas of Chelmsford
 d. C. in 34th yr June 14, 1766 bur on Burial Hill
 2- Frances Hutchins at C. July 16, 1767 dau Samuel & Mercy
 (Williams) b. Feb 25, 1737/8 d. Apl 17, 1811 ae 73. she m. 2d May 21
 1799 in Carlisle to Samuel Lane of Bedford.
- B204- Mary b. Apl 6, 1757 bp C. Apl 10, 1757 d. Chlm. Aug 3, 1785
 m. Capt Ebenezer Shed s. Zachariah int Crl June 1, 1780
- B205- Sybel b. June 26, 1765 bp C. Jul 30, 1765 d. Jan 28, 1853
 m. June 18, 1795 Nathan Russell of Lexington (1760/1848)
 Children by second wife: (on both Concord & Carlisle records)
- B206- *Fradrick b. Nov 1, 1767 bp Jul 17, 1768 cordwainer
 d. St Albans, Licking Co, Ohio Apl 4, 1827
 m. 1- Crl. June 23, 1791 Elizabeth Green d. Aug 7, 1802 ae 28
 2- Sept 17, 1804 Beulah Hodgman d. Oct 16, 1813 ae 31
 3- Westford Apl 27, 1814 Mary Cummings d. St Albans 1844
 Always wrote his name "Fradrick." Removed to Alexandria O.
 in summer of 1816 going overland in a "waggon." "Was an official of
 some sort in Ohio."
- B207- Rachel b. June 22, 1769 bp June 25, 1769 d. Mch 31(30)1839
 m. Crl Oct 30 1794 Asa Hartwell (1767/)
- B208- *Capt Stephen b. May 20, 1771 bp June 2 1771 C. liv Carlisle
 called housewright, Gentleman. Captain in the Militia. d. Jul 6
 1836 will Jun 6, 1836. m. 1- Mehitable Tuttle of Chlm May 10, 1798
 she d. Dec 8, 1819 & he m. 2- Mrs Hannah (Russell) Green wid Jesse
 & dau Lt James & Lydia (Potter) on Feb 6, 1823 d. Jan 17 1862 ae 96
- B209- Frances b. Dec 29, 1772 d. Oct 4, 1827 bur Green Cem, Crl.
 m. Crl. Jul 6, 1797 Abraham Taylor (1763/1833)
- B210- Susanna b. Oct 5, 1776 d. Dec 30, 1818 ae 42
 m. 1- Dec 20, 1801 Abel Blood #B226
 2- abt 1805 Elnathan Blood #B227
- B211- *Reuben Foster b. Sept 27, 1779 one account indicates that he
 died in 1817, another says he left his family and when and where
 he died is not known. After his marriage he removed to Mason
 NH where he taught school for many years, also a deputy sheriff there.
 He subsequently moved to Phillipston Mass where he kept a store.
 m. Shrewsbury Feb 24, 1805 Relief Whiting dau John L & Olive //ston.
 (Wyman) b. Shirley Jul 11 1783 d. Enfield Ct Dec 2(1)1852 bur S. Royal-
 Stephen carried on extensive farming and accumulated a large
 amount of property. His estate at his death amounted to £1164:18:4,
 quite a large amount for the time. Revolutionary War service. Owned
 property in Peterborough Slip (Temple) but did not settle there.
- B94- GENERAL FRANCIS BLOOD of Temple NH lived at "Blood Hill"
 b. Mch 18, 1735/6 d. Oct 16, 1814 age 79 bur Old Village Yard
 m. Hollis Nov 2, 1761 Elizabeth Spaulding of Pepperell dau Wm
 & Hephzibah (Blood) #C67 b. Mch 11, 1736/7 alive abt 1790
- B212- Elizabeth "Betty" b. Jan 5, 1762 bp Jul 25, 1762 liv Temple
 fatally burned by her clothes taking fire Oct 13, 1853
 m. (by her father) Mch 31, 1781 Capt Elias Boynton (1755/)
- B213- Hephzibeth b. Jul 15, 1763 bp Jul 17, 1763 liv Temple
 m. May 31, 1784 Col Abijah Wheeler of Temple
- B214- *Royal b. Dec 15, 1765 bp Jan 5, 1766 Revolutionary service
 m. Rachel Underwood in Merrimack NH July 5, 1792 dau Judge
 James & Mary of Litchfield NH b. 1771 d. Sept 11, 1738

Royal is said to have married 2d ---- Smith. He joined his brother Abel in what became East Dover, Piscataquis Co, Maine, settling on a part of Abel's land; the title afterwards passed to John Dow and Royal moved to Sebec. He assisted his brother's family to return to Temple about 1811 but there is uncertainty as to whether he returned to remain.

B215 *Maj. Francis Blood b. Dec 11, 1767 d. Feb 18, 1840

m. 1- Rebecca Parlin of Crl Nov 25, 1790 dau David & Mary

2- Achacy () Mace May 5, 1828 in Wilton NH wid of James C Mace of Amherst NH d. June 29, 1852 ae 67 Amherst, bur beside her first husband in Amherst.

Lived Temple, selectman in 1823, in the 1830's Blood & Elliott were retailers of Spirits. Lieut of Militia 1795, Major 1799.

B216- Hannah b. Jul 11, 1770 d. Sept 12, 1848 // (Sayward)

m. Jul 1, 1788 Daniel Searle Esq of Temple s. David & Judith

B217- Mary "Molly" "Polly" b. June 22, 1772 d. Nov 23, 1806

m. Maj Benj Cutter Dec 7, 1790 (1768/1806) s. Benj

B218- *Abel b. Apl 26, 1774 bp Sept 1, 1771 (sic) See page 47.

d. Walker Twp, Kent Co Mich, White Cem. no date only age 76

m. Wilton NH May 17, 1798 Abigail Badger of Milford NH d. ae 93

B219- *Seth b. Oct 9, 1776 d. Mch 7, 1855 ae 79 bur Temple. See p 47

m. Dec 25, 1798 Betsey Cummings dau Archelaus & Rachel

(Rowell) b. July 18, 1780 d. Oct 6, 1859 ae 79-2-28

B220- *Ephraim b. Mch 6 1779 (fam rec) or Jul 26 1779 Temple VR

lived Temple and New Ipswich NH m. 1- Patty Whiting dau

Oliver & Martha (Abbott) (on VR without a date) she d. Jan 14, 1800

age 19-11-4 bur Old Village Yard Temple. m. 2- Apl 6, 1802 Rebecca

Maynard, dau Caleb of Temple. d. June 22, 1824 age 45 her will Apl 7

1824 does not mention her husband. It is possible they were divorced

since Ephraim m. 3rd and the date I copied was Sept 26, 1822 in

Wilton to Martha Bailey dau Wm & Lucy She d. Somerset Vt Dec

5, (6 grs) 1886 age 94-10-10(11 grs). It has also been said he m. 3rd

-----Goldsmith, but I have found nothing to substantiate this.

General Francis removed from Concord to Temple about 1763 and there passed his life. The general is discussed in the chapter beginning on page 12. An important and illustrious personage.

B96- JONATHAN BLOOD OF CONCORD & CARLISLE Gentleman

b. Oct 16, 1738 d. Feb 3, 1823 ae 85 Crl.

m. Lydia Barrett dau Benj & Elizabeth (Farmer) b. Mch 20,

1738 alive Feb 3, 1812 prob who died Crl Apl 14, 1819 age 83 (sic)

B221- Esther b. Feb 16, 1762(also Chlm rec) d. Stoddard NH abt 1747

m. Carlisle Dec 13, 1781 Jonathan Shed(1756/) s. Zachariah

B222- Jonathan b. Dec 15, 1763 bp Dec 18, 1863 d. Crl Nov 13, 1829

B223- Barrett b. Feb 8, 1765 //ae 68 sic.

Revolutionary soldier. In descriptive roll of Dec 2, 1780 was

age 16, 5'3" complexion dark, hair dark, eyes dark, farmer

B224- Amos b. Oct 9, 1766 bp Oct 12, 1766 d. intestate bef Dec 9, 1805

(Bond) Merchant and Innkeeper at Boston

m. June 14, 1792 Lydia Green dau Samuel & Rebecca (Sargent)

b. Apl 24, 1769 she m. 2- Crl June 24, 1819 Leonard Green

B225- *Zebulon b. Jul 2, 1770 d. May 1840 lived Carlisle

m. Apl 23, 1799 Anna Spaulding dau Wm & Lucy (Spaulding)

b. 1780 d. June 28, 1863 ae 83 bur Cem on Salem Rd, No. Billerica.

B226- *Abel b. Aug 23, 1771 d. Sept 12, 1803 "by means of a waggon in an instant." m. Dec 20, 1801 Susanna Blood #B210. Gentleman.

B227- *Elnathan b. Oct 25, 1773 d. Mch 3, 1818 liv Carlisle
m. int to Hannah Wheeler Aug 4, 1805 however they were not
married, instead marrying the widow of his brother Abel, Susanna
(Blood) Blood #B210.

B228 - Elizabeth "Betty""Betsey" b. Mch 31, 1776 bp Apl 14, 1776
d. Aug 23, 1848 lived Princeton Mass. m. Apl 7, 1803 Daniel
Davis (1775/1847) s. Daniel & Susannah (Lane). A sampler made by
Betsey (Blood) Davis is in the possession of Mrs M O Klingaman of
Delmar NY. (1960)

B229- *Asa b. Dec 15, 1780 (Bible Rec) d. Jan 31, 1825 Westford
m. Aug 30 1803 Sally Hildreth d. Sept 22 1827 ae 50

On Apl 1, 1822 Asa made an agreement with Capt Stephen Blood (B208)
to carry on Stephen's farm at halves--Asa to take care of the cattle
through the winter etc, carefor certain crops etc and share one half
the produce. lived Carlisle, Stoddard NH & Westford Mass.

B230-*Daniel b. Various instruments leave little double but
what Daniel is a son of Jonathan & Lydia. Possibly he was born about
1768 when his parents lived for a short time at Peterborough Slip (now
Temple)(On petition of June 10, 1768). he m. Oct 1, 1804 Ruth Furbush
In 1820 there are several judgments vs Daniel Blood of Carlisle until
on July 12th he is left with only "one of the lower rooms in said house
at the southeast corner and the cellar under the same,"with privilege
of passing thereto etc. On Oct 6, 1820 they take this away from him
too, however it is noted that "the debtor being out of the common-
wealth." There is no further trace of him, his wife or family, but it
is believed he went to New York state.

Jonathan was commonly called Jr to distinguish him from the
other Jonathan in Carlisle some 15 years older--See No. B50.

B99-EPHRAIM BLOOD of Hollis & Raby (Now Brookline) NH

b. Aug 28, 1738 C. said to have been killed in Revolutionary
War. Will May 30, 1776 proved June 26, 1776. Served in the French
& Indian War in 1757 and 8 months in the Revolution including ser-
vice at Bunker Hill where he was wounded and in Capt Reuben Dow's
Co, Col Wm Prescott's Regt.

m. Mary ----- (perhaps she is a sister of Reuben Dow who
was appointed guardian of their eldest son Reuben after Ephraim's
death. The "Book of Dow" p 648-9 says Richard Dow & wife Phoebe
(Heath) of Salem NH had 5 sons and "there is a vague tradition that he
had 2 daughters, but it is very doubtful." His eldest son "Reuben and
his wife settled 1761 in Hollis NH..." prob the widow remarried.

B231-*Reuben b. Aug 10, 1761 d. Feb 21, 1842 blacksmith liv Sterling
m. Lucy () Ball wid of Nathan of Bolton in Westminster Nov
24, 1785 (Also on Hollis records as Lucy "of Hollis." Reuben is called
of Westminster & elsw of Princeton.) b. abt 1763 (pension records &
family account.) d. Oct 1, 1843 ae 73 sic. They named their youngest
daughter Mary Flagg Blood so probably there is a Flagg family connec-
tion, or perhaps she honors Ephraim's wife--the relationship has
thus far eluded me. Revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

B232-*Amos b. Mch 10, 1763 of Plymouth NH, Haverhill NH (1800)
& Alexander, Genesee Co, NY. d. Mch (Feb fam rec) 8, 1832.

m. 1-Plymouth Apl 2 (23 f. rec.) 1795 Sarah "Sally" Bean dau
Elisha d. Bethany NY May 1, 1813

2-Bethany July 20, 1816 Lydia (Kellogg) Winslow wid Stephen
b. Sheffield Ms Mch 17, 1771. In 1836 she went to Scio, Washtenaw Co
Mich with some of her children and d. there in 1846.

B233-*Ephraim b. Apl 28, 1764 H. d. Orwell Vt May 20, 1847.
 m. 1- int Springfield Mass Oct 18, 1788 Huldah West
 b. abt 1769 d. Feb 22, 1830 in 72nd yr bur with husband.
 2- Feb 13, 1831 Orwell, Emeline Woodward dau Solomon &
 Betsey (Pepper) b. Orwell Nov 26, 1812 d. Dec 11, 1880, she m. 2-
 John Gallagher of Orwell (1808/1902 Stillwater NY)

Census of 1790 shows him at Hatfield Mass with 1 male over 16
 (himself), 1 male under 16 and two females. If the son is his he
 probably died young as there is no further trace. The other female may
 be a dau or his mother or his wife's mother etc. In 1802 he bought land
 in Orwell, then being of Cambridge NY. 4 yrs Revolutionary service.

B234-*David b. Dec 15, 1765 d. Stillwater NY May 14, 1849
 lived Hollis NH, Ashby Mass & Stillwater NY where a town
 official. m. Dorcas Davis b. C. Feb 21, 1766 dau Zachariah & Dorcas
 (Fletcher). These latter two were married Feb 21, 1765 she d. Dec 15,
 1766, the dau of Wm & Dorcas (Heald) Fletcher (This is not in the
 Fletcher Genealogy, see p 489. Ref. Mdlsx deeds 106:171)

B235-*Enoch b. 1769 d. Norwich Vt Jan 16, 1854 lived Hollis,
 Hanover NH & Norwich Vt. Had been in Canaan NH in 1790.
 m. Feb 2, 1797 Pembroke NH, Susannah "Susa" Cochran dau
 Ninian d. Norwich Jan 10 (11) 1843 age 74 (73)

B236- Mary b. Sept 11, 1771

B237- Joseph b. 1772) These appear on family records and

B238- Benjamin b. 1772) probably died soon after birth.

B107- PHINEAS BLOOD JR yeoman of Carlisle //1830.

b. May 30, 1749 C. d. Apl 29, 1830 ae 81 Carlisle will Apl 13
 m. 1- int Nov 15, 1783 Mary Brown of Concord

2- Feb 19 1792 Mrs Sarah Jenner she d. Nov 20, 1831 ae 80

B239-Silas b. Nov 30, 1792 d. Sept 6, 1818 ae 26 bur Green Cem

B240-*Phineas b. June 15, 1796 d. May 22, 1832 ae 36 liv Carlisle

m. May 31, 1818 Rhuhamah Proctor dau Abijah & Sarah (Bills)

b. Oct 8, 1798 d. Sept 14, 1841 ae 43 m. 2d Sept 23 1833 Varnum

Phineas (the father) was called Jr to distinguish //Nichols.
 from his uncle Phineas. He build the Wheat Tavern in 1782, owned
 jointly with Daniel Wheat who lived there also.

B109- OLIVER BLOOD of Stow Gentleman

b. Jan 27, 1747 (Rec in Soper Family Bible) d. June 24, 1801

m. 1- Sarah Wood dau Jonathan & Abigail (Daby) int Jan 28, 1774

b. Stow Apl 15, 1752 d. July 18, 1789

2- Acton Dec 24, 1797 Susannah (Gates) Whitman wid Isaac

B241- Abigail b. Aug 13, 1777 d. Nov 9, 1844

m. Jan 2, 1806 Boston, Josiah Brown of Boston

B242- Sarah "Sally" b. Jan 13, 1776 d. May 19, 1852

m. June 14, 1795 Lt Jacob Soper s. Jacob & Mary (Farrer)

B243- Henry Gardner b. May (Aug Bible) 20, 1774 Ashby alive 1803

B110- CAPT SAMUEL BLOOD of Bolton & Acton(after 1819)

b. June 7, 1749 d. Aug 15, 1834 bur Cem in Bolton Rte 117.

Will Dec 24, 1819. He & wife admitted to Church in Bolton 1810

m. Hudson NH Feb 20, 1772 Lucretia Heywood dau Dr Thomas

b. Jan 3, 1752 d. Oct 10, 1827 ae 73

The following children are all alive & mentioned in his will in 1819:

B244- Lucretia b. Oct 6, 1772 bp Apl 1, 1810 Bolton d. Old age May 9
 1849. Bec ame nearly blind and lived with her sister, Mrs Hayward.

B245-*Gen. Thomas Heywood b. Feb 3, 1775 d. Worc May 15, 1848
 lived in Sterling See page 82.

m. Mary "Polly" Sawyer dau Capt Manasseh of Lancaster d. 1850
 B246- Lucy b. Mch 15, 1777 d. Dec 22, 1844
 m. int Bolton May 30, 1802 Shobal Childs Allen of Townsend
 B247-*Oliver b. Mch 18, 1779 alive 1830 liv Tyngsboro
 m. 1- Bolton Mary H "Polly" Brown 2- Sarah who as "wife of
 Oliver d. Gr. Dec 2, 1844 ae 71 b. Ashburnham
 B248- Samuel b. Apl 11, 1781
 B249-Elizabeth "Betty""Eliza" b. June 27, 1783 d. Oct 2, 1842
 m. Bolton Aug 12, 1823 Phineas Cole of Brattleboro Vt
 2-after 1825 Joseph Parks (1787/1881) lived Holliston Mass
 B250-*Joshua b. Sept 24, 1785 d. Apl 1825 liv Bolton, Worc.
 m. Dec 16, 1807 Caroline Seaver
 B251- Mary b. Dec 17, 1787
 "I remember her a very pretty dignified old lady"--P. Hodges
 m. 1- Bolton Sept 20, 1808 Joel Harris of Hopkinton NH
 2-Dea. James Kimball of Littleton
 B252- Susannah "Susan" b. Apl 6, 1790 d. Aug 28, 1866 bur Acton
 m. Hon. Stevens Hayward of Harvard(1786/1868) June 6, 1810
 B253- James H. b. June 24, 1792 //prob in Alabama
 B254- Harriet b. Sept 14, 1793 bp Bolton Apl 1, 1810 d. July 6, 1834
 m. June 8, 1819 John Walker of Harvard (1789/1835)
 B255- *Edmund b. June 11, 1798 bp Apl 1, 1810 d. Mch 28 (20 fam rec)
 1830 "deceased...in the province of Canada." of Bolton & Worcester Vt
 See) m. Elizabeth Whitman dau Dr Charles & Charlotte (Wood) of Stow
 p 82) Dec 14 (Bolton Rec) or Dec 27 (Stow rec) 1824. She was considered
 a beauty even when nearly eighty. b. Apl 17, 1802 d. Feb 9(10)1881 Acton
 Capt Samuel Blood and his hatmaking operations are related on
 Page 82. The dates above came from records kept by Mrs S. Hayward.
 B119-JONATHAN BLOOD 3D of Carlisle
 b. Sept 28, 1784 m. Dec 10, 1805 Mary Britton
 B255- Mary b. Sept 24, 1806 d. Oct 22, 1806
 B256- Mary b. Feb 17, 1808
 B257- Elizabeth b. Sept 26, 1809
 This family probably moved away as there is no further record.

Further information on descendents may be obtained by writing the
 compiler or from MSS copies of the Genealogy in leading libraries.

EARLY GENERATIONS

RICHARD BLOOD

C1- RICHARD BLOOD In NE by 1642, in Lynn before 1648 and an
 original proprietor of Groton Mass.
 b. abt 1617 (deposed Mch 2, 1660 age about 43)
 d. Dec 7, 1683 Groton intestate (deeded his lands to his sons
 shortly before his death.) Admin of estate granted to widow & 3 sons
 James, Joseph & Nathaniel Apl 1, 1684. Widow gave bond Jul 8, 1684
 with Joseph Parker & Zachariah Ferris as sureties.
 m. (prior to Nov 25, 1642 when mentioned in will of Henry Wilkinson
 of Nottingham England) Isabel ----- As a cousin (prob niece) of
 Henry Wilkinson her own name may or may not have been Wilkinson.
 No connection has been found to the widow Isabel Wilkerson of Cam-
 bridge as sometimes inferred. The date of her death is not known.

however her son-in-law, Joseph Parker, in 1705 petitioned for permission to sell her lands. In 1706 "In answer to the within petition. Resolved that all the lands which Richard Blood, late of Groton decd died seized of lying in the sd town be given and granted to Joseph Parker, the petitioner... in consideration of the charge that sd Parker has been at in the maintenance of the within mentioned Isabel Blood for fourteen years last past. Provided that the Sd Parker give her also a neet and comfortable maintenance during her natural life and a decent funeral at her decease. Sent up for Concurrence*****July 12, 1706 In the House of Representatives. Read & Passed."

C2- *Joseph b. Undoubtedly the eldest son. It is noted that 1662-64 lands of James Parker adjoin those of Joseph Blood, 1664 lands of Thomas Tarbell Sr adjoin meadow of Joseph Blud, & 1664 the houselot and and another lot of John Page adjoin lands of Joseph Blood so he must have been of age by this time.

C3- *James b.

C4- Sarah b. June 1648 Lynn alive 1711 lived Charlestown, Stratford Ct m. Nov 17, 1673 Charlestown, Zachariah Ferris

(In Joseph Parker's petition mentioned above he says Richard "left three sons and one daughter whom I married unto." It would seem that Joseph should have known there was another daughter. Ferris lived in Charlestown and moved to Stratford in 1705 and removed from the scene probably made Joseph's purpose less complicated and hence was not mentioned. It will be noticed that in naming their children Zachariah & Sarah after honoring their own names named the third child Richard.)

C5- *Nathaniel b. April 1650 Lynn

C6- Mary b. d. Apl 19, 1662

C7- Hannah b. Mch 1663/4 Gr. alive Apl 19, 1728 (deed)

(Vol 3:231 County Court Rec) Dec 18, 1678, Richard Bloud of Groton being bound over to this court to answe^r for letting his daught^r Hannah Escape, who was accused of haveing a Bastard, & making it away Secretly, was ordered to pay costs. The constables Bills allowed them to be pd in money are as followeth. Concord Constable-twenty shillings. Groton Constable - fortytwo shill:

m. Chelmsford Nov 19, 1684 Joseph Parker Jr of Groton (Hannah could not have married 2d Jan 8, 1690/1 Robert Blood as sometimes stated since her husband was alive as late as 1706. It was the widow of Joseph Parker Sr who married Robert Blood #Bl.)

An account of Richard's activities may be found on pages 5-8.

C2- JOSEPH BLOOD of Groton

b.

d. prob dead by 1692 when the following names are included in the "Settlement of the Garrison in the West Regiment of Middlesex" Groton Mch 17th 1691/2 "Widdow Blood Jun^r, Nathaniel Blood, James Blood." This would indicate that there were two widow Bloods living in Groton, the older of course being the widow of Richard living with her son-in-law Joseph Parker. Since James & Nathaniel are obviously alive it must be Joseph's widow.

m. Mercy Butterworth dau Dea John & Sarah of Rehoboth & Swansea. John Butterworth's administration papers names Mercy Blood. Her sister Mary m. Lieut Samuel Thayer who lived in Mendon where Joseph's son Richard Blood later lived. It is my contention that Richard became acquainted with the Butterworth family during his service in King Philip's War and after the war he returned and married their young daughter Mercy. (Scouting service on Roster dtd Mch 24

1675/6).

Children:

C8- *Richard b.

C9- Sarah b. abt 1682 d. July 28, 1766 lived Little Compton RI
m. John Palmer Aug 28, 1718 at Little Compton as his 2d wife

C3- JAMES BLOOD OF GROTON

b. d. Sept 13, 1692 Killed by Indians at Groton
"by ye French or Indian enemy in ye 13th day of 7^{br} last past."
m. 1- Sept 7, 1669 Gr. Elizabeth Longley dau Wm & Joanna
(Goffe). d. "Beginning of " December 1676 Lynn

2- Watertown Dec 20, 1686 Abigail Kemp of Groton
dau Samuel & Sarah (Foster) b. Mch 27, 1665 d.
In 1695 Abigail had an illegitimate child and Abigail was joined with
her Foster relatives in posting a bond of £50 to secure the town of
Andover from cost of maintenance of the child. There is no further
record of either and quite likely she remarried. (**)

C10- Richard b. May 29, 1670 d. Jul 8, 1670

C11- Mary b. Sept 1, 1672 d. Mch 4, 1756 ae 83-6-3, wid for 47 yrs.
m. abt 1690 John Shattuck s. John & Ruth (Whitney)

C12- Elizabeth b. Apl 27, 1675 twin d. Oct 20, 1759 ae 84-5-23
her estate valued at £182:16:11 mostly inherited lands of the
Bloods & Longleys. m. abt 1695 Samuel Shattuck s. John &
Ruth (Whitney) (1673/1758)

C13- Hannah b. Apl 27, 1675 twin d. Jan 6, 1675/6

Children by second wife:

C14- *James b. Aug 12, 1687

C15- *John b. Mch 16, 1689

C16- Martha b. Oct 20, 1692

m. Dunstable Dec 6, 1712 Thomas Jewell s. Thomas & Susannah
(Guilford) (1676/1723 drowned at Tyngsboro)

m. 2d before Nov 4, 1727 (when she probated her former hus-
band's estate) Joseph Parham Jr. Their dau Abigail Parham m.
John Blood #B20.

James settled upon a part of the paternal estate. His estate of
£148:3:8 was divided in 1694 between his widow, two daughters by his
first wife and Jonathan Kemp, uncle and guardian of the three children
by his second wife.

C5- NATHANIEL BLOOD of Groton

b. Apl 1650 Lynn was alive on Mch 8, 1719/20 when fined 20/-
or two hours in the stocks for not attending public worship, but consid-
ering his low condition and charge of family and being "a lame person"
it is not more. Perhaps alive in 1723 when son still called Nathaniel Jr.
Joseph Parker's petition of 1705 (vide supra) in telling that Richard had
left three sons goes on to say "two of which sons dyed and left small
children and the other, living being decriped and unable to manage his
own affairs...."

m. June 13, 1670 Hannah "Anna" Parker dau Capt James &
Elizabeth (Long) b. Jan 5, 1647 d. Jan 14, 1728 ae 82.

C17- Hannah "Anna" b. Mch 1, 1671 alive 1713 liv Groton

m. abt 1693 James Blanchard dau John & Hannah (Brackett)
He died 1704 in the first Snow Shoe Expedition to Lake Winnepesaukee
against the Indians (See p 19). Their dau Anna m. Moses Bennett in
1719. He was commander of a sloop traveling between Boston & Louis-
bourg & brought news of the battle to the Colonists in 1745. See p 19.

C18- Elizabeth b. Oct 7, 1673 d. bef Nov 20, 1746 when husb rem.

(**) Abigail was ordered to receive 10 stripes for her deed.

m. 1- Thomas Williams abt 1691 s. Thomas & Mary (Holden)
 2- Concord May 21, 1707, Benjamin Swallow
 C19- Sarah b. Apl 17, 1675 prob the Sarah Blood who d. Roxbury
 July 28, 1690, quite likely a servant to a Roxbury family.
 (It has been stated that this Sarah married first John Gilson of Groton
 and secondly Richard Warner of Groton--that Sarah was Richard's
 first wife, not second as stated, the two daughters credited to a former
 wife were in reality Sarah's daughters by John Gilson--This
 Sarah died in Pepperell . Sept 3, 1759 age 85 and would seem to fit and
 the statement in these books was apparently arrived at in this manner.
 It is a very logical marriage, but in the controversy relating to the
 heirs of Capt James Parker in 1729 when the names of all 32 heirs are
 listed hers is not among them as it should be if she were alive.)
 C20- Abigail b. (he bur Pepperell
 m. Zachariah Lawrence abt 1707. (/Jan 18, 1754 in 71st year)
 C21- Mary b. Apl 17, 1678 d. Dec 2, 1699 Gr. (See Bos. Transcript
 Apl 17, 1905) m. Zachariah Sawtelle abt 1696 (/1737)
 C22- *Nathaniel b. Jan 16, 1679/80
 C23- *Joseph b. Feb 3, 1681/2
 C24- Ruth b. a livel721
 m. Concord Dec 16, 1708 Isaac Parker s. Isaac & Esther(Fletcher)
 Nathaniel apparently did not live very close to the village. On Sept
 15, 1673 he petitioned with the proprietors of farms on the Merrimack
 River. On Sept 26, 1691 while preparing for Indian outbursts against
 Dunstable and neighborhood Thomas Hinchman writes that he had sent
 Nathaniel Blood and two more men to Groton to strengthen the garrison
 there. A discussion concerning the names of his children may be found
 in the Boston Transcript N694 May 27, 1908 & June 8, 1908.

THIRD GENERATION

C8- RICHARD BLOOD of Mendon, Dedham, Bellingham &
 b. 168- d. Chl Mch 31, 1768 will Mch 24, 1768. Charlton
 m. Joanna d. Chl. July 14, 1767
 C25- Mary b. Dedham May 1713 d. July 29, 1775
 m. Dec 28, 1736 Samuel Partridge of Wrentham in Bellingham
 (1704/bef 1774) s. Samuel & Hannah (Mason)
 C26- *Joseph b. Dedham Nov 26, 1714
 C27- *Nathaniel b. Dedham Dec 13, 1716
 C28- Sarah b. abt 1717-18 probably alive 1768 lived Brimfield
 m. Thomas Holbrook in Oxford Nov 9, 1736
 C29- Nicholas b. Dedham Jan 8, 1719/20 died young
 C30- *Isaiah b. Bellingham Jan 19, 1720/1
 C31- Joanna b. B. Jan 3, 1723 died young //town.
 C32- Ann (e) b. B. Feb 9, 1725 d. Nov 25, 1788 liv Oxford, Belcher-
 m. 1- Oxford Dec 10, 1747 James Towne s. Samuel & Sarah
 (Lamb) he d. in French War 1758 ae 36
 2- Chl Dec 9, 1762 John Wyman of Oxford s. Sgt Solomon
 C33- Joanna b. B. Oct 16, 1729 alive 1768
 m. int. Oxford(also Chl) Apl 15, 1761 Joseph Edwards s. John
 Richard was living in Mendon as early as 1708 (deed) probably in
 company with his uncle Samuel Thayer, in fact it seems likely that
 he was brought up by his uncle and aunt. He had moved to Dedham by
 May 1710 (deed) and remained there until 1720 when he was called of
 Bellingham. He had the previous year been on the petition for the
 incorporation of that town dated Nov 17, 1719, but probably did not
 take up new lands, rather being in the part of Dedham which joined
 with parts of Mendon & Wrentham to become the new town. He took

an active part in civic affairs in Bellingham being a highway surveyor in 1720, '21, Tythingman 1721, Constable 1726 and Assessor 1730. He finally removed to the part of Oxford which became the District of Charlton in 1754 and descendants have remained in Charlton for over two centuries, the last of the name there dying in 1953. I have used Dr Claude W Barlow's "Descendants of Richard Blood of Bellingham & Charlton," Worcester, 1952 for the basis of my work on this line and readers are referred to that excellent work for a more detailed account. Extension of his lines and minor corrections will appear in my typescript manuscript.

NOTE--I should have added under Richard's father Joseph that the claim that Joseph Blood had a daughter Elizabeth who married Dec 1, 1686 Thomas Tarbell is erroneous. It was Elizabeth Woods, rather than Elizabeth Blood. (Mdlsx Court of Sessions Vol 1 p 302: Dec 14, 1714. Petition of Thomas Tarbell of Groton stating that for two years he had supported his father-in-law, Samuel Woods, an aged man in a very helpless condition and asking that the other children help support him.)

- C14- JAMES BLOOD of Groton styled Carpenter in 1720
b. Aug 12, 1687 alive May 12, 1752 when acknowledged his deed of his homestead to his son Simon, his wife Catherine also signing.
m. Catherine (Katherine) ----- (perhaps Nutting)
- C34- Eleanor b. Sept 12, 1712 Chelmsford
m. Gr Nov 1, 1733 Jonathan Lampson of Concord
- C35- *James b. Oct 26 1714
- C36- *Josiah b. Jan 20, 1716/17 bp Apl 7, 1717 twin
- C37- Sarah b. Jan 20, 1716/17 must have died soon or would have been
been baptized with her twin brother.
- C38- Elizabeth b. Mch 22, 1718/19
m. Feb 8, 1742/43 Nathaniel Bowers (bp Lanc 1716/) s. John
- C39- Solomon b. Mch 13, 1720/1 at Siege of Louisbourg 1745 did not re-
//turn.
- C40- *Simeon b. Sept 15, 1723
- C41- *Silas b. Sept 8, 1725
- C42- Lois b. Aug 25, 1727 d. Sept 27, 1814 lived Whately (she was of
Deerfield 1769 -79) m. Mch 16, 1748/9 Abraham Parker
(1726/1757) s. Isaac. Her husband was drowned in the Connecticut
River leaving 5 children, the oldest nearly 7, the youngest yet
unborn. The "widow, filled with courage, perhaps born of necessity,
cultivated the farm, fed and cared for her family, improved the build-
ings and demonstrated her capability to earn her own support and care
for her children."
- C43- *Simon b. Aug 4, 1729
- C44- Sampson b. Oct 16, 1731 Soldier in 1755 at Annapolis Royal NS
& 1760 Exped for Reduction of Canada (Fr & Ind War) Killed
- C45- Eunice b. June 22, 1735 bp June 29, 1735
m. Pepp June 7, 1770 (also Hollis rec as May 7, 1770) James
Mosher.

James and his wife were admitted to Church at Groton Oct 13, 1728.
Lived in the part of Groton which became Dunstable. See page 11.

- C15- JOHN BLOOD of northern part of Groton
b. Mch 16, 1689 d. Aug 23, 1758 in 70th yr
m. Jul 13, 1712 Joanna Nutting dau James & Lydia (Longley) of
Chelmsford. b. Feb 21, 1690/1 d. Wm Nutting's diary -- "Mondy ye 9th
(Sept 1782)... widow Joanna Blood buried." John & Joanna were both
admitted to Church at Groton Nov 8, 1724.

- C46- *John b. Feb 18, 1713/4
 C47- Elizabeth b. Mch 19, 1715/6 d. Jan 12, 1799
 m. Nov 25, 1735 Ebenezer Proctor of Dunstable s. Gershom
 C48- *David b. Sept 28, 1718
 C49- Lydia b. Sept 28, 1720 liv Pepperell
 m. Aug 29, 1738 Nehemiah Jewett (1717/1759) s. Joseph
 C50- *William b. Dec 9, 1722
 C51- *Moses b. Nov 25, 1724
 C52- Joanna (Johanna or Hannah) b. Jul 7, 1727 liv Groton, Princeton
 & Winchendon. m. Feb 8, 1753 Timothy Darling (1731/) of Lunen-
 burg s. John & Lois (Gowing). He was a Revolutionary soldier.
 C53- *Oliver b. Jul 9, 1729
 C54- *Caleb b. Nov 23, 1734 bp Dec 15, 1734
 C55- probably Sarah b. ca. 1740 d. Shirley abt 1800 lived Shirley
 m. as 2d wife Amos Holden s. Lieut John & Sarah (Davis)

The tradition is that Amos Holden's wife was a Sarah Blood, the similarity of names in the family indicate this parentage; Caleb Blood #C54 above married a sister of Amos Holden; Moses #C51 above was the only one of the sons living in Shirley, moving there in 1772 living on Longley Road. Amos Holden lived on the east side of Townsend road north of Mulpus Brook, the location indicating the two were close neighbors living within half a mile of each other. I further believe that the "Widow Sarah Blood" who signed the shaker covenant at Shirley in 1797 and died Apl 13, 1801 to be this same woman for some reason, perhaps in an interpretation of the religion, reverted to her maiden name.

John Blood lived in the part of Groton which became Pepperell. At his decease he left 40 acres in Pepperell where his son David lived, 60 acres where William & Moses lived & 80 acres where Caleb lived.

- C22- NATHANIEL BLOOD husbandman of Groton
 b. Jan 16, 1679/80 d. "about the middle of March" 1756
 m. Concord Dec 25, 1710 Hannah Shattuck dau William & Hannah
 (Underwood) of Groton b. 1690 alive May 17, 1756
 "wife of Nathaniel Blood Jr" admitted to Church June 23, 1728
 C56- *William b. Dec 13, 1711
 C57- *Nathaniel b. May 9, 1714
 C58- *Elnathan b. Sept 5, 1717
 C59- *Benjamin b. Aug 22, 1719
 C60- Annah (Hannah) b. Feb 5, 1721 d. Mch 25, 1796
 m. Sept 9, 1742 her cousin Joseph Blood Jr #C65
 C61- Sarah b. Jan 29, 1724/5 //(Blodgett).
 m. Aug 15, 1747 Pepperell, Stephen Foster s. Andrew & Mary
 C62- Daniel b. Aug 6, 1727 at Siege of Louisburg 1745 prob d. there.
 C63- Mary b. Jan 28, 1729/30
 m. prob. Brookfield Sept 26, 1753 Enos Adams (1733/) s.
 Jeremiah & Rebecca (Fisher) of Medway
 C64- *Shattuck b. Nov 21, 1733

Nathaniel was on petition for Tyng Twp May 20-1, 1735 for his participation in the Snow Shoe Expedition of 1703 - see page 19.

- C23- JOSEPH BLOOD of Groton, Lancaster & Harvard See Pgs 129-39
 b. Feb 3, 1681/2 Gr. d. Harvard Feb 16, 1777
 m. 1- by Justice Minott at Concord (Groton Record) Apl 15, 1706
 Hannah Sawyer of Lancaster dau Thomas & Mary (Prescott)
 She was admitted to church at Groton May 8, 1709 "Hannah Blood Uxor
 Joseph Blood." she d. between 1723 & 1739

(The following marriage and children resulting thereof are entered here in conjunction with my theory that Joseph remarried and raised a second family. See pages 129-139 for a discussion of this theory.)

- m. 2-(as Joseph Blood of Lancaster) by Rev John Seccomb at Harvard Mass Oct 16, 1735 to Rebeckah Warner dau Ebenezer & Mercy bp Lancaster July 13, 1718 d. a widow Sept 6, 1778 (Church Record)
- C65- *Joseph Jr. b. (prob. abt 1705) bp May 8, 1709 "Illegit Jure
- C66- Mary b. Aug 23, 1708 bp May 8, 1709 "jure matris"*/matris."
- m. - Dec 13, 1742 Josiah Nutting
- C67- Hepzibah b. June 26, 1711 bp Lanc. Nov 25, 1711 "Joseph Blood's wife's child Hephzibah." d. Pepp. Feb 1, 1787 ae 77
- m. Jan 6, 1731/2 Wm Spaulding (1711/1790) s. Henry liv Pepp. Their dau Elizabeth b. 1737 m Gen. Francis Blood #B94
- Children by second wife, all from Harvard Records:
- C68- Rebeckah b. July 14, 1736 alive wid Dec 30, 1774 (Church Rec)
- m. Harvard June 2, 1762 Solomon Sampson
- C69- Joseph b. Aug 22, 1738 d. Aug 23, 1738
- C70- Mary b. Nov 1, 1739
- m. (int at Lanc) Bolton Feb 26, 1770 Frederick Albert of Lanc.
- C71- Joseph b. Jan 29, 1741/2 d. Feb 11, 1742
- C72- Joseph b. Jan 27, 1742/3 d. Jan 27, 1742/3
- C73- Mercy b. Mch 15, 1744 lived Leominster
- m. Bolton (as Marcy) Jan 29, 1771 Josiah Whitcomb of Leominster s. Josiah & Loruhanah (Whitney)
- C74- *Joseph b. May 6, 1747
- C75- *Ebenezer b. Mch 30, 1750 (Bolton & Harvard Recs)
- C76- *Samuel b. Oct 24, 1752
- C77- *Levi b. Jan 25, 1757 (**jure matris--
- C78- Sarah b. July 20, 1759 sworn by the mother)

FOURTH GENERATION

- C26- JOSEPH BLOOD husbandman of Bellingham
- b. Dedham Nov 26, 1714 d. Apl 20, 1748 B. widow admx of estate Inventory L1230:16: 4 includes "1 horse, neet cattle sheep & swine L169" and "Books L2:7:4"
- m. Dec 11, 1735 Abigail Thompson dau John Jr & Abigail (White) she m. 2d Uxbridge Aug 13, 1754 Rev Elnathan Wight (the Minister in Bellingham) who d. 1761. she m. 3d Aug 15, 1764 Wrentham, Nathan Mann of Wrentham. she b. Medfield Dec 23, 1715 d. Feb 26, 1802
- C79- Joseph b. Oct 18, 1738 d. bef Mch 10, 1758. Admin granted to stepfather Rev Wight. Peter Thompson of Bellingham was aptd his guardian June 1, 1753. // 20, 1749.
- C80- Leusee (Lucy) b. Apl 10, 1741 d. "Sukie dau Wid Abigail" d. Oct
- C81- David b. Sept 26, 1743 d. Nov 3, 1749
- C82- Joanna b. May 9, 1746 d. Oct 25, 1749
- C83- Ichabod b. Mch 17, 1747/8 d. Apl 19, 1748
- C27- CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BLOOD of part of Oxford that became Chl.
- b. Dec 13, 1716 Dedham d. Chl Oct 21, 1801 will Mch 4, 1801
- m. Medway Dec 20, 1742 Ruth Hall dau Zuriel & Susannah (Sheffield) of Bellingham b. 1720 d. 1811 Charlton
- Fol births on Oxford Rec, Susanna bp in Sturbridge, rest in Dudley:
- C84- Susanna b. Dec 2, 1743 bp Jul 15, 1744 d. Sturbridge June 3 1837
- m. Benjamin Allton (1742/) June 6, 1765 Chl. s. Wm
- C85- *Richard b. June 9, 1745 bp Jul 14, 1745 liv Charlton
- corp, sgt & lieut in Revolution, Capt in Militia d. Apl 10 1820
- m. Nov 26, 1767 Mary Thompson dau John & Ruth (1749/1808)

- C86- Nathaniel b. Apl 9, 1747 bp May 24, 1747 d. Jan 30, 1753
- C87- *Elijah b. Oct 10, 1748 bp Nov 20, 1748 d. soon bef Sept 5 1826
 m. 1- Annis Ward Oct 29, 1772 dau Uriah & Sarah (Oaks) of Marlboro & Charlton b. Mch 4, 1746 d. Oct 3, 1773 childbirth.
 2- Spencer Mass Jan 30, 1777 Eunice Sleeman dau Peter & Lydia (Drury) b. Chl Dec 2, 1758 d. W. Fairlee Nov 14, 1811 ae 53
 Elijah was the first inhabitant in the east part of West Fairlee, Orange Co. Vt, settling about 1778 upon the brook later called Blood Brook. Revolutionary service. During last few years resided with his nephew Jacob Blood in Charlton. 11 children.
- C88- Rachel b. Dec 9, 1750 bp Jan 27, 1751 alive 1805
 m. Chl June 16, 1774 Elijah Leavens
- C89- *Nathaniel b. Feb 22, 1754 ap Apl 28, 1754 d. Apl 4, 1838
 m. 1- Bathsheba Upham May 4, 1775 dau Jonathan d. Aug 17 1790
 2- Dudley Jan 26, 1792 Polly Allen dau Joseph & Elizabeth (Warner) of Dudley, Chelsea Vt & Groton NY b. abt 1766 d. Aug 13 1830
 Nathaniel always lived in Charlton. Revolutionary service. 14 ch.
- C90- *Joseph b. Jan 20, 1756 bp Mch 7, 1756 d. bef Nov 10, 1820
 m. Mary Johnson May 27, 1780 After her husband's decease she removed with her family to Orford NH where living 1840.
- C91- *Capt Asa b. Nov 19, 1758 d. Orford May 17, 1825 liv Orford NH
 m. Betsey Follet b. Jan 15, 1756 d. Sept 18, 1838
 Revolutionary Service. Removed to Orford before 1790
- C92- *Stephen b. May 3, 1762 d. Jan 3, 1840 lived Orford NH
 m. Jan 11, 1785 Bethiah Cole dau Samuel Jr & Bethia (Hardy) b. Boxford Mass June 27, 1764 d. Aug 27, 1838 ae 74 Orford
 Stephen was said to be the 16th and youngest child and married to Bethiah Cole, also a 16th child.
 Capt Nathaniel served in the French & Indian War. He was active in town affairs, a selectman of Charlton and on the war committees during the Revolution. See page 28
- C30- *ENSIGN ISALAH BLOOD of Charlton & South Brimfield (abt 1795)
 b. Bellingham Jan 19, 1720/1 d. after June 2, 1804 when living in S. Brimfield (now Wales).
 m. 1- Jan 19, 1743/4 Martha Thompson "of the Country Gore" (Oxford, South Gore) dau John Jr & Abigail (Thayer) d. Oct 23, 1767
 2- Oxford Nov 9, 1768 Tameson (Thamazin) (Ellice, or Ellis) Hudson wid John Hudson, dau Joseph & Tamson (Adams) Ellice
- C93- *John b. Nov 19, 1744 d. Laurens NY Apl 27, 1828 will Jan 2 1818 proved Oct 11 mentions his 8 children and wid.
 m. Dudley May 12, 1773 widow Mary (Green) Chamberlain of Dudley wid of Samuel who d. June 12, 1771. At time of her 1st marriage was living in Voluntown Ct (poss. she was then a widow also) b. Aug 9 1750(Bible record) d. Apl 15, 1835
 John lived after his marriage in Dudley where he was aptd to the School Committee in 1775. The name of John Blood of Pownal Vt in 1784 appears in the records of the first proprietors meeting on record of Stratton Vt. John was active in town affairs at Pownal being Town Clerk, Surveyor and Treasurer and remained until 1791. The following year his name appears in the town records of Saratoga NY. In 1802 he appears on the church records(Baptist) of Ballston Spa NY. In the census of 1810 he appears at New Lisbon, Otsego Co NY and in 1814 sells his land in Saratoga Co, he then of Laurens
- C94- Caleb b. Sept 2, 1746 d. Oct 12, 1749
- C95- Esther b. Jan 4, 1748/9 lived Charlton
 m. May 29, 1771 Joseph Pratt 3rd of Oxford (1748/) as 2d wife

- C96- *Capt Isaiah b. May 17, 1752 d. Wales Jan 9, 1798
 m. June 27, 1776 Martha Upham dau Jonathan
 b. abt 1758 m. 2d 1802 Ebenezer Morse s. Joseph & Elizabeth
 and left Wales. d. (Martha A Morse) Jan 1, 1836 in 78th yr bur in
 Ballston Spa NY with son Sylvester and wife.
 Revolutionary service. Lived Charlton until shortly before
 death when removed to South Brimfield which became Wales in 1828.
- C97- * Rev. Caleb b. Chl Aug 18, 1754 d. Portland Me Mch 6, 1814
 m. Chl (Spencer records) Sept 2, 1777 Sarah Hill of Spencer
 probably dau John & Mary She was his widow.
 See pages 92-93 for an account of Caleb's ministry.
- C98- Abigail b. Jan 19, 1757
 m. Dudley May 7, 1777 Moses Dresser of Chesterfield
 (1755/1813 Oxford) s. Richard & Dorothy (Marcy) of Chl.
- C99- Mercy b. June 18, 1759 liv Halifax Vt //(Cooper.)
 m. Obed Warren of Dudley Sept 20, 1780 s. Jacob & Elizabeth
- C100- Simeon b. Aug 11, 1761 d. Nov 28, 1767 in his 7th year
- C101- *Jared b. Jan 6, 1764 liv Pownal & Stratton Vt
 m. Sturbridge May 5, 1785 Esther (Upham) Lamb wid Samuel
 Lamb Jr & Dau Jonathan Upham b. abt 1762
 Jared appears in both the census of 1790 and 1800 at Pownal Vt
 From Oct 6, 1787-May 27, 1789 he served as clerk for the proprietors
 of Stratton Vt. The last trace of him is found in the Vt State Papers
 when the petition of Jared Blood et al of the Society of Methodists is
 read before the Governor & Council Oct 12, 1805.
- C102- Aaron b. Mch 30, 1766 d. Nov 17, 1767
 Child by second wife:
- C103- *Simeon b. Feb 9, 1770 (Simeon, Jared & Isaiah m. sisters)
 d. Nov 7, 1817 Ell. liv Charlton, Wales (1800) & Ellington Ct
 m. Mch 1, 1792 Hannah Upham b. 1768 alive 1820 //(1805)
 Isaiah was active in town affairs, a Selectman of Charlton and the
 first representative from the town to the General Court of Mass Mch,
 1775. He appears to have lived near the Dudley line.
-
- C35- JAMES BLOOD JR of Groton
 b. Oct 26, 1714 d. Feb 9, 1792 bur Pepperell will May 11, 1785
 m. Feb 4, 1741/2 Mary Gilson dau John & Mary (Shattuck)
 b. Nov 17, 1723 d. Feb 11, 1813 ae 88 Duns. "of the Spotted Fever."
- C104- *James Jr b. Sept 23, 1742 d. Dunstable Aug 23, 1829 ae 87
 Will Feb 26, 1821. m. 1- Elizabeth Jewett of Pepp dau Jedediah
 & Elizabeth (Shattuck) Jan 12, 1769 d. Apl 9, 1773 ae 27-2-14 bur Pepp
 James & Elizabeth owned the Covenant in 1770
 m. 2- Martha Shattuck dau John & Sarah (Hobart) of Pepp in
 Groton Dec 27, 1774 d. Duns. Jul 26, 1826 age 83
 About 1780 or 1781 "Ebenezer Proctor and James Blood Jr paid
 fines in Groton for not accepting the office of Collector in that town.
 They lived on Unquetynasset Brook and by frequent changing of town
 lines were citizens of now one town and then the other" (Groton or
 Dunstable). "The original settler James Blood (#C14) bought his land
 of an Indian half-breed named Cook and lived near the house of Mr
 Washington Blood" (abt 1873)--Nason's History of Dunstable.
- C105- *Levi b. Mch 27, 1744 d. Jul 8, 1829 will May 10, 1820
 m. Sarah (Coburn) Fiske wid of Josiah Fisk 2d and dau Jonathan
 and Phebe (Davis) Coburn. b. Dracut Oct 30, 1737 d. Nov 3, 1824 ae 88
 Levi lived in Groton, was styled a yeoman and had but 2 dau.
- C106- Mary b. Aug 6, 1745 (46?) m. Pepp Nov 17, 1784 Benj Woodward

- C107- Lucy b. Jan 25, 1749
m. Pepp Feb 4, 1773 David Shed (1743/) s. John
- C108- Sybil b. Feb 15, 1751 d. Gr. Jan 1, 1833 liv Dunstable
m. Pepp. Mch 13, 1783 Peter Swallow (1743/1813) s. John
- C109- Susanna b. Aug 20, 1753 d. Mason NH Spring 1848
m. Lieut Joseph Shed of Groton s John & Elizabeth (Shattuck)
- C110- *Peter b. Aug 26, 1755 Gr d. Jan 7, 1832 ae 76 Dunstable
m. 1- Sunapee NH Feb 14, 1790 Sarah Perkins of Wendell NH
d. May (March?) 22, 1813 "of the spotted fever" Duns.
2- Duns. Mch 23, 1819 Mrs Abigail "Nabby" Bancroft of
Groton. alive 1832, prob the Nabby bur. Duns Dec 15 1777-Dec 19 1874
- C111- *Amaziah b. Feb 8, 1758 d. May 27, 1798 liv Groton
m. Pepperell May 13, 1783 Hannah Green of Pepp.
b. Sept 23, 1757 Ashburnham d. Mason NH June 21, 1835
- C112- Naomi b. Nov 19, 1760 bp June 14, 1761 d. May 3, 1765
- C113- Maria(b) b. Mch 22, 1763 bp June 19, 1763
m. Pepp Nov 23, 1784(5) Edmund Jewett (1757/) s. Abel & Edith
- C114- *Henry b. Dec 17, 1766 bp May 10, 1767 d. Mch 33, 1848 cancer
m. Mary "Polly" Fisk(e) of Pepp at Pepp June 20, 1792
"wife of Henry" d. Jan 29, 1826 ae 59 lived Dunstable
-
- C36- JOSIAH BLOOD husbandman of Hollis NH
b. Jan 20 1716/17 Gr. d. during Revolutionary service at Ti-
conderoga NY Fall 1776. See page 24. Unrecorded will May 11, 1764
m. 1- Billerica July 23, 1741 Sarah Farley of Billerica
b. Aug 1, 1721 d. Jan 4, 1754 in 33rd yr
2- Hollis Nov 27, 1755 Sarah "Sary" Hayward (the int. of marr
at Chelmsford Sept 25, 1755 reads Hapgood, she of Chlm.)
The date or place of her death is not known.
- C115- *Josiah b. July 18, 1743 d. Jan 15, 1816 liv Hollis Rev sv
m. 1- Pepp May 24, 1770 Abigail Pierce who d. Mch 13, 1785
2- between 1785-1788 Sarah French who d. Nov 18 1816 in 62dyr
- C116- *Ebenezer b. May 26 1745 d. Pepp Apl 17 1800
m. abt 1766 Abigail Ambrose who d. Apl 7, 1807 in 59th yr
Purchased land in Deering NH in 1775 and lived there until after
1790. Was in Landgrove Vt in 1792 for a time, but apparently did not
care to settle permanently. He thereafter lived at Pepperell.
- C117- *Solomon b. Apl 17, 1747 d. Dec 6, 1802 liv Hollis yeoman
m. Jan 5, 1769 Priscilla French dau Nicholas & Priscilla (Mooar)
b. Oct 2, 1747 d. Oct 10, 1841 age 95
In 1774 he is a resident of Cockermouth (now Groton) Grafton Co
NH, his name also appears relative to Plymouth NH, last appearing in
that region in 1780. Probably he returned to Hollis shortly thereafter.
- C118- Sarah b. May 19, 1750 d. 1839 //1778.
m. 1- Isaac Pierce in Hollis Jan 16, 1770 2- William Hutchinson
- C119- *Caleb b. May 21, 1752 d/ Feb 23 1813 "of the spotted fever"
m. Apl 20, 1775 Hollis, Rebecca Hopkins of Hollis d. May 11,
1810. Caleb was a yeoman, lived Dunstable.
Children by second wife:
- C120- *Jacob b. Jul 24, 1762 d. Sept 11, 1800 will Jul 12, 1800 in
which men, wife Rachel and children but not by name. liv Hollis
m. int Apl 30, 1785, Dracut, Rachel Jones.
- C121 Elizabeth b. Mch 27, 1766 d. same day
Josiah was in West Dunstable in 1738, his name appearing on the
petition for the charter. Taxed Hollis 1744-45. On town records as a
fence viewer and town collector.

C40- SIMEON BLOOD of Groton & Dunstable NH

b. Sept 15, 1723 d. "outside Mass." Admin in Mass Mch 10, 1768, Admin in NH July 5, 1765. Administrators account men. wid and "maintaining three children under 7 yrs of age 18 mos each." m. June 17, 1746 Sarah Gilson dau Joseph & Sarah of Groton b. Sept 27, 1724 alive in 1768 d. bef March 1809

The names of only 7 children have been found, however there must have been more since son Abel in 1809 sells a tenth part of his mother's dower.

C122- Amy b. d. Whately Mass June 11, 1785 childbirth. m. by 1778 John Brown (1747/1820) s. Edward & Hannah (Thomas)

C123- Lois abt 1750 -Crafts History of Whately says she d. July 13, 1832 age 92, but this probably should be age 82. Certainly a girl of 33 would not marry a man 10 years younger than she and bear him seven children. m. Hollis Apl 28, 1773 Joseph Brown (1750/) s. Josiah & Anna

m. 2-Whately Jan 8, 1807 Benjamin Scott Jr s. Benjamin & Jemima (Tuttle) (1743/1821). Hist of Whately p 558-9(not in index):

"Widow Lois Brown," "mother of Joseph Brown" "when she came to Whately, after the death of her husband, it is said she had seven children, some of whom were quite small. These and all of her effects were brought on the back of one horse from Dunstable, five of the children and herself walking. Her maiden name was Blood and she had two (sic) sisters who married to our citizens." Lois undoubtedly came at the invitation of her name-sake Lois (Blood) Parker #C42 who had removed to Whately many years before.

C124- Mary b. alive 1809 lived Whately 7 children m. Joseph Scott Jr s. Joseph & Margaret (Belden)(1754/1798)

C125- Deborah b. abt 1755 d. Aug 26, 1829 age 74 Whately m. May 11, 1775 Joel Waite (1754/1835) s. John Joel Waite kept a hotel in Whately for many years.

C126- *Abel b. abt 1758 d. Goshen NH Aug 19, 1852 age 94 lived Deering & Bradford NH. Revolutionary Soldier see page 34 m. Dunstable Mass Dec 20, 1781 Hannah Hale of Dunstable NH dau Joseph & Hannah (Lovewell) d. Nov 9, 1850 age 88 Goshen of a broken thigh.

C127- *Simeon b. abt 1760 d. New London NH abt 1735 liv Springfield m. 1- June 15, 1780 Hollis, Rhoda Youngman dau Nicholas/NH and Mary (Wright) of Dunstable NH b. Duns. Mch 4, 1756

2- New London NH Nov 27, 1828 Mrs Mary (Giles) Hutchins, wid of Lieut William Hutchins of New London.

Revolutionary Service, after the war lived in Monson & Deering, then removed to New London, finally to Springfield NH

C128- *Lemuel b. abt 1761 lived Deering. Lempster & Acworth NH d. Acworth Apl 21, 1834 age 73 bur in Private yard near the banks of the Cold River on Alstead to South Acworth Road. farmer m. Dunstable NH May 2, 1782 Lucy Hale dau Joseph & Hannah (Lovewell) b. Aug 30 1765 d. Bradford Vt Aug 18, 1843

Lemuel was a Revolutionary Soldier.

Simeon's property was just north of his brother James' on the east side of the Lancaster River and lay on both sides of the Mass-NH province line, his dwelling house being on the NH side.

French & Indian War service.

C41- SILAS BLOOD of Groton & Dunstable

b. Sept 8, 1725 d. bef Jan 1, 1794 when widow declined to admin the estate. m. 1- May 12, 1747 Pepp. Alatheia Martin dau Benjamin & Sarah (Williams) b. Jan 24, 1727/8 d. Apl 19, 1767

- m. 2- bef Jan 1779 Sarah Green dau Jonathan d. Feb 6, 1814 ae 88
 C129- Allethear b. Mch 30, 1747 d. June 13, 1748
 C130- Eleanor b. Oct 31, 1749
 m. 1771 Joseph Morton of Horton & Wilmot, Kings Co NS
 C131- Alatheia b. Aug 8, 1751
 m. Gr. Jan 26, 1778 Oliver Patch s. Ebenezer & Sarah (Wright)
 C132- Susanna b. Jul 11, 1753 d. Aug 8, 1753
 C133- *Silas b. May 28, 1755 d. Jan 6, 1844 will Dec 6, 1837 codicil
 July 1, 1839 yeoman lived Groton & Dunstable
 m. July 14, 1785 Sarah Sheple dau Jonathan & Sarah (Green)
 d. Oct 15 1834 age 75 7 children
 C134- Abraham b. Mch 1, 1757 killed at Battle of Bunker Hill June 17
 C135- Reuben b. Dec 16, 1758 liv Groton, laborer //1775.
 d. soon bef June 11, 1783 when father req that Oliver Patch admin
 C136- Olive b. Feb 22, 1761 d. Apl 3, 1765 //the estate.
 C137- Noah b. Dec 26, 1762 no further record
 C138- *Asa b. Oct 20, 1764 lived Hawley Mass & Moscow, Leicester
 Township, Livingston Co NY. Alive 1825 of York, Liv. Co. NY
 m. Dunstable Aug 1, 1789 (Aug 5 int sic) Rhoda Read(or Reed)
 b. Nov 26, 1772
 C139- *Abner b. Jan 7, 1767 liv Hawley Mass, Fairfield Vt, Stan-
 bridge, Canada East. m. 1- Dunstable Dec 13, 1787 Rachel Read
 b. June 4, 1771 m. 2d Mary Childs b. Conway abt 1778
 d. Lee Oct 17, 1846 ae 68 consumption

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- C43- SIMON BLOOD of Groton
 b. Aug 4, 1729 d. soon bef Jan 21, 1800
 m. Pepp Feb 1, 1753 Anna Shattuck dau Samuel & Anna(Williams)
 b. Apl 13, 1731 d. Gr abt 1780 Adm to church Mch 25, 1764

Anna's grandmother was Elizabeth Blood #C18. The Shattuck Genealogy says that Anna was a woman of great worth and remarkable energy of character and excelled as a mother and manager of her household affairs. "As compared with her husband she is said to have been the better man of the two." This would seem to be born out by the records: Apl 5, 1773. Simon Blood of Groton is represented n. c. m. by the Selectmen of Groton from Rum and "a person of low natural capacity," has a weakly wife and four children. In 1785 his son-in-law represents that the guardian is dead and that the wife, who was principal support of the family, is dead likewise.

- C140- Catherine (Cate, Kate) b. Oct 27, 1753 d. Acworth June 18 1798
 m. Nov 24, 1772 Edmond Blood #C232
 C141- Anne (Anna) b. Feb 25, 1756 d. Washington NH 1797
 m. Dec 15, 1774 Jonathan Sheple s. Jonathan & Abigail (Gragg)
 C142- Rachel b. Aug 17, 1758 d. Dec 12, 1856
 m. bef 1777 Samuel Gragg (1751/1832)
 C143- Elizabeth b. July 14, 1762 d. Apl 26, 1840 ae 77-9-12
 m. 1781 Job Shattuck s. Job & Sarah (Hartwell)
 C144- Eunice b. Feb 25, 1766 d. Feb 10 1807 ae 40-11-15
 m. (int at Roxbury) Sept 25, 1788 Wm Shattuck bro of Job
 C145- Simon bp Nov 8, 1770 d. soon

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- C46- JOHN BLOOD JR of Groton & Pepperell //will Jan 6, 1776
 b. Feb 18, 1713/14 d. Mch 26, 1776 in 63rd yr See pg 121
 m. Dec 8, 1741 Abigail Parker dau Joseph & Abigail(Sawtelle)
 b. Feb 27, 1722/3 d. Nov 7, 1783 "very suddenly(probably of apoplexy)"
 "He buried 10 children and left 6" --gravestone
 C146- John b. Sept 25, 1742 d. May 7, 1753 in 11th yr fever

C147- Abigail b. Feb 3, 1744 d. young
 C148- Abigail b. Oct 2, 1745 will Mch 18, 1808 pr June 7, 1821
 m. Oct 11, 1764 Jonathan Shepley (1738/1806) s. John Jr
 C149- *Nehemiah b. Nov 18, 1747 husbandman of Pepperell
 m. Townsend Jan 8, 1782 Abigail Sartell of Townsend
 C150- child d. Aug 5, 1750; C151- child d. Dec 21, 1751
 C152- Eunice b. May 4, 1753
 m. Pepp. Nov 4, 1785 Jonathan Wheelock of Raby
 C153- child d. Mch 7, 1755; C154- child d. June 3 1756 ae 1 day
 C155- Sarah b. Aug 7, 1758 d. Mason Oct 31, 1837 ae 79
 m. her cousin Amos Blood #C174 in Townsend May 12 1785
 C156- *John Jr b. Apl 15, 1761 Pepp. d. Apl 27, 1833 liv Pepperell
 m. Olive Ball dau Ebenezer & Rebecca (Butterfield) Nov 11, 1784
 in Townsend d. Dec 5, 1838 ae 80
 C157- *Capt Edmund b. July 26, 1764 d. Nov 16, 1842 ae 78
 will Apl 30, 1842 Revolutionary Soldier, also a Marine on the
 frigate "Hague". A pensioner in 1819. Gentleman
 m. 1- (Pepp rec says May 2, 1788, however Rev John Bullard's
 record is simply 1786) Lucy Taylor dau Daniel & Elizabeth (Burge) of
 Townsend d. Pepp (newspaper of Apl 3, 1833) age 71
 2- Dec 31, 1834 Phebe Ball dau Ebenezer & Phebe (Watson)
 b. Townsend d. July 31, 1852 ae 58
Had one surviving child by each wife with 47 years separating them.
 C48- DEACON DAVID BLOOD of Pepperell
 b. Sept 28, 1718 struck dead by overturn of his cart in his 70th
 year Dec 6, 1787.
 m. Elizabeth Farnsworth dau Ebenezer & Elizabeth (Whitney) on
 May 1, 1740 b. Sept (Dec-grs) 21, 1718 d. Jan 17, 1802 in 84th yr
 C158- *David b. Mch 15, 1740/1 bp May 10, 1741 on parents owning
 the covenant, d. Apl 12, 1818 will May 13, 1806 liv Pepperell
 m. Nov 2, 1762 Olive Taylor b. Hollis alive 1806
 C159- Jonathan b. Nov 3, 1742 Killed in Concord Jul 19, 1763 in 21st
 year by a cart wheel running over him, died a few hours later.
 C160- *Joshua b. June 26, 1744 d. Apl 17 1823 age 79
 m. Nov 26, 1767 Kezia Jewett dau Jedediah & Elizabeth (Shattuck)
 C161- Lydia b. Dec 5, 1745 d. unnm soon bef June 10, 1815 (n.c.m.)
 C162- Abigail b. June 27 1748 d. bef dist. of estate of father
 m. 1- Dec 1, 1768 Ebenezer Houghton (Laughton on Pepp VR)
 2- Nathaniel Sartell
 C163- Isaac b. Aug 27, 1750 d. Dec 3, 1750
 C164- Mary b. Mch 22, 1753 d. Feb 11, 1825 ae 71-11-1 liv Ashby
 m. Apl 3, 1776, Townsend, Eleazer Shattuck (1751/18440
 s. Jonathan & Keziah (Farnsworth) of Pepperell
 C165- Ruth b. July 23, 1755 d. alive single Apl 1788
 C166- son d. Apl 1, 1757
 C167- John b. Sept 17, 1758 alive 1799
 C168- *Isaac b. June 2, 1760 d. Jul 18, 1842 ae 82-1-16 Cohocton NY
 Removed from Pepperell to Naples, Ontario Co NY, then abt
 1835 to Cohocton, Steuben Co NY. Revolutionary soldier & pen-
 sioner. m. Pepp Nov 26, 1782 Lydia Shattuck dau John & Lydia (Hobart)
 b. May 9, 1760 d. alive 1853
 C169- Nathan b. Mch 31, 1763 prob d. bef 1787 as did not share in
 father's estate, but neither did Joshua who was alive & living nearby.
 David and bro John on petition to form town of Pepperell in 1742. He
 joined the church in 1758, chosen Deacon 1762, Selectman in Pepp 1778

C50- WILLIAM BLOOD of Pepperell

b. Dec 9, 1722 d. Mason NH Apl 2, 1803

m. Jan 5, 1747/8 Lucy Fletcher at Pepperell (West Parish, Groton) dau Jonas & Elizabeth (Robbins) (contrary to Fletcher Genea.)

b. Chlm Apl 22, 1727 "wife of William Blood" d. Mch 26, 1802 Mason

C170- *William b. Sept 14, 1748 lived Townsend & Pepperell

(It is said that he m. 1st Azubah Shattuck dau Zaccheus & Azubah (Chamberlain) of Pepp and had no ch by this marr, but there are no supporting records to verify this marriage if it did occur.)

m. - Oct 28, 1776 Townsend (both of Townsend) Abigail Holt dau Daniel & Mehitabel (Holt) of Lunenburg & Townsend, b. Mch 9 1753

C171- Lucy b. Jul 13, 1750

m. Nov 9, 1775 Joseph Adams in Townsend

C172- Betty b. d. June 3, 1753 ae 1 mo

C173- *Jonas b. Sept 26, 1754 d. Feb 1, 1825 liv Groton yeoman

Revolutionary service, was at Governor's Island NY in company with Ebenezer Lewis whose widow he married.

m. Shirley Jan 10, 1776 Sarah (Bennett) Lewis dau Moses -2-1 In the descriptive list of 1779 he is 5'5-1/2", complexion dark.

C174- *Amos b. Oct 16, 1757 d. Mason NH Dec 19, 1840 liv Mason

m. his cousin Sarah Blood #C155 in Townsend May 12, 1785

Revolutionary Service, pensioner

C175- *Caleb Blood tertius (3rd) b. ca 1760 Caleb is placed here by circumstantial evidence only. Caleb 3rd and Caleb Jr #C 196

have been continually confused with each other. Caleb Jr was a pensioner in 1818 at which time his age is given as "upwards of 62," he again deposed on pension papers in 1820 aged 64 "that he had no family except his wife Molly aged 54 years." He died in 1828 the administration papers stating he "leaving no children." He is also accountable in the Census of 1790 in his father's family.

In a deed dated Mch 14, 1791 Elijah Dodge conveys to Caleb Blood tertius of Groton 40 acres in Townsend. On Mch 25, 1793 Caleb Blood of Townsend with wife Hepzibah convey 20 acres of the same property (which is bounded on the road which leads from Townsend to Mason). May 14, 1799 Hepzibah, "singlewoman," "late wife of Caleb Blood of Townsend" gives up her dower rights in land which was taken as execution of a judgment against "my late husband Caleb Blood." This judgment was dated Dec 7, 1796 and executed Jan 10, 1797 so Caleb died between the latter date and May 14, 1799.

The only likely parentage would seem to be William & Lucy who are known to have unrecorded children, had connections with Townsend and over the state border into Mason. William's brother was named Caleb so the name is a logical one in his family.

m. Townsend Mch 22, 1781 Hepzibah Jewett (to Caleb 3rd of Groton) b. Mch 27, 1759 dau Benjamin & Sarah (Flagg) of Pepp.

A daughter by this marriage m. in 1807 Jonathan Upham Cox and soon after removed to NY state. In 1834 Lucinda (Blood) Cox was baptized a Mormon in Nelson, Portage Co, Ohio. In 1839 Baptism for the dead was established by the Mormons based on I Corinthians 15:29 and genealogical work became a sacred religious duty to the sect. Lucinda had died the previous year, but her children remembered the names of her sisters and brothers, and her parents, but not their dates of birth, etc. These have been recorded nowhere else and are as follows: Lucinda, Charles, Benjamin, Clarissa, Wealthy & Amelia. It has since been discovered that Clarissa was the wife of Charles who lived in Fort Covington NY, but no further information on the family

has turned up.

C176- Hannah b. Mch 31, 1762

C177- *Joseph b. abt 1764 d. July 5, 1850 age 86 (the History of Mason is in error here.) He and brother Amos are buried in the Cemetery in Mason on the road leading to Brookline NH.

m. Lydia Wood dau Aaron & Rebeckah (Wheeler) of Pepp

b. Feb 23, 1770 d. Dec 10, (11) 1852 Townsend, bur Mason

C178- Lydia b. Apl 8, 1768 d. Jul 5, 1819 age 51

m. Jul 8, 1794 John Russell Jr

C51- MOSES BLOOD of Groton, Pepperell & Shirley

b. Nov 25, 1724 d. Shirley adm. estate Oct 9, 1792

m. Gr. June 27, 1745 Elizabeth Stone dau John & Elizabeth (Farwell) b. Sept 26, 1725 his widow

C179- Elisabeth b. Jul 6, 1746 Pepp

m. bef 1770 Isaac Dodge (1748/) s. Eli

C180- Sarah b. Mch 16, 1747/8

m. Aug 23, 1768 Elijah Ames

C181- *Moses b. April 29, 1750 (May 10, 1750 per his oath on his pension papers, however he has obviously converted this to New

Style.) Alive on Pension Roll 1833 age 82 lived Pepperell

m. 1- Townsend Feb 11, 1779 Abigail Shattuck dau James & Sarah (Chamberlain) of Pepperell b. 1744 d. Sept 11, 1810

2- Kezia (Shattuck) Shattuck dau Jonathan & Kezia (Farnsworth) & wid of Jeremiah Shattuck Jr d. apoplexy Sept 8, 1832 age 87-7-4

3- July 1, 1835, Pepperell, Alice Wright.

C182- *Abel b. Sept 17, 1752 (on VR as Abiel) drowned at West Windsor Vt Nov 21, 1801 bur Sheddville Cem. yeoman. Was of Shirley in 1789, of Groton Oct 1792, then Dec 8, 1792 bought his brother Sewall's farm in Shirley. By 1800 had removed to Windsor Vt.

m. Groton July 1, 1792 Nabby Keep

she rem. Apl 1802 Shirley, Amasa Hartwell Jr (as Abigail)

C183- Anna b. Aug 7, 1755 Presumably she died young, however it is possible that this Anna m. John Fisk and the daughter born in 1760 is "Emma" which tradition says was the name of the wife of Abel Holden.

C184- Rachel b. Nov 11, 1757

m. Townsend May 8, 1776 Jedidiah Jewett Jr (1754/)

C185- Anna b. Sept 15, 1760 (see note above) bur Fayston Vt

m. Sept 26, 1775 John Fisk (1749/1781) s. James & Lydia

C186- Nathaniel b. Aug 21, 1762

C187- *Sewall b. May 24, 1765 d. Windsor Vt Dec 16, 1814 in 49th yr bur Old South Burying Ground. Lived Shirley until after father's death

then went to Windsor Vt. m. Dec 24, 1785 Mary "Molly" Kendall

dau Reuben. b. 1763 d. Oct 7, 1813 in 51st year Windsor

C188- Mary b. Apl 4, 1770 "whose name was altered from Judith to Mary by her father" Sept 1778, Pepperell Vital Records.

Moses served both in the French & Indian War and the American Revolution, taking part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston. He bought his farm in Shirley in 1772. This 50 acres and buildings on Longly Rd he sold shortly before his death to his son Sewall.

C53- OLIVER BLOOD of Groton Yeoman

b. Jul 9, 1729 will May 21, 1805 citation Oct 12, 1805

m. Pepp. Nov 8, 1751 Sarah Darling dau John & Lois (Gowing)

b. 1727 prob Lynn field d. Oct 12, 1812 ae 85

Oliver received his father's homestead in Groton.

- C189- *Oliver b. Oct 31, 1752 d. Aug 6, 1836 ae 84 liv Groton
 m. 1- Nov 17, 1774 Hannah Blood #C246
 b. June 30, 1746 d. Apl 17 (15 grs) 1816 ae 70
 2- June 19, 1817 Rebecca Fletcher dau Ezekiel & Bridget (Parker)
 of Westford b. Oct 19, 1775 d. Aug 24, 1850 ae 75
- C190- Sarah b. Oct 9, 1754 d. bef May 21, 1805
 m. (as Sarah Blood Jr of Groton) John Darling Jr in Groton
 Sept 24, 1778 on Winchendon Records
- C191- Lydia b. Mch 31, 1756 d. Aug 14, 1840 age 84
 m. Dec 10 (12), 1772 Lemuel Blood #C247
- C192- *John b. Nov 10, 1759 d. Jan 29, 1840 age 80 Mason NH
 There is a doubt concerning this John & John #C198, both born
 in the fall of 1759 and both gravestones giving only the age at
 death. Wills and deeds fail to satisfactorily identify the respec-
 tive Johns. See Note under C198.
 m. Gr June 24, 1783 Lydia Kemp dau David & Hannah (Sawtell)
 b. Shirley May 2, 1764 d. Jul 18, 1855 age 95(96) sic
- C193- Annis b. Nov 6, 1762
 m. Shirley Nov 24, 1786 Edward Smith
- C194- *Jonathan b. Mch 31, 1765 d. Sept 30, 1846 liv Groton
 m. June 25, 1788 Mary Gragg dau Jacob d. Mch 11, 1846, 74-11-21
- C195- Darling bp May 14, 1769 d. Sept 18, 1771 ae 2-4-8
-
- C54- CALEB BLOOD of Groton yeoman
 b. Nov 23, 1734 d. Dec 9, 1804 will Dec 4, 1804
 m. 1- Nov 1, 1753 Hannah Holden dau Lieut John & Sarah (Davis)
 b. Jul 6, 1735 d. Sept 1, 1773 ae 38-1-26 "with 13th premature child"
 2- Mch 3, 1774 Elizabeth Farnsworth dau Isaac Jr & Anna (Green)
 b. Mch 24, 1750 d. Dec 9, 1819 ae 70 widow
- C196- Caleb Jr b. Groton Oct 24, 1755 d. Aug 26, 1828 "leaving no
 children"--adm of estate. Revolutionary Service and pensioner
 pension papers mention wife Molly in 1820, also that his house had
 burned about 1791, prob m. (Mrs. int) Mary Williams of Pepp in Pepp
 Nov 20, 1797 also on Dunstable records and "in Brookline NH Nov 15
 1798"
- C197- Hannah b. Sept 23, 1757 alive 1804
 m. Mch 17, 1778 Jonas Taylor
- C198- *John b. Sept 6, 1759 d. W. Windsor Sept 5, 1848 ae 89 bur
 Sheddville Cem. Revolutionary Soldier & pensioner In Windsor bef 1790.
 m. 1- Feb 28, 1782 Windsor Asenath Powers dau Joseph Jr &
 Abigail (Benjamin) b. Sept 24, 1758 Hardwick d. Mch 21, 1835 ae 77
 2- Windsor July 17, 1836 Piercy (Holden) Barker
 dau Jonathan & Hannah () Holden b. abt 1780 d. June 24, 1859
 age 79-4-3 W. Windsor

As noted above there were two Johns born about the same time
 and the various records do not fully identify which is which. This John,
 son of Caleb, with his brother David protested his father's will through
 their attorney. Most of the children had had their portion and apparent-
 these two did not consider that they had had their full share. David was
 known to be out of the state, in Dublin NH in 1804 and Windham Vt in
 1806 so it is not unlikely John was also and that they had been given a
 share when they left home but now considered it not enough. It will be
 noted that it was necessary to publish a notice in the Columbian Centin-
 el, so some of the heirs could not be personally notified, whereas the
 the father of the other John, Oliver, died in 1805 and the citation to
 notify the heirs is dated Oct 12, 1805, then Oliver Jr reports back only

four days later, Oct 16, and swore Oct 17th that the heirs had been notified. This indicates that all were living in the immediate vicinity, a situation which would not be so if John were living in Windsor. On the other hand John could have been notified of his father's illness and have returned to Groton and be there temporarily, so this is not conclusive evidence.

John Blood of Windsor's Revolutionary service is cited in his pension papers so his record in the Revolutionary Rolls is readily identified and about 15 entries relate to his service. It is noted that Caleb Blood Jr, some four years older, entered the War in 1775, then again in 1777 and from this time on his service is almost identical with John of Windsor's many entries. It seems more likely that brothers would go to war together rather than cousins, but again it is difficult to draw a conclusive answer from this. I am inclined to believe that John of Windsor is the son of Caleb, but do not consider it a proven fact.

C199- *David Blood b. Jul 8, 1762 twin d. Grafton Vt Feb 5, 1845
m. 1- Aug 7, 1781 Sibbel Parker m. 2- Jane (Gibson) Scollay
wid Abel Scollay, dau David & Anna (Barton) Gibson in Feb 1835
(this date attested to in the pension papers, thus David S Blood,
Albert Luke Blood & John R Blood are actually Jane's sons by her
first husband who took their step-father's name.) b. Fitchburg or
Sunderland May 16, 1790 d. Grafton Mch 14, 1865

David was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He lived in
succession in Groton, New Ipswich NH, Amherst NH, Dublin NH &
Windham Vt. Had 12 children.

C200- *Samuel b. July 8, 1762 d. Groton NH Nov 20, 1829 ae 67-4-12
m. Sept 10, 1788 Sarah "Sally" Bartlett dau Samuel & Anna
(Longley) bp Shirley Oct 6, 1766 d. Haverhill NH Apl 13, 1856 age
89-6-13 "at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock on Sunday morning."

Samuel had Revolutionary service, descriptive roll of 1780 at
age 18 was 5'10" complexion light. Was a member of the training band
at Jaffrey NH in 1784 but returned to Groton. In early 1790's went
to New Ipswich and about ten years later removed to Groton NH.

C201- child bp June 15, 1764 C202- child b&d abt Sept 1, 1773
Children by the second wife:

C203- Timothy b. Mch 18, 1775 d. Jan 13, 1777 age 1-9-26

C204- *Thomas b. Aug 31, 1776 d. Oct 15, 1835 age 59

m. 1- Oct 17, 1799 Gr. Amelia "Milly" Fitch dau Jonas &
Annis (Shattuck) of Pepp b. Jul 9, 1779 d. June 4, 1833

2-Feb 6, 1834 Polly (Fitch) Fitch sister of Milly
b. Sept 22, 1785 d. Feb 3, 1867 ae 82 will Mch 17, 1864

The brother of these wives was Jonas Fitch the noted architect of
Boston's Masonic Temple and City Hall, etc. Thomas had Revolution-
ary service, lived in the easterly part of Groton, gentleman, yeoman.

C205- *Timothy b. Sept 8, 1778 d. Oct 13, 1854 age 76-1-5 liv Groton
m. 1- Sibbel Woods of Pepp at Pepp Nov 15, 1798

d. Gr. Jul 28, 1812 age 34-3-5

2- Apl 22, 1813 Anna (Lawrence) Fletcher wid Samuel of Groton
and dau Isaac & Anna (Hodgman) of Ashby d. Sept 5, 1868 ae 84-4-27
Timothy was elected a Representative from Groton 1834, again 1835.

C206- Elisabeth b. Aug 25, 1780 m. bef 1804 Isaac Dodge Jr

C207- Levi b. Sept 14, 1782 d. Sept 29, 1782

C208- Sally (Salla) b. Aug 31, 1783

m. John Capel Jr bef 1804

- C209- *Luther b. Oct 1, 1785 d. Sept 8, 1832 liv Groton "on westerly side of Nashua River near Fitch's bridge."
m. int Apl 2, 1808 Sarah "Sally" Cook dau Enoch & Mary
d. Nov 27, 1865 ae 82-8-27
- C210- Polly b. Dec 7, 1788
m. Feb 9, 1810 William Kemp s. Samuel & Elizabeth (Gilson)
- C211- Nancy b. May 27, 1791
m. Aug 24, 1809 Moses Kemp brother of William
Caleb had a total of 27 children including the 13 premature children.
-
- C56- WILLIAM BLOOD of Pepperell
b. Dec 13, 1711 d. "died in the service of his King and Country in the Camp at Crown Point Nov 6, 1759 in his 48th year."
m. Martha Lawrence Feb 11, 1735/6 dau Nathaniel & Anna (Scripture) b. Dec 7, 1715 alive 1765
- C212- Martha b. Jan 25, 1736/7 bp Feb 6, 1736/7 d. July 26, 1780
m. Capt John Nutting of Reading Nov 11, 1756 s. Josiah
He was a commander of the Minutemen in 1775 and a representative in 1781. Lived for a time in Norridgewock Me. drowned 1816 age 85
-
- C57- NATHANIEL BLOOD of Hollis NH
b. May 9, 1714 d. Nov 11, 1782
m. Sarah alive Dec 1782
- C213- *Nathaniel b. Mch 23, 1741 d. bond admin Grafton Co NH 1788
m. Jan 20, 1764 Esther Hobart dau Shubael & Esther (Parker) of Hollis & Westford Vt b. Feb 2, 1740 d.
Nathaniel was of Plymouth NH in 1765-66, but returned to Hollis the following year. In 1775-6 he is of Willsboro NY but the war caused him to again return to Hollis. By 1785 he had settled in Cockermouth, (now Groton) Grafton Co, NH.
- C214- *Daniel b. Mch 4, 1743 Revolutionary service, according to family tradition he died in the army. Alive 1777. lived Hollis
m. Tewksbury Mass Apl 3, 1766 Priscilla Cugin (or Coggen)
b. Woburn Feb 3, 1735/6 dau Josiah & Mary (Heard)
- C215- Sarah b. Mch 18, 1745 d. Ward (now Auburn) Dec 13, 1822 ae 77
m. Hollis Nov 23, 1769 Jonas Bancroft s. David of Worc.
- C216- *Nathan b. Apl 4, 1747 killed at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775
m. Hollis Apl 16, 1772 Elizabeth Noyes dau Dea Enoch & Elizabeth (Chewte) of Hollis. She rem. May 8, 1777 James Colburn
- C217- *Francis b. June 16, 1749 husbandman liv Hollis
m. 1- Abigail Conroy Dec 12, 1768 // Revolutionary Sv.
2- wid Abigail (Woods) (Barron) Farmer of Hollis Nov 25, 1790
b. June 21, 1745 dau Lt John & Sarah (Longley) Woods
"second wife of Francis Blood" died Feb 17, 1819 ae 76
- C218- *William b. Nov 12, 1751 d. Acworth NH (Newspaper of May 13) 1812 age 60; ten days later the Columbian Centinel reports that three children of William Blood have died in Acworth.
lived in the part of Dunstable NH which became Nashua.
m. May 29, 1794 Woburn (he of Duns. NH) Abigail Simonds of W.
- C219- *Timothy b. Oct 15, 1754 d. Hanover NH 1796
m. Hollis Mch 16, 1775 Sarah Dix
Revolutionary service. lived Cockermouth (Groton) & Hanover NH
Nathaniel was a soldier in the Fr & Ind War 1758 and he and 5 sons in the Revolution. As Nathaniel Jr of Groton buys land in Dunstable May 8 1737 (NH deeds 61:35). In West Dunstable 1738 signing petition for charter. Taxpayer of Hollis 1744-5. Signed renewal of Church Covenant July 31, 1745. Elected Tithing Man & Surveyor of Hwys in Hollis 1748.

C58-ELNATHAN BLOOD of Dunstable & Hollis husbandman
 (lived in the part of West Dunstable known as Pine Hill and
 set off to Hollis in 1762)
 b. Sept 5, 1717 will Apl 23, 1788 pr Dec 15, 1789
 m. Nov 26, 1741 Hollis, Elisabeth Boynton dau Benoni & Ann
 (Mighill) of Rowley b. Jul 10, 1720 Gr. d. Mch 30, 1789 bur Pine Hill
 C220- Elizabeth b. Oct 20, 1742 Gr. dy
 C221- *Elnathan b. Dec 4, 1744 Gr. lived Hollis Rev. Sv.
 m. Hollis June 5, 1766 Deborah Phelps dau John & Deborah (Love-
 joy) b. Andover Aug 15, 1742 appar it was she who m. Dunstable
 Mch 30, 1797 (both of Duns.) Benjamin Farmer
 C222- Elizabeth b. May 22, 1747 Gr. alive 1788
 C223- *Daniel b. Jul 23, 1749 Duns. liv Hollis
 Called Daniel Jr and Daniel 2d to distinguish from #C214
 m. Sarah Putnam dau Jonathan & Hannah (Melvin) of Chelmsford
 b. 1753 Chlm.
 2-prob Sarah L. b. abt 1783 d. Nov 8, 1819 age 36 on Monument
 with son Mighill & wife in Bucksport Me, not unlikely sister to
 Mighill's wife, Abigail Hill
 Revolutionary service. Stone at Pine Hill Cem, Hollis without
 dates: "Daniel Blood 1 NH Mil. Rev. War" also SAR marker.
 C224- *Jonas b. Oct 25, 1751 d. Sunday Sept 22, 1776 Ticonderoga
 as a member Capt Shattucks Co, Revolutionary Army. liv Hollis
 m. Jan 20, 1774 Molly Brown dau Josiah & Anna of Hollis
 b. Sept 4, 1748 she rem. Samuel Wright and was alive 1800 of Amherst
 Jonas had two sons whose names are not readily apparent: Jonas b. abt
 1775 who m. Priscilla Blood & Wid Susannah (Hamblett) Wheeler and
 Abel Jr b. abt 1775 and died soon before May 30, 1800.
 C225- Abel b. Jul 13, 1754 Duns. d. Sept 26, 1756 Duns
 C226- Alice b. Oct 23, 1756 Duns.
 m. Nov 22, 1774 Hollis, Samuel Conroy
 C227- Catherine (Cate, Kate) b. Oct 20, 1760 Duns.
 m. Dec 11, 1783 Joel Proctor
 C228- *Abel b. Sept 16, 1762 d. Nov 21, 1820 liv Hollis
 m. Sarah d. Feb 13, 1852 age 85 bur Pine Hill
 Revolutionary soldier & pensioner.
 C229- Mehitabel b. Mch 1, 1765 d. 1838 both bur Penobscot Me
 m. May 20, 1784 Nathaniel Patten (1759/1846)
 Elnathan Blood of Groton buys on Dec 20, 1739 land in Dunstable "on
 west side of Nashaway River" (NH Deeds 35:387). On the first tax list
 for West Dunstable 1741. Tax list Hollis 1744-5. See page 12.
Soldier in French & Indian War 1757. Selectman in Hollis 1773.

C59- BENJAMIN BLOOD of Groton
 b. Aug 22, 1719 Admin. Est. Mch 16, 1769 to wife.
 m. Westford May 29, 1746 Eunice Gilson dau Eleazer & Hannah
 (Farwell) b. Nov 8, 1726 d. Admin of Est. June 5, 1772
 C230-Eunice b. Jul 9, 1747 d. Chittenden Vt Dec 6, 1812 ae 65
 m. Nov 17, 1768 John Bancroft s. David of Worc. a tanner
 lived Sutton, Warwick Mass & Chittenden Vt
 C231-*Benjamin b. Jul 1, 1749 d. Oct 3, 1795 liv Groton & Charles-
 town NH m. Abigail alive Sept 1809
 She & Benj adm covenant at Groton Sept 27, 1778
 C232- *Edmund b. June 16, 1751 d. Acworth NH Apl 26, 1812 ae 61
 m. 1- Catharine "Katy" Blood Nov 24, 1772 #C140 d. 1798 Acw.
 2- Acw. Nov 13, 1798 Miriam Lancaster dau Henry & Dorothy

(Harvey) of Amesbury bp Jul 23, 1758 m. 2d Dec 29 1818 John Fulton Catharine & Edmund both owned the Covenant at Groton May 30 1773. Removed to Acworth about 1788. Revolutionary service.
 C233- Deborah b. Oct 1, 1753 liv Acworth & Charlestown NH m. Dec 30, 1772 Francis Willoughby Willard s. Joseph & Huldah
 C234- Joshua b. Jan 26, 1756 alive Apl 1773
 C235- Rachel b. Apl 14, 1758 d. Acworth NH Sept 22, 1818 liv Acworth m. Nov 17, 1774 Acworth, Dea. Jonathan Silsby s. Henry
 C236- Anna b. Nov 29, 1760 bp 1761 d. Feb 15, 1799 ae 39 liv Acworth m. Acworth Apl 13, 1780 Lieut James Campbell s. Wm.
 C237- Phineas b. 1763 bp Jul 24, 1763 d. Goshen Vt Sept 10, 1822 m. Keene NH Sept 19, 1789 Lois Ingalls dau Ebenezer & Mercy of Jaffrey NH b. abt 1769 m. 2d July 10, 1825 in Goshen, Ebenezer M Hitchcock and died in Ripon Wisc abt 1860.

Revolutionary soldier and pensioner. In descriptive rolls of 1780 & 1781 when he was 17 and 18 he 5'3" in stature, complexion light eyes dark. Came to Acworth from Groton in 1787. Subsequently went to Charlestown NH from which he moved in 1806 to the northern part of Philadelphia Vermont which was annexed to Goshen Vt in 1814. He was the first settler in this section. He was considered one of the principal men of Goshen from about 1815 until the time of his death and was the second man to represent the town in the Legislature 1815-16. Several years a Justice of the Peace. One account says "a respected citizen; somewhat of a rhymester." Another account says, "Erected the first frame barn in this part of the town which was still standing in 1887. Between 1806-1820 he build 4 log houses on different parts of his land and one framed house."

C238- Submit b. Jan 19, 1767
 m. Nathaniel Fletcher at Pepp Feb 21, 1792.

C64 CAPT SHATTUCK BLOOD of Groton

b. Nov 21, 1733 d. soon before June 4, 1802 when Lydia is called his widow. In 1798 "by reason of numb palsy being unable to care for self or property" sons-in-law Ezekiel Fletcher and Josiah Hobart are aptd his guardians. His estate was administered Oct 17 1805 prob after the death of the widow, citation is to Shattuck Blood of Groton, husbandman, & Abijah Gibson, "only next of kin the sheriff could find"

m. Mch 1, 1756 Lydia Nutting dau Ebenezer & Ruth (Shattuck)
 b. Apl 28, 1721 d. 1802-05

C239- *Shattuck b. abt 1757 Revolutionary service 1778 age 20 5'9"
 m. Lucy (Sartelle ? Mdlx Deeds 160:462 Shattuck Blood Jun^r and Lucy quitclaim 1/8 of land formerly that of Joseph Sartelle "now in possession of Nathaniel Sartelle." July 9, 1801) The census of 1790 shows him with a family of one male over 16 (himself) and 2 females. It is believed however that the Shattuck Blood who d. in Claremont NH Feb 8, 1851 age 76 is his son.

C240- Lydia bp Nov 29, 1761 dy

C241- Lydia bp Jul 19, 1767 Unless there are other unrecorded daughters it must be she who married Ezekiel Fletcher Jr

C242- Abel bp June 11, 1769

C243- Sally (Salla) bp Apl 28, 1776 d. Mch 26, 1845 age 69
 m. Nov 13, 1795 Josiah Hobart s. Jeremiah & Hannah (Green)

C244- Deborah "Debby" bp Oct 22, 1780

m. (Church Rec) Oct 17, 1803 Abijah Gibson (Gilson ?)
 Shattuck was Lieut in a company of Minutemen in the Revolution, later
 183

a Captain serving from 1775-79. "Capt Shaddick Blood" signed the petition of Noah Worcester for a township in Vermont, location undesignated. Dated Windsor Vt Feb 5 1781.

-
- C65- JOSEPH BLOOD JR husbandman of Groton
b. abt 1705 bp May 8, 1709 d. Jan 5, 1794 will Jul 21, 1785
m. Sept 9 1742 Hannah Blood #C60, his cousin
b. Feb 5, 1721 d. Mch 25, 1796
- C245- *Joseph b. July 29, 1743 Killed at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775
m. Ruth Dunster dau Jason & Rebecca (Cutter) Feb 1, 1769 at
Townsend b. Cambridge Aug 10, 1750 d. Mason adm bond May 8 1787
Removed to Mason by 1768 when chosen Fence viewer and surveyor
of highways. See page 32.
- C246- Hannah b. June 30, 1746 d. Apl 17, 1816 ae 70
m. Nov 17, 1774 Oliver Blood #C189
- C247- *Lemuel b. Nov 30, 1749 d. June 4, 1828 husbandman of
Groton & Pepperell m. Dec 10 (12) 1772 Lydia Blood #C191
They owned covenant June 27 1773 and had a dau baptized
- C248- Hepzibah b. Apl 8, 1751 d. Nov 4, 1823
m. l- Benjamin Jaquith he was alive 1798 m. 2-Eben Bell
- C249- Mary b. Sept 12, 1754 d. Sept 1, 1843 ae 89
m. Sept 1779 David Prescott (1753/1813) s David & Abigail
(Wright) lived Westford Mass and Jaffrey NH
- C250- *Royal b. Oct 8, 1758 d. May 24, 1825 liv Groton
m. Rachel Gilson d. Aug 26, 1834
They used alliteration in naming their 8 children--all begin
with the letter "R"
- C251- *Henry b. Jul 4, 1761 d. Nov 21, 1832 liv Groton
m. May 14, 1790 Abigail "Nabby" Lakin
Prob the Abigail who d. Gr. Mch 13, 1853 ae 80-11-18"married"
- C252- Lucy b. May 20, 1763
m. Samson Prescott (1762/) s. David & Abigail (Wright)
- C253- *William b. Feb 14, 1765 d. bef 1843 liv Groton
m. Dec 2, 1790 Elizabeth Ames
d. wid Dec 29, 1843 ae 75 lung fever
They owned covenant at Groton Jan 31, 1796
-
- C-74 JOSEPH BLOOD of Harvard, Marlborough NH & Charlestown
b. May 6, 1747 Harvard //Mass.
d. Charlestown "Saturday evening" Jan 4, 1823 age 76
m. (as Joseph of Marlboro Mass) at Bolton June 27, 1770
Betty Bruce dau Samuel & Betty (Whitney) Bruce b. Bolton July 14,
1751 d. Charlestown Apl 13, 1816 age 64 //1771
Both received into full communion First Church of Lancaster Oct 6
The following births are taken from family records:
- C254- Jonathan Knight b. June 20, 1771 bp Lanc Oct 6, 1771
d. Lanc Jan 1772. He was named apparently to honor their
valued friend and neighbor. No relationship has been discovered.
- C255- Betsey b. Feb 14, 1773
m. Westmoreland NH June 26, 1793 Samuel Aldrich ("both of
Westmoreland.")
- C256- Rebeckah b. Mch 8, 1775 d. Dec 2, 1850 liv Holley NY
m. Sept 5 1794 Aretas Pierce (1770/1840) s. Daniel & Mercy
(Gates) of Westmoreland & St Johnsbury Ctr Vt
- C257- Arathusa b. June 20, 1777 liv Coventry Vt
m. abt 1800 Joseph Boynton (1776/1843) s. Joseph & Annie
(Cummings) of Westmoreland NH (It was their daughter Harriet

who married Abel Wheelock & lived Boston.)

C258- Susannah b. Sept 9, 1780

alive 1790

C259- Mary b. Apl 30, 1783

no children

m. Sept 10, 1806 Boston, Henry Merrick of Charlestown (/1857)

s. Benjamin & Martha (Bodge) He was a toll-gatherer on the Warren Bridge, kept a variety store on Boston Square. His brother Benjamin, a currier by trade, was scalded to death on the Steamer "Flora" at Cincinnati Ohio Nov 17, 1836.

C260- Prudence b. Mch 12, 1786 Marlboro d. Hudson Mass May 14, 1879 age 93 y 2 m. Affectionately known as "Aunt Worcester".

m. 1-Providence RI Mch 4, 1805 William Frost s. Daniel & Susanna (Paine) of Exeter, Co Devon, England.

2- Feb 1825 James Worcester, an artist, s. Noah of Hudson. He drowned in Boston Harbor.

An old letter tells us that she first eloped with William Frost, that she claimed to have had Indian blood, lived to her nineties and retained an exceptionally keen mind, was an atheist and lectured on that subject.

C261- MERCY b. June 20, 1788 d. South Malden Mch 22, 1863 ae 75

m. Boston Jan 31, 1808 by Rev Thomas Baldwin DD of the Second Baptist Church, NATHANIEL HARRIS b. Salem Ct 1777 d. Boston 1832 of asiatic cholera s. Nathaniel & Mary (Tozer).

These were the great-great-grandparents of the compiler of this genealogy. The line follows:

Lebbeus Harris (1823/1893) of Duxbury & Myranda Gullefer

W. Arthur Harris (1859/1925) of S. Duxbury & Barrington RI

& Kate Agnes Horne

Frank Arthur Harris (1890/) of Middleboro

& Winifred Stevens Deane

Roger Deane Harris (1927/)

Joseph is called a cordwainer in deeds in 1772 and again in 1813, a trade also followed by his nephew Levi and his grandson Lebbeus Harris. In his 1772 deed he and his wife sell a house lot of less than an acre in Lancaster including a dwelling house, probably his wife's property. He is creditedly to Bolton in 1775 for his Revolutionary War service. Sometime after the war he went to Marlboro, perhaps in company with several Lancaster families who emigrated to Westmoreland NH, or perhaps he and his brothers Ebenezer and Levi all went to New Hampshire together, separating after a season or so. Joseph was in Marlboro by 1790 but probably returned about 1803-04, settling in Charlestown. He had retained 31 acres of "wood and mowing land" in the southerly part of Bolton which he finally sold in 1813.

C75- EBENEZER BLOOD of Bolton Mass & Norwich Vt

b. Mch 30, 1750 d. Jan 6, 1827 ae 77 "fever" bur Fairview Cem

m. int Dec 13, 1773 Abigail Barnard

b. Bolton Feb 10, 1754 d. July 31, 1832 age 77 per gravestone in Fairview Cem but "Widow Blood" d Aug 1 1831 ae 78 Asthma on the Norwich records.

C262- Abigail b. June 3, 1775 d. Lancaster 1857 ae 84(Hist p 619)

C263- Lucy b. Mch 5, 1777 Bolton

m. Lancaster Feb 10, 1800 Joshua Turner of Lancaster

C264- Rebekah b. 1779 d. 1863 bur Norwich

m. Jan 11, 1815 Norwich, James Harrison(1778/1868)See below.

C265- *Levi b. (May 29, 1784 Leominster Mass per Hist Windsor Co Vt; Walpole NH per death record. Death rec of son George says father born in Mass. d. Norwich Mch 24, 1863 ae 79 consumption bur Fair-

view Cem.

m. 1- Lancaster Nov 29, 1807 Olive Laughton dau Daniel & Lucy (Dutton) b. Aug 24, 1787 d. Aug 14, 1815 bur Riverside Cem Woodstock, Vt.

2- Norwich Oct 5, 1820 Frances "Fanny" Smith dau Ephraim Jr & Susan (Upton) b. N. Y. Jan 18, 1802 d. Dec 30, 1876 ae 74-11-12 Norwich. Mrs Fanny (Smith) Blood was admitted to the Norwich Congregational Church in 1853 from the North Church.

Levi lived in Norwich Vt where he was a shoemaker. He was admitted to the Congregational Church of Norwich 1839 "by Profession"

Ebenezer may have lived in Walpole NH for a time as Levi's death record says he was born there. It would not be illogical since by 1790 Ebenezer's brother Levi is living in Gilsum and brother Joseph is in Marlboro, however Walpole records do not give any indication of this. The only Blood appearing on the tax lists is in 1798 & 1799 with surname only being given. The History of Norwich p. 143 locates a shoemaker's shop where it says "Levi Blood, James Harrison, Eber Clark, Cyrus Tracey & Abel P Hatch worked, at different times.... at another time Harrison had a shop in a small building on his own premises... on North Main St."

C76- SAMUEL BLOOD of Bolton & Harvard

b. Oct 24, 1752 d. Harv. Jan 23, 1844 ae 94 sic

he & wife are buried in the Shaker Cem in Harvard though not together.

m. Keziah Oak dau William & Relief (Whitcomb) of Bolton & Templeton b. Bolton July 28, 1756 d. Harv. Mch 3, 1832 ae 76

C266- Keziah b. Bolton May 15, 1776 d. Cholera in Oswego Co NY in 1832 age 56. m. Fitzwilliam NH July 16, 1807 Israel Fisher (both of Fitzwilliam). Lived Eaton & Oneida, Madison Co NY & Orwell, Oswego Co NY.

C267- Rebeckah b. Sept 15, 1778 d. Jan 27, 1858 lived Bridgewater NY (also said to have been of Plainfield & Coventry Conn.)

m. 1802 Frederick Pierce s. Nehemiah & Lydia (Shepard)

(Curiously her cousin Rebeckah #256 also married a Pierce and lived in NY)

C268- *William b. May 6, 1781 d. cholera Onondaga Co NY Aug 23, 1832 age 51 y 3 m. lived Fitzwilliam NH & Royalston Mass & NY

m. 1-Royalston Sept 2, 1807 Betsey Frye dau Ebenezer & Mary (Vail) of Royalston. b. Apl 28 1784 d. Dec 6, 1820 ae 35 (Jan 1 1819 per Fry Genea.

2- Harriet Maria Cross dau Reuben & Marilla (Hanks) of Mansfield Ct, b. Oct 15, 1795 d. 1872 Freeport Ill bur Guiteau lot in City Cemetery, Freeport.

C269- Naby b. Apl 3, 1783 d. age 4 mos.

Samuel had Revolutionary service from Bolton. Probably about the time of Naby's death Samuel joined the Society of Shakers at Harvard and remained in their ranks for the rest of his life.

C77- LEVI BLOOD of Leominster & Gilsum NH

b. Jan 25, 1757 d. Jan 23, 1834 ae 77 Gilsum

m. 1- Gilsum Nov 21, 1799 Mrs Betsey (Blanchard) Downing wid Daniel of Marlow, dau James & 1st wife Elizabeth (Pierce) b. Mch 21, 1760 d. Marlow 1806 She united with the Congregational Church of Stoddard in 1803

2- Stoddard Jan 8, 1807 Mrs Polly (Whipple) Raymond, wid of Jonathan of Marlow b. abt 1766 d. July 1847

C270- Betsey b. Nov 16, 1808 Gilsum rec d. Feb 28, 1894 Lyons Iowa
m. Apl 15 (13) 1826 Franklin Barker s. John & Esther (Richard-
son of Leominster & Stoddard (1803/1858)

Levi had Revolutionary service, living at Leominster Mass at the time. On 1780 & 1781 descriptive rolls his height is given as 5'7", complexion light. Between 1784-90 a number of families went from Leominster to the west part of Stoddard NH where it joins Marlow & Gilsum, a locality afterwards known as Leominster Corners, Levi being among this group. His house straddled the line, but as "the living part" of it was in Gilsum he was considered a resident of that town. Levi was a pensioner and on his application of July 4, 1820 he names his family as "my wife Polly aged fiftyfour years, a cripple and not able to contribute much towards her support, my daughter Betsey aged 11years.." At one time his wife being unable on account of feeble health to go to the Meeting House, a churchmeeting was held in the barn, she being carried there in a chair. There she was baptized, received into the church and the Lords Supper administered. They brought up Levi's first wife's only son James who upon coming of age settled on his father's farm over the line in Marlow.

This is as much of the Genealogy of the Bloods as it has been practical to publish here, however this represents only a fraction of the records in possession of the compiler, not only of the descendants of Robert and Richard Blood, but of Jeremiah Blood of Florida NY and other branches of the family in America. It is earnestly hoped that you will not hesitate to write the compiler at the address in the front of the book for any information about any of the family you should desire. There is absolutely no charge, except postage would be appreciated.

It is hoped that you will continue to register new births, deaths, marriages, biographical matter etc as they occur, or if I do not have your line that you send it to me. Typescript copies of the entire genealogy will be made available to leading genealogical libraries as soon as it can be conveniently typed up however a copy will be kept up to date by the undersigned. My earnest thanks to all who have helped make this book possible, without your cooperation it never would have been possible.

ROGER DEANE HARRIS

---PLEASE SUBMIT FULL DATES & PLACES WHEN AVAILABLE ---

Name:	Residences:	Occupation:
Born:	Died:	FAMILY DATA SHEET
Father:		Submit to:
Mother:		Roger D Harris
Married(date, place):		P O Box 197
Wife's name:		Sanbornville N H
Born:	Died:	
Father:		
Mother:		

Full Names of Children in order of birth	Born	Died	Married (name, date)
---	------	------	-------------------------

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

List additional children and biographical data etc on back of this sheet.

Do you have any of the following?: WANTED: Biographical data: family history, tradition & legends; characterizations; anecdotes; inventions; tales of valor; stories of ingenuity; odd accidents; unusual occupations; humorous tales; stories about the wives; war stories, etc.

Please send a copy to be photocopied and returned to you:

- Newspaper obituaries or clippings
- Bible Records
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- Genealogical charts
- Old letters or diaries
- Photo negatives, or prints I may keep

Copies of the complete genealogy will eventually be deposited in leading libraries for the benefit of all doing family research.

Please use additional sheets of blank paper arranged in this style for each family to your earliest known ancestor. This form will be acknowledged and this line traced to the emigrant when possible. The purchase of any book is not required, nor is there any other charge or obligation. My primary interest is in preserving family history which might otherwise be lost.

PLEASE SUBMIT FULL DATES & PLACES WHEN AVAILABLE, but lacking this information, estimated dates are in preference to none at all. Also full names rather than initials, please.

This form may be used as a guide in submitting genealogical information. It is not necessary to tear out this page, but by using blank sheets of paper its general scheme may be retained, the main purpose being to serve as a checklist to make sure that full data is submitted when known and to maintain a degree of clarity and uniformity.

THE STORY OF THE BLOODS

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This is not a complete index to the text as it does not list the family names other than Blood. Names appearing in successive pages are not all noted. The Reference numbers not prefixed by a letter are page numbers whereas numbers beginning with A B or C are numbered individuals in the genealogy. The year following a name is the date of birth unless otherwise indicated. For the females a wife's name is followed by her husband's name, then the date of their marriage; and a daughter's name is followed by her married name.

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Faxon	B190	Heald	B16 B62	B234	Longley	C3 C15
Ferris	C4	Heard		C215		C217 C200
Fisher	C266	Hemmenway		B122	Lovejoy	C221
Fiske	B59 B61	Hayward-Heywood			Lovewell	C126 C128
	C105 C114		B110 B252 C36		Lowell	B58
Fitch	B97	Hildreth		B229		
Fletcher	B32 B68 C241	Hill	C9	C223	Mace	B215
	B234 C24 C50 B141	Hodgman	B46	B151	Mann	C26
	C238 C189 C205		B206 C205		Marble	B66
Flint	B35	Hobart	C104	C243	Martin	C41
Follet			C213	C168	Mason	C25
Foster	C3 B37	Holbrook		C28	Maynard	B13 B220
French	B36 C115	Holden	C18 C54	C55	Marcy	C98
Frost			C185 C198		Meads	B70 B74
Flagg		Hitchcock		C237	Mears	B131
Frye		Holt		C170	Mastick	B202(2)
Freeland		Hopkins		C119	Merriam	B36 B151
Fuller		Houghton		C162		B158
Furbush		Hubbard		B29	Merrick	C259
Fulton		Hutchins	B92	C127	Melvin	C223
		Hutchinson		C118	Mooar	C117
Giles	B24	Hudson		C30	Moors	B139
Gallagher		Hunt	B25	B27	Morse	C96
Gates		Hurley		B26	Mosher	C45
Goldsmith					Morton	C130
Gowing	C52	Ingalls		C237		
Goffe					Nichols	B240
Goodrich	B13	Jaquith	C248	B88	Noyes	C216
Gibson	C199	Jenkins		B1	Nutting	C14 C15 C66
Gilson	C19 C35	Jenner		B107		C64 B124 B125 C212
	C40 C210 C244	Jewell	C16	B20	Oak	C76
Grace		Jewett	C49 C113	C184	Oaks	C87
Graham			C104 C175	C160	Page	B190
Gragg	C194 C141	Johnson		C90	Paine	B7
Greene	A2 B115	Jones		C120	Palmer	C9 B50
	B224(2) B208				Parham	B20 C16
	C41 C93 C54	Kellogg		B232	Parks	B249
	C243	Kemp	C3 B127	C211	Parker	B1 B27 B61
Guilford			C210	C192		B127 B189 B199 C7
		Kendall		C187		C5 C46 C24 C42 C213
Hale	C126	Keep	C182	B201		
Hanks		Kimball		B251		

Parlin	B215	Shattuck	C11 C12 C144	Whitaker	B25
Partridge	C25	C64 C204 C168 C35 C43	White	B26	B61
Patch	C131	C170 C181 C164 C104	Whiting	B211	B220
Patten	C229	C109 C143 C160 C22	Whitney	C11 C12 C73	
Pease	B143	Sheple(y) C133 C141	C48 C74		
Pearson	B81	C148	Whitman	B109	B255
Perkins	C110	Silsby	C235	Whittemore	e B39
Pepper	B233	Simonds	C218	Wight	C26
Perry B129	B130	Sleeman	C88	Wilkinson	C1
Peters	B16	Sloan	B123	Willard	B1 A3 C233
Phelps	C221	Soper	B242	Williams	C43 C196
Pike	B187	Spaulding	C67 B225	C18 C41 B191	
Pierce	C115 C118	B92 B94 B23 B115	Wilson	A4 B79 B200	
C77 C256 C267		Smith	C193 C255	B202 B198(2)	
Potter	B208	B133 B144	Winslow	B232	
Powers	C198	Stone	C51	Wood	B13 B189 B109
Pratt	C95	Swallow	C18 C108	C177 B255	
Prescott	C23 C249		Woods	B16 C205 C217	
C252			Woodward	B233	
Proctor	B111 B51 C47	Taylor	B209 C197	Wooley	B75 B147
B201 B240 C227		C157 C158		B197 B199	
B186 B85		Thayer	C30	Worcester	C260
Purchis	A2	Thomas	C122	Wright	B148 C127
Putnam	B202 B223	Thompson	C26 C85	C181 C224 C249	
		C30		Wyman	A2 B211 C32
Raymond	C77	Torrey	B7	Youngman	C127
Reed	B100 C138	Towne	C32		
C139 B182		Tozer	C261		
Richardson	B70	Turner	C263		
Rice	B30 B34	Tuttle	C123 B208		
Robbins	C50				
Robinson	B189				
Rowell	B219	Underwood	B214 C22		
Rugg	B13	Upham	C96 C101		
Russell	C178 B43 B100	C89 C103			
B205 B208		Upton	B175 C255		
		Varnum	B22 B85		
Sargent	B224				
Saunders	B145	Walker	B80 B140		
Saunderson	B123	B254			
Sampson	C68	Ward	C87		
Sawtell (Sartell)	C21	Warner	C19 C23 C89		
C46 C149 C239	C162	Warren	C98		
C192		Watson	C157		
Sawyer	C23 B245	Waite	C125		
Saywood	B216	Wellman	B190		
Searle	E216	West	B233		
Scripture	C56	Wheeler	B5 B32 B69		
Scollay	C199	B11 B43 B116 B227			
Seaver	B250	B213 B177			
Shed	B204 B221 C107	Wheelock	C152 C257		
Scott	B203 C123 C124	Whipple	C77		
Sheffield	C27	Whitcomb	C73 C76		
Shepard	C267				

THE STORY OF THE BLOODS

PERSONAL LINEAGE

This page represents a form for recording your line of descent from your earliest known ancestor. It may be written directly on this page, or if you should have it typed up it may be inserted in the section which follows. (I will be happy to type this for you for the return postage.) It is suggested that along with each individual be given his dates of birth, marriage and death, the name of his wife, his places of residence, page references in the text relating to him, as well as his Individual Number in the Genealogical Section. Additional families beyond the first four generations with their complete family data and pictures etc may be easily inserted in the section which follows this page. When adding "new" statistics to keep this record up to date won't you please send this compiler a copy of the record?

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| 1. | b. | i. |
| | m. | |
| 2. | b. | i. |
| | m. | |
| 3. | b. | i. |
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| 4. | b. | i. |
| | m. | |
| 5. | b. | d. |
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| 7. | b. | d. |
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| 10. | b. | d. |
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| 11. | b. | d. |
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| 12. | b. | d. |
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THE STORY OF THE BLOODS

CORRECTIONS & ADDENDA

Despite my best efforts at proofreading several readily evident typographical errors have been discovered since sending the work to the printer. This can be blamed on my weariness of the typing and inability to spot my own errors. please accept my apologies. The following have also been discovered too late for inclusion:

Deborah Blood #C244 married Abijah Gilson Aug 17 1803 (VR, or Oct 17 per church record). (Cross out Gibson).

The records of Sheddville Cemetery, West Windsor Vt tell us that Sally Blood #B193, wife of James Bowers, died Feb 16, 1815 age 58. Also that Jonas Blood #B196 & on page 46 according to his gravestone died Jan 31, 1848 age 84. His wife Susannah d. Dec 29, 1850 age 81. (It now seems more likely that it was his son Jonas in the Essex County NY Militia in 1822.)

The maiden name of the wife of Benjamin blood #C231 of Charlestown NH has finally been discovered to be Abigail Sheple b. Nov 15, 1755 dau of John & Abigail (Green) Sheple.

Family records have revealed that Amos Blood appearing on pages 63-4, 82 & 113 was b. abt Sept 1789 since he died at Griggsville Ill March 25, 1852 age 62 y 6 m.

Israel Meeds Blood #B175 was in Bloomfield NY somewhat earlier than stated on page 46. In his pension application as a soldier of the Revolution he states that after the war he moved to Dracut Mass where he lived 4 years before moving to Saratoga NY. Then in 1791 he removed to Victor. Thus there appears to be truth in the statement in the Ontario County History of 1876 that "Israel Blood came in 1790 by boat up Mud Creek and temporarily found work with Eber Norton of Bloomfield..." This reference also says he married secondly a widow Abbott, but nothing more is known of this--she is not buried with him as I have seen his gravestone. How he happened to meet his first wife in far away Charlemont Mass has not been passed down to us.

Data has just come to light which suggests that Israel's brother, Francis Hartwell Blood #B178, may have married a Mary Elizabeth Smith of New Jersey and moved to Canada about 1798, dropping his last name of Blood and with descendants bearing the name of Hartwell. It is hoped that more information will be forthcoming. A third brother, Solomon #B180, has been found in Northampton NY records for the additional years of 1799, 1805 and 1807 as well as 1801.

Note 38 page 98 should read Jonas-5, William-4

No doubt considerable more data will eventually come to light concerning many of the persons mentioned in this book. Won't you please send additions and corrections to the compiler of the Blood Genealogy, Roger D Harris, P. O. Box 197, Sanbornville NH or % the N E H G S.

