

*A Genealogical Sketch
of a Dover, N. H.
Branch of*

THE
LEIGHTON FAMILY

By
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1940

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GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, 1850-1938

Ninth generation from Patriarch Thomas Leighton.
Born Pembroke, Me.; died Miami, Fla. Noteworthy
Master Builder of Boston, Mass.; firm of Woodbury
and Leighton.

Foreword



A SKETCH of a line of one's ancestors, whether or not significant, helps one to understand oneself better. Isn't each of us in no small measure what he is because his forebears were what they were?

Acquaintance with the historical and economic milieu that our forefathers helped to make and in which they had to surmount incredible adversities tends to lighten the burden of our own troubles and deepen our regard for the way they endured theirs.

By commencing with oneself at this end of one's genealogical line, tracing thence back to great-grandparents, and then—with the help of professional genealogists—by taking up trails at the other end, now with this and now with that tentative patriarch as a point of departure, and working forward again and again through generation after generation, one may at last make opposite ends meet. The recurrence of the name Hatevil enabled me to fuse finally into a continuous line disjointed opposites. The researches throughout proved absorbingly interesting.

Certain ones in coming generations may be prompted to take up where I let drop the torch, correcting and completing the cursory sketch I herewith set forth. Examination of newspaper files of Machias and Augusta, Maine, compassing the years 1812-1814, may afford missing information concerning Samuel Leighton's maritime services during the War of 1812. A transatlantic voyage to the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel may unfold facts of the life of Norman-French ancestress, Tabitha Le Sure. A fortnight sojourn on Prince Edward Island may adduce worthwhile data pertaining to grandmother Barbara Wallace McNutt of the clan McNaughton.

FOREWORD

Vital statistics of birth and death were not recorded by towns in New Hampshire, except in family Bibles easily lost, until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Thus when each of the first five Leightons was born or died has been approximately determined by consulting blurred tombstones and legal documents. The vital statistics adduced here of the first five Leightons may therefore merely serve to fix points over which piquant controversies may arise.

Whether this trifling brochure on a line of the Leighton family will ever be of value to some lineal descendant, or to some historian or genealogist, I cannot tell. One lives in hope.

WALTER L. LEIGHTON

Newton Center, Massachusetts

May, 1940

A Genealogical Sketch of a Dover, N. H.
* * *Branch of the Leighton Family* * *

THE Patronymic Britannica states that the Leighton family is of Teutonic origin, and became seated at Leighton in Shropshire prior to the Norman Conquest. The gens may be descended from Rainold Vicecomes who is mentioned in the Domesday Book as the Tenant of Leighton. Bardsley, an authority on English and Welsh surnames, says that there are at present several parishes by the name of Leighton in Hunt, Salop, Cheshire, and Bedford Counties in England.

According to James W. Bright, professor of English Philology at the Johns Hopkins University, the Anglo-Saxon word *Lyge* means "lea" (a meadow, pastureland), and the Anglo-Saxon word *Tun* means "town" (a homestead, hamlet). Thus, in Anglo-Saxon, *Lygetun* means "lea town," a meadow hamlet. In the course of centuries the spellings of proper names undergo inevitable changes. Just as the spelling of *Tun* became "town," so the spelling of *Lyge* became *Lygh*, *Laigh*, *Leigh*, *Lay*, *Ley*. We find this English surname today variously spelled *Lyghton*, *Laighton*, *Leighton*, *Layton*, *Leyton*.

The patronymic, *Leighton*, crops up in history in the twelfth century in the chronicles of Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire. References to Leightons occur later in the annals of Scottish history. Whether such Leightons notable in history as Henry Leighton, Archbishop of Moray; Sir Walter Leighton, Sheriff of Angus; Dr. Alexander Leighton, Presbyterian Minister in London; Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow and Principal of Edinburgh University;

Frederick Leighton, the artist, created Lord Leighton of Stretton in 1896—are kin to the Leightons who ventured in the seventeenth century across the Atlantic to the wilds of New England we do not know. Scions of illustrious families are continually dropping back in the social scale to commonplace positions, and members of commonplace families are continually rising to illustrious places.

From family tradition, confirmed by the genealogical records of the State of New Hampshire, we learn that three young men of lowly inheritance—Thomas Leighton, his elder brother John, and his younger brother William—voyaged from the English-Scottish border to this country at different times between 1633 and 1650. John Leighton, the eldest, is reported to have settled in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, about 1645. William Leighton, the youngest, is said to have established himself at Kittery, Maine, about 1650. Thomas Leighton, the middle brother, is recorded as having come the first of all, in 1633, to Dover, New Hampshire. This paper is concerned with a line descended from the middle brother, Thomas.

By the tenth of October, 1633, thirty families of English, Scotch, and Welsh ancestry, had congregated at Salem, Massachusetts. Among this colonizing unit were John Ault, Thomas Beard, George Bardet, William Farber, John Goddard, Edward Helton, Hansard Knowles, Thomas Leighton, Hatevil Nutter, James Ordway, William Pomfret, Henry Tebbits, John Tuttle, Richard Waldron. Their military leader was Thomas Wiggams. Reverend William Leverich was their spiritual leader. The group proceeded at once northward into New Hampshire to settle the plantation that had been granted to them by the Puritan leaders, Lords Say and Brooke, on the northeastern shore of the Piscataqua River.

The purpose of these colonists was not the same as that which animated the Pilgrims and the Puritans. The New

Hampshire emigrants did not cross the high seas to form a Separatist Church and Government. They ventured to these shores primarily to get for themselves and their descendants what was scarce in their time in the old country—land, and wealth from it and from fishing in waters adjacent to it. Each of the newcomers on reaching Dover Point, New Hampshire, was allotted according to his heart's desire a house-lot. A ten-acre highland, north of the Piscataqua River, on the border between what is now Madbury and Dover, was given to Thomas Leighton. This original ten-acre upland granted to Thomas Leighton (Layton) was known for over two hundred years to the denizens of Dover, N. H., as Leighton's Hill. The lot was later cut into halves by the Post Road over the old Piscataqua Bridge from Portsmouth to Dover. On the southern slope of the lot in a hayfield edging the old Piscataqua Bridge Road under a solitary tree stands a marble shaft. It was erected in 1885 by Mrs. Mary Leighton Rollins, the wife of John A. Rollins, to mark the site of the homestead of her patriarch ancestor, Thomas Layton.

This first-comer patriarch, Thomas¹ Layton, we have good reason to believe, was born near Glasgow on the border between England and Scotland about 1604. He married Joanna ———. He became an influential member of the Dover settlement; was one of the "Combination for the Government and the People of Piscataqua"; was one of the petitioners to protest to the English king against Captain Underhill's attempt to subject New Hampshire to Massachusetts; Selectman 1647, 1648, 1657; rated in the community in 1648 as the second largest taxpayer. This same Thomas Leighton in 1640 obtained, in addition to his ten-acre lot, a grant of ten acres of marshland on the shore of Great Bay. In 1656 thirty more acres of upland adjoining the marshland were laid out to him. On Jan. 10, 1655, he got a grant of one hundred acres on the west shore of Great Bay. This patriarch Thomas Leighton died on Jan. 22, 1672, at the age of sixty-eight. In

his Will he bequeathed his property to his four children—a son Thomas², and daughters Mary², Elizabeth², and Sarah².

Thomas² Leighton, oldest child of Thomas¹, inherited the homestead on Leighton's Hill, bordering Royall's Cove and Back River, Dover Point. He married Elizabeth Nutter, daughter of one of the first-comers, Elder Hatevil Nutter. He died before 1677. He had three children: Thomas³, John³, and Elizabeth³. Thomas married Susanna Chesley; John married Sarah ———; Elizabeth married Richard Pinkham.

John³ Leighton, second child of Thomas², was born about 1660, and died about 1717. He married first Sarah ———, and second Elinor. In his Will he confers the care of his stepmother to his son Thomas⁴, who married Deborah ———. His other children were John⁴, who married Abigail Ham, and had ten children; James⁴, who married Hannah Buzzell, and had three children; Lydia⁴, born Feb. 19, 1703, and married in 1738 Isaac Meachum of Salem, Mass.; Sarah⁴, born Jan. 16, 1717, and married James Clark. In the *New England Genealogical and Historical Register*, Vol. 38, pages 441 and 443, we find that a certain John Leighton was in Major Appleton's Company in 1675. Of the various Leightons, the name, age, place of residence of this John³ all point to him, a lad of sixteen, as the Indian fighter in Major Appleton's Company in King Philip's War.

Thomas⁴ Leighton, oldest child of John³, must have been born about 1684, and died, according to Probate Court records, in 1744. He took up residence at Newington, a pleasant, rolling terrain of lowland New Hampshire woodlands and meadows lying across the Bay a few miles south of Dover Point. Under him family holdings disintegrated. He married Deborah ———, and by her had seven children. On July 17, 1735, he sold land in Dover to his son Hatevil⁵. On June 22, 1739, he sold land to grandson William⁶, son of his oldest son John⁵. He also assigned land and buildings to his

youngest son Thomas⁵, who gave bond to support Thomas Sr. and Deborah during their lives. The following are the seven children of Thomas⁴ and Deborah Leighton: John⁵, the oldest, who had at least one son, William⁶; Elizabeth⁵, who on Jan. 24, 1724, married Richard Dam; Hatevil⁵, who on Dec. 7, 1734, married Sarah Trickey; Deborah⁵, who on Oct. 9, 1736, married Captain William Collins; Abigail⁵, who on Dec. 5, 1732, married Nehemiah Furber; Keziah⁵, who on Sept. 20, 1739, married Eleazer Coleman; and Thomas⁵, who on Oct. 28, 1742, married Mary Smithson. Thomas⁴ Leighton's estate was settled in 1744, his wife Deborah surviving him.

Hatevil⁵ Leighton, third child and second son of Thomas⁴ was probably born about 1706. In the New Hampshire Genealogical Record, edited by Charles W. Tibbetts, in 1907, we find cited from the Newington Church records on page 15 that on July 18, 1742, Hatevil Layton and his wife Sarah Trickey, both of Newington, were admitted to full communion in the church. Probate Court Records, cited in New Hampshire State Papers (Metcalf), show that on July 17, 1735, Hatevil⁵ bought land in Dover from his father, and apparently after that date his interests were divided between Newington and Dover. Eight children were born to Hatevil⁵ and Sarah Trickey Leighton. We quote from the *New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, which reproduces the Newington Church records: Vol. III, p. 156: on Sept. 30, 1736, Isaac⁶ and Deborah⁶, children of Hatevil and Sarah Layton, were baptized; Vol. III, p. 158: on Oct. 7, 1739, Mark⁶ and Jemima⁶, children of Hatevil and Sarah, were baptized; Vol. III, p. 159: Thomas⁶, son to Hatevil and Sarah Layton, was baptized; Vol. IV, p. 67: on Aug. 18, 1751, Hatevil⁶, son to Hatevil⁵ and Sarah, was baptized; and Vol. IV, p. 109: on Oct. 18, 1756, Samuel⁶ and David⁶, sons to Hatevil⁵ and Sarah Layton, were baptized. On April 1, 1762, one of the descendants of the patriarch Thomas¹ Layton (Leighton) con-

veyed the one hundred acres on the west shore of Great Bay to Thomas Wallingford of Somersworth.

In the "History of Durham," Vol. II, p. 260, the editor Everett Stackpole confirms at this point the Leighton line as I have it: Thomas¹, Thomas², John³, Thomas⁴, Hatevil⁵.

Wresting wealth from the soil of New Hampshire proved onerous. Again three brothers, in the fifth generation from the patriarch Thomas¹, ventured from home to improve their fortunes. Isaac⁶ and Thomas⁷, older sons of Hatevil⁵ and Sarah Trickey Leighton, cruised together from Newington down the Piscataqua River, out Portsmouth Harbor, and up the Maine coast. Isaac eventually settled scarcely thirty miles from the Canadian border at Machias, Maine. Lincoln Leighton, his brother Clinton, and his sister Mrs. Cora Leighton Kane, at present residents of Machias, are descendants of this Isaac⁶ Leighton. Thomas⁸ Leighton, the next of the three brothers, is reputed to have stopped at Cherryfield, a few miles south of Machias. A comprehensive genealogy of the Leightons of Steuben and Cherryfield has been compiled by Margaret K. Ashe of Millbridge, Maine. Hatevil⁵, the fourth son of Hatevil⁵ and Sarah Trickey Leighton, of Newington, N. H., following the course of his older brothers, also in the spring of 1770 roved by sea up the Maine coast.

This Hatevil⁶ Leighton, born 1751, sailed northward merely to visit his elder brother Thomas⁸ at Steuben. Attracted by the perilous and picturesque waterways and shore lines of Passamaquoddy Bay, he was tempted, as his brothers before him had been, to establish himself in northeastern Maine. While a lad of twenty as he was driving a herd of farmer Denbow's cattle from Lubec to Machias he sighted a grove of pines on the peninsular opposite. Their gigantic size engrossed him. He returned to Dover; secured rights to timber tracts; voyaged back to this jutland between an inlet of Passamaquoddy Bay and the Cobscook River; built there on the point a log house; and commenced lumber operations.

He married in 1772 Martha (Patty) Denbow, daughter of his former employer. This neck of land, about the size and shape of Kennebunkport, Maine, comprising a thousand or so acres, where Hatevil⁶ and Martha Denbow Leighton lived, is known to this day as Leighton's Point. A cairn ceremoniously erected in August, 1932, by the townsfolk of Pembroke, Maine, commemorates the site of this first-settler's log house.

Hatevil⁶ presumably died at Newington, N. H., about 1770. But the widow, Sarah Trickey Leighton, and her younger children, as well as property ties, still bound Hatevil⁶ and his wife Martha Denbow Leighton to Newington and Dover, N. H. The log house on Leighton's Point constituted at the outset simply a temporary abode amidst a lucrative wood lot to which he adventurously cruised early each summer, and from which he conservatively returned each fall, floating back with him choice logs for sale.

In April, 1775, when Hatevil⁶ Leighton was twenty-four years old, and awaiting impatiently weather suitable for his sea voyage to Pembroke, Maine, war broke out between the American Colonies and Great Britain.

In the numerous alarms in the colonies during the French and Indian wars every male able to hold a musket was as a matter of course mobilized in the blockhouse for the defence of a settlement. So likewise in the thinly settled regions about Dover and Portsmouth, N. H., at the outbreak of hostilities between the English and the Colonies, every male old and strong enough to bear arms properly enlisted for military or naval service in the war for independence.

In the *State Papers, N. H.*, amongst the Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1777, edited by Isaac W. Hammond, we discover in Vol. XIV on page 123 that the thirty-seventh name in the pay-roll of Captain Winborn Adams's Company in Colonel Enoch Poor's Regiment is Hatevil⁶ Leighton. He is registered as enlisting May 25, 1775. In this same volume, on page 187, we find the name

Hatevil Leighton sixth in the list of Captain Adams's Company to acknowledge receipt at Medford on Oct. 4, 1775, from Timothy Walker, Jr., of One Pound Four Shillings for a regimental coat supplied by the Colony of New Hampshire. In the "History of the Town of Durham, N. H.," edited by Everett Stackpole and Lucien Thompson, in Vol. I, on page 125, we find that Capt. Winborn Adams's Company was stationed in May, 1775, for active duty on the seacoast between Odiorne's Point and the Merrimac River. The roster of this company in active service contains the name Hatevil⁶ Leighton of Newington, N. H. Hatevil⁵ died about 1770. There was in 1775 in Newington, N. H., no other Hatevil Leighton than twenty-four-year-old Hatevil⁶ Leighton, son of Hatevil⁵ Leighton of Dover Point, N. H. The following children were born to Hatevil⁶ Leighton and Martha, daughter of John Denbow:

1. John⁷, b. Dec. 25, 1772; d. Oct. 20, 1839; m. Sarah Mahar.
2. Sarah⁷, b. May 2, 1774; d. May 5, 1848; m. Adna Hersey.
3. Hatevil⁷, b. Aug. 8, 1775; d. Jan. 26, 1844, at Lubec; m. Polly Denbow (Dinsmore).
4. Samuel⁷, b. Dec. 25, 1776; d. Dec. 18, 1863; m. first Leah Hersey, and m. second Mrs. Tabitha Le Sure Pomeroy.
5. Margaret⁷, b. Sept. 20, 1778; m. Robert Ashe; moved to St. George, N. B.
6. Mary⁷, b. May 28, 1780; m. William Bell; moved to Whiting, Maine.
7. Phoebe⁷, b. 1782; m. John Carew; moved to Perry, Maine.
8. Hannah⁷, b. 1784; m. John Nutter; moved to Lubec, Maine.
9. Rebecca⁷, b. 1786; m. James Densmore; moved to Trescott, Me.

10. Clement⁷, b. 1790; m. Mary Wilder; moved to Machias; d. 1853.
11. Abigail⁷, b. July 29, 1792; m. George Nutter; moved to Garnett's Head.
12. Martha⁷ (called Patty), b. June, 1795; m. Clement Densmore; moved to Lubec.
13. Elijah⁷, b. 1796; d. Dec. 26, 1882; m. first Mary Saunders; and second Betsey Gore; moved to Trescott, Me.

The Hatevil⁶ Leighton, who came to Pembroke, Maine, in 1770, went back to Newington, N. H., late in 1771, married, returned with his new-born son John in the spring of 1773, served while at Newington, N. H., from May through August, 1775, in the War of the Revolution, and then in the summer of 1776 took up permanent residence at Leighton's Point, Pembroke, Maine, presumably to cut spars there from the giant pines for clippers and frigates to be used in the War of the Revolution against Great Britain, was the first English-speaking settler of Pembroke, and was one of the sixth generation descended from the Patriarch Thomas¹ Leighton of Dover Point, N. H.

In determining the date and place of Hatevil⁶ Leighton's services in the War of the Revolution, and in fixing the date and place of John⁴ Leighton's services in King Philip's War, I am deeply indebted to the expert genealogical research and investigation of Mrs. Florence E. MacDaniel of Dover, N. H.

Numerous descendants of Patriarch Thomas¹ Leighton reside today not only in and around Dover, Newington, and Portsmouth, N. H., but also in and around Pembroke, Cherryfield (Steuben), and Machias, Me. They have a bent to be builders—boat builders and house builders. The most distinguished of the master builders of the Leighton family are Horace Leighton, a descendant of Isaac⁶ Leighton of Machias, Maine, who in the latter half of the 19th century became a millionaire builder and bank president of Minne-

apolis, Minnesota; and George Leighton, a descendant of Hatevil ⁶, of Pembroke, who, with his partner Isaac F. Woodbury, under the firm name of Woodbury and Leighton, constructed notable buildings in and about Boston.

Genealogical records of families who have lived at Pembroke, Maine, have been painstakingly compiled by Mr. G. G. Wilder, Librarian of Bowdoin College. His wife is a Leighton. From him I was able, after vain questioning of my near relatives, to get explicit information concerning Samuel Leighton, my great-grandfather on my father's side, and the fourth child of Hatevil ⁶ and Martha Denbow Leighton.

This Samuel ⁷ Leighton, the writer's great-grandfather, was born on Christmas Day, 1776, at Pembroke, Maine. He died at the age of eighty-seven at Pembroke on Dec. 18, 1863. He married twice: first Leah Hersey, by whom he had the following children:

1. Adna⁸, b. Feb. 22, 1801; d. June 26, 1891; m. Amy Woodworth.
2. Leah⁸, b. Feb. 7, 1803; d. Feb. 15, 1892; at Eastport; m. first William Lincoln; m. second Isaac Gardner.
3. Samuel⁸, b. Feb. 25, 1805; d. June 12, 1878; m. Martha Farnsworth.
4. Isaiah⁸, b. Dec. 10, 1806; d. Feb. 25, 1866; m. Sarah Hatch.
5. Justin⁸, b. April 22, 1809; d. June 5, 1882; m. Lydia Hersey.
6. Eliza⁸ Ann, b. Sept. 5, 1812; d. Sept. 1, 1886; m. Peter G. Farnsworth.

On the death of his first wife, Leah, Samuel ⁷ Leighton married again, this time a widow, Mrs. Tabitha Le Sure Pomeroy, by whom he had four more children:

1. Hatevil⁸, b. April 26, 1814; d. Dec. 28, 1891; m. Barbara Wallace McNutt.
2. Charles Henry, b. 1816; d. in infancy, at Pembroke.

3. Charles⁶ Henry, b. May 1, 1818; d. 1890; m. Sarah Farnsworth.

4. Olive⁶, b. Feb. 5, 1820; d. Jan. 15, 1829.

Family tradition has it that Samuel⁷ Leighton and his fellow-townsmen at Pembroke, Maine, developed grievances against the Tories of New Brunswick and vicinity during the War of 1812-1814. With neighbors he helped to outfit and man a privateer to cruise—with or without *Letters of Marque*—against the British in Passamaquoddy Bay. Their sloop was captured by a British frigate, and sunk. The crew were set ashore on Grand Manan Island, with an ominous warning not to put to sea again armed.

This Samuel, seventh lineal descendant of Patriarch Thomas¹ Leighton, passed most of his life in the wilds of Leighton's Point, as a farmer and fisherman. He had substantial qualities. Anyone who endured as he did for eighty-seven years the harsh winters of Northern Maine, and succeeded as he did in persuading two women in proper sequence to marry him, and in providing food and clothing sufficient to raise to marriageable age eight children, must have been vigorous. Anyone who earned a livelihood as he did by fishing in the dangerous twenty-to-sixty-foot-high in-rushing and outswirling tides of the Bay of Fundy must have been plucky. We all want to learn that our ancestors rode in golden coaches and dined at court with high lords. In our desire to trace forbears to lace and silk lineage we lose sight of the worth of those who passed their days in homespun raiment. Is it not preferable to spring from an ancestor whose rugged descendants are holding their ground, or moving up in the social scale than from one whose descendants, softened by luxurious living or depleted by exhausting intellectual labor, may be slipping down?

Tabitha Le Sure was a widow, Mrs. Tabitha Le Sure Pomeroy, before she became Samuel⁷ Leighton's second wife. The

name evokes speculation. I inferred at first that great-grandmother Tabitha Le Sure must have been of French Acadian descent from Nova Scotia. But one of her namesakes, James W. Le Sure, Assistant to the President of the Temple at Mesa, Arizona, positively assures me that the Le Sures are of Norman-English origin from the Isle of Jersey, fourteen miles from the coast of France and one hundred thirty-three miles from Southampton, England. The government of the island is English, but the language of the people is ancient Norman. Charles S. Langton, professional genealogist of Beaumont, Jersey, C.I., tells me there are living at present in and about Saint Helier's Parish on the Isle of Jersey hundreds of Le Sures. The stock is noted for its hardy and thrifty character. Many of them, past and present, have followed the sea, carrying on extensive fishing expeditions in the North Atlantic. Probably Tabitha with her first husband migrated to Northern Maine about 1805, being averse to taking sides between the English and the French in the Napoleonic Wars. The writer's father, a grandson of Tabitha Le Sure, and several of his brothers and sisters have a Norman-French cast of countenance—high foreheads, deep-set blue eyes, aquiline noses, square chins.

Of the Leightons who passed their days at Pembroke, where opportunities for wealth and culture were restricted, the most noteworthy is the writer's father's elderly cousin, William Elden Leighton⁹, son of Isaiah⁸ and Sarah Hatch Leighton. He was born at Pembroke on May 20, 1840, and married on Jan. 8, 1861, Josephine Maria Leavitt, the daughter of George Washington Leavitt. He had little formal education, but plenty of Yankee enterprise. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 William⁹ Elden Leighton was twenty years old. He at once enlisted, and was commissioned in September 1862, First Lieutenant, Co. E, 28th Maine Regiment, Infantry. In August 1863, he became Captain of Co. A, 1st Maine Battalion Infantry. After thirty-one months of

service he was discharged April 5, 1866. He got into the economic system in partnership with his father as a manufacturer of vessels' pumps and blocks for the shipyards then in Pembroke. Between 1880 and 1885 he manufactured under the firm name of W. E. Leighton & Co. skillfully elaborated cases for cabinet organs. From 1885 to 1887 he operated a sardine factory: it made good sardines, but little money. From 1870 for about a decade he served as Steward and Treasurer of the State Hospital for Insane at Augusta. During the later years of his long life his Civil War pension, office of Justice of Peace, cheerful disposition, general knowledge and intelligent appreciation of men, things, and events enabled him to become a good fellow and leading citizen of Pembroke.

Hatevil⁸ Leighton, son of Samuel⁷ by his second wife, and uncle of William⁹ Elden Leighton, was born at Pembroke, Maine, on April 26, 1814. He belongs to the eighth generation of Leightons in this country. He married at Pembroke on Jan. 4, 1835, Barbara Wallace McNutt who was born Nov. 1, 1816. Reverend H. Nickerson performed the ceremony. This Hatevil⁸ Leighton, son of Samuel⁷ and Tabitha Le Sure Leighton, had a cousin Hatevil who married Polly Denbow (Dinsmore), sister of Martha (Patty) Denbow. Albert¹⁰ Leighton and his wife Keziah who are still residents of Leighton's Point are relatives of this Hatevil, who was born in 1775 and died in 1844. In the family Bible in the possession of Albert and Keziah Leighton at West Pembroke are recorded the names and dates of birth of this cousin Hatevil Leighton's fifteen children.

Concerning Barbara Wallace McNutt, the wife of Hatevil⁸ Leighton, the writer has an interesting anecdote. On a Saturday afternoon in January, 1937, while I was lounging after lunch in the sun-room of the Brae Burn Country Club in West Newton with a golfing pal—Parry C. Wiggin, a retired Vice-President of the American Woolen Company and a lineal descendant of Captain Thomas Wiggams, the mili-

tary leader of the thirty colonists who settled Dover, N. H., in 1633—in came Judge Harry C. Fabyan, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of New Hampshire. He was accompanied by a stalwart gentleman who was introduced to me as Ernest A. McNutt, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Sun Life Insurance Co. of Montreal, Canada. During a lull in the conversation I remarked that my dad's mother was a McNutt who had come from the British Provinces. The guest from Montreal casually asked, "From what Province?" I replied, "Prince Edward Island." He at once spruced up, intimated we were presumably relatives, since all the McNutts of Prince Edward Island were branches of the same stock—the clan McNaughton. An ancestor of the family had been granted by the British government a million acres. In the terms of the grant the cognomen McNaughton had been shortened to McNutt. The curt name McNutt may not have been welcome, but the million acres were.

Hatevil⁸ Leighton, son of Samuel⁷ and Tabitha Le Sure Leighton, succeeded in persuading Barbara Wallace McNutt, who had come to Pembroke to visit her sister, Mrs. Lockhart, to remain there as his wife. I knew these grandparents on my father's side well. I was especially fond of grandmother Barbara—an unusually competent and amiable woman. Grandfather Hatevil⁸ was a builder. He resided during the early part of his life at Pembroke and Machias, Maine, and during the latter part of his life at the corner of Thornton and Valentine streets in Roxbury, Mass. Hatevil⁸ and Barbara Leighton had eight children, as follows:

1. Harriet⁹ N., b. Nov. 30, 1835; d. Oct. 15, 1910; m. Roscoe Mitchell, a master builder; children: Sidney¹⁰ Adelbert, Ina¹⁰ Edith, George¹⁰ Everett, Fred¹⁰ William, Myrtle¹⁰ Barbara.
2. Maria⁹ L., died in infancy.
3. Henry⁹ Hudson, b. Feb. 1, 1840; d. 1915; m. Annie Laurie; children: George¹⁰ Edward, who married Edith Radmore.

4. Frances⁹ O., b. Dec. 19, 1842; d. 1901; m. William Hathaway; children: Julia¹⁰, who married William Edward Barker.
5. Frederick⁹ J., b. July 23, 1845; d. Nov. 12, 1923; m. Elmira Finney.
6. Eliza⁹ E., b. Feb. 7, 1847; d. 1938 at ninety-one; m. Zachary T. French of Washington, D. C.; children: Grace¹⁰, who married Charles N. Batchelder, a banker of Hanover, N. H., whose two children are Charles Carpenter Batchelder¹¹, b. Dec. 20, 1918, and Barbara Batchelder¹¹, b. June 14, 1924.
7. George⁹ E., b. Feb. 7, 1850; d. Feb. 8, 1938, in his eighty-ninth year; m. Harriet W. Leatherbee; children: Walter¹⁰ L., Frederick¹⁰ C., Charles¹⁰ E., Stanley¹⁰ W., and Robert, who died in infancy.
8. Maria Lucy⁹, b. July 2, 1852; d. 1939, at the age of eighty-seven; m. Austin Dean of Andover, Mass.; one child: Lena¹⁰, who married James Bower.

The three menfolks of this generation were builders, like many of their forebears. Henry and Fred were volunteers in the Union Army in the Civil War and both were wounded.

In their old age Hatevil⁸ Leighton and Barbara McNutt Leighton lived with my aunt, Mrs. Lucy Dean, at 80 Abbott St., Lawrence. There on Dec. 28, 1891, Hatevil died, and the very next day, Dec. 29, his wife Barbara, the writer's grandmother, died. I well remember as a lad of fifteen attending their double funeral, and their interment side by side in the Bellevue Cemetery of Lawrence on New Year's Day, 1892.

George E. Leighton⁹, son of Hatevil⁸ and Barbara McNutt Leighton, belongs to the ninth generation from Patriarch Thomas¹ Layton of Dover Point, N. H. He graduated from a rural school, the Washington Academy, of Machias, Maine, and began his career as a builder in Portland, Maine, in the vicinity of the descendants of a remote cousin, John Leighton. Within a couple of years he moved to Boston,

where with his partner, Isaac F. Woodbury, he rose to an honorable position and amassed considerable wealth as a building contractor. On Dec. 12, 1872, George⁹ E. Leighton married Harriet W. Leatherbee who was a ninth lineal descendant through her great-grandmother, Wealthea Bradford Drew of Duxbury, of William Bradford, Governor of the Plymouth Colony.* The Rev. A. A. Minor performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's father, James W. Leatherbee, at six Fayette Street, Boston. George⁹ Edward and Harriet Leatherbee Leighton had five sons. Of these Robert died in infancy; Frederick Cleaper died at the age of eight; and Charles Edward at the age of twenty-seven.

While the writer was still in his teens the firm of Woodbury and Leighton was constructing the old Harvard Medical School, the New Old South Church, the modern Boston Public Library in Copley Square, and a little later they finished the North Wing of the State House on Beacon Hill, and the new Christian Science Church on Falmouth St. The family at this time enjoyed somewhat more than ordinary means; for my father, during this golden era, was not only Vice-President and Treasurer of the Woodbury and Leighton Company, but as well President of a match company and Commodore of the Winthrop Yacht Club. He set up for us a colonial home at the corner of Warren and Wyoming streets in Roxbury Highlands, and a summer residence at the corner of Crest and Grover avenues in Winthrop Highlands, on the site of the present Winthrop Highlands Public School. He was the owner of a flagship yawl and smaller craft; had in his stables two driving horses and a saddle horse; relied on the services of cook, second-maid, hostler, and skipper; enabled my mother to indulge in miscellaneous social activities, and sent his sons to college. But my dad in those palmy days impressed me as being quite as much harassed by cares as blandished by luxuries.

* See pages 30-31.

The compiler of this paper, George E. Leighton's oldest son¹⁰, was born in Eggleston Square, Roxbury, on Nov. 4, 1876. Of the tenth generation from the patriarch, Thomas¹ Leighton, I appear to be a variation from type. Because of my father's more or less abundant means in my young manhood I was afforded ample opportunities for open-air sports, higher education, travel, and whatever else I properly wished. Mr. John Ryder, a senior master in Roxbury High School, waked in me a joy in the intellectual life. In my senior year, through a mutual fondness for grand opera, I chummed a bit with William Phillips, at present our ambassador to Italy, and through him was instigated to get high rank in college work. I graduated from Harvard with the A. B. degree in 1901, along with honors in English and Philosophy, and achieved there a year later the A. M. degree. I then taught freshman English for a year at Washington University, St. Louis. Next I became a teaching-fellow at the University of Virginia, whence I received in 1908 the Ph.D. degree for a thesis on *French Philosophers and New England Transcendentalism*. After serving two years in the English department of Ohio State University, and taking a second tour of Europe, I got a temporary job as instructor of English Literature and Composition at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, substituting for a professor away for a year on leave of absence. At this point in my career I became engaged to Helen Prosser Field, the daughter of my father's friend, George Addison Field, a lineal descendant of John Alden of the Plymouth Colony. She induced me to try for a position in metropolitan Boston, where, after our marriage on Nov. 15, 1912, we could be near our people. During 1912-1914 I taught English and Mathematics at the Cambridge Latin School. In September, 1914, I was appointed instructor in English at the English High School on Montgomery Street in Boston. I switched from the English to the Latin department there about 1920. I am at present a Senior Master in the Latin Department at this

large school for boys—one of about a hundred men teachers employed to develop the minds and strengthen the characters of thirty-four hundred miscellaneous gifted youths.

Deflected from the building business, the vocation of my father's people, by seven years of study at Harvard, and two years at the University of Virginia, I turned for a place in the economic system to the province of Education. It proved to be the only congenial course open to me. Despite the fact that I have studied nine years at college, have earned A.B. and A.M. degrees, have written a Ph.D. thesis, have contributed articles to daily papers and to such now defunct periodicals as *Education*, *The Arena* and *The Twentieth Century Magazine*, and have traveled extensively on this continent and Europe, I have not advanced to foremost position in my profession partly because of my own shortcomings, and partly because of a trend of the times which I could not change.

Which of us is satisfied in respect to health, wealth, looks, culture, quantity of pleasant friends, quality of expert accomplishment? Where a person or a nation seems to have escaped the universal lot of frustration and affliction a curious chemistry is shortly set up. Just as the force of gravity holds the stars in their courses, so emulation interwoven through life tends to keep each of us in a more or less cramped position—preventing us from riding too high, wide, and handsome, and saving us all, big guns and little shots alike, from experiencing a plethora of honor or pleasure.

Charles¹⁰ Edward Leighton, the writer's younger brother, was born Sept. 20, 1880, on West Brookline Street in Boston. He prepared for college at Hopkinson's School. At Harvard he remained one year. He then entered the building business with the Thompson Starrett Company of New York. In the fall of 1902 he married Josephine West of Winthrop, Mass. He died at the age of twenty-seven at Denver, Colorado, of tuberculosis contracted in New York City by a combination of worry and overwork. He is survived by his two daughters:

Dorothy¹¹ West Leighton, b. June 18, 1904, who married Woodbury Williams, and has two children—Joanne¹² and Charles¹²; and Harriet¹¹ Curtis Leighton, b. Aug. 11, 1907, who married Russell Bigelow, and has one child—Bradford¹².

Stanley¹⁰ Winthrop Leighton, the only son of George⁹ E. Leighton, now alive, besides his older brother, the writer, was born at Winthrop Highlands, Mass., on Aug. 22, 1887. He graduated from the Mechanic Arts High School in Boston in 1905; went to Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; became in his senior year Captain of the Dartmouth Hockey Team; and graduated thence in 1909.

He has followed true to type the business of his forebears, in partnership with his cousin, under the firm name, The Leighton-Mitchell Co., Building Contractors. The firm has managed to survive solvent the prolonged 1929-1940 Depression, a feat equal to making a fortune in the Republican Boom of 1921-1929. On Oct. 25, 1909, Stanley¹⁰ married Ella Douglas of Winthrop, Mass., whose father likewise was a master-builder. Stanley¹⁰ and Ella Douglas Leighton have three children; Douglas¹¹ b. Jan. 1, 1912, Bradford¹¹ b. June 1, 1915, and Audry¹¹ b. April 6, 1923.

An epitome of this BROCHURE on a Dover, New Hampshire, line of the Leighton family is now in order:

Thomas¹ Layton of Dover Point, N. H.; b. 1604; d. 1672; m. Joanna —.

Thomas² Layton of Dover Point, N. H.; d. about 1677; m. Elizabeth Nutter.

John³ Layton of Dover Point, N. H.; b. about 1660; d. about 1717; m. (1) Sarah—; m. (2) Elinor—.

Thomas⁴ Leighton, of Newington, N. H.; b. about 1684; d. 1744; m. Deborah.

Hatevil⁵ Leighton, of Newington and Dover, N. H.; b. about 1706; d. about 1770; m. Sarah Trickey.

Hatevil⁶ Leighton, of Newington, N. H., and Pembroke, Maine; b. 1751; m. Martha Denbow.

Samuel⁷ Leighton, of West Pembroke, Maine; b. Dec. 25, 1776; d. Dec. 18, 1863; m. (1) Leah Hersey; m. (2) Tabitha Le Sure Pomeroy.

Hatevil⁸ Leighton, of West Pembroke, Maine, and Roxbury, Mass.; b. April 26, 1814; d. Dec. 28, 1891; m. Barbara W. McNutt.

George⁹ E. Leighton, of Boston, Mass.; b. Feb. 7, 1850; d. Feb. 8, 1938; m. Harriet W. Leatherbee.

Walter¹⁰ L. Leighton, of Newton Center, Mass.; b. Nov. 4, 1876; m. Helen P. Field.

Any descendant of Patriarch Thomas Layton may readily trace by means of this booklet his own lineage. All he has to do is to follow this sketch back to a generation in which one of his grandparents or parents is known to have been brother or sister. From this point forward one may develop to the present generation one's own genealogy.

I append here a list of sources from which I derived genealogical data:

1. *New Hampshire Genealogical Records of Dover, N. H.*, by Charles W. Tibbetts, 1905, 1907.
2. *Landmarks of Ancient Dover*, by Mary P. Thompson of Durham, N. H.
3. *Dover N. H. Marriages, 1623-1823*, by John R. Ham, M.D.
4. *Newington N. H. Baptisms and Marriages*, by Rev. Joseph Adams.
5. *Thomas Leighton of Dover, N. H.*, by Mrs. J. L. Common, wife of Col. Dan. Common, U.S.W.D.
6. *History of the Town of Durham, N. H.*, by Everett Stackpole, and Lucien Thompson, vol. II, p. 260, etc.

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7. *State Papers, N. H., Rolls of the Soldiers*, by Isaac W. Hammond, vol. I, pp. 123, 187.
8. *New Hampshire Probate Records*, by Metcalf, vol. 3, p. 209, etc., 1741-1749.
9. *Maine Historical and Genealogical Records*
10. *New England Hist. and Gen. Register*.
11. *The Wentworths of Rockingham County*.
12. *Provincial Papers of N. H.*, vol. 1, 1623-1686.
13. *Genealogical Table of the Leighton Family*, Centennial Book, 1886, Dennysville, Me.,
14. *Records of the Rollins Family*, by John R. Rollins, Lawrence, Mass.
15. *Miscellaneous Correspondence with—*
 - a. Mr. G. G. Wilder, Librarian of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
 - b. Dr. Herbert Best, practicing physician at West Pembroke, Me.
 - c. Mr. James W. Le Sure, Assistant-President of the Temple, Mesa, Arizona.
 - d. Mr. Charles S. Langton, Min-y-Don, Beaumont, Jersey, Channel Islands.
 - e. Mrs. Florence E. MacDaniel, 16 Nelson St., Dover, N. H.
 - f. Miss Myrtie B. Mitchell, 10 Ashfield St., Roslindale, Mass.
 - g. Mrs. Grace French Batchelder, 26 Occom Ridge, Hanover, N. H.



"DOC" LEIGHTON (WALTER L. LEIGHTON)

Tenth generation from Thomas Leighton. Photograph facetiously snapped by one of his pupils in Room 207, English High School, Boston, Mass., on January 2, 1940.

Afterword



IS THERE a formula by which one family or individual, rather than another, becomes great? A felicitous combination of heredity, environment, opportunity—a super-quantity of energy and a super-quality of intelligence exerted steadily at the right time and place—makes for greatness. And quite as hard as to have is to hold. Human greatness, success, is essentially a matter of *luck*. No family and no individual ever gets anywhere without a large element of *luck*, better called the Will of God.

In the course of thirty-four years as teacher, first of English in small colleges and later of Latin in the Boston English High School, I have noticed in the hundreds of youths in my classes, between the ages of fourteen and twenty, two characteristics akin to those manifested by the Leightons^{6 7 8} who settled for about a century on that remote thousand-acre jutland between Passamaquoddy Bay and the Cobscook River in the northeastern corner of Maine:

- (1) a disposition to acquire property with a minimum amount of trouble; and
- (2) a concomitant indisposition to develop to the uttermost in the social order the miraculous gifts of their intellects.

In densely populated districts, whether of the seventeenth or the twentieth centuries, the stress of life becomes intense. Struggle for money in big civilized centres causes such widespread evils as internecine business rivalry, and seething

political graft. Depressed by it all, many people retreat into rural places. They prefer a more subdued tone of life to a slower tempo; they would rather hear the song of birds and the rustle of leaves than the roar of city traffic; they would rather see sunlight dancing on wood-fringed waters than Broadway's night electric-lighted advertisements.

Numerous people, tough-minded and tender-hearted alike, however, prefer to reside in cities. In the maelstrom of men, things, and events they tend to be not only greedy and cruel, but also heroic and kind. In my classes in the largest high school for boys in the centre of the metropolis of Massachusetts, the lads uniformly fall year after year into two categories. Nine out of ten of them, on the one hand, take as ducks to water to business. They and their womenfolks sharply want the necessities and the luxuries of life. Their purpose is frankly materialistic. Riches, and the excitement of getting and spending them, are their reward.

About one lad in ten, on the other hand, evinces a Brahmin-like capacity for rigorous self-denial and prolonged mental development. This tenth youth is qualified for a profession. He must, as a matter of course, go to higher institutions of learning and slog there for knowledge and skill. Later he must try to sell to a reluctant community for a modest living his more or less altruistic services. These prentices for the professions must be infused with ideals which seem to many highfalutin: (1) devotion to intellectual toil for the joy of such toil; (2) mastery of knowledge for the sake of extending the frontiers of human knowledge; and (3) clever coöperation with their fellows for the sake of making, if possible, the human lot on earth better and happier. Just the pursuit of these ideals constitutes for the most part for them their reward.

Human beings, whether struggling for a bare subsistence or for great wealth, demand anon to be diverted from their troubles and disappointments by the entertainment of ac-

complished actors and artists. They also require anon willy-nilly to be comforted and fortified against the dangers and frustrations of the battle of life by the orderly processes of thought and the Christian *savoir faire* of wise and strong professional men. A minimum of discord occurs in a household where the children want to be like their parents. A minimum of chaos racks a community where Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen deferentially employ the opinions and sentiments of worthy professional men.

The distinguishing traits of the worth-while professional man may be formulated by one who has not himself achieved distinguished professional success, just as a homely old theatrical director may show a comely young couple how to depict stage love. The son of a poor man usually hankers for the wealth that his childhood home did not have. The scion of wealth properly yearns for the professional culture that the household of his boyhood lacked. Whether of rich or poor parentage, however, the young man who chooses to follow a professional career consigns himself to a hard fate—days of arduous toil and restless nights. No cross, no crown. The common man in each of us is more or less selfish and hard to please. Neither the creation of a Gladstone nor the appreciation of one by society can be hurried.

In the course of four years at college the probationer for a profession chooses courses that sharpen his intellect and broaden his vision, not snap courses. He picks friends with talents and interests similar to his own, not those addicted to time-wasting worthlessness. Withal, he practices so far as within him lies the power the meekness of Jesus, so as to be at ease and welcome in any company. Great persons usually possess great physical power. Franklin Roosevelt was elected for two terms President of the United States largely because he had not only a warmer heart, but also greater physical and mental stamina, than any other candidate for leadership in the Democratic Party. The undergraduate tyro punctually

takes rugged physical exercise indoors and outdoors that his body may become strong enough "to confront night, storms, hunger, ridicule, accidents, rebuffs, as the trees and animals do." When in due time the college confers on him an A.B. degree with honors, he has become profoundly and miscellaneously competent: (1) to be, and do, and find the best at all times and places; and (2) to be poised, harmoniously balanced physically and mentally, under every exigency. He has already ceased to be the sport of destiny, the slave of emotion.

In the subsequent three- or four-year course in a Graduate School of Law, Medicine, Theology, Science, Liberal Arts, or whatever else, a fresh eagerness should be communicated to the recruit. No longer is he an amateur seeking self-development through general culture. He has now become a professional devoted to a special branch of knowledge wherein by analyzing and synthesizing a vast fund of exact information he expects to earn a livelihood. Specific facts, basic principles, methods, systems, rules, exceptions—all must be painstakingly mastered. A routine of study, exercise, relaxation becomes habitual. Attendance at weddings, dances, concerts, exhibits, sports, movies is cut to the bone. When the body slumps in indolence, the WILL whips mental faculties to action. When mental faculties become fagged from overwork, they are duly relaxed by physical exercise, social enjoyment, sound sleep. None but the finest, bravest, strongest, those who can and do work hard and well with their heads, survive the final grind of Graduate School intensive training. And with all the getting the candidate does not lose understanding; does not lose in a maze of fascinatingly complex and important facts interest in his fellow men nor sympathy for them.

Concupiscence is forever a thorn in the flesh of the young man consecrated to a professional career. The more sex instinct can be relegated to the outer limbo of the student's

mind by chaste thinking and manly physical exertion, the better. The counsel of the family physician may help the scholar to abate this flame that intermittently threatens to consume him. Radical theories are repeatedly circulated proclaiming the growing economic independence of women, the safety of contraceptive devices, and the platitude that laws are made for man, not man for laws. So likewise at Washington certain congressmen sporadically propose that our nation commit itself to the cause of international peace and justice. But war continues to sear the face of the earth, and Congress goes right ahead voting against the League of Nations and for a larger army and navy. Human nature is not up to irregular notions. Normal women have deeply implanted in them promptings toward home-making and motherhood. They presently hate men who desecrate these instincts. Men also have ingrained in them a sense of responsibility toward their frail womenfolks—sisters, wives, daughters. Sex is more than a natural function. It is a sociological issue that vitally concerns the economic status of women, the mental peace of their menfolks, and the best interests of millions of children that must be brought into the world and reared by both parents for the perpetuation of the human species. To be in good repute and preserve emotional balance, the would-be professional man must be straight as a well-tuned violin string in his relations with women. The customs developed by civilization through the centuries concerning sex and marriage indisputably insure the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and they cannot be set aside with impunity.

Jealousy, in the writer's opinion, tends to cause about as much trouble in the world as concupiscence, or the love of money. The umbrage of Germany and Italy today is in large part due to jealousy of the power and prestige of Great Britain. To be great is not merely to be misunderstood; it is to be disliked. Those different from us excite our suspicion, make us standoffish. Pitiful misunderstandings arise out of

the merest trifles. Vanity beclouds vision. Snubbing a fellow-creature whom we misunderstand and dislike affords an illusion of superiority. The neophyte engrossed in prolonged and intensive training for a professional career must not be saddened by scarcity of friends. Condemned by the law of life to struggle for existence in which man often savagely preys on his fellow man, the wonder is that men are not more jealously hostile toward one another than they are. Let the neophyte on his own part be careful to do justly, speak softly, and walk humbly with God. A fitting response to a wrong-headed fellow disposed to exalt himself on a godlike pedestal and consign us as brass monkeys to the lower regions is laughter. For pricking bubbles of conceit and jealousy there is nothing comparable to laughter. If one has the luck to induce a distrustful comrade to laugh with one over the follies of mankind in general, and over one's own shortcomings in particular, the foundation of friendship has been laid. *The right tone* of good-humored good-fellowship, steadfastly maintained, is contagious. We all yearn for sympathy, understanding, friendship. We don't die of darkness; we die of cold.

The coveted Ph.D., Sc.D., D.D., M.D., or Law School diploma, has been granted. The novitiate has finally metamorphosed into a professional who must for bread and butter apply what he knows to pure scientific research and investigation, or to the practical affairs of the work-a-day world. But still another three- or four-year probationary period must be endured before the newcomer gets firm footing. A slow start may eventually expedite the twenty-five-year-old duly disciplined and approved member of a learned profession on his chosen journey, where the path ever steepens, and the burden gathers weight.

Fortunate is the young man who wins the opportunity in the probationary period between parvenue and veteran to devote himself loyally to a noteworthy firmly intrenched

practitioner, whose fine and strong character and wide and varied experience make his time so full of calls and duties that he needs assistants. What an advantage to a fledgling attorney to be privileged to serve for several terms in the law office of Rufus Choate; for a budding doctor to be permitted to work as interne in a hospital under such a gentleman-physician as William Osler; for a duckling D.D. to officiate for a spell in a chapel along with a magical Phillips Brooks; for an incipient teacher to assist in college instruction under the watchful eye and commanding genius of a Louis Agassiz or a William James! Justly famous men have arrived. Their tone and way of life are right, pleasant, useful, honorable. Their lighted lives kindle other lives.

To reach the top, in short, as a lawyer, doctor*, clergyman, scientist, journalist, teacher, or whoever else, one early in life must coerce one's wild nature into conventional mold, must habituate oneself to losing one's life in order to find it in a prolonged and exacting regime of self-development and human service. The more slowly poise and sweet-reasonableness, effortless power and consummate skill mature in us, the greater our ultimate influence. Trifles make perfection; but perfection is no trifle. What makes worth while in the short span of our days on earth such excellence, perfection, righteousness as Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard University, and William H. O'Connell, Cardinal Titular of San Clemente in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, exemplified in their lives? "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness shall be quietness and assurance forever." We climb and climb again the tower of Heaven only to beg there more insight and wisdom, and the privilege of being of more service to our fellow men.

No way of life suits equally well all times and places. Conduct proper for colonial days in a New England wilderness would not go well in a modern metropolis. The way of life appropriate for a professional man today in New York or

* See page 31.

Boston would not have helped much those first seven generations of Leightons to fell their woods or till their fields in the vicinity of Indians.

The chances and changes of life in city and country sooner or later in one way or another thwart and break each of us. We need in the hours of adversity the helpful services of substantially grounded, intensively trained, and rightly mellowed professional men. Leaders so qualified do not have to push their way fiercely to the fore past crowding competitors. They gently insinuate themselves forward by opportune and perfected services, combining driving power and lubricant, now for some particular official, and now for the general public. In the time to come may a proper quota of Leightons aspire to places of influence in one or another of the professions.

Worthy professional men stand like shade trees in a parched land for their fellow men, or like lighthouses in sunshine and in storm marking harbor channels.

*BRADFORD—DREW—CLEAPOR—LEATHERBEE—LEIGHTON
GENEALOGY

- Bibliography: (1) Justin Winsor, *History of Duxbury*, pp. 230, 231, 232.
 (2) Duxbury, Mass., *Vital Records, down to 1850*, pp. 249, 250, 256.
 (3) *Directories of City of Boston, years 1717-18-19-20*, Wm. Drew, So. B. & N. E.
 (4) Leatherbee-Drew Family Bible, in possession of Mrs. John (Hattie Leatherbee) Kennedy of the Com. Country Club.
- (1) Gov. William Bradford, b. 1589; d. 1657; m. Aug. 14, 1623, Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth (a widower married a widow).
 (2) Major William Bradford, son of (1), b. 1624; d. 1703; a Deputy Gov., and one of Sir Ed. Andros Council of 1687; m. about 1646, Alice Richards of Plymouth Colony, d. Dec. 12, 1671.
 (3) Samuel Bradford, son of (2), b. 1668; d. 1714; m. July, 1689, Hannah Rogers.
 (4) Hon. Gamaliel Bradford, son of (3), b. May 18, 1704; m. Aug. 30, 1728, Abigail Bradford of Plymouth.

- (5) *Capt. Samuel Bradford*, son of (4), b. 1730; d. 1777; m. about 1750, Grace Ring of Pembroke, Mass.
- (6) *Wealthea Bradford*, daughter of (5), b. Nov. 15, 1757; m. Oct. 1, 1781, Isaac Drew of Duxbury, Mass., b. 1748; d. May 2, 1835, age 87.
- (7) *Capt. William Drew*, son of (6), b. about 1794; the younger brother of Joshua who m. Miranda Wadsworth; m. about 1814, Caroline Cleapor of Charleston, So. Car., b. about 1794; daughter of Charles Cleapor, slave-owner and sail-maker.
- (8) *Caroline Drew*, daughter of (7), b. Aug. 8, 1825; d. Jan. 16, 1891; m. Aug. 28, 1841, James William Leatherbee, son of James William Leatherbee and Harriet William of W. Rox., Mass., b. 1822; d. Aug. 9, 1900, at 6 Fayette St., Boston.
- (9) *Harriet William Leatherbee*, daughter of (8), b. about 1848; d. Oct. 29, 1923, at hospital in Newton, Mass.; m. Dec. 12, 1872, George Edward Leighton of Pembroke, Me., and Boston, Mass., b. Feb. 7, 1850; d. Feb. 8, 1938. (Home at 489 Warren St., Rox.)
- (10) (a) *Walter Leatherbee Leighton*, son of (9), b. Nov. 4, 1876, at Eggleston Sq., Rox.; m. Nov. 15, 1912, Helen Prosser Field of West Newton, b. Dec. 10, 1883.
(b) *Charles Edward Leighton*, son of (9), b. 1880 on Pembroke St., Boston, Mass.; d. Spring 1907; m. about 1902, Josephine West of Annisquam, Mass.
(c) *Stanley Winthrop Leighton*, son of (9), b. Aug. 1887 at Winthrop Highlands, Mass.; m. Ella Douglas of Winthrop, Mass.

* Dr. Howard Kane⁹⁰, of Washington, D. C., the son of Mrs. Cora Leighton Kane⁹¹, of Machias, Me., is the only Leighton (the writer knows of in this line of Leightons) to become a physician.



The ten acres originally allotted to Thomas Leighton of Dover Point,
N. H., and kept in the family for over 200 years.
Note in the left center under the tree, the monument erected by Mrs.
Mary Leighton Rollins to mark the patriarchal
Thomas Leighton homestead.

