

HISTORY
OF THE
REEDS and WINNS.

By M. W. CARLETON.

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PREFACE.

The following pages though written under the pressure of many cares have received the most careful study.

In tracing our family* material has been collected from the History of the Reed family, the History of the Cutter family, from Sewall's History of Woburn, Bond's History of Watertown and from private records, letters, and personal recollection.

As most of the descendants of Luke Reed and Mary Winn (my grandparents) live in the West, far from the home of their ancestors, it seems desirable that they should know the names of those ancestors and be able to trace them back to the early settlement of New England, and from thence back to Old England. For that purpose this little pamphlet has been written.

MARY WINN CARLETON,

Woburn, Mass.

June 15, 1883.

Reed Family Record.

WILLIAM REED, born (in England) 1587, died 1656.

MARRIED

MABEL KENDALL, born 1605, died, June 5, 1690.

CHILDREN

George, born 1629, married Elisabeth Jennison 1651; Hannah Rockwell 1665, died, Feb. 21, 1706.

Ralph, born 1632, married Mary Pierce 1657, died, Jan. 4, 1711.

Justus, born ——— died ———

Abigail, born ——— married Francis Wyman Oct. 2, 1650, died ———

Bethia, born 1642, married John Johnson Apr. 28, 1657, died 1717.

Israel, born ——— married Mary Kendall 1669, died, June 29, 1711.

Sarah, born ——— married Samuel Walker 1662, died, Nov. 1, 1681.

Rebecca, born ——— married Joseph Winn 1664, died 1734.

RALPH REED, born (in England) 1632, died, Jan. 4, 1711.

MARRIED 1657

MARY PIERCE, born 1636, died, Feb. 15, 1701.

CHILDREN

William, born 1658, married Elisabeth Pierce 1681, died,
Nov. 7, 1688.

John, born 1660, married Elisabeth Holden May 21, 1682;

Abigail Baldwin Dec. 4, 1705, died, May 9, 1733.

Joseph, born — married Phoebe — died 1740.

Timothy, born, Feb. 14, 1664, married Martha Boyden Dec.
27, 1688, died — 1729.

Daniel, born — died —

Daniel, born — married Sarah Johnson 1699; Susanna
Johnson — died —

Jonathan, born — died, May 5, 1700.

Mary, born — married Benjamin Pierce, died —

DANIEL REED, born — died —

MARRIED. Jan. 7, 1699

SARAH JOHNSON, born, Apr. 15, 1677, died 1703.

June 6, 1704

SUSANNA JOHNSON, born — died —

CHILDREN

Daniel, born, Oct. 1, 1700, married Mary Converse Dec. 27,
1722, died —

Sarah, born — died —

Seth, born, Mar. 1705, married Lydia Cutter, died, Mar. 18,
1783.

Samuel, born, Apr. 1709, died —

DANIEL REED, born, Oct. 1, 1700, died —

MARRIED, Dec. 27, 1722

MARY CONVERSE, born, Jan. 12, 1701, died —

CHILDREN

Sarah, born, Sept. 18, 1723. married Hezekiah Wyman,
died —

Mary, born — married Andrew Evans, died —

Susanna, born, Sept. 6, 1726, died —

Hannah, born, Jan. 28, 1728. married James Richardson,
died —

Ruth, born, July 9, 1729. died in infancy.

Samuel, born, Dec. 16, 1730, died —

Daniel, born, Feb. 19, 1732, married Abigail Simonds Mar. 9,
1754. died. Mar. 27, 1814.

Jeshua, born, Nov. 8, 1734, died —

Elisabeth, born, May 13, 1736, married Abraham Osborn,
died —

Esther, born, Apr. 24, 1738, married James Hunnewell,
died —

Abigail, born, Mar. 1740, married Edward Wier, died 1820.

James, born, Apr. 4, 1742, died —

Ruth, born, Nov. 16, 1746, married Joel Fiske 1766; —

Jones, died 1822.

DANIEL REED, born, Feb. 19, 1732, died, Mar. 27, 1814

MARRIED Mar. 9, 1754

ABIGAIL SIMONDS, born, June 9, 1733, died, Oct. 15, 1820.

CHILDREN

Daniel, born, Jan. 21, 1755, died in childhood, Mar. 11, 1763.

Abigail, born, Dec. 10, 1758, died in childhood, Mar. 20, 1763.

Mary, born, Feb. 11, 1762, married Col. John Bell Oct. 10, 1809, died, July, 1852.

Daniel, born, June 10, 1764, married Elisabeth Wyman Oct. 6, 1788, died, Nov. 16, 1800.

Abigail, born, June 8, 1767, married Stephen Mead, died, June 7, 1801.

Luke, born, Dec. 29, 1770, married Mary Winn Mar. 29, 1800, died, Aug. 20, 1821.

LUKE REED, born, Dec. 29, 1770, died, Aug. 20, 1821.

MARRIED Mar. 29, 1800

MARY WINN, born, June 8, 1775, died, Dec. 6, 1866.

CHILDREN

Mary Bridge, born, June 22, 1802, married Oliver Bacon May 3, 1821.

Luke, born, July 22, 1804, married Martha Fay Dec. 6, 1827, died, Apr. 6, 1876.

Abigail, born, Aug. 12, 1806, never married, died, Aug. 10, 1875.

Caroline, born, Mar. 31, 1809, died in girlhood, Feb. 14, 1822.

Delphina, born, Nov. 23, 1811, married George Trull May 27, 1833, died, May 27, 1859.

Delphia, born, Jan. 16, 1816, married J. D. Carlton Dec. 9, 1841, died, Apr. 17, 1864.

LUKE REED, born, July 22, 1804, died, Apr. 6, 1876.

MARRIED, Dec. 6, 1827

MARTHA FAY, born, Nov. 1802, died, Feb. 14, 1874.

CHILDREN

Luke Winn, born, Oct. 21, 1828, married Phoebe A. Daniels
Oct. 1854; Lucinda A. Rood 1859.

Charles Fay, born, Sept. 9, 1830, married Angelina Howard
June 27, 1858.

Martha Caroline, born, Oct. 6, 1832, married Elias Corey 1850,
died, May 20, 1867.

Brigham, born, Apr. 6, 1835, married Lucy S. Howe 1859;
Angelina Leverich 1866.

Mary, born, Apr. 16, 1837, married James Harding Sept.
1861.

Romulus, born, July 8, 1839, married Frances Mae Howe,
died, Mar. 22, 1876.

Dana, born, Feb. 26, 1842, married Alice C. Webber Mar.
1863.

Abigail, born, Aug. 9, 1846, married Moses Dudley Mulford
Oct. 2, 1866.

CHAPTER I.

WILLIAM Reed, who married Mabel Kendall, came to this country in 1635. They sailed from London in the ship *Defence*, (early in July) Capt. Thomas Bostocke, master, and arrived in Boston, Oct. 3, 1635. Charles I. was king, and this little company of voyagers fled from religious persecution at home, and departed clandestinely in some cases. Young's Chron. Mass. says "the ship had a bottom too decayed and feeble indeed, for such a voyage. and was greatly endangered by a perilous leak".

William and Mabel brought four children with them. William was the son of Thomas and Mary of Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, England, and was the oldest of any of the Puritan emigrants by the name of Reed.

He settled first in Dorchester, then moved to Scituate where he was constable in 1644. In 1648 he bought a farm (of Nicholas Davis) in Woburn and moved there. The dwelling house stood in a pasture, near Kendall's mills. The place is now owned by the Duren family, who are descendants of William Reed, and it is said the remains of Mr. Reed's cellar and well still remain there.

William and Mabel returned to England in 1656. Cromwell and Protestantism having triumphed, made their return safe, but William died in the same year at Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 69.

Not having appointed an executor to his will, letters of administration on his estate were granted his widow by Oliver Cromwell "The Protector" on Oct. 31, 1656. His will is recorded in Middlesex Co. Probate office Dec. 16, 1661, Vol. I., page 299.

His estate was not less than four hundred pounds, which was one of the largest in New England at that time. His widow, Mabel, returned to America and married Henry Summers of Woburn, Nov. 21, 1660.

She outlived Mr. Summers and spent her last days with her son George in Woburn. She died June 5, 1690, aged 85 in that part of Woburn, now the estate of Deacon Nathan Blanchard.

Turning back to the record for the names, we will now follow the children of William and Mabel.

George, the eldest son, born in England in 1629, married Elisabeth Jennison of Watertown, Aug. 4, 1651. Bought of Rebecca Terrace, Nov. 1651, land in Woburn which now forms the farm of the late Deacon Nathan Blanchard.

He married for a second wife, Hannah Rockwell of Charlestown, Nov. 9, 1665. He was the father of 13 children; was deacon of the first church in Woburn and died Feb. 21, 1706, aged 77.

Ralph, second son of William and Mabel, was born in Cornish, England in 1630. He married Mary Pierce, daughter of Anthony Pierce of Watertown, 1665, and they are the ones from whom our line descends. He bought the farm owned by his father, now the Duren place, and afterward a farm since known as the Sylvanus Wood place. He had 8 children and died in 1711, aged 81.

Of *Justus*, third son of William and Mabel, there is no record, save that he came over with his parents.

Abigail, fourth child of William and Mabel, married Francis Wyman, Oct. 2, 1650 and had twelve children. She was his second wife.

Bethia, fifth child of William and Mabel, and the first born in America, married John Johnson of Woburn, son of Edward Johnson, author of "Wonder-working Providence". She had 6 children.

Israel, sixth child of William and Mabel, married, 1669, his own cousin Mary, daughter of Francis Kendall. They had 8 children. He lived and owned where the Baptist Church now stands in Woburn. His house was taken down in 1830 to make room for the church. He also owned where A. E. Thompson's store now stands with all the land running back to the old burying ground. He died in 1711.

Sarah, seventh child of William and Mabel, married, 1662, Samuel Walker. She had six children. Their first son Edward was killed by Indians 1690, aged 27.

Rebecca, eighth and youngest child of William and Mabel, married Joseph Winn (1664) from whom the Winns of our line descend. They had 11 children.

It will be seen that later, Timothy Winn married Sarah Reed, and still later Luke Reed married Mary Winn.

CHAPTER II.

Now turning again to our direct line of Reeds,

Daniel, who was son of Ralph, and grandson of William and Mabel, and who married first, Sarah, and then Susanna Johnson, purchased the homestead farm of the Squaw Sachem by deed from one Fowle, dated May 1707. Situated near Mystic Pond, it comprised land, now the farms of Stephen Symmes and Luke Wyman, and the Everett Place. The Symmeses and Wymans were descendants of his, through his son Seth.

Daniel 2nd, son of Daniel of Squaw Sachem Farm, who married, Dec. 27, 1722, Mary Converse (daughter of Benj. Converse of Woburn) purchased land still farther up on that street, called now Cambridge Street. It is said he was an innholder in Charlestown. In deeds to his son dated 1748, 1754, he is styled Daniel Reed, gentleman. He owned the farm (and built the house) known to us as the old "West Side" place. Some white rose bushes and red peonies were brought there by him and are still preserved in the family, as they

were brought from England by William Reed, and first set out at the (now) Duren Place. Some of his household utensils are still preserved.

This house was taken down in 1826 to make room for the house built by the widow Luke Reed. His death is not recorded.

Daniel Reed 3rd, son of Daniel and Mary Converse Reed, married Abigail Simonds March 9, 1754, and bought of his father the old West Side place, and other land of Supply Dean, Francis Johnson and others. He was an active Church member, as were all his predecessors. He was Selectman in 1790-91. Roused by Paul Revere's messenger that eventful night before the battle of Lexington, he served then and through the war of the Revolution.

He was blind for twelve years before his death, which occurred in March, 1814, when he was 81. Abigail Simonds Reed, his wife, was the daughter of Lieut. James and Mary (Fowle) Simonds of Burlington, and Sewall's History of Woburn gives a complete record of her family, back to William Simonds, who came from England in 1640. She was aunt to the celebrated Count Rumford. Her sister Ruth, next older than she, married in 1752 Benjamin Thompson, by whom she had one child, Benjamin, who was in after years Count Rumford, which title was conferred on him by the king of Bavaria, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory. He was "to Mankind, one of its most eminent benefactors, to Science, one of its brightest ornaments"

There are letters still preserved, which the mother of Count Rumford wrote her sister Abigail Reed. She lost her first husband by death, when her son Benjamin was an infant, and she married again in 1756, Josiah Pierce of Woburn, and through her children by him became the grandmother of Franklin Pierce, one of the Presidents of the United States.

She moved with her second husband to Portland, Maine, and from there wrote letters to her sister Abigail (our great grandmother). The letters show a good degree of education, and are remarkable for good spelling and grammar, when we consider that she was born as far back as 1730, and in a wild country, and at the time of writing them was over seventy years of age.

Both she, and her sister Abigail lived to be very old, Abigail dying in Oct., 1820, aged 87.

CHAPTER III.

We will now follow the children of Daniel and Abigail Simonds Reed.

The first two died in childhood.

Mary, the first who grew up, known to her own nephews and neices as "Aunt Polly", and to our generation as "Aunt Bell", deserves more than a passing notice. Born in 1762, she was thirteen at the breaking out of the Revolution, and

her young heart was thrilled with the patriotism of the time. She never forgot those terrible days, and would tell in her old age, how her father's horse stood all saddled for many nights before the eventful 19th of April, ready for the signal he expected. When asked in after years, why she did not have prettier things in her girlhood she replied, "we had a country to pay for". She was always keenly alive to all things affecting the interests of her country, and in the dispute about the boundary of Maine, when she was an old lady, she was anxious to read the papers, and afraid England would gain something in the settlement.

In her early womanhood, the orphan children of her dead brother, Daniel, and sister, Abigail, were brought to their grandparents and upon her fell the care and burden of all.

She worked for them with all the zeal of a mother. She was a dressmaker, and took her hard earnings to send them to school and dress them.

In a letter from Sarah Thompson, Countess Rumford, to (her aunt), "Aunt Polly's" mother, she says, "tell Polly not to make any arrangements to go anywhere for three days for I have great need of her agreeable company and her work"; so we must suppose her to have been a "good fit" if she could please the fastidious belle who had mingled in the fashionable society of London and Paris. But it is not her work, but her faithfulness to duty, her self-sacrifice in spending the best years of her life caring for those children, and her blind father and feeble mother, that most inspires our admiration.

At last, when she had long been numbered among the vast sisterhood of "Old Maids", she married John Bell of Wilmington, who was an elderly widower with ten children. In the difficult place of step-mother, she was faithful still, and the children bore witness to her fidelity. To those who were grown, she made their father's house a pleasant place to return to, and to the small ones, she gave a mother's love and care.

She spent her last years in the family of one of her step-sons.

Aunt Bell was named Mary, for her grandmother Mary (Fowle) Simonds, who was born June 18, 1689, married to Lieut. James Simonds June 17, 1714, died, Mar. 9, 1762, three weeks after her little namesake was born. Mary Simonds was also grandmother to Count Rumford, who was thus cousin to Aunt Bell, but both she and our grandfather (Luke) so disliked his leaving his country, in her hour of peril, and going to England, where he received the title of Sir Benjamin Thompson, that they could never admire his great achievements.

Aunt Bell inherited part of her grandmother's silver spoons, some of which are still preserved. A fall made her lame, and for many years she used a crutch. By those of this generation, who only remember her as a little wrinkled old lady, full of queer notions, her strong good sense, and life of earnest endeavor to help others cannot be appreciated.

Her mind was clear to the close of life, and even after paralysis had deprived her of speech she signified that she knew her friends. She died in July, 1852, aged 90, and she is buried in Burlington.

Daniel 4th, son of Daniel and Abigail Reed and next younger than Aunt Bell, married Oct. 16, 1788, Elisabeth, second daughter of Ezra, and Eunice Wyman. He died Nov. 16, 1800 (of consumption) aged 36, leaving a widow (who afterward married Edmund Parker) and two children before alluded to as being Aunt Bell's care.

Ezra, the son, born, 1789, married Fanny Fowle of Woburn Oct. 27, 1814. They had several children who grew up, and one son, Daniel 5th, settled in South Carolina. They are all dead. Ezra died of consumption, in Woburn in 1834. His wife died in S. C. at the home of her son, some years later.

Harriet, the daughter of Daniel 4th and Elisabeth, born, 1790, married Loammi Dean in 1809. They had 9 children 5 of whom lived to grow up. Loammi, the only son, married and settled in Trenton, N. J. Harriet married Luther E. Griffin of Methuen, and settled in Boston. They have had six children, two of whom survive.

Mary married George W. Hall of Kingston, and settled in Boston. Her father died at her house in 1864, aged 80. Her sister Caroline was the first wife of George W. Hall, and died young, in 1851.

Mrs. Harriet Deandied at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Griffin, Jan. 29, 1870, aged 80. She was helpless with rheumatism for many years, but was a patient Christian woman. Martha, the only one who never married, spent most of her life in the newspaper work, and was a woman of literary ability. For many years, and until obliged to leave by failing

health, she held a prominent position in the mailing department of the "Youth's Companion". In an obituary in the *Watchman*, Oct. 15, 1880, the writer says, "she was a woman of rare Christian worth and considerable intellectual acumen" and farther on, he says, "she lived to make others happy and was loved alike by old and young". She rests with her sister Caroline, and her parents, Loammi and Harriet (Reed) Dean, in beautiful "Mount Auburn".

Abigail, youngest daughter of Daniel and Abigail Reed, married Capt. Stephen Mead of Waltham, in 1795. She died June 7, 1801 (of consumption) aged 34. She left three children, before alluded to as being in Aunt Bell's care. Her husband contracted a second marriage. Samuel, born Sept. 24, 1796, married a widow named Lyon. He died in Winchester July, 1864, aged 68. He left one son, Capt. Samuel H. Mead, who was a gallant naval officer during the war of the Rebellion, and was afterward lost on the Steamer "City of Bath" in Feb., 1867. He left a widow and six small children.

Abigail, daughter of Stephen and Abigail Mead, born. Apr. 20, 1798, married Charles Johnson of Woburn. They had four children and moved to Illinois, where they lived until old. when they went to live with their only surviving child in Cal., where they both died in 1870.

John, son of Stephen and Abigail Mead, born Oct. 9, 1799, married three times. After the death of his last wife, in 1852, he left Lowell, where he had settled and went to Vermont, where he lived with his only surviving child, an unmarried

daughter, until his death in 1871.

Having followed the children and grandchildren of Danie and Abigail Reed, we come now to Luke, their youngest child (our grandfather).

Born Dec. 29, 1770, he obtained a good education and begun his work of teaching school, winters, and cultivating the farm (he had taken of his father) summers. He married March 29, 1800, Mary Winn of Burlington, and brought her to the old place.

Through all the following years he pursued his teaching with the enthusiasm of the real scholar, until lung disease obliged him to desist. He was famed for his fine penmanship, and he was a great lover of poetry, of which he wrote some. Progressive in his ideas, he was the first of the long line of Reeds to question the doctrines of the Church, and while he believed its most essential truths, and was no more advanced than the liberal Orthodox of to-day, his doubts on some points in the creed prevented him from becoming a Church member.

He was Selectman in 1807, 8, 9, 10 and 11, and representative to the Legislature in 1810, 11. His health failed and after 15 months confinement to his room with consumption he died Aug. 20, 1820, aged 50.

Two little kittens, of whom he was very fond, were constantly with him in the last few months, and they begun to cough and died with all the symptoms of consumption. The attending physician, curious to know, examined them and

found the lungs of each diseased, thus proving the disease contagious to those brought closely in contact with the patient.

We have traced William Reed, our Puritan ancestor, back to the reign of Queen Elisabeth (he was 13 when she died). The records also show that Mabel, his wife, came from Kent County, England whence her family derived their name (Kendall). The succeeding marriages in our line can be traced back to England. Watertown records show the Pierces to have come from Norwich, England. Of the Johnsons it is said, "born in England" and the same is said of Converse. The Simondses came from London.

The name Winn is said to have had a Welsh origin, but the family had evidently been residents of England for generations, as the first Edward Winn came from England, as Watertown History shows, for in that town he married his third wife, Anna, who was a widow Wood, and previously a widow Page.

The marriages of succeeding generations of Winns of our line are all to persons whose origin has been traced directly back to different counties in England. *See Watertown and Woburn Records.*

CHAPTER IV.

Winn Family Record.

EDWARD WINN, born in England, died, Sept. 5, 1682.

MARRIED

JOANNA — born in England, died, Mar. 10, 1640.

Aug. 10, 1649.

SARAH BEAL, born in England, died, Mar. 15, 1680.

ANNA WOOD (PAGE), born in England, died, — 1686.

CHILDREN

Anna, born — married Moses Cleveland, 1648, died —

Elisabeth, born — married George Polly, 1649, died, May,
1695.

Joseph, born — married Rebecca Reed, 1664, died, Feb.
22, 1714.

Increase, born, Dec. 6, 1641, married Hannah Sawtel, 1665,
died, Dec. 14, 1690.

JOSEPH WINN, born in England, died Feb. 22, 1714.

MARRIED, 1664

REBECCA REED, born in Woburn, died, — 1734.

CHILDREN

Rebecca, born, May, 1665, died in girlhood, April, 1679.

Sarah, born, Nov. 9, 1666, married Ebenezer Johnson, died,
Oct. 23, 1733.

Joanna, born——married Edward Knight, died, Dec. 18, 1721.

Abigail, born, June, 1670, died in infancy, June, 1670.

Josiah, born, March 1674, died——

Joseph, born, May, 1675, married Martha Blogget, died,
Jan. 11, 1717.

Timothy, born —— died in infancy, March, 1678.

Rebecca, born, Feb. 14, 1679, married Timothy Spaulding,
died ——

Hannah, born, Feb. 14, 1679, died, Sept. 13, 1686.

Anna, born, Nov. 1, 1684, died in infancy.

Timothy, born, Feb. 27, 1687, married Elisabeth Brooks;
Jane Belknap, died, Jan. 5, 1752.

TIMOTHY WINN, born, Feb. 27. 1687, died, Jan. 5, 1752.

MARRIED, June, 1711

ELISABETH BROOKS, born, 1690, died, May 14, 1724.

Feb. 18, 1730

JANE BELKNAP, died, May 1, 1775.

CHILDREN

Timothy, born, July, 1712, married Mary Bowers, 1739,
died, Mar. 3, 1800.

Elisabeth, born, Sept. 1, 1719, married Nehemiah Wyman,
1742, died, ——

Ruth, (first child of Jane) born, Aug., 1732, married —
 Reed, died, —

Joseph, born, July 3, 1734, married Betty Pool, died, Apr.
 30, 1817.

Jerusha, born, Aug. 4, 1740, married John Burnham, died.
 —

TIMOTHY WINN, born, July, 1712, died, Mar. 3, 1800.

MARRIED, Dec., 1739

MARY BOWERS, born, — 1715, died, Apr., 1810.

CHILDREN

Timothy, born, Dec., 1740, married Sarah Reed, Jan. 1766;

Mary Bridge, 1772, died, March, 1813.

Mary, born, June, 1741, married Col. John Waldron, Jan. 2,
 1777, died, 1810

Jonathan, born, June, 1747, died in infancy, June, 1747.

TIMOTHY WINN, born, Dec., 1740, died, March, 1813.

MARRIED, Jan., 1766

SARAH REED, born, 1746, died, Jan., 1767.

Oct., 1772

MARY BRIDGE, born, 1750, died, Apr., 1835.

CHILDREN

Jonathan, born, Jan., 1767, only infant child of Sarah, died,
 Jan., 1767.

Timothy, born, Sept. 20, 1773, married Rebecca Delano, died,
 1840.

Mary, born, June 8, 1775, married Luke Reed, Mar. 29, 1800,

died, Dec. 6, 1866.

Ebenezer B., born, Nov. 13, 1777, married Elisabeth Wheat,
died, Aug., 1821.

Jonathan B., born, Dec. 6, 1780, married Mary Adams, died,
June, 1821.

William, born, Feb. 14, 1784, married Abigail Walker, Aug.,
29, 1805; Mary Cutler, Dec. 21, 1826, died, Apr. 13, 1856.

MARY WINN, born, June 8, 1775, died, Dec. 6, 1866.

MARRIED, Mar. 29, 1800

LUKE REED, born, Dec. 29, 1770, died, Aug. 20, 1821.

This brings the Winn family down to the marriage of our grandparents. Increase Winn, younger brother of Joseph, who married Rebecca Reed, was the first person born in Woburn.

History does not state in what part of Woburn Joseph Winn, who married Rebecca Reed lived; but it appears that his son Timothy (whose first wife was Elisabeth, daughter of John and Mary Brooks) owned a place in Woburn Precinct (now Burlington) and *his* son Timothy, born in 1712 and married to Mary Bowers, 1739, built a house there in 1732. The house is now occupied by his great great grandson, William H. Winn, whose children are the sixth generation of Winns born in that house.

Of the second Timothy, known as "Deacon Timothy", Woburn History says he was a gentleman of note and much influence in his day. He joined the Woburn Precinct Church

in May, 1740 and was chosen deacon in Dec., 1752, an office he held during life.

He was Selectman in 1756, 7 and in 1773, 4, 5. He was representative to the Legislature in 1787, 8, and 91. In Dec., 1787, he and James Fowle, Jun. were chosen delegates from Woburn to the convention, meeting in Boston, Jan. 9, 1788, respecting the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. The History further says, "he was noted for his industry, economy and success in amassing wealth." He wrote his own will when he was 85, and it is able and clear. He had his coffin made from a tree on his own land, more than six years before he died. He had his funeral text selected, "I have fought the good fight I have finished my course henceforth is laid up for me a crown of rejoicing." A life-size painting of him and Mary Bowers, his wife, is still preserved. It was painted in 1799 when he was 87, and she 84.

His only daughter, Mary, born, 1743, married Col. John Waldron of Dover, N. H., Jan. 9, 1777. She had four children, the eldest of whom (Mary) married Deacon Zebadiah Wyman of Woburn a wealthy eccentric gentleman. They had 9 children, who are all dead.

Deacon Timothy's only son (Timothy) our grandmother's father was, Woburn History says, "a gentleman highly respected and esteemed."

He served during the Revolution and was "Ensign", a title he always retained to distinguish him from his father. He was noted for his benevolence to the poor, and some verses

printed on satin and framed in gilt, commemorating his kindness, are still preserved. He died in 1813, aged 73.

His second wife, Mary, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Elisabeth (Stoddard) Bridge of Chelmsford, was the mother of all his children who lived to grow up. She was a lady remarkable for her beauty and fine education. Being a minister's daughter she received great advantages.

Her health was feeble for many years. Her children were born during the war of the revolution. Mary, our grandmother, was born between the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Those terribly exciting days, and the years of fear and anxiety which followed must have been a great strain on a delicate nature.

After our grandmother became old enough, she assumed the duties of mistress of the house, and her mother passed most of her time in her room, where she sewed and embroidered. Some of her handiwork can still be seen in a silk bed quilt she pieced.

Her wedding dress, an elegant brocade silk made in London and brought to her by a sea captain brother, and worn by her a bride in 1772, is now in the writer's possession.

It was once richly trimmed with Brussels lace but after our grandmother left, the servants carried off the beautiful lace and the finest squares of silk from the quilt. The poor lady herself had become insane, her mind running constantly on the scenes of the revolution. She believed there was powder stored in the chimney, and often suffered with cold because

she dared not allow them to make a fire.

Her husband, who loved her tenderly, she failed to recognise, saying he was an imposter for *her* husband was killed at Crown Point. As he was once stationed there it was supposed her anxiety concerning him left that impression on her disordered mind. She retained her beauty till very old. She was a brunette and her dark eyes were said to have been brilliant in old age.

She died in 1835, aged 85. Her wedding ring taken from her finger after death by our grandmother, her only daughter, was placed by her, on her daughter Abigail's finger and never removed till her death in 1875. There were fine paintings of Timothy and Mary Bridge Winn, but hers was ruined by an accident. His was carried to Canada and is still in the possession of the family of his grandson Timothy.

We will now follow their children, our grandmother and her four brothers.

Timothy, born, Sept., 1773, graduated from Harvard College in 1795, and after teaching and reading law for some years, received an appointment under government in the navy which he held through successive administrations.

He lived in Washington and married Rebecca Delano a wealthy Southern lady. She lived till the close of the late war and was bitter against the government. He died in 1840, aged 68. Of their three children none survive. Timothy the only son died unmarried in early manhood.

Rebecca, the eldest daughter, married — Ellis, govern-

or of Maryland and died without heirs.

Mary married Charles Carroll grandson of the one who signed the declaration of Independence. They are both dead and as far as we know left no heirs.

Ebenezer Bridge, 2nd son of Timothy and Mary Bridge Winn, born, Nov., 1777, married Elisabeth Wheat of Woburn. They settled in Charlestown where he kept a store and large sale and livery stable. He was fond of horses and had great talent in training them. He was very active in the fire department and lost his life by over-exerting himself at a fire in Aug., 1821. He was 43. His wife was in consumption at the time of his death and died the following May.

They left four children who are now all dead. Bridge, the eldest son, was a sea captain and died when leaving Boston harbor. He left one daughter who married David Tillson of Woburn.

Elisa, the only daughter, married Abner Shed of Burlington and died a number of years ago. She left three daughters one of whom married Duroy Foster, one married — Skelton. The other is unmarried and lives with her aged father.

Timothy married a Canada lady and settled there in the town of Stanstead. They had two daughters one of whom married and died some years ago. The surviving one married William Farwell and lives in Sherbrooke P. Q. He is General Manager of Eastern Townships Bank. Timothy died a few years since aged over 70. His widow is still living.

Walter, the youngest son died recently in Nevada aged over 70. He had an eventful life, was a veteran of the Mexican war and one of the pioneers of California. The Reno Gazette says "Mr. Winn was one of the best known men on the Pacific coast, and no one knew him but to love him".

Jonathan Bowers, 3rd son of Timothy and Mary Bridge Winn, born, Dec., 1780, after his academic course engaged in dry goods business but finally decided to be a minister. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Adams of Westford, and they went among the first missionaries to South Africa, where they both died of malarial fever in Aug., 1821. He was 41. They left no children. A painting of him on ivory is still preserved.

William, youngest son of Timothy and Mary Bridge Winn, born, Feb., 1784, received a good education and for many years did the work of making wills, writing deeds and other law business, though never admitted to the bar. He settled on his father's place in Burlington. He was a Colonel and musters used to be held on his land.

He married Abigail, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Reed) Walker. She died of consumption in 1825, leaving three sons and a daughter. In 1826 he married Mary Cutler. She died in 1871, leaving a daughter. Col. Winn died of paralysis and heart disease in 1856, aged 72.

William, the eldest son, who is still living in Woburn is the well known auctioneer, and has amassed a handsome fortune. He married Abigail, daughter of Henry and Abigail

(Hutchinson) Parker. They lived for many years on the old Winn place in Burlington which came down to him from his great grandfather "Dea. Timothy". Their only child, William Henry, was born in that house, (built by his great, great grandfather) and now lives there. He is the last male descendant of his generation in the line of the sons. He married first, Josephine H. Dow of Woburn. She died in 1870, leaving no child. He married in 1871, Elisabeth J. Pollock of Canton, N. Y. They have had five children four of whom are living.

Jonathan Bowers, 2nd son of Col. William, settled in Woburn and engaged in leather business. He married Nancy W., only daughter of Dea. John and Marcia Cummings. She died of consumption in 1863. He died of lingering kidney disease in Dec., 1873, aged over 60. He left a large fortune. They had two children. Marcia A., the only daughter, married Edward D. Hayden and died in 1862, leaving no child. Charles Bowers, the only son, died unmarried in 1875. He left the large fortune of nearly half a million which his father had bequeathed him, to the town of Woburn for a Public Library. The building now stands on the spot where the family lived and died, and is large and substantial and well stocked with valuable books.

Timothy, 3rd son of Col. William, also settled in Woburn and engaged in leather business in which he too, accumulated a fortune. He married Abigail Maria Kendall. He served his country during the war and was Captain of a company.

He died also in Dec., 1873 (of lingering spinal disease) aged 56. He, like his brother, Jonathan Bowers, was always active in the interest of the town and they both bequeathed handsome sums to the Woburn Cemetery and to the Unitarian Church.

His widow is still living in Woburn. They had two children. Otis Kendall, the only son, married Addie Norris of Woburn and died some years ago, leaving one daughter. Susie, the only daughter, married Daniel Lane of Boston. They have one son.

Abigail, the only daughter of Col. William and his first wife, married Jonas Hale of Woburn, and died young leaving no child.

Lavinia, the only child of Col. William and his second wife, born in 1828, married Rev. Daniel Winn a native of Woburn. She died of lingering paralysis, May, 1881, aged 53. She left one son, William Bowers.

Mary, our grandmother, only daughter of Timothy and Mary Bridge Winn, born in June, 1775, was educated at Westford Academy, which still exists. She was a fine scholar and sympathized with her husband in his love of study. She could write a good hand without glasses at ninety years of age, and she always took great pains to speak grammatically. In her father's home she had never worked hard and farm labor was new to her, but she was a woman of great energy and accomplished a great deal.

Her husband's long illness in consumption threw the care

of the large farm, and the young children entirely upon her; then his death in middle life was followed by successive bereavements, two brothers and a daughter being taken from her in a short space of time all of which was enough to break down a less balanced mind. Then the tedious settlement of her husband's estate, and the division of property to each child, the tearing down the old house and building a new for a home for her fatherless children was all a great strain on the heart and brain and body. She possessed a fine physique and was a good type of the strong, well-balanced, New England woman of the last century.

As her mind grew weak in old age, she thought herself a child again in her father's house, and would sing the hymns she had sung long ago with her brothers; then she fancied herself a school girl at Westford packing her clothes to return home for a vacation; then a young wife, and she would ask the writer to save something hot for her husband when he returned from his teaching; then a mother, hushing her babe with a low lullaby, and cautioning all not to awaken it; then a widow, and the strong faith in God that had sustained her then, was manifest in the words of Christian hope and consolation she repeated.

Toward the last, she complained of being tired, and said she wanted "to go home to her father's house", and in the closing month of the dying year she passed quietly on, to the rest, and love of our Heavenly Father's House, which awaits His weary children.

She died at the old West Side place, in the house she had built, Dec. 6, 1866, aged 91 years and 6 months. She was laid beside her husband in Woburn Cemetery.

CHAPTER V.

We now come to the children of Luke and Mary Winn Reed.

Mary Bridge, eldest child of Luke and Mary (Winn) Reed, born, June 22, 1802, was educated at Miss Clapp's school in Woburn. She married, May 3, 1821, Oliver Bacon, son of Jonas and Betsey Smith Bacon of Billerica. They settled first in North Malden (now Melrose) where he carried on currying business. He was Captain of a military company and always retained the title. He was one of the first movers in the first temperance reform.

They moved to Billerica, from thence to West Woburn, and two years later, in 1835, he bought the "Chickering Parsonage" in Woburn, where they lived nearly twenty five years after his retirement from business. He died of ossification of the heart, Feb. 6, 1858, aged 60. They never had any children. She was a blonde complexion and was called handsome in her youth. She has always had good health, and still lives, the last of her family for many years.

Luke, only son of Luke and Mary (Winn) Reed, born, July 22, 1804, was educated at Billerica School, and at

Westford Academy, where he nearly fitted for college.

He married, Dec. 6, 1827, Martha Fay, daughter of Hezekiah and Martha Brigham Fay of Southboro. The writer finds in Bond's "History of Watertown", an extensive work published in 1855, that the Fays and Brighams first settled there. One Thomas Brigham came there from England in 1642, and was a proprietor there. John Fay also was there as early as 1678, and his son Samuel moved to Westboro, which is near Southboro where the family of Martha lived.

Luke settled with his wife on the old West Side place, where he held several town offices, and where six of his children were born (Mary was born in Woburn Centre). His wife was a tall fine looking blonde, and possessed an amiable disposition. They were both members of the Universalist Church.

In 1844 he sold the farm to J. D. Carleton and moved with his wife and seven children in a wagon drawn by a span of horses to Lenox, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Abby, his eighth and youngest child, was born in Lenox, Pa. In 1859 they moved from there to Helena, Texas. Leaving there just in time to escape the war they moved to Illinois. From there they moved to Southern Iowa. From there to Central Iowa, and from there to Carrollton which is in north western Iowa.

He was Trial Justice and Justice of the Peace for Carroll County for several years. He was a good story teller and the events of his life furnished many interesting incidents worth relating. Feb. 14, 1874, his wife, with whom he had lived 46 years, died of pneumonia, aged 70. In 1875 he visited

his sisters, and old friends in the East, and returning home in 1876, died of paralysis (just 9 days after he had contracted a second marriage) April 6, 1876, aged 71 years 9 months.

Abigail, 3rd child of Luke and Mary (Winn) Reed, born, Aug. 12, 1806, was educated at Miss Brigham's school in Medford and after leaving there, taught school for some time.

Though she had many suitors even in middle life, she never married and her life was one of sacrifice for others. She was a fine scholar and always devoted any spare time to valuable reading. She took the prize for being first in her class in grammar. But in the fine arts she excelled. Her talent for embroidery and painting was true genius. She never took the patterns of others, but designed her own. A beautiful veil and other laces wrought by her are the property of the writer.

She used to cut the most beautiful designs from common paper, and her skill in fanciful penmanship and marking nice linen was so great, people used to send to her from long distances to do such work for them. She had the true artist's eye and any unevenness in the hanging of a picture or the matching a carpet annoyed her.

Soon after leaving school she was offered a position as teacher of painting and embroidery in a school in N. Y. but her mother, who was getting old, desired her to remain with her. She did so, and no one can understand how great was the sacrifice in thus turning aside from the work nature designed her for, and she so delighted in, to the burdens of homely

household duties, and the stiff shoe binding of those days. But even in her shoe binding, which she followed for many years, her artistic nature showed itself in the perfect, even stitch, which made her work sought after.

If there was any difficult thing to do in the families of her brother or sisters "Aunt Abby" was always sent for to do it. In those days it had not been considered a waste for women, gifted to do nobler work, to devote themselves to drudgery, and she did all so cheerfully no one realized she was making a sacrifice.

She possessed a calm even temperament, and through all trials was pleasant and reasonable; she was one of those rare persons who combine gentleness and amiability with *strength* of character.

Ten years older than her sister Delphia she lavished on her a sister and mother love. They were never long separated and when the younger died she was like a tender mother to her children. Dear Soul, she never had half the happiness she deserved. When her tender heart was wounded, the writer has felt, recalling her unselfish life, that it was a *waste* instead of a sacrifice; but if it is true that "nothing is lost", surely the power of such a life cannot be lost.

She was a great lover of flowers and enjoyed giving them to friends. Plants are like animals and recognize their friends, and they always responded to her tender touch and rewarded her labor with rapid growth.

In her youth she was called handsome. She had dark hair

and large gray eyes, but her grace and tact was her great charm. She was in every-day life, what we read of in fiction, the perfect self possessed woman of the world with a warm tender heart.

After the death of her mother she sadly gathered up the old relics, and the old white roses and peonies brought from England in 1635, and selling her part of the old West Side place left it forever. It then, in 1867, passed out of the name of Reed entirely, for the first time in 160 years.

She came to Woburn Centre and bought the place formerly owned by her brother-in-law, George Trull, where she lived till her death. She was a member of the Orthodox Church for nearly fifty years, and the Charitable Reading Society quite as long.

In 1874 it became evident to those who loved her, that her useful life was drawing to the close. Disease of the valves of the heart began to manifest itself. She suffered a great deal but was always cheerful. Four months before her death she fell on the floor (while trying in her weakness to cross the room) and fractured her thigh. This, together with the increase of disease made her suffering intense, but she was patient through all.

Worn out at last, she died Aug. 10, 1875. On her 69th birthday she was laid beside her beloved dead. And as the warm August sunlight shone on her calm face, even in our grief we could almost see the faces of welcoming angels rejoicing over her, for whom the discords of earth she so deplored

were done, and the wonderful harmony of Heaven begun.

On the marble tablet marking her grave are the lines,

“Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal with race well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.”

Caroline, 4th child of Luke and Mary (Winn) Reed, born, Mar. 31, 1809, it is said was a girl of unusual promise. She was a blonde and some of her long fair hair is still preserved. In the winter following her father's death she died of a malignant fever, Feb. 14, 1822, aged 14.

Delphina, 5th child of Luke and Mary (Winn) Reed, born, Nov. 23, 1811, was educated at Miss Bradbury's school in Medford and married May 27, 1833 to George Trull, son of Levi and Nancy (Harnden) Trull of Andover. He was a carpenter and master builder and settled in Woburn. He went to California in 1851, but only remained a year. She had abundant dark hair and eyebrows but her eyes were light, and complexion fair. She was quiet and retiring by nature.

A cancer, which was allowed to remain too long, poisoned her blood and she died after a lingering illness May 27, 1859, aged 46.

Her husband died of consumption at her mother's at the old West Side place Nov. 21, 1865, aged 59. They had two sons, George Algernon, who died unmarried, Jan. 29, 1870, aged 34, and Charles Clinton, who died in infancy in 1841.

Delphia, 6th and youngest child of Luke and Mary

(Winn) Reed, born, Jan. 16, 1816, was educated at Warren Academy, Woburn, where she was afterward a teacher for a short time. She was a thorough scholar and a fine elocutionary reader. At that time women did not read in public, and her talents were known only to her friends, and associates.

She married, Dec. 9, 1841, John D. Carleton, son of Moses and Sarah (Dearborn) Carleton of Concord, N. H. They settled first in Boston, but in 1844, he bought of Luke Reed the old West Side farm at Woburn. In 1849 he left her there with two little children, the youngest an infant, and went to California where he remained eleven years. In 1858 he returned and resumed farming there. During all those years of hardship, and in the midst of pressing cares, she never lost her interest in education, and her children could always turn to her for a correct Latin translation, or the solving a difficult problem.

Her nature was cheerful, and she had a natural grace of manner that put the most awkward at ease in her presence. She was an Orthodox church member. Her complexion was clear, with dark blue eyes and brown hair. Her form was slight and her disposition loving, making the burdens and sorrows of her life too heavy to be borne. Consumption, the disease of which her father died, begun to manifest itself, and a violent cold hastening the termination, she died, April 17, 1864, aged 48. She left two children, Mary Winn, and John Eugene, who still survive.

Her husband contracted a second marriage. On the mar-

ble tablet erected by her daughter which marks her grave in Woburn Cemetery are the lines,

“Beautiful grave, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, and drifts lie deep
Over worn out hands, O beautiful sleep!”

We have now followed our family for 247 years in New England. Of the generation of our parents, only two are living and what is singular they are the oldest in their respective families. William, eldest son of Col. William and Abigail (Walker) Winn, aged 74, and Mary B. Bacon, eldest child of Luke and Mary (Winn) Reed, aged 81.

NOTE.

The Reed coat-of-arms is three Pheasant cocks on an azure field and was granted to one Sir John Reed who was uncle to William Reed, our Puritan ancestor. William, from whom we descended, was the son of Thomas and Mary of Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, England. His father had brothers, John and James, who with him (Thomas) were all baroneted.

The Winn coat-of-arms is a shield with three eagles engraved on it, surmounted with a boar's head with open mouth.

CHAPTER VI.

Of this generation the children of Luke and Martha (Fay) Reed, though born in the East, are now, with one exception, all settled in the West. The writer is unable to trace them through all their various wanderings, and can only briefly

state the leading facts in their lives.

It seems that the pioneer spirit of their ancestors is strongly developed in them, and the courage to start out and make new homes has been a leading trait in their characters.

Luke Winn, eldest son of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, came from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts as soon as he was 21. He worked in a Piano Forte manufactory in Winchester several years. He started for California but finally returned to Pennsylvania where in Oct. 1854 he married Phoebe A. Daniels of Lenox, Pa. She died there, the following July, aged 19, leaving a daughter a few days old, who is still living (his only child, Francelia).

After the death of his wife he returned to Massachusetts, and from there he went to Ohio, from there to Texas, from Texas back to Ohio. In 1859 he married Lucinda A. Rood of Ravenna, Ohio, and for the last number of years Ravenna has been their home. He has always been interested in machinery, but of late years has followed the dry goods business.

Martha Caroline, eldest daughter of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, married in 1851 Elias Corey of Lenox, Pa. They moved to Illinois, where they lived in various towns. In 1864 they went to Wilton, Iowa, where she died of hemorrhage of the lungs in May, 1867, aged 34. She left three little children.

Brigham, 3rd son of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, worked hard to obtain an education and taught school in Pennsylvania and New York, but his health failed and he decided to en-

gage in cattle raising in Texas with his father. He married in 1859, Lucy S. Howe of Lenox, Pa., and went with his bride to Texas. She died there in 1861, leaving no child.

After the death of his young wife, he left Texas and travelled through the western states, settling for a short time in Wilton, Iowa, where he married in 1866, Angelina Leverich. In the spring of that year he started with his second bride, for the then distant territory of Montana. They went with a company travelling with ox teams the long perilous journey of over four hundred miles. They were more than four months reaching their destination, the now flourishing town of Boseman. One of the party being taken prisoner by Indians, part of their number were killed in an attempt to rescue him.

But the story of that long weary march, over mountains, and through streams, since immortalized by Indian battles and the massacre of our brave soldiers, belongs to a more extensive history than this. Brigham owns a large farm stocked with cattle, near Boseman, Montana. He has one little daughter (Edna Leverich).

Mary, 2nd daughter of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, came to Mass. in 1859, whereafter remaining two years she married in 1861, James Harding Jr. of Scranton Pa. where they went to live. From there they moved to Wilton, Iowa and in 1866, he went to Montana. She still lives in Iowa, and is divorced from him.

Romulus, 4th son of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, settled when very young in Scranton, Pa., where he engaged in the

grocery business. He married in 1860 Frances Mae Howe of Lenox, Pa. In 1864 he moved with his wife and infant son to Wilton, Iowa, where he had a store. In 1866 he begun farming in Carrollton, Iowa. His health failed and he moved in 1875 to Glidden, Iowa, where he engaged in wheat trade. He was mayor of that place. During the winter of 1876, he visited N. Y. for better medical advice, which was unavailing, and he returned to Glidden and died of consumption of the blood, March 22, 1876, aged 36. He left two little boys, William Oliver and Edwin Miller, who still live in Glidden with their mother.

Dana, 5th son of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, lived for a while in Scranton, Pa., and was engaged on the railroad. He left there and, after visiting several states, went to Iowa where in March, 1863 he married Alice C. Webber of Burlington, Iowa. They settled first in Wilton, where he had a farm, and worked at the carpenter trade also. In 1867 they moved to Carrollton, Iowa, where he bought an extensive farm. Grasshoppers destroyed the first crop, but in spite of discouragements of bad crops and panics in prices they have persevered these 16 years, till the farm and buildings are in good condition, and they have a pleasant prairie home. They have two children, Anna and Charles.

Abbie, youngest child of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, went with her parents to Texas, and on her return from there, went to Ohio. From there she went to Wilton, Iowa, where she joined her parents. In Oct., 1866, she married Moses

Dudley Mulford of Ohio. They settled first in Wilton, but his business of express messenger led them to Davenport, from there to Knoxville, from there back to Davenport, and from there to Washington, Iowa. They have recently settled near Plankinton, Dakota, and he has taken up farming in that new country. They have two children, Arthur Elmer and Minnie Maud.

Dr. Charles Fay Reed, the 2nd son of Luke and Martha Fay Reed, has been so long remarkable in his condition of a blind, helpless invalid, that a more extended sketch of his life will be interesting. Born, Sept. 9, 1830, at the old West Side place, Woburn, he spent his early life there, and in Lenox, Pa. in the hard work which falls to farmers' boys. When he was 21, he started out in the world to earn money for an education.

After some experiments in teaching, and various other employments, he came to Massachusetts, where he worked in a patent leather shop in West Woburn until he had saved enough out of his earnings to enable him to take up his studies systematically, having already pursued rudimentary branches evenings, and at odd hours. In Cleveland, Ohio, where he went to pursue his medical education, he labored to help pay his expenses, walking a number of miles daily to and from his work to the college. Kind friends there, gave him some help, so that when he graduated he entered upon his work with hope.

After his graduation he was elected a member of the faculty

and assigned the chair of physiology (of which he was an enthusiastic student) with the understanding that he was to spend several years abroad to perfect himself in the art of vivisection, which he was to employ in illustrating his lectures.

The summer before, he had an attack of malarial fever, which was intensified by poison from dissecting a badly decomposed body. This illness permanently impaired his health, and no doubt laid the foundation for his future suffering, for in the autumn of 1856, after his graduation he came to Massachusetts and on his return was taken in New York with rheumatic fever.

He went home to his father's in a nearly helpless condition, and spent the long winter in suffering. In the spring of 1857 he was still suffering so much from rheumatism as to make his journey abroad or the holding the professor's chair impracticable, so he returned to Cleveland and commenced practice with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, who had been his teacher in anatomy and physiology.

In the autumn, the chill from the lake so increased his rheumatism that by the advice of physicians he moved farther interior to Ravenna, Portage Co., where he engaged in general practice and was successful.

Though graduating from a Homœopathic College he was never exclusive in his practice, and never accepted the peculiar tenets of that school as a finalty in medicine. While he considered Homœopathy as an interesting and valuable branch of medical education, to him it was a branch only, which he

believed destined to render great service to medical science and humanity, not so much directly, as indirectly in its influence upon other schools in mitigating the severity of their treatment, and illustrating the recuperative powers of nature under favorable conditions and exempt from injudicious interference. Naturally liberal and progresive in his ideas, his rule was, to condemn nothing without a fair hearing, and accept nothing without reasonable proof, and to seek the truth wherever it might be found. The writer has always been well acquainted with his principles, and has heard him say, that "the first step in pursuit of science, is to emancipate the mind from prejudice".

June 28, 1858 he married Angelina Howard, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Studley) Howard of Andover, Vt., and they went to housekeeping in Ravenna, where they remained till the autumn of 1860, when they came to N. Y., but her health was so poor, that it seemed unwise to settle in that city, so after spending the winter at Staten Island, they went to Anoka, Minn. The air there, and on the farm to which they moved in the autumn, together with camping out, was so beneficial to her lungs, that in the autumn of 1862, they moved to Kenosha, Wis. to take charge of a large water cure establishment, where he was very successful.

In the spring of 1864, he accepted an invitation to take the professorship of physiology in the Hahneman College, Chicago. The business of the "Water-Cure" being lighter in winter, made it possible to fulfil the duties of both positions, as

winter was the lecture season at the College.

Everything now promised a brilliant career, and financial success. But that summer the business of the "Cure" was very great leaving him no time but evening for the preparation of lectures for the coming winter.

This intense application, and overwork prostrated him in the autumn of 1864, with a violent attack of dysentery, followed by spinal meningitis, double sciatica, and swelling of the joints, this last the result of poison from dissection.

All this, together with rheumatic predisposition so complicated the disease that it baffled physicians, and from that time he has never stood on his feet.

For weeks he lingered in the border land between life and death, carefully tended by his faithful wife, and when a little relieved from intense suffering found himself helpless. He was removed from Kenosha to Wilton, Iowa during the following winter. There he remained two years, suffering intense pain, and violent spasms, which racked his sore and helpless limbs. The blood poisoning was apparent in distressing sores which his patient wife had to dress daily.

In 1866, he was removed to New York city. He had stiffened into a sitting position, his limbs drawn up, and immovable. His hands lay helpless on his knees and he could not raise them to brush off a fly.

While in New York he invented a machine by which his wife, who was his untiring nurse, could lift him out of bed and place him upon a chair.

While there he learned German, and wrote medical essays his wife being amanuensis. In the spring of 1868, he was removed to Woburn, Mass, hoping his native air would help him. Not being improved, he moved to Staten Island in 1869.

No change, and no doctors helped him, though from there he was moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. and from there, in the spring of 1870, to Bethel, Vt. In the autumn of 1870, he was moved to Lowell, Mass.

In the spring of 1872, he was moved from there to New York to try Dr. Taylor's movement cure. That not being adapted to his doubled up condition, he invented, and Mr. R. H. Howard put in execution a machine for rubbing his spine. This, though excellent in its way, proved too much for his system, and stirred up the poison again. It went to his well eye (the sight of the other was destroyed early in his illness) and causing a terrible inflammation destroyed the sight forever. The doctors at the Ophthalmic Hospital in New York, where he spent long weeks in the fall of 1873, gave up the case as hopeless.

His blindness so intensified his suffering that in 1876, he was attacked with fever, and nervous prostration, which seemed likely to end his life. He rallied after months of suffering, though he has never fully recovered.

It is now nearly nineteen years since he has been helpless, with twisted, aching joints, and ten years since he became entirely blind.

During all these long, sad years, his wife has been his un-

tiring nurse. Though far from strong herself, she has waited on him day and night, with cheerfulness and love.

Kind friends have been found in all the places where they have tarried, and people have liked to visit him, because he was always calm and reasonable. Those who shrank from invalids, and sick rooms, forgot their prejudice in the pleasant influence of his companionship. Instead of going to console and encourage, the sick, the sorrowful, and the anxious have turned to him for advice, and have found in his strong, good sense, and evident interest in them, the help and comfort they had sought elsewhere in vain.

He has never let slip his interest in the world, and in his shaded room he and his wife have eagerly followed the march of science, the progress of religion, and the social and political events of the day.

No one can fully estimate the strength of character it takes to bear up bravely under such circumstances, cut off as he was, in the midst of his career in the early years of manhood, when it is so hard to lay aside active duties and pleasures.

For the last twelve years their home has been with his wife's brother, Mr. R. H. Howard of Brooklyn, but they have several times gone from there to make short sojourns with other friends. But in the pleasant home and unselfish care of the Howards, they have always found that repose they needed.

Recently, through friends of theirs, and the press, Brooklyn people have learned of this unusual case of suffering and have been generous in their sympathy and gifts.

A still greater alleviation than the kindness of friends, has been the perfect harmony of their union. They have been through all their married life *one* in work, in hope, in disappointment, and in suffering.

CHAPTER VII.

In writing the foregoing pages *facts* not traditions have been related, and all has been written especially for the benefit of those of the next generation, who may like to know something of their ancestors, when those who can now tell them are dead.

In reading of the noble lives recorded here, the question may arise, were there no bad people in the family?

As far as the writer can ascertain in our direct line for more than 240 years, down through the generation ended with the death of our parents, there were no cases of gross immorality, no pauperism, no imbeciles, and no insanity with the exception of our great grandmother before mentioned, whose insanity was caused by a violent hemorrhage.

Making all allowance for human imperfection, and peculiar dispositions, they averaged through the succeeding years, strong, upright, God-fearing men and women.

We must remember that in all the history of the world, there were never any other emigrants like the New England

Puritans. They were not peasants seeking a foreign land to escape starvation, but men of wealth and culture, who braved even death, to found a home where they could worship God in peace.

The wills on file in Middlesex County show that both the Reeds and Winns, as well as those with whom their descendants married, had money and pleasant homes in England, which they left in the reign of Charles I., and braved a wilderness filled with savages, that they, and their children might have freedom of conscience.

Their religion was severe, but it was dearly bought. No wonder that later their descendants in the same spirit, threw off the oppression of England.

In those days every man to be a freeman must "own the covenant", and if he failed to account for absence from church he was punished. Profanity, and even scolding were punished. Forms of public worship were simple, and instead of ceremonies, they looked after the daily life. They obliged their children to read the Bible, and study the Assembly's Catechism. The record still stands in Woburn, where the selectmen were sent out "ye 15th of Octob. 1674, to goe thoe the Towne and ecsarmin the familys about Catechising".

And as late as 1817, the same rule was in force. Our "Aunt Abby" used to tell how *all* the children were obliged once in so often, to assemble in the church and recite the Catechism to the minister, and she always kept a little book received for excelling on such an occasion.

At that time there was but one church. Different denominations are of recent growth.

Prayer was their stronghold. Prayer was offered in church for the recovery of the sick, for the safety of the absent, for the sanctifying of bereavement, for joy at the return of wanderers, and gladness at the birth of children. All these events were described in notes, which the minister read aloud, and then invoked the blessing desired.

The records show how fathers searched out the lives of their children, and punished them when well grown, for wrong doing. They would not *let* them go astray but whipped out, with the rod their Bible told of, the canker spots of idleness and vice.

The letters written then, show the awe in which grown up children held their parents. Scoff as we may at their reign, it made strong, virtuous men and women. Next to religion, they enforced education, and colleges were built before they had homes for themselves. In their minds, religion and education went together and made the corner stone of the Republic.

May those of us who are now in life's noontide, burdened with the labor and tumult of the day, learn lessons of fortitude, patience, and trust from the lives of our Puritan ancestors, and those who worthily succeeded them; and let the same sublime faith in God, the same heroism, and fidelity to principle, be transmitted to coming generations.

THE END.

