

# ANCESTORS and DESCENDANTS

of

Albro Dexter Shepard

and his wife

Alice Zeviah Sill

Compiled by

Winfred C. Shepard

Allison, Iowa

(1949)



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**Grave of Ralph Shepard at Bell Rock Cemetery  
Malden, Mass.**

**Virgil and Dana Shepard  
in the background**

**Picture taken July 31, 1934**



DIVISON I

ANCESTORS

OF

ALBRO D. SHEPARD

**“What a man is at birth can only be determined by inquiring into the lives and character, qualities and habits of the two, four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, sixty-four, one hundred and twenty-eight (and so on indefinitely) of men and women whose blood flows in his veins.” — Partner of Nature by Luther Burbank.**





## The Surname Shepard

The surname Shepard is an English one and means "the shepherd." There are many variations in the spelling of the name. It is distributed over the greater part of England, but is absent or infrequent in the eastern counties south of the Humber river. Its principal centers in the north are in Westmoreland, Lancaster and the North and East Ridings; in the central part, in the counties of Warwick, Northampton, and Notts; and in the southwest, in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.

The most frequent spelling of the name is "Shepherd" and the next is "Sheppard; but the first spelling is three times as frequent as the second. The second spelling is more numerous in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. In Cornwall, it is Shephard, in Norfolk and Shropshire, Shepheard, in Buckingham, it is Shepperd, while in Gloucester, it is also Shepard.

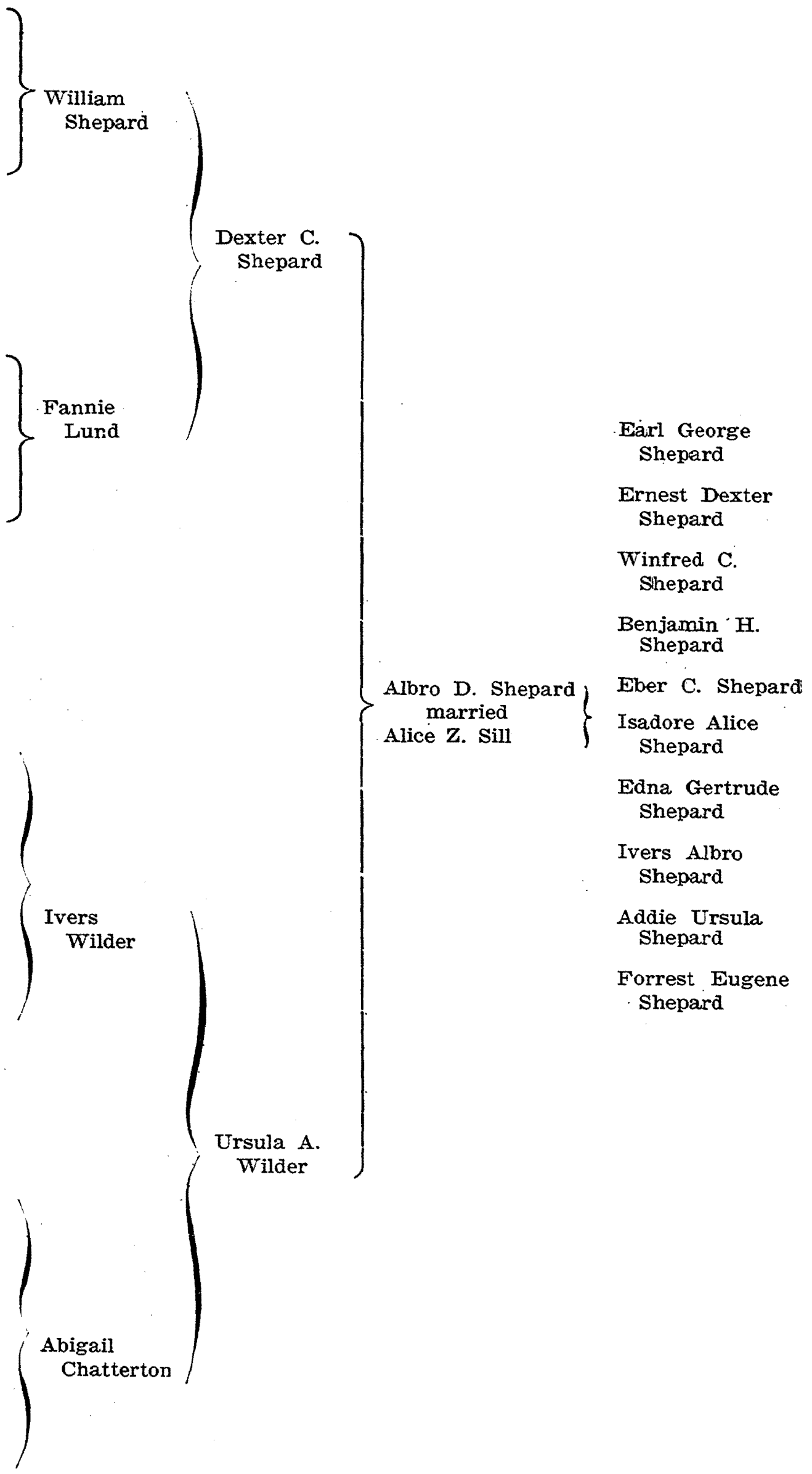
It is possible that the name does not always refer to the occupation of sheep herder. The old English name for a tailor was a schepper or shaper, and it is possible that some of the people with the surname Shepard derive their name from that occupation as there were a number of tailors among them.

Among the Dutch, the Shepherd surname was Schappert; the Anglo-Saxons, Scephyrd, and the French, Berger. Other variants of the herder name is "Coward" for cowherder, Calvert for Calfherder, etc.

In the Domesday Book listing the names of those holding land under King Edward, the Confessor, the Tenants-in-chief, and the Under tenants, neither the name Shepard (or any of its variations) or Sill is found. However, Margaret le Shepherde and Josse le Shephurde are mentioned in the Hundred Rolls and John le Shepherde in the Writs of Parliament. Josse le Sephurde of county Oxford and Margaret le Sephirde of county Hunts are listed in 1273. Walter le Schepherde of county Camp is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, John le Shephrede is mentioned as of about 1300. William Shephirde and Johannes Schephirede were in Yorkshire in 1379; and James Sheppard, a butcher, of Eccles, is mentioned in the Wills at Chester in 1614.

The British Herald, part III, describes seven coats of arms of the Shepards.

John Shepard				
Sarah Goble	{	Daniel Shepard	{	John Shepard
John Smedley	{			
Sarah Wheeler	{	Mary Smedley		Benjamin Shepard
Samuel Hartwell	{			
Ruth Wheeler	{	Samuel Hartwell	{	Hartwell
Isaac Stearns	{			Lydia
Sarah Beers	{	Abigail Stearns		
Thomas Lund	{			
Eleanor .....	{	Thomas Lund	{	Phineas Lund
Abraham Taylor	{			
Mary Whitaker	{	Elizabeth Taylor		Lucy Lund
Samuel French	{			
Sarah Cummings	{	Samuel French	{	Rachael French
.....	{			Willard Lund
.....	{	.....		
William Towne	{			
.....	{	Elisha Towne	{	Thomas Towne
Samuel Foster	{			
Marcy Macoon	{	Mercy Foster		Sarah Towne
Joseph Towne	{			
Phebe Perkins	{	Joseph Towne	{	Elizabeth Towne
Benjamin Bixby	{			
Mary .....	{	Jemima Bixby		
Joseph Wilder	{			
Lucy Gardner	{	Joseph Wilder	{	John Wilder
Peter Joslin	{			
.....	{	Deborah Joslin		John Wilder
Benjamin Pearson	{			
Hannah T. Hutchins	{	Barthomew Pearson	{	Abigail Kendall
.....	{			
.....	{	Mrs. Love Boyton	{	Richard Pearson
Mephibobeth Bixby	{			
Mary Emmons	{	Nathaniel Bixby		Hitta Pearson
Joshua Houghton	{			
Elizabeth Bennit	{	Jerusha Houghton	{	Abigail Bixby
Samuel Chatterton	{			
Elizabeth Warner	{	Wait Chatterton		
Thomas Punderson	{			
Lydia Bradley	{	Esther Punderson	{	Abraham Chatterton
Daniel Sperry	{			
Deborah Peck	{	Daniel Sperry		David Chatterton
Joseph Ives	{			
Esther Benedict	{	Abigail Ives	{	Anna Sperry
Abraham Doolittle	{			
Hannah Cornwall	{	Daniel Doolittle		
Isaac Dayton	{			
Elizabeth Todd	{	Elizabeth Dayton	{	Daniel Doolittle
Jacob Johnson	{			
Abigail Hitchcock	{	Israel Johnson		Sarah Doolittle
John Miles	{			
Hannah Prindle	{	Sarah Miles	{	Rebecca Johnson



## Shepards In England

Not much is known of Ralph Shepard, our first American ancestor of that name before he emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He is said to have come from Stephney parish near London. We have not been able to ascertain certainly the name of his parents nor the date and place of his birth. On February 16, 1597-8 a general marriage license was issued to Ralph Shepherde of St. Alban, Wood Street, a draper, and Blanch Caverly, widow, of Great All Hollows, London, relict of William Caverly, late of London, a dyer. They could have been the parents of our Shepard pioneer.

The marriage license records of the City of London, England, show that on April 26, 1547, Edward Sheparde of All Hollows Stayning, and Ann Tomlynson of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, London, were licensed to marry at St. Gabriel. A little over twenty-two years later, those records state that a general license to marry was issued September 4, 1569 to Thomas Shepparde, "Taylor" and Christabel Barret, spinister, of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield. On March 7, 1595,—a trifle over 25 years after Thomas' marriage—a general license to marry was issued to John Sheppard of Northall, Middlesex County, and Anne Brusher of the same place, daughter of Brusher, late of Reading, Berkshire, tanner, deceased. They could also have been the parents of our first American Shepard ancestor. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that our pioneer ancestor was also a tailor and named his oldest son Thomas and his next one John, for his paternal grandfather and father respectively.

William Shepard who was born about 1510, resided in Oxfordshire, England, and had two sons, John and Thomas. John born about 1535 lived at Banbury in that shire and probably was the father of William Shepard who resided at Towcester, Northamptonshire for a while and returned to Banbury when he died in 1615, and who was the grandfather of William Shepard who came to New England prior to 1643. Thomas, born about 1540, had a son Thomas who was born about 1562 and lived in Hertfordshire. This son Thomas (2) had a son Thomas (3) who in 1582 married Benedicta Daie (Dale?); and may have been the father of Ralph Shepard of

St. Alban, Wood Street, draper, who on February 16, 1587-8 married Blanch Caverly, mentioned above. Thomas and Benedicta (Daie) Shepard had a son John. This son married about 1600 Rebecca Waller and was the father of the following children.

- (1) John, who married Margaret Squire, immigrated to Braintree, Massachusetts and died there in 1650.
- (2) Edward, who married Violet Stanley, immigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died there in 1680.
- (3) Benedicta, who was born in 1609 in England, married in New England, first Thomas Stanley, married second Gregory Willerton of Hadley, Massachusetts, and died there in January 1665.
- (4) Ralph (possibly), who was born in 1606, married Thanklord, immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, and died at Charleston, Aug. 20, 1693. If this is correct, then his father was John and his paternal grandfather Thomas.

# Pioneer American Ancestry Of Albro D. Shepard

Robert Ames (or Eames) came to Charlestown, Mass. in 1634 but resided at Woburn.

David Atwater came to New Haven, Conn. in 1638 and made it his home until his death.

Alling Ball was an early resident of New Haven, Conn. and died there in 1716.

Capt. Richard Beers came to New England in 1635 and settled at Watertown, Mass.

Lt. Francis Bell was first at Watertown, Mass. but in 1637-8 was at Wethersfield, Conn.

Thomas Benedict came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638 when twenty-one years old.

George Bennett (or Bennit) was married at Lancaster, Mass. June 13, 1658 to Lydia Kibby, lived there, and was killed by the Indians August 22, 1675.

Joseph Bixby was at Ipswich, Mass. October 15, 1647 when he entered into a marriage contract with Sarah Heard.

George Blake was in Gloucester, Mass. in 1640. His surname was frequently written "Black."

William Bradley went to Saybrook, Conn. in 1637.

Francis Brown and his wife, Mary Edwards came to Boston June 26, 1637 but settled at New Haven, Conn.

Rev. Peter Bulkeley and his wife Grace Chetwood,—his second wife—arrived at Boston in the summer of 1635.

Renold Bush owned a home at Newton Corner, Cambridge, Mass. in 1642.

William Chandler, his wife Annis, and four children settled in Roxbury, Mass. in 1637.

Thomas Chatterton came in the ship "Adams Ann" in 1631 to Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

James Clark was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn. and he signed the "plantation covenant" April 16, 1638.

David Comey (or Mackhome) was one of the passengers of the ship "John and Sarah" which left Gravesend, Eng. Nov. 8, 1651 bound for New England. He seems to have been one of the prisoners who were taken at the time and pardoned by Parliament with the understanding that they should be sent to distant lands. The ship reached Charlestown, Mass. in 1652.

William Cornwall served for a time as sergeant-at-arms of Charles I but later became a Puritan and emigrated to New England. He and his wife, Joane, were members of Rev. John Eliot's church at Roxbury, Mass. in 1633.

Deac. Isaac Cummings was born in England in 1601 but is reputed to have been of Scotch ancestry. He was one of the early settlers of Salem, Mass. The records at Watertown, Mass. show that he was granted land in 1636.

Zacheaus Curtis first lived in Reading, Mass. but in 1658 was an inhabitant of Charlestown.

Ralph Dayton and his second wife, Agnes Pool, immigrated to Boston in 1636 but in 1639 they removed to New Haven, Conn.

Abraham Doolittle was in Massachusetts very early and in New Haven before 1642.

Edmond Edenden and his wife, Elizabeth, were at Scituate, Mass. in 1641.

Thomas Emmons was at Newport, Mass. in 1638 but probably had removed to Boston before 1652 when and where he was made a freeman.

Reginald Foster, his wife Judith and five sons and two daughters settled at Ipswich, Mass. in 1638.

William French, his wife, Elizabeth Symmes, and their four children came to America with Rev. Thomas Shepard in the ship "Defense" which sailed from London, July 10, 1635. They resided at Cambridge, Mass.

William Frothingham and his wife, Ann, came to New England with Winthrop's fleet and was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Mass. in 1630.

Thomas Gardner was an early planter at Roxbury, Mass.

Henry Glover was an early resident of New Haven, Conn.

Thomas Goble (or Gobel) and his wife, Alice Mousall, were residents of Charlestown in 1634 and they were admitted to the church there August 30, 1634.

Zaccheus Gould, his wife Phebe Deacon, and five children came to New England prior to 1639.

John Hall, Sr. probably came to New England with the Hooker party in 1632. He and three others left the Bay Colony in the autumn of 1633 on an exploring expedition down the Connecticut river to Hartford and Wethersfield, Conn.

Nathaniel Hancock was one of the first company to settle Cambridge, Mass., coming there in 1634.

Richard Harrison came to New England when he was advanced in years, his family grown, and his wife deceased. He was in New Haven in 1644.

William Hartwell, one of the old English families, arrived at Cambridge, Mass. in 1636, but later the same year he went to Concord, Mass.

Mathias Hitchcock came from London in the ship "Susan and Ellen" to Boston in May 1635. He first settled at Watertown but in 1639 went to New Haven, Conn.

John Houghton and his wife, Beatrix, were residents of Dedham, Mass. in the year 1654.

Thomas Howlet came to Boston in 1630, probably in the fleet with Winthrop. Early in 1633 he went with John Winthrop, Jr. to plant the settlement of Ipswich.

William Ives sailed from England in the ship "True Love," Sept. 16, 1635 and landed at Boston. He probably resided at Watertown the next three years and then removed to New Haven, Conn.

William Jackson had a house lot of 1½ acre in Ipswich, (now Rowley), Mass. in 1643.

William Johnson, sometimes called Wingle Johnson,—probably a Dutchman—resided at New Haven in December, 1644 at which time and place he married Sarah Hall.



Rev. John Jones was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, Eng. received a master's degree in Liberal Arts in 1616, and was rector from 1619 until 1630. He and his family and Rev. Thomas Shepard came to New England in the ship "Defense" in 1633, arriving at Boston Oct. 3, 1633. They were entertained by Governor Winthrop in his Boston home.

Thomas Joslin traced his ancestry back to Sir. Gilbert Jocelyn, a wealthy Norman knight who came to England with William, the Conqueror, in 1066. Thomas Joslin, his wife, Rebecca, and their six children embarked for America in the ship "Increase" of London in April, 1635. He settled at Hingham, Mass.

Francis Kendall in 1640, when about 21 years old, settled at Woburn, then part of Charlestown, Mass.

Edward Kibby (or Kibbie) and his wife, Mary Partridge, and their daughter (Lydia?) came to New England in 1639 and settled in Muddy River,—now Brookline, Mass.

Richard Kimball, his wife, Ursula Scott, and five children came to America in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1634. They made their home at Ipswich, Mass.

Thomas King and his wife, Anne, were residents of Sudbury, Mass. soon after its settlement in 1638.

Richard Linton came to Massachusetts as early as 1630. He was of Watertown by 1638.

Thomas Lund, a merchant, came to Boston in 1646.

John Macoone of Cambridge, Mass. married Deborah Bush, November 8, 1656.

Capt. Hugh Mason and his wife, Esther (or Hester) Wells came to America from Ipswich, England in the ship "Francis" the last of April, 1634 and made their home at Watertown, Mass.

Joseph Merriam died at Concord, Mass. January 1, 1640/1. It is not known when he came to America.

Capt. Nathaniel Merriman was in the Pequot War in 1637 but his name does not appear as of Connecticut. His first known location in this country was at New Haven.

Andrew Messenger was one of the original settlers of Jamaica, Long Island, coming there March 10, 1656.

John Moss was a corporal at New Haven, Conn. in 1642.

Thomas Norton and his wife, Grace Wells, left England in the ship "St. John" and arrived at New Haven, Conn. in July 1639. He settled at Guilford with Rev. Whitfield the same year.

Thomas Osborn was an early resident of New Haven.

William Parker was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn. in 1636 but later removed to Saybrook, Conn.

Francis Peabody (or paybody) came to New England in the ship "Planter" in the spring of 1635. In 1636 he was at Ipswich, Mass. and had been there for several months. In 1640 he was at Hampton, N. H.

John Pearson and his wife, Dorcas, came to Ipswich and were at Rowley (probably the same place) in 1643.

Deac. Paul Peck came to this country in the ship "Defense" in 1635, and resided at Boston and vicinity until the next year when he removed to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker and others.

William Peck, his wife Elizabeth and their only child, Jeremiah, came to New England in the ship "Hector," arriving at Boston January 26, 1637. However he was one of the founders of the New Haven colony in 1638.

John Perkins, Sr. sailed from Bristol, Eng. December 1, 1630 in the ship "Lyon" bound for Boston. There came with him, his wife, Judith Gates, and their five children. Among the passengers was Rev. Roger Williams, Mr. Perkins and his family resided at Boston for the next two years. In 1633 he removed to Ipswich, Mass.

Roger Prichard and his family were inhabitants of Wethersfield, Conn. as early as 1640.

John Punderson came to New England in 1638. He was among the signers of the "Plantation Covenant" of the New Haven Colony, April 16, 1638.

Robert Rand, his wife, Alice Sharp, and their four children came to Massachusetts and were at Charlestown in 1635.

Ralph Shepard, his wife, Thanklord, and daughter Sarah sailed the last of June, 1635 from London, Eng. in the ship "Abigail" and first made their home at Dedham, Mass.

John Smedley, of Huguenot descent, was at Concord, Mass. prior to 1636.

Richard Sperry, probably of Welsh ancestry, was in New Haven, Conn. in 1640.

Isaac Stearns and his family came to America in 1630 in the ship "Arbella" with Gov. Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

William Taylor and his wife, Mary Merriam, were at Concord, Mass. as early as 1650.

John Thompson and his brothers William and Anthony were early settlers of New Haven.

Daniel Thurston of Newbury, Mass. came there in 1638.

John Tidd (or Tead) and his family embarked at Yarmouth on the Isle of Wight May 12, 1637 for the Bay Colony. They probably lived first at Frothingham, Mass.,—prior to 1640.

Christopher Todd and his young bride, Grace Middlebrook, left England when he was barely twenty years old, in April 1637 and landed at Boston June 26, 1637. About a year later he and his wife went to Long Island.

William Towne, his wife and six children came to New England probably in 1634 and settled at Salem, Mass.

William Tuttle, his wife and three children sailed from England in the ship "Planter" in April, 1635 and arrived in Boston the following July. He and his family made their home at Charlestown, Mass.

John Warner was a proprietor at Watertown, Mass. in 1636/7 but was among the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn. in 1639.

Lawrence Waters married Ann Linton, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Linton, and resided at Watertown, Mass. as early as 1636. He and his father-in-law were residents of Lancaster, Mass. in 1643.

Richard Wheeler was a proprietor of Dedham, Mass. in 1644.

Thomas Wheeler of Concord, Mass., whose daughter Hannah married James Bennett. See the pioneer ancestors of Mrs. Albro D. Shepard.

George Wheeler, his wife, Katherine, and several children, were residents of Concord, Mass. in 1638. It is probable that he was one of the first settlers in 1635. He was a brother of Thomas Wheeler above mentioned.

Serj. Thomas Wheeler of Concord, Mass., sometimes called Thomas Wheeler, Sr., was born about 1620. His parentage is unknown.

John Whitaker of Watertown, Mass. was born about 1641, possibly at Watertown. His parents are not known.

John Whitcomb of London, Eng. came to Massachusetts and was a proprietor of Dorchester, Mass. in 1633.

Thomas White came to New England on the ship "Annabel" which sailed from London May 8, 1660. He resided at Charlestown, Mass.

Thomas Wilder was a resident of Charlestown in 1638.

John Wyatt possessed a houselot in Ipswich, Mass. in 1638.

## 1. Ralph Shepard

Ralph Shepard was born in England about 1603. He married there a woman whose Christian name was Thanklord but whose surname is unknown. He was a tailor, probably an officer of the Draper's Guild, and very likely a citizen of London. Apparently he was one of those who at this time were struggling for political and religious liberty. On April 24, 1635, when Archbishop Laud was persecuting the non-conformists, Ralph Shepard of Limehouse, Middlesex, was summoned before the Court of High Commissions. This was an ecclesiastical court for the "vindication of the peace and dignity of the church, by reforming, ordering and correcting the ecclesiastical state and persons, and all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, offences, contempts and enormities." The sentence pronounced against Ralph Shepard is not given, but probably he left England on account of the court's sentence.

Family tradition says that Ralph Shepard came from Stepney, near London. Limehouse was then a hamlet in Stepney parish,—St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. In 1730 Limehouse became the separate parish of St Anne-Limehouse. It is now a part of London and adjoins the East End. It was from the minister in Stepney parish that he obtained his certificate when he came to America.

On the last of June, 1635, Ralph Shepard, his wife Thanklord, and daughter Sarah sailed from London on the ship "Abigail" bound for New England. According to the ship's entry, he was then 29 years old, his wife 23, and his daughter two. If his age was there given correctly, he was born in 1606. The first mention we find of him in America is in the records of the town of Dedham, Mass. He probably first settled at Watertown, but soon left with a company of people from there to settle Dedham, a plantation up the St. Charles river. The first town meeting, held August 18, 1636, was attended by "Rafe Shepheard." At the meeting it was ordered that there be set out and measured to him twelve acres of land. The first nineteen settlers including Ralph Shepard signed the Covenant on or prior to Sept. 5, 1636. In its first paragraph they state: "We whose names are here unto subscribed doe in the feare and Reverance of our Allmightie God,

Mutually: and severally promise among ourselves and each to other to professe and practice one trueth according to that most perfect rule, the foundation whereof is Everlasting Love."

At a town meeting held March 23, 1636-7 Ralph Shepard and three others were granted a parcel of meadow "as it lyeth upon ye River, between ye barren hills & ye sayd River: in consideration of their paynes taken in first discovery of the North side of our Towne." At the meeting held May 11, 1637, Ra: Shepherd and fifteen others agreed to take four acres of swamp land, apiece, and to clear a fourth of it each year. At the July 28, 1638, meeting Ralph Shepard and four others were granted 16 acres 3 rods and 12 poles "lying downe stream next above ye pond" to divide between them to make up for their half lots. Shepard got "the over plus towards satisfaction of yt he parted with at home."

From the time of the settlement of the town of Dedham until May 17, 1639, its affairs were conducted by its inhabitants at town meetings. During that time there were twenty-six of such meetings, and Ralph Shepard attended twenty-one of them. On that date it was agreed that the town government should be conducted by seven men to be chosen at the town meetings. Immediately after this he must have removed to Weymouth as his son Isaac was born there June 20, 1639.

It is probable that he and his family resided at Weymouth until about 1650. During that time he was active in the acquisition and sale of land not only at Weymouth but also at Dedham and Rehoboth. In the records of these towns his name appears as Ralph Shepheard, Raffe Shepheard, Rafe Shepherd, Ra: Shepherd, Raffe Shepherd, Rafe Shepard, Ralph Shephard and Ralph Shepard. On June 31, 1644, he received at Weymouth a share of woodland and on June 9, 1645, he was granted a lot on the "great plain." He seems to have had there a home lot of eight acres, a lot No. 54 containing nearly thirteen acres in the "Woodland plaine," one acre and 3 rods of fresh meadow, and three and  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of salt marsh.

On July 3, 1644, Ralph Shepard and twenty-nine others signed a compact instituting a government of nine men for the town of Seaconk, afterwards named Rehoboth. Although

the first division of land was granted by the Court of Plymouth to the inhabitants of Seaconk about 1643, the town was not incorporated until June 4, 1645. The division was according to "person and estate" and that of Ralph Shepard was 121 pounds and 10 shillings. Apparently he did not settle in the town for its records show that he was among those who "Forfeited their lots for not fencing or not removing their families to Rehoboth according to an order made Oct. 24, 1643."

On Feb. 9, 1645, he was appointed "Viewer of Fences" at Weymouth.

It is very likely that he had removed to Malden by 1650. He was not one of its incorporators in 1649 but took a part in the ordination of Mr. Matthews in 1650. At a county court held at Cambridge April 1, 1651, Ralph Shepard took the free-man's oath. On April 19, 1651, he, being described as a tailor of Malden, bought of Richard Palgrave, a physician, a lot of upland "lying by the North Springe on Mistik Syde" containing five acres and four "cow lots." The colonial church authorities did not approve the town's choice of Mr. Matthews and steps were taken to remove him. On Oct. 28, 1751, Mrs. Thanklord Shepard and 35 other women of Malden and Mystic Side signed a petition on behalf of their pastor asking that he be permitted to remain with them. At the county court held at Cambridge April 2, 1661, Ralph Shepard was appointed administrator of the estate of Jane Learned, made a verified inventory therein, and acknowledged himself indebted to the treasurer for 50 shillings on behalf of his son-in-law Walter "Poor."

On March 5, 1664, Ralph Shepard, tailor, and his wife Thanklord, sold to Abraham Hill for three pounds 10 shillings an acre "All that my land both pasture and . . . . broken upland" at Malden; and on July 7, 1666, Mr. Shepard and his wife sold to Benjamin Bunker for ten pounds paid and 150 pounds "secured to be paid" his dwellinghouse in Malden with "all the outhouses, barnes, stables, orchards, yards, gardens and land thereto adjoyeing" containing by estimation fourteen acres; also 15 acres of swamp land lying in the "great swamp;" 3½ acres lying within the bounds of Charlestown "by the north spring;" and six hay lots within the bounds of Charlestown. The land within the bounds of Charlestown was, no doubt, at Mystic Side.

Evidently prior to the sale of his lands at Malden, Ralph Shepard had decided to move to Concord, Mass. and went there about the time of the sale of the last tract. Apparently John Shepard, who I assume was a son of Ralph, had gone to Concord by 1661 and was granted land by the town that year. Others from Charlestown and Mystic Side went to Concord about that time. In 1666 Ralph Shepard bought a farm at Concord of Lt. Joseph Wheeler for 140 pounds. It contained 610 acres of upland, swamp and meadow, "butted on the northeast by Chelmsford line, on the southwest by Nashobah Plantation and southeast upon a great pond called Nagog,—a triangle with the point to the northwest" This triangular tract was situated between the Indian Plantation of Nashoba, and that part of Chelmsford now Westford with Nagog pond as a base. The apex was 2 miles 140 rods north of the southwest end of the pond. This territory was then called Concord village. Mr. Shepard did not get the deed to this land until April 4, 1679.

Apparently all of Ralph Shepard's family were with him at Concord with the exception of his daughter Sarah and his son Thomas; and all of them appear to have lived on contiguous farms. His son Isaac, prior to his death by the Indians, had bought of his father a part of the Wheeler farm and was in possession of it, as shown by a deed executed by the father July 4, 1681, acknowledged before Peter Bulkely and witnessed by Abraham Shepard. The deed recites that for a valuable sum of money paid by Isaac Shepard, deceased, "for the most part, and the remainder by Nathaniel Jewell," Ralph Shepard sold to Isaac Shepard, Mary Shepard and Samuel Shepard, children of said Isaac Shepard, deceased, part of the farm he bought of Lt. Joseph Wheeler, viz: a house lot bounded on the south by his houselot, on the west partly by the Indian plantation and partly by land of Peter Dill, on the north by Abraham Shepard, and on the east by Walter Powers. He also conveyed the lower end of the long meadow bounded westerly by Abraham Shepard; part of the great meadow bounded easterly by Abraham Shepard; "All which parcels were in the possession of Isaac Shepard aforesaid, and occupied by him in the time of his life;" and also a one third "part of my said farme yet undivided."

On March 31, 1675, Ralph Shepard and his wife of Concord sold to their son-in-law Walter Power of Concord, a cer-



tain parcel of land both upland and meadow, situated in Concord and part of the land purchased of Lt. Joseph Wheeler, containing 60 acres. It was bounded on the northeast by Chelmsford, on the northwest, southeast and southwesterly by Shepard's own land. On July 4, 1681,—the day he made the deed to the children of Isaac Shepard—Ralph Shepard also conveyed to his son Abraham of Concord, that part of his farm which he purchased of Lt. Wheeler within the bounds of Concord and adjacent to the "Indian Plantation called Nashobey" comprising a houselot bounded on the south by the house lot of Isaac Shepard's children, on the east and part of the north by Walter Powers, and on the west by Peter Dill; also the upper half of the "long meadow;" a swamp of 4 or 5 acres at the head of said meadow; part of the "Great Swamp" bounded on the west by a ditch,—taking the whole breadth of the meadow above the ditch, bounded on the north by Walter Powers; and a third of his "said farme that is yet undivided."

From the descriptions in the foregoing deeds, we learn that four of Ralph Shepard's children lived on contiguous farms,—Isaac, Trial (Mrs. Walter Power), Abraham, and Thanks (Mrs. Peter Dill). The youngest, Jacob, had been killed by the Indians, Feb. 12, 1675-6, unmarried, at the age of 22 years. I have no account of what became of Sarah, the oldest child. As John Shepard had land at Nagog pond near that of Ralph Shepard, I assume that he was a son of Ralph. Thomas Shepard lived at Charlestown and Malden had a son Ralph, and is reported to have been a son of Ralph. The latter's death is recorded on the Charlestown records and he was buried at Malden, apparently dying while staying in the home of Thomas. Ralph Shepard resided, as we have seen, at Dedham from 1635 to 1639. The records of that town show but two births, no marriages and no deaths there in 1635; no births, marriages or deaths in 1636; and but two births, no marriages and no deaths in 1637. In fact, the records show no deaths prior to 1659 and no marriages prior to 1662. Hence there is no doubt but that the records are incomplete. The evidence indicates that Thomas was born about 1635 and John about 1637.

On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1675-6, the sons Isaac and Jacob were killed by the Indians on the south side of Quagana hill. They, at the time, were threshing grain in the barn on the

Shepard homestead. Being aware of the perilous times,—this was during King Philip's War — the sons had set their sister (niece?) Mary on the summit of the hill to watch for Indians. The ground was covered with deep snow and the Indians traveled with snowshoes. Eluding the vigilance of Mary who was only about thirteen years old, they swooped down upon the Shepard barn before she was aware of their presence and slew Isaac and Jacob. She was taken captive and carried to Nashawa,—now called Lancaster, or some place in that vicinity. During the first night after her capture she escaped and reached home the next morning. In the dead of night, Mary took a saddle from under the head of her Indian keeper who was sunk in sleep increased by ardent spirits, put the saddle on a horse which the Indians had stolen at Lancaster, mounted it, swam it across the Nashawa river, rode through the forest to her home. The leader of the Indian band is supposed to have been Netus, sometimes called the Nipmuck Captain. The barn in which the men were threshing was situated on the south side of a lane to what, in 1904, was the Cyrus Pickard place near the road. Tradition has pointed out the exact spot on the hill where Mary kept watch,—a boulder on the south side of the hill near its top. Tradition has it that she was a sister to Isaac and Jacob,—their father's youngest child. I have found no record of such a sister. At that time the father of Isaac and Jacob was 75 years old and the mother nearly 70, so it is not at all probable that Mary was their daughter. At that time Isaac was married and had three children one of whom was named Mary. Insomuch as he was not married until Dec. 10, 1667, it is not probable that it was his daughter. But John Shepard, a brother to Isaac and Jacob, had a daughter Mary who, at that time, was about 13 years old. Both John and Isaac had farms at Nashoba, and Jacob being unmarried, no doubt lived with his parents. Because of the dangerous times they, very likely, kept in close touch with one another. On the Shepard farm at the foot of Nashoba hill there once stood a garrison house, it may have been at the Shepard home at that time, and in it the Shepard's may have been taking refuge at the time of the massacre.

North of Concord, Mass. on Route No. 2 going to Nashua, N. H. on the west side of the road north of Nagog Pond is a granite memorial bearing this inscription: "Site of Shepard House 42 rods south. February 12, 1676 Mary Shepard 14

years old watched on this hill Quagana for King Philip's Indians. (This land then Concord Village is now in Littleton.) their barn. The brothers were slain and Mary was taken 50 miles to Wenimisset now New Braintree. She escaped at night on a horse and brought the news of the gathering of the Indians (while her kinsmen Isaac and Jacob were threshing in Concord Antiquarian Society. Littleton Historical Society.)

The deed executed by Ralph Shepard, March 31, 1675, was signed by his wife, Thanklord, but those executed July 14, 1681, are not; so I assume she had died in the meantime. There seems to be no record of her death, or place of her burial.

The Charlestown records state: "Ralph Shepard aged ninety years dyed August 20th 1693," while his tombstone in the old Bell Rock Cemetery in Malden bears this inscription: "Here lyes ye Body of Ralph Shepard aged 90. Died September VII, 1693. It seems probable that he died while visiting his son Thomas at Mystic Side and that he was buried at Malden where Thomas was then a member of the church. The grave is near the center of the cemetery. The original tombstone was slate and is weather beaten and deteriorated from age, but it is now encased in a marble monument. Ralph H. Shepard in his "Ralph Shepard, Puritan" states: "The hourglass and crossbones tell us that time does not tarry and that death soon comes to all: while the wings on either side of the skull suggest the hope of a blessed immortality." The symbols mentioned are carved on the original stone.

The children of Ralph and Thanklord Shepard were:

1. Sarah, born in England in 1633 and came to New England with her parents. A Sarah Shepard married Samuel Thomas of Braintree, Mass., at that place April 25, 1656. She was a daughter of Edward Shepard of Braintree.
2. Thomas, born about 1635, probably at Dedham, Mass.; married at Malden, Nov. 19, 1658, Hannah Ensign,—a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilder) Ensign of Scituate; admitted to the church at Charlestown, Sept. 2, 1677; dismissed to the church at Malden, Jan. 31, 1689-90; and had children Thomas, Hannah, John, Ralph, Jacob and Isaac. Thomas Shepard was also of Medford, but died at Milton where his son Ralph then lived, on Sept. 26, 1719 (29). He had a gravestone.
3. JOHN, born about 1637, probably at Dedham; married Sarah Goble; resided at Concord; and died there Dec. 15, 1699.

4. Isaac, born at Weymouth, June 20, 1639; married Dec. 10, 1667, at Concord, Mary Smedley, a daughter of Baptiste Smedley; resided at Concord; and was killed there by the Indians, Feb. 12, 1675-6. His widow married, June 9, 1676, Nathaniel Jewell.
5. Trial, born Dec. 19, 1641, at Weymouth; married at Malden, March 11, 1660-1, Walter Power of Nashoba; and died Feb. 22, 1708-9. At the time of their marriage, they settled on a tract of land at Concord Village, now in the town of Littleton and adjoining the Indian plantation of Nashoba, which her father bought of Lt. Joseph Wheeler. He built his house on the north side of Quagany Hill about half a mile from the garri-son house and less distant from Nagog Pond. In 1694 Walter Power bought of the Indians  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the township of Nashobe. He died Feb. 22, 1708. She survived him many years. They were both buried in the old "Powers burying-ground."
6. Abraham, born March 7, 1642-3 at Boston, Mass.; married Jan. 2, 1672-3, Judith Philbrook, a daughter of John Sill (1); and died Feb. 22, 1715-6.
7. Thanks, born at Malden, Feb. 10, 1651-2 and married Dec. 13, 1669, Peter Dill at Chelmsford, Mass.
8. Jacob, born June 16, 1653 at Malden and was killed by the Indians Feb. 12, 1675-6, with his brother Isaac. He was not married.

I do not find any indications that Walter Shepard of Sudbury, Mass. was a son or that there was a youngest child, Mary, born about 1660.

*Walter Shepard Thanks Dill*

### 13. John Shepard

John Shepard, son of Ralph and Thanklord Shepard, was born about 1637, probably at Dedham, Mass. Then no records of the town were kept; that was not done until 1637-8. Shattuck's "History of Concord, Mass.," states that John Shepard was at that place about 1648. This was probably John Shepard, son of Edward. If so, it was probably not our John Shepard. Yet he appears to have been there on Dec. 20, 1660, for on that day he with Joseph Wheeler and John Jones witnessed an agreement between the town and the Praying Indians of Nashoba whereby for 15 pounds and 6 pence the Indians released their right to land granted to the town of Concord for its enlargement. No doubt this land was at the northwest part of the town near the Nashoba Indian village.

In 1661 John Shepard was married at Concord to Sarah Goble, a daughter of Thomas and Alice Goble of that place. In the year of his marriage, he was granted thirty acres of land by the town "in consideration of the hand of God upon him in the loss of one of his arms." I have been unable to learn when or how he lost his arm. The land lay near that of Silas Holden. Subsequently a tract was granted him at Nagog Pond in the northwest part of the town. No doubt it was near to or adjoining the land purchased by his father of Lt. Joseph Wheeler in 1666.

On March 3, 1689-90, John Shepard, Sr. was a nonfree-man at Concord "whose housing and Lands do amount to the uallow of six rante by the year." On March 21, 1689-90 he and others were voted freeman by the Court. John Shepard died at Concord, Dec. 15, 1699; this may have been his son John. His widow, Sarah, died unmarried after Nov. 30, 1717, and before Feb. 20, 1718. It is very probable that they were both buried in the old burying ground near Nashoba hill. Hudson in his "History of Concord, Mass." Vol. 1, p. 391, states "There was also visible until within a few years vestiges of an ancient burying place which probably contain the dust of the Shepards, the Powers, and others of the earliest pioneers, who soon after the abandonment of the Nashoba plantation, and the flares of Philip's war had fairly faded out, found their way thitherward. The old graveyard was years ago ploughed over but some of the grave-stones which found their way into a wall give unmistakable evidence that thereabouts they were once used as grave markers."

The children of John and Sarah (Goble) Shepard, so far as known, were:

1. John, born Oct. 26, 1661; married, Mar. 19, 1690, Elizabeth Cragin; and may have died at Concord, Dec. 15, 1699.
2. Martha, born Feb. 11, 1662-3, a twin to Mary.
3. Mary, born Feb. 11, 1662-3, and married, May 28, 1683, Thomas Streight at Concord. It was probably she who was captured by the Indians. See life of Ralph Shepard (1).
4. Rachel (?) married John Stone.
5. Sarah (?) who married, Jan. 4, 1686, at Concord, Thomas Goble by Rev. Edward Bulkeley. Her first name is sometimes given as "Mary."
6. Dorothy, born Oct. 6, 1669.
7. DANIEL, born about 1671 and married, May 1, 1701, Mary Smedley of Concord.

## 137. Daniel Shepard

Daniel Shepard, son of John and Sarah (Goble) Shepard, was born about 1671 at Concord Village (now Littleton), Mass. On Sept. 26, 1691, Daniel Shepard, preparing for a new Indian outburst against Dunstable, Mass. and vicinity, sent two men to the garrison at Groton to strengthen the defence. He was married at Concord to Mary Smedley, May 1, 1701, by Rev. Joseph Estabrook. She was a daughter of John and Sarah (Wheeler) Smedley of that place. They resided at Concord, probably at the "village." She died April 13, 1758, at Acton, Mass., but the date of his death is not known.

According to the Concord records, Daniel and Mary (Smedley) Shepard were the parents of eight children. They were:

1. John, born Jan. 31, 1701-2 and died Feb. 14, 1701-2.
2. Mary, born July 23, 1703.
3. Sarah, born Jan. 30, 1704-5.
4. JOHN, born May 30, 1706; married 1st, about 1732, Lydia Hartwell; resided at Concord until 1741 and then removed to Amherst, N. H.; married around 1757 (possibly April 3, 1756), Sarah French; and died Nov. 29, 1785.

5. Daniel, born Oct. 27, 1707; married Oct. 22, 1734, Jane Hosmer by Justice Flint; and died Sept. 15, 1785, at Acton, Mass.
6. James, born Jan. 12, 1712.
7. Dorothy, born July 18, 1714, and married June 16, 1743, Jonathan Cleveland, both then of Acton.
8. Martha, born Aug. 4, 1720, and married Aug. 4, 1740, William Barker, both then of Concord, Mass.

## 1374. Col. John Shepard

John Shepard, a son of Daniel and Mary (Smedley) Shepard was born May 30, 1706 at Concord, Mass. Here he married Lydia Hartwell, a daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Stearns) Hartwell of that place. He resided at Concord and was a prominent citizen there until 1742. In that year he was induced by an offer of the proprietors of Souhegan West, N. H. to settle on the north side of the river. The village is now called Milford. Here he erected mills near the present granite bridge. As this place was a part of the town of Amherst, N. H., he thus became one of its early settlers. The "History of Milford" states at page 29: "He built a cabin a little north of the Methodist Church and afterwards a house upon the spot where now stands the residence of Fred J. Kendall. Still later he erected a more pretentious dwelling upon the site now occupied by the residence of Henry H. Barber."

The following is a copy of the vote of the proprietors of Souhegan West, passed April 30, 1741,—

Voted, That the proprietors will give to Mr. John Shepherd one hundred and twenty acres of land to Begin at William Peabody's line and run down the river to the bottom of the falls and so wide as to make the one hundred twenty acres \* \* \* he building a good Grist Mill and a good Saw Mill on said Souhegan river against the aforesaid land, and to finish them by the last of November next, and to keep them in good repair for the use of said proprietors, he giving a bond to our treasurer to comply with the same forthwith, he having the liberty to cut such white oak timber for the mill as he wants and has not of his own."

These mills were long known as Shepard's Mills, and his

residences were upon the lands given him by the proprietors of the village. He built a bridge across the Souhegan at the point where the stone bridge now stands, for the accommodation of his patrons, and in 1758 the town of Munson repaid him some portion of the expense and became owner of the south half. The bridge was an inexpensive structure and the amount paid Mr. Shepard small, yet it was the largest item of expense to which the town was subjected during its existence.

On Dec. 14, 1742, John Shepard and two others were appointed a committee to agree for finishing the meetinghouse; and again on Oct. 18, 1743, he and two others were chosen a committee to finish the building as soon as could be. As the gift of music seems to have been hereditary in the Shepard family, we may suppose that Col. John Shepard and his son, John, each in their time took an active part in the church music.

On May 13, 1747, John Shepard and twenty-two others petitioned for a scout and protection from the Indians and on May 15, 1747, their petition was granted.

On Sept. 26, 1753, the proprietors of Soughegan West voted that their committee might lay out a road from Salem Canada to Capt. Shepard's bridge; and also a road from the meeting house to Capt. Shepard's Mill. At this meeting, they also voted to allow Capt. Shepard and others eighty pounds, old tenor, toward building the bridge called "Shepard's bridge."

He was a resident taxpayer in Amherst in September, 1760; at that time there were 110 in all.

On Sept. 23, 1748 John Shepard of Soughegan West, No. 3, sold to Timothy Fuller and others, house, barn, mills, etc. in Soughegan West (Amherst). Again on June 15, 1750 John Shepard sold land in that place to Samuel Williams; and again on Feb. 10, 1757 he sold land in Soughegan West to his son John. On Oct. 18, 1760 John Shepard bought three tracts of land of Mary Adams of Dunstable one of which was in "Merrymac." On Jan. 1, 1761, John Shepard and his wife, Sarah, sold to his brother-in-law, Phineas Lund, of Dunstable, land in that town set off to the widow of Samuel French and mother of Sarah Shepard, of Rachel, wife of Phineas Lund,



and of Mary, wife of Joseph Winn. On the next day,—Jan. 2, 1761—Phineas Lund and his wife, Rachel, gave a mortgage to John Shepard upon land in Dunstable, (now Nashua), as surety that Mr. Lund would fulfil certain conditions; this mortgage was discharged of record by Mr. Shepard, Mar. 24, 1762.

On Feb. 26, 1761, John Shepard was appointed administrator of the estate of Zachariah Stearns, deceased.

On May 5, 1762, he sold land in Amherst to his son John Shepard, Jr. He bought land in Wilton, N. H. of Caleb Holden, July 14, 1763; and on May 29, 1764 he bought land in Amherst of Solomon Hutchison.

On August 26, 1765, he sold the land in Merrymac to Jacob and Jonathan Willson. On July 14, 1767, John Shepard bought of Mary Parker as administrator of the estate of Thomas Parker, deceased, land in Munson (now Amherst or Hollis). This he sold August 16, 1769, to Benjamin Hall of Medford, Mass.

On August 19, 1765, John Shepard and William Peabody signed a petition to the General Court asking leave to sell lands of certain delinquent tax payers.

His first wife having died, he, on April 3, 17—and prior to Jan. 1, 1761, married Sarah French of Salisbury, Mass., daughter of Samuel and Mary French. She was born in 1722.

On July 20, 1774, Col. Shepard contributed three shillings for defraying the expenses of a Deputy to Exeter.

On Dec. 27, 1774, the town of Amherst voted "to approve of the results of the Grand Congress and strictly to adhere to them" and chose a committee to carry into effect the association agreement in the town. If any broke over the agreement, the committee were to publish their names in the newspapers. Upon this committee were Col. John Shepard, his son John, Thomas Burns and Joseph Gould, representing that part of Amherst now Milford. During the winter and spring of 1775, a company of minute men had been formed and drilled in anticipation of the coming conflict. The collision at Lexington, April 19, aroused the country. Col. John Shepard, who was in his 70th year and too old to take the field, went to Cambridge with the men, and received from

Capt. Crosby the following at a later day:

"This certifies that Esq. Shepherd in April, 1775 went with a detachment of Militia of about one hundred men from Amherst to Cambridge, aided, assisted, and comforted them, and at Cambridge left with them two Spanish milled dollars — Josiah Crosby."



View of cemetery at Amherst, N. H. where are buried Col. John Shepard, his second wife, and his son Benjamin.

Near the left center of the picture, just to the right of the white marble stone, are three marble slabs. The first to the left of the marble stone is that of Col. Shepard, the short slab to the right of his is that of his wife, and the next to the right is that of Benjamin Shepard.

On the back of this certificate is a list of other articles left, as follows: "Pork 57½ lbs., ½ bushel beans, 1½ bushel . . . . . to Sargent, some bread and 1½ bushel meal.

Col. John Shepard and three others on April 10, 1776, entered their protest against the action which the town had taken in regard to the estate of Zaccheus Cutler, a loyalist. He and four others refused to sign the "Association Test of 1776." Washington issued a proclamation enjoining the signing of the tests.

The Southwest parish in the town of Amherst was constituted Nov. 23, 1782. In January 1791, at a special meeting, the question of having the parish set off by lines was

agitated; and a committee was appointed to treat with the first parish for the following lines, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of Ebenezer Averhill's land and running southerly, including Andrew and John Bradford's intact, William Peabody's, the widow Shepard, Jotham and Daniel Shepard, and John Shepard, Esq., until it comes to Souhegan river, then down said river to Merrimack west line, including all belonging to Amherst on the south side of said river." In June, 1792, the parish was incorporated as the Southeast parish in Amherst.

Colonel John Shepard had pew number 36 in the Congregational church at Amherst which was dedicated January 19, 1774.

He died at Amherst, Nov. 29, 1785, and was buried in the cemetery there. A large slate stone marks his grave and bears this inscription:

Here lies the body of Colonel John Shepard who  
departed this life November ye 29th 1785 in the  
80th year of his age.

Time was, I stood where thou dost now,  
and viewed the dead as thou dost me.  
E're long thou'lt as low as I  
And others stand and look on thee."

His widow survived him about seventeen years and died Oct. 31, 1802. Her grave is beside that of her husband and is marked with a slate tombstone giving the date of her death and her age,—80 years.

John and Lydia (Hartwell) Shepard were the parents of six children,—the first three being born at Concord, Mass. and the others at Milford in the town of Amherst, N. H. The records of the First Congregational Church at Acton, Mass. state that on Nov. 7, 1739, two children of John Shepard were baptized "in the Time of ye gt. distress." The deed records show that he had married Sarah French prior to Jan. 1, 1761; very likely his daughter Sarah, born in 1757, was the first child of his last marriage.

Col. John Shepard's children by his first wife, Lydia Hartwell, probably were:

1. John, born Dec. 25, 1732; married Oct. 21, 1757, Mercy Wilkins of Middletown, Mass.; resided at and was a prominent man

of Milford, N. H.; and died there Dec. 4, 1802. She died at Mason, N. H., Aug. 11, 1825, aged 93 years.

2. Lydia, born in 1735, married a Mr. Howe, and died June 14, 1791.
3. Abigail, born Apr. 6, 1738; married John Stephenson; resided at Lyndeborough, N. H.; and died there Aug. 23, 1822.
4. BENJAMIN, born Mar. 18, 1844; married Mar. 21, 1776, Lucy Lund; and died Mar. 26, 1810.
5. Samuel, born in 1746; married Elizabeth.....; settled in the south part of Amherst; was a soldier in the Revolution; and died in Amherst Jan. 12, 1835, at the age of 85 years. His wife died Jan. 16, 1838, at the age of 84 years.
6. Mary, born Sept. 21, 1749; married Jacob Hildreth of Amherst; and died there Jan. 22, 1823.

The children of Col. John and Sarah (French) Shepard were:

7. Sarah, born Oct. 17, 1757; married 1st, Stephen Kendrick and 2nd, Deacon John Hartshorn; and died in Amherst, Sept. 5, 1840.
8. Jotham, born June 22, 1761, and was a resident taxpayer in Amherst, April 1, 1794.
9. Rachel, born Apr. 5, 1762; married July 4, 1781, Samuel Dodge, Jr.; and died July 23, 1785.
10. Daniel, born Sept. 25, 1764; married May 25, 1792, Fannie Wentworth; lived in Amherst; and died Sept. 22, 1794.



Ivers Wilder and his wife, Abigail, nee Chatterton

## 13744. Benjamin Shepard

Benjamin Shepard, son of John and Lydia (Hartwell) Shepard, was born Mar. 18, 1744 in the village of Milford in the town of Amherst, N. H. On July 24, 1769 Benjamin Shepard of Amherst purchased of Henry Codd of Hillsborough, N. H., land on the west side of the "Merrymac River." At a town meeting of Amherst, held Mar. 11, 1776, Benjamin Shepard and Ephraim Hildreth were chosen surveyors of lumber. On Mar. 21, 1776 he married Lucy Lund at Dunstable, N. H.; she was a daughter of Phineas and Rachel (French) Lund of Lyndeborough, Hillsborough county, N. H.

On Jan. 17, 1783 Benjamin Shepard bought of his father-in-law, a tract of land in Lyndeborough containing  $31\frac{2}{3}$  acres and located in the southwest corner of lot No. 102 in the Second Division. I doubt that he ever lived there. Apparently he and his wife settled in the south part of Amherst on what was known as the "Honey Pot" farm. On June 25, 1794 the selectmen of Amherst laid out a road two rods wide by the north side of Benjamin Shepard's house and barn to the road that leads from Capt. Samuel Shepard's to the Great Road. In April, 1801 Benj. Shepard & Son were taxed in Amherst. Their farm comprised 8 mowing, 4 tillage, 10 pasture and 200 wild lands and buildings. (I believe the numbers represent values.), and they had 1 horse, 4 oxen and 2 cows. In the years 1804 to 1809 they were assessed with practically the same property. The son was probably James. Benjamin Shepard and his son James both lived in School District No. 5 in Amherst in March, 1806.

Benjamin Shepard died March 27, 1810 and was buried at the village of Amherst near the grave of his father; a tombstone marks his last resting place. It bears this inscription: "Erected to the memory of Mr. Benjamin Shepard who died March 27, 1810 age 66 years." His widow died twelve years later on Nov. 6, 1822 but the location of her grave is unknown. It is probably beside that of her husband but no stone marks the grave. In August 1947 there were two depressions indicating two graves.

The children of Benjamin and Lucy (Lund) Shepard, all born in Amherst, were:

1. James, born June 14, 1777; married Nov. 6, 1803, Olive Glover;

resided in Amherst; was a captain in the army; and died Oct. 16, 1834.

2. WILLIAM, born July 29, 1780; married Dec. 3, 1815, Fannie Lund; moved to the state of Vermont; and died Feb. 18, 1856.
3. John, born Sept. 22, 1783; married June 4, 1811, Lucy Blanchard Nichols of Bedford, N. H.; moved to the north part of that town; and died there May 11, 1870.
4. Benjamin, born Mar. 24, 1786; resided in Boston, Mass. from 1809 to 1813; married May 8, 1814, Rebecca D. Skelton of Burlington, Mass.; returned to and resided at Amherst, N. H.; and died there Oct. 6, 1864.

## 137442. William Shepard

William Shepard, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Lund) Shepard, was born July 29, 1780 in the town of Amherst, N. H. He does not appear to have been taxed in Amherst; his marriage does not appear in the records at Concord, N. H.; and his name is not given in the U. S. census of Amherst, taken August 1, 1820. A William Shepard resided in Deering, Hillsborough county, N. H. between 1808 and 1814; and he and John Shepard were taxed there during that time. Between 1808 and 1813 William Shepard was authorized to mix and sell spirituous liquors in Deering. On Dec. 3, 1815 he married Fanny Lund, a daughter of Willard and Sarah (Towne) Lund; she was his first cousin. Her parents, at that time, were living at Weston, Vt.; so it is probable he was married there. He settled in Vermont and resided there the remainder of his life. His wife died Oct. 23, 1843 at Rutland, and he, Feb. 18, 1856, at Wallingford, Vt. He is said to have been buried at Mt. Holly in the Bowlville cemetery.

The Vital records of Wallingford, Vt. indicate that William Shepard lived in Massachusetts until after the birth of his daughter Elvira. Such records state that his son William was born at Tyngsborough, Mass. and his daughter Elvira in the same state; but that his next child, Dexter, was born at Shrewsbury, Vt. The vital records at Tyngsborough do not give the birth of William but neither do those of Shrewsbury give the birth of Dexter.

The marriage return of William Shepard's daughter Viana (Diana in the record) states that she was born at Manchester, Vt. The marriage return of the daughter Sarah

states that she was born at Mt. Holly, Vt., and it gives the letter R. as the middle initial of her father's name, and the name of her mother as Clarissa. The name of William Shepard's first child was Revilo W. We wonder if its name was Revilo William and the father's full Christian name William Revilo. In no other place has the Christian name Clarissa been given to the mother; but William Shepard's first daughter was named Caroline C. Was Clarissa the middle name of the mother? Viana and Sarah had the same mother without question.

The children of William and Fanny (Lund) Shepard were:

1. Revilo W. born Oct. 27, 1816 and died the same day.
2. Caroline C. born Feb. 26, 1818 and died Aug. 26, 1818.
3. William Addison born Oct. 21, 1819 at Tyngsboro, Mass.; married Caroline J. Frost at Healdville, Vt. Jan. 25, 1849 when residing at Mt. Holly, Vt.; and died April 5, 1901 at Peru, Vt. His wife died young, and after her death—May, 1865—he moved to Butler County, Iowa, where he resided until 1896 when he returned to Vermont.
4. Elvira F. born Aug. 13, 1822 in Massachusetts; married March 31, 1850, Benjamin Priest; resided at Mt. Holly, Vt., moved to Butler County, Iowa, where he owned a 600 acre farm Feb. 20, 1865; and he died there Dec. 11, 1882. She returned to Vermont and died at Peru, April 1, 1905.
5. DEXTER CALVIN born Apr. 24, 1825 at Shrewsbury, Vt.; married 1st, Ursula Abigail Wilder, July 3, 1850 (or 1850) at Wallingford, Vt.; married 2nd, Mar. 7, 1861, Susan Roberts; joined the Union Army; and died in the service Aug. 2, 1862.
6. Willard L. born Mar. 15, 1827 and married Mindell Richardson.
7. Viana (or Viena) J. born Dec. 1, 1831 at Mt. Holly, Vt.; married Jan. 1, 1863, when residing at Mt. Holly, Vt., William J. Buckley; and died July 27, 1897 at Peru, Vt.
8. Sarah Minerva born June 18, 1834; married July 3, 1859, George I. Wilder, brother of Ursula Abigail Wilder; resided at Wallingford, Vt.; and died May 24, 1889 at East Wallingford, Vt. She was born in Mt. Holly and is buried in the cemetery at East Wallingford. He was a painter.



Dexter C. Shepard





Ursula A. Shepard and son Albro Dexter

## 1374425. Dexter C. Shepard

Dexter Calvin Shepard, son of William and Fanny (Lund) Shepard, was born April 24, 1825 at Shrewsbury, Vermont. He was married July 3, 1850 (1851?) at his father's home in the town of Wallingford, Rutland County, Vt. to Ursula Abigail Wilder, daughter of Ivers and Abigail (Chatterton) Wilder.

On August 18, 1847 Dexter C. Shepard and his brother William, both then of Mt. Holly, Vt., for \$411.00, purchased of Henry B. Dickerman of that place, a tract of land in Mt. Holly, comprising 21 acres, and were given the privilege of taking water from a spring on grantor's land near the house on said premises and also the privilege of crossing to and from the said land on the south side of the highway by keeping up bars or gates at the road "on the line of my land and theirs." At the time they purchased the land, the purchasers mortgaged it to the seller for \$361.00, payable in annual installments, the last of which was due October 1, 1852. The Shepards owned this land a little over two years and then on Sept. 22, 1849, quitclaimed it back to Mr. Dickerman.

On August 18, 1849, Dexter C. Shepard and his brother William, still of Mt. Holly, bought of Abel H. Moon of that town, a farm in Mt. Holly containing 78 acres, for \$1200.00, and gave a mortgage to the seller for the amount of the purchase price, payable in twelve equal annual installments. On May 11, 1852, Dexter C. Shepard and his wife, Ursula A. and William A. Shepard and his wife, Jane C., sold this property to Parkhurst B. Dunn for the same consideration as they paid.

On Dec. 11, 1854, Dexter C. Shepard, then of Wallingford, Vt., for \$300.00, bought of his brother-in-law George I. Wilder, 100 acres in that town, by quit claim deed. On Dec. 18, 1855 Mr. Shepard and his wife, Ursula A., still of Wallingford, conveyed this land to Alvin Frost and Otis Wilder for \$600.00.

In the summer of 1856 Dexter Shepard and his family and some of his wife's brothers and sisters went to the state of Illinois and he was employed on a large farm at Wenona. Here Mrs. Shepard died with pneumonia, January 2, 1857. She was buried in the old cemetery at the northeast corner of the village and a tombstone placed at her grave. However, a few years later a railroad was constructed across the ceme-

tery, a new grave yard purchased farther north and east of Wenona, and the bodies transferred. There being no one there to look after Mrs. Shepard's body and grave, no one knows now where her body lies in the new cemetery. The gravestone being broken, was not transferred to the new cemetery; no doubt the body was.

"The prairies of Illionis are watered with the tears, and enriched by the graves of her women."—Carl Sandburg in Abraham Lincoln, p. 207.

Soon after his wife's death, Mr. Shepard with his two sons returned to East Wallingford, Vt. On Feb. 25, 1859 he purchased 15 acres of David Farwell in the town of Wallingford, for \$300.00; and in a partition deed between the two, dated March 1, 1859, it was stated that Mr. Shepard got the north half of the house and cellar and Mr. Farwell the south half, reserving to Shepard "the right of way or passage through said south half to his part of the cellar & also out doors"\*\*\*. And on October 20, 1860 Mr. Shepard purchased of Solomon Hemenway, for \$200.00, a fourth interest in a sawmill, lot and power in Wallingford, Vt. On March 7, 1861, he married for his second wife, Susan C. Roberts, a daughter of William Roberts. The marriage record gives her age as 22 years and his as 38; her place of birth as Lowell, Mass. and his as Shrewsbury, Vt. They were married by Wm. Kent, J. P. Mr. Shepard was listed as a farmer. Very likely his age was 36 rather than 38. On January 17, 1862 he quit-claimed his interest in the sawmill lot and 25 acres in Mt. Tabor south and adjoining the lot to Willard Sanderson of Shrewsbury. On Feb. 12, 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company "D" of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Vermont Volunteers. He did not serve his country long as he died of disease August 2, 1862 at Carrollton, Louisiana. He was first buried in the Cypress Grove Cemetery in New Orleans but was afterwards removed to the National Cemetery at Chalmette near that city. A marble stone marks his grave. It is grave numbered 5611 in section No. 70. His middle initial was erroneously inscribed "E" instead of "C" on the stone. The cemetery is located at the northeast outskirts of the city in a part of the battle ground of the battle of New Orleans. Rows of live oak, magnolia and sycamore trees adorn the grounds. The graves are placed in regular rows with uniform headstones. Mr. Shepard's grave is in the row next to the east wall of the cemetery under the boughs of a live-oak tree.

Dexter C. Shepard weighed about 140 pounds, was about 5 ft. 7 in. tall, was of light complexion, and had brown hair, a sandy beard and blue eyes.

His estate was administered at Wallingford, Vt. and Harvey M. Dickerman was appointed administrator Oct. 25, 1862. The inventory, returned Jan. 15, 1863, lists 15 acres with buildings valued at \$275.00 and personal property consisting of household goods, furniture, farming tools, etc. valued at \$69.09. However, after paying two mortgages to Solomon Hemingway amounting to \$495.81 and expense of administering the estate, there was left but \$61.45 to pay to the widow.

Mr. Shepard and his first wife were the parents of two children; there were no children by his second wife. The children were:

1. ALBRO DEXTER, born Dec. 2, 1852 at Wallingford, Vt.; married, Dec. 25, 1875, Alice Zeviah Sill; and died April 6, 1923 at Clarksville, Iowa.
2. Irving George, born May 1, 1855 at Wallingford, Vt. but went to Butler County, Iowa, when he was eighteen years old, with his brother. On Nov. 29, 1883 he married Harriet E. Wilcox, daughter of Andrew Wilcox, at her father's home in Jackson Township, Butler County, Iowa. They and the Wilcox family drove by team and wagon to Nebraska in the fall of 1885 and arrived at the town of Ord in Valley County on October 4, 1885. He made his home in and near that place until his death, July 30, 1923. He was buried in the cemetery at Ord. He left no children but was survived by his wife who is still (1947) living. She was born June 15, 1861 in Boone County, Illinois.

### 13744251. Albro Dexter Shepard

Albro Dexter Shepard, son of Dexter C. and Ursula A. (Wilder) Shepard, was born Dec. 2, 1852 at Wallingford, Vermont. When he was three years old his parents removed to Wenona, Ill. where his father worked on a large farm. On January 2, 1857 his mother died of pneumonia and soon thereafter his father returned to East Wallingford, Vt. On February 12, 1862 the father enlisted in the Union army and Albro then went to live with his Wilder grandparents. Here he lived until his grandfather Wilder died in 1864. After that time he worked for different farmers of the vicinity until

March 17, 1868 when he left Vermont and went to live in the home of Benjamin Priest about three miles north of Allison in Jackson Township, Butler County, Iowa. Mr. Priest was the husband of his aunt Elvira, a sister of his father. The Priests had no children. Albro worked on the Priest farm until he returned to Vermont in the fall of 1872. On Dec. 2, 1873 he became of age and on Dec. 8, 1873 he and his brother, Irving returned to Butler County, Iowa, where he resided the greater part of the rest of his life.

On Christmas day, 1875, he married Alice Zeviah Sill, daughter of George and Maria Jane (Cooper) Sill. The marriage was performed by Rev. Samuel Sill, an uncle of the bride, at the home of her parents in Jackson township, Butler County, Iowa. After the marriage Mr. Shepard was a farmer in that county almost continuously thereafter. His home the greater part of the time was in Butler township where he owned several farms at different times.

The first eight years of his wedded life except the year 1879 was devoted to farming rented farms in Jackson township in the vicinity of his father-in-law and his uncle Benjamin Priest. The year 1879 he lived in Clarksville, Iowa, and helped lay the rails and ties of the then Dubuque & Pacific Railroad (now Chicago & Great Western). At the time of his uncle Priest's death he was living in a tenant house on the uncle's farm. In the spring of 1884 he rented the whole farm and moved into the buildings occupied by Mr. Priest at the time of his death. Mrs. Priest soon afterwards returned to Vermont. Mr. Shepard and his family resided on the Priest farm until the spring of 1887 when he purchased blocks 17 and 18 of Railroad Addition to Clarksville, moved there and hauled cream for the creamery at that place. After living at Clarksville for a year, he sold his home there and purchased an 80-acre farm in the northwest quarter of section 22 of Butler Township, Butler County, Iowa, about three miles southeast of Clarksville. Here the family lived until he sold the farm and again removed to Clarksville in 1903 where he had bought Block 4 of Mather's Addition. He lived here but two years when he moved to Hubbard County, Minn. where he had purchased 160 acres south of Akeley. He resided on this Minnesota farm but a year when he exchanged it for a 176 acre farm in section 3 of Butler Township, Butler County, Iowa and moved there. Here he and his family resided five

years when he sold this farm and bought a 60-acre place in section 5 of the same township. He moved onto this place in the spring of 1915 and lived there five years when he sold it and bought a home on block 25 of King's Addition to Clarksville. Here he lived until 1920 when Mrs. Shepard wishing to return to the old home farm on section 22 of Butler Township, he sold the town property and purchased a part of the latter farm. Here he lived until his death. This place was sold in 1925 by the executor of his estate.

He had a good common school education and took an active part in community affairs. He was a Republican in politics, and was assessor in his home township of Butler. He was converted to the Christian faith in 1893 in a revival meeting conducted by his brother-in-law Rev. Bemus N. Sill at a country church called Antioch near his home and joined the Baptist Church at Shell Rock, Iowa, of which the Rev. Samuel Sill had been the first pastor.

While driving home from Clarksville Feb. 9, 1923 he was stricken with paralysis and after eight weeks of suffering, died April 6, 1923, aged seventy years.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Shepard lived with her children until she passed away April 11, 1931 at the home of her daughter Mrs. Alva O. Pulis, about a mile east of Clarksville. She suffered two strokes of paralysis about ten years before she died and never afterwards enjoyed good health. She died from a complication of heart and kidney trouble. She joined the Baptist Church at the same time and place as her husband. Later when she resided at Clarksville she transferred her membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church there.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard were buried in Lynwood cemetery at Clarksville and a granite tombstone is erected at their graves.

He was about five and a half feet tall, weighed around 135 pounds, had dark brown hair, red whiskers and blue eyes. He wore a moustache, and occasionally a beard. She was about five feet five inches tall, weighed during her middle life about 175 pounds, and had dark brown hair and blue eyes.

They were the parents of ten children,—seven sons and three daughters—all of whom grew to maturity and married,

and are still living (Feb. 1, 1950). They are:

1. George Earl, born August 21, 1876; married Ellen Rolfe, Dec. 25, 1902; is a carpenter; and resides at Conrad, Iowa.
2. Ernest Dexter, born Sept. 7, 1877; married Pearl May Burke, Dec. 25, 1901; was a farmer at Dallas Center, Iowa; and now (1949) resides with his son Kenneth at Los Angeles, Calif.
3. WINFRED CLYDE, born January 25, 1879; married Addie Eugenia Loomer May 1, 1909; is a lawyer; and lives at Allison, Iowa.
4. Benjamin, born April 15, 1882; married Angelia Ranson Jan. 1, 1903; was a farmer but now retired; and resides at Nashua, Iowa.
5. Eber, born Feb. 26, 1886; married Hazel Mona Renn Dec. 16, 1908; was a farmer but now a painter; and resides at Clarksville, Iowa.
6. Isadore Alice, born Dec. 6, 1889; married Alva O. Pulis Jan. 1, 1914; and resides on a farm about a mile east of Clarksville, Iowa.
7. Edna Gertrude, born Sept. 22, 1893; married William Cain Nov. 3, 1927; and lives at Shell Rock, Iowa.
8. Ivers Albro, born Nov. 21, 1895; married Anna Chestnut, Dec. 22, 1920; is a mechanic; and lives at Cedar Falls, Iowa.
9. Addie Ursula, born Aug. 16, 1899; married Harvey Ritchey, Oct. 20, 1921; and lives at Waterloo, Iowa.
10. Forrest Eugene, born April 16, 1903; married Rozella Ward, June 14, 1924; is a linotype operator; and lives in that part of Cedar Falls, Iowa, called Cedar Heights.





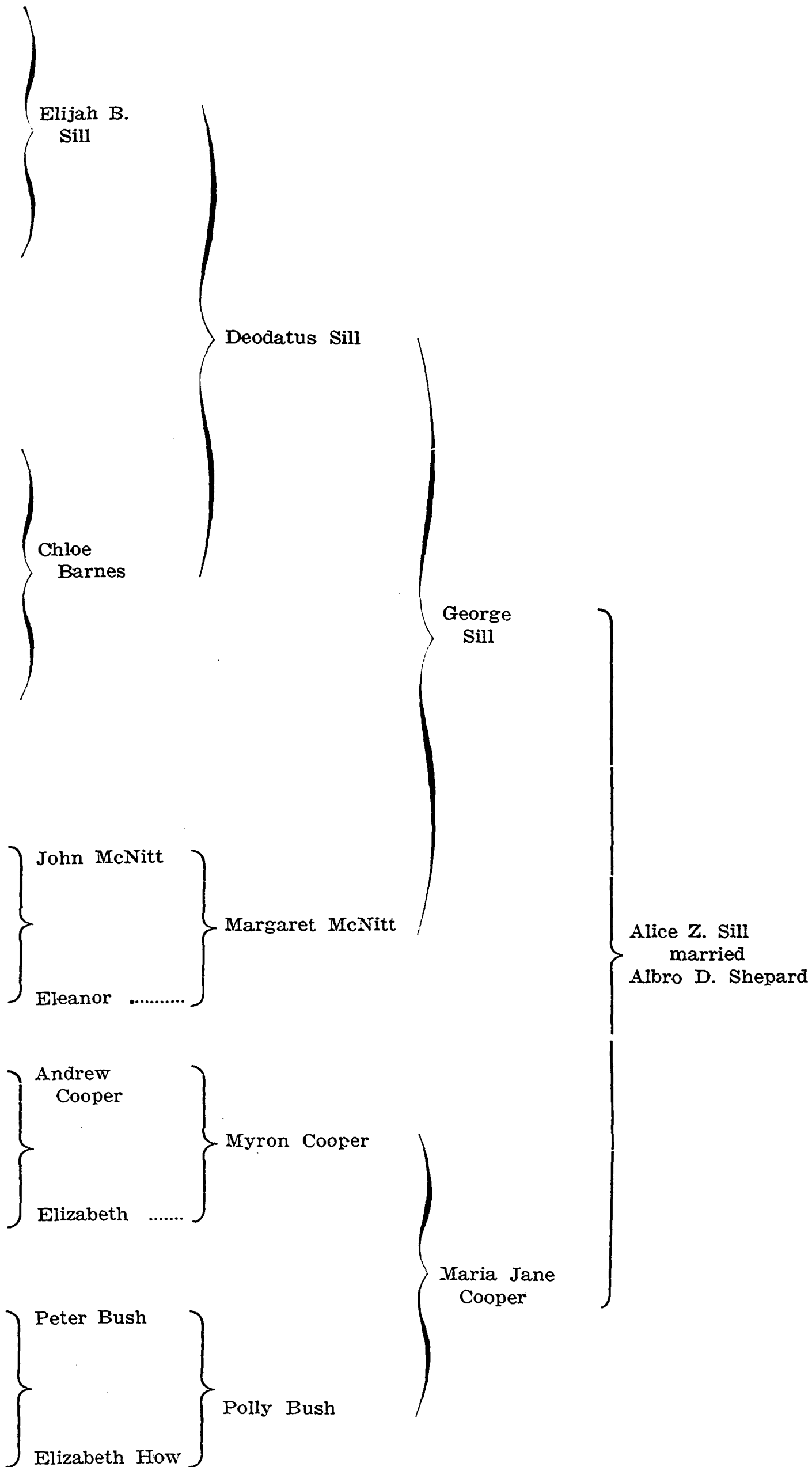
## DIVISION II

### ANCESTERS OF ALICE Z. SILL

“A good American likes to know everything he can about his ancestors.” — Bernard Fay in December, 1932, Harpers.

“People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors.” — Edmund Burke

John Sill	{	Joseph Sill	{	Joseph Sill, Jr.	{	Elijah Sill		
Joanna .....								
George Clark	{	Mrs. Sarah Marvin	{					
Sarah .....								
William Lord	{	Richard Lord	{	Phebe Lord				
Dorothy .....								
Samuel Hyde	{	Elizabeth Hyde	{					
Jane Lee								
James Bennett	{	Thomas Bennett	{	Abraham Bennett	{	Dorcas Bennett		
..... Joy								
Ephraim Booth	{	Mary Booth	{					
Mary Osborn								
Elnathan Botsford	{	Henry Botsford	{	Christian Botsford				
Hannah Baldwin								
Jobamah Gunn	{	Christian Gunn	{					
Sarah Lane								
Thomas Barnes	{	William Barnes	{	William Barnes	{	William Barnes		
Abigail Goodnow								
Samuel Smith	{	Mary Smith	{					
Mary Ensign								
Daniel Cone	{	Stephen Cone	{	Mary Cone				
Mehitable Spencer								
Thomas Hungerford	{	Mary Hungerford	{					
Mary Green								
Thomas Griswold	{	Jacob Griswold	{	Hezekiah Griswold	{	Deborah Griswold		
Mary Howard								
Stephen Hand	{	Abigail Hand	{	Mary Olmstead				
<del>Samuel</del> <del>Nicholas</del> Olmstead								
<del>Sarah Loomis</del> <del>Mary Lord</del> Moses Rowley	{	Samuel Olmstead	{		{	Alexander McNitt		
Mary Fletcher								
.....	{	Alexander McNitt	{	Barnard McNitt				
.....								
.....	{	.....	{		{	Elizabeth .....		
.....								
.....	{	.....	{				{	Joseph Bush
.....								
.....	{	.....	{		{	Rhoda .....		
.....								
<del>Thomas</del> Elizabeth How	{	Jonathan Howe	{	Bezalell Howe			{	Titus Howe
Sarah Hosmer								
Samuel Brigham	{	Lydia Brigham	{					
Thomas How								
<del>Elizabeth</del> .....	{	.....	{	Anna Foster	{	Rhoda .....		
.....								
.....	{	.....	{					
.....								





## Pioneer Ancesters Of Alice Sill-Shepard

Timothy Baldwin was one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn. in 1639.

Thomas Barnes came to New England in May, 1656 on the ship "Speedwell" and made his home at Marlborough, Mass.

James Bennett was at Cambridge, Mass. in 1636 but removed to Concord, Mass. in 1637.

Richard Booth came to America early and settled at Stratford, Conn. in 1640.

Henry Botsford's name appears in the list of the original proprietors of Milford, Conn., dated November 20, 1639.

Thomas Brigham embarked April 8, 1635 from London, Eng. on the ship "Susan and Ellen" for New England and probably landed at Watertown, Mass.

Joseph Bush and his wife, Rhoda, are said to have been born in Germany. Their oldest child, Peter, was born in 1782 but whether in Germany or not is not known.

George Clarke and his wife, Sarah, came to New England with Rev. John Davenport about 1638. In 1639 they went to Milford, Conn.

Daniel Cone was born in England about 1626. The earliest mention of him in America is in a letter written by Gov. John Winthrop to Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam, dated March 2, 1657.

James Ensign came to Newtown, now Cambridge, Mass. in 1634 with the Rev. Thomas Hooker company. He went with the company to Hartford, Conn. in May, 1636 (1639?)

Edward Fuller, his wife, Ann, and their son Samuel came to Plymouth, Mass. on the "Mayflower" in 1620. He signed the "Compact" on Saturday, November 11, 1620,—old time. They both died that winter.

Thomas Goodenow, his wife, Jane, and their son Thomas, sailed from Southampton, Eng., April 24, 1638 on the ship

"Confidence" and went direct to Sudbury, Mass. and made their home.

Michael Griswold, then a young man, was a landowner at Wethersfield, Conn. in 1640.

Dr. Jasper Gunn and his wife, Ann, came to America in 1635 in the ship "Defense" and settled at Roxbury, Mass. However, ten years later he was at Hartford, Conn. Their names appear on the stones in the Milford, Conn. Memorial bridge.

John Hand and his father were members of a company that came from Maidstone, Eng. about 1635 to Lynn, Mass. Not liking that place they removed to Long Island in 1644 where the company had purchased a tract of land.

James Hosmer, his wife, Ann, and their two daughters, sailed from London, April 9, 1635 on the ship "Elizabeth" They first resided at Cambridge but later removed to Concord, Mass.

Abraham How is first mentioned in this country on the records of Watertown, Mass. which show his marriage, March 26, 1657, to Hannah Ward.

John How was in Sudbury, Mass. as early as 1638.

Henry Howard first went to Hartford, Conn. but soon afterwards removed to Wethersfield, Conn. where he was a member of the church as early as 1640.

Thomas Hungerford was one of the proprietors of Hartford, Conn. in 1639, very likely, came there before that time.

William Hyde came from England to Boston in 1633 with Rev. Thomas Hooker.

Walter Joy, his wife and five children were living at Milford, Conn. in the year 1657.

John Lane and his wife, Sarah, were residents of Milford in 1641 and on June 27 of that year joined the church there.

Thomas Lee, his wife, Phebe, and their three children sailed from England in 1644 (?) for America. He died on the passage of smallpox and was buried at sea. The widow and children landed at Boston but soon afterwards went to Saybrook, Conn.

Joseph Loomis, his wife Mary (White) and their children sailed from London in the ship "Susan and Ellen," April 11, 1638 and landed at Boston June 17th. It is thought he and his family went to Windsor, Conn. in a company with Rev. Ephraim Huett in 1639.

In 1635 Thomas Lord, his wife Dorothy (Bird) and all of his children except the oldest, Richard, embarked at London in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" for New England. They first resided at Newtown, afterwards called Cambridge, Mass. but in 1636 they went with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Conn.

Alexander McNitt, a Scottish covenanter, fled from Scotland to Donegal, Ireland around 1682. He, his wife, Sarah, and his son Barnard emigrated to New Hampshire in 1720.

James Olmstead, being a Puritan, took the ship "Lyon" in the summer of 1632 for Boston. He arrived there Sept. 16, 1632.—the Lord's Day. He first settled at Quincy, Mass. but later in the year removed to Cambridge.

Henry Rowley is said to have emigrated from South Wales. He was in Plymouth in 1632 and may have come in the ship "Charles" with Hatherly.

John Sill and his wife, Joanna, came from England to America in 1637 and located at Cambridge, Mass. the next year.

Rev. Henry Smith, his wife, Dorothy, and their family came to New England in 1636/7 and first settled at Watertown, Mass. Within a year or two they and seventy others in the vicinity of Boston went overland to Wethersfield, Conn.—a distance of 160 miles. He was an educated man and a person of means and influence.

Gerrard Spencer came to New England in 1632 and was a resident of Newtown, Mass. in 1634.

William Ward was in Sudbury, Mass. as early as 1639 and an owner of land there. At that time he was living with his second wife.

Thomas Wheeler, his wife, Ann (Halsey) and their children were in Concord, Mass. as early as April 17, 1636. They may have come to America with Rev. John Jones' company in the ship "Defiance" which landed here October 3, 1635.

John White, his wife, Joan (West) and their children during May, 1639 left England and came to Massachusetts. They probably landed at Salem where they first lived.

## 1. John Sill

John Sill was no doubt born in England about 1610 but the exact date of his birth is unknown. He lived at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (possibly Lyme), Eng. before coming to America. He and his wife, Joanna, came from England to New England in 1637 and located at Cambridge, Mass. the next year. He was admitted to the privileges of a freeman at that place in May, 1638. There in 1639 he and his wife joined the First Church of which Rev. Thomas Shepard was pastor. However their first two children, Joseph and Elizabeth, were born and baptized in England.

The records of the church show that after Dec. 2, 1638, it supplied the wants of the needy people of the town; and that "For the refreshing my brother Sill in time of faytness sent him 4 pints of sack 2s 4d." In 1639 it is recorded "Our brother Syll being deeply indebted and that to Mr. Ting 22 pounds 12s we did give of the churches stock half soe much to Mr. Ting if he wold frely forgive the other and git it to our brother Syll which God moved him to do soe pd 11 pounds 6s.' In 1643 it is again recorded "Sent our brother Syll one bottell lld." Two other "brothers" and three "sisters" also received similar benefactions during that year.

There are records of the real property which John Sill owned at Cambridge. He first bought of William French a house with garden and "backside" to the creek, being lot 63 and comprising about half a rood. It was bounded on the north by Long (now Winthrop) Street and the west by Marsh Lane (now Eliot Street). There was given to him by the town, four acres of planting ground in the "New West Field," bounded on the north by the "Great Swamp" and on the south by the highway. In 1645 the town granted to its inhabitants 47 lots on the west side of Monotemy river. Of these John Sill received a lot of four acres. The lot of John French was on his east, the Charlestown line on his north, and the Commons on his south. At one time John Sill owned  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres, 13 rods,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet of land near the Great Swamp, adjoining the ox pasture.



The nature of Mr. Sill's occupation is unknown. The dates of his death and that of his wife are also unknown. The records of Cambridge show that he was alive in 1645 but had died before 1652. On June 9, 1652 it was agreed by the church that the land of Shawshine (incorporated in 1655 as Billerica) should be divided. In this division widow Sill was given lot 66 containing forty acres. She survived him about 25 years but died prior to October, 1681. At that time her will was presented for probate.

The children of John and Joanna Sill were:

1. JOSEPH, born about 1636; married 1st, Dec. 5, 1660, Jemima Belcher who died about 1675; married 2nd, Feb. 12, 1677. Mrs. Sarah (Clarke) Marvin; was a soldier and a farmer; and died at Lyme, Conn. Aug. 6, 1696.
2. Elizabeth, born about 1637; married at Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1652, Zechariah Hicks and died Sept. 12, 1730 at the age of 93 years according to the inscription on her gravestone in Cambridge.
3. Judith, born in Cambridge, Mass.; married 1st, a Mr. Philbrook; married 2nd, Jan. 2, 1673, Abraham Shepard (16), son of Ralph Shepard of Malden.

## 11. Capt. Joseph Sill

Joseph Sill, son of John and Joanna Sill, was born in England about 1636. He married 1st, Dec. 5, 1660, Jemima Belcher, daughter of Andrew Belcher, an innkeeper of Cambridge, Mass. She was also a niece of Lt.-Gov. Thomas Danforth and an aunt of Gov. Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts. On Nov. 4, 1663 he was granted the liberty by the selectmen of Cambridge to take some timber "for repaying his house." He and many other freemen of Cambridge on Oct. 17, 1664, signed a petition to the General Court asking it to keep the liberties and privileges of the charter of kings James and Charles I. Feb. 27, 1664 and again on Mch. 27, 1665 the town granted to its inhabitants lots and interests in the "Cow Commons;" of these Joseph Sill received lot 84, comprising ten acres and two commons. In 1665 he owned ten acres of land in Cambridge and 20 acres more. On Mar. 11, 1671-2 the selectment granted to him "fencing stufe for his garden;"

and on Sept. 9, 1672, he, Zachariah Hicks and two others were chosen "to helpe serch the bregd." Joseph Sill, Isaac Stearns and three others were, on Nov. 11, 1673, chosen surveyors of highways for Cambridge. On May 11, 1674 "liberty granted to Joseph Sill to fell sune timber upon the Rockes to make an adishon unto his dwelling house." His first wife died at Cambridge about 1675.

Capt. Joseph Sill's name appears "On the roster of the officers of the first American army as organized for the Narragansett Colony, mustered at Pettiquamscot, Dec. 19, 1665. At the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675 Mr. Sill was a lieutenant. On Sept. 24, 1675 he was commissioned a captain of a company of men under Major Pynchon; and on Nov. 2, 1675 by order of the Council he was commissioned as captain of a company raised in Charlestown, Watertown and Cambridge. During the whole war he rendered valuable service to the colony and was engaged in a number of expeditions. He was sent as far north as Saco, Me. Among his exploits was one at Lancaster, Mass. on Feb. 21, 1675-6 when he captured three hundred Indians; another when he conducted a long train of wagons to bring the inhabitants of Groton to Boston. This he did with a company of only fifty troopers; and successfully resisted the attacks of the Indians along the route. Captain Sill was not fortunate in his military career. The record states "of late he hath carried himself offensively," and on Oct. 11, 1676 he was dismissed from office. However, he was in the service again in December, 1679.

The author of "Old Silltown" states: "Influenced by his friends, who feared lest he might become the victim of the vengeance of the remaining Indians, Capt. Sill removed from Narragansett to the Connecticut Colony. Before leaving Massachusetts, he appealed to the General Court of that colony for a grant of land,—the original petition is in the possession of the Boston Historical Society. The court granted to him the tract of land where now is located the town of Salem. It was inherited by his daughter Jemima. Sill's removal to Lyme occurred at the time of the division of Saybrook which had occupied the side of the Connecticut river near its confluence with the Sound. He, coming from Lyme, Regis, England (tradition) and being a landed proprietor, probably had an influence in naming the town Lyme. Capt. Sill erected his house in Lyme on one of the hills overlooking

his farm, having an extended view of the surrounding country and a distant view of the Connecticut river and Long Island Sound. This land was north of Millbrook at a place called Grassy Hill. Mr. Sill now became a farmer. This farm passed to his sons.

On Feb. 12, 1677 Joseph Sill married, 2nd, Mrs. Sarah Marvin, daughter of George and Sarah Clarke of Milford, Conn. and widow of Lt. Reynold Marvin.

On the tax list of Lyme for 1677 it is shown that Capt. Sill had two persons in his family, housing and lands, 6 oxen, 12 cows, 7 horses, 1 gelding, 1 yearling, 10 swine, 3 geldings, 2 yearlings.

After he had gone to Lyme, he had and received land at and near Cambridge. The land "beyond the eight mile line betwixt that and Concord line was surveyed in 1683 into Squadrants and lots, with number of acres and cow commons. There was a highway between every squadrant." Capt. Joseph Sill was granted lot No. 42, containing 12 acres in the 3rd Squadrant and two commons. On Nov. 18, 1689 there was a meeting of the proprietors of the "Rocks" to "Consider about the laying out the rocks." Joseph Sill was present and voted in the affirmative. When "that part of the land that was formerly Common, called by the Name Cambridge Rocks" was divided into lots, he received in the 1st, Division, lot No. 40 containing 8 acres. It was bounded on the northeast by the Concord road. In the 2nd Division, he received lot No. 31, containing 8 acres.

On Nov. 7, 1681,—then residing at Lyme—Joseph Sill executed a deed of his estate in Cambridge in trust for his son Andrew; or, if Andrew should die a minor, then to his son Thomas. In November, 1685 Capt. Sill petitioned the General Court for another grant of land as compensation for his military services; the petition was not granted. In 1688 he was interested in the great mills on Mill Lane and a saw-mill at Laysville in Lyme. In 1692 he was captain of the train band at Lyme.

Capt. Joseph Sill died there Aug. 6, 1696, in the 60th year of his age. His widow, Sarah, survived him about 19 years and died there Feb. 17, 1715 in her 74th year. They were both buried beside the grave of Lt. Reynold Marvin in

the old cemetery at Lyme. In this cemetery is a well kept plot, fenced with an iron railing, now (1938) containing 33 Sill graves. A large, flat marble slab bears this inscription: "Capt. Joseph Sill 1636 - 1696 Served in King Philips War at Cambridge, Mass. from 1675 to 1676." Another erect stone has this inscription: "Here lyes the body of Mrs. Sarah Sill who died Feby. 17 in the year of Our Lord 1715, aged 74 years." Among those buried here are Zachariah Sill and his wife, Elizabeth Mather,—the only inscription on their grave-stones are these letters "Z. S." and "E. M. S."; Joseph Sill and his wife, Phebe; Mrs. Sarah Sill who died Feb.....; Lieut. John Sill who died Oct. 17, 1796 aged 87; his wife Hepzibah who died Jany. 21, 1785 (3?); Mr. John Sill who was drowned at Hartford, Aug. 27, 1794, ae 22; and Capt. Joseph Sill who died Feb. 28, 1813, ae 78. Near to the graves of Lt. Marvin and Capt. Sill is a colored stone of Mrs. Sarah Hubbel who died June 15, 1813 ae 67 years.

Savage, the genealogist, calls Captain Sill "The distinguished officer" and "The Fierce Indian Fighter." Geo. Bodge, compiler of "Soldiers of King Phillip's Wars" devotes an entire chapter to his service in the Colonial Wars. In the early records of the Congregational Society of Old Lyme, frequent mention is made of Joseph Sill, and in the old Lyme town records of early times, now kept in Hamburg, are recorded transactions with Joseph Sill in transfer of land, etc. In the Town Meeting book, date Mar. 6, 1676, he is appointed to run the town bounds between Lyme and Haddam.

In a letter written by the Town Clerk of Lyme, dated Sept. 28, 1910 he states: "The highway which leads past the former residence of Col. Matson was not laid out until 1719, but at that time Joseph Sill, Jr. owned land adjoining it on the south. It is possible that Joseph Sill, Sr. owned this land before his death; it is certain that he owned land east of the main highway, north of the millstream and an interest in the corn and saw mill, which was very important plants in those early days, for the carrying on of which, he was given special grants by the town. Joseph Sill, Sr. was not as large a land holder as his sons Joseph and Zachariah, who gradually purchased all of the lands north of the millstream, east of the Lieutenant River and southwest of the highway, as well as a tract east of the highway, stretching nearly from the millstream to the Matson cross road."

The children of Joseph and Jemima (Belcher) Sill, all born at Cambridge, were:

1. Andrew, born Feb. 5, 1665-6 and died June 12, 1666. He was probably baptized Mar. 11, 1665-6 as Joseph.
2. Jemima, born Sept. 21, 1667; baptized Mar. 31, 1667/8; married Dec. 21, 1687, John Hall; and resided in Medford, Mass.
3. Elizabeth, born Sept. 12, 1668; married Nov. 18, 1685, Samuel Green, Jr. of Boston. He was a tailor and resided at Cambridge.
4. Andrew who was alive and a minor Nov. 7, 1681 when his father made the deed above mentioned.
5. Thomas, born about 1672; resided in Boston; was a mariner and probably a shipmaster; was a captain; and died at Boston in May, 1709.

Family tradition is that two other sons were lost at sea. The children of Joseph Sill and his wife Sarah,—both born at Lyme, Conn., were:

6. JOSEPH, born Jan. 6, 1678-9; married Phebe Lord in 1705; resided at Lyme; and died there Nov. 10, 1765.
7. Zachariah, born June 1, 1682; married Nov. 20 ....., Elizabeth Mather; resided at Lyme; and he and his wife are buried in the old cemetery at that place near the graves of his brother Joseph.

## 116. Joseph Sill, Jr.

Joseph Sill, Jr., son of Capt. Joseph and Sarah (Clarke-Marvin) Sill, was born Jan. 6, 1678-9 in Lyme, Conn. In 1705 he married Phebe Lord, a daughter of Lt. Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord of Lyme. As early as 1698 Joseph Sill and his brother Zachariah were in possession of lands lying north of Mill brook,—the head of tidewater on the east Branch of Lieutenant river. Some years later they purchased more land in that vicinity, and settled their families about sixty rods apart on the north side of Mill brook and about one and a half miles from the center of Lyme village. The two families numbered eighteen children, and all but two lived to grow up and settled in married life. The neighborhood came to be called "Silltown" from the circumstance that five of the name settled on the street half a mile north of Mill brook. Joseph Sill, Jr. occupied the farm he first settled in Silltown for

nearly thirty years. About 1733 he purchased improved lands in the North Parish of Lyme, only two miles distant and removed there. His son John took the old homestead. Joseph Sill was a member of the Congregational church at Lyme under the ministry of Rev. Moses Noyes. His wife united with the church in 1731 under the care of Rev. Jonathan Parsons.

Joshua Hempstead in his Diary (pg. 488) writes that on Sept. 22, 1747 when he was returning from Hartford to New London, Conn., he crossed the Connecticut river below Had-dam on a ferry "in company with a likely woman Daughter of Joseph Sill of Lyme. Her brother and a lad more from Middletown kept company to Eight Mile river." There is nothing to indicate which daughter and son of Mr. Sill were making this journey, but no doubt it was two of the younger ones.

Joseph Sill, Jr. died Nov. 10, 1765 in his 88th year and his wife died Jan. 4, 1774 at the age of 86 years. They were both buried in the lower cemetery at Old Lyme. They were buried near his father. His stone bears this inscription: "In Memory of Mr. Joseph Sill who died Novbr 10 A. D. 1765 in ye 88 year of His Age." The inscription on her monument is: "In Memory of Mrs. Phebe wife of Mr. Joseph Sill who died Jan. 14 A. D. 1772 in ye 86 year of her Age."

The children of Joseph and Phebe (Lord) Sill, all born in Lyme, were:

1. Luce, born Feb....., 1706 and died Jan. 26, 1716.
2. Elizabeth, born Nov. 20, 1707; married Robert Hubbard; lived in Middletown, Conn.; and died Jan. 22, 1729.
3. John, born Feb. 14, 1710; married 1st Dec. 22, 1731. Phebe Fithin; married 2nd Apr. 9, 1752, Hepsibah Lee; married 3rd Sept. 22, 1783, Lucy Peck; and resided at Lyme.
4. Phebe, born Feb. 10, 1713; married John Murdock; and died a young woman.
5. Joseph, born Apr. 25, 1715; married 1st Dec. 31, 1747 at Lyme, Ruth Matson; married 2nd Azubal Lee; resided at Lyme, and died Jan. 20, 1783.
6. Thomas, born Aug. 25, 1717; married May 16, 1742, Jemima Dudley; resided at Lyme; and died about 1760.
7. Lucy, born Dec. 1, 1719; married June 30, 1743 at Lyme, Ct. Benjamin Nyles of Groton, Conn. They were the grandparents of Hon. John M. Nyles of Hartford, Conn.

8. Jabez, born Aug. 4, 1722; married Dec. 26, 1749, Elizabeth Noyes; resided at Lyme until 1770 and then removed to Wilkesbarre, Penn. where he died in 1790.
9. Richard, a twin to Jabez, born Aug. 4, 1732; married June 10, 1753, Zipporah Ayer; and resided at Saybrook, Conn. He was a clergyman and died Mar. 4, 1795.
10. ELIJAH, born Nov. 8, 1724; married 1st Dorcas Bennet, Aug. 29, 1754; graduated from Yale College in 1748; and died in 1792 at Burlington, N. Y.
11. Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1728; married Nehemiah Hubbard of Middletown; and died Aug. 11, 1814.
12. Elisha, born Apr. 6, 1730; married Polly Eaton; was a physician; graduated from Yale College in 1754; was a surgeon for the Connecticut troops during Burgoyne's invasion, and resided at Goshen, Conn. The date of his death is unknown to the writer.

## 116-A. Rev. Elijah Sill

Elijah Sill, a son of Capt. Joseph and Phebe (Lord) Sill, was born Nov. 8, 1724 at Silktown in Lyme, Conn.; but about 1733 his parents removed to the north parish in Lyme, now called Hamburg. When a young man he attended college at Yale in New Haven and received his B. A. degree there in 1748; he then studied theology with his pastor Rev. George Beckwith (Yale, 1728).

At a meeting of the members of the North Society of the town of New Fairfield, Conn. held Feb. 18, 1750-1, it was "voted the Worthy Mr. Elijah Sill of Lime in New London County A Call to settle in the parish amongst us." Apparently he did not first accept the call, as at another meeting of the parish held June 6, 1751, it was voted "to give the Worthy Mr. Sill, fifty pounds,—old tenor—in addition to his salary of 250 pounds" upon consideration that Mr. Sill "settle and work of ye ministry amongst us in sd society." (Since 1803 this parish has been called Sherman). On Oct. 16, 1751 he was ordained pastor of that society; Rev. Beckwith delivered the ordination sermon which was subsequently printed. At that time there were but eight male members of the society, two of whom were Eleazer Hubbell who afterwards became his father-in-law and William Barns who was the father of William Barns who subsequently became his son-in-law. In

the records of the church kept by Rev. Sill is this statement: "November 10, 1751 Joanna Daughter of Daniel Nobles which was the first time that I administered that solem ordinance," meaning baptism.

On August 29, 1754 Rev. Elijah Sill married at Newton, Conn., Dorcas Bennett, a daughter of Dea. Abraham and Christian (Gunn) Bennett of that place. She did not remain his wife long as she died at Sherman, Oct. 3, 1757 and was buried there. In December, 1936 I was informed by Rev. Paul R. Lynn, the pastor of the old Congregational Church at Sherman, that in 1934 or 1935, a Mr. Clarence Rhodes of that town discovered in his cellar the discarded gravestone of Mrs. Dorcas Sill. The stone was broken on the lower right side and some of the inscription is gone. The part that remains reads:

Sacred to ye Memory  
Of Mrs. Dorcas ye wife of ye  
Rev'd Mr. Elijah Sill, who  
Died Oct'r 3: 1757 Ae .....(24 years)  
You who survey the silen .....(t tomb)  
Be wise before the sum .....(mons come)  
That when your Bo.....(dy lowly lies)  
Your soul may Tr .....(iumphant rise.)

The stone was given to Father Sill of the Kent School for boys at Kent, Conn., and he says that if the grave of Mrs. Sill cannot be found he will have the stone set up in the school chapel with a fitting notice of its history. Mrs. Sill died the next day after her son Elijah was born.

On Nov. 15, 1759 Rev. Sill married Mary Hubbell at the South Congregational Church of New Fairfield, Conn. She was the oldest child of Capt. Eleazer and Abigail (Burr) Hubbell of Sherman, but was born at Willington, Conn., June 18, 1735. They had but one child,—Mary Hubbell Sill—who was born Aug. 23, 1761. The mother died a week later,—August 30, 1761, and was buried in the cemetery at Sherman where a gravestone bears this inscription,—“Mary Sill, wife of Rev. Elijah Sill, Died Aug. 30, 1761, aged 27 years.

Reverend Sill married again but I have not been able to learn the name of his third wife. He named two sons by this third marriage, John Southmade. Insomuch as the middle name of Elijah was Bennett the surname of his first wife and the middle name of Mary was Hubbell the surname of his sec-



ond wife, it seems probable that the surname of his third wife was Southmayd. She was probably a granddaughter of John Southmayd, a minister at Waterbury, Conn. He may have married Hannah (Brown) Southmayd, the widow of Daniel Southmayd. Daniel Southmayd died Jan. 12, 1754 in his 36th year at Waterbury, Conn. His father was the Rev. John Southmayd of that place and his mother Susanna (Ward) Southmayd. This would account for Rev. Sill's first child by this marriage being named Daniel, another son John Southmayd, and a daughter Susanna.

Among the entries made by Rev. Sill upon his church records are Baptisms:

"May 30, 1756 Phebe, daughter of Elijah Sill."

"October 2, 1757 Baptized my son Called Elijah Lord whose name was afterwards altered by reason of his mother's death and called Elijah Bennet."

"Sept. 6, 1761 My daughter Mary Hubbell. Bor. Aug. 23, 1761

"Jan. 22, 1764 Daniel son of Elijah Sill. Born 8 day of January."

"April 29, 1766 was born Dorcas Daughter of Elijah Sill. Baptized on or about 6 day of May."

"June 19, 1768 My daughter Susanna born May 24."

May 22, 1770? John Southmade, Son of Elijah Sill. Born 13." (Note: The year might be 1769 or 1762.

"December 12, 1773 John Southmade Son of Elijah Sill."

There are other records as follows:

"Sept. 28, 1755 Then my wife Dorcas was admitted as a member in full communion in this Church.

"April 5, 1761 Then my wife Mary made a Publick Proffession of Religion and was Rec'd in full communion.

"Nov. 13, 1772 (died) My son John Southmade.

"October 31, 1772 Died my daughter Susanna.

"1774 Jan. 10 Son of Elijah Sill (born)."

Rev. Elijah Sill's parish at New Fairfield in the village now called Sherman, was thinly populated and most of the people poor. In the Ecclesiastical History of Conn. (1861), it is stated: "This church and Society set off from New Fairfield as the town of Sherman in 1803." The first house of

worship was built in 1770 and was "small, much like a common schoolhouse." The second was built in 1785-9. The church record shows the hiring of Rev. Sill from year to year until January 30, 1797 when the church unanimously gave a call to Mr. Mattby Getston. According to the church records, it did not decide until the end of the year how much it would pay its pastor, then it voted how much it would raise for the pastor's salary. On Dec. 18, 1752, it voted to raise 300 pounds old tenor as Rev. Sill's salary for that year. The old tenor money was worth only about one eighth the value of the new tenor. On December 6, 1753 the society voted him the same salary and 100 pounds "toward his settlement." Similar salaries were voted until the meeting of December 13, 1756 when it was voted to give Rev. Mr. Sill 35 pounds and 10 shillings "for his services in the ministry" and David Fithin Sill,—son of his brother John, and another were appointed to collect the minister's salary. This, of course, was new tenor. On January 2, 1759 Rev. Sill was voted 40 pounds "as a Reward for his Labour in ye Gospel amongst us the year past." He was voted the same for 1759 and 1760, and for 1761 to 1765 he was voted 50 pounds. After many years of hardship, Rev. Sill was dismissed with the concurrence of the Consociation, October 5, 1779, on account of difficulties respecting his salary. The records of the church are in the State Library at Hartford, Conn.

A year or two later he removed to Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont; and by his labors succeeded in organizing a Congregational church there. He was installed the first pastor of that church September 22, 1784. The first church record reads: "Dorset September 22, 1784. A Church being Formed in the Town of Dorset, the Church made Choice of Elijah Sill formerly Minister of Newfairfield for their Moderator for the Time Being." The meeting house was at first in the cemetery but in 1798 or 1799, it was moved to a location opposite the present church; it burned in 1832. We do not know when it was built, but it has been described as "Without Tower or Belfry . . . without Vestibule or Portico," and called "The Lord's barn" as being a more fitting description than the Lord's House.

Rev. Sill's daughter, probably Dorcas, taught the first school in the Dorset community in 1785. It was in District No.

1. He preached the Vermont Election sermon in 1786, but it does not appear to have been published.

The writer of the History of Dorset states at page 76 of her book "In 1789 a certain Rev. Nathan Perkins left his snug parish in Hartford, Conn. and came up into Vermont on a missionary trip. While on his way he kept a diary. She quotes from it: "Monday 3 of May journeyed to Manchester . . . Went on to Dorset, called on Rev. Mr. Sill, a good friendly man, extremely poor—poor looking family—poor land—passed to Pollet." On page 92, the writer continues,—“Oddly enough . . . there is no reference in the church records to the dismissal of our first pastor, Elijah Sill in 1791. We do not know why he went, nor whither . . . he seems to have made little mark on the community and to have left nothing of a memory. ‘Aged’ and ‘poor’ the Rev. Nathan Perkins calls him. Well, the latter defect was certainly more our fault than his; and as for the former, he graduated from Yale in 1724, so he must have been in his sixties when he came to us. We hope our dealings with him were not ungenerous.” At page 90, the historian states,—“In 1790, Thomas Manly, the 2nd son of John Manly, Jr. took his young wife, Dorcas Sill, and their son Ira, only a few weeks old, and journeyed in an ox cart to Norway (Norwich?), N. Y. where he built a log cabin and became one of the pioneer settlers.”

There is no Sill shown in the census of Vermont for the year 1790; and neither is Thomas Manley mentioned. So it is probable that they left the state before the census was taken. Rev. Sill removed from Dorset to the state of New York. He preached for a brief period to the settlers near Saratoga Springs in what afterwards became the townships of Greenfield and Mill Town,—Milton. He soon removed again, however (about 1790), to Chenango in what is now Broom County. Later he preached in Otsego County in what was soon organized as the township of Burlington. There he died in 1792 at the age of 68 years, and was buried near the church at the Green. No monument marks his grave.

His children were probably all born at Sherman, Conn.

The children of Elijah and Dorcas (Bennet) Sill were:—

1. Phebe, born May 27, 1756, baptized May 30, 1756, and married a Mr. Newell before Nov. 7, 1782. (Was it Nathan Newell who removed from Conn. to Laurens, Otsego County, N. Y. around 1790?)

2. ELIJAH BENNETT, baptized Oct 2, 1757; married Chloe Barns abt. 1781; removed to Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y. about 1809; and died, 1814, in that county.

The only child of Elijah and Mary (Hubbell) Sill was:

3. Mary Hubbell, born Aug. 23, 1761 and baptized Sept. 6, 1761.

The children of Rev Sill and a subsequent wife were:

4. Daniel, born Jan. 8, 1764; baptized Jan. 22, 1764; married 1st Jan 25, 1798, Abigail McKnight, who died in 1806; married 2nd Feb. 2, 1808, Albacindra Barns, sister to Chloe Barns; removed to Oxford, N. Y.; and died Feb. 17, 1826 at Ossian, N. Y.
5. Dorcas, born April 29, 1766; baptized May 6, 1766; married about 1789, at Dorset, Vt. Thomas Manley; removed from Dorset to Norwich, N. Y. in 1790 where they were pioneer settlers. Mr. Manley's paternal grandmother was a half sister of Benedict Arnold.
6. Susanna, born May 24, 1768; baptized June 1768; and died Oct. 31, 1772.
7. John Southmade, born May 13, 1770; baptized May 22, 1770; and died Nov. 13, 1772. (The years of his birth and baptism might have been 1769.)
8. John Southmade, baptized Dec. 12, 1773.
9. —————, a son born Dec. 10, 1776. (This son may have been the following.)
10. Lord Freedom, born Jan 2, 1785; married Hannah Corey, removed to the state of New York; and resided at Butternuts, Otsego County, and German, Chenango County. (The name and date of his birth are taken from the Sill Family Genealogy. The date may be wrong as the same author gives the year of Daniel's birth as 1771 while the father's own record shows it to have been in 1764.

## 116A2. Elijah B. Sill

Elijah Bennett Sill, a son of Rev. Elijah and Dorcas (Bennet) Sill, was baptized by his father, Oct. 2, 1757, at Sherman, Conn. where he was born, no doubt, a few days before. In the church record the father states that his son was first called Elijah Lord but the middle name was afterwards changed to Bennett because of his mother's death. On July 8, 1779 he as Bennet Sill and Benjamin Bennett were on the "pay Role For Horse Travil Captn. Wm. G. Hubbell's Comp. in 16th Regt. Milita Commanded by Nehemiah Beardsley, Esq. Colo. in an

Expedition to Fairfield Norwalk and Stamford." Elijah B. Sill married, probably about 1781, Chloe Barns, a daughter of Capt. William and Deborah (Griswold) Barns of Sherman.

The Sill Family Genealogy states that Elijah Bennet Sill was a Presbyterian clergyman but I have found no authority for the statement; however, it is possible that he preached in his early life. He probably resided first at Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y. which is just across the state line from Fairfield County, Conn. He was living there Jan. 3, 1805. A farm of his father-in-law at Sherman lay next to the New York state Line. Mr. Sill afterwards removed to Sherman where he resided April 25, 1808; however, on April 25, 1810 he was living in Chenango County, N. Y. where he resided until his death. He appears to have been known both as Elijah B. Sill and Bennett Sill. In the estate proceedings of his father-in-law, William Barns, he is called Bennet Sill.

On Jan. 3, 1805 Daniel Sill and wife, Abigale, of Oxford, Chennango Co. N. Y., sold to his father Elijah B. Sill of Palestine (probably Pawlings as there appears to be no Palestine) Dutchess Co. N. Y., farmer, 100 acres of lot 37 in the town of Oxford, being in that part of the town commonly called Fayette, for the sum of \$450.00. On April 25, 1808, Bennet Sill of Sherman, Fairfield Co. Conn., for \$250.00, sold to his son Daniel Sill of Oxford, 50 acres in the southwest part of lot 57 of the town of Oxford, being in that part called Fayette. Between May 26, 1808 and May 7, 1809, Bennet Sill and his wife moved from Sherman Conn. to Oxford, N. Y. On the first date, they mortgaged her interest in the land in Sherman belonging to her father's estate, for \$20.00; it was released the next year. On the latter date they gave a power of attorney to their son Deodatus to sell that land. During the same month, the son as their attorney in fact sold to George Giddings of Sherman,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  acres 10 rods of land in the northeast corner of the farm "lately occupied by Wm. G. Barnes, deceased," and 4 acres, 2 rods, both in the north part of Sherman. The consideration for the first tract was \$154.00 and the last tract, \$16.00. On April 25, 1810, Elijah B. Sill of Oxford, for \$300.00, conveyed to his son Deodatus Sill of Oxford, 15 acres of lot 37 in the township of Fayette. On Oct. 11, 1811, Elijah B. Sill and Chloe Sill gave a power of attorney to their son William to sell land of her father's estate; and on the 19th they and their attorney in fact for \$8.00 con-

veyed to Isaac Spooner, one fourth of a barn which formerly belonged to her father.

No doubt Elijah B. Sill died in the latter part of the year, 1814 as on Dec. 22, 1814, administration upon the estate of Bennett Sill, late of Eastern, now Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y. was granted to his sons William and Elijah; and on April 9, 1815 they filed an inventory of the personal property of the estate showing a total value of \$184.36. On Dec. 4, 1816 Deodatus Sill and wife, Margaret, William Sill and wife, Harriet, and Elijah Sill of Eastern, for \$530.00 sold to Elisha Jewell, 100 acres in the town of Eastern, being part of lot 37 in township of Fayette "excepting and reserving there out fifty acres of said land on the north part thereof heretofore described to Joseph Arnold also excepting there out one fifth part of twenty-five acres of said land which fifth part descended to Alonzo Sill from his father Bennet Sill." This deed was also signed and acknowledged by Polly Sill, another daughter. Thus all of the then living children of Elijah B. Sill signed the deed except Alonzo who was then a minor. The date and place of the death of the wife, Chloe, is unknown. Apparently she was alive Feb. 7, 1823 when her mother's estate was divided. On April 7, 1807 when Deodatus was but 23 years old and before he was married, he with 22 others of Oxford bought for \$15.00 an acre land of Nathaniel Coburn for a burying ground. This tract is still a cemetery. It is 1½ miles south and a ½ mile east of North Guilford or Guilford Corners, on the town line between Norwich and Guilford. It is probable that Elijah B. Sill and his wife, Chloe, are buried in this cemetery. Miss Josephine L. Thompson, Oxford, N. Y. stated to the writer in July, 1940, that the cemetery was neglected for years, but a few years before, her brother and others cleaned it up. At that time many of the old gravestones were decayed and fallen down, those were removed.

The children of Elijah B. and Chloe (Barns) Sill, all born at Pawlings N. Y., were:

1. Susanna, born about 1782 and died at Sherman, Oct. 21, 1807 in her 25th year and unmarried.
2. DEODATUS, born May 4, 1784; married Oct. 31, 1811, Margaret McNitt; resided in Chataaugus County, N. Y.; and died there May 29, 1852.

3. William, born Sept. 25, 1786; married Feb. 20, 1815, Harriet Arnold at Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., resided at Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co.; and died there Aug. 30, 1839.
4. Mary (often called Polly), born in 1789; married Marcus Moffatt; resided in Franklinville; and died in 1849.
5. Elijah, born Nov. 4, 1792; married in 1820, Margaret Conrad; resided at Franklinville and Hinsdale, N. Y.; was a charter member of the Baptist Church at Franklinville and a member of the same church at Hinsdale; and died April 8, 1852.
6. Alonzo, born March 25, 1805; married May 12, 1831, Sally S. Haynes; resided at Franklinville, N. Y., and Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y.; was a farmer and miller; and died May 27, 1864 at Allegany and was buried there.

## 116A22. Deodatus Sill

Deodatus Sill, the oldest son of Elijah Bennett and Chloe (Barns) Sill, was born May 4, 1784 at Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y. On Oct. 31, 1811, he married Margaret McNitt, a daughter of John and Eleanor (.....) McNitt of Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y. About 1820, he, his brothers and his only sister removed from Chenango County to Cattaraugus County, N. Y. and settled on farms in the south part of the town of Franklinville in the Ischua valley below Cadiz. Deodatus settled on a farm about five miles south of the village of Franklinville. However, it does not appear that any of them owned land in the towns of Hinsdale or Ischua prior to 1830. On July 22, 1834 his wife, Margaret purchased of the Holland Land Co.  $40\frac{3}{4}$  acres in the northwest part of lot 41 in Township 3, Range 3, for \$177.44; and on Feb. 28, 1844, she purchased of Harlen Colman, the north half of this lot,—being  $20\frac{3}{8}$  acres for \$88.00. Apparently she bought only the south half of the lot at first. On Jan. 9, 1840, Deodatus Sill purchased of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 73 acres in Township 4, Range 4, for \$322.00. This last tract was bounded on the south by land owned by his brother William and on the north by that owned by John Reynolds. On Aug. 11, 1857,—Mr. Sill having died in 1852—his children, Samuel Sill, George Sill, Nelson Sill, Mary Pierce and Samantha Sill sold their interests in this land for \$800.00 to his son Hiram Sill; and on Dec. 19, 1857, his widow, Margaret, and his son Hiram Sill and wife Zeviah, sold the farm for \$3080.00 to Jacob Reynolds.

Deodatus Sill and his wife, Margaret, were among the charter members of the Baptist Church at Franklinville which was organized Oct. 20, 1825. His brother Elijah, his sister Polly Mofitt (Moffatt), and his brother William's wife Harriet were also charter members. He held a number of town offices there. He was a very austere man and, being opposed to the "sitting up of an image of one's self," no pictures of him were ever taken.

Deodatus Sill lived in the town of Franklinville when the U. S. Census was taken in 1850. He was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$1900.00. His age was given as 66 and he was shown as having been born in Vermont. His family consisted, at that time of his wife, Margaret, age 57; son Nelson, age 21; daughter Semantha, age 18; son Alexander, age 15; the married son Samuel, age 27, and his wife, Mary Z., age 24; and Samuel Reynolds, a blind laborer. He died at Franklinville, May 29, 1852, very suddenly, of Apoplexy. His widow, Margaret, died in November, 1875, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Pierce, in Cattaraugus County, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Sill and his wife were both buried in the Baptist Church cemetery in the village of Franklinville where a small marble tombstone marks their graves and also that of their daughter Susan. The first three of their children were born in Norwich while the others were born in Franklinville.

The children of Deodatus and Margaret (McNitt) Sill were:

1. Deodatus, born Aug. 16, 1814 and died at Norwich, Sept. 9, 1815.
2. Hiram, born Feb. 24, 1817; married Sept. 5, 1841, Zeviah Pierce of Ischua; and died Sept. 12, 1906 at Cuba, N. Y.
3. Mary, born June 15, 1819; married Mar. 10, 1842, John Pierce in Franklinville; and died Apr. 15, 1887 at Olean, N. Y.
4. Martha, born Mar. 12, 1821 and died Jan. 9, 1830 in Franklinville.
5. Samuel, born May 30, 1823, a twin; married Jan. 23, 1850, Mary Z. Pierce; was a Baptist clergyman; held pastorates at Rushford, N. Y., Sharon, Wis., Shell Rock, Strawberry Point, Plainfield, Marble Rock and Janesville, Iowa, and Hurley, Dak. T.; and died of enteritis in 1897 at Perris, Cal. where he was buried.



6. Susan, born May 30, 1823, a twin; and died unmarried, April 13, 1847.
7. GEORGE, born Aug. 25, 1826; married Jan. 23, 1850, Maria Jane Cooper at Ischua, N. Y.; resided in New York, Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota Territory; was a farmer; and died Dec. 16, 1894 in Butler County, Iowa.
8. Nelson, born June 19, 1829; married 1st, Dec. 25, 1854, Adelia Brown; married 2nd, May 7, 1871, Charlotte Emily Harper at Avon, Wis.; died Dec. 28, 1914 at Salem, Mo.; and was buried in Cedar Grove cemetery there.
9. Samantha, born July 26, 1831; married 1st, Jan. 14, 1858, Charles Reynolds who died June 12, 1875 in Franklinville; married 2nd, Nov. 3, 1891 William Storrs of Hinsdale who died about 1898; married 3rd, Feb. 8, 1900, William Davis of Rushford, N. Y. who died in June, 1901; and died Feb. 14, 1910 in Franklinville.
10. Alexander, born Aug. 30, 1834; married Dec. 27, 1884, Martha Emily Blackwood of Bethany, Mo. at Spring Lake, Dak. T.; died May 1, 1912 at Stanberry, Mo.; and was buried in High Ridge Cemetery there.



Mrs. Deodatus Sill  
nee Margaret McNitt

## 116A227. George Sill

George Sill, son of Deodatus and Margaret (McNitt) Sill, was born Aug. 25, 1826 on a farm in the town of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. There he was reared and educated. On Jan. 23, 1850, he married Maria Jane Cooper, a daughter of Myron and Polly (Bush) Cooper, at Ischua, N. Y. They settled on a farm about two miles north of his father's home and resided there fifteen years. In the spring of 1865, they moved to Rock county, Wis., and lived in the village of Avon until October, 1866. Then they removed from that place to Butler County, Iowa.

On March 29, 1867, he purchased eighty acres ( $S\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Sec. 16 in Jackson township in that county, then in its wild state. About the same time he also bought a small timber lot along the Shell Rock river in the same township, west of Clarksville. From this lot he obtained most of the lumber of which he constructed the buildings on his Jackson township farm. He moved on to the place in May, 1867 and made it his home until a short time after the death of his wife, April 22, 1886. On April 2, 1886, he sold the farm to George H. Carter and not long after his wife's death, he and his daughters Gertrude and Margaret,—they being the only children living at home—went to Dakota territory where he took up a tree claim from the U. S. Government near the town of Spencer.

They did not remain in Dakota long but soon returned to Butler County, Iowa, and on Aug. 20, 1886, he bought a home of a few acres abutting the north side of the town of Clarksville in Jackson Township. At the same time he also purchased a ten acre tract southeast of the town along the Shell Rock river in Butler Township and about the same time he bought a 15 acre lot west of the town along the river. This last tract he held until his death. In the spring of 1890, he sold his home at Clarksville and the ten acre tract and purchased an unimproved 20 acres ( $N\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 22) in Butler Township, located just south of the Antioch church and cemetery and adjacent to the home of his daughter Mrs. Alice Z. Shepard. During the same year he built a house, barn and other buildings on the land, and in the spring of 1891, he and his daughter, Margaret, moved into the new home. Here, after a lingering illness of several months, he

died of stomach trouble, Dec. 16, 1894. He and his wife were buried on lot 10 of block 59 in Lynwood Cemetery at Clarksville, Iowa, and a marble monument marks their graves.

Mr. Sill weighed about 135 pounds, was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, was of light complexion, had dark brown hair and beard and had blue eyes. He wore a beard during his mature years. He was a quiet, retiring, hard working man and had the respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. Early in life he professed the Christian faith and was a devout member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Sill at the time of her death weighed about 175 pounds and was about 5 feet 3 inches tall. She was a blonde. She died of cancer of the breast.

George and Maria Jane (Cooper) Sill were the parents of eight children, all of whom except the last two were born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. They were:

1. Varanus Myron, born July 26, 1852 and died unmarried, June 1, 1874, at Austin, Oakland county, Mich.
2. Nelson Bemus, born March 27, 1854; married 1st, Oct. 15, 1882, Laura Black; married 2nd, Dec. 5, 1900, Lillian Clifford; was a Baptist minister; resided at Darlington, Mo.; and died there Feb. 29, 1932.
3. Mary Adalaide, born Aug. 3, 1855; married Aug. 20, 1870, Alonzo Dildine of Greene, Iowa, at Waverly, Iowa; removed to St. James, Cedar County, Neb.; and died there May 1, 1874.
4. ALICE ZEVI AH, born June 17, 1857; married Albro Dexter Shepard, Dec. 25, 1875; and died April 11, 1931.
5. Ida Jane, born April 4, 1861; married, Sept. 10, 1883, Benjamin Garrard at Pickering, Mo.; and died May 8, 1926 at Blockton, Iowa .
6. Georgiana, born Mar. 13, 1864; married Dec. 20, 1884, Henry Langendorfer at Dover, McCook County, S. D.; and died July 21, 1894 at Spencer, S. D.
7. Gertrude Delia, born Nov. 7, 1865 at Avon, Rock County, Wis.; married 1st, Jan. 9, 1890, John Sanford Varns at Buffalo Gap, S. D., who died Oct. 5, 1900 a resident of Allison, Butler County, Iowa. She married 2nd, James L. Forney at Allison, Iowa, on Feb. 26, 1903, they were later divorced. She died at St. Luke's hospital June 20, 1946, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was buried at Clarksville, Iowa, June 22, 1946.
8. Margaret Viola, born Feb. 16, 1871 in Butler County, Iowa; married 1st, Dec. 31, 1893, Peter VanSlyke at Shell Rock, Iowa, who died Aug. 14, 1926 at Bradford, Pa.; married 2nd, Dec. 6, 1926, Michael Joseph Moore of the same place; and died there April 28, 1939.



George Sill and his wife, Maria Jane, nee Cooper,  
Parents of Mrs. Albro D. Shepard

## 116A2274. Alice Z. Sill

Alice Zeviah Sill, daughter of George and Maria Jane (Cooper) Sill, was born June 17, 1857 in Ischua, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. When about ten years of age, she came with her parents to Butler County, Iowa. During her youth she received the ordinary common school education of her times. On Christmas Day, 1875, she married Albro Dexter Shepard at her parents home in Jackson Township. In 1893 during a series of evangelistic meetings held by her brother Rev. Bemus N. Sill at Antioch church about 3½ miles southeast of Clarksville, Iowa, she joined the Baptist church at Shell Rock, Iowa. In 1924, when a resident of Clarksville, she transferred her church membership to the Episcopal (Methodist) church there. She and her husband spent nearly all of their married life in the vicinity of Clarksville. Mrs. Shepard suffered two strokes of paralysis in 1921 and afterwards never enjoyed robust health. After the death of her husband in April, 1923, she spent most of the time in the homes of her children. On April 11, 1931, she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alva O. Pulis near Clarksville. Her death resulted from heart and kidney trouble. She was buried beside her husband in Lynwood Cemetery. She was about 5 feet 4 inches tall and had dark brown hair and blue eyes. During her mature years she weighed about 175 pounds, however, towards the close of her life she weighed no more than 125 pounds. Her hair retained its original color until the last two or three years of her life.



# DIVISION III

## DESCENDANTS

OF

Mr. and Mrs. Albro D. Shepard

“A family tree may live for generations, growing ever stronger and more beautiful.”  
—Emily Newell Blair.

“In the long run the best breeding comes up from plebian blood and common surroundings. It is the specialization of ordinary materials. You can contribute better than yourself to the fruit of your loins. Here is the golden faith of true Americanism,”—Frank Channing.







Back row — Benjamin, Eber, Earl, Ernest and Winfred; Also standing — Ivers and Addie  
 Front row — Edna, Mrs. Shepard, Forrest, Mr. Shepard and Isadore



## George Earl Shepard

George Earl Shepard (usually known as Earl Shepard), son of Mr. and Mrs. Albro D. Shepard, was born August 21, 1876 on a farm near the George Sill home in Jackson Township, Butler County, Iowa, three miles northeast of Allison. On December 25, 1902 he married Daisy Ellen Rolfe, daughter of Edward and Harriet (Palmer) Rolfe at the home of his bride's parents near Bristow, Iowa. She was born near Lamont, Iowa, September 15, 1879. Her father was born September 27, 1847 at Maidstone, county Kent, England and came to America in 1851 with his parents. Her mother, Harriet Palmer, was born September 2, 1854 at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Earl Shepard is a carpenter and contractor by trade but now (1949) has retired. He and his wife have resided at Conrad, Grundy County, Iowa, for many years.

They have no children but have an adopted daughter, Marian Lucile, whom they adopted when she was a baby. She was born December 12, 1912 and on February 17, 1934 married Julius Albert Walling at Cedar Falls, Iowa. He is the son of George F. and Niccola Walling and was born September 23, 1908 at Durango, Dubuque County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Walling are the parents of two sons,—John Albert, born May 12, 1935 at Lawrence, Kansas, and Ronald Earl, born January 18, 1945 at Wichita, Kansas. The Wallings now reside at Conrad, Iowa.

## Ernest Dexter Shepard

Ernest Dexter Shepard was born September 7, 1877 on a farm in Butler County, Iowa, adjoining that of his grandfather Sill on the south. On December 25, 1901 he married Pearl May Burke, daughter of William Edmund and Ida (Satterlee) Burke, at Worthington, Minn. She was born January 12, 1883 at Shell Rock, Iowa, and died July 23, 1943 at Dallas Center, Iowa. He has been a farmer until he retired in July, 1946. He is now (1949) residing with his son Kenneth at San Diego, Calif.

He and his wife were the parents of four children,—three sons and a daughter.

1. Clayton Paul born February 22, 1903 in Nobles county, Minnesota, married Elizabeth Ross, December 25, 1932 at Des Moines, Iowa, has no children, is a minister of the gospel, and now lives at Arkadelphia, Ark.
2. Gladys Irene, born July 4, 1906 at Coleharbor, North Dakota, and died there September 30, 1906.
3. Kenneth Lynn, born March 4, 1909 in Grundy county, Iowa, attended Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, one year, and married Elizabeth Grosjean at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1934. She is a daughter of Earl John and Leota Marguerite (Diggs) Grosjean. The father-in-law is dead but her mother lives at San Diego, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard also live in San Diego where he is a welder in the Solar Aircraft Company. They have one child,—a daughter, Gay Ann who was born Sept. 14, 1937 at Des Moines, Iowa.
4. Claude William, born March 17, 1911 in Marshall county, Iowa and graduated from the high school at Dallas Center, Iowa, in May 1930. He joined the United States Navy the following July at San Francisco, Calif. and has been in that service ever since. He was first assigned to the U.S.S. "Saratoga" an aircraft carrier and the largest ship in the navy at that time. The vessel was bombed by Japanese during World War II and he was badly gassed. He was confined in the naval hospital at San Francisco for over a year. He was then sent to Philadelphia, Penn. and was in the service there as a guard until March, 1949 when he and his family returned to San Francisco where he now makes his residence. He has recovered his health and is now on the U.S.S. "General Wm. Mitchell" as a boiler tender captain. On April 12, 1938 he married Mary Thacker at Long Beach, Calif. She was then a widow,—her prior husband having been killed in an automobile accident about four years before.

### Winfred Clyde Shepard

Winfred C. Shepard was born January 25, 1879 in the town of Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, but was reared on farms in that county. He graduated from High School at that place in June, 1897, was given a teacher's certificate the same summer and thereafter taught in the rural schools of the county for nine years. However during the time he was teaching, he attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and the Drake University College of Law at Des Moines, Iowa. He graduated from the law college in 1905 and was admitted to practice law in the state of Iowa October 4, 1906. On July

1, 1905 he located at Allison, Iowa for the practice of his profession where he has practiced since that time.

On May 1, 1909 he married at Clarksville, Addie Eugenia Loomer, the youngest daughter and child of Philip and Lucretia Smith (Cass) Loomer of that place. Mrs. Shepard was born October 23, 1880 on a farm four miles east of Clarksville. She graduated from the High School of Clarksville in the spring of 1899 but had been granted a teacher's certificate the fall of the previous year. After taking some work at the then Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, she taught in the rural schools of the county until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard made their home immediately after their marriage at Allison and have resided there since. He is a republican and member of the Masonic lodge. Both are members of the Methodist Church and have always been active in church and community affairs. He has been mayor of the town, County Attorney of the county, and held the office of Town Clerk for forty years.

They are the parents of two sons,— no daughters—, Virgil Eugene and Dana Dexter.

1. Virgil Eugene was born April 21, 1913 and baptized June 14, 1915. He graduated from the Allison High School May 29, 1930, from the Liberal Arts department of the State University at Iowa City, Iowa June 4, 1934, and from the law department June 1, 1936. He was admitted to practice in Iowa June 10, 1936 and since that time has practiced with his father at Allison, Iowa.

On November 1, 1943 he entered the military service of the United States in World War II and was assigned duty in the Construction Battalion of the navy. On Sept. 30, 1944 he left for overseas service in the Pacific area and was stationed in Hawaii and at Okinawa. He was discharged January 16, 1946 with the rank of Yeoman 2nd Class.

On June 16, 1937 he was married to Murriel Irwin, the daughter of Orie E. and Elizabeth (Fulcher) Irwin of Lake View, Iowa. She was born May 13, 1911 on a farm north of Lake View. She graduated from the Lake View High School in the spring of 1928 and then attended Morningside College at Sioux City, Iowa, from which she graduated from its Liberal Arts department in 1932. She then taught in the public school of Wall Lake, Iowa, for three years, after which she took some work at the State University of Washington and then returned to Iowa, was a part time instructor in the University High School at Iowa City, Iowa and also took a course in music at

the University. She graduated from the course with the degree of Master of Music in the spring of 1937.

Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Shepard have resided at their home in Allison. He is a member of the school board, secretary of the Butler County Fair Association, vice president of the Iowa State Fair Association, teaches the young men's Sunday School Class of the Associated churches, and is secretary of the Butler County Abstract Company. His wife has been a member of the school board also, has taught school in the High schools of both Allison and Dumont, Iowa, and is a member of the County Board of Education. Both are active in the educational, social and religious interests of their community.

They are the parents of two children—sons—Gene Winfred, born April 16, 1939 and James Irwin, born May 17, 1942.

2. Dana Dexter was born April 23, 1916 and baptized June 29, 1919. He graduated from the Allison High School in May 1933, from the Liberal Arts department of the Iowa State University, June 6, 1938 and from its law department in June, 1941. During that time he took work also at the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and post graduate course at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa June 24, 1941 and has since practiced law with his father and brother at Allison.

Because of having had rheumatic fever with an infected heart during his youth he was rejected for military service during World War II. Since his beginning the practice of law, he has been county attorney of his county and secretary of its Fair Association and is now the secretary of the county's Bar Association.

On February 11, 1939 he married June Lavonne Youngs at Stockton, Calif. a daughter of Clay Edward and Ethel (Nelson) Youngs. His wife was born Dec. 6, 1922 at Owatona, Minn. Her father was a veteran of World War I, died at Fargo, N. D. October 12, 1922, and was buried in the public cemetery at Carrington, N. D.

Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dana Shepard have resided at Allison. Both have taken part in the community affairs. They are the parents of three children,—two sons and a daughter. They are William Clay, born March 31, 1942 and baptized June 7, 1942, Dale ~~Dexter~~, born Sept. 7, 1944 and baptized April 21, 1946, and Susan Jo, born July 19, 1949.

## Benjamin H. Shepard

Benjamin H. Shepard, son of Albro D. and Alice Zeviah (Sill) Shepard, was born Apr. 15, 1882 on the Benjamin Priest farm in Jackson Township, Butler County, Iowa, three miles north of Allison. On January 1, 1903 he married Angelia Keturah Ransom, daughter of Charles Minor and Mary Ellen (Beetle) Ransom, at the home of her parents four miles northwest of Clarksville. She was born on that farm April 29, 1881. Her father was a soldier of the Civil War. He was enrolled May 24, 1861,—being then 21 years old—as a private in Company "K" of the 15th Regiment of the Illinois Infantry Volunteers. On September 1, 1865 he was appointed corporal of company "C" of the same regiment and on September 16, 1865 was honorably discharged from the service.

Benj. H. Shepard was a farmer and lived in Butler County Iowa, nearly all of his life until 1944 when he retired and moved to Shell Rock, Iowa. He and his wife now reside at Nashua, Iowa. They are the parents of three children,—all sons.

1. Lester B., born January 17, 1905 at Akeley, Minn, graduated from the Greene, Iowa, high school in May 1924 and from the Gates Business College at Waterloo, Iowa, the following year. He was deputy auditor of Butler county from 1925 to 1929 and 1936 to 1943, and Auditor of the county from 1929 until 1933. During World War II he was inducted into the service January 4, 1943, entered the service January 11, 1943, and was overseas 11 months and 6 days. He encircled the globe and is entitled to wear the Asiatic Pacific theatre ribbon and overseas bar. He was a finance-typist in the air service, held the office of corporal, and was awarded a Good Conduct medal. He was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. October 15, 1945. He is unmarried and a bookkeeper for the Butler County Farm Bureau at Allison, Iowa.
2. Burr Alonzo, born February 2, 1910. On June 29, 1933 he married at Plainfield, Iowa, Florence Margrete Smith, daughter of Peter and Gertrude (Craine) Smith of that place. He is employed by the Oliver Corporation at Charles City, Iowa, but lives at Plainfield. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have but one child, a daughter, Sharen Kay, born June 18, 1943 at Plainfield.
3. Orville Winfred, born October 13, 1915 about six miles north of Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa. He is unmarried and employed by the John Deere Co. at Waterloo, Iowa.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Shepard is a descendant of Samuel Ransom who was a captain in the Revolution and was killed at the Wyoming. Penn. massacre.

## Eber C. Shepard

Eber C. Shepard was born February 26, 1886 on the Priest farm 2½ miles north of Allison, Iowa. On December 16, 1908 he married Hazel Mona Renn, daughter of John William and Nora Minerva (Lansing) Renn at Clarksville, Iowa. She was born February 8, 1889 on the Enlow farm five miles east of that town. Eber Shepard farmed in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota until the spring of 1947 when he and his wife returned to Clarksville and have since resided in their home there. Since returning to Iowa he has followed the occupation of painter. He and his wife have no children.

## Isadore A. Shepard-Pulis

Isadore Alice Shepard was born December 6, 1889 on a farm about 3½ miles southeast of Clarksville, Iowa. On Jan. 1, 1914 she married Alva Otis Pulis, son of Lucien Goodnough and Flora Sukulie (Dietrich) Pulis of Clarksville. Her husband was born March 14, 1890 near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His father was also born near that city May 11, 1859 and his mother was born at Fairfax, Sept. 11 1859 not far from Cedar Rapids. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Alva Pulis have lived on a farm a mile east of Clarksville.

They are the parents of two children,—a son Mark Stanley and a daughter Maurine Alice.

1. Mark Stanley was born April 29, 1915, graduated from the Clarksville high school in May, 1932 and from the Gates Business College of Waterloo, Iowa in May 1935. On July 16, 1946 he was married to Vera Sinram, daughter of Ed and Augusta (Metzdorf) Sinram of Clarksville, Mark Pulis is a salesman for the Dubuque Container Company and he and his wife reside at Dubuque, Iowa.
2. Maurine Alice was born November 30, 1919 and educated also in the Clarksville public schools. On July 7, 1940 she was married to Keith F. Carlson, son of Charles G. and Elsie Mae (Frederick) Carlson, at the Little Brown Church near Nashua, Iowa. Her husband is a plumber for King's Appliance and they reside at Grundy Center, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Keith Carlson are the parents of a daughter, Donna Mae, born September 16, 1942 and a son, Donald Ray, born November 5, 1948.



## Edna G. Shepard-Cain

Edna Gertrude Shepard was born September 22, 1893 on her fathers farm southeast of Clarksville, Iowa, and grew to maturity in Butler County in the vicinity of that town. On November 3, 1927 she married William Lewis Cain of Shell Rock, Iowa, at Hampton, Iowa. He is a son of Baldwin Lewis and Julia (Poorman) Cain of Shell Rock and was born there September 2, 1893. They have made that place their home since their marriage. He was a Private 1st Class in World War I. He was inducted into the service at Allison, Iowa, April 30, 1918 and left for overseas June 28, 1918. He took part in the Villusen Haye sector from August 24, 1918 to September 11, in the St. Mihiel offensive from September 12th to the 16th the Ruvenille sector from September 17th to October 10th, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 15th to November 11, 1918. He returned to the United States June 28, 1919 and was honorably discharged July 9, 1919 at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Cain are the parents of four children,—all sons.

1. Baldwin Lewis who was born May 14, 1928 at Shell Rock and graduated from its High School May 14, 1946. On October 3, 1946 he enlisted in the United States Regular Army and entered the service at Fort Crooks, Nebraska. In February of 1947 he left Ft. Lawton, Wash. and served in the Alaska area until his return. He was honorably discharged with a World War Victory Medal, February 4, 1948.
2. Donald Dexter who was born June 23, 1930, graduated from the Shell Rock High School May 21, 1948, and resides with his parents at that place.
3. Roy Edward born September 4, 1932 and now (1949) is in the 11th grade of the same high school.
4. William Burdean, born August 8, 1937.

## Ivers A. Shepard

Ivers Albro Shepard was born November 21, 1895 on his father's farm about 3½ miles southeast of Clarksville, Iowa. He was a veteran of World War I, entering the service December 1, 1917. He served overseas ten months in the anti-aircraft division and saw action on the St. Die and Toul sectors in France. He was discharged March 20, 1919. On December 22, 1920 he married Anna Belle Chestnut at the Methodist

church at Waterloo, Iowa. She is a daughter of James H. and Jennie T. (Malhorn) Chestnut. Ivers Shepard is a foreman of the John Deere Manufacturing Company at its plant at Waterloo but he and his family reside at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are the parents of four children, all daughters.

1. Dorothy Jane who was born April 16, 1925, graduated from the Cedar Falls high school in May, 1942, and on June 18, 1949 married William Richard Addington at the First Methodist church in Cedar Falls. Her husband is a son of Raymond E. and Nelle (Thompson) Addington.
2. Helen Marie was born August 30, 1926 near Clarksville, Iowa. Graduated from the Cedar Falls high school in May, 1944, is unmarried, and resides with her parents .
3. Ellyne Maurine is a twin to Helen and graduated from high school at the same time and place as her twin sister. On June 9, 1946 she was married to Rodney E. Dillavou of Waverly, Iowa. He is a son of Herbert E. and Alice (Mitchell) Dillavou of Waverly and is employed by his father at the Dillavou Oil Company at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Dillavou are the parents of a daughter, Pamela Jean, who was born February 25, 1947 at Waverly.
4. Carol Lee was born July 26, 1936 at Clarksville, Iowa, and is with her parents at Cedar Falls.

### Addie Ursula Shepard-Ritchey

Addie Ursula Shepard was born August 16, 1899 on her father's farm about 3½ miles southeast of Clarksville, Iowa. On October 20, 1921 she married William Harvey Ritchey of Waterloo, Iowa, a son of Isaac Newton and Alice (Raber) Ritchey. The father died July 14, 1949 at the age of 93 years but his mother is still living and is 88 years old. Harvey Ritchey is a barber and he and his wife have made Waterloo their home since their marriage. They reside at 1717 Forest Avenue.

They have but one child, Maxyne who was born May 16, 1922. She was married June 2, 1946 to Richard Carl Kortmeyer of Waterloo. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Kortmeyer of that city. He was a soldier in World War II and spent 14 months in the European theatre. He was in the 89th Infantry Division, was in military service 42 months, returned March 6, 1946, and was honorably discharged soon thereafter. Since returning to civil life he has graduated from the Elec-

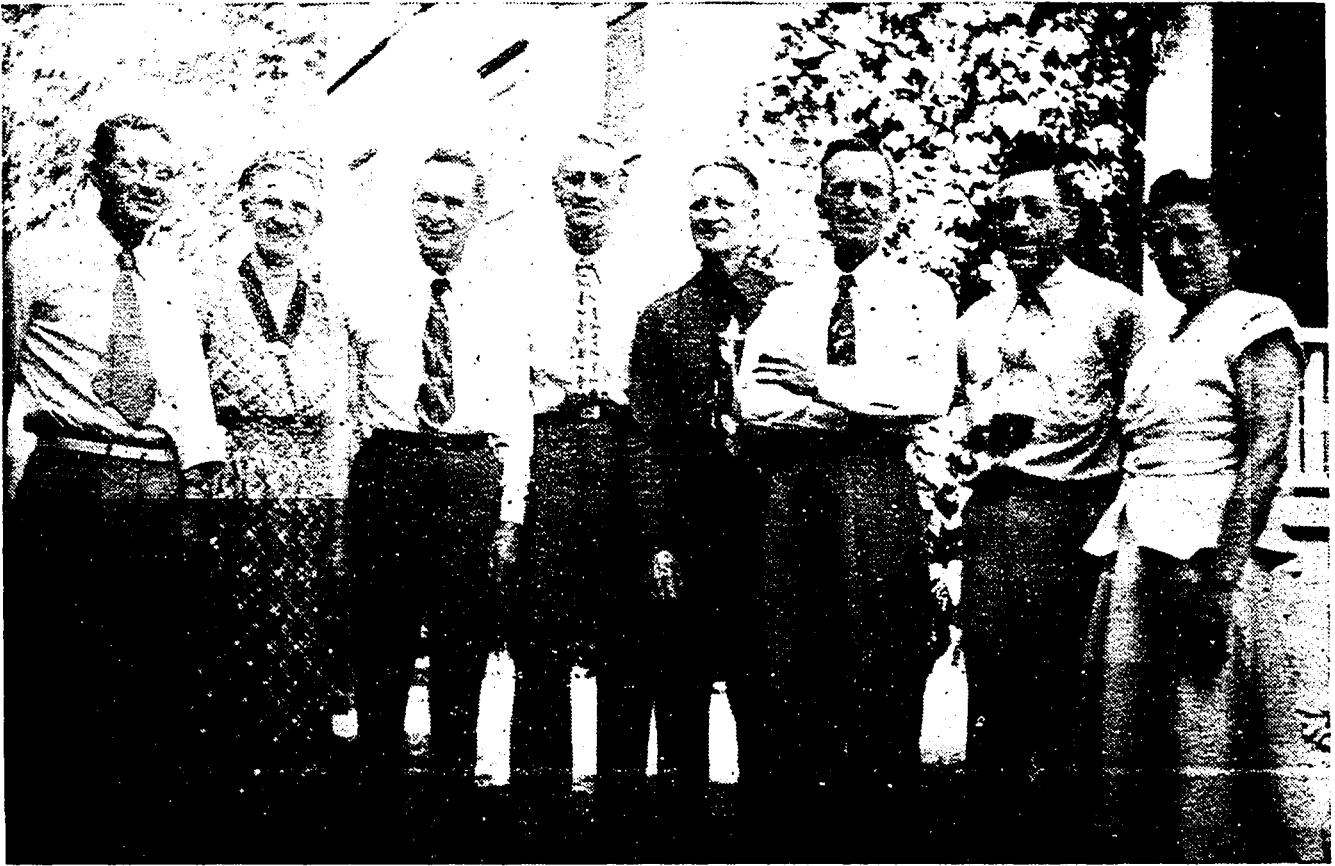
trical Engineering department of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, receiving his B. S. degree June 10, 1949, and is now employed by Curtler-Hammes, Inc. of Milwaukee, Wisc. and he and his wife are now residing at Wauwatosa near that city.

After graduating from the Waterloo High School in June, 1940, Mrs. Kortemeyer was employed by the Iowa Paint & Glass Company at Waterloo, later attended and completed a course at the American Institute of Business at Des Moines, Iowa, and the year previous to her marriage was secretary for the Air Material Command Headquarters at Dayton, Ohio.

### Forrest Eugene Shepard

Forrest Eugene Shepard was born April 16, 1903 at Clarksville, Iowa, at his parents' home on block 4 of Mather's Addition to the town. He attended the Clarksville high school for 3½ years and later graduated from the Mergenthaler Linotype School at Chicago, Ill. On June 14, 1923 he married Rozella Ward at Waterloo, Iowa. She is a daughter of Marion and Elizabeth (Smith) Ward and a graduate of the East Waterloo high school. Mr. Shepard is now and has been for a number of years a linotype operator and is employed by the Waterloo Courier Company which publishes a daily newspaper at Waterloo. He and his wife reside at Cedar Falls, Iowa and are the parents of two children,—a son and a daughter. They are:

1. Robert Eugene, born October 1, 1924 at Mason City, Iowa. He is a graduate of the Cedar Falls high school. After graduation he was inducted into the military service in World War II at Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 14, 1943. On Sept. 1, 1944, he left Camp Kilmer, New Jersey for service in the European theater with the 20th Armored Division, returned to the U. S. on August 16, 1945 and was discharged at Fort Mac Arthur, California on Mar. 1, 1946. He is now employed at the Tribune Press at Waterloo, Iowa. On February 15, 1950 he married Alice Mary Andersen at Cedar Falls, Iowa. She is the daughter of Mr. Earl E. Andersen of Cedar Falls.
2. Mary Jane, born December 4, 1925 at Waterloo, Iowa. She is a graduate of the Cedar Falls high school, has attended the Iowa State Teachers' College at that place and is now (1949) attending Midwestern Airline School at Kansas City, Missouri. On January 28, 1950 she married Melvin DuWayne Bagenstos at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bagenstos of Waterloo, Iowa.



Sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Albro D. Shepard  
From left — Forrest, Edna, Winfred, Earl, Benjamin, Eber, Ivers and Addie. Ernest and Isadore were absent.

The picture was taken August 21, 1949 at the home of Al Walling, Conrad, Iowa, son-in-law of Earl Shepard. It was Earl's 73rd birthday.

# DIVISON IV

Miscellaneous Information

Pertaining To

THE SHEPARD FAMILY HISTORY



## SURNAMEs

The following are the surnames of the ancestors of Mr.  
and Mrs. Albro D. Shepard so far as is known to the writer.

Allen	Goble	Moss
Ames	Goldstone	Mousall
Andrus	Goodenow	Norton
Atwater	Gould	Olmstead
Baldwin	Green	Osborn
Ball	Griswold	Packer
Barnes	Grosvenor	Peacocke
Beers	Gunn	Pearson
Bell	Hall	Paybofy
Benedict	Hancock	Peabody
Bennett	Hand	Peck
Bixby	Harrison	Pell
Blake	Hitchcock	Perkins
Booth	Hartwell	Pritchard
Botsford	Hawley	Punderson
Bradley	Hosmer	Rand
Brewer	Houghton	Rowley
Brigham	How	Sayre
Bridgum	Howard	Shepard
Brown	Howlet	Sill
Browne	Hutchins	Smedley
Buckmaster	Hungerford	Smith
Bulkeley	Hyde	Spencer
Bush	Irby	Sperry
Case	Ives	Stearns
Chandler	Jackson	Stone
Chatterton	Johnson	Symmes
Clark	Jones	Taylor
Clarke	Joslin	Thompson
Comey	Joy	Thurston
Cone	Kendall	Tidd
Cooper	Kibby	Todd
Cornwall	Kimball	Tomes
Cummings	King	Towne
Curtis	Lane	Turner
Dayton	Lee	Tuttle
Doolittle	Lippenwell	Ward
Eames	Linton	Warner
Edenden	Loomis	Waters
Emmons	Lund	Welles
Ensign	Lord	Wells
Fairclough	Mackhome	West.
Fletcher	Macoon	Wheeler
Foster	Mason	Whitaker
French	Merriam	Whitcomb
Frothingham	Merriman	White
Fuller	McNitt	Wilder
Gardner	Messenger	Wood
Glover	Miles	

## Computation Of Time

Previous to 1752 the year commenced in March which was the first month of the year, and February the last of 12th month. Ten days must be added to any date in the 16th century and eleven in the 17th century to bring them up to the present style of reckoning.

## Class Distinctions

Class distinctions were very marked in the early days of the country. The title of Esq. (or Esquire) was only used by officials and persons of distinction. Mr. was applied to clergymen and deputies and those known to be of good English descent. Only a very few were allowed to write after their names "gentlemen" or "gent," as it was often written. "Goodman" was the common term for yeomen and farmers, and "goodwife" or "goody" for their wives. The office of deacon was highly esteemed and also the position of captain, lieutenant, ensign, and sergeant in the trainbands.

## Mayflower Descendants

Alice Z. Sill, wife of Albro D. Shepard, was a descendant of Edward Fuller and his wife, Ann, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620. Their names, among others, are inscribed on the sarcophagus on Cole's Hill there. They both died the first winter,—1620/1621—and were first buried in the sand along the shore but later in the year the remains of those who had died that winter were removed to the hill and buried there.

Mrs. Dana D. Shepard, nee June Lavone Youngs, is a descendant of the following passengers on the Mayflower who came to Plymouth in 1620,—James Chilton, his wife, Sussannah, and his daughter, Mary, Edward Winslow and his wife, Magdalen (Oliver), and Richard Warren.



## The Pequot War

For sometime prior to 1637, the Pequot Indians of Massachusetts had been committing outrages against the traders and colonists. On May 20 (O. S.) 1637 about ninety of the colonists under Capt. John Mason attacked the Indians in their fort near the Mystic river, set fire to it, and burned about 600 Pequots including women and children, practically exterminating the tribe.

We had five ancestors in this war,—Sargeant William Cornwall who was awarded land near Hartford, Conn. for his military service, John Hall of Hartford, Capt. Nathaniel Meriman, William Parker, and John Warner who was granted fifty acres of land for his services by the General Court.

## Resistance To Dutch

In 1633 the Dutch of New Amsterdam, now New York, began extending their settlements eastward to Hartford, Conn. The Plymouth Colony claimed this territory and later sent troops there to protect their rights and to drive out the Dutch. In 1654 an expedition was organized by the colony to resist the encroachments. On June 20th of that year Miles Standish was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops and Matthew Fuller its lieutenant. Henry Botsford was a corporal.

## King Philip's War

King Philip, the younger son of Massasoit, chief of the Pokanoket Indian tribe in southeastern Rhode Island, waged the most destructive of the Indian wars. It nearly destroyed the colonies in New England. He realized it was a contest as to whether the Indians or the Whites were to rule there. The outbreak was in 1674 when a converted Indian was murdered by his tribesmen and those who committed the crime, joined by the Nipmunks and the powerful Narragansets were punished by the colonial authorities. King Philip's tribe was also planning on joining. The outbreak was a surprise on the settlers and many of them killed. (See the biography of Ralph Shepard, *supra*.)

We had the following ancestors in this war.

Capt. Richard Beers, who also became lieutenant, was slain by the Indians Sept. 4, 1675 at Northfield, Mass.

Abraham Doolittle of Wallingford, Conn. was sargeant and captain there and a member of its vigilance committee during the war.

Lieut. Samuel French was wounded in 1675.

Samuel Hartwell of Concorn, Mass.

James Hosmer who was shot by the Indians near Sudbury, Mass., April, 1676 while swimming across the river.

Thomas How of Marlborough, Mass.

David Mackhome (Macomey) was killed at Sudbury April 21, 1676.

Capt. Hugh Mason of Watertown, Mass.

Lieut. Nathaniel Merriman of New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. Nicholas Olmstead who also served in the expedition against the Dutch at New Amsterdam.

Lieut. Joseph Sill of Cambridge, Mass.

Abraham Taylor of Concord, Mass.

Daniel Thurston of Newbury, Mass.

Richard Wheeler of Lancaster, Mass. was killed Feb. 10, 1675/6 at his home.

Thomas White of Charlestown, Mass. served in Capt. Sill's company.

## Queen Anne's War

Queen Anne's War occurred between 1702 and 1715 and was limited to New England. The Indians did not take much part on either side, but in the winter of 1703/4 Deerfield, Mass. was destroyed by a war party of three hundred French and Indians. Our ancestor Samuel Brigham was a lieutenant in this war and was rewarded by the British government for his military services.

## French & Indian War

We had the following ancestors who were soldiers in the French and Indian war which was fought from 1754 to 1763.

Wait Chatterton of New Haven, Conn. who enrolled in the 8th Company of that town;

Daniel Doolittle of Wallingford, Conn., who enlisted April 1, 1758;

Daniel Doolittle, Jr. of New Haven and Wallingford, and Timothy How.

## Ancesters In The Revolution

Moses Cass of Raymond, N. H., born 1729, enlisted March 8, 1777, for 3 years. He was in Capt. James Gray's Company and later in Capt. Titcomb's Company and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Samuel Doolittle, Jr. of New Haven, and Wallingford, Conn. was an ensign in the Revolution as well as a soldier in the French and Indian war.

Moses Flanders of South Hampton, N. H., born 1737, in 1776 signed the association test with proviso: "Provided that the act or advice of the said Continental Congress be complied with respecting Minute Men."

Timothy How was a lieutenant during the Revolution, being at the Wyoming, Penn. massacre. He was also a soldier of the French and Indian war.

Titus How enlisted from New York in April, 1782 for nine months service in the militia.

Willard Lund of Lyndeborough, N. H. was a member of Capt. Jonas Kidder's company at West Point, N. Y. and assisted in holding the fort at the time of Arnold's treason. He served also in Col. Moses Nichol's regiment from July 5th to October 22, 1780.

Alexander McNitt of Pelham, Mass. and Salem, N. Y. was a soldier in the French and Indian war and a captain in the Revolution. One of its battles was fought in his door yard. In the McNitt family there is a copy of an instrument which reads: "At the court martial held at Dr. John Williams in New Perth order that Squire Martin deliver to Capt. Alex McNitt 4 pounds of powder and an equal quantity of lead in purpose to kill all the tories and drive those villians away that keeps about Ticonderoga or any infest the lakes. Let him have it free gratis. Alex Woster an eye Witness." All of Capt. McNitt's sons,—Daniel, James, Alexander, David, John and Joseph were soldiers in the Revolution.

John McNitt enlisted at Salem, N. Y. July 10, 1777 and was on the pension list of the United States government in 1840.

Elijah Bennett Sill of Sherman, Conn. on July 8, 1777, under the name of Bennett Sill, was on the pay roll for horse travel in Capt. Wm. S. Hubbell's company in the 16th Regiment of militia commanded by Col. Nehemiah Beardsley in an expedition to Fairfield, Norwalk and Stamford, Conn.

Thomas Towne of Amherst, N. H. was one of Capt. Taylor's company of militia which marched from that place Dec. 8, 1775 to join the Continental army on Winter Hill. On July 21, 1777 he enlisted again, served at Bennington, Vermont. and was discharged Sept. 27, 1777.

John Wilder, son of Joseph Wilder, Jr. of Ashburnham, Mass. was a private in the Revolution. He caught smallpox when returning home from the army and died of that disease Sept. 8, 1776 at the age of twenty-five years.

Col. John Shepard of Amherst, N. H., although then over 69 years old, went to Cambridge, Mass. with some men and supplies for the army in April, 1775.

Charles M. Ransom, an ancestor of Mrs. Benj. H. Shepard, was a captain in the Revolution and was killed at the Wyoming, Pa. massacre.

Peter Smith of Brentwood, N. H., born 1761, was also in Captains Gray and Titcomb's companies and was with Washington at Valley Forge.

### Ancesters In The Civil War

Philip Loomer, father of Mrs. Winfred C. Shepard, in December, 1864 enlisted as a private in Company "T" of the 44th Wisconsin Volunteer infantry and served until the close of the war.

Charles Miner Ransom, father of Mrs. Benj. H. Shepard, at the age of 21 years, was enrolled May 24, 1861 as a private in Company "K" of the 15th Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer infantry. On Sept. 1, 1865 he was made corporal of Company "C" of the same regiment and was discharged Sept. 16, 1865.

Dexter C. Shepard was a private in Company "D" of the 7th Regiment of the Vermont Voluntary Infantry and died in the service August 2, 1862 of disease at Carrollton, Louisiana.

John Youngs, great grandfather of Mrs. Dana D. Shepard, at the age of 42 years, enlisted November 23, 1861 as a private in Company "H" of the 13th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer infantry and was mustered out July 25, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky.

### Veterans Of World War I

Wililam L. Cain, husband of Edna G. Shepard, was inducted into the service April 30, 1918, served in Europe a year, and was discharged July 19, 1919.

Ivers Albro Shepard entered the service December 1, 1917, served in France ten months, and was discharged March 20, 1919.

William Harvey Ritchey, husband of Addie Shepard was inducted in July, 1917 and discharged in 1918. Stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

### Veterans Of World War II

Baldwin Lewis Cain enlisted in the United States Regular Army October 3, 1946, served in the Alaska area, and was discharged February 4, 1948.

Claude Shepard was in the navy when the war commenced, served during the duration of the war, and is still in the service.

Lester B. Shepard entered the service January 11, 1943 and was overseas nearly a year. He served in both the European and Asiatic Pacific theatres. He was a finance typist in the air service. He was discharged October 15, 1945.

Robert E. Shepard served in the 20th Armored Division one year in the European theatre.

Virgil E. Shepard entered the service November 1, 1943, served in the Pacific area in the Construction Battalion of the navy, and was discharged January 16, 1946.

### Miscellaneous Military Men

Thomas Bell of Stamford, Conn. was a lieutenant of its militia and trainband.

James Bennett was a lieutenant in the Albany Expedition in February 1692/3.

Stephen Cone was appointed lieutenant of the Connecticut Colonial troops in 1725 and was made captain in 1735.

William French of Cambridge, Mass. was a lieutenant in 1642.

William Hartwell of Cambridge was a corporal in 1672 and quartermaster in 1673.

Thomas Howlet was an ensign at Ipswich, Mass. in 1646.

Richard Lord of Lyme, Conn. was a lieutenant.

Thomas Wheeler of Concord, Mass. was appointed sergeant in 1642.

Thomas Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn. was ensign of the Connecticut Colonial troops in 1653. He had previously been a lieutenant.

Thomas Lund of Dunstable, Mass. was killed by the Indians near that place Sept. 5, 1724. A memorial stone marks his grave near the state line.

## Other Prominent Ancestors

Francis Bell of Stamford, Conn. was lieutenant of its militia and trainband. He was deputy from there to New Haven for a number of years. He was magistrate of the town and a prominent man of the colony from 1640 to 1690.

Thomas Benedict was prominent in Massachusetts Bay Colony and Connecticut. He was selectman and deputy (representative) at New Haven and Norwich.

James Bennett of Fairfield, Conn. was a lieutenant in the Albany Expedition in February, 1692/3 and served as deputy for that place ten times between 1689 and 1710.

Thomas Bennett was known as captain and probably held that office in his local trainband.

Richard Booth of Stratford, Conn. held many civil offices there including that of selectman (councilman).

Henry Botsford was a corporal in 1654 of a troop raised against the Dutch at New Amsterdam.

Thomas Brigham of Cambridge, Mass. was a constable and selectman there from 1639 to 1647.

Samuel Brigham, known as captain, of Marlborough, Mass., was town treasurer, and selectman from 1699 to 1710 and deputy to the General Court from 1697 to 1705.

Rev. Peter Bulkeley of Cambridge and Concord, Mass. came to Boston in 1635. He traced his ancestors back to the 13th century. He was a son of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, a college graduate and a wealthy man. He and Rev. John Jones organized the church at Concord and went there to live. Their children intermarried. However, the two could not live harmoniously in the same place and Rev. Jones and his followers removed to Fairfield, Conn. Rev. Bulkeley remained at Concord the rest of his life and probably died there. His last resting place is not known as no monument marks his grave. He was very religious, well educated and a good poet.

Sarj. William Cornwall, a veteran of the Pequot War, was a representative in the Connecticut colonial legislature.

John Cummings was a selectman at Dustable, Mass. in 1682.

Zaccheus Curtis was a selectman at Boxford, Mass. in 1693.

Capt. Abraham Doolittle of Wallingford, Conn. was sergeant and captain there and a member of its vigilance committee during King Philip's war. He was chosen deputy from there to the General Court several times and also from New Haven.

Lt. William French of Billerica, Mass. was deputy from that place in 1663 and selectman of the town many years between 1660 and 1673.

Lt. Samuel French of Dunstable, Mass. was a selectman there.

Matthew Fuller was a sergeant in the company in which Miles Standish was a captain in 1643. On Dec. 17, 1673 Lieut. Fuller was appointed Surgeon-General of the Plymouth troops and also those of Massachusetts.

Andrew Gardner of Brookline, Mass. was a deputy to the General Court in 1689. In 1690 he was a captain in the expedition against Canada.

Thomas Goble of Charlestown, Mass. was an officer of that place between 1634 and 1657.

Thomas Goodenow of Sudbury, Mass. was selectman there in 1662 and ensuing year. He held other town offices.

Michael Griswold of Wethersfield, Conn. was constable, assessor and appraiser there from 1640 until 1669.

William Hartwell of Cambridge, Mass. was among its first electmen. In 1672 he was a corporal there, in 1673 as quartermaster,—probably of the trainband.

Thomas Howlet of Ipswich, Mass. was chosen deputy to the General Court in 1635. In 1646 he was an ensign there.

John How of Marlborough, Mass. was an active and prominent man there from 1658 to 1664. He was elected at its first meeting and held the office until 1664. He was an active friend of the Indians and they came to him for advise and to settle their disputes.



Thomas How of Marlborough, a veteran of King Philip's war, was colonel of its local militia. He held the offices of selectman, representative and justice of the place.

William Hyde was a man of considerable importance at Norwich, Conn. and was frequently elected a selectman of the town.

Rev. John Jones of Concord, Mass. went there with Rev. Peter Bulkeley from Cambridge, Mass. in 1635. On April 6, 1637 Mr. Jones was ordained pastor. Rev. Bulkeley was the minister, or teaching elder, and Rev. Jones the ruling elder. Apparently it was difficult for them to tell where the authority of one began and that of the other left off, so friction arose between them early. Because of this in October, 1644 Elder Jones and about one eighth of the Concord colony removed to Fairfield, Conn.

Peter Joslin held many public offices at Lancaster, Mass. He was captain and has been described as "a tough old veteran." His wife, Sarah, their four young children and his wife's sister Elizabeth How were killed by the Indians at Lancaster July 18, 1692.

James Olmstead of Cambridge, Mass. was elected its first constable Nov. 3, 1634 and he was also its first selectman.

Nicholas Olmstead, a veteran of King Philip's war, was in the expedition against the Dutch. He was a deputy from Windsor, Conn. and held other offices there.

William Parker of Saybrook, Conn. was a deputy to the General Court from both Hartford and Saybrook, Conn.

Francis Peabody of Topsfield, Mass. and Hampton, N. H. was a selectman of Topsfield, a lieutenant of its local military company and an honored member of its church and community.

John Pearson of Rowley, Mass. served as deputy there to the General Court at Boston for nine sessions. In 1689 he was cited to appear before the court for resisting the tyranny of Gov. Andros. He was fined and imprisoned for two weeks.

John Perkins of Ipswich, Mass. was a deputy to the General Court at Boston, May 25, 1636 and a member of the grand jury in 1648 - 1652.

Deacon Thomas Perkins of Topsfield, Mass. held a number of town offices including that of selectman.

Moses Rowley of Barnstable, Mass. was its representative at the General Court in 1692.

Rev. Elijah Sill of Lyme, Conn. was a graduate of Yale College at New Haven, having received his B. A. degree in 1748. He studied theology under his pastor, Rev. George Beckwith and was ordained pastor of the church at Sherman, Conn. Oct. 16, 1751. He held the pastorate until October 5, 1779.

Rev. Henry Smith was the first settled minister at Wethersfield, Conn. He went there from Watertown, Mass. in July 1677.

Richard Sperry of New Haven, Conn. was the courageous and faithful friend and protector of Whaley and Goffe, the regicides, who were hidden in a cave near Woodbridge, Conn. It is said that on May 15, 1661, they were conducted to West Rock, or Providence Hill, by Richard Sperry at a place called Judge's Cave where they lived for about a month. Mr. Sperry who lived at the foot of the hill about a mile distant, supplied them with food.

Isaac Stearns of Watertown, Mass. was selectman of that place for a number of years.

Isaac Stearns, Jr. of Concord, Mass. held several offices there including that of constable.

Daniel Thurston of Newbury, Mass., a soldier in King Philip's war, received a grant of land for his services in the Narraganset War. He bequeathed to his son James his pistols and holster, to his son Joseph, a gun, and to his son Stephen, his carbine.

William Towne of Topsfield, Mass., was active in its affairs and held many town offices.

Joseph Towne of Topsfield held many town offices there including that of constable.

Joseph Towne, Jr. of Topsfield was constable there in 1710 and 1716.

Elisha Towne of Munson, N. H. held many town offices including that of selectman.

William Ward of Sudbury, and Marlborough, Mass., was a prominent man of those places. He represented Sudbury in the General Court in 1644 and for years was chairman of the selectmen there. He was one of the most well to do and active men of Marlborough, being one of its first selectmen.

Thomas Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn. was an ensign of the Connecticut Colonial troops in 1655.

Josiah Whitcomb of Lancaster, Mass., was one of its prominent men and represented it in the General Court.

Thomas Wilder of Lancaster held the office of selectman from 1659 until he died in 1667. His son Thomas was captain of the garrison and selectman there.

Joseph Wilder of Lancaster, son of Thomas Wilder, Jr. was a prominent man there. He was representative to the General Court, justice of the County Court from the organization of the county in 1731 until his death in 1759, judge of the court of Common Pleas for Worcester County, Mass. and its chief justice from 1741 until he died. In 1739 he was made judge of the Probate Court and held the office the rest of his life. He was the proprietor's clerk from 1716 to 1757, town clerk for seven years and deacon of the church for forty-two years, being one of its first.

He was the most prominent man at Lancaster for many years. His tombstone in the cemetery there bears this inscription: "In memory of the Hon. Joseph Wilder, Esq.:. who deceased March 29th A. Dom. 1757 Aetatis 74. He was enriched with strong Powers, and good accomplishments, which were exerted in his numerous public and private connections. He was pleasant in conversation, in Life exemplary, and a steady Friend to his Country, to ye Good, to the Poor, to Virtue and to God.

Joseph Wilder, Jr., son of Judge Wilder, of Leominster, Mass. was a surveyor. He was its first magistrate, a colonel in the militia, and after his father's death a justice of the County Court. He and his brother Caleb were the first to establish pot and pearl ash works in America.

William Barnes, Jr., was deacon of the church at North Fairfield, Conn., in 1759.

Abraham Bennett was deacon of the church at Newtown, Conn.

Isaac Cummings was a deacon of the church at Topsfield, Mass.

## Salem Witchcraft

The witchcraft delusion is one of the darkest blots on American colonial history. Originating in the hysteria of imaginative children, it became a general popular madness, fostered by the highest educational authority in America. Good men and women were tortured and executed. A special court was formed to try the accused and as a result jails rapidly filled and many were condemned to death. It was unsafe to express doubt of a prisoner's guilt. A great many people suffered torture and twenty-seven were hanged on "Gallows Hill". At last the public conscience became aroused to the magnitude of the hideous wrong and the General Court of Massachusetts appointed a day of fasting and supplication in atonement for the sacrifices of innocent lives.

Rebecca Nourse, the oldest daughter of William Towne, was the first of the sufferers to be brought before the magistrate. It was in the meeting house March 24, 1692. She denied the accusations but was committed to prison. There she remained until June 30 when she was tried and convicted. On July 19, 1692 she was executed. On the communion day previous to her execution, she was taken in chains to the meeting house and excommunicated; but in 1712 the church reversed its censure and blotted out the record of her excommunication. A historian writes that she was a person of Christian character and exemplary behavior, and that she took extraordinary care in the education of her children.

Mary Estey, another daughter of Mr. Towne, was arrested April 22, 1692, tried Sept. 9, and executed September 22. After her arrest she was also kept in prison until her execution. A writer says that she was a woman of great strength of mind and sweet disposition. After her condemnation she sent a petition to the court which shows a noble fortitude, calm temper and serene dignity, rarely equaled.

Mr. Towne's daughter Sarah narrowly escaped death in the same way but the records do not show how.

But few who took an active part in the witchcraft trials were Salem people.

A monument to the memory of Rebecca and Mary has been erected and dedicated near the old homestead. It is eleven feet high and cut from Rockport and Qunicy granite. Their descendants have an organization which holds annual meetings in memory of their hapless ancestors.

Mrs. Mary Estey sent the following petition to the court which was sitting in Salem:

“To the honorable judge and bench now sitting in Salem, and the Rev. Ministers, this petition sheweth that your humble, poor petitioner, being condemned to die, doth humbly beg of you to take into your judicious and pious consideration that your petitioner, knowing my innocence, and blessed be the Lord for it, and seeing the wiles and subtlety of my accusers, by myself cannot judge charitably of others who are going the same way as myself, if the Lord step not mightily in. I was confined a whole month on the same account that I am now condemned, and when cleared as your honors know, and in two days time I was cried out upon again and have been confined, and am now condemned to die. The Lord above knows my innocence then, and likewise does now, as at the great day will be known by men and angels. I petition your honors not for my own life, for I know I must die, and the appointed time is set, but if it be possible, that no more innocent blood be shed, which undoubtedly cannot be avoided in the way and course you go in.

I question not but your honors do to the utmost of your powers in the discovery and detection of witchcraft and witches and would not be guilty of innocent blood for the world, but by my own innocence, I know you are in the wrong way. The Lord in his infinite mercy direct you in this great work, that innocent blood be not shed. I humbly beg of your honors that you would be pleased to examine some of those afflicted persons and keep them a part sometime, and likewise try some of those confessing witches, I being confident several of them have belied themselves and others, as will appear, if not in this world, in the world to come, whither I am going, and I question not but your honors will see an alteration in these things. They say myself and others have made a league with the devil. We cannot confess.

I know and the Lord knows, as will shortly appear, that they belie me, and I question not but they do others. The Lord above knows, who is the searcher of all hearts, as I shall answer at the tribunal seat, that I know not the least thing of witchcraft, therefore I cannot, I dare not belie my own soul. I beg your honors not to deny this my humble petition for a poor, dying, and innocent person, and I question not but the Lord will give a blessing on your endeavors.—Mary Estey”

## 1. Edward Fuller

Edward Fuller was baptized Sept. 4, 1575 as son of Robert Fuller, a butcher of Redenhall, Norfolk County, England. Before he and his family came to America from that county, he was probably a merchant at Redenhall. There is no record of his being at Leyden, Holland and it is probable that he joined his brother, Samuel, at Southhampton, England. Edward Fuller, his wife, Ann, and their son Samuel came to New England in the Mayflower in 1620. He signed the “Compact” on Saturday, November 11, 1620 old time (Nov. 21, new time) before the Pilgrims disembarked at Cape Cod, now Providence. He died at Plymouth between Jan. 11, 1620-21 and April 10, 1621 and she early in 1621 but after January 11th. Their names are inscribed on the east side of the sarcophagus on Cole’s Hill at Plymouth, Mass., overlooking the bay. They were first buried in the sand along the shore, but later their bodies were removed to the Hill.

Sussane Fuller, sister of Edward and Samuel, married, first William White, and they and their two children came in the Mayflower. Their daughter, Peregrine was the first child of the Pilgrims born in New England.

On the west side of the sarcophagus on Cole’s Hill is the following inscription:

“This monument marks the first burying ground in Plymouth of the passengers of the Mayflower. Here under cover of darkness, the fast dwindling company laid their dead leveling the earth above them lest the Indians should learn how many were the graves. Reader! History records no nobler venture for faith and freedom than that of this pilgrim band. In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often in hunger and cold, they laid the foun-

dations of a state wherein every man through countless ages should have liberty to worship God in his own way. May their example inspire thee to do thy part in perpetuating and spreading the lofty ideals of our republic throughout the world."

On the south side of the monument, is the following:  
"About a Hundred souls came over in this first ship and began this work which God of his goodness hath hitherto blessed. Let his holy name have ye praise. Bradford 1650

On the east side of the monument is the following inscription: "Of the one hundred and four passengers these died in Plymouth during the first year: John Allerton, Mary, first wife of Isaac Allerton, Richard Bretteridge, Robert Carver, John Carver and his wife, Katharine, James Chelton's wife, Richard Clarke, John Crakston, Sr., Sarah, first wife of Francis Eaton, Thomas English, Moses Fletcher, Edward Fuller and his wife, John Goodman, William Holbeck, John Hooke, John Langmore, Edmund Margeson, Christopher Martin, and his wife, Degory Priest, Ellen More and a brother (children) William Mulin, Alice his wife and Joseph, their son, (Degory Priest) Solomon Prower, John Rigdale and Alice, his wife, Thomas Rogers, Rose, first wife of Miles Standish, Elias Story, Edward Tilley and Ann his wife, John Tilley and his wife, Thomas Tinker, his wife and son, John Turner and two sons, Thomas Williams, William White, Roger Wilder, Elizabeth, the first wife of Edward Winslow.

So far as known, the children of Edward and Ann Fuller were:

1. Matthew, born about 1603 (1610?) in England; was married there; came to Plymouth in 1640; and died at Barnstable, Mass. in 1678.
2. Samuel who came to Plymouth Colony with his parents in the Mayflower; married April 18, 1635, a daughter of Rev. John Lothrop; resided in Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable, Mass.; and died at the latter place, October 31, 1683 (O.S.) Nov. 10, 1683, new time. After the death of his parents, he resided with his uncle Samuel Fuller at Plymouth who was the first physician that settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Samuel Fuller, Jr., received three shares at the division of lands at Plymouth in 1624,—through his father's rights— and was the executor of his uncle's last will in 1633.

## 11. Capt. Matthew Fuller

Matthew Fuller, son of Edward and Ann Fuller, was born about 1610 (1603?) in Redenhall Parish, Harleston, Norfolk County, England. He did not come to the Plymouth colony with his parents and brother, Samuel, in 1620, but he and his family arrived there in 1640. Little is known of his early life. He was a physician but it is not known whether he studied medicine before coming to the colony or afterwards. The earliest date of record of him in America is October 25, 1640 when for a cow, calf and two goats, he transferred to Andrew Ringe of Plymouth, his garden place there and six acres of land in Newfield belonging to it, the fencing and the timber "lying" at the garden and upon the land "ready toward the building of a house." On April 5, 1642 he was granted ten acres of land at Plymouth, and on the same day he and Thomas Clark were in Court there in regard to a share of the estate of the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Kemp. On that date the Court of Assistance held that they should repay the share to Mr. Clark because it was his share and that Mr. Fuller was to have a warranty to recover Fuller's share which he had sent to Goodman Hall, this may have been the ten acres mentioned. During the year 1642 he was a juryman and was propounded freeman of the colony.

On January 3, 1642/3 an execution was granted to Richard Church against Matthew Fuller for twenty shillings damages and costs of suit. The record does not indicate what the suit was about, but there is record that, Matthew Fuller of Plymouth, a planter, as principal and Richard Church, a carpenter, as surety, gave a bond in the amount of twenty shillings upon condition that Matthew Fuller should be of good behavior towards "our sovereign lord the King and all his leigh people, and against the next session of this Court and abide the further order of the court and not depart the same without lycense" etc.

In 1643 a "military discipline" was established by the Colony Court which embraced the towns of Plymouth, Duxbury and Marshfield. Miles Standish was captain and Matthew Fuller, one of the sergeants. The office of sergeant in a militia was then one of honor and distinction. All of the officers were afterwards to be known by their titles. This company was established on the same principles as the An-



cient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. The "military discipline" was intended as an honorable association of the freemen, for the instruction in the art of war, and did not supercede the ordinary trainings of the military company in each town.

In August of 1643, a list of all males in Plymouth Colony between the ages of 15 years and 60 years able to bear arms was taken. Among the names was that of Matthew Fuller of Plymouth.

Matthew Fuller removed from Plymouth to Barnstable about 1650, but the exact date is unknown. He was the latter's earliest regular physician. He and his brother Samuel bought of the Indian Secunke so much of Scorton, or Sandy Neck, as lies within the boundaries of Barnstable. The arable land was set off to the Fullers and the remainder, including the meadows, was reserved as the town's commons; it was afterward divided.

The names of Lieut. Fuller, Robert Fuller and twenty-six others were propounded freeman June 3, 1652. On October 2, 1652 Lt. Matthew Fuller and Samuel Fuller, both of Barnstable, for 65 sterling purchased of Thomas Allyn 180 acres of upland and 80 acres of meadow in Barnstable, near other land owned by them. On October 5, 1652 Matthew Fuller was, by the court allowed and approved lieutenant and Bernaad Lumbert ensign bearer of the military company of Barnstable.

Lieut. Fuller and Sergeant Hinckley met at Plymouth April 6, 1653 as Deputies from Barnstable, and the same day Lieut. Fuller, Serg. Johnson and John Allen of Rehobeth took the oath of fidelity to the government of the court. At the court held June 7, 1653 thirteen freeman, including Matthew Fuller, were admitted and sworn.

In 1654 an expedition was organized against the Dutch Colony at New York,—then Manhattos. A company of fifty men,—the Plymouth Colony quota—was raised and on June 20, 1654 Miles Standish was appointed commander-in-chief, Matthew Fuller, lieutenant, and Hezekiah Hoale, ensign bearer. Peace was declared and the company was not required to go.

A coroner's jury composed of twelve men including Matthew Fuller was appointed to investigate into the cause of the death of Simon Davis, the two year old son of Nicholas Davis of Barnstable, made a report March 5, 1657/8 signed by them, that the corpse of the boy "was taken out of the water in the creeke dead and that his neck was misplaced, but we can not find that there was any violence offered to him that might cause his death it being Feb. 13, 1657/8 when the corps was taken up."

On October 2, 1658 Lieut. Matthew Fuller was presented at Court "for speaking reproachfully of the Court and saying the law enacted about minister's maintenance was wicked and a devilish law, and that the devell satt at the stearne when it was enacted, the words being proved, he referring himself to the Bench, they sencure to be fined 50 shillings." On the same day he and eighteen others were appointed a Council of War by the court and were instructed: "You shall on all ocassions be ready to advise with" one another "and doe allow that these or any six of them or more with yourselfe (the Mayor) shall act as council."

On June 3, 1662 the court granted land to Lieut. Matthew Fuller as the first born child of his parents in New England. As no child was born in this country to Edward Fuller to claim the right of first born, that was given to his oldest son though born in the mother country. Hence Matthew Fuller was accounted to be "one of the first born of the Colony" and had lands assigned to him by virtue of his right of primogeniture. The land granted to him because of this right and for the eminent services which he had rendered the colony was at Suekmesset (now Falmouth) and in "the Major's purchase" at Middleboro. The farms of Capt. Fuller and his brother Samuel at Scorton Neck were at the northwest angle of the town; and the western boundary of their farms was the line between the towns of Plymouth and Sandwich. Matthew sold some of his meadow to his brother.

In the list of names of the freeman of the jurisdiction of New Plymouth, dated May 29, 1670 is that of Capt. Matthew Fuller of Barnstable. On August 11, 1670 the court found that Capt. Matthew Fuller had a small gore of land within the bounds of the land formerly granted to John Morton. On July 7, 1671 the court chose eight men to be added

to the magistrates composing a council of war. One of them was Lieut. Mathew Fuller. Capt. Mathew was also chosen sergent-general for the expedition. These appointments were made upon condition that they be approved by the court of Massachussetts.

It appears that there was dispute between the town of Sandwich and Capt. Fuller and his uncle Samuel Fuller as to the bounds of their lands. On July 1, 1672 the Court appointed the treasurer, Capt. Cudworth, and Cornet Studson "to repaire to Barnstable to hear a difference between Capt. Fuller and Samuel Fuller, Sr. on the one part, and the town of Sandwich on the other part, about bounds of land, and in case they can issue it and settle it, that they so doe, but if not, that they make report unto the Court how they find matters in that behalfe." In a report dated October 29, 1672 the committee reported that the land of the two Fullers joined the line of Sandwich, basing their decision on the testimony of the Indian Secunk and his two sons.

In the Quaker controversy, Capt. Fuller took a noble stand in favor of religious toleration. His oldest daughter, Mary, had married a Quaker, and he lived as a neighbor to prominent other Quakers. Acting under strong excitement and indignant at the course pursued by a majority of the court, he made indiscreet statements. At the October, 1658, court, he was presented by the Grand Inquest of the colony for saying "The law enacted about ministers' maintenance was a wicked and devilish law, and that the devil sat at the stearne when it was enacted." He admitted uttering the words, submitted himself without trial to the judgment of the magistrates, and was fined fifty shillings. Very likely the attitude of Mr. Fuller towards paying the minister's salary was brought about by the church's treatment of his son-in-law Ralph Jones. Mr. Jones lived in the same community as his father-in-law. It was six miles from the place of worship, and he did not alway attend the serices. In 1657 he was fined for not regularly attending the meetings. The constable, who was the minister's son-in-law, took four cattle from Mr. Jones to pay the fine. The act made trouble in the community. Mr. Jones afterwards became a zealous member of the Quaker society in Sandwich,—an adjoining town—and suffered persecution on that account.

On Dec. 17, 1673, he was appointed Surgeon-General of the Plymouth troops and also of the troops of Massachusetts subject to its approval. In 1675, he was allowed four shillings a day for his services as surgeon-general and for "other good services performed in behalf of the country." In addition to his duties as surgeon-general he served as captain of the Plymouth forces during King Philip's war.

These brothers Matthew and Samuel, are said to have been as unlike as two men could be; that Samuel was very pious and retired in his habits, while Matthew, though nominally a Puritan, was not a religious man but was ambitious and courted official distinction. Matthew Fuller was contentious and often in lawsuits. He once charged Gov. Hinckley with having made a false certificate, and the governor commenced an action against him for defamation. Mr. Fuller made a public acknowledgment of his fault and the governor dismissed the action.

However Capt. Matthew Fuller was one of the prominent men of the old Plymouth colony and his name is inseparably connected with its annals. He was a man of sound judgment, of good understanding, and faithful in the performance of all his duties. In Politics, he was liberal, in his religious view, tolerant; but he was sometimes hasty and indiscreet in his statements.

The exact dates of the deaths of himself and wife are not known. His last will is dated July 25, 1678. He died in Barnstable and his will was admitted to probate Oct. 30, 1678 at Plymouth. In it he mentions his wife, Frances; his son John to whom he bequeathed one half of his real estate, his daughter Mary, wife of Ralph Jones, Anne Fuller "now wife of Samuel Fuller," Elizabeth, wife of Moses Rowley, to each of whom he bequeathed ten pounds; his grandsons Shubael and Jedediah, sons of Ralph Jones, his grandchildren Thomas, Jabez, Timothy, Matthias and Samuel, children of his eldest son, Samuel Fuller, deceased, to whom he devised the other half of his real estate; his granddaughter Sarah, daughter of Elizabeth Rowley; his daughters-in-law Bethia, wife of John Fuller, and Mary, late wife of his son Samuel; Robert Marshall, the Scotchman; and Jasper Taylor. Frances Fuller widow of the testator, was the executrix of his estate. It was appraised at 667 pounds, 4 shillings and 6 pence,—a large estate for those times. Among the property listed in the in-

ventory are "Pearls, precious stones and Diamonds, at a guess, 200 pounds." In connection with the box of jewels, the story is told that soon after Capt. Fuller's death it was missing. Robert Marshall, the Scotch servant, was charged with having stolen them. There was no proof against him; he was just suspected. The charge so affected him, however, that he ate no food and finally died of grief and starvation.

In his will, Matthew Fuller calls Samuel his eldest son; whether he had children other than those named in the will is not known. The children of him and his wife, Frances, thus appear to have been:

1. Mary, born in 1635 or earlier; married April 17, 1650, Ralph Jones; resided at Scorton in Barnstable near the Sandwich line; and probably died before May 11, 1691, the date of her husband's last will, as she is not mentioned in it. Her husband was a farmer, and they lived near her people.
2. ELIZABETH who married Moses Rowley, April 22, 1652.
3. Samuel who married Mary.....; was a lieutenant in King Philip's war; and was killed, March 25, 1676, at Rehoboth.
4. John who married 1st Bethia.....; and 2nd, Hannah.....of Boston; was a noted physician; and resided on the paternal estate at Scorton Neck.
5. Anne who married her first cousin Samuel Fuller, son of Samuel Fuller, Sr.; probably resided in Barnstable; and died there in December, 1691.



Births





## Marriages

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Orvil Winfred Shepard and  
Esther Marie Phares  
married

June 10, 1950

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Page 92, No. 2.

Helen Marie Shepard and  
Donald E. Schwieger

Sept. 30, 1950. married.



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