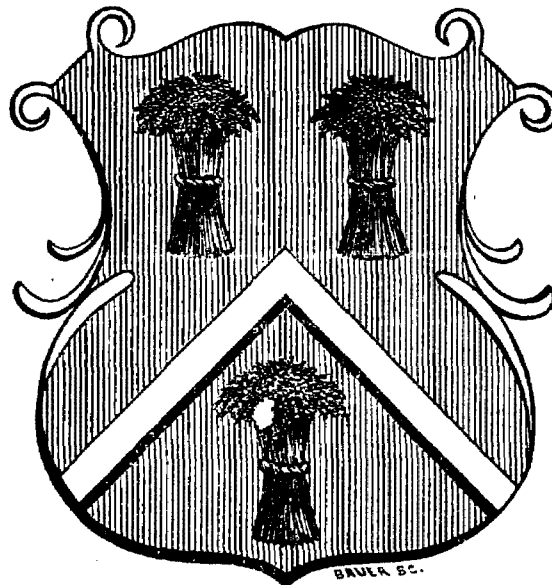


A
GENEALOGICAL RECORD
— OF THE —
SMITHS ^{OF} OYSTER RIVER

— FROM THE —
FIRST SETTLER IN 1630 TO 1874; WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE IMMEDIATE
ANCESTORS OF HON. VALENTINE SMITH AND
HIS DESCENDENTS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY BALLARD SMITH, Jr.



COAT OF ARMS OF THE HATTONS OF ENGLAND AND OF THE SMITHS.

Courier-Journal Print.

PREFACE.

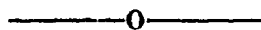


My grandfather, Hon. Valentine Smith, took much interest in the genealogical record of his family, and collected a large number of notes and data which made the foundation of the following sketches. To these the investigations of my uncle, Ballard Smith, and, after his death, of my uncle, Joshua B. Smith, added many more definite and supplemental facts. Their notes I have simply arranged and put in consecutive form.

BALLARD SMITH, JR.

DURHAM, September, 1874.

The Smiths of Oyster River.



Tradition has it that the earliest known ancestor of the Smiths of Durham, N. H., was George Smith of Willoughby, Lancashire, England. He was of a family that had dwelt for some two hundred years at Old Haugh, in the county of Chester, and was related to the Hattons of the same county, but who afterward removed to the county of Lincolnshire. Among other heirlooms handed down through successive generations and, until lately in the possession of a direct descendant, was a coat-of-arms, the same as that borne by the Hatton family. The other heirlooms were a coat-of-mail, silver tankard, a set of silver buttons, an old silver watch, marked Thos. Jones, London, 5,625, an old cutlass, etc., which were doubtless brought from England by those of the English family who first settled in this country.

The first known member of the family who settled in New England, was George Smith, thought to have been a grandson of the one above mentioned, and supposed to have been an ancestor of the Smiths of Oyster River, now Durham. This supposition is supported by the family traditions, by old manuscripts and other records, and by the heirlooms before referred to. This George Smith left Plymouth, England, not many years after the Pilgrims of the Mayflower left the shores of the old world to seek liberty of thought and speech in the wilds of the Western hemisphere. George Smith landed in Boston "when there were only a few huts built there, and not a cellar dug." Thence he went to the "Smith's Isles," now the Isles of Shoals; and from there to the mainland again, and settled in Dover, "when it was but an infant plantation." He was a prominent man in the new settlement, having been Recorder from

1640 to 1653, and Town Clerk of Dover as well, during the years 1645-6-7. He seems also to have been Clerk of the Provincial Court, and was also selected as the Senior Commissioner for trials at law. He was lieutenant of a company raised at Dover for defense against the Indians, an office at that time of note and importance. The first book of the Record of Deeds in Dover, now in the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Exeter, is in his handwriting, in which it appears that he sometimes spelled his name George Smyth. He is named among those who were the first freemen of the town of Dover. In 1640-1 Dover was an independent republic, and it was not until April 14 of the last named year that it placed itself under the government of Massachusetts. In the newly formed administration of the town he held the offices already named. A deed given by him is on record as late as 1653.

It is known that George Smith left one son, Joseph Smith, who afterward settled at Oyster River, and it is thought that John and James Smith, of that time, were also his sons. Of this John Smith an old MS. has the curious record that he "left his brethren and went to Little Compton, in Plymouth Colony, on account of a young woman whom he had an aversion to; and at the same time she had a passionate regard for him, insomuch that after he absented himself, she cut off a piece from one of her fingers and sent it to him enclosed in a letter." At Little Compton, or that neighborhood, John married—but not, as it would seem, the young woman who manifested her affection in such an extraordinary manner—and had two daughters, who afterward married in Boston.

James (2), the other son of George (1), bought about one hundred acres of land at the falls of Oyster River, where he kept an inn, and carried on other business. He married Sarah, daughter of John Davis, and by her had seven children; John, James, Samuel, Mary, Sarah, and two that died in infancy. He was freeman in 1669; and of his death it is related that "he died of a surfeit which he got in running to assist Capt. Floyd at Wheelwright's pond." His widow and second and third sons, James and Samuel, were killed by Indians shortly after their father's death. John, the eldest son, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Doctor Buss, and by her had seven children: John, James, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah and Sarah. The father died in his forty-first year, but his widow survived him many years. His sisters, Mary and Sarah, married at Cape Cod; the first a Mr. Doane, and Sarah a Mr. Freeman. We have record of only one of John's children—James, who lived at the homestead of his grandfather—the first George Smith of Dover—and who was the only one of the seven children known

to have remained at Oyster River. James had one son, John, better known as "Master" Smith, from his having taught school. Master Smith was born December 24, 1736. He was a warm and active Whig in the war of the Revolution, one of the Committee of Safety for the Province, was Town Clerk and Selectman and Representative for many years. He appears to have been highly respected, and was very popular with his townsmen. His first wife, Deborah, was a daughter of Thomas Chesley—otherwise spelled Chasely—and by her had two children: James, who died at Dover, and Thomas, who was burnt to death when a child. He afterward married Sarah, daughter of Rev. William Parsons, of South Hampton, and by her had three children: Deborah, who was never married; William, who died at Havana, and Sarah, who was married to Maj. Seth S. Walker, and resided at the homestead of James, the son of George (1), at Oyster River. The name of Smith, therefore, seems to have been lost so far as the descendants of James, the son of George, were concerned.

Joseph (2), the first son of George Smith (1) of Dover, had a grant of land on the north side of Oyster River, about half a mile above its mouth, and built a garrison there, one of the twelve spoken of in Belknap's History of New Hampshire, as having been preserved in the attack of the French and Indians in 1694. This garrison has since been destroyed, but stood upon the land now owned by the heirs of Joseph Smith, who died a few years since. Joseph Smith (2) lived and died on this property, and was buried upon it. His tombstone is thus inscribed: "Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Smith, who died Dec. 15, 1728, aged 89. He was the first European who cultivated the soil on which his remains are deposited." The adjoining tombstone bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Smith, wife of Joseph Smith who died May 25, 1727." The lands upon which this ancestor settled have ever since been held by his descendants. To Joseph Smith were born four children: John, born Jan. 9, 1669; Mary, who first married a Mr. Thomas of Oyster River, and afterwards Samuel Page of Hampton; Elizabeth, married to James Pinkham; and Samuel, born June 16, 1687. Both sons afterward became men of note in the province.

Joseph Smith was a large land owner, holding land on each side of Oyster River near its mouth; at the falls of the river; at the first creek on the north side of the river near the falls; at the second falls of Lamprey River; and also at Lubberland—spelled in the earlier records of Dover as "Louberlan." He seems to have had a leaning toward the Society of Quakers, and remembered that society in his will, recorded in

the Probate Office at Exeter. Indeed, he was once fined for attending a meeting of the Friends, whose peculiar doctrines subjected them at that time in New England to much contempt and even persecution. Joseph Smith was, however, the first clerk of Dover Monthly Meeting—1702 and following—was Selectman several times and held other town offices, and is said to have held a judicial office in the province. Notwithstanding his supposed Quakerish leanings, it appears from records still on file in Dover and Exeter, that he was engaged in two law suits in reference to the boundaries of his lands. It is probable that he was nearly related to Col. Joseph Smith of Hampton, a man of great prominence and influence in his day, as Samuel Page, who married his daughter Mary, was the executor of and a legatee in the will of Col. Joseph Smith, of Hampton.

There is no doubt that the Smith garrison of 1694 was upon Joseph Smith's place on the north side of Oyster River. The great attack of the French and Indians upon the Oyster River Plantation was made on the 17th of July, 1694. Joseph Smith, "being Quakerly inclined," was probably not a fighting man, but Capt. John, his oldest son, had already gained some skill and reputation in Indian fighting, and it was doubtless to his courage and experience that the garrison owed its preservation. The Meeting House and residence of Rev. John Buss, both of which were situated upon the "Point," fronting upon Piscataqua River, suffered somewhat from this attack, but the people in the neighborhood, "being seasonably apprised of the danger," took refuge within the garrison, "which was resolutely and successfully defended." It has been generally supposed by the family that the old garrison, which is still at this writing—1874—standing at Lubberland, was that held by Joseph Smith and his son, Capt. John, but this is undoubtedly a mistake. From several records in old volumes made by Capt. Woodman and others it appears that the garrison at Lubberland was held by David Davis, and that it was destroyed by the French and Indians during this attack when the Joseph Smith garrison was "successfully defended." The old block house now standing at Lubberland was doubtless built in place of the one destroyed in 1694, where Capt. John, son of Joseph Smith, afterward lived, but it does not appear, nor is it likely, that it was built by him.

In Joseph Smith's will, dated July 17, 1727, and recorded in the Probate Records at Exeter, vol. 7, page 78, he gives all his real estate, after certain small bequests are paid, to his younger son Samuel, bequeathing only one hundred pounds English money to his son John.

In this bequest of real estate to Samuel, he leaves to him all his property, real and personal, (after the other bequests are paid) "wheresoever they be, within ye township of Dover, or in any other town or towns within his Majesties Province of New Hampshire, *England*, or elsewhere." This indicates that he either held lands in the old country through his father, George Smith, or had claims to lands there.

Samuel Smith was the ancestor of that branch of the family now living on the north side of Oyster River, near its mouth, the property first held by Joseph Smith. He married Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Burnham, by whom he had twelve children: Samuel, born March 22, 1711; Elizabeth, born April 29, 1712; Mary, born in August, 1714, and married to Timothy Emerson; Hannah, born June 1, 1716, and married to Richard Waldron; Temperance, born Sept. 16, 1718, and married to Joseph Varney; Sarah, born Oct. 7, 1720, and married to Samuel Chesley; Patience, born April 6, 1722, and married to Joseph Knight; Joseph, born March 12, 1725; Benjamin, born April 24, 1726; Jeremiah, born Feb. 11, 1728; John, born August 19, 1729; Robert, born April 10, 1732. Samuel Smith died May 2, 1760, aged 73, his wife dying ten years before, and are both buried in the family burial place on the north side of Oyster River. The old homestead has been transmitted in regular succession to his descendants, and is now owned and occupied by the heirs of Joseph Smith, who died in 1872. Samuel Smith was Selectman of Dover in 1728, 1731-2, and also of Durham frequently. He held other town offices, and was Representative to the Provincial Assembly in 1733, 1734, 1736-37-38-39 and 40, and was appointed to the Council of His Majesty for the Province of New Hampshire in 1742, a position which he occupied until his death in 1760, fifteen years before the war of the Revolution begun.

Capt. John Smith, the direct ancestor of Valentine Smith and his descendants, was the grandson of the first George and the oldest son of Joseph Smith of Oyster River. He was born on his father's place Jan. 9, 1669. At the age of twenty-five, June 17, 1694, he was married to Susanna Chesley, daughter of Capt. Thomas Chesley, and by her had eight children: John, born May 18, 1695, and married to Mary Jones, June 1, 1727, by Rev. Hugh Adams, and died Dec. 17, 1747; Elizabeth, born Aug. 1, 1697, who was afterward married to Robert Burnham; Joseph, born Sept. 7, 1701, married Nov. 20, 1729 to Sarah Glidden, and died March 29, 1781; Hannah, born Sept. 20, 1703, married to Tristram Coffin, and died in 1761; Samuel, born Feb. 6, 1706, who afterward married Margaret Lendal; Benjamin, born March 22, 1709, married

Jemima Hall, and died Oct. 12, 1791; Ebenezer, born June 6, 1712, married Margaret Weeks of Stratham, and died Jan. 25, 1764; Winthrop, born May 30, 1714, and died 1728. Capt. John died May 14, 1744, after a life full of exciting events, and during which, in spite of the small patrimony that his father left him, he had amassed a very considerable fortune. He it was who "defended so successfully" the garrison at the mouth of Oyster River, then commanded by his father, the attack upon it being made when he was but just finishing his honeymoon, his marriage to Susanna Chesley having been consummated but a few weeks before. It is to be presumed, however, that there was neither much opportunity nor leisure for overmuch sentiment in those days, with the new and untrodden lands to be brought into the service of civilization and the constant incursions of hostile savages to be prepared for at all seasons, and to be resisted vigorously when made. While it is not at all probable that John Smith built the garrison at Lubberland, it appears that he owned and occupied it as early as 1705; and, as this was during the lifetime of his father, it may be justly conjectured that the latter helped his oldest son to secure this property and gave him his share of the inheritance before he made his will. Capt. John commenced his business life as a land surveyor, in which connection his name is frequently met with in the town records, and, with the farm at Lubberland as the homestead, gradually added to his property, until he became one of the largest real estate owners and wealthiest men in his section. He owned almost the entire shore of Great Bay from Lamprey River to Crommet's Creek, nearly four miles in extent, besides property in other localities; much of this, however, he had divided between his sons before his death. He seems to have kept "open house" at the garrison, and tradition glows with its accounts of the liberality and hospitality displayed by the father and sons at the old homestead. They seem to have made an excellent use of their large wealth.

At that time the lumber trade of the section was very extensive, being, indeed, the principal business of the province, and in this Capt. John was actively engaged. He had saw mills both at the first and second falls of Lamprey River, and these were very profitable to him. He was an unusually active and industrious man, and seems to have possessed great business tact and acumen. He was Selectman of Dover in 1711, 1712, 1713, 1720, 1724, 1725 and 1727, and died at seventy-five, full of honors and respected and loved by all who knew him. His wife survived him two years. It has been already stated that Capt. John divided much of his property between his sons before his death,

and by this partition and by his will, his eldest son, John, received a farm between Crommet's Creek and the "homestead plantation," while the latter was divided between his three younger sons, Samuel having the western part, Ebenezer the middle, where the garrison is, and Benjamin the eastern. Joseph was given the property at the first falls of Lamprey River, and afterward became one of the largest land owners in New England.

We have no record of the present whereabouts or condition of the descendants of John, the eldest son of Capt. John; nor of those of any of his daughters; nor of the descendants of Samuel. Joseph, the second son, settled in New Market on that part of his father's property assigned him, and his descendants are now living in that town, which was laid out by him. He was the first, or one of the first, Representatives from that town to the Provincial Assembly. He built and occupied the three-story brick house in which Dr. Kittridge is at present residing. He was noted as the largest owner of real estate in New Hampshire. Benjamin, the third son, was the direct ancestor of the late Valentine Smith and his descendants. His first wife, Jemima Hall, was the daughter of Deacon Edward Hall of New Market. They had three children; Edward, who married Mary Bryant, and died June 3, 1818; John, born Sept. 20, 1732, who married, April 3, 1758, Lydia Millett, daughter of Hon. Thomas Millett of Dover; and Mary. Benjamin Smith was married a second time to Anna Veaza of Stratham, by whom he had one child, Samuel, who was born March 7, 1761, and died in September, 1743, at Ossipee. His second wife dying, he was married a third time, when about sixty years old, to Sarah Clark, of Stratham, by whom he also had one child, Benjamin, who was born May 2, 1769, married Nancy Smith, and died in 1826. Benjamin Smith, Sr., was given by his father, Capt. John, the eastern portion of the property at Lubberland, and upon this he built the house now owned by the kindred. His tract there contained about two hundred and eighty acres, which descended to his second son, John, the father of Valentine. Benjamin, Sr., also had a farm adjoining the first falls of Lamprey River on the east side in Durham, and built there a very large house just where the road now turns down to the bridge that leads into New Market. Here he lived and owned a mill. He also owned a farm half-way between Durham and New Market, and several quite large tracts of land in Canterbury and Boscawen. His third wife, whom he married in his old age, seems to have exercised the most unbounded influence over him—so much, indeed, that he left the most of his large estate to his youngest

son, Benjamin. He was a man of very decided consequence in the town, being elected Selectman several times, besides holding other town offices. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in his seventieth year; several of his children served in the army of liberty during the Revolutionary war. Ebenezer, the fifth son of Capt. John, received in the division of his father's property the middle portion of the estate at Lubberland, where the old block house stands. He was afterward made a deacon, and was a prominent man in the community. He died in 1764, aged 52. His wife, Margaret, daughter of Maj. Weeks, of Greenland, survived him, and shortly afterward married Capt. George Frost of Newcastle, who thenceforward occupied the garrison house. There are many pleasant traditions of the state in which the family lived at that time. At the marriage of Mrs. Eben. Smith to Capt. Frost, a large number of guests assembled from Greenland, Newcastle and Portsmouth, who were all hospitably accommodated for a night and a day within the house. Deacon Ebenezer left four children: John (4), born Nov. 11, 1750, married Mary Jewett, and died May 9, 1783; Comfort, born May 3, 1755, died May 11, 1785, having married Joseph Chesley; Ebenezer, Jr., born March 13, 1758, married Mehitable Sheafe, and died Sept. 24, 1831; Margaret, born Dec. 13, 1761, married John Blydenburgh, and died Oct. 5, 1836. His second son, Ebenezer, was a prominent lawyer in his section. By his wife, Mehitable Sheafe, he had eleven children, one of whom, Mr. Eben. Smith, died a few years since in Durham, and another son, Capt. Alfred Smith, was at the date of this writing still living at the family residence in Durham village, next door to the house of the late Valentine Smith. Ebenezer Smith practiced law in Durham for over forty years with signal success. He was president of the Strafford County Bar Association for twenty-eight years, Representative to the Legislature in 1784-5-9-90-91 and 92, Councillor in 1793 and 1798, an Aid upon the Staff of Gov. Gilman in 1798, and in the same year was offered a Judgeship upon the Bench of the Superior Court, but declined. He frequently served in the various town offices, and "had the confidence and respect of the people and always, until his death, took a lively interest in the welfare of the town." He died Sept. 24, 1831. Winthrop, the youngest son of Capt. John, died when a lad of fourteen.

Lieut. John Smith (5), the second son of Benjamin Smith and Jemima Hall, was the father of Hon. Valentine Smith of Durham, the list of whose ancestry in this country was, therefore, as follows:

George Smith of the First Generation;

Joseph Smith of the Second Generation;

John Smith, of the Third Generation ;
Benjamin Smith of the Fourth Generation ;
John Smith of the Fifth Generation ;
Valentine Smith of the Sixth Generation.

Lieut. John Smith was married April 3, 1758, to Lydia, daughter of Hon. Thomas Millett, of Dover, and by her he had nine children : Benjamin, born April 15, 1759, who married the widow Elizabeth Dudley Dec. 11, 1781, and died Dec. 3, 1837 ; Thomas Millett, born Sept. 27, 1760, married Sarah Richards, and died April 10, 1847 ; Elizabeth, born March 29, 1762, married to Lot Wedgewood, Jemima, born April 13, 1764 ; John, born May 14, 1766, married Abigail Bennett Nov. 4, 1792, and died Nov. 4, 1833 ; Love, born Oct. 11, 1768, married William Jones Nov. 8, 1792, died Nov. 5, 1865 ; Lydia Millett, born Aug. 26, 1771, married Reuben Webster Feb. 21, 1793, and died April 23, 1864 ; Valentine, born May 26, 1774, married Mary Joy, and, upon her death, Elizabeth Ballard, and died March 2, 1869 ; Ebenezer, born Sept. 2, 1777, married Jan. 27, 1802, Sally Smith, daughter of John M. Smith, and died at Sandwich, March 14, 1861. Lieut. John Smith was, like all his ancestors had been, a prominent man in the town. He was a deacon in the Congregational church at Durham, was frequently elected Moderator at the town meetings, Selectman, etc., but he was not an ambitious man, and lacked the speculative spirit of his ancestry. He was distinguished, however, for his constant and generous liberality to the poor, his unflinching integrity and truthfulness. He lived all his life on the farm at Lubberland, where his children were born, and where himself and his wife, his grandfather and his father and several of his children are now buried. His children always spoke of him in the most affectionate manner, and entertained for him an unusual respect and regard. His wife, Lydia Millett, was a woman of lovely character and disposition. Her mother had been a Quaker, and the mild and sweet temper and manner of the daughter, was, doubtless, owing in large measure to the example and precept of the mother. Her father, Hon. Thomas Millett, was a grandson of Thomas Millett, who was born in England in 1605 ; his father was Thomas Millett, who came to Gloucester, in this country, where he died in 1707. Hon. Thomas Millett was born in Gloucester, Dec. 20, 1689, whence he removed to Dover Neck, and married Love Bunker, of Dover, by whom he had six children. Lydia, who married Lieut. John Smith, was his fourth daughter. Mr. Millett was an extensive ship owner, held many town offices, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1740, but

after holding the position two years, resigned it. He died about the year 1762. Of the descendants of the children of John Smith and Lydia, his wife, we have but little record. The descendants of Benjamin, the oldest son, are probably located in Maine, as are the descendants of Thomas, the second son—probably at Newfield, in that State, where he died April 10, 1847. John died at the homestead in Lubberland, which was equally divided between him and Valentine, and several of his children are now living there. Ebenezer seems to have removed to Sandwich, where he died March 14, 1861, and where several of his children are now living. Love, after her marriage to William Jones, removed to Strafford, where her descendants are living. Lydia, who married Reuben Webster, removed with him to New Durham; she had seven children. We have no information as to the present whereabouts or condition of Elizabeth, who married Lot Wedgewood, nor of Jemima, the second daughter.

Valentine Smith, the fourth son of Lieut. John Smith, was born at the old homestead at Lubberland, May 26, 1774. This old place was named "Red Rock," from the color of a large rock which lies in the bay, just off from the shore. The Indian name of Great Bay was "Esquamscott," while the Indian name of Oyster River was "Shankhassick," afterward abbreviated into "Hassick." The name of Oyster River was obtained from a great bed of oysters found by the early settlers near the mouth of the river. The old garrison house, which had formerly been owned and occupied by the family, had by this time passed out of its possession. At the death of Mrs. Margaret Frost, who was the widow of Ebenezer, the son of Capt. John, the garrison with thirty-two acres of ground was assigned to her daughter, Margaret, who had married John Blydenburgh, a clergyman and a liberal scholar, but whose peevish and unhappy temper worried his wife into insanity. Mr. Blydenburgh had built a residence at the "Falls," and he made the garrison house a sort of prison for his wife during her aberrations of mind. It was afterward used in the same way for a daughter of Mrs. Blydenburgh, who inherited her mother's insanity. After the death of Mrs. Blydenburgh the garrison and adjoining land, as well as the farms inherited by Samuel and Ebenezer from their father, Capt. John, passed away from the family, and that part of the old "homestead plantation" inherited by Lieut. John, the father of Valentine, was all that remained in the possession of the family of the extensive lands originally held by their ancestry.

Valentine Smith, during his long life, was one of the most useful, prominent and respected citizens of Durham. He supplemented to

an active mind and tenacious memory an excellent education, and to his constant endeavor to perfect the one and to cultivate the other his success in life was due.

He remained with his father at Lubberland until he was sixteen, and then went to reside with his grandfather at Lamprey River, with whom he lived until the latter's death. His first teacher was George Frost, but, during the years 1794-5 and 6, he was placed under the instruction of Ephraim Pinkham, who seems to have been very efficient and successful in the training of his young pupil. It was the custom of Valentine's father and one or two neighbors to employ a teacher, and the school was usually taught in one of the chambers at the homestead in Lubberland. During Valentine's school days, however, Pinkham's school was taught at several houses in Durham, at considerable distances from each other, but the sessions were faithfully attended by the young pupil. In 1796-7, when twenty-two, he took charge of a school at Lubberland, much, it appears, against his own inclination, but at the earnest request of the Selectmen. This venture proved so successful in demonstrating his ability as a teacher, that he was invited to take charge of the large school at New Market, which had obtained an unenviable reputation from the unruly quality of its scholars. The ring-leaders of the school disorders were several young men, who had been sailors, and these had succeeded in driving off three teachers in succession. The young Valentine accepted the invitation, took charge of the school, and confidently relied upon a remarkably vigorous frame and his farm training for victory in the contest which he knew must come, and which he proposed to finally and effectually settle at the first encounter. There was no room for moral suasion with the unruly elements placed under his control, which would undoubtedly gain the victory by the use of muscle, unless they were vanquished by the same agency. It was probably the first day of the session that one of the ring-leaders brought the matter to an early issue. He defied the teacher, refused to obey his direction, and it is related that the stalwart young educator from Lubberland first knocked his not less stalwart pupil down with a chair, and then pounded him until he promised strict obedience. There was no difficulty in the school afterward.

Valentine attended school at Phillips' Exeter Academy during the year 1799-1800, for the purpose of learning the higher mathematics, but it happened that the teacher in the English room that year was but an indifferent mathematical scholar, and the instruction in that branch did not extend further than Pike's Arithmetic. The pupil was more profi-

cient in the coveted study than was his teacher; so, at the expiration of the scholastic year he returned home. For several years afterward he taught school in different localities, gaining much additional information and, at the same time, very considerable reputation as a successful educator. An incident directed his choice of a profession; while attending Pinkham's school in 1796, he was requested to make a survey of a farm which a Mr. Chesley was about to sell. This he did, borrowing a set of instruments for the purpose, and, in order to accomplish the plat in time, he sat up all night at the work and the next morning had it ready for the purchaser. The parties were so much pleased with the plat and survey, that they asked him to write the conveyance, and brought an old deed to him to serve as a form. The survey, plat, and conveyance were taken by the parties to Judge Thompson, at that time, and for many years before, town clerk and surveyor, and whose instruments the young Valentine had borrowed, who spoke so highly of the work that Valentine was frequently called upon to make similar surveys while yet a mere youth, and this profession he afterward adopted as his principal business. In 1802, he was elected Town Surveyor, purchasing the instruments with which he made his first survey, and his business rapidly extended through Strafford and Rockingham counties, in the surveying of lands and ship timber, in the arbitrament of boundaries and of conveyancing and probate business. At the time he was elected to office it was necessary that he should be a freeholder, and for this purpose his father gave him ten acres of land from the old farm. In 1801 he was elected First Selectman, but declined to serve, but in the following year he was again elected First Selectman and Town Clerk, which he accepted, and, as long as he was able and willing to serve, he held one or more of the town offices. Particularly in those years when the town was in any difficulty he was elected to the control of affairs. From his election in 1802 he served as Town Clerk for thirty years. In 1806 he was elected Representative, the Legislature for that year meeting at Hopkinton. During its session Col. Badger of Gilmanton brought him a commission as Justice of the Peace, suggesting that it was important to him as a surveyor, and this he accepted, qualified and served in that position until 1856, when he declined to qualify under his last commission. He had a very considerable run of civil cases as a magistrate, and those who were associated with him as lawyers or parties to suits unite in testifying to his acute and upright judgment, and his admirable administration of the duties of his office. Most of the judicial business of the town was administered upon by him, and, as Durham was at that time

quite an important commercial point, his business was very profitable. He was successively elected to and served in the Legislatures of 1806-8-9-10-14 and 15, and was several times nominated to the Senate, but declined on each occasion to be a candidate. In 1819 the nominating committee agreed upon him as a candidate for the Governor's Council, and, at their request, he consented to accept the nomination. Finding that he was not at all solicitous for the position, however, the friends of John M. Page, of Tamworth, persuaded him to decline in favor of that gentleman, who was therefore nominated and elected. During the Legislative session of that year, there was a vacancy upon the bench of the Common Pleas Court of Strafford county, for which there were several applicants, backed by much influence. There was quite a bitter contest between the different candidates, which was finally ended by the nomination by Mr. Page of Valentine Smith, who was immediately appointed. He served as Judge in 1819-20 and 21, when the courts of the State were remodeled, and in 1822 he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions of Strafford county. This office he held during the three succeeding years, when, finding that it interfered with his more lucrative business at home, he resigned. Of his political, as of his judicial and professional life, his contemporaries unite in speaking as characterized by the most unflagging energy, integrity and utility in behalf of his constituents.

In January, 1804, he was married to Mary, fourth daughter of Deacon Samuel Joy of Durham, by the Rev. Curtis Coe. By her he had three children: Hamilton; Ebenezer, who died when very young, and Thomas Millett. His wife died Oct. 10, 1810, and nine years afterward, Sept. 16, 1819, he was married again to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joshua Ballard of Durham, by whom he had five children: William Ballard, Joshua Ballard, Mary Elizabeth, John Edward and Lydia, who died when a child. After his first marriage he lived at the old parsonage in Broth Hill, Durham, where his eldest children were born, and, after his marriage to Elizabeth Ballard, he bought the house in which her uncle William had lived, and which is now owned and occupied by his children.

Mr. Smith was not only a useful citizen in the public affairs of the town, but probably no person within its limits took such deep and effective interest in the general social and religious good of the community. He occupied himself with everything that pertained to either, and the results of his active agency in religious affairs are evident in large measure in the prosperity of the church at Durham. Appreciating the

benefits of a liberal education to himself, he not only saw to it that his own children should be given all educational advantages possible, but was always prominent in educational measures for the benefit of children of the community and in general. His own belief in the Christian religion was firmly established and active in its manifestations, in the deep interest he took in everything relating to religion in his town, the State and the world. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-five, and closed his eyes with the consciousness that he had fought a good fight, had fulfilled his duty to himself and to all men, and had done well, in his degree, by his generation.

Hamilton Smith, the eldest son of Valentine Smith, was born Sept. 19, 1804. His father's fondness for books was inherited by him, and now, after a long life very largely spent in the cultivation of his mind, there are few men of more extended information or of better or more critical literary taste and knowledge. His father personally superintended his earlier reading and study, and this training of his youth undoubtedly gave bent and direction to his whole life. At fifteen he entered Phillips' Exeter Academy, then as now one of the foremost institutions of its class in the country. It was then under the charge of Dr. Benjamin Abbott, one of the best educators New England has ever produced, under whom Webster, Cass, Woodbury and many other distinguished men of the nation received, in whole or in part, their earlier education. At this school Mr. Smith's success was such that, having passed through the English course of study, and by the especial advice of Gov. Jeremiah Smith, with whom the young student was a great favorite, his father determined to have him prepared for college. He "fitted" for college—as the term goes in New England—at Exeter, and at the age of twenty-one was entered at Dartmouth, a venerable and revered institution, from which Webster, Choate, Chase, Stevens and many others of the great of the nation were graduated. Mr. Smith was in college at the same time with Mr. Chase, and a friendship was there begun which continued under circumstances of unusually close and warm intimacy until the death of that distinguished man. His life-long friend was asked by Mr. Chase's daughters to be one of the pall bearers, but was forced by circumstances to decline.

At the academy and at college he took a very prominent place among his classmates, especially in writing and in speaking. He had a remarkably fine voice and person, and when his son was at the same college forty years later, traditions were still extant of the sensation produced by Mr. Smith's speeches, to hear which the people of the sur-

rounding country would flock into Hanover. He was, by right of his high position as a scholar, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; he received one of the college honors at the close of his course, and delivered the oration before the literary societies, an honor, then as now, coveted more than any other. After his graduation in 1829 he went to Washington, and there took charge of a select school, as successor to his friend, Mr. Chase, who had graduated at Dartmouth the year before. In Washington he found warm friends in Mr. Levi Woodbury and in Senators Bell and Hill from his native State. He studied law under the direction of Mr. Woodbury and William Wirt, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. In July of the same year, he was married to Martha, daughter of William Hall, Esq., of Bellows Falls, one of the leading merchants of Vermont, and the Representative of that State in the Hartford Convention. Soon after he visited Cuba for the health of his wife, and spent the winter of 1832-3 at Havana and Matanzas. Upon his return to Washington he determined to enter upon the practice of his profession at some important point in the growing West, which seemed to hold out peculiar inducements to an energetic and industrious man. In looking over the field before him, he soon perceived that in Kentucky a "Yankee" had no chance of political preferment, or of eminent success before Kentucky juries; but he saw clearly that, by patience and industry, he could win position and fortune by employing advocates and devoting himself exclusively to office business, including the collection of debts, sales of land and stock investments of money. At that time, before railroads and telegraphs had brought the West so near the East, it was an evident necessity to Eastern banks and large dealers in merchandise to have an agent in the center of their Western customers and debtors, and to give him more or less discretion in the adjustment of their mutual business. The money crisis of 1836, and the subsequent passage of the bankrupt law had disarranged all mercantile and financial operations; and taking advantage of these circumstances he was able to form extensive connections with the bankers and merchants of the Eastern cities, and, as early as 1837, had achieved entire success in this specialty, which brought him in correspondence with the most distinguished bankers, merchants and lawyers in the country. His practice was doubtless the largest and most profitable of any lawyer in the West, amounting, in one year at least, to over \$30,000 per annum—a very large income at that time. He made a charming residence, called "Villula," a few miles back of Louisville, and but few distinguished visitors came West, who did not take letters of credit and introduction to him, or did not partake of his

hospitalities. Indeed, probably no gentleman in the West entertained so largely as he.

During his fifteen years of practice he accumulated a handsome fortune, and in 1840 he had invested largely in an extensive tract of coal land at Cannelton, Indiana, a point which had been selected by Robert Fulton many years before as an important site for future operations, and where afterward a company of Boston capitalists had made considerable investments, the great inventor having himself made an extensive purchase in the same vicinity. In 1847 Mr. Smith commenced a series of articles in the *Louisville Journal*, showing clearly the advantages which the large coal fields of the West had over the water falls of the East and the profit and necessity of building up manufactories in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, near to coal and to the cotton, and on the great highways of the continent. These articles had much influence at home and abroad, being copied into the leading papers of the East, South and West. They were doubtless the first agitation of the subject, and the suggestions contained in them have since been in large measure followed to the great benefit of the section interested. He also contributed numerous papers of the same tenor to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, *De Bow's Commercial Review*, the *Western Review*, the *National Intelligencer* and other leading newspapers and periodicals, the effect of which was to arouse an active interest in the growing West, the results of which are now seen particularly in the immediate section in which he himself was interested. In 1848 several public-spirited gentlemen of Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi and Louisiana, desirous of giving an actual demonstration of the truth of these arguments, and of inaugurating a new industry which promised so much for the future of the West and South, organized a company, and contracted for the building of a model cotton mill at Cannelton. By January, 1851, the mill was finished, and is doubtless the handsomest edifice in the country of its kind. Certain financial difficulties growing out of the novelty of the enterprise and other unexpected causes, forced the original company to sell the mill at a great sacrifice, and a large part of Mr. Smith's fortune was thus sunk beyond redemption, another instance of the proverbial ill fortune which attends the originators of great undertakings in the first venture. The mill was bought by the late H. D. Newcomb, James C. Ford and other large capitalists, who have since realized by it the larger part of their fortunes. Its success has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and has been the pioneer of many others of its kind in the South and West, which have added greatly to the prosperity of the country.

To give more of his time and attention to his work Mr. Smith had gradually relinquished his legal practice at Louisville, and in December, 1851, he removed to Cannelton with his family. He had been previously elected president of the cotton mill and coal companies. At the sale of his stock in the former to the Indiana cotton mill company his official position lapsed, but he retained the presidency and general management of the American Cannel Coal Company until 1873, when he resigned both. In the meantime a flourishing town had sprung up about the two enterprises, the prosperity of which is undoubtedly due to the novel and excellent policy adopted by Mr. Smith. The coal fields were under an area of land of several thousand acres, and he endeavored in the case of every employee to make him a freeholder, selling him at cheap rates and long time small tracts of surface land, reserving to the company the mineral rights. The consequence has been that probably no manufacturing or mining community in the world has been so uniformly prosperous and comfortable. Nearly every laboring resident of the town is a property owner and, feeling a personal interest in the stability and success of the mines, a strike has never occurred during the twenty odd years of their operation. The miners have comfortable homes, they have built good schools, and the happiness and intelligence of the community is even above the average of ordinary towns, and very far above the average of other mining or manufacturing towns. The success of this policy, for no doubt the employees are as faithful and efficient in their work as those of any other manufactory in the world, should encourage other employers to adopt the same course. The labor problem would be in this way very near to a satisfactory settlement.

By his first wife Mr. Smith had seven children, five of whom died in infancy and two are still living: Martha, married to Alfred Hennen, of New Orleans, born in 1836; and Hamilton Jr., born in 1840. His wife died July 5, 1845. He was married again to Louise, daughter of Dr. Christopher Rudd of Kentucky, descended through her father from an old Catholic family who came over with Lord Baltimore, and through her mother on the one side from the Carrolls of Maryland, and on the other from the Palmers of South Carolina, an ancient Huguenot family. By her he had eight children, three of whom died in early childhood and five are still living. Huntington, born March 17, 1847; Ballard, born Sept. 20, 1849; Palmer, born Sept. 14, 1851; Mary Belknap, born February 17, 1859, and Christopher Rudd, born Jan. 9, 1863. The second Mrs. Smith is a lady of very unusual intelligence and accomplishments, and to her example and early training whatever success her children may achieve will be in large measure due.

While only upon two or three occasions taking an active part in political movements, Mr. Smith has always been in more or less intimate relationship with the great leaders and issues of the Democratic party. In 1858-9 he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination to the Legislature from Perry County, Ind., and served during that session. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated McClellan in 1864, and in 1868 he was present at the New York Democratic Convention as the confidential friend of Chief Justice Chase, and was understood to be, and acted as the exponent of that statesman's views and sentiments in the discussions anterior to the meeting of the convention as to the most available candidate to be adopted by the party. The remainder of the summer Mr. Smith and his wife spent with Mr. Chase at the summer residence of his daughter Mrs. Sprague, near Narragansett Pier. He was a delegate to the several Southern and Southwestern commercial conventions, held at Charleston, Memphis, Louisville and elsewhere, and took active part in the discussions and deliberations of those bodies. Few men in the West have left so beneficial and enduring imprint of mind and energy upon the more material progress of the West.

Thomas M. Smith, second son of Valentine, was born at Durham, June 2, 1810, was prepared at Hampton Academy, and entered Bowdoin College, where he remained a year. Afterward he went to Louisville, and remained in his brother's office there for seven years, attending to his outside business. In 1838 he married Frances D. Kent, of Amherst, Mass., who died in 1856, leaving him no children. From Louisville he removed to Hickman, Ky., and there lived for eleven years, engaging himself in farming and in operating a large wheat mill. In 1851 he again removed to Cannelton, where he remained for several years; then going to Washington, he entered the United States Treasury Department, has been prominently associated with national Democratic movements, and was for a number of years member of the Resident Democratic Congressional Committee.

Elizabeth Ballard, the second wife of Valentine Smith, was descended from William Ballard, who came to New England in the ship *Mary and John*, which sailed from ———, England in March, 1634, of a family dating back to Adam Ballard, a member of Parliament from Hertfordshire in the reign of Edward I. Other members of the family were members of parliament; one, a sheriff in the reign of Henry VI., one a vicar, and one was heir of Lady Audley. John Ballard was a Catholic priest of the English seminary of Rheims in the reign of

Elizabeth, and was engaged in an attempt to liberate Mary Queen of Scots, a mention of which is made by Hume. William Ballard was one of the first settlers of Andover, Mass., prior to 1644. About the year 1660, the town of Andover granted to William and his son Joseph the falls of Shawshire River and the land adjoining, on condition that they should erect and maintain a fulling mill. This was complied with, and for several generations the farm and mill at Ballardvale were transmitted to his descendants. Upon the death of Timothy Ballard of the fifth generation, the estate was sold to the Ballardvale manufacturing company. William Ballard died July 10, 1689, and by his wife, Grace, he had five children, the oldest of whom, Joseph, was the ancestor of Elizabeth. He died in 1722. His oldest son, Joseph, married Rebecca Johnson, and died in 1732, whose fifth son, Timothy, was married to Hannah Chandler, whose oldest son, Timothy, was born March 1, 1730, and married Sarah Abbott. Their children were Timothy, William, Joshua, Sarah, Anne and Samuel. Sarah married Thomas Pinkham, and came to Durham with him. William, the second son, came also to Durham in 1783, and afterward became a successful merchant there. He bought the house afterward owned by Valentine Smith, and kept his store in the old office that adjoined it. He was a man of great integrity, and it was commonly said of him that "his word was as good as his bond." Joshua, his younger brother, was born in 1760, and came to Durham when a boy. He entered into business as a hatter, in which he was very successful. He built the large house at the corner of the Madbury road in Durham, and at the death of his brother and of his father, from both of whom he received large legacies, he retired from business and devoted himself to the cultivation of his farms. He married Lydia, widow of Moses Emerson, and daughter of Jeremiah Burnham, of Durham, June 16, 1785, and by her had five daughters: Elizabeth, born June 7, 1786, married Valentine Smith, and died Jan. 29, 1874; Sarah, born Feb. 3, 1788, died Nov. 23, 1825; Abigail, born Aug. 25, 1790, married Cyrus Goss, of Bangor, and died Feb. 18, 1862; Lydia, born Jan. 3, 1793, married James Bartlett, and died Jan. 11, 1828; and Mary, who died in childhood. Joshua Ballard died April 27, 1844, surviving his wife eighteen years. Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, was of a most amiable disposition and equable temper, and was beloved by her children more, perhaps, than is the lot of most mothers. Of the five children of Valentine Smith and Elizabeth Ballard, two only now survive.

William Ballard, their oldest son, was born at Durham, Jan. 13,

1821, and died at Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 3. 1866. He graduated with fine position at Dartmouth College in 1840, and immediately afterward went to Louisville, where his half-brother, Hamilton, was then living. Ballard Smith (he afterward dropped his first name) studied law with his brother, went into practice at Louisville, and achieved a prominent position among the young lawyers there. In 1853, however, he removed to Cannelton, opened an office there and soon obtained the largest practice of any lawyer in his section. He represented Perry county in the Legislature of Indiana for two terms, and was elected Speaker of the House for the second of those sessions. He was elected and served as Circuit Judge of the Third district of Indiana, and obtained an extensive reputation for the clear and incisive character of his mind and the fairness and erudition of his decisions. In 1861 he removed to Terre Haute, in the same State, and opened a law office there, and, as before, soon placed himself among the foremost lawyers of his section. His practice was extensive, and shortly before his death he was appointed attorney for one of the largest railroad corporations in the West. He was justly considered one of the most useful citizens of the town, and probably the death of no other citizen has caused such wide-spread and sincere regret. He was an active member of the Episcopal church there, and devoted much and earnest attention to the interests of its Sabbath-school, a department of Christian instruction in which he took the greatest interest. He became a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and from 1856 to the time of his death, he was Vice-President of the Society for Indiana. He was also corresponding member of the Archæological Society of Copenhagen, and through his life took great interest in this subject. In 1866, June 26 of that year and only a few months before his death, he married Mary C., daughter of Curtis Gilbert, of Terre Haute, but had no issue. At his death the bar of Terre Haute with Hon. Thomas H. Nelson as chairman, passed highly eulogistic tributes to his memory, one of which was the following: Resolved; that our deceased brother, since his connection with this bar in 1861, had established for himself both among his professional brethren and the community at large, a high reputation for ability, integrity and urbanity, which endeared him to all his associates and friends; and that we deplore his decease in the prime of his life and of his usefulness as a lawyer, a citizen and a high-toned christian gentleman." He was always deeply interested in Odd Fellowship and was an active member of Azur Lodge, of that order, in Louisville. At his death Geo. W. Morris, Esq., a prominent merchant of Louisville,

delivered an eloquent and feeling tribute to his memory before that lodge, by resolution of the members. Ballard Smith was Past Grand Master of the order. In all relations of life he was, indeed, a most courteous gentleman, of a high order of ability, of legal and literary acquirements much above the ordinary, and of integrity unquestioned—a pure and good man.

Joshua Ballard Smith, the second son, was born in Durham, July 28, 1823, and has since lived there, cultivating his father's farm. He has been a prominent citizen of the town, being repeatedly elected Selectman and twice represented the town in the General Assembly. He has taken an active interest in church affairs, and, like his elder brother, has been particularly interested in the religious education of the young. Mary E. Smith was also born in Durham, was educated in part at Louisville, and now lives at Durham, a prominent member of the social and religious society, and held in the most affectionate esteem and regard by all with whom she is associated. John Edward, the youngest son, was born at Durham, went West when a young man, and lived for many years with his brother at Cannelton. During the war he entered the Union army, and served with courage and ability during his term of service. He afterward entered the employ of the St. Louis and Terre Haute R. R., and afterward the Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R., and in all his relations with both roads was noted for his able and faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him. He died at Durham, June 4, 1874, aged forty-seven.

Martha Hall Smith, oldest daughter of Hamilton Smith, after her marriage to Alfred Hennen, lived for many years in Louisiana, and afterward in Cannelton. She has nine children.

Hamilton Smith Jr., his oldest son, was educated almost entirely at home, the library of his father, which is one of the largest and most complete private collections in the West, being the school room of his earlier years. He developed unusual ability as an engineer, building a coal railroad when only seventeen years old. In 1869 he went to California, where he built some of the most extensive mining works in the State, the success of which has brought him great reputation and placed him among the foremost men of his profession in the country.

Huntington Smith, oldest son of Hamilton Smith and Louise Rudd, entered the United States navy at the age of sixteen, graduated at Annapolis in 1868, and served for several years at foreign and home stations. He was married in November, 1871, to Laura, daughter of

W. D. Griswold, then of Terre Haute, and some time afterward resigned his position in the navy. He is now in business in St. Louis.

Ballard Smith, Jr., was born at the place near Louisville, Kentucky, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870, having been elected orator of the literary societies, entered the Louisville Courier-Journal office as a reporter in the same year, and in 1872 was made its managing editor, a position which he still holds.

Palmer Smith was educated as a civil engineer, and is now successfully engaged in his profession in California.

ADDENDA.



In addition to the mention of prominent relations of the Smiths of Oyster River, (Durham) there were several distinguished men not heretofore referred to, but to whom this sketch should properly make allusion.

It has always been believed by the family that Capt. John Smith, of Virginia, was connected by blood with the first ancestor, George Smith, of Willoughby, Lancashire, England. Capt. John Smith, as is shown by the inscription upon the monument erected to his memory upon the Isles of Shoals, originally discovered by him and formerly named "Smith's Isles" from him, was also born in Willoughby, and the date of his birth was about contemporaneous with that of the original George Smith from which the family is descended. The coat of arms of the family—already given in the title page of this sketch—is the same as that of Capt John Smith, and some weight, of course, must be given to the family tradition to the same effect, which seems to have had its foundation with the first settlers of the name who came from Willoughby to New England. George Smith (3) went to "Smith's Isles" and lived there for a time shortly after coming to this country.

Joseph Smith of Hampton is said to have been related to this family. He was one of the most distinguished and influential men of his time in the Province of New Hampshire and held some of the most important military and civil offices in the gift of the crown. He was born about 1653 and died Nov. 15, 1717. He was married three times but had no issue by any of his wives. He was Captain of the Militia in 1696 and afterwards successively promoted to a majority and a colonelcy. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly 1692, 1708-9-16, selectman of his town for several years, afterward a member of His Majesty's Council and Treasurer of the Province in 1696-99, Judge of the Superior Court from

1694 to 1699, Chief Justice in 1698, Judge of Probate from 1703 to 1708. He was again appointed Councilor in 1716, but declined.

Capt. Thomas Chesley, maternal grandfather of Benjamin (4) was a son of Philip Chesley, "husbandman" of Dover in 1644. Philip had a grant of marsh and meadow upon Great Bay, upon the north shore at Lubberland, where he built a garrison which continued in the possession of his family for four generations. His son Thomas was born in 1644, whose fifth daughter Susanna married Capt. John Smith. Thomas Chesley was a noted Indian fighter and was killed by them near Johnson's Creek, Nov. 15, 1697.

Thomas Millett, the ancestor of Lydia Millett, who married Lieut. John Smith, was born in England in 1605, and died in 1676. He married Mary Greenoway in England, who came to this country after the death of her husband, and died in Gloucester, Mass., June, 5, 1682. Their son Thomas was born in England in 1633, and died at Gloucester June 18, 1707. He married Mary Eveleth, who died at Gloucester, July 2, 1687, without children; and he afterward married, a year after her death, Abigail Eveleth, widow of his first wife's brother, and daughter of John Coit. Their son Thomas was born in Gloucester, Dec. 20, 1689, and afterward removed to Dover, where he became a prominent merchant. He married Love Bunker, of Dover, a Quaker, who bore him six children: Abigail, who was born in 1722, and married, Oct. 16, 1750, Hon. John Wentworth, of Sommersworth, a distinguished statesman of the Province; Hannah, who married Jonathan Hamilton, of South Berwick; Elizabeth, who married Capt. Howard Henderson, of Dover; Lydia, born June 4, 1735, who married Lieut. John Smith; and Susanna, born March 22, 1740, who married Maj. Stephen Jones, of Durham, who built a garrison on the north bank of Oyster River, not far from its mouth, and whose descendants of the same name are still living on the old homestead place. Thomas Millett was Moderator and Selectman of Dover for nearly twenty years, and Representative in the General Assembly during a number of sessions. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1740, and, after holding the office for two years, resigned. He died prior to July 23, 1762, when an inventory of his effects was taken.

William Emerson, half-brother of Elizabeth Ballard, who married Hon. Valentine Smith, was a son of Moses and Lydia Emerson, and was born at Durham in 1778, and afterward became one of the most distinguished citizens of Maine. His father came from Philadelphia to Durham, where he married Lydia, daughter of Jeremiah Burnham, bought

the property where the Ballard house now stands and entered into business there. William was his youngest son. He was educated by, and served as clerk to Mr. William Ballard, who afterward gave him a stock of goods with which he entered into business at Bangor. He was an active, shrewd business man, speculated largely in lumber, and died wealthy, never having been married. He represented Bangor in the Legislature and Senate, was a member of the Council, and was justly regarded as one of the most valuable citizens of the town. He died at Bangor, March 1, 1860.

It will be of interest to two collateral branches of the family to insert here their genealogy. These are the descendants of Valentine Smith's brothers—Benjamin, the oldest, and John, the third son of Lieut. John Smith. Benjamin was born at the old homestead in Lubberland, April 15, 1759. December 11, 1781, he was married at Lee, N. H., to the widow Elizabeth Dudley, daughter of John Wedgewood, of New Market. She was born Oct. 16, 1763, and died Sept. 20, 1841. Benjamin, her husband, died at Glenburn, Maine, Dec. 3, 1837. They had eight children: Polly Bartlett, born March 2, 1783; James Guy, born Jan. 5, 1785, and died at Liverpool in 1811, being unmarried; Ann Elizabeth, born Jan. 9, 1789, and married John Thomas, of Durham; Lydia Millett, born April, 1791, and married Jonathan Jones; Sally, born July 27, 1793, and married Bradbury J. Thomas; Millett Jefferson, born Oct. 27, 1799, and married Mehitable Baker; William J., born April 2, 1803, and married (1) Anna Ferrin and (2) Mary Jordan; and Jesse W., born Oct. 10, 1805, who married Lydia M. Smith, his cousin.

Polly Bartlett Smith, the oldest child, first married Nathaniel Perkins, and, after his death, John A. H. Jackson, Feb. 27, 1803. Her first husband was killed in a privateer in the war of 1812, leaving her four children: Louisa, who married William Twombly; Elizabeth, who married George Dickerman; Joseph, who was never married; and Nathaniel, who married Charlotte Cummings. John A. H. Jackson, her second husband, was serving with the 21st Reg. U. S. Infantry, and was killed near Fort Erie, in September, 1814, his widow thus losing two husbands in the same war. Her father served five years in the Revolution of '76, and her youngest son served with distinction in the Mexican war and in the war of secession. Mrs. Jackson died at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 3, 1867. By her second husband she had one child, John Henry Jackson, who was born Oct. 20, 1814, one month after the death of his father. He married at Greenland, N. H., June 10, 1839, Lavinia G. Stokell, who was born March 3, 1819, and by her he had

four children: Thomas M. Jackson, who was born Jan. 27, 1840, was captain in the 3d N. H. Regiment during the late war, and is now living in Philadelphia; George D. Jackson, born June 9, 1841, died Oct. 20, 1841; Mary, born Sept. 24, 1842, who married T. H. Rider; and Andrew, born, Nov. 25, 1845, and died July 16, 1853. Mr. Jackson was an officer in the Mexican war under General Scott, took part in every battle in the valley of Mexico, and was twice brevetted for gallant services on the field. During the late war he went out as lieutenant colonel of the 3d Reg. New Hampshire Volunteers, was promoted to colonel in 1862, and his bravery during his term of service attracted great attention.

John Smith was born at Lubberland, May 14, 1766, and was married to Abigail Bennett, Nov. 4, 1799, by whom he had seven children: Polly, who married Thomas Smith, her cousin, and died some years since; John, married Nancy Johnson, and also dead; Valentine, born — 22, 1800, and now living at Lubberland; Matilda, born Oct. 30, 1802, and still living at Lubberland; Stephen, born July 4, 1805, also living at Lubberland; Leonard, born June 8, 1808, married Sarah Ann Doe, and is now living at New Market; and Warren, born March 12, 1815, married Mary Jane Drew, now living at Lubberland.