

FAMILY HISTORY.

NOTICES

OF THE LIFE OF

JOHN UPHAM,

**THE FIRST INHABITANT OF NEW-ENGLAND WHO BORE THAT
NAME:**

TOGETHER WITH

**AN ACCOUNT OF SUCH OF HIS DESCENDANTS
AS WERE THE ANCESTORS OF**

HON. NATHANIEL UPHAM,

OF ROCHESTER, NEW-HAMPSHIRE:

WITH A

Short Sketch of the Life of the Latter.

BY ALBERT G. UPHAM, A. M., M. D.



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P R E F A C E.

The following genealogical researches relate chiefly to persons of the name of Upham, who have lived in this country. It is very desirable, however, that the history of their ancestors, who resided in the mother country, should be investigated. During a brief sojourn in England, in 1844, I became satisfied that, with sufficient leisure for the purpose, much information could be obtained in relation to this point, especially by examining the documents deposited in the Prerogative Office. But an absence of nearly two years on the continent rendered it necessary for me to curtail my visit to that country, and thus prevented me from instituting the requisite inquiries.

My thanks are due to the Rev. L. R. Paige, of Cambridge-Port, and to Mr. Wyman, of Charlestown, for the assistance rendered me in prosecuting my researches in relation to the family history. As this work was intended merely for private distribution, only a few copies were printed. Some of these have been left in the hands of Mr. Drake, of whom they may be obtained, by calling at his Antiquarian Book-Store, No. 56, Cornhill, Boston.

A. G. UPHAM.

Boston, October 22, 1845.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME UPHAM.

UNDER this general title, two distinct questions are to be considered—1. The origin of the name Upham as a surname. 2. As a local name.

There is a period, comparatively late in history, previous to which it would be futile to seek for the origin of the surnames of Saxon or Norman families. Du Chesne observes, "that surnames were unknown in France before 987, when the lords began to assume the names of their demesnes." Camden relates, "that they were first taken up in England a little before the Norman conquest, under king Edward the Confessor," (i. e. 1060) ; but, he adds, "they were never fully established among the common people till the time of Edward II.," (i. e. 1307 to 1377.) *Encyclop. Brit., Art. Surname.*

Our researches, then, on this subject will naturally be limited to the period included between the dates of 1000 and 1350.

The first mention of Upham, as a surname, which I have found, occurs early in this period. It is met with in a deed of lands to the church of Saint * Maria de Bradenstock, recorded in the † Rotuli Chartarum, as follows :

* St. Maria de Bradenstock, according to Camden, (*Mag. Brit. Edit.* 1697, p. 94,) was a small monastery in Wilts Co., founded by Walter, son of Edmond of Salisbury ; and we are informed by the Index, Vilaris' Edit., Lond. 1680, p. 47, that Bradenstock is in the hundred of Kiuwarston, lat. 51° 23' ; long. 1° 39' W.

† Rotuli Chartarum. in Turr. Lond., vol. 1, part 1, folio 170, An. 9, John. 1208. "The Charter Rolls are the contemporaneous registers of royal grants of lands, honors, dignities, hereditary offices, liberties, and other estates of inheritance to the nobility and commonality, and of lands, liberties, privileges, immunities, and other estates in mortmain to ecclesiastical, eleemosynary and lay corporations."

“ ex d. Hug.’ de Uphā* ij acr’ tre’ ī campis de Uphā.”

This document bears the date of 1208. The perusal of the sentence, “ by gift of Hugo de Upham ij acres of land in campis de Upham,” (the Upham fields, or estate,) impresses us with a distinct idea that the name and family of the grantor were of some antiquity, and justify the supposition that Hugo, or his father, might have held the lands Upham, and have borne the surname de Upham for at least sixty or seventy years—the common lifetime of man. In this case the surname is shown to have existed within about eighty years of the extreme date assigned by Camden as the period when the English nobles began gradually to assume family names, from their estates ; at the same time it is shown to exist on record near two hundred years before the time when these names became common. The conclusions, from these facts, in relation to the position of Hugo de Upham and his family, are too evident to require to be noticed.

Forty or fifty years subsequent to the date of this entry on the charter rolls, we find from the † Rotuli Hundredorum, (Hundred Rolls,) that another person, holding the office of juror in Selkley Hundred, bore this surname : “ Hundr’ de Selkel’ Nich’ de Upham jur’ Com’ Wyltes, Ano. 39, Hen. III.,” (i. e. 1255.) Soon afterwards we find in the ‡ Rotuli Finium, (Fine Rolls,) notice of several per-

* The mark - when used by the abbreviators of these chronicles, always indicates the omission of an *m* or *n*.

† Rotuli Hundredorum. Temp. Henry III. and Edward I., vol. 2, p. 240. The rolls, denominated “ The Hundred Rolls,” contain inquisitions taken in pursuance of a special commission, issued under the Great Seal. This inquisition was taken by jurors chosen from each hundred, and consisted of returns made under oath of all the demesne lands of the crown, manors of the same, wardships, marriages, escheats, &c., &c.

‡ Excerpta è Rotulis Finium in Turr. Londinensis asservatis Henrico Tertio Rege., vol. 2, p. 375–1246–1272. Memb. 9. Henry III., A. D. 1262, commenced in the sixth year of King John, 1204, and

sons who bore the same name—" Wilts. Hugo de Doveral, t, Letitia ux. ej. Alic. de Upham. Joh'a, t, Agnes fil. Hug. de Upham dāt dimid. marc. p. una as. Cap. coram. m. de Littlebir," (that is, Hugo de Doveral—et Letitia uxor ejus, Alicia de Upham, Johanna, et Agnesia, filiæ Hugonis de Upham, dant dimidum marc. por una assisa. capta coram. M. de Littlebir Wilts. The date this entry bears is 1262.*

We have shown, then, by the evidence of records, that Upham was a surname already in 1208 ; and we have expressed the opinion that the same record would, by implication, refer this use of the word to a period prior at least to 1140. The latter date brings us very near to the time when the surname, if of Saxon origin, must have been first assumed. Arrived at this point, the mind naturally seeks for the reasons that induced the bearer to take this particular name as a family designation. In general, at the period when family names began to be used, they were derived either from the profession, or some personal peculiarities of the individuals bearing them, or from his place of residence, or landed estates. In the latter case it was invariably indicated by the use of either the Latin or English particles *de*, or *of*, as Philip de Bourbon, John of Lancaster, &c. We shall endeavor to shew that the latter was the fact in relation to the surname of Upham ;

finished under Edward iv., 1483. " The rolls comprise a great variety of matter relating to deaths, succession of heirs, descent, division of property, custody of lands, and heirs during minority, liveries, marriages of heiresses and widows, assignments of dower, for forfeitures and pardons, aids and tallages, affairs of Jews," &c. *Introduct.*, p. 5.

* Before leaving this part of our subject, we may remark that, as Hugo de Upham, of Kinwaston Hundred, Hugo, the father of Joanna and Alice, and Nicholas, the juror of Selkley, were all of the same county, (i. e. Wilts ;) and that Kinwarston and Selkley Hundreds were contiguous, it is highly probable that all these persons were nearly related. The name still exists in Selkley Hundred as a local name, (viz. the tithings of Upper and Lower Upham,) in the parish of Aldbourne.

that it was first given to the family of that name, because they were possessors of lands, so called.

Hugo, the first of this name of whom I have found any notice, is designated as Hugo de Upham, Hugo of Upham. Now the "de" not only indicates that he derived his name from his estate, but the lands belonging to him are expressly referred to in the same document, as bearing the name Upham: "Campis de Upham," (Upham fields.) We conclude, then, that Hugo, and his ancestors holding possession of and residing on lands known by the name Upham, received the names of Hugo, &c., de Upham. This is also confirmed by the fact, that Upham, as the name of a place, occurs in records previous to the introduction of surnames.

We have, then, in a more or less satisfactory manner indicated the time and cause of the assumption of this surname. We shall now merely allude to the fact that the "de" was omitted at an early period, and the name received its present form. This change took place previous to 1445, as appears from its form in the following extract from the inquisitions, "ad quod Damnum."* "Inquisitio capta apud Watlington in com' Oxen tertio die Aprilis anno, &c., vicesimo tertio coram magro Rico' Lowe, et aliis commissionaris dui. Regis. ad inquirend, de omnibus illis bonis et catalis Elizabethæ que fuit uxor Regnald Barantyn quam Joh'es Upham nuper duxit in ux'em et ad manus Joh'es Tycheborn ut diceter devene-

* *Calendarum Rotulorum Chartarum et inquisitionum ad quod Damnum*, A. 19-23, Henry vi., No. 93, p. 385. The inquisitions ad quod Damnum were commenced in the first year of the reign of Edward ii., 1307, and ended in the 38th of Henry vi., 1460. They were taken by virtue of writs directed to the escheator of each county, when any grant of a market, fair, or other privileges, or license of alienation of lands was solicited, to inquire by a jury whether such grant of alienation was prejudicial to the king or others, in case the same should be made. Introduction.

runt," &c. In this case the name is written simply, John Upham.*

We now turn to consider the origin of the name Upham, as a local designation. We find it used to indicate a place as early as the time of king Edward, the Confessor, (i. e. from 1041 to 1061,) in the following passage from the †Doomsday Book: "Vpham tenvit Edeva quedā feminā t.' r.' e.' p. dim. hid. .7. xxx. acr. mo. terr. Will. de Warrenna in dñio. val. x. sol. This we suppose to mean, that a certain woman Edeua, in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, (t.' r.' e.' tempora regis Edwardi,) held "in d'nio" the place called Vpham, it being seven half hides and thirty acres in extent, and lying in the manor of Will. de Warrenna. Val. x. sol. This passage is thus referred to in the index to the same.

Locus Noīa.	Possession Genera.	Comitatus.
Upham.	Terr. in d'nio.	Excessa.
Hundred.	Possessor Noīa.	
Berdestapla.	Will. de Warrenna.	

This tract of land held by Edeua, under the Confessor, bore, undoubtedly at that time, as well as at the period when the Doomsday Book was made, the name Upham. This places the origin of the name previous to the battle of Hastings, thereby precluding the probability of a Norman origin, and compelling us to confine our investigations to the Anglo Saxon.

* John Upham, and Lieut. Phineas Upham, his son, added without doubt the final e, to their names, in accordance with the custom of the age of Elizabeth, of giving this termination to many words. This letter was subsequently dropped, and the name assumed the original form.

† Doomsday Book, vol. 2, p. 36. Doomsday Book, one of the most ancient records of England, is the register from which judgment was given upon the value of tenure and services of lands therein described. From the memorial of the completion of this survey at the end of the second volume, it is evident it was finished in 1086. Introduction.

In deciding upon the antiquity of this word, we must first ascertain if it be a compound or a primitive word. It might be formed by uniting the Anglo Saxon words: "Up, an adjective, signifying exalted, high, elatus," and "Ham in the names of places denoting a home, dwelling, village." *Bosworth's Dictionary of the Anglo Saxon Lang.* ; *Ray's Proverbs and obsolete words.* Lond. 1768, p. 125. Analogy favors this theory of the origin of the word Upham, for many names of towns, having such a termination, are evidently compounds in "ham."

Our opinion, however, founded on reasons now to be adduced, is, that the word Upham is primitive, as old as the language itself, and perhaps of Celtic, or even earlier origin. 1. Because it is used in the earliest records, to designate an extensive tract of land ; a word the type of which existed in the language, and when applied to land would express an inherent quality. This word is Upha. "Upha, Above, Super., *Lye.*" *Bos. Dict. A. S. Lang.* We regret to say that we have no means of ascertaining the date when this word was in use, as no authority is given. Indeed, the author of the Anglo Saxon Dictionary observes, (Introduction, p. clxxvi.) concerning the authority for words: "Some words are from Somner, Benson and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection and meaning of these words are given without alteration, on the responsibility of these authors." 2. Because the word, with but a slight alteration, as Hupham, occurs in the Hebrew, (Numb. 26 : 39,) a cognate language.

These speculations in regard to the origin of the name are utterly fruitless in genealogical results, and leave us in doubt whether we should assign a Saxon or Norman origin to him who first assumed the name of Upham.

It may be proper in this connection to enumerate some of the places which now bear the name Upham.

Upham, a parish in the county of Hants, England, 65 miles from London, 3 N. N. W. from Bishops Waltham; contained, in 1843, 581 inhabitants. It was the birth place of Dr. Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts."

Upham, Tipperary county, kingdom of Munster, Ireland. A village in the parish of Killenaule, barony of Sleibhardagh. It is 96 miles distant from Dublin, and with the parish contains 3400 inhabitants. *Gorton's Topog. Dict.*

Upham, Ecclesia de, is spoken of in the year 1422, as situated in the Hundred of Kynwolmershee, in the county of Wilts. *Kalendars and Inventories of his Majesty's Exchequer*, vol. 2, p. 113.

It may also be proper to refer to works in which individuals of this name are mentioned.

Thomas Upham, of Melverton, Eng., 1684, is mentioned by Joseph Besse, in his history of the Quakers, (p. 638-643) as one of those who suffered from religious persecution.

Proceedings in chancery, (Elizab., vol. 3, No. 19, 1587.) Plaintiff, Margaret Upham; defendant, Millissent Culleforde. Object of suit, to protect the plaintiff's title to widow's estate. Premises, a tenement and closes of land granted to the plaintiff's late husband, Thomas Upham. The defendant claims under another grant, alleged to have been made to her husband—county of Southampton, now Hants.

JOHN UPHAM.

JOHN UPHAM was born during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1597.* On the 2d day of September, 1635, he was admitted freeman in Weymouth, Massachusetts.† I conjecture that he came from England with Mr. Joseph Hull,‡ a minister who, with twenty-one families, settled in Weymouth in 1635 ;§ for they both settled in that town, and had land granted to them at the same time, and were admitted freemen on the same day.

At the time of his arrival in this country, John Upham was 38 years of age. He had been previously married, and had several children, as will appear by the account we shall hereafter give of them, and was probably accompanied by his wife and children to this country. But the first notice we find of his wife, is in a deed dated 1662,|| in which she is called Elizabeth. Her surname may have been Webb; for in the will of Richard Webb¶ is the following : “ also I appoint and design my loving friends,

* See his tombstone in the old grave-yard, Malden.

† General Court Records, vol. 1, p. 106.

‡ Savage's Edition of Winthrop, vol. 1, p. 163.

§ In a very interesting note by the Hon. Christopher Webb, to the dedication sermon of Mr. Bent, it is stated that Mr. Hull arrived in this country May 6, 1635.

|| Middlesex Deeds, Liber 1, p. 227.

¶ Suffolk Probate Records, vol. designated, 1639-1667, p. 325-6.

Deacon Upham, of Malden, Deacon Clapp and Lieut. Clapp, to be my executors," &c. This is dated July 21, 1659, while in the same record, page 326, under date of July 21, 1659, is the following: " Joseph Webb being " before me, the magistrate, declared that he chose his " Uncle Upham, Lieut. Clapp and Deacon Clapp, whom " his father appointed executors of his will, to be his " guardians," &c. Now there are but two ways in which John Upham could be the uncle of Joseph Webb ; either he married Richard Webb's sister, or *vice versa*. But even supposing that Elizabeth Webb was the wife of John Upham, we are not certain that she was his first wife.

To return : the land granted to John Upham, in Weymouth, consisted of various lots, the largest of which was 30 acres in extent, and situated near to one of the ponds. This is an exact copy of the original grant.

" THE LANDS OF JOHN UPHAM."

" Fower acres in king-oke-hill first given to himselfe,
 " Bounded on the east with Edmond Parkers land, on the
 " west by a highwaie, Mr Webbs land on the north, Thomas
 " Rawlings on the south ; Two acres in Harris Rainge,
 " Thomas Cleftenes lands on the East, a highwaie on the
 " west, the lands of Walter Harris on the north, of John
 " Burrye on the South ; Two acres of salt marsh, with a lit-
 " tle Island adjoining to it, called Burryinge Island, Mr
 " Newmans lands on the East, the sea on the west, Enoch
 " Shutes on the South ; Thirty acres in the great lotts—
 " the pond on the east—the common on the west—Ste-
 " phen West on the North."*

This specification of land in the great lots is preceded by the following general regulation as to the grants :†

* Weymouth Town Records, vol. 1, p. 27.

† " " " " vol. 1, p. 25.

"1636. At a meeting of the town of Weymouth, holden the 12th of June, Voted, That for the great lotts we should lott unto every complete person six acres. And to every half passenger, under twelve years of age, to have three acres to a head, by all the freemen here present whose names are under written; and the place to begin is at the lower end of the fresh pond, and to run eighty four rods towards the great lotts plantation."

	Acres.		Acres.
Edward Bennet,	18	Mr. Jenner, jr.,	45
Mr. Joseph Hull,	54	Will. Reade,	18
Henry Kingman,	42	Richard Sylvester,	24
Mr. Jenner, senior,	18	Richard Addams,	24
Thomas White,	21	Will. Smyth,	30
Will Fry,	12	Steven French,	21
Edward Hunt,	18	John Upham,	30
Thomas Rallings,	12		

In this list those persons having the prefix of Mr. to their names were ministers, at least two of them, Mr. Hull and Mr. Jenner.

The May following Upham's settlement in Weymouth, (i. e., May, 1636,) he was elected representative* to the General Court, holden in Boston; he was also elected representative to the second term of the court for the same year; but on petition† was allowed to remain at home.

For both‡ terms of the General Court for 1637, and for the first term§ for 1638, held at Newton, he was one of the deputies from Weymouth. He was also deputy for 1639,|| and on the "5 day of the 9th month" of the same year he was appointed, to be in the place of Mr. Parker, who is gone to England, to order small business in the town "of Weymouth."¶

* General Court Records, vol. 1, p. 128.

† Idem, " " p. 133.

‡ Idem, " " p. 148, 160.

§ Idem, " " p. 182.

|| Idem, " " p. 223.

¶ Idem, " " p. 233.

In the year 1640 he lost a son, of whom we know nothing more than is contained in the simple record of his burial.

“ Weymouth.”

“ John Upham, sonne of John Upham, buried 5d. 4m.
“ 1640.”*

In the year 1642 we find him with several other persons acting as commissioners to treat with the Indians, in relation to land in Weymouth.† The next year he is one of the selectmen;‡ and in 1644 power is given him, in conjunction with two others, “ to end small causes in Weymouth.”§ His name is subscribed to the doings of the town, as one of the selectmen, for the years 1645, 1646, 1647.|| The last entry in this book to which his name is appended, (page 16) bears the date of the 21st day of the 12th month, 1647 ; and we may say with certainty that he remained in Weymouth till the year 1648.

We now for a short period lose sight of him entirely ; that is, from 1648 to 1650, a period of two years. But we know that during this time he removed from Weymouth to Malden, having lived in the former place for thirteen years or more.

We conjecture that this removal took place in the year 1648 ; for in that year¶ “ the town of Malden was built “ on the north side of Mystic river, by several persons from “ Charlestown, who gathered themselves into a church.”

At least he was a resident in that town as early as 1650,

* Record of births, deaths, &c., in the City Commissioner's office, Boston, Liber 1, p. 67. (Farmer is probably mistaken in regard to his birth.)

† Town Records of Weymouth, vol. 1, p. 1.

‡ Town Records of Weymouth, vol. 1, p. 3.

§ General Court Records, vol. 1, p. 364.

|| Town Records of Weymouth, vol. 1, p. 4-16.

¶ Johnson's Wonderworking Providence, p. 211.

for we find a petition signed by him as selectman of Malden, bearing date the 22d day of the 1st month, 1651;* and we conclude that since he was selectman so early in 1651, he must have been an inhabitant at least as early as 1650.

Why he left Weymouth we know not. The town records of Malden, previous to 1678, are unfortunately lost, and thus we are deprived of one great source of information concerning him for thirty years of his life, viz. from 1648 to 1678. Notwithstanding this, we have been able to learn much in regard to him, during this period, from other sources.

In the year 1651 he was selectman, as above stated; and we also find his name signed as a witness to a document, by which the bounds of Charlestown and Malden were established.†

In 1652 we find no mention of him, save that a deed is signed in his presence;‡ but he was probably selectman that year, as we know he was the year succeeding, viz. 1653, from a petition signed by him as such.§

I find no mention of his name in 1654. He seems, however, with others of his townsmen, to have fallen under the displeasure of the General Court about that time, as will be seen by the following|| entry in their records, May 23, 1655:

“ In answer to the petition of Joseph Hill, Abraham Hill, John Waite, John Sprague, Ralph Shepherd, John Upham, James Green, Thomas Call, in which they humbly acknowledge the offence they gave to the court and

* Files of the County Court, Middlesex County, 1652.

† Charlestown Town Records, vol. 1, p. 3.

‡ Middlesex Deeds, Liber 1, p. 178.

§ County Court Files, Middlesex County, 1653.

|| General Court Records, Liber 11, p. 273.

“several churches about the ordination of Mr. Matthews, &c. And therein also craving a remittment of £13 6s. 8p., part of a fine not yet satisfied, the court doth well approve, and accept of the petitioners’ acknowledgment of their irregular actings in those times ; but understanding that much, if not most, of the fine being paid for, and that the rest is secured, of that should long since have been paid in, they see not cause to grant their request in that.”

The offence which they gave was the electing their own pastor, without consulting the other churches.

We learn, incidentally, that he was selectman this year, as he probably was in succeeding years.

“Know all men,” &c. “that the inhabitants of the town of Malden,” &c. &c. “Witness the hands of the underwritten, in the name of the inhabitants.

“John Upham,” &c., “Selectmen.”

“Dated 6mo., 1655.”*

We shall now turn aside to see what information can be obtained in relation to the family of John Upham ; and first, of his wife Elizabeth. I find her name mentioned three times—first, the 2d of July, 1662 ;† the second, in 1664 ;‡ and the third, the 2d December, 1670.§ These notices are scattered over the space of but little more than eight years, and we know nothing more of her save that she must have died between the 2d of December, 1670, and the 14th of August, 1671 ; for at this time we find him about contracting a second marriage.||

This is all we have been able to learn of her. We know

* Middlesex Deeds, Liber 2, p. 43.

† Middlesex Deeds, Liber 11, p. 227.

‡ Middlesex Deeds, Liber 4, p. 132-3.

§ “ “ “ 4, p. 136-7.

|| Suffolk Deeds, Liber 7, p. 214.

also that he had a son Nathaniel,* of whom the earliest notice which I find bears this date, 4d. 2mo., 1654 ;† the next‡ is dated Dec. 1st, 1656 ; and in both these cases his name is in conjunction with his father's, and they witness that certain testators are in a sound, disposing state of mind. The third is the following :

"Marriages in Cambridge."

“ Nathaniel Upham and Elizabeth Steadman, married
“ March 5th, 1661-2.”

Immediately afterwards we find a record of his death.

“Deaths in Cambridge.”

"Nathaniel Upham, March ye 20th, 1661-2."||

The time included between the extreme dates is about six years. His profession, we shall endeavor to show, was that of a preacher of the gospel. It is recorded in the Roxbury church chronicles, that in "March, 1661, Mr. Upham, who sometime preached in Malden, died in Cambridge."[¶]

Now that Mr. Nathaniel Upham, who died in Cambridge, was a minister, may be inferred from the following extract from the inventory** of his goods and chattels :

	£	s.	p.
" By 13 bands and 10 pair of band-strings,	1	13	00
" By a parcel of books of Mr. Brooks,	1	00	00
" By another parcel of books,	2	00	00
" By a parcel of Latin books,	3	00	00
" By a cithern†† and case to it,	0	15	00

From his bands and books, I think we are justified in concluding that he was a minister. That he was the per-

* Middlesex Deeds, Liber 11, p. 227.

† Middlesex Wills, Liber 1, p. 15.

† Middlesex Deeds, Liber 11, p. 25.

§ Liber 3, of births, deaths, &c., p. 32, (deposited in the archives of Supreme Court, East Cambridge.)

|| Idem, " " p. 30, " " " "

¶ Roxbury Church Records, vol. 1, p. 253.

** Middlesex Wills, Liber 2, p. 37.

† From *cithara*, a stringed musical instrument.

son who married Elizabeth Steadman, and the son of Deacon John Upham, of Malden, is evident from the words of a deed soon after executed by John Upham, as follows: "and especially for the dear love and affection I have unto my beloved daughter, Elizabeth Upham, the relict widow of my son, Nathaniel Upham, deceased, have given," &c. "Dated July 2, 1662."* Neither can there be any doubt that he was the person referred to in the Roxbury chronicle, unless we are willing to suppose that there were in Cambridge two ministers who bore the same name, and died in the same month of the same year.

We presume that there was no issue of this marriage; and we find that in 1670 his widow had become the wife of Henry Thompson.

There was a Nathaniel Upham, of Malden, who was admitted freeman in the year 1653,† of whom we find no farther mention. The only plausible conjecture which we can offer concerning him is, that he was that son of John Upham, who died in Cambridge, as we have before named. If he was born in England—and there can be no doubt of it—and was three years of age when he arrived in this country, he would be 21 years old in 1653—an age when it was proper that he should be admitted freeman; and at the time of his decease, which occurred in 1661, he was of the age of 29 years. This presumption has nothing improbable in itself, but accounts satisfactorily for the silence of subsequent documents concerning him.

There was also a Nathan Upham, who was admitted freeman on the 23d of May, 1655;§ but of him we have no farther record, nor can we even conjecture any thing in

* Middlesex Deeds, Liber 2, p. 227.

† " " " 4, p. 138-9.

‡ General Court Records, Liber 2, p. 140.

§ " " " 2, p. 255.

relation to him, save that he might have been a son of John Upham also, and born, like Nathaniel, in England.

Of John Upham's son Phineas, the lieutenant, we shall hereafter give a full account.

His daughters were Hannah : This appears from a deposition,* in which, under the name of Hannah Long, she is called the daughter of John Upham, and is said to have been "aged 44 years, or thereabouts." This document bears the date of 6d. 9mo. 1679. Three other daughters are mentioned in the will† of Lieut. Phineas Upham, as follows—"there being several legacies due from him to his "three sisters, viz.—the wife of Thomas Welsh, the wife "of John Whittemore, and the wife of Thomas Prescott, "of twelve pounds apiece, according to an obligation "under his hand," &c. There was also a fifth daughter named Priscilla,‡ who is supposed to have married Thomas Crosswell, for the reasons stated hereafter.

Of the three named in the Lieutenant's will, the christian name of John Whittemore's wife was Mary, as appears from a record made about eight months after the above cited will.§ "Mary, wife of John Whittemore, died June 27th, 1677." The age is not given. The name of Thomas Prescott's wife I have not yet ascertained. In regard to the wife of Thomas Welsh we find, by documents|| appended to his will, bearing date May 26, 1701, that her name was Elizabeth. As this mention of his wife's name occurs twenty-five years after the Lieutenant's death, it remains to be shown that the persons alluded to in the two documents—i. e., the wills of Upham and Welsh—are

* Middlesex Deeds, Liber 7, p. 175.

† Middlesex Wills, " 6, p. 14.

‡ Court Records, East Cambridge, vol. 1, p. 131.

§ Town Records, Charlestown, vol. 1.

|| Middlesex Wills, Liber 10, p. 143, 4, 5.

identical. This we are not able as yet to do. Still it is very probable ; for it happened that there was a dispute concerning the will of Welsh, and certain persons were brought in to testify in regard to his intentions in the distribution of his estate, and among others Priscilla, wife of Thomas Crosswell, who testified and said,* “ that several “ times, within these late years, she heard her brother, “ Thomas Welsh, say,” &c. Now, since John Upham had a daughter Priscilla, and another who married Thomas Welsh, there is a presumption that Priscilla Crosswell, who calls Welsh brother, and Elizabeth Welsh, who it appears survived her husband, were both daughters of John Upham.

Assuming this to be the case, we will now state what we know farther concerning them. We learn from her tombstone that† “ Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Welsh, died “ January 12, 1705, aged about 75 years,” and that‡ “ Priscilla Crosswell died Dec. 8, 1717, aged 75.”

In conclusion, then, it appears that John Upham had eight, and, including Nathan, nine children, whose births, deaths and ages are as follows, as shown from the documents cited, or as conjectured by us.

	Born.	Died.	Aged.
Mary, - -	1628 ?	1677 - -	49 ?
Elizabeth, - -	1630 - -	1605 - -	75
Nathaniel, - -	1632 ?	1661 - -	29 ?
Nathan, ?	1634 ?		
↓ Phineas, - -	1636 - -	1676 - -	41
Hannah, - -	1638 ?		
John, - -	1640 ?	1640 - -	1 ?
Priscilla, - -	1642 - -	1717 - -	75

The wife of Thomas Prescott.

The births of Nathaniel and Nathan are computed on

* Deposition not recorded, but on file with Middlesex Wills.

† Charlestown old grave-yard.

‡ Idem

the supposition that they were admitted as freemen at the age of 21. The age of Hannah is stated so indefinitely in her deposition, we are unable to determine with certainty the year of her birth.

It remains now to speak of an adopted son, named John : the first notice of whom we have in the following record, dated June 19, 1660 :

“ John Upham, of Malden, presenting to this court his request, referring to a lad about 12 years of age, called “ John Upham, who being about 8 years since brought “ from the Island of Barbadoes fatherless and friendless, “ was by the magistrates committed to the said Upham’s “ care and provision, he receiving with him only to the “ value of £7, an inventory whereof he sayeth he then exhibited upon record in the registry at Cambridge. This “ court considering the premises, with the consent of the “ said John Upham, Jr., being present in court, do order,” &c. &c.*

This is probably the same John who, according to Farmer, was admitted freeman in 1668, as at that time he was about 21 years of age.

The end of this “ fatherless and friendless lad” is thus recorded. “ John Upham, of Charlestown, being weak in “ body, but of good understanding, he desired that God “ would be merciful to his soul. He desired me, John “ Mousell, to see him decently interred, and to look after “ his estate for my daughter Elizabeth Mousell, his espoused wife. He deceased the 25th of November, 1677. His “ musket he gave to young Phineas Upham, son of the “ Lieutenant.”†

* Superior Court Records, (East Cambridge,) Liber 1, p. 173.

† Middlesex Wills, Liber 5, p. 55.

It would seem from this that his marriage was never consummated. His tombstone still remains in the old graveyard in Charlestown, and bears this inscription :

" John Upham died Nov. 25, 1677, Æ. 30."

In another record it is stated that he died of the small-pox.* Farmer states that a second John Upham died there in 1678 ; but I have found no such record.

To return to John Upham, the father : The only instance in which I find his name mentioned for the year 1656, is as a witness to a deed.†

In 1657 he, with two other persons, were appointed commissioners by the Supreme Court, " for ending small cases in Malden for one year ensuing."‡ His name is also appended to an inventory§ taken by him the 8th month of the year 1657.

In 1658 we find another inventory taken by him in September ;|| and also his name signed as a witness to a deed drawn up the same year.¶

April 5th, 1659, he was again appointed commissioner for Malden by the Supreme Court,** and also executor of the will of Richard Webb, and guardian of his son.††

In 1660 we find another inventory taken by him.‡‡

June 25th, 1661, he was again appointed commissioner,|||| and in the same year his name is found signed to an inventory drawn up by him. § § June 17th, 1662, he was re-

* Liber 3, pp. 272 and 277, of births and deaths, and in archives of S. C., East Cambridge.

† Middlesex Deeds, Lib. 2, p. 15.

‡ Superior Court Records, (East Cambridge,) Lib. 1, p. 118.

§ Middlesex Wills, Lib. 1, p. 142.

|| Middlesex Wills, Liber 1, p. 174.

¶ Middlesex Deeds, Liber 2, p. 164-5.

** Sup. Court Rec., Liber 1, p. 191.

†† Suffolk Deeds, Lib. thus designated, 1639-1667, p. 325-6.

‡‡ Middlesex Wills, Lib. 2, p. 75.

|||| Sup. Court Rec., Lib. 1, p. 191.

§ § Middlesex Wills, Lib. 1, p. 296.

appointed commissioner,* and chosen as one of the grand jurors that year.†

I find no mention of his name in the records for the year 1663 ; and for several years after, we are deprived of the light which might have been obtained from the Supreme Court Records—Liber 2 having been destroyed by fire.

In 1664 we find a conveyance of land to John Upham,‡ and another from John Upham to his son Phineas.|| In 1665 he appears as a witness to a deed.§ In 1666 an inventory is taken by him.¶ I find nothing concerning him during the year 1667.

In 1668 an answer is returned to a petition presented to the General Court by John Upham and others, in behalf of the town of Malden;** his name also occurs appended to an inventory drawn up by him this year.†† I find nothing concerning him which bears the date of 1669. In 1670 land is conveyed by “ John Upham, of Malden, yeoman,” to his son Phineas.‡‡ August 14th, 1671, there is also a “ consummation of marriage intended between John “ Upham, sen., of Malden, in New England, and Catherine Holland, widow, and relict of Angell Holland, late “ deceased.”§§ That this marriage was actually consummated, the following imperfect record||| would seem to prove :

“ Marriages in Malden.”

“ John Upham and — Hollie, 6m. ’71.” That is, August, 1671, the year old style, commencing in March.

* Sup. Court Rec., Lib. 1, p. 217. † S. C. Records, Lib. 1, p. 201.

‡ Middlesex Deeds, Lib. 4, p. 133, 4, 5.

|| Idem, “ “ p. 136-7.

§ Idem, “ Lib. 6, p. 392. ¶ Middlesex Wills, Lib. 3, p. 81.

** Gen. Court Rec'ds, Lib. 3, p. 52. †† Middl'x Wills, Lib. 3, p. 279.

‡‡ Middl'x Deeds, Lib. 4, p. 146-7. §§ Suffolk Deeds, Lib. 7, p. 214.

||| Lib. 3, p. 250, births, deaths—S. C. archives, East Cambridge.

There can be no doubt that by "Hollie," Catherine Holland is intended.

In 1672 we find an inventory* drawn up by him, but no notice of him during the year 1673. In 1674 there is another inventory made by him,† but for the three succeeding years, viz. 1675, '76, '77, we have not found his name recorded. Subsequent to this period, however, the town records of Malden are extant, and from them we learn that Deacon John Upham was‡ moderator of the several town meetings for the years 1678, 1678-9, 1679, 1679-80; the last of which occurred on the 2 d. 1 m. 1679-80—i. e., 2d March, 1680. His name is also mentioned in 1678, as one of those interested in the settlement of Worcester.¶ I have not been able to find his will, or any farther documents in relation to him.

On the 25th of February, 1681, the patriarch died, aged 84, and his tomb is with us even to this day. It is situated near the centre of the old church yard in Malden, and bears the following inscription :

*"Here lies the body of John Upham, Aged 84 : died
Feb. 25, 1681."*

The character of John Upham appears in a clear light from the facts recorded in the preceding pages. At the age of 38, within fifteen years of the first settlement of Plymouth, he sought an asylum for himself and family in this country. We thus see him in early manhood exhibiting his energy of character, and the clearness and vigor of his intellectual powers, in the act of resigning kindred, friends and country, for God and liberty. In this great act his spirit bears witness of itself.

* Middlesex Wills, Lib. 4, p. 49. † Midd'x Wills, Lib. 4, p. 80, 81.

‡ Town Records of Malden, Lib. 1, p. 1 to 3.

¶ Lincoln's History of Worcester, p. 29.

In addition to this, we find him, on his arrival here, approved by his countrymen, as he was the same year chosen a delegate to their highest Assembly, and for six different sessions continued their representative, when fearless piety, integrity and wisdom, were regarded as essential to office. On his removal to Malden, thirteen years afterwards, he became at once, and continued through life, a leading citizen of that town, and was repeatedly elected to various offices in their gift. The General Assembly also manifest a corresponding confidence in him, by appointing him six times Commissioner to settle the lesser legal matters of Weymouth and Malden.

During the short period that the town records are extant, it appears that he was eight years selectman, and three years moderator of the town meetings. He was a commissioner to treat with the Indians, and was a pioneer, not only in the first settlement of Weymouth and Malden, but actively interested in the settlement of Worcester.

It will likewise be seen, from the frequency with which he was called to settle estates, and to manage the affairs of widows and orphans, that he was esteemed a man of carefulness and kindness in the discharge of those important trusts.

Finally, the church, in a highly religious community, setteth the seal of her testimony upon him, by selecting him for the office of Deacon—which office he held for at least twenty-four years.

His sons he educated for the service of his country: the one became a minister of the gospel, the other an officer in the army. In all his domestic relations there is reason to believe him a man esteemed and beloved.

Nature seems to have endowed him with a vigorous constitution; for, at the age of 83, but a few months before

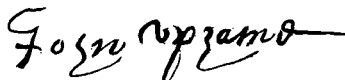
his decease, he discharged the laborious duties of moderator, thus showing that he enjoyed at that time full activity of mind and body.

We need only add that, through his long life, matured by an experience of thirty-eight years in England, and forty-six in this country, in times which drew largely on the intellect and energy of men, he appears to have sustained himself well, as a strong man and respected citizen, and to have been an efficient co-laborer among those who, in times of peril, laid the foundations of a free state.

ACTIS ÆVUM IMPLET.

His descendants, for eight generations, in peace and honor, have lived protected and blessed by the institutions and principles for which he labored; and the effect of his instructions and example, through successive generations, is doubtless not without its influence on them to the present day. They owe a debt of gratitude to his memory, and should sacredly preserve the evidence that remains of him in the imperfect records of his times, as honorable testimonials of their PIONEER ANCESTOR TO THE NEW WORLD.

AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN UPHAM.



This autograph of John Upham is a correct representation of his signature as it appears affixed to various documents from 1635 to 1681. The "h" in the name is written reversed, and the "e" inverted, as is found to be uniformly the case in the manuscript records and documents of that day. The name is spelt "Uphame," and continued to be spelt in this manner by his son; but his grandson, in his time, omitted the final letter, writing the name as it is now spelt by his descendants.

LIEUTENANT PHINEAS UPHAM.

Lieutenant PHINEAS UPHAM was the son of John Upham, as appears from a statement which accompanies the inventory of his, the Lieutenant's, property, viz., "estate in reversion, after his father, Deacon John Upham's decease, the dwelling-house his said father lives in,"* &c.

The precise time or place of his birth we know not with certainty; but in the following deposition given by him, dated Dec. 21st, 1671, he is said to be 36 years of age: "I, Phineas Upham, aged 36 years, testify and say, that, some time in the 7 month of this year, I being occasionally with our selectmen, and they having called John Pemberton before them, did reprove him for mis-spending his time, and for other misdemeanors,"† &c. It would appear from this statement that he was born about 1635.

The earliest notice I find of Phineas Upham, in point of date, is the following:

"Marriages in Malden.

"Phineas Upham and Ruth Wood, 14 d. 2 m. '58—by me,
Richard Russell."‡

He was then married on the 14th of April, 1658, being 23 years of age. In the records of the next year I find the following entry:

"Phineas Upham, son of Phineas Upham and Ruth, his wife, born 22d. 2m. 1659."§

* Middlesex Wills, Liber 6, p. 16.

† Complaint vs. John Pemberton, on file with County Court papers, Middlesex county, June term, 1672.

‡ Middlesex Wills, Liber 1, p. 24.

§ Record of births, deaths, &c., in Charlestown, Lib. 1. [The pages of this book are exceedingly confused in enumeration.]

I find no notice of him for the year 1660, but in 1661 his son Nathaniel was born ; and as we shall not again refer to this son, or his descendants, we may state here that his wife's name was Sarah—that he was the father of many children, and that he died the 11th November, 1717, aged 56.* He was the brother of Phineas Upham, as is shown by the following document :

“ To all persons to whom these presents may come,
 “ greeting. Know ye, that I, Nathaniel Upham, of Malden,
 “ in the county of Middlesex, and Colony of Massachu-
 “ setts, in New-England, with the assent and consent of
 “ my wife, Sarah, and for and in consideration of certain
 “ lands by way of exchange to me conveyed and confirmed
 “ by deed in writing, under hand and seal, bearing date
 “ with these presents, to me delivered at the sealing and
 “ delivery hereof by my brother, Phineas Upham, of Mal-
 “ den aforesaid,” &c.†

For the year 1662 I find no notice of Phineas. In 1663 there was a lot of land conveyed to him ;‡ and in 1664 his daughter Ruth was born, who died December 8th, 1676, aged 12 years.§ The same year another lot of land is conveyed to him.|| I find nothing in regard to him which bears the date of 1665. In 1666, it is recorded, under the head of births in Malden, that

“ John, son of Phineas Upham, was born 9 d. 10 m. '66.¶

For the years 1667, '68 and '69, I find no records concerning him, save that in the year 1668 he was appointed

* Malden Records, quoted by Rev. L. R. Paige.

† Middlesex Deeds, Liber 10, p. 37. ‡ Middl'x Deeds, Lib. 4, p. 135.

§ Birth calculated from age and time of death on her tombstone, Malden old church yard.

|| Middlesex Deeds, Lib. 4, p. 132-3.

¶ Births, &c., Lib. 3, p. 99—(archives Sup. Court, East Cambridge.)

an appraiser of a certain piece of property.* In 1670 certain lands were conveyed to him.† In 1671 the deposition, before alluded to, was taken, and he was constable of Malden for that year. In 1672 there was another conveyance of land to him.‡

During the period which elapsed between the recorded birth of the last child, (John) and the time at which we have now arrived, it is probable that the three other children mentioned in the Lieutenant's will were born. The name of one of these latter is specified, viz., Elizabeth—the two others are spoken of generally as sons. Their names I have not as yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain, but they probably were Richard and Thomas, who we know were brothers, by the following document :

“ To all persons before whom this deed of release shall come : Know ye that I, Richard Upham, of Malden, in this Her Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, for and in consideration that my brother Thomas Upham, of Malden,” &c. Dated 1709.§

In 1673 he was appointed, with three other persons, to survey a road from Cambridge to Malden ;|| and in 1674 we find his name signed to two inventories made by him, and to a petition in regard to lands in Worcester ;|| he was also on a committee to alter highways, in April of that year.**

As early, however, as 1672, he must have been engaged in the settlement of the town of Worcester, as will appear from the following extract from Lincoln's History of Worcester :

* Middlesex Deeds, Liber 21—on one of the fly leaves.

† “ “ “ 4, p. 136-7.

‡ “ “ “ 4, p. 272-3.

§ Liber 18, p. 548 of Middlesex Deeds.

|| “ “ 3, p. 77, Supreme Court Records, East Cambridge.

¶ Lincoln's History of Worcester, p. 11.

** Court Files for May, 1674.

“ A lot granted to Phineas Upham, July 8th, 1673, was now described and located ; and although it should contain more than fifty acres, yet the committee have confirmed it to him for a fifty acre lot, more or less ; and this they did, upon a rule of equity, in consideration of the labor, travel and activity of the said Upham, from time to time, in furthering, advancing and encouraging the settlement of the plantation.”*

“ In April, 1675, the lot of fifty acres, granted to Phineas Upham, of Malden, was surveyed, confirmed and recorded, and it was described as lying in the west squadron, or division, on the south side of the country road.” The author of the history of Worcester, in speaking of the progress of that settlement states, that “ Ephraim Curtis, who had already built ; Thomas Hall, Simon Meyling, Phineas Upham,” &c., “ had arrived in the month of April, 1675.”† It seems, however, that in June, of the same year, he was one of the “ jury for trials in the court held at Charlestown.”‡

Probably about this time he received a commission as Lieutenant, but I have not been able to find the notice of his appointment. That he held this rank as early as Sept., 1675, is proved by the following extract from a postscript of a letter to Major John Pynchon, which is dated Sept. 4th, 1675 :

“ Sir : We have ordered Lieut. Upham to lead up to you thirty men ; and do farther order that Lieut. Seill be dismissed home to his family, and his soldiers to make up ye companies as the chief commander shall order, and the above named Lieut. Upham to be under Capt. Wayte.”§

* Lincoln's History of Worcester, p. 11.

† Idem, p. 14.

‡ Supreme Court Records, Liber 3, p. 119.

§ Military Records, Liber 1, p. 280.

He could not have been for a long time Lieutenant to Capt. Wayte, for on the 24th of September, that is, twenty days after the date of the above line, he was on his march into the Nipmuck country, in company with Capt. Gorham, one of the Plymouth colony officers. The account of this expedition is contained in the following letter of the Lieutenant :

From Mendon,* ye 1st of Octobr, 1675.

Honor'd Gouvner and Counsell,

These are to certify your worships that Capt. Gorum with myself, and our soldiers of both companies are in good health at prest, through mercy ; and to give your honors an account of our severell marches : First, we marched to Mendon on the sixth day of the week at night, being the 24th of Sept. ; and, on the 25th day, we marched from Mendon in to Hassanamissett,† hoping there to have had an Indian for our guide, but the Indians were all gone from thence, and we were thereby disappointed of our expectations ; and on that, next day we marched unto Pakachoug,‡ where we found a field of good corn, and well formed, which we did think convenient not to destroy, concluding that, for aught we knew, some of the nearest found inhabitants would be willing to save it ; but we could not find any Indians, neither the sign of any being there of late, and we marched from thence unto Manchang§ and Chabanamagum,|| where we found some cornfields and some wigwams, which corn and wigwams we burnt and destroyed, but could not find any of our enemies, which was a great discouragement to us, having taken so much pains to find them. Then we returned, and marched to an Indian plantation called Shockologuad,¶ where we could not find any Indians, but found a considerable quantity of good corn, which we did not destroy, but reserved it at the request of some of Mendon, who thought to fetch it home for their own use, and from thence we came to Mendon on the 30th of Sept.

Now, seeing in all our marches we find no Indians, we verily think that they are drawn together into great bodies far remote from these parts. If your honors please to send us on any farther service, I hope we shall not be unwilling, but forward to do our uttermost endeavors, withall desiring that you would be pleased to add unto our numbers, seeing that besides the garrison men which must be left here in the garrison, we have but thirty men besides myself,—Capt. Gorum being now on his march to Mount Hope, and, if we go farther, we desire we may have a surgeon, and some other that may be acquainted with the woods where you may send us—the want of which has been a discouragement to our men.

And as for the town of Mendon I am desired to commend the desolate condition of them unto your honors, several of their inhabitants

* Military Records, Lib. 1, p. 276.

† Hassanamissett, now Grnfon.

‡ Pakachoug, now Worcester and Ward.

§ Manchang, now Oxford.

|| Chabanamagum, now Dudley.

¶ Shockologuad, now

being removed from them, and those in garrison being but poor helps, and in number but twelve men, with their arms very defective. The plantation is very remote, and therefore so much the more stands in need of help. It is likely to be a prosperous place, if it please God to put an issue to this trouble, and therefore it is the more pitty to have it deserted by the people, who think it must be, if they have not some assistance. They hope that twenty men, well fitted with their own resources, might be sufficient, if your honors so cause; and farther, they desire to acquaint your honors that ye Indians of Hassanamissett, which your honors appointed to sit down with them, have deserted their own town, and so came not to Mendon; and so, not having any more to trouble your honors withall, I rest,

Your humble to command,

PHINEAS UPHAM, Lieutenant.

He was, then, at Mendon on the 1st of October, and about the 9th of the same month was, as will be seen by the following extract,* with Major Appleton, who had just succeeded to Major Pynchon in the command of the Massachusetts forces. Unfortunately, neither the date nor the place from which this letter was written is indicated. It commences thus: "Yours by Lieut. Upham I received, as also yours of Oct. 9th," &c. Farther on in the same letter he says, "there being now come in sixty men under Capt. Pool and Lieut. Upham," &c.

The next mention which I find of him is as one of the signers of a petition drawn up by the officers of the army, and bearing date Dec. 4, 1675,† but the place is not mentioned. His name again occurs in a letter dated November, 1675, written by the order of the General Court to Major Appleton, in which the latter is reprimanded for having overstepped the limits of his authority by "constituting Mr. Pool to be captain in the company whereof Lieut. Upham is Lieutenant,"‡

He did not remain for a long time under Capt. Pool, but was transferred to Capt. Johnson's company, as appears by the following petition: "Capt. Johnson humbly de-

* Military Records, Liber 2, p. 3. † Military Records, Lib. 2, p. 87.

‡ " " " 2, p. 37.

sires yt his brother, Humphrey Johnson, (whom he pitched on for his lieutenant, and they, i. e., the Court, choosing whom they pleased, he most readily submitted to the Court's choice of Lieut. Upham,) may be dismissed, and not suffer by his [encouragement] that he should be his lieutenant."*

On the 9th of November the Massachusetts forces commenced their march into the Indian country. From this period till the 19th, all we know of the movements of the Lieutenant is to be obtained from the accounts of the movements of the detachment in which he served.

In the fall of this year the three New-England colonies, fearing lest Philip, by his machinations during the winter, might induce many of the neutral and friendly Indians to join his party, and thus become exceedingly formidable, decided to strike, at once, a decisive blow against him. It seems that the Indians had collected in large numbers in a fort, called *Canonicus*,† according to Hubbard. This fort was situated‡ "in a great pine and cedar swamp, now included in the farm of John Clarke, of Kingston, Rhode Island. The swamp is three or four miles to the west of the village of South Kingston, formerly called Little Rest, near the borders of Richmond, and north of Charleston, Rhode Island."

It was determined to attack the Indian king in his winter quarters; and for this purpose the colonial forces, consisting of one thousand men, were to be assembled from various quarters, at Wickford, Rhode Island, [now North Kingston,] as the centre of operations.

In accordance with this plan, the Massachusetts quota,

* Military Records, Liber 2, p. 1.

† Hubbard's Narrative—table shewing the towns, &c., appended to his work. Edit. 1677.

‡ Holmes' American Annals, vol. 1, p. 376, note.

which was assembled at Dedham, commenced their march southward on the 9th of December, and that night they came to Woodcocks ; on the 10th they arrived at Seaconk ; and on the 12th, crossing the Pautuxet river, they arrived at Wickford.* Here they remained till the 17th, when they were joined by the Plymouth and Connecticut forces.

The next day, i. e. the 18th, according to Hubbard they marched to Pettaquamscot, where they hoped to have had the shelter of a garrison house ; but this had been burnt by the savages, so they were compelled to sleep, " having no other defence all that night save the open air, nor other covering than a cold and moist fleece of snow."

The next day, that is, the 19th†, at day break, recommencing their march, they waded in the snow fourteen or fifteen miles, through the territory of the old Queen of Narraganset, till about one o'clock they came to the edge of a swamp, where " their guide informed them they would find Indians enough before night." Indeed, they were close upon the Indian fort, and firing was immediately commenced by the advanced guards.

The sides of the fort were made " of pallisadoes set up right, the which was compassed about with a hedge of almost a rod in thickness, through which there was no passing, unless they could have fired a way through, which then they had no time to do. The place where the Indians used ordinarily to enter themselves, was over a long tree, upon a place of water, where but one man

* Hubbard's Narrative, p. 49, *et seq.*

† " On the 19th the army marched from Major Smyth's, in North Kingston, about 18 miles to the Indian fort."—*Rhode Island Hist. Coll.*, vol. 4, p. 130. We may reconcile these two statements by supposing that Pettaquamscot, where the army lay on the night of the 18th, was about four miles from the head quarters in North Kingston.

“ could enter at a time, and which was so waylaid that
 “ they would have been cut off that had ventured there.
 “ But at one corner there was a gap made up only with a
 “ long tree, about four or five feet from the ground, over
 “ which a man might easily pass ; but they had placed a
 “ kind of block house right over against said tree, from
 “ whence they sorely galled our men that first entered ;
 “ some being shot dead upon the tree, as Capt. Johnson ;
 “ and some as soon as they entered, as Capt. Deven-
 “ port,”* &c.

Capt. Johnson being killed at the very commencement of the attack, his company was, we presume, led on by Lieut. Upham, until he himself was shot down. The result of this desperate attack was the capture of the fort by the colonists ; but the victory cost them dear, “ for no less than six brave captains fell that day, viz. : Captains Devenport, Gardner and Johnson, of the Massachusetts, besides Lieut. Upham, who died some months after, of his wounds received at that time. Capts. Gallop, Sieley and Marshal, were slain of those that belonged to the “ Connecticut colony.”† Besides these, there were 80 soldiers slain and 150 wounded, while it is computed that 500 Indians perished in the conflict.

The nature of the wounds which the Lieutenant received, or at what period in the battle he received them, we have not been able to ascertain. At the end of two or three hours of fighting, the fort remained in possession of the united forces ; but, unfortunately, the commanding officer, deeming it untenable, commenced that afternoon a retrograde movement, and just at dusk they left the fort, having first set fire to every thing inflammable within its walls.

* Hubbard's Narrative, p. 52.

† Hubbard's Narrative, p. 53.

These hardy men, who had passed the previous night in the open air under a winter's sky, and had that forenoon marched fifteen or sixteen miles, through a howling wilderness, to fight a bloody and desperate fight, now began to retrace their steps eighteen miles to their quarters at Wickford, by night, and through the snow, bearing their wounded and dead.

On the 20th of December, then, Lieut. Upham was lying wounded at Wickford. The next notice which I find of him is the following: * "The names of those that were wounded of Capt. Johnson's company, Dec. 19, 1675—Lieut. Phineas Upham, of Malden," [and 10 others] "who were carried to Rhode Island, (i. e., the island in Narragansett Bay,) January 6, 1675"—(old style, the year commencing in March.)

It is probable that soon after he was removed to Massachusetts, but I find no notice of him till his death is recorded, as follows:

† "Deaths in Malden."

"Phineas Upham, 8, '76."

That is, he died in October, 1676; and, according to the deposition heretofore cited, was about 41 years of age. This record undoubtedly refers to the Lieutenant; though in his will Lieut. Phineas Upham is spoken of as being "at that time," (i. e., the time of making his will,) "sick at Boston, where he deceased," &c. This statement is also confirmed by Hubbard, in his Narrative, p. 56:

In the records of the fall term of the General Court for the same year we find the following entry: "In answer to the petition of Ruth Upham, widow and relict of the late Lieut. Phineas Upham, the Court judgeth it meet to

* Military Records, Liber 2, p. 104.

† Malden births, marriages and deaths—Liber 4, p. 30.

“ order that the bills of charge to chirurgeons, doctors
 “ and diet, &c., mentioned in said petition, be payed by
 “ the treasurer of the county ; and in consideration of the
 “ long and good services her husband did for the country,
 “ and the great loss the widow sustains by his death, being
 “ left with seven small children, and not able to carry on
 “ their affairs, for the support of herself and family, do
 “ further order the treasurer of the county to pay unto the
 “ said widow ten pounds in, or as money.”*

We shall close our account of the Lieutenant with a few words in relation to his wife, Ruth Wood. We find her death recorded in the town records. Her tombstone is in the old church yard at Malden, the inscription on which is as follows : “ Here lyes the body of Ruth Upham, aged 60 years : Died Jan. 18 : 1696-7.” She must have been born, according to this inscription, in 1636-7, and have been of about the same age with her husband.

Of her parentage I know nothing. We may perhaps be allowed, from the identity of the names, to conjecture that she was the daughter of the persons named in the following record : “ Ruth Wood, wife of Edward, died at Charlestown, Aug. 29, 1642.” This and many other facts in relation to her might, I have no doubt, be ascertained by a careful examination of the proper documents.

It would seem that Lieutenant Upham possessed in a high degree that genius of enterprise so characteristic of his father. Worcester, called in his will “ Consugameg, alias Lydbury,” a fair and beautiful town, owes its foundation in no small degree, as it clearly appears, to his activity and energy.

* Court Records, Liber 4, p. 105.

† Malden births, marriages and deaths—Liber 1, p. 1.

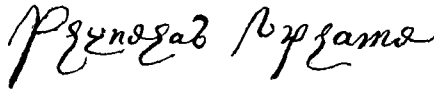
In the military service of his country it is manifest that he was esteemed a meritorious and efficient officer, having, in his short career, attracted the favorable notice of the government, and been once associated with an officer of the Plymouth Colony in command of a highly hazardous expedition into the enemy's country.

In battle Lieutenant Upham exhibited the character of a brave man and patriot, purchasing with mortal wounds the palm of victory ; and the government was not unmindful of his great sacrifice, but bore testimony upon her records " to the long and good services he did to the country, and the great loss sustained by his friends in his death."

Though cut off in early manhood, he gave to the world full assurance of a man, to whom each succeeding year would have brought new and more abundant honor.

AUTOGRAPH OF PHINEAS UPHAM,

Taken from an instrument executed by him " 10d. 4m. 1671," or June 10th, 1671.



The remarks made as to the signature of John Upham are applicable to that of Phineas. The orthography of his given name is different from that which prevails at the present time. It was spelled Phynehas, as was customary at that day.

PHINEAS UPHAM.

PHINEAS UPHAM, eldest son of *[“] Lieutenant Upham, and Ruth Wood, his wife, was born the 22d of the 2d month, 1659;” but the same birth is recorded in the Middlesex Records as having occurred the † 22d of the 3d month, 1659. This discrepancy may be readily reconciled by supposing that in the one instance the month of April was considered as the 1st month, which mode of reckoning was sometimes adopted; and in the other, the month of March. In which case, by either mode of computation, it would appear that he was born on the 22d day of May, 1659.

In the eighteenth year of his age his father died, leaving him the following property, as described in his will : ‡ [“] To his eldest son, Phineas, he did give his new dwelling-house, with the land belonging to it, and meadow, and half the stock, when he should come of the age of one and twenty years.”

The record of his marriage I have not been able to find, but the following document in relation to a partition of property gives us the name of his wife. ||[“] These are to certify all persons whom it may concern, that we subscribers, the children and heirs of our honored mother, Elizabeth Barrett—late Mellins—late of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, in New-England, viz., John Mellins,

* Liber 1, Charlestown Records of births, &c.—(the pages are irregular in enumeration.)

† Liber 1,

‡ Middlesex Wills, Lib. 6, p. 14.

|| “ Lib. 8, p. 210.

“ “ “ p. 38.

Thomas Mellins, William Mellins, Phineas Upham, in right of his wife, Mary Mellins," &c., dated June 18th, 1694.

It will appear from the account we shall give of the family of Phineas Upham, that his marriage with Mary Mellins must have taken place as early as 1683, and we presume the year previous. The names of his children, as mentioned in his will, are as follows, viz. : Phineas, James, Mary, the second of that name, Ebenezer, Jonathan, William, and Elizabeth ; and their births occurred probably in the order named.

It appears by his will that Phineas was the oldest son, but we have found no record of his birth.

We find records of the birth of other children, as follows : * Mary, born June 18th, 1685 ; who died at an early age, as appears from the following inscription on her tombstone :

† " Mary, daughter of Mary and Phineas Upham, Aged 2 years.

Died August 20th, 1687."

- The next child, James, was ‡ " born August 8th, 1687."

There could have been no child intermediate to Mary and James ; and Phineas being the oldest son, his birth must have preceded that of both Mary and James ; and probably took place about 1683.

Ebenezer is named in the will, as next in order to James, but I have found no record of his birth.

|| Jonathan was born Sept. 2d, 1694 ; § William, Oct. 3,

* Lib. 4, p. 119, record of births, &c., Supreme Court Archives, East Cambridge.

† Malden old grave yard.

‡ Malden Record of births, Lib. 1, p. 130 ; also, records as above, Lib. 4, p. 130.

|| Malden Record of births, Lib. 1, p. 7.

§ " " " Lib. 1, p. 7.

1697; * Elizabeth, March 6, 1699-1700. These appear to have constituted his whole family.

It appears from the public records that Phineas Upham was one of the selectmen of Malden for the years † 1692-93-94-95 and 96. He was chosen ‡ town treasurer in 1697-98-99, 1700 and 1701. During the same time he was employed in the settlement of various estates. There are on record several || inventories drawn up by him; one in 1693, one in 1697, another in 1698, one in 1699, two in 1700, &c. In 1697 he was on a committee for the § partition of certain lands, and in 1699 was appointed a guardian.

In 1701 he was chosen representative of Malden, as appears from the following extract :

¶ “ May 25th, 1701. His honor, the Lieutenant Governor, being informed that the representatives were come to the chamber, he ordered Col. John Pincheon, and Elisha Cook, Esq., of the Council, and the Secretary, to administer unto them the oath appointed by act of parliament to be taken, instead of the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and to cause them to repeat and subscribe the declaration in said act, and also to sign the association, that so they might be qualified to proceed to the choice of a Speaker,” &c.

Among the names of the representatives returned to serve for the several towns is the following :

“ For Malden, Mr. Phineas Upham.”

He held the same office in 1702, as appears by the record of the session of said Court, holden on the 27th of May,

* Middlesex Wills, Lib. 10, p. 17.

† Malden Town Records, Lib. 1, pp. 38, 42, 48 to 78.

‡ “ “ “ Lib. 1, pp. 78, 82, 86 to 99.

|| Middlesex Wills, Lib. 8, p. 189; Lib. 9, pp. 108, 135, 282 and 283; Lib. 10, p. 16.

§ Middlesex Wills, Lib. 10, p. 43, and Lib. 9, p. 135.

¶ General Court Records, Lib. 7, p. 173.

of that year, at which session his name appears on the list of representatives.*

He was one of the † selectmen for the same years, as also for the years 1703 and 4.

In 1705 we find that he was again among the representatives.‡

“ Anno regni Annæ Reginæ Quarto.

“ At a Great and General Court, holden at Boston, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1705. Names of the Representatives returned. County of Middlesex.

“ Malden, Mr. Phineas Upham.”

He was again || selectman for the years 1709 and 1710, at which time he is called Deacon. For the years 1711, 14 and 15, he was § moderator of the town meeting. In May, 1716, he was again chosen ¶ representative, and in 1717 was moderator and selectman.

For the fifth time he was chosen representative in May, 1718.**

According to the inscription on his tombstone in the old grave yard in Malden, he died in 1720.

“ HERE LYES YE BODY OF DEACON PHINEAS

UPHAM. DIED OCT. 1720, IN YE

62 YEAR OF HIS AGE.”

His wife survived him, and was living on the 14th of November, 1720, at which time, appearing before the mag-

* General Court Records, Lib. 7, p. 242.

† Malden Town Records, vol. 1, p. 102-106-111-116.

‡ General Court Records, Lib. 8, p. 162.

|| Malden Town Records, vol. 1, p. 135 and 6.

§ “ “ “ “ 1, p. 154-164-166.

¶ “ “ “ “ 1, p. 168-172.

** “ “ “ “ 1, p. 177.

istrate, " she declared herself content with her legacy."*
I have not found the record of her death.

The character of Deacon Phineas Upham is sufficiently indicated by the estimation in which he was holden by his cotemporaries ; and we shall close our brief notice of his life without farther remark, merely adding a fac simile of his autograph, taken from his will, which document is evidently in his own handwriting. It will be observed he omits the final "e" in spelling his name, and gives to it its present form.



PHINEAS UPHAM, THIRD.

We commence the history of PHINEAS UPHAM, the third of that name, with the confession that we have not fully examined the records subsequent to his birth, and that there remains abundant room for farther investigation in relation to him.

Phineas Upham, eldest son of Deacon Phineas and Mary Upham, was born, as we have good reason to suppose, at Malden, in the year 1683. He was married at an early age, as appears from the record :† " Phineas Upham and Tamzen Hill were joynd in marriage, ye 23d of November, 1703, by Mr. Wigglesworth." Soon afterwards he

* Record of Will of Phineas Upham.

† Malden marriages, vol. 1, p. 4.

removed from that part of his native town known by the name of Malden Center, to North Malden, of which, according to Mr. Edmonds, he was one of the first inhabitants.

The children of Phineas and Tamzen Upham were numerous; and among their descendants are many who have received tokens of confidence and esteem of their countrymen. They were the ancestors of the Rev. Timothy Upham, of Deerfield, N. H., and Hon. Nathaniel Upham, of Rochester, N. H., and Gen. Timothy Upham, his sons, and Prof. Thomas C. Upham, and Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, his grandsons: Dr. Jabez Upham, of Brookfield, Mass., and Hon. Joshua Upham, of New-Brunswick, his son, and Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, his grandson: Phineas Upham, former President of the Boston Bank; Hon. George B. Upham, Hon. Jabez Upham, Rev. Edward Upham, &c., &c. Hon. William Upham, U. S. Senator from Vermont, is a descendant of John and Lieut. Phineas Upham, by a collateral branch of the family.

The children of Phineas and Tamzen Upham were,

Tabatha, born Dec. 11, 1704.

Mary, " March 5, 1705-6.

Phineas, " Jan. 14, 1707-8; died, 1738.

Timothy,* " Aug. 29, 1710; died, 1781.

Isaac, " July 31, 1714.

Jabez, " Jan. 3, 1717; died Nov. 4, 1760.

Amos, " Sept. 29, 1718.

Tamzen, " May 21, 1720.

Sarah, " Oct. 25, 1721.

Jacob, " April 25, 1723.

There were also two children, Zebadiah and Tamzen,

* Malden births, &c., vol. 1, p. 30.

born, the one in the year 1711, the other in 1713, who survived their birth but a few days.

Of the children whose names we have enumerated, we shall speak particularly of but two, viz. : Timothy, whose history will be given at length hereafter, and Jabez. The latter was educated a physician, as we learn by the following sentence from his father's will : " And the reason why I give my son Jabez Upham no more in this my last will, is because I have given him to the value of a hundred pounds, in bringing him up to the art of a Doctor or Physician." * He settled in Brookfield, and there became distinguished in the practice of his profession, at the same time he held a prominent place among the members of the General Court, to which he was elected from his chosen place of residence. He died Nov. 4, 1760, at the early age of 44. His children were—James, Edward, Jabez, Phineas, Joshua, Mrs. Barnard, and Mrs. Foxcraft. Jabez was one of the founders of Woodstock, N. B., where some of his descendants still live; others of whom resided in the parish of Upham, in the same province. Phineas, who died the 24th of June, 1810, aged 71, was the father of Mr. Phineas Upham, of Boston; of Hon. Jabez Upham, of Brookfield; Hon. George B. Upham, of Claremont, N. H., and Samuel Upham, a graduate of Dartmouth College. Joshua was born in 1741, graduated at Harvard University in 1763, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in 1765. He commenced the practice of law in his native town, but

* Those more particularly interested in the history of Dr. Jabez Upham, will find reference made to him in the following documents :

General Court Records, Lib. 20, p. 451 and 456.			
"	"	"	" 21, p. 44, 182, 457.
"	"	"	" 22, p. 2, 18, 358, 611.
"	"	"	" 23, p. 388.

Also, in a sermon preached at Brookfield, July 1, 1810, by Micah Stone—printed by Merriam, Brookfield.

subsequently removed to Boston, and then to New-York, where he was aid-de-camp to Sir Guy Carleton, and afterwards a colonel of dragoons in the British army. After the organization of the government of the province of New-Brunswick, he was appointed judge of its highest court.

" In 1807, he was selected by his brethren on the bench to visit England, for the purpose of obtaining from the government a more perfect organization and arrangement of the judiciary in the British American provinces. He fully succeeded in the object of his appointment, but did not live to return to this country. He died in London, in the year 1808, and was buried in the church of Mary-bone. Judge Upham was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Col. Murray, of Rutland, Massachusetts; and the second a daughter of Hon. Joshua Chandler, of New-Haven, Connecticut. *Curwen's Journal and Letters*, p. 519. See also *North American Review*, for Oct., 1844, p. 283. He was the father of the Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, author of the life of Sir Henry Vane.

To return : The earliest notice which I find concerning the public life of Phineas Upham, bears date of 1707-8, and states that " Ensign Phineas Upham was chosen a selectman"* that year. He was † chosen to the same office the ensuing year, i. e. 1709-10. In 1711-12, " Phineas Upham, Jr., was chosen Assessor."‡ For the years 1725 and '26, for 1728, '29 and '30, he was || chosen moderator of the town meetings. He was again chosen to the same office for the years 1748 and 1752, as appears from the town records. His name also occurs on the records as

* Malden Town Records, vol. 1, p. 127.

† " " " " 1, p. 131.

‡ " " " " 1, p. 149.

|| " " " " p. 214, *et infra*.

§ Middlesex Wills, Lib. 14, p. 264.

¶ " " " 15, p. 17-19.

witness to various legal instruments, as to the * will of Lazarus Grover, May, 1715 ; and in 1716,† the will of Nathaniel Upham is witnessed by Phineas Upham and Phineas Upham, Jr.

These are the only notices which we have thus far collected, but we doubt not that others might be found on instituting the proper search. We will add, however, that, according to his will, he was "in good health of body, and in perfect mind and memory," in the year 1751. As this document was lodged in the probate office the 29th of April, 1766, it is probable that his death occurred that year. His wife, it would seem according to the ‡ record, did not long survive him. "Tamzen, who had been the wife of Phineas Upham, deceased the 24th of April, 1768." She was 83 years of age at the time of her death.

Mr. John Edmonds, of Malden, an old soldier, now 89 years of age, informs me that when a boy he often saw Phineas Upham. He states that he was of the medium height ; his hair abundant, but of a pure white, and his costume that of his times, viz.—breeches, cocked hat, &c. He used to walk about the village with the assistance of an ivory headed cane, and he had a favorite seat beneath a wide-spreading tree, where he was often seen reposing. He "valued himself," says Mr. Edmonds, "on his French blood."

TIMOTHY UPHAM.

TIMOTHY UPHAM, son of Phineas and Tamzen Upham, || was born at Malden, on the 29th of August, 1710. On

* Middlesex Wills, Lib. 14, p. 264.

† Middlesex Wills, Lib. 15, pp. 17-19.

‡ Record of deaths, &c., in Malden, vol. 2, p. 12.

|| Malden record of births, vol. 1, p. 30.

the 29th of September, 1739, there was * published "an intention of marriage between Timothy Upham, of Malden, and † Mary Cheever, of Lynn;" and ‡ December 24, 1739, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Cheever.

The children of Timothy and Mary Upham were: Lydia, who was born Oct. 11, 1740, but died the next day.

|| Lydia, born April 23, 1743; married a Mr. Richardson.

Jesse, born March 18, 1745; died Aug. 23, 1825, aged 80.

Timothy, born Feb. 9, 1747-8; died Feb. 21, 1811, aged 63.

Mary, born Dec. 14, 1750; died June 18, 1753.

Mary, born Sept. 5, 1756; married Aaron Boardman, and died in Derry, Vt.

Jabez, born Oct. 26, 1760; died in Charleston, S. C.

In 1740, "James Green and Timothy Upham were chosen to put into execution the new law referring to the better preservation of deer in this province." *Town Records*, vol. 1. In 1745 he was made surveyor of highways. *Idem*. In the year 1749-50 he was appointed constable; and in 1751 he was executor of his father's will. At this time he probably became a member of Mr. Robie's church, which was then the third of Lynn; but is now the first of Saugus. This church was organized and the Rev. Mr. Robie ordained over it in 1752. Its records contain the following entry: § "Jan. 22d, 1759, the church consented, at the request of the church in Stoneham, to send two deacons and Mr. Timothy Upham to assist in the instalment of the Rev. John Searle.

He died ¶ July 3, 1781, and was buried in the old graveyard at Saugus. Timothy Upham was a farmer, in easy

* Malden Record of marriages, vol. 1, p. 2.

† *Genealogy of Mary Cheever*. Mary Cheever, who was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Cheever, was born April 10, 1720. Her father was married to Mrs. Mary Baker, Aug. 6, 1712. He died Nov. 8, 1753, and his wife May 10, 1753.

‡ Lynn Record of marriages, vol. 3, p. 39.

|| Malden Record of births, pp. 126, 129, 130, 140, 149, 178, 193.

§ Saugus Ch. Rec., vol. 1, p. 15. ¶ Malden Rec. of deaths, vol. 2, p. 22.

circumstances; of a character mild and generous, but firm and upright; and probably of a good constitution, as at the time of his decease he was 70 years, 10 months and 4 days old.

His wife, who survived him many years, died in South Reading, at the house, as I presume, of her daughter, Mrs. Boardman. This event is thus recorded in the * church books of that place: "April 22d, 1801, widow Mary Upham died of palsy, aged 80." That is, in her 80th year.

REV. TIMOTHY UPHAM.

REV. TIMOTHY UPHAM, the third child of Timothy Upham and Mary Cheever, was born † in Malden, Massachusetts, February 20th, 1748. At the age of 15 he accidentally received a severe flesh wound in one of his limbs, in consequence of which he was confined to his bed for a long time. The tedium of this illness he relieved by the diligent perusal of various literary works.

The Rev. Mr. Roby, of Saugus, who frequently visited him during his confinement, observing that his mind was naturally turned towards intellectual pursuits, took the opportunity to represent to him the advantages of a liberal education, and urged him to prepare himself for college; at the same time promising him all necessary assistance in his preliminary studies. This advice was accepted; and we find that in 1764, at the age of 16, he entered the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

* South Reading Church Records, vol. 1.

† Malden Record of births, &c., vol. 1, p. 140.

In 1768, at the early age of 20, he was graduated ;* having, according to the testimony of his classmates, sustained a creditable rank throughout his course.

Having left his alma mater, he commenced and completed the study of theology with the Rev. Mr. Trask, of Brentwood, New-Hampshire.

Having obtained license to preach, he immediately received calls to settle over churches in Portsmouth, Deerfield, and several other places ; but, impelled by a sense of duty, he accepted the invitation from the church in Deerfield ; and in 1772, being 24 years of age, he was ordained pastor of the congregational church there, being the first minister ever settled in that place. Previous to the period of his settlement in Deerfield, Mr. Upham had been introduced to the family of Mrs. Gookin, (relict of the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, of North Hampton,) who, at that time, resided beneath the hospitable roof of her brother, Mr. John Wingate, of Stratham. In consequence of this introduction, he was made acquainted with Miss Hannah Gookin, who ultimately became his wife.

Miss Hannah and Elizabeth Gookin,† her twin sister—descendants of Maj. Gen. Daniel Gookin, and daughters of the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, of North Hampton, and of Love Wingate, his wife—were ‡ born at North Hampton, April 22d, 1754. The early education of Miss Gookin was superintended by her father ; and, after his death, (which occurred when she was 12 years of age,) by her uncle, Mr. John Wingate, both of whom were distinguished graduates of Cambridge. She also received the benefit of the instructions of her aunt, Mrs. Col. Pickering, of Salem.

* Catalogue of Cambridge College.

† Elizabeth married Dr. Edmond Chadwick, of Deerfield, N. H.

‡ North Hampton Town Records, vol. 1.

May 18, 1773, Miss Gookin, aged 19, was * united in marriage to the Rev. Timothy Upham, by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, of Hampton. The children of Timothy and Hannah Upham were: Nathaniel, † born at Deerfield, June 9th, 1774; Timothy, Mary, Mary and John, (twins—the latter four died in childhood;) Timothy and Hannah.

The life of Mrs. Upham was passed tranquilly in spiritual and domestic duties; but at an early age warning was given her of approaching death, by the appearance of a lingering and painful disease, which, after months of suffering, terminated her life in the 44th year of her age.

The last hours of her life are thus described in a sermon, preached by her husband subsequent to her death.

“In her most trying and distressing sickness, her patience and resignation was as remarkable as were her

* Hampton Town Records, vol 2, p. 264.

† Deerfield Town Records, vol. 1, p. 194.

Genealogy of Hannah Gookin.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Maj. Gen. Daniel Gookin, born in Kent, England, 1612; obt. at Cambridge, 19th March, 1687, <i>Æ.</i> 75. | } Hannah, his wife. |
| 2. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, born at Cambridge, 1658. Al. & Fel. of Harvard, 1673. Ordained at Camb., Nov. 17, 1682. Obt. Aug. 7, 1692, <i>Æ.</i> 34. | |
| 3. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, born at Cambridge, April 22, 1687. Al. at Harv. 1703. Ordained at Hampton, 1710; died Aug. 25, 1734, <i>Æ.</i> 47. | } Miss Dorothy Cotton. |
| 4. Rev. Nath'l Gookin, born Feb. 18, 1713. Al. Harvard, 1731. Ordained at North Hampton, 1739; died 22d Oct., 1766, <i>Æ.</i> 53. | |
| | } 1st wife, Judith Coffin, daughter of Capt. Eliphalet Coffin, of Exeter, N. H.
2d wife, Love Wingate. |
| | |

Hannah Gookin.

Gookin Arms. The history of Kent, by John Harris, D.D: F. R. S., London: printed and sold by D. Midwinter, at the three crowns, in St. Paul's Church yard, MDCCXIX, contains (index, page xiii) the following:

“Gookin, gules, a cheveron between three cocks, or.”

trials. She assured me, in the midst of all her pain and distress, that she had no desire that her circumstances should be any different from what God should see fit to order them.

“ She had a high and affecting sense of her own unworthiness, and also of the goodness and mercy of God in Christ. In a letter, written with a trembling hand, a few months before, to an intimate friend, (Mrs. Gen. McClary,) she says, “ From my early infancy has the Spirit of God been striving with me. What a wonder of mercy, when I was such a rebel, that sentence had not gone forth, ‘ Let her alone, my Spirit shall not always strive with her ;’ but, blessed be his holy name, such was not my woful case. I was convinced of my wretched state, and that I had no power nor might against such a host of temptations as came against me ; but my eyes and heart were lifted up to Him who undertook our salvation, and from whom all our mercies come, that he would enable me to take hold of his strength, and to feel that Jesus must save me, or I must perish. I have often had the most comfortable assurance that he had heard and graciously answered my request. I have often repeated those lines—

* “ Why was I made to hear thy voice,
And enter while there 's room ?”
13th Hymn, 3d Book of Watts' Hymns.

“ In my long and trying sickness I have had great calmness of mind. Is it a fatal calmness, or am I really fixed upon the Rock of Ages ? O ! that this question was solved, so as to leave no doubt. Sometimes I tremble when I think how soon my final sentence must be pronounced.

‘ O ! for some message from above
To bear my spirit up ;
Some pledge of my Redeemer's love.’ ”

* Hymn commencing thus : “ How sweet and awful is the place.”

"As she drew nearer the close of her life her fears of death entirely disappeared, and she longed to depart and be with Christ; with whom she is now doubtless enjoying that happiness which her soul so earnestly panted after."*

On the morning of the 4th of August, 1797, her eyes closed in death.

The personal appearance of Mrs. Upham was indicative of great physical and mental activity. She was of the medium stature; her forehead very high, her hair and eyes black, nose aquiline, mouth small, complexion dark.

Her mind was ever active, her apprehension quick, and her ideas marked by their logical sequence. Her tastes were refined, and her disposition gentle and lovely. Her piety was a pure, fervent and *self-consuming* flame.

"Cujus vestigia semper adoro."

Her final resting place is marked by a simple stone, which bears the following inscription:

HANNAH, CONSORT OF THE REV. TIMOTHY UPHAM,

Who departed this life Aug. 4, 1797, in the 44th year of her age.

"If truth, love, virtue, each attractive grace,
That warms the heart, or animates the face;
If tears, or sighs, or ardent prayers could save
The kind, the generous, from the silent grave;
Then death, relentless, must have lost his prey,
And with it lost his cruel power to slay
One who shall rise and shine in realms above,
Forever happy in her Saviour's love."

[Written by Elizabeth Champney Williams.]

Previous to this great affliction, Mr. Upham had published several sermons, extracts from which may serve to illustrate his character and style of preaching. The first of these bears the following title:

"A sermon, delivered before the Columbian Lodge, at

* A manuscript sermon, preached at Deerfield, by Rev. T. Upham, in 1797, from Psalm 88: 18. "Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness."

Deerfield, Dec. 27, 1792, at the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Timothy Upham, A. M., Pastor of the Church in that place. Portsmouth: printed by John Melcher. 1793."

It was published by the Lodge, as appears from the following note :

" In Columbian Lodge, Dec. 27, 5792. The Columbian Lodge, having a grateful sense of the favor bestowed on them this day, by the Rev. Mr. Upham, do appoint the Right Worshipful Joseph Cilley, brother Nathaniel Weare, and brother Benjamin Butler, a committee to wait on him, and, in behalf of the Lodge, thank him for the ingenious and elegant discourse which he has, at their request, delivered this day before them, at the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, and desire him to favor them with a copy for the press.

Attest : NATH'L WEARE, Secretary."

The closing remarks of this sermon shew at once his candor and the exceeding felicity with which he expressed himself under embarrassing circumstances. After having preached an appropriate sermon from these words, " For this is the message ye have heard from the beginning, that we should love one another," (1st John, 3 : 11,) he concludes thus :

" Much respected friends : As to the end and design of your institution, the principles of Masonry, or the Festival you this day profess to celebrate, you can expect nothing from me. To say any thing in commendation of that which I know nothing of, would be insincere ; and to censure it, would be illiberal and unjust. Passing over, therefore, in silence every thing with respect to you as a particular band of brothers, a Lodge of Free and Accepted

Masons, you will permit me to address you as candidates for crowns laid up in heaven for all that love GOD and one another; and to recommend to your most serious consideration and particular attention the religion of JESUS, our common Lord and Master, which binds all the true subjects of it together in the bonds of love, and requires and disposes them to render to all their dues." p. 22.

Another sermon of his, published in 1793, contains a lucid exposition of one of the most interesting doctrines of our religion. It is entitled, "A discourse delivered by Timothy Upham, A. M., pastor of the church in Deerfield, to the people of his charge, Anno Domini M.DCC.XCIII. On the blessing of Abraham, and the Right of Believing Gentiles to the promise of the Spirit. Published at the request of many of his hearers. Concord: printed by George Hough. M.DCC.XCIV."

The subject of this discourse is taken from Gal. 3: 14. "That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ, that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith." And an attempt is made to ascertain what privileges we are entitled to through faith, by the original grant made to Abraham. Especially, does he strive to show "That this blessing has come on the Gentiles, the blessing of Abraham, as it had respect to the children of visible members of the church, as well as their parents; and the children of visible believers, under the gospel, have a right to be considered and treated as the visible members of the church, or kingdom of Christ." (p. 10); that the children of the faithful belong to the church—are the heirs-apparent to its blessings, and are entitled to and ought to be baptized into the name of its great Head.

We might quote at length from his sermons passages of great interest to the believer, but our limits forbid.

In October, 1799, during the third year after the death of Mrs. Upham, he was united to his second wife, Miss Hephzibah Neal, of Stratham, N. H., by the Rev. James Miltemore. Mr. Upham still continued to be much engaged in his parochial* duties at Deerfield, filling up his days with usefulness. In the winter of 1811 he was suddenly attacked with a pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, which proved fatal, after a duration of three weeks. He died at three o'clock, on the afternoon of February 21st, 1811, and was buried in the old grave yard at Deerfield. His tombstone bears the following inscription :

“ SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. TIMOTHY UPHAM,

First pastor of the Congregational Church in this town, over which he was ordained November, 1772, and was continued to them, to mutual satisfaction, for 39 years ; then this mortal put on immortality. In the joyful hope of a glorious resurrection, he departed this life Feb. 21st, 1811, aged 63. As a testimony of their grateful remembrance of his long and affectionate services, the Congregational Society to whom he ministered, have erected this monument.”

Rev. Timothy Upham was six feet tall, rather spare, but perfectly erect. His hair was black, eyes hazel, nose straight and rather prominent, and his teeth perfect till the day of his death. His voice was remarkably melodious and powerful ; his enunciation was clear and distinct. His mind was perfectly balanced, his judgment excellent, and his temper, though naturally quick, was under perfect control. Distinguished for the rectitude of his character, for quiet dignity, and constant self-possession, he won the admiration of his people, while his hospitality and benevo-

* He died intestate. His salary was £80 per annum.

Mrs. Hephzibah Upham died May 11, 1811. Her tombstone bears the following inscription :

“ Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hephzibah Upham, relict of the Rev. Timothy Upham, who, after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, departed this life May 15, 1811, aged 57.”

lence, extending to the very verge of his means, awakened their love and esteem. His professional duties were to him a source of constant pleasure, and were performed with great assiduity. His teachings from the pulpit were chiefly marked by the exceeding care and anxiety which was manifested lest he should vary from the revealed doctrines and precepts of our holy religion, and be guilty of preaching any thing but the eternal truth of God. To this feeling was joined another, equally prominent—love for the welfare of the immortal spirit.

In his funeral sermon,* preached by the Rev. Mr. Holt, we find the following interesting remarks :

“The Father of lights and Giver of every good gift, furnished the Rev. Mr. Upham with many and excellent qualifications for a minister. It pleased the great Head of the Church early to direct his mind to the ministry of the gospel ; and for this he has had a great love ever since he first engaged it, as I was informed from his own mouth a little before his death. His first invitation to settle in the gospel ministry was from the church and people in this place, and he took the charge and oversight of them, not by constraint, but willingly ; and he has ever expressed a high sense of the dignity of the ministerial office, and of the high responsibility of an ambassador of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was ordained over this church and society in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and was continued to them, as a faithful pastor and a rich blessing, for more than thirty-eight years, when he was called away by death, having, the day before his decease, completed sixty-three years.

* “A sermon delivered at Deerfield, N. H., February 25, 1811, at the funeral of the Rev. Timothy Upham, who deceased February 21, 1811, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and thirty-ninth of his ministry. By Peter Holt, A. M., pastor of the church of Christ in Epping. Concord, N. H. : printed by Isaac & Walter R. Hill. 1811.”

He was willing to spend and be spent in his great and important work. After his illness last fall, his friends and near connections were much concerned for him ; they thought it must be injurious to his health to continue to preach, considering his peculiar complaint. A near relative wrote, and queried of him whether duty did not require him to leave preaching. He returned the following answer : ‘The affectionate regard you have expressed for my health is grateful to me, but my duties are as a minister and not as a man. God will preserve me as long as he has work for me to do ; and as long as strength sufficient shall be continued to me, so long, with humble submission, I shall continue to speak his word unto this people.’

“Wisdom and prudence are highly requisite for a gospel minister. So necessary is prudence, that some pious and learned men have thought that, though a man might have every other qualification, yet, if he has not a good measure of prudence, he ought never to be put into the gospel ministry. This was an eminent qualification in the deceased pastor of this church, as is manifested from the uninterrupted harmony which has continued between him and his dear people to the close of his life. In him was united much of the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove.

“Add to this, the Rev. Mr. Upham was a very humane, benevolent and affectionate minister. The church and people of his charge were dear to him. He entered deeply into their troubles and afflictions. You all know his tenderness, kindness and benevolence. You know his readiness and faithfulness in visiting the sick and the afflicted, and how affectionately, ardently and constantly he prayed for them. And as this rendered him peculiarly dear to his people while he lived, so it must render the remembrance

of him precious to you now, when he is gone. He had a great concern for the spiritual welfare and prosperity of this church and people. This concern remained till the last hours of life, and increased as his sun declined. In his last illness, which was short and very severe, he expressed to me his firm belief in the doctrines which he had preached, and said that they afforded him comfort. He felt very sensible that he had come far short in duty, but he had that hope in God's infinite mercy in Christ, which gave him peace and comfort in the near view of eternity. He had a great concern for his dear church and people, when he should be gone ; and desired me to pray for them, that they might be preserved in love and harmony, and that they might have the ministrations and ordinances of the gospel continued to them.

“ It is required of a gospel minister that he be given to hospitality. This was an eminent trait in the character of your deceased pastor. They who visited him, whether strangers or acquaintances, were kindly received and courteously entertained at his house. In short, you are witnesses how piously and exemplary he has ever lived among you. But he is no more. We trust he is now reaping the reward of the faithful.”

HON. NATHANIEL UPHAM.

NATHANIEL, eldest child of the Rev. Timothy and Hannah Upham, was *born in Deerfield, N. H., June 9, 1774.

His education he received chiefly in his native town, and beneath the paternal roof; but, in the year 1793, being 19 years of age, he entered the academy at Exeter, where he remained under the instruction of Dr. Abbott for six months. In January, 1794, as appears from a letter of his mother's to him, dated Feb. 28, 1795, he entered into mercantile business in Gilmanton, with his uncle, the Hon. Daniel Gookin.

Early in the year 1796, having left Gilmanton, he commenced business for himself at Deerfield, in that part of the town known by the name of the Parade. He, however, remained there but a short time, and in the fall of 1797, after his mother's death, he removed to the neighborhood of Pleasant Pond, another part of the same town.

During his residence in Gilmanton he became acquainted with Miss Judith Cogswell, whom he subsequently married.

Judith Cogswell was born at Gilmanton, March 9, 1776. She was the only daughter of the Hon. Thomas Cogswell, Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and subsequently for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and of Ruth, his cousin and wife, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton.

Miss Cogswell's youth was spent in Gilmanton, if we may except the six months she passed at Atkinson, under the instruction of Dr. Vose. On the 22d day of March, 1798, she was united in marriage to Nathaniel Upham, in

* Deerfield Town Records.

Gilmanton, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

In the spring of 1801, Mr. Upham closed his business in Deerfield, to re-commence it in Portsmouth, in company with Mr. Garland, (*Portsmouth Journal*, May 26, 1801;) but this connection was dissolved the subsequent March, i. e. 1802. (*Portsmouth Journal*, March, 1802.) During the same year he removed to Rochester, in Strafford county,

*Genealogy of Miss Judith Cogswell.**

1. John Cogswell, merchant, of London, came to N. E. in 1635, in a vessel called the Angel Gabriel, and was wrecked at Pemaquid, now Bristol. He settled at Ipswich, where he died Nov. 29, 1669, aged about 58.	Elizabeth died June 2, 1676.	1. Giles Badger came from England, and settled in Newbury, Ms., previous to June 30, 1643; died July 17, 1647.
2. William, born 1619; died about 1700.		2. Sergeant John, born June 30, 1643; died March 31, 1691.
3. Lient. John, born 1650; died, 1710, aged 60.		3. John Badger, b. April 26, 1665—was probably a merchant.
4. Nathaniel, born Jan. 19, 1707—was a merchant in Haverhill, Ms. Died at Atkinson, Mar. 23, 1783, aged 76.	Hannah. Judith, sister of Hon. Jos. Badger.	Married to Rebecca Brown, Oct. 5, 1691.
5. Hon. Thomas Cogswell, born in Haverhill, August 4, 1746; married Ruth Badger, Feb. 1769; was a lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary army, and subsequently judge of the court of common pleas. He died Sept. 3, 1810. See note 6.		4. Joseph, born 1698; died April 7, 1760, aged 62. Was a merchant in Haverhill, Mass.
		Hannah Peaslee, who died Jan. 15, 1691.
		5. Hon. Joseph, born Jan. 11, 1722; died April 4, 1803, aged 88. He was judge of the court of common pleas. He married widow Hannah Pearson, who was the daughter of his mother-in-law by her first husband, and was born in Lynn, July 23, 1722. Her maiden name was Moody.
		6. Ruth, born at Haverhill, Ms., Sept. 14, 1751. Died at Gilmanton, N. H., Oct. 15, 1839, aged 88.

Judith Cogswell.

* See a sermon, delivered at the funeral of Dr. William Cogswell, Jan., 1831; also, memoir of Hon. Joseph Badger, a folio sheet; also, N. H. Patriot, of the 26th December, 1836.

and there permanently established himself in mercantile pursuits. His efforts in the prosecution of his chosen occupation were crowned with eminent success ; but his mind, naturally inclined to dwell on higher problems, earnestly sought to penetrate the nature of the changes which time and party were working in the country, the result of which brought him into the field of political life.

His political opinions will be better understood by referring to the great questions which, during his public career, agitated the country, and divided it into two parties. The claim of the British government to the right of search, which had been persisted in for many years, caused, in 1807, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the assault on the Chesapeake, which was soon succeeded by the seizure of many of our merchant vessels and the constant impressment of our seamen, so that our commerce had become the common prey of the British cruisers. All this had been tolerated in hopes of a peaceable redress. The engagement of the President and the Little Belt, (1811) however, filled up the measure of the nation's wrath, and kindled in the bosom of the people an instinctive thirst for justice, which, without immediate reparation, could not be satisfied. An embargo of ninety days was laid, and was succeeded by a declaration of war, in 1812. The latter act was thought to be uncalled for by a large party in the country, who bore the distinctive name of federal. The opposing, or republican party, however, strenuously advocated an appeal to arms. Mr. Upham was an active member of the latter party, and was chosen one of its representatives in the state legislature, for the town of Rochester, in the years 1807-8 and 9. During the two first years John Langdon was governor. The succeeding year the federal party elected Jeremiah Smith governor, by a small majority.

The state legislation, during this period, was of a local character, but was distinguished by a new spirit of enterprise in the grant of various charters for canals and turnpikes, which were favored by Mr. Upham. During this period, also, the first charters were granted in New-Hampshire, for the establishment of manufactories of cotton and woolen goods. December 8, 1808, Mr. Upham was chairman of a committee, to be joined by others from the senate, "to consider of the petition of John Smith, Esq., of Peterborough, and others, praying for the establishment of a cotton manufactory ;"* also, upon a joint committee on a resolution, which came down from the senate, "to take into consideration the propriety of affording encouragement to manufactures in general."† The judicious and favorable course adopted by the committee resulted in the grant of various charters, which constituted the commencement of the present extensive manufacturing interest in New-Hampshire. By the first charters granted the capital stock was exempted from taxation for a term of years.

He was also on the committee to whom was referred "the memorial of Philip Carrigain and Phinehas Merrill, respecting making an accurate map of the state."‡ The committee reported in favor of a loan from the state, with certain other provisions, which enabled the petitioners to proceed with the enterprise.|| In 1807 he voted for a grant of land to Dartmouth College, for the encouragement of that institution ; which, however, was negatived. Most of the individuals voting against a grant of land, voted in favor of a grant of a right of raising money for the college by lottery, to which Mr. Upham dissented.§ It however

* Journal of the House of Representatives of N. H. for 1808, p. 62.

† Do. p. 65. ‡ Do. 1807, p. 53. || Do. p. 88. § Do. p. 57 and 58.

Hon. George B. Upham, of Claremont, N. H., of opposing politics to Mr. Upham, was a prominent member of the Legislature for the years 1807-8, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1809.

passed. In 1809, his vote is recorded in favor of the grant founding the Medical Institution at Hanover.

His political sentiments appear in various test questions in the legislature. He voted with most of his political friends against a state bank. June 3, 1808, he was appointed on the committee to draft an answer to His Excellency's address; and June 13, "to prepare an address to President Jefferson, who was then about retiring from office, expressing the views of the legislature of New-Hampshire relative to the measures recommended by the executive." The committee say, "We believe the President of the United States wise, patriotic and faithful. We believe the objects of his administration, from the time of his elevation to the Presidential chair until the present day, have been the honor and happiness of his country; and we rest satisfied that, at the present crisis, the measures now pursuing are founded in wisdom and the purest patriotism; and are consistent with a regard to our own safety and honor, to a love of justice, and to a desire of peace with all nations."

In reference to our conduct as a nation, they say, "Towards the belligerent powers, a conduct strictly neutral and impartial has been observed by the government of the United States. Against injuries, it remonstrated in a tone of amity and forbearance. It asked for justice! And not until its sovereignty was attacked and the lives of its citizens wantonly sacrificed, did it raise its voice, and demand reparation for the past, and security for the future. The proclamations and orders of Britain, and the decrees of France, were substantial evidence that the rights of neutrals were no longer to be respected. In this crisis, a measure was proposed, that in its consequences would require the exercise of much virtue, but which was the only

measure that could be adopted to save our extensive commerce from the rapacious grasp of a piratical power, and our seamen-citizens from insults, slavery and death. The embargo acts, with the approbation of a large majority of the representatives of the nation, assembled in Congress, have become the laws of the land. We, sir, also approve them as the only means that could be devised to preserve our peace and safety. We will suffer any privation rather than submit to degradation, and will coöperate with the general government in all its measures.”*

The division on the acceptance of the address to the President, was 95 to 64.

In the year 1811 Mr. Upham was unanimously nominated, and in March elected, counselor to Gov. Langdon, in the place of Hon. Mr. Dame, who had resigned. In 1812 he was again elected to the same office, William Plumer being governor.†

In 1813, on the passage of the act by Congress for direct taxation, Mr. Upham was appointed collector for the district in which he resided; but, owing to his numerous engagements, he declined the office, and Mr. Madison, on his recommendation, immediately appointed Mr. Upham's friend and neighbor, Hatevil Knight, Esq.

In 1814 he was nominated for Congress. The ticket was headed—

“ Free American Ticket.

“ Union of the States—Union of the People. No sub-

* Journal of the House of Representatives of New-Hampshire, for 1808, p. 35 and 75.

† The first time that political power came into the hands of the republicans of New-Hampshire was in 1805, when their candidate, Langdon, was elected governor. The state was regained in 1809 by the federal party, and their candidate for governor, Jeremiah Smith, was elected by a small majority. It was recovered by the republicans the next year, and held till 1813, under governors Langdon and Plumer; was carried again by their opponents in 1814–15, under Gilman; and regained by the republicans, in 1816, under Plumer.

mission to British re-colonization. United, we stand—divided, we fall.”

John F. Parrott, Portsmouth.

Elisha Huntley, Marlow.

Nathaniel Upham, Rochester.

Stephen P. Webster, Haverhill.

David L. Morrill, Goffstown.

Josiah Butler, Deerfield.

The opposing ticket bore the names of

Daniel Webster,

William Hale,

Bradbury Cilley,

Roger Vose,

Jeduthun Wilcox,

Charles H. Atherton;

who were elected members of the 14th Congress ; which was the last triumph of that party in the state.

While Nathaniel Upham with his party was sedulously striving at the ballot box and in the council halls to uphold the nation in her second war of freedom, his only brother, Timothy, was with the army of the frontier, to fight her battles.

Gen. Timothy Upham received his first appointment in the army, that of major, in March, 1812, and in July following received his commission in the 11th regiment of infantry. In June he was placed in command of the forts and harbor of Portsmouth, with the superintendence of the recruiting service, in a district composing the southern part of New-Hampshire and the county of York, in the State of Maine.

In September he joined his regiment at Plattsburgh, N. Y. ; in November, advanced with the army to Champlain, on the Canada line ; from whence, after some severe skirmishing, and much suffering of the troops for want of suitable supplies of winter clothing, the army returned to Plattsburgh. The 11th and some other regiments passed over to Burlington, and went into winter quarters.

Major Upham was soon after ordered to Portland, to superintend the recruiting service in the state of Maine, and in part of New-Hampshire. In April, 1813, having, with the officers under his command, enlisted upwards of

2000 men, and sent them forward to join their respective regiments, he repaired to Burlington with the winter clothing of his regiment, the first they had received. There he received an order to select a battalion of 500 men from his regiment, and proceed with all possible despatch to Sacket's Harbor. This march was accomplished in fourteen days, with a heavy train of baggage for the army, *via* Johnstown and the northern state road. He arrived there in May, and remained there and in the vicinity with his battalion until October; when the army, then under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, was embarked in boats, with orders to descend the St. Lawrence, and form a junction with the troops, then under the command of Gen. Hampton, at some point on the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, with a view to a joint attack on that place.

Major Upham had, in October, 1813, previous to leaving Sacket's Harbor, been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 21st, Col. Miller's celebrated regiment; but remained with his battalion of the 11th to the close of the campaign. In descending the St. Lawrence he had the command of one division of the boats, and passed the enemy's batteries at Fort Prescott, under a severe cannonade, with very trifling loss, and proceeded immediately down the river to the head of the Longue Saut, a rapid in the St. Lawrence, of several miles in extent. At this point the troops, with the exception of those required to manage the boats, proceeded by land, leaving Col. Upham in his division of boats with about 300 men, selected from the several regiments which comprised the division.

On arriving at Cornwall, below the rapids, it was ascertained that the enemy were following, with considerable force, and a flotilla of gun boats. In consequence of this information, Col. Upham now received orders to place his

boats in safety, land his men, except a small guard for the boats, and hold them in readiness for such service as might be required. The main body of the army, under Gen. Brown, having proceeded down the river, the enemy commenced an attack on its rear guard, under Gen. Covington, who, being hard pressed, Col. Upham was ordered to reinforce him. While advancing to execute this order, he met the general mortally wounded, who directed him to press forward and report himself to Gen. Boyd.

On his arrival near the field of battle, known as Chrysler's Field, he met the troops retreating for want of ammunition, through the woods which skirted the field. Col. Upham was directed by Gen. Boyd to push forward and hold the enemy in check, until ammunition could be procured from the boats. His division immediately engaged the enemy, and held them in check for nearly an hour, when he received orders to retreat, and embark his men on board the boats, which he succeeded in doing, having effectually checked the enemy.

His loss in this action, in killed and wounded, was large in proportion to the number engaged, being nearly one fifth of the whole. The boats then passed down the river, to take in a large detachment which had proceeded by land, and which had not been engaged.

On arriving at the mouth of French Creek, information was received from Gen. Hampton that he was on his return to Plattsburgh, having been somewhat severely handled by the enemy, in the neighborhood of Chateaugay,* and having fallen short of provisions. The object of the expedition was therefore defeated, and the army retired up French Creek, to a convenient place, and commenced building huts for winter quarters.

* Lieut. Thomas, brother of Judith Cogswell, wife of Hon. N. Upham, was killed in one of the skirmishes near Chateaugay.

Col. Upham was now ordered to repair to the seaboard, on the recruiting service, in which duty he was employed until the July following, when he was ordered to join the 21st regiment at Buffalo. On his arrival there, he found his regiment at Fort Erie, and he immediately crossed over and assumed its command. Fort Erie was at this time closely invested by a force double in number to the garrison. After suffering severe loss by the cannonade and bombardment, which continued without interruption for nearly forty days, our troops having been reinforced by a brigade of New-York militia, it was determined to try the strength of the enemy by a sudden attack on their works. Accordingly, about the middle of September a sortie was made at noon; the enemy's works all carried, and his guns spiked, before his reserve, which was encamped at some distance, could be brought up. Our troops then retired to the fort. In this action the loss of the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was over 600 men; and our own was not much less, and included a large number of the higher grade of officers—being the most bloody action which was fought during the war, in proportion to the numbers engaged. The next day the enemy abandoned his works, and retreated towards Kingston. The regiment being much reduced, and Lieut. Col. Upham's health having become greatly impaired, he was again ordered to the seaboard, and instructed to report himself to Gen. Dearborn, at Boston.

The command of the station at Portsmouth was assigned him, but his health was so severely affected he was unable, during the winter and for several months after, to leave his quarters. On the cessation of hostilities he resigned his command in the army, and in the spring of 1816 was appointed by President Madison collector of the customs at Portsmouth, which office he continued to hold, under

the appointment of Presidents Monroe and Adams, until 1829. In 1819 he was appointed brigadier general of the 1st brigade of N. H. militia; and in 1820, major-general of the 1st division. In 1841, he was appointed navy agent at Portsmouth, by President Harrison, which office he resigned in the spring of 1845.

To resume the history of Nathaniel Upham. The sons of New-Hampshire having returned from the war, the republican party readily regained its ascendancy in the political contest of 1816, in that state. Their congressional ticket, which bore the names of Nathaniel Upham, John F. Parrott, Salma Hale, Clifton Clagett, Arthur Livermore and Josiah Butler, was elected by a large majority, members of the 15th Congress—James Monroe having been chosen President. Mr. Upham took his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of Congress, Monday, Dec. 1, 1807.* Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 140 votes out of 147. The speaker commenced his address to the representatives in these words: "If we consider, gentlemen, the free and illustrious origin of this assembly; the extent and magnitude of the interests committed to its charge, and the brilliant prospects of the rising confederacy, whose destiny may be materially affected by the legislation of Congress, the House of Representatives justly ranks among the most eminent deliberative bodies that have existed." In his annual message, which was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the next day, the subject of Amelia Island was laid before them by the President.

Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, near

* Niles' Register, Dec. 6, 1817. We are indebted to F. W. Upham, Esq., for the account of the political life of Hon. N. Upham.

the boundary of the state of Georgia, was taken possession of by an expedition of persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the Spanish colonies, which, at that time, were striving to establish their independence.* The expedition seems to have been a mere private, unauthorized adventure. The island was made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States; an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring states; and for banditti, privateer's men, and smugglers of various nations. A committee was appointed in reference to this subject, of which Mr. Upham was a member.

The committee reported on the 9th of January in favor of efficient measures for suppressing the establishment; and said in their report, "The course pursued on this occasion will strongly mark the feelings and intentions of our government on the great question of the slave trade, which is so justly considered by most civilized nations a practice repugnant to justice and humanity, and which, in our particular case, is not less so to all the dictates of a sound policy."

On the 13th inst., the President, by a special message, informed Congress that the establishment at Amelia Island had been suppressed, "and the consummation of a project, fraught with much injury to the United States, prevented." The committee on Amelia Island also reported a bill, in addition to the former acts, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the United States.

On Friday, January 30, Mr. Upham voted against the bill making more ample provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves, which passed by a majority of fourteen votes.

* Monroe's Annual Messages, 1817 and 1818.

Special message respecting Amelia Island, Jan. 13, 1817.

Second special message " " March 26, 1817.

Letter of John Quincy Adams to Don Louis de Onis, March 12, 1818.

Among the most important of the votes which he gave during the session, were his vote, December 10, for the repeal of internal duties ; on January 5th, against reducing the pay of the members from nine dollars per day to six, and in favor of reducing it from nine to eight ; on January 25th, for the rejection of a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was lost by a majority of 12. On March 14th he voted for the following resolution : Resolved, " That Congress has power under the constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and for the improvement of water-courses ;" which resolution passed by a vote of 90 against 75.

President Monroe, on the 17th of Nov., 1818, transmitted his annual message to both Houses of Congress. Mr. Upham was appointed a member of the committee on the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States ; which committee, on the 13th of January, reported an act in addition to the former acts, for the prohibition of the slave-trade ; and Congress passed a bill authorizing the employment of the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the coast of America, or on the coast of Africa, to enforce the acts of Congress prohibiting the slave trade.

The question of the admission of Missouri into the Union being before the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, February 16th, Mr. Upham voted for the following amendment to the bill : " That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been fully convicted," which passed by a vote of 87 to 76.

On the 18th of February the House proceeded to consider a bill for the establishment of a separate territorial government in the southern part of the Missouri Territory—

a territory which now constitutes the state of Arkansas. Mr. Taylor, of New-York, moved to amend the same by inserting the following proviso : " All children born of slaves within the said territory shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of 25 years ;" which amendment was carried by a vote of 75 to 73. A motion was afterwards made to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to amend by striking out that clause. The vote stood 88 to 88, and was decided in the affirmative by the Speaker. Mr. Upham voted against the bill as thus amended. It passed by a majority of two votes.

During this second session of the fifteenth Congress the state of Illinois was declared admitted into the Union, and the President was authorized to take possession of Florida, agreeably to the treaty of the 22d of February, 1819.

The fifteenth Congress of the United States ended on the 3d of March, 1819.

The sixteenth Congress of the United States commenced on Monday, the 16th of Dec., 1819. During the second session of the fifteenth Congress, a bill providing for the admission of Missouri, which contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the proposed state, was passed by a vote of 87 to 76. On Wednesday, the 1st of March, 1820, the House of Representatives again passed a similar bill by a vote of 91 to 82 ; for both of which bills Mr. Upham voted. The restriction as to slavery was stricken out, however, by the Senate, and the House, at a late hour of Thursday night, agreed to the amendment, by a vote of 90 to 87. Mr. Upham voted against this amended bill, which was passed by a majority of three only ; and had every member of the House been present and voted, it is believed the vote would have stood 92 to 92. This bill, as usual, provided for the admission of Missouri whenever she should frame a constitution acceptable to Congress.

The second session of the sixteenth Congress opened on the 13th day of Dec., 1820. Mr. Clay having resigned the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was not till the third day of an animated contest, and at the twenty-second balloting, that his place was filled. William Lowndes, a distinguished statesman of South-Carolina, received 42 votes, and John W. Taylor 76, one vote more than was necessary for a choice, over all the other candidates, and was elected. During this contest Mr. Upham's influence was exerted with effect in favor of Mr. Taylor.

The next day Mr. Lowndes, of the select committee to whom was referred the constitution formed for their government by the people of Missouri, reported a resolve setting forth that Missouri had complied with the act of the 6th of March, 1820, and formed a republican government, and declaring her admission into the Union. Then ensued a strife equally stormy with that which prevailed during the previous session, on this subject. On Wednesday, Dec. 14th, the resolve for the admission of Missouri into the Union was rejected, by a vote of 93 to 79. Finally, at the close of the session, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a resolve for the admission of Missouri, which passed by a vote of 87 to 81.

During the whole of this long and exciting discussion, continued through three terms of Congress, and in which the public mind was interested to a degree without a precedent or example since, Mr. Upham's vote was throughout recorded against the extension of slavery.

He also voted, during this session, for a resolve, introduced by Mr. Clay, that the House of Representatives would give its constitutional support to the President, whenever he should deem it expedient to recognize the independence of the Spanish provinces of South America, which passed by a vote of 87 to 68. While a member of

this Congress, he also voted for the admission of Alabama and Maine into the Union.

In 1821 Mr. Upham was elected representative for the third time, and thereby became member of the seventeenth Congress : that is, a member of the House for the sessions of 1821-22, 1822-23. There were but few subjects of importance or interest on which the seventeenth Congress was called to legislate. Nevertheless, on the 23d of February, 1823, on motion of Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, then of Virginia, the following resolve was adopted by the House of Representatives :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as *piracy, under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.*

This act was the fruit of much counsel and long deliberation, and was postponed from previous Congresses, to secure more unanimity, in order to give more solemn and imposing dignity to this national condemnation of the slave trade, and the appeals in consequence to be addressed to the civilized world. Many of the legislators who voted for this act regarded it as one of the most memorable transactions of their political lives.

This measure, supported by Mr. Upham and by many other of the most patriotic and distinguished statesmen of that day, was passed, 131 members voting for the resolve, and only three against it. The Congress of the United States having thus, of all legislative bodies, assumed the initiative in this matter, exerted its influence with other

countries so efficiently, that the slave trade was speedily declared piracy by the law of nations.

The seventeenth Congress closed its session on the 3d day of March, 1823. Previous to this, Mr. Upham had declined being again a candidate for the office which he so honorably filled for the last six years; and, bidding adieu to Congress and public life, he returned to the quiet of his village and the bosom of his family.

There were many reasons why Mr. Upham desired to withdraw from political life. His health, though naturally good, had been seriously injured by a southern climate, and by an attack of inflammation of the lungs while at Washington, in the spring of 1820. He had, moreover, observed that causes were in operation which must produce great and fundamental changes in the political aspect of the country: That events, to which the then existing parties owed their origin, were beginning to lose their power, and the progress of time was developing new interests, which would again convulse the state, and become the source of new political organizations. Mr. Upham had acted an important part during one of these transition states of the republic, and knew well the violence of the struggles which accompany the change. Therefore, enfeebled in health, and needing repose, he determined to retire completely from public life, at a period when the political storm was yet distant.

The storm came, but Mr. Upham, personally acquainted with the candidates for the presidency, and clearly appreciating the principles which they represented, chose rather by precept and example to calm the fury of political strife and soften the bitterness of party feeling, than to become personally engaged in the combat. He steadily pursued this course during the violent contest between Mr. Adams

and Gen. Jackson. In every position in which he was placed he maintained, with dignity and skill, the ground which he had taken.

In 1828, the year preceding his death, his son-in-law, Hon. David Barker, representative in Congress from the district previously represented by Mr. Upham, addressed the whigs assembled at Rochester, on the anniversary of our national independence. His address was an eloquent exposition of the position of parties at that time, and was followed by a public dinner, at which Mr. Upham presided. At this period political feeling was running high, and it was hoped that Mr. U. would take the occasion to designate his views in relation to the opposing parties. But this he skillfully avoided, and on rising contented himself with offering the following sentiment : " Our next President"—pausing a moment till the attention of all was excited—he continued, " May he be a man who shall reverence the constitution and the laws : " a sentiment which instantly commended itself to all present, and was received with bursts of applause.

In his local duties as a citizen, Mr. Upham was especially active in devising good, and in his efforts for the prospective improvement of society. Throughout his residence in Rochester he had taken a deep interest in the promotion of education, and especially in the prosperity of the village schools. He procured for them the best teachers, and induced many to educate their sons, who otherwise would not have done it ; and we may here remark that, in accordance with his views on this subject, five of his own children received a collegiate education.

He was a firm and liberal supporter of religious institutions, and ministers of religion ever found a cordial welcome at his home. He never united with the church.

Truly consoling, however, were the hopes of his friends in his death. Some time previous to his decease, having received a visit from a clergyman, he requested that he would pray for him. "How shall I pray for you?" replied the minister. "Pray for me as a penitent sinner," was the answer—an answer laden with hopes of heaven.

Early in the summer of 1829 he was attacked with a bilious fever, followed by organic disease of the liver, which terminated his life on the morning of the 10th of July, 1829, being 55 years and one month old. His remains repose in the grave yard at Rochester.

Mr. Upham was six feet four inches high,* well formed and perfectly erect : in middle age his hair was black, his forehead was high, his eye blue, his nose Roman, and complexion clear. Morse's celebrated picture of the House of Representatives, which was painted during Mr. Upham's service as a representative, contains an accurate likeness of him.

Mr. Upham's character was such that, in whatever sphere he was called to act, he won the esteem of all who knew him. The distinguished statesman, Mr. Clay, thus ex-

* In a short notice of Judge Meech, of Vermont, in the N. H. Statesman of April 11th, 1845, drawn up by an associate in Congress, the following incident is related, showing the height of various gentlemen then in Congress. "Dining with Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. McNeil, of N. H., who was about six feet four inches in height, was present ; looking around him, he observed there was a fine opportunity to form a company of grenadiers, and stepping to the centre of the room, invited them on to the line ; when Mr. Crawford stepped on, six feet and one half in height, or more ; then Hon. Nathaniel Upham, member of the House from New-Hampshire, six feet and four or five inches ; then the Vermont Judge, a member of the House, about the same height ; then Hon. Mr. Lowndes, member of the House from Virginia, six feet and seven or eight inches ; and I think Mr. Ball, from Virginia, and some others, to the number of eight or ten. The formation of this imposing company of Congressional grenadiers contributed much to the amusement of the party present."

presses himself in a letter to Francis W. Upham, Esq., member of the Boston bar.

“ Ashland, 4th Sept., 1845.

* * * * *

“ I recollect very well serving in the House with Mr. Upham, during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and I enjoyed his friendly esteem, which I fully reciprocated. He impressed me very favorably as an honorable, patriotic and sensible gentleman. He seldom spoke, but was distinguished by sound judgment and great attention to his public duties. I lamented his death very much. * * *

I am, with great respect, faithfully, your ob't servant,

H. CLAY.

FRANCIS W. UPHAM, Esq.”

Mr. Upham was endowed with strong reasoning powers, together with a remarkable quickness of perception. He was also distinguished for his strength of memory ; and would, to the last years of his life, repeat numerous texts, with prominent portions of discourses, which he had heard preached in his early youth. He was fond of theological investigations, a taste for which he had early imbibed, in listening, at the fireside of his father, to discussions on doctrinal theology, so prevalent at that period. On all subjects he was a formidable adversary to encounter in argument—an exercise to which he was naturally inclined, and which was peculiarly calculated to call out the powers of his intellect. It was a common remark that no one ever worsted him in debate ; for, if he failed to convince the judgment, he was sure, by his wit, and skill at repartee, to win the applause of the audience. He possessed great foresight and sound judgment, and was distinguished for an untiring perseverance in whatever he undertook. He not only won the esteem, and was relied upon in a trying

crisis in the country's history, as a leader among his own particular friends, and their favorite candidate for four successive Congresses, but he commanded equally the respect and regard of his political opponents. In all the relations of life his integrity was unimpeachable, and his death has left a void in community which has been most deeply lamented.

The children of the Hon. Nathaniel and Judith Cogswell Upham, were—Thomas Cogswell, Al. Dart., 1818, and subsequently Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Bowd. College; Nathaniel Gookin,* Al. Dart., 1820, subsequently Judge of the Superior Court of the state of New-Hampshire, both of whom were born in Deerfield, N. H.; Mary, relict of Hon. David Barker, Jr., and wife of Ebenezer Coe, Esq., of Northwood, N. H.; Alfred, graduate of the Dartmouth Medical College, and practising physician in the city of New-York; Timothy, graduate of Columbia Medical College, at Washington city, District of Columbia, died at Waterford, N. Y., August 7th, 1845; Joseph Badger, of Portsmouth, N. H., merchant; Judith Almira, wife of James Bell, Esq., Counselor at Law, of Exeter, N. H.; Hannah Elizabeth, who was born December 18th, 1813, and died March 8th, 1814; Ruth Cogswell, wife of Dr. John M. Berry, of Somersworth, N. H.; Francis William, Al. Bowdoin College, 1833, and member of the Boston Bar; Albert Gallatin, Al. Bowdoin College, 1840, and practising physician in Boston, Massachusetts, who were born in Rochester, N. H.

* We would acknowledge our obligation to Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, of Concord, N. H., for valuable assistance in the present work.

Mrs. JUDITH C. UPHAM, who survived her husband several years, was admitted to communion with the Congregational church in Rochester, May 8th, 1831.

Her health, in the latter part of her life, had been feeble ; and several months before her death she had a slight and temporary paralysis of one side of the body, from which, however, she readily recovered. The Monday preceding her death she was sufficiently well to walk about the house with a little assistance ; but, on Wednesday, was attacked with vomiting, which was not checked until Saturday, when she sunk into a lethargic state, and died on Sunday morning, the 30th of April, 1837. She was aged 61 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Mrs. Upham was an only daughter, and the object of the love and pride of her parents and numerous brothers. Receiving her education almost entirely in her father's house, which was situated in one of the most romantic towns in New-Hampshire, the domestic tendencies of her character were fully developed. At the same time, free to rove among the hills and beside the beautiful lakes that diversified the place of her birth, she unconsciously cultivated and improved a strong natural taste for the beautiful.

Endowed with a large share of intellectual power, she fully appreciated and greatly admired the works of Addison, Goldsmith, Cowper and Beattie. The writings of Scott were very delightful to her, perhaps because he often and beautifully described natural scenes so similar to those which environed the home of her youth.

Her father's house had been for her a school of benevolence,* in which she freely and readily learned the great

* Judge Cogswell was distinguished for his kindness and liberality ; it was his custom to slaughter an ox annually on Thanksgiving Day, to be given to the poor.

lesson of love for all mankind ; and it was the deep and natural impulse of her heart to pity and relieve the poor and unfortunate.

In the control of her household and in the parental education of her children, she was calm, dignified and beneficent. In stature, Mrs. Upham was five feet eleven inches high, her hair was dark brown, forehead high, nose Grecian, mouth small, eyes blue, complexion fair. Her form was full and well proportioned, and her voice peculiarly melodious.

In retracing her features, we may quote the words of one of her sons, in reference to her.

“ How oft, in solitude’s creative hour,
When thought and feeling own a quickened power,
I sit in pensive silence and retrace
Each well known feature, each attractive grace ;
Her silent grief, when those she loved went wrong ;
Her smile, her kindly words, her voice of song.
All else may fail, all other joys may die,
And leave the fount of hope and feeling dry ;
But life nor death shall from my bosom tear
A mother’s looks, her kindness and her care.”

HON. DAVID BARKER, JR.

We conclude with a brief notice of deceased members of the family of Hon. Nathaniel Upham.

MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. Upham, was married Oct. 2, 1823, to Hon. DAVID BARKER, Jr., who has since deceased. David Barker, Jr., was the eldest son of Col. David Barker, and was born in Stratham, in the County of Rockingham, on the 8th of January, 1797. His father, soon after the birth of his son David, removed to Rochester, where he subsequently resided. In his eleventh year he placed his son at Phillips Academy, in Exeter, for the purpose of commencing his studies preparatory to entering College, and in 1811 he entered Harvard College, being then in the fourteenth year of his age. He took his first degree in due course in 1815, with the high esteem of his instructors and classmates, and his second degree in 1819. After leaving College, he entered upon the study of law with the late John P. Hale, Esq., of Rochester, and in 1819 commenced the practice of law at that place. He died at Rochester on the first of April, 1834, in the 38th year of his age, leaving two children; David, who died at the age of 13, and Mary.

Mr. Barker was for several years a prominent member of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and was in 1827 elected a representative of the twentieth Congress. He was a politician of independent principles and of enlarged views. He was a ripe and finished scholar, and a sound, correct, and able lawyer. His promptness in all the duties of life; his uncompromising integrity; his unostentatious deportment and urbanity of manners, won the respect and esteem

of all who knew him. In all the relations of life, he was a man his friends could bear least to part with.

He was an original member of the New-Hampshire Historical Society, and an interesting biographical notice of him was published in the 4th volume of the New-Hampshire Collections, drawn up by his pastor, the Rev. Isaac Willey.

The sickness which terminated his life was long and severe. An interesting account is given by Mr. Willey of Mr. Barker's religious views and feelings, and he concludes with the following remarks in relation to him : "The ways of Providence are seldom more obscure than when such a man as Mr. Barker is removed from the world, when so eminently prepared to be useful in it. But we have reason to believe that what constitutes a preparation for the highest usefulness here, is best suited to an entrance upon the enjoyments of the world above ; and the thought is inconceivably consoling to his friends, that he has reached the place of promised rest, where there shall be no more pain, nor sorrow, nor death, and is with Him who will wipe away all tears from every eye."

MRS. NATHANIEL G. UPHAM.

HON. NATHANIEL GOOKIN UPHAM, second son of Nathaniel Upham, of Rochester, was married to BETSEY WATTS LORD, on the 28th of October, 1829, at Kennebunk-port, Me., by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Saco. Miss Lord was the daughter of Nathaniel Lord, who was born in Wells, June 1, 1776, and Phebe Walker, born in Arundel,

now Kennebunk-port, February 9th, 1781, who were united in marriage July 2d, 1797. Mr. Lord was successfully engaged in commerce at Kennebunk-port, until his decease, on the 24th February, 1815, at the early age of 39, leaving nine children.

Betsey Watts Lord, (the seventh child,) was born March 23d, 1810. By the loss of her father she was left, in early life, to the kind care and watchfulness of her mother, who most faithfully discharged her trust. Her daughter, in a brief diary left relative to her religious experience, thus refers to her early advantages : " Ever since my remembrance, I have received religious instruction from the life of a dear and pious mother. When it became necessary, for the purpose of forwarding my education, to send me from under the parental roof, where her watchful eye could no longer behold me, it seemed her first wish to place me in the families and under the instruction of pious people. Truly it may be said of me, I was nurtured in the lap of religion."

She was, at various times while acquiring her education, at the institutions at Bradford, Newbury, Ipswich and Portland, where her course was marked by uncommon intellectual progress. While at Portland she was in the family of Dr. Payson, and under his care and charge.

At the age of thirteen she became deeply impressed with the subject of religion ; and, as appears by her own account, drew up resolutions in writing, " in order to peruse them, and thus keep the subject in mind." For some time, she remarks, " I remained a strict Pharisee, thinking by many prayers and tears to lay God under an obligation to pardon my sins. These impressions gradually wore off, until at last I determined to commit to the devouring element that paper which disturbed my peace. It was too mortifying to

retain the proof that I had forgotten my God, and violated my own promise. Notwithstanding this attempt to forget that the subject had ever attracted my attention, I never could erase it from my mind ; it seemed to be written there as with a pen of iron, and my conscience pleaded guilty. I think I now see that these resolutions were formed in my own strength, instead of humbly relying on Him who is all powerful for assistance ; and I am often led to observe the goodness and forbearance of God, in not terminating my life while thus rejecting him."

Under the date of Portland, Dec., 1826, she says, "unmindful of the hand which so lately raised me from a sick bed, and restored me to perfect health, I came to this place expecting again to engage in pleasure, forgetful of the past ; but God, in his merciful Providence, has seen fit to arrest my steps, to show me that there is no real satisfaction in the pursuit of worldly pleasure ; and has in some measure convinced me of my sinfulness ; above all, that great sin of INGRATITUDE, which has risen like a mountain to separate me from my God."

Her religious anxiety continued for some time. She exclaims, "Oh ! God, help me to persevere in seeking ; rather would I remain with my present feelings until the close of life, than become careless and indifferent about my soul !! Rather would I be the poorest being on thy footstool, with love to Thee, than to possess worlds without Thee."

On Monday eve she says, "unconscious of any change of feeling, I laid myself down upon my bed, to reflect, as usual, upon my sinful state by nature, and my *ingratitude* in rejecting a Saviour so long, when the thought suddenly rushed upon my mind, Jesus Christ is able and willing to forgive this and all other sins. From this time I could not feel the burthen of my sins, but when I endeavoured to re-

call them, the passage would immediately arise, 'Thy sins are forgiven thee.' This was a trying moment. Knowing in some degree the deceitfulness of my heart, and the various methods which the Tempter takes to lead souls astray—to cry 'peace, peace, when God has not spoken peace'—I tried to banish the thoughts of pardon from my mind, to consider it a mere illusion, but the attempt was vain. I felt a peace within, a nearness to God, and the Saviour who died for me, which I never before experienced. I fell asleep, thinking, almost hoping, that I should feel my sins in the morning to be a burthen; but in this I was disappointed; my first thought was raised to God in thankfulness for his preserving care during the night."

After much careful self-examination, and a delay of some months, she became united to the Congregational Church at Kennebunk-port, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph P. Fessenden, in the spring of 1827, being then 17 years of age; and, during the brief period of her subsequent life, maintained a consistent Christian walk and example.

She was married two years after this, and died at Concord, N. H., on the 17th of August, 1833, aged 23 years, leaving two children, Elizabeth Lord, and Nathaniel Lord.

Mrs. Upham never fully recovered from the illness consequent on the birth of her second child. In a brief obituary notice of her death at the time, it is said, "she had been sick of a long illness, but such were, from time to time, the encouraging circumstances of her case, it was not until a brief space previous to her death, that it became certain her disease must terminate fatally. Aware that she had not long to live, Mrs. Upham conversed fully and calmly on the subject of her death, imparting to all her friends such counsel as a dying Christian might give. Her death was the triumph of Christian fortitude and resignation, and her loss has occasioned a sensation which cannot soon be effaced."

Mrs. Upham was distinguished for the beauty of her person and sweetness of expression. She was of medium height, of fair complexion, with a hazel eye, and usually bore the appearance of perfect health. She was remarkable for the appropriateness and fitness of all she said or did; for her sincerity of purpose and fixedness of principle; her justness and purity of thought; her calm and dignified demeanor; and the warmth and kindness of her affections—forming a harmonious blending of all that can dignify or adorn.

She had a remarkably just taste in appreciating things for their true worth; sound judgment and uncommon intellect; and was a pattern in the discharge of every domestic duty.

She moved through her short course in this world as in it, and of it, and yet above it; taking an intense interest in her friends, loving and beloved, but yet with her eye fixed calmly and considerately on the joys of that world, lit up by the light of His countenance who was her Redeemer and Sanctifier.

Her memory is silently garnered up in hearts who can never cease to be grateful that they sometime enjoyed her society, walked in the light of her countenance, and can commune with her as a spirit in bliss.

DR. TIMOTHY UPHAM.

Dr. TIMOTHY UPHAM was born at Rochester, March 15, 1807. He studied medicine with Dr. Pierrepont, of Portsmouth, and in the year 1827 attended his first course of medical lectures at Bowdoin College. He completed his professional studies at Washington, with Prof. Sewall, and received his medical degree from Columbia College, D. C., in the spring of 1829. In the year 1830 he commenced the practice of medicine in Waterford, Saratoga county, New-York.

In relation to him, Prof. Sewall writes to his father, Hon. Nathaniel Upham, in 1829, "I have seldom met with a young man for whom I feel so deep an interest, or so strong an attachment, as for Dr. Upham; for I have seldom met with one equally amiable, intelligent and promising. He held the first rank in his class during the lectures, and graduated with great eclat. From my intimate acquaintance with him I do not hesitate to say that I consider him one of the first young men in the country, and destined to hold a high rank in his profession."

The hopes which his friends had formed of him were fast becoming realities. He had acquired the unlimited confidence of a numerous *clientelle*; had established a high literary reputation; had received the offer of the Chair of Anatomy in one of the oldest and most respectable colleges in New-England; had been chosen corresponding member of the Medical Section of the National Institute, and had won the love of all who knew him.

Says Prof. Sewall, in a letter to the author, dated Dec., 1844, "He was one of the few medical men with whom I

could hold communion with pleasure and with profit. He loved the science, and was always looking into its philosophy. I offered to resign part of my practice, if he would remove here, solely for the sake of his society." But

"The spoiler came; all, all his promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep forever there."

In the summer of 1843 he was attacked with cerebral disease, and, after a short illness, died at three, P. M., Monday, August 7th.

His remains are interred in the Episcopal burying ground in Waterford, N. Y.

The editor of one of our most celebrated periodicals—the Knickerbocker, for November, 1843, page 503—speaking of a poetical effusion called the Exile's Song, remarks, "The Exile's Song, in the present number, was inclosed in a letter from its author, A. McCraw, of Scotland, to the late lamented Dr. Timothy Upham, of Waterford, by whose wish it is now published. Dr. Upham was a gentleman of a highly distinguished family in New-Hampshire, whose mind led him to appreciate talent whenever and wherever he encountered it. Scientific and literary honors were tendered him from high sources previous to his demise; but it pleased God to summon him to that heaven which is constantly enriching itself with the spoils of earth.

*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis."*

NOTES.

A.

ANCESTORS OF HON. WILLIAM UPHAM.

John, son of Lieut. Phineas Upham, was born on the 9th of December, 1666, and is the person, as I presume, who married Abigail Howard, October 31, 1688. He died June 9, 1733, and his tombstone is still standing in the old grave yard at Malden. His wife died the 23d of Aug., 1717. Their children were—John, born March 20, 1690; Samuel, born 25th Aug., 1691, (and probably several others;) Abigail, April 12, 1698; David, May 6, 1702.

Samuel, who was born August 25, 1691, married Mary. Their children were—Mary, born 26th January, 1715–16; Abigail, born March 6, 1717–8; Mercy, born January 19, 1721–2; Samuel, born 28th Sept., 1722; Jonathan, born Sept. 16, 1724; Ebenezer, born July 8, 1726; Jacob, born 3d April, 1729; Phebe, born 6th April, 1731; John, born 8th October, 1733; William, born 6th March, 1735. The latter three died young.

Samuel, who was born Aug. 25, 1691, was, as I presume, great-grandfather of Hon. William Upham, present U. S. Senator from Vermont.

B.

NOTICES OF HON. THOMAS COGSWELL.

Hon. Thomas Cogswell, the fourth of nineteen children, was born at Haverhill, Mass., August 4, 1746. He had thirteen brothers, of whom, however, five died young; and five sisters, four of whom lived but a short time. The united service in the Revolutionary Army of Mr. Cogswell and his brothers, amounted to forty years and some months—(see N. H. Patriot of the 26th Dec., 1836)—which is probably without a parallel in the country.

February, 1769, Mr. Cogswell, aged 23, was married to his cousin, Ruth Badger, aged 18, in Gilmanton, N. H., to which place her father had removed from Massachusetts, six years previous. He still continued to reside in Haverhill after his marriage, engaged in various

mercantile pursuits, till the commencement of the Revolution. News having been received at Haverhill of the advance of the British on Lexington, a company of volunteers was immediately formed, at the head of which Mr. Cogswell was placed, and the march was to commence immediately. At this time, we are told that Mrs. C., who had given birth to a child the fortnight previous, which was then dead in the house, lay prostrated by sickness, with two young children dependent upon her. It was no wonder, then, that when her husband entered the house, and in the silence which his feelings would not permit him to break, commenced taking down his arms, thereby giving her the first intimation of the long foreboded event, that the heart of the young wife sank within her. Comprehending all in a moment, she exclaimed in anguish, "Must you go!" "It is better to die than be a slave," was the answer wrung from a bleeding heart. Then the heroic wife and mother answered, "Go!"

In a memorial to Congress, dated 1782, respecting his services, he says, "I marched on the 19th of April, 1775, for Lexington, at the head of an hundred volunteers, and have been in the service of the United States ever since."

When Mrs. C. had so far recovered from her illness as to be able to travel, which was about the first of June, she was removed, for shelter and protection, to her father's, in Gilmanton. This journey of fifty miles she made on horseback, carrying one child in her arms; the other, which was older, was left at Atkinson, with her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Cogswell. But when winter came, this child, whose name was Hannah, and but four years old, was taken sick—died, and was buried, before news of her illness could be carried to her mother, for she was far off, and the snows were deep and the roads impassable.

I do not know if Captain Cogswell was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, but presume he was; at least, I find an order directed to him as the captain of a company lying at Prospect Hill, in Cambridge, dated June 21st, 1775, which was the fourth day after the battle. His regiment was the 38th of foot, commanded by Lieut. Col. Baldwin. It would appear, from various orders directed to him, as one dated Sept. 20, and directed to him at Sewell's Point; one dated Nov. 28, 1775, and directed to him at Cambridge; and another dated March 18, 1776, directed to the same place, that he was with the army investing Boston, during the whole siege, and subsequent to its evacuation, which took place on the 17th of March, 1776.

Soon after the evacuation of Boston, Washington made his headquarters at New-York city, with the greater part of his army, at the same time the British troops were assembling at Long Island. We learn from various muster-rolls that Capt. Cogswell was in Col. Baldwin's regiment as late as the first of June; and we know, from an order dated June 18, 1776, that he was at that date in New-York. It would seem from the following pass, dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1776, that he was in the 26th regiment, under Gen. Glover: "Permit Capt. Cogswell, of the 26th regiment, to pass into the country for his health. John Glover, commandant of brigade." How long he was absent from the army I do not know; but, January 1, 1777, he received the commission of Major in the 1st Massachusetts regiment. I have not at present in

my possession the papers which would indicate his movements during the years 1777 and '78, but he continued with the army in the brigade of Gen. Glover, and was in most of the engagements in New-York and New-Jersey.

I find a letter from Gen. Green, directed to him at Newton, near Boston, dated Feb. 3, 1779, and another from him to his brother, dated Providence, June 16, 1779.

Sept. 6, 1779, he was appointed lieutenant colonel by the legislature of Massachusetts. The results of this appointment are made known in the following memorial: "To the Honorable the Continental Congress: The memorial of Major Thomas Cogswell, sheweth that he enlisted in the service of the United States on the 19th of April, 1775, with the command of a company in the line of Massachusetts. That the reduction of and the mode of raising regiments for the service from that state down to 1777, did not admit of any promotion of those officers who were retained in the service: That, at the beginning of 1777, your memorialist received the appointment of major in the 1st Massachusetts regiment; and on the 6th of Sept., 1779, there was a vacancy of a lieutenant colonel in the 15th Massachusetts regiment: that your memorialist and the then Major Hull became competitors for that office: that, on Nov. 26th, 1779, your memorialist was appointed a lieutenant colonel by the authority of the state of Massachusetts; at which time your memorialist and his competitor were present, and examined respecting the premises: that, on the next day, Maj. Hull requested of the authorities of the state a re-hearing; it was granted, and terminated a second time in favor of your memorialist; who then repaired to camp, took command of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, and was mustered as lieutenant colonel: That your memorialist's competitor kept up the dispute, and in Feb., 1780, on an *ex parte* hearing, obtained an appointment to the same office. The contention was still continued; and, at the close of the year 1780, your memorialist, rather than continue a dispute which appeared to be injurious to the service, requested, in a letter to Brigadier Gen. Glover, to retire from the service, with the determination never to take on him any military command whatever; but, at the repeated solicitations of the quartermaster general, and at the request of many principal officers in the army, your memorialist accepted the office of waggon-master-general, and has continued in it to this day.

"Although there has a series of misfortunes attended your memorialist as to his rank, yet he flatters himself he is in possession of such documents as to convince Congress that he is not unworthy their notice; and from the disposition that honorable body has ever shown to reward the deserving part of the army, he is induced to request Congress to take his particular circumstances under their consideration, and confirm to him his rank of lieutenant colonel, from the 6th of Sept., 1779; and that the paymaster-general may sign his certificates for receiving pay and commutation accordingly. And as in duty bound," &c.

His appointment as lieutenant colonel is contained in the resolves of Massachusetts, for 1779-80, p. 143, § LXXXIV. "Resolve, for promoting several officers in the 15th battalion, raised by this state to serve in the Continental Army, passed Nov. 26, 1779. Resolved, that the follow-

ing officers in the battalion raised by the state of Massachusetts, to serve in the Continental Army be, and they hereby are, appointed to the several ranks mentioned against their names, viz. : Andrew Peters, to be a lieutenant colonel in Col. Groaton's regiment; Thomas Cogswell, lieutenant colonel in Col. Bigelow's regiment," &c. This was a regiment in Gen. Glover's brigade. The form of commission contains the following : " You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of lieutenant colonel, &c., for which this shall be your sufficient warrant, till you shall receive a commission in the manner and form pointed out by the resolves of Congress of March 8th, and June 28th, 1779."

On page 144, of the same volume, we find the following : Resolved, that a letter of the following form be signed by the President, and sent to Gen. Heath : " State of Massachusetts Bay, Council Chamber, Boston, Nov. 26th, 1779. Sir : Application having been made to fill up several vacancies in the battalions of this state ; in consequence thereof we have given Maj. Cogswell a warrant as lieutenant colonel in the regiment commanded by Col. Bigelow ; since which we find, by examining the rank of officers in the Massachusetts line, that Major Hull takes rank of Maj. Cogswell, but we don't find Maj. Hull's name in the list of officers appointed by the state, (he was from Connecticut,) and Major Cogswell being the first captain who received a commission in the year 1775 ; and having, moreover, been commissioned by this court as major the 1st of January, 1777, we think he ought to take rank of Major Hull, which we hope will meet with your approbation, and be satisfactory to the officers of this state. In the name and behalf of the General Assembly," &c.

The third document which we would present in relation to this subject, is found on page 145 of the same volume, and numbered xcii. " Report on the petition of Maj. Hull—accepted Nov. 27th, 1779. The committee of both Houses, appointed to consider the petition of Wm. Hull, major of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, wherein the said Hull claims rank in priority of Maj. Cogswell, have attended to the service assigned them, and are of opinion that Major Cogswell ought to rank before Major Hull, agreeably to the report of the committee of the 26th inst. for the reasons mentioned in said report."

Regardless of these decisions, Major Hull continued to disturb the army and the legislature by his applications on this subject, till at last, by an *ex parte* hearing, in the absence of Major Cogswell, he obtained the appointment. Under these circumstances, Maj. C. wishing, first of all, to preserve the discipline and order of the army, resigned his commission. The elevation of Major Hull, against repeated decisions in favor of the claims of a brave and faithful officer, tended ultimately to render his fall more disgraceful. As General of the army of the frontier in the last war, he surrendered the army without a blow, and was tried, and cashiered for cowardice and treachery.

At the earnest request of Gen. Glover, of Col. Timothy Pickering, and his brother officers, Major Cogswell was induced, after having resigned his commission, to accept, on the 13th Sept., 1780, an office in the commissariat department, second in rank to Col. Pickering. This position he retained till Jan. 15, 1784.

On the disbanding of the army, Col. Pickering wrote him the following letter, dated

"Newburgh, Jan. 14, 1784.

"Dear Sir: The great object of our warfare being accomplished, and the army disbanded, your services as waggon-master-general ceases to-morrow. Be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for the judicious and effectual assistance you have given me at all times in the execution of your office, and your readiness to lend your aid in all services of my department. I wish you every success in your life, and remain, with much esteem, dear sir,

Your friend, and most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Quartermaster General.

Major THOMAS COGSWELL."

It would seem that Major Cogswell was highly esteemed and beloved by his brethren in arms; and Washington, speaking of him, in a letter dated New-Windsor, Jan. 7, 1781, says, "Major Cogswell has been always represented to me as an intelligent, brave and active officer."

Having retired from the army to Gilmanton, N. H., he was made judge of the court of common pleas, which he continued to hold till his death. (*Am. Quarterly Register*, vol. 12, p. 42.) This event occurred on Monday, the 3d of Sept., 1810, in the 64th year of his age. Mrs. Cogswell survived her husband many years. She died Oct. 15, 1839, aged 88. They were buried in the old grave yard at Gilmanton. Their children were eleven in number—eight of whom attained mature age. Two of them were graduates of Dartmouth College. Three of them were officers in the last war.

C.

NOTICES OF THE GOOKIN FAMILY.

We are indebted for the following note to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston.

*Arnold Gookin, of Kent, England, had a son Thomas, who resided at Bekeborne, in the same county, and who married the daughter and heir of Durant. Their son, John Gookin, of Repplecourt, married Katharine, sister of Vincent Denne, LL. D., and daughter of William, of Kingston, a descendant in the seventeenth generation from Robert de Den, or de Dene, who held large estates in Sussex, in the times of Edward the Confessor, 1041. Their children were—Thomas, whose daughter, Catharine, married William Warren, of Repplecourt, in 1619; John, a barrister at law; Daniel, who married Miriam, daughter of Richard Bird, s. t. p.; and Vincent, who married — Wood. It is supposed that this Vincent is the knight referred to in the following letter from † William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, dated London, 28th, 7th mo., 1708. "Now, my dear friends, as to outward things, I have

* Berry's Kent Genealogies, p. 113. Burke's Commoners.

† Proud's Hist. of Pennsylvania, vol. 2—note to pages 4 and 5.

sent a new governor of years' experience ; of a quiet, easy temper, that I hope will give offence to none, nor too easily put up with any, if offered him, without hope of amendment, &c. He is sober, understandeth to command and obey, and of what they call a good family, his grandfather, Sir Vincent Gookin, having been an early great planter in Ireland, in king James the first and the first Charles' days."

Charles Gookin, the governor referred to in this document, was a kinsman of Rev. Nathaniel, a grandson of Maj. Gen. Daniel Gookin, as appears by certain letters from the governor to the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, in one of which, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1709, he says—"I assure you that the account you gave me of that part of our family settled in America, was extremely satisfactory * * *. The spring will be a time of some leisure with me ; I mean from the beginning of March to the last of April. I purpose, God willing, to pass some part of that time with you and others, our relations at Boston," &c. In a second letter of the governor to Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, dated Oct. 22d, 1710, he says—"By letters from Ireland I am informed two of our relations are lately dead, viz. : Robert Gookin, son of my uncle Robert ; and Augustine Gookin, eldest son of my uncle Charles, &c. &c."

"Dear coss., your very affectionate kinsman and servant,

"CHAS. GOOKIN.

"To the Rev. Mr. NATH. GOOKIN,

"at Hampton, New-Hampshire."

It thus appears, that if the conjecture concerning Vincent Gookin is correct, Mrs. Hannah Upham, mother of the Hon. Nathaniel Upham, and daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, 3d, and great-grand-daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, to whom the above letters were addressed, was a descendant of Arnold Gookin, of Kent, England. See Genealogy of the Gookin family, ante p. 45.

By his mother's side, Rev. Nathaniel Gookin was a descendant of the Cottons, and Governors Bradstreet and Dudley. His wife, Dorothy Cotton, was a daughter of Rev. John Cotton. Al. Harvard, 1678 ; ordained at Hampton, 1690 ; obit. March, 1710, aged 52 ; who married Mary Lake, the daughter of Capt. Thomas Lake, who was killed by the Indians in Maine, Aug. 14, 1676.

Rev. John Cotton was the son of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, (born at sea,) and married Dorothy Bradstreet, June 14, 1654. Al. Harv., 1651 ; ordained at Hampton, 1660 ; obit. 1685, aged 53. He was the son of Rev. John Cotton, who was born in Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585 ; came to Boston, 1633 ; obit. Dec. 23, 1652, aged 67. He married Sarah Story, who deceased May 27, 1676, and was the son of Roland Cotton, of Derby, England.

Dorothy Bradstreet, who married Rev. John Cotton, first above named, was the daughter of Simon Bradstreet, born at Horblin, England, 1603. Governor of Massachusetts from 1679 to 1686, and from 1689 to 1692. Obit. March 27, 1697, aged 94. He married Anne Dudley—obit. Sept. 16, 1672—who was the daughter of Thomas Dudley, born at Northampton, England, in 1576. Governor of Massachusetts in the years 1634, '40 and '45. Obit. July 31, 1653, aged 77 ; who was the son of Capt. Robert Dudley, a descendant of the Duke of Northumberland.

D.

CHARADE ON THE NAME UPHAM.

The following charade, addressed by Col. Mountain, of the British army, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of *Hon. Joshua Upham, a maiden lady, who died in April, 1844, aged 74, with a reply, by Miss Upham, we annex as an interesting *jeu d'esprit*.

CHARADE.

To get my *first* a sluggard's loth;
To get my *next* a glutton's glad;
Happy is he who gets them both,
But *jewels* are not cheaply had.

ANSWER.

Your *first*, "I guess," is to get up,
And on your *next*, when sliced, we sup,
United both will name a lady,
Who—long since passed her youthful heyday—
Unenvied now upon the shelf
Lays soberly, beside her self.

The men, I grant, have wanted spirit,
To pass a *jewel* of such merit!
For this mistake I must not fret,
But patient wait to be new set
In that good place where wedlock ceases,
And womans' bliss perhaps increases.

Fredericton, March 11th, 1817.

E.

Information is desired in relation to the following points:

The birth place of John Upham.

The date of the birth and death of his wife, Elizabeth.

Date of the marriage of Phineas, son of the Lieutenant, and Mary Mellins—supposed to be in the year 1682 or 3.

Date of her death, which was subsequent to November, 1720.

Date of the birth of Phineas Upham, 3d—supposed to be in 1683—and the date of his death, supposed to be in 1766.

Any facts, concerning the individuals mentioned in this family history, will be gratefully received.

* For an interesting notice of Hon. Joshua Upham, late Judge of the highest court in New-Brunswick, in addition to references, ante p. 29, see "Address before the members of the Bar of Worcester county, by Joseph Hilliard, Esq.," 1829, and May No. of the American Quarterly Register of 1841, p. 413.

F.

GENEALOGY OF THE HON. NATHANIEL UPHAM.

John Upham, born in England, in the year 1597 ; died in Malden, Mass., Feb. 25, 1681, aged 84.	Elizabeth [Webb ?] died previous to August, 1671.
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Lieut. Phineas Upham, born 1636 ; died Oct. 1676, aged 41.	Ruth Wood, born 1636-7 ; died Jan. 18, 1696-7, aged 60.
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Deac. Phineas Upham, born 22d May, 1659 ; died October 19, 1720, aged 62.	Mary Mellins was living in Nov., 1720.
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Phineas Upham, born 1683 ; died 1766(?)	Tamzen Hill, born Dec. 11, 1685 ; died 24th April, 1768, aged 83.
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Timothy Upham, born 29th Au- gust, 1710 ; died July 3d, 1781, aged 71.	Mary Cheever, of Lynn ; born April 10, 1720 ; died April 22, 1801, aged 80.
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Rev. Timothy Upham, born Feb. 20, 1748. Al. Harvard, 1768 ; or- dained at Deerfield, 1772 ; died Feb. 21, 1811, aged 63.	Hannah Gookin, born at North- Hampton, April 22, 1754 ; died Aug. 4, 1797.
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Hon. Nathaniel Upham,  
born June 9, 1774. Married Judith Cogswell, 22d March, 1798 ; mem-  
ber of the 15th, 16th and 17th Congresses, from 1817 to 1823 ; died  
July 10, 1829, aged 55.

## E R R A T A.

Page 13, 13th line, for "*Prescott*," read *Croswell*.

" " omit line 23.

" 14, 20th line, for "*eight*," read *seven*, and for "*nine*," read *eight*.

" " 25th line, for "*1605*," read 1705.

" " omit line 32.

" 27, 7th line, for "*November*," read *December*.

" 34, 25th line, for "*James*," read *Mary*, 2d.

