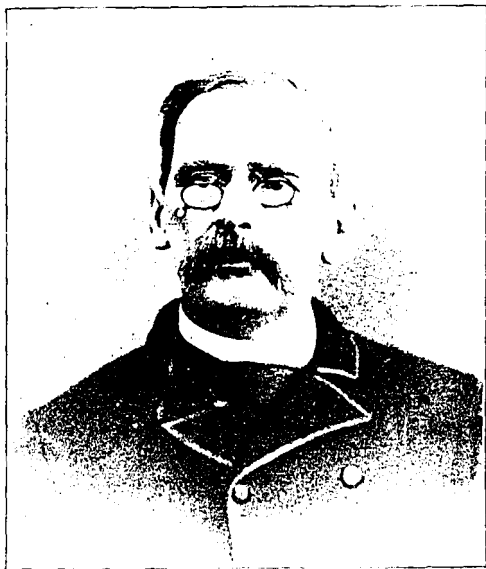


VAUGHAN GENEALOGY



George E. Hodgdon

REMINISCENCES
AND
GENEALOGICAL RECORD
OF THE
VAUGHAN FAMILY
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE

BY
GEORGE E. HODGDON

SUPPLEMENTED BY
AN ACCOUNT OF THE VAUGHANS OF SOUTH WALES, TOGETHER
WITH COPIES OF OFFICIAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE
VAUGHANS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TAKEN
OUT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIAL
RECORDS IN LONDON.

BY
THOMAS W. HANCOCK

MCMXVIII
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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PREFATORY NOTE

Shortly after the untimely death of Mr. George E. Hodgdon, in 1891, the original manuscript of this work came into my possession; and knowing the satisfaction, and even pleasure, he had enjoyed in its preparation, as well as the deep interest manifested by members of the Vaughan family residing in every part of our country, some of whom had furnished him with important data relating to the subject,—I have felt that in publishing the work now, even at this late day, I shall not only meet the wish of the family, but also carry out, though imperfectly, the original plan of Mr. Hodgdon himself. A few copies of the manuscript were printed in 1899, the better to insure its preservation.

That he intended, however, to recast the work after securing more definite information regarding the earlier generations of the family in Wales is evident from the following letter I received from him in 1887, while abroad:

Portsmouth, N. H., April 11, 1887.

Col. Richard Cutts Shannon,
New York City.

My dear Colonel:—

Whether this letter will reach you in your wanderings over the old world is an uncertainty, yet I deem it my duty to make at least an attempt to impart to you the discoveries made in the early Vaughan generations since your departure from the United States.

Sometime in July last it occurred to me that the Vaughan Record which I had prepared should be revised, and, if possible, extended to include all the living members of the descendants of Major William who bear the family name.

You will doubtless remember that the original commenced with the Major and ended at the year 1800. While engaged in this work of revision Col. J. E. Pecker of Concord, N. H., a correspondent of the Boston Journal, called at my office and casually took my manuscript and strongly expressed his interest in the undertaking. A few days subsequently a most exaggerated account of my work appeared in the columns of the Journal, which was immediately republished in the local papers in different parts of New England. This article was prepared by Colonel Pecker without my knowledge; but it has produced most wonderful results.

Letters were addressed to me from all parts of the Northern States, the great majority of which came from Vaughans who were in no way connected with your emigrant ancestor; yet some of these contained data sufficient to have partially completed a genealogy of their particular lines.

Among these communications were those which furnished me with invaluable information,—such as copies from Vaughan Bibles of 1659, 1735 and 1761, owned by the descendants of the Major.

Some of them reside in Boston, others in Providence, R. I., Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, etc.

Experts who have examined the manuscript copy pronounce it perfect, in fact few genealogies contain so many notes; for example, in the case of every female with whom a male descendant of Major William has intermarried, I have traced her line back to the Emigrant ancestor, viz.: Elliots, Gerrishes, Jordans, etc., etc.

Having given you this brief account of the Vaughan line, in which you have evinced in the past as much interest as in the family of Shannon, I will insert the antecedents of the old Major, as now found, in order that you

may push them still farther back into the dim mists of the remotest past.

Sir Roger Vaughan was a native and resident of Glamorganshire, Wales.

Of his children was:

GEORGE VAUGHAN, baptized April 10, 1615; buried April 5, 1699. He married December 8, 1639, Mary Boxall, whose burial is recorded October 28, 1645.

The children of George and Mary
(Boxall) Vaughan were:

1. WILLIAM, baptized January 3, 1640-1; emigrated to New Hampshire about the year 1664; died November 12, 1719.
2. MARY, baptized October 23, 1642.
3. JOANE, baptized December 10, 1643; buried June 6, 1694.

If I may be permitted to give you instructions in this investigation, I should advise that you have the shipping archives in London for 1660 to 1665 carefully examined to ascertain the name of the vessel upon which Major William embarked, and the date thereof; also the list of officers and fellow-passengers.

By all means visit Glamorganshire, Wales, and search for the antecedents of Sir Roger, who probably was born between 1580 and 1595. A person of his prominence must have been recorded in the public archives of his locality. Do not confound him with Sir Roger of Cardigan, who lived about 75 years prior.

The Vaughan family of Wales long before the Restoration of the Stuarts had accurate genealogies written, and traced their ancestry back for centuries before the Norman Conquest,—these I should suppose can be examined.

Since December last I have been engaged in the republication and annotation of Adams' Annals of Portsmouth (1623-1823); it appears in the weekly issues of the Portsmouth Journal, and will continue until the close of the present year. In my notes I have published the

family of Major William, and when I reach the year 1717, when Lieutenant-Governor George was retired, I shall give a list of his children, their births and marriages, etc., etc., in the margin.

I am,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE E. HODGDON.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Hodgdon, as set forth in this letter, I immediately took up the matter after my arrival in London, and secured the able assistance of Mr. Thomas W. Hancock of that city, whose previous studies and occupations seemed to especially qualify him for this class of investigation. With great industry he examined the numerous genealogical publications that are to be found in the British Museum, giving particular attention to the Harley MSS.; made several journeys into Wales to consult Parish and Court Records; and finally sent me, as the result of his investigations, reports and charts that will be found in Appendix II.

Mr. Hodgdon's original record of the Vaughan family, as he states in the foregoing letter, ended at 1800, while his revision brought it down to 1887. Since then, after a lapse of thirty years, there have been so many changes that it seemed advisable to try and bring the record down to the present year. This I have attempted to do with the kind assistance of my kinsman Mr. Alexander Keating Vaughan, of Dorchester, Mass., who rendered so much aid to Mr. Hodgdon in the preparation and revision of the original record.

During his long and active life Mr. Vaughan has always considered it a religious duty to carefully preserve the memorials of his family, and we feel sure he will now regard with satisfaction this final

publication of the Hodgdon Record, in which he ever felt a lively interest, and to which he contributed so much in the way of important notes and memoranda.

To my friend and co-worker, Mr. H. Bastianelli, I have also to express my special thanks for the valuable service he has rendered in preparing the manuscript for the printer, reading and correcting the proof, and supervising the work of publication at every stage.

R. C. SHANNON.

Brockport, N. Y.,

February 18, 1918.

INTRODUCTION

The family of Vaughan, or Vychan as it was originally written, is one of the oldest in the British Isles.

Skilled genealogists in the family have traced their lineage to a Welsh Knight, of the famous "Round Table" in the mythic times of "King Arthur," and have clearly established their line of descent from the ancient kings of Wales.

Few families since the Norman Conquest have been more prominent in English history.

For nearly two centuries the family has been represented in the Imperial Peerage,* and many of its members have been knighted for their eminent services.

In the almost incessant wars of Great Britain the name is of frequent occurrence, and conspicuous alike for elevated rank and important commands; while in the Church and State, in literature and the learned professions, its representatives have attained distinction for their talents and abilities.

Their achievements have been accurately chronicled by British annalists, and are of peculiar interest to those members of the family who desire to be acquainted with the record of their race in the land of its origin.

*The present Earl of Lisburne is Ernest Augustus Mallet Vaughan, born 1836; eldest son and heir, Lord Vaughan, born 1862. They are descended from John Vaughan, Esq., elevated to the peerage, 1695.

Although the American Vaughan, owing to the lapse of so many generations since the emigration of his ancestors, may be unable to discover the connecting links between them and their British progenitors, nevertheless it may be assumed with almost certainty that all of the name are descended from a common ancestry who dwelt ages ago in Western Britain.

Among the earliest settlers in nearly all of the English colonies on our Atlantic Coast can be found the name of Vaughan, from whom have sprung numerous branches of the family in this country, one of which it is our purpose to record, and with historical extracts and biographical data to illustrate what have been its fortunes and surroundings from the early colonial times down to a period within the memory of its living members.

In the preparation of this Genealogy the compiler is especially indebted to C. P. Harmon, Esq., West Buxton, Me., for valuable memoranda in his custody relating to the early generations of the "Vaughan Family;" and also to Miss Beulah Ann Vaughan, Wyoming, Ohio; Mrs. Mabel Alice (Vaughan) Brown, Dorchester, Mass.; and to Louis Bertram Vaughan, Esq., Providence, R. I., for contributions of their family records.

G. E. H.

PORTSMOUTH, *July 12, 1886.*

WILLIAM VAUGHAN,

whose descendants are recorded in these pages, belonged to an ancient and distinguished branch of the family in the South of Wales.

His grandfather, Sir Roger Vaughan of Glamorganshire, born about 1590, was a gentleman of prominence in that principality; his father, George Vaughan, baptized April 10, 1615, buried April 5, 1699, was married December 8, 1639, to Mary Boxall, whose burial is recorded October 28, 1645. Of this marriage were born three children, viz.: William, baptized January 3, 1640-1; Mary, baptized October 23, 1642, and Joane, baptized December 10, 1643.

William, the eldest, was educated in London for the mercantile profession by Sir Josiah Child, who had great regard for him, and from whose influence and assistance he derived great advantage in his subsequent career.

He emigrated to New England about the year 1664* and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., where he became an eminent merchant.

In public affairs, both local and colonial, he soon became active and influential, and for a long time

*The precise date of the arrival of William Vaughan at Portsmouth has not been discovered. His name first appears upon the records of that town March 8, 1665-6, as elected one of the constables.

Under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts he was made a freeman, 1669, and in 1672 commissioned Lieutenant of Cavalry; promoted to Captain, 1680.

was one of the most prominent men in the early history of New Hampshire.

In the Charter granted by Charles the Second, constituting New Hampshire a separate Province, September 18, 1679, William Vaughan was named one of the Royal Councillors,* and was commissioned by President Waldron, 1681, Major commanding the Militia of the Province.

In 1682 this Charter was annulled by the appointment of Edward Cranfield, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Hampshire.

Major Vaughan, however, was appointed one of the New Council,† but his military commission was immediately revoked, and for non-compliance with the arbitrary measures of Governor Cranfield, in 1683, he was deprived of his seat in the Council, and soon after imprisoned for nine months in the Province gaol at Great Island (now Newcastle).

While in prison he sent to the Chief Justice the following petition, which is in his own handwriting, and now in the archives of the State of New Hampshire:

To the Worshipful Walter Barefoot Esq. President and the rest of the Justices of y^e Peace now sittinge at the Great Island, at a Quarter Sessions holden for the Province of New Hampshire in New England.

The humble request of William Vaughan. Aug. 5th, 1684.

May it Please your Worships:

The circumstances I have for some time bin under, necessitates mee, to make Applycation to our Honorable Governor, wherein begs, that at this time at this quarter sessions, I might have the liberty of appearinge, to answer

*Pro. Papers of N. H., Vol. I, p. 373.

Papers of N. H., Vol. I, p. 434.

to what may be objected against mee. And if found criminal might suffer the penalty of the law; if otherwise, may be freed from my confinement.

Therefore humbly begs your Worships to give mee a *Habeas Corpus*, to be brought before you for the ends aforesaid, according to the Statute commonly called y^e Habeas Corpus Act, made Anno tricessimio primo Caroli Secundi Regis, Chap. 2, Section 10: and your petitioner shall pray, who am,

Your Worship's humble serv^t,
WM. VAUGHAN.*

Under the tyrannical administration of Gov. Cranfield, when Mason, who claimed the ownership of *all* the lands in New Hampshire, instituted suits against the principal landholders, and juries were found (through the influence of the Governor) to decide them in his favor, Major Vaughan was the only one of the defendants who appealed† to the Crown for a reversal of these verdicts.

The Provincial Records show that Major Vaughan was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 1680-1686.

His reappointment to command the Militia, 1690.

*During his imprisonment Major Vaughan kept a journal of the important events of that period, extracts of which, with corroborative affidavits of prominent citizens embodied in a letter, he transmitted to Hon. Nathaniel Weare, at that time agent of the Province at London.

This document, still extant (Pro. Papers of N. H.), is quite lengthy, and fully describes the oppressive character of the Administration of Governor Cranfield, and doubtless formed the basis of action which resulted in the removal of that official. (See Appendix I, p. 75.)

†This appeal was heard before James II. and a council of twenty-six peers of Great Britain at Whitehall, November 19, 1686.

Although the judgment of the Provincial Court was affirmed, no execution was ever enforced. (See Appendix I, p. 94.)

Under Lieut.-Gov. Usher, to have been reappointed to the Council, 1692, of which he continued a member until 1698.

Treasurer of the Province, 1696-1698.

Register of Deeds, 1697-1702.

Admitted again to the Council, 1701, of which body he was the President, 1706-1715, and for the same period Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

He early united with the Congregational Church at Portsmouth, and continued a member until his decease.

He married, December 8, 1668, Margaret Cutt, a daughter of Richard* and Eleanor Cutt, of Portsmouth, who died January 22, 1690. Her tombstone can still be seen at the Old Point of Graves Burial Ground, with appropriate inscriptions. (See Appendix I.)

*Richard Cutt was the son of Hon. Richard Cutt of Bath, in Essex County, England, who died in 1654, while a member of Cromwell's Parliament. Richard, with his two brothers, John and Robert, and sister Ann, who married John Shipway, emigrated to New England prior to 1645, and settled first at the Isles of Shoals and afterwards on the shores of the Piscataqua River. John, the eldest, was the first Royal President of New Hampshire under the charter of 1679, and died while in office March 27, 1681, and was succeeded by Major Richard Waldron, who was killed by the Indians June 28, 1689.

Robert Cutt, the youngest, afterwards went to the Barbadoes, but soon returned and located at Kittery, where he became a noted shipbuilder; he died June, 1674. His descendants are numerous, and many of them have been distinguished.

Richard Cutt was for some years engaged in "the fisheries" at the Isles of Shoals, of which he owned Star Island. Afterwards became a wealthy merchant and large landholder in Portsmouth and held many public offices. He died — 1676. His wife's name was Eleanor, by whom he was the father of two daughters, Bridget and Margaret. Bridget was twice married, (1st), to Capt. Thomas Daniel, one of the Royal Council; he died November 13, 1683, aged 49; (2d), December 11, 1684, to Thomas Graffort, also one of the Council, who died August 6, 1697. She died May 29, 1701, without issue, bequeathing the most of her large estate to the daughters of her sister Margaret.

Major Vaughan died at Portsmouth November 12, 1719, aged 78 years.

Children:

I. Eleanor, born March 5, 1669-70.	No. 2
II. Mary, born March 6, 1671-2.	No. 3
III. Cutt, born March 9, 1673-4; died at Barbadoes, unmarried.	
IV. George, born April 13, 1676.	No. 4
V. Bridget, born July 2, 1678.	No. 5
VI. Margaret, born December 30, 1680.	No. 6
VII. Abigail, born May 5, 1683.	No. 7
VIII. Elizabeth, born April 26, 1686.	No. 8

SECOND GENERATION

No. 2

Eleanor Vaughan, daughter of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth March 5, 1669-70;* married February 6, 1692-3, Col. Richard Waldron, a son of the celebrated Major Richard Waldron, of Dover, N. H., who was killed in that town by the Indians, 1689.

Col. Waldron was born in Dover in the year 1650, and early removed to Portsmouth. He was a representative in the General Assembly, 1691; a member of the Royal Council from 1692; Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1702-1706; Judge of Probate, 1708-1730, and held the commission of Colonel in the Provincial Militia.

He died in Portsmouth November 3, 1730. His wife, Eleanor, died in September, 1727.

Colonel Waldron was twice married. His first

*In regard to dates in this record, it is important to bear in mind that prior to 1752, within the jurisdiction of the British Empire, the year was held by legal computation to commence on the 25th day of March; in enumerating the month, March was designated the first and February the twelfth month, etc., hence the Latin derivations of the months September, October, November and December are readily explained. Therefore, the 24th day of March, 1740, according to the Old Style, was the last day of the year, and the day following the first day of the new year, and called the 25th day of March, 1741.

It should be observed, however, that in almost all documents, both public and private, before the adoption of the New System of Chronology, between the first day of January and the 25th day of March, both dates were given,—for example, January 23, 1740, would usually be written January 23, 1740-1.

wife was Hannah, a daughter of President John Cutt, who died February 14, 1682. Of this marriage was born one son, Samuel, who died when eleven months old.

Children of Richard and Eleanor Waldron:

- I. Richard, born February 21, 1693-4; graduated Harvard College, 1712; married December 31, 1718, Elizabeth Westbrook, born November 26, 1701 (the daughter of Colonel Thomas and Mary Westbrook). He was a member of the Royal Council for New Hampshire from 1728; Secretary of the Province for a long period, including the Administration of Governor Belcher; Judge of Probate, 1737-42; a representative in the General Assembly, 1749, of which he was unanimously elected Speaker. He died in Portsmouth August 23, 1753. His widow died October 16, 1758.

Of their children: Thomas Westbrooke Waldron* was a Captain in the New Hampshire Regiment at the siege and conquest of Louisbourg, 1745; a Commissioner at the Albany Congress, 1754; State Councillor, 1782. Died April 3, 1785. Of his sons, Daniel, born November 9, 1776, married Olive Huske Sheafe. They were the parents of the late Major Nathaniel Sheafe Waldron, U. S. Marine Corps, and the Rev. Edmund Quincy Sheafe Wal-

*The present (1886) City Missionary of Boston, Rev. Mr. Waldron, is a great-grandson of Captain Thomas Westbrooke Waldron.

dron, now a Catholic Priest at Baltimore, Md.

- II. Margaret, born November 16, 1695; married, May 18, 1721, Eleazer Russell, a merchant at Portsmouth, but formerly of Barnstable. He held the office of Sheriff for the Province, 1733-41; a member of the General Assembly for many years, and speaker *pro tem.*, 1756-7-8. She died May 10, 1753. He died in 1764.

Children:

1. Eleazer, born May 21, 1722, was naval officer of the Port of Portsmouth under the Crown; continued in office during the Revolution and under the Administrations of Presidents Washington and Adams until his decease, which occurred September 18, 1798. He was never married.
2. Benjamin, a sea captain, died on the Coast of Africa (Guinea) in November, 1756.
3. Martha, born in 1733; died September 21, 1798; unmarried.

There were three other daughters, each of whom died unmarried.

- III. William, born August 4, 1697; graduated Harvard College, 1717; studied theology and was ordained pastor of the "New Brick Church," Boston, 1721, by the Rev. Increase Mather. He married Elizabeth Allen, at Boston, who came from Martha's Vineyard. He died September 11, 1727. "He died," says Coiton

Mather, "nobly, so to die is indeed no dying, 'tis but flying away with the wings of the morning, unto the Paradise of God." He left one child, a daughter, who married Col. Josiah Quincy of Boston, Mass.

IV. Ann, born August 29, 1698; married, 1719, Rev. Henry Rust,* of Stratham, N. H., and died there in 1734. He died in 1749, aged 63.

V. Abigail, born July 28, 1704; married, January 6, 1725-6, Judge Richard Saltonstall, of Haverhill, Mass., and died there in 1735. (See Saltonstall Genealogy.)

VI. Eleanor, born April 7, 1706; died at Portsmouth, August 26, 1726, from the effects of drinking too much cold water after dancing.

*March 25, 1717, it was voted by the citizens of Stratham "that Mr. Rust shall preach in the town, if he be willing, for a quarter or half a year."

April 24, 1717, a committee, appointed for the purpose, report an agreement with the Rev. Henry Rust to come and settle among them as a minister of the Gospel. The first year to give him sixty pounds; second year, seventy pounds; third year, eighty pounds. One-third to be paid in corn, pork and beef, the other two-thirds in money, and one hundred pounds in money, to be paid in four years toward building him a house.

Upon these terms he agreed to settle in the town.

March 25, 1718, "Voted that the Rev. Mr. Rust shall be ordained as soon as convenient."

At the annual town-meeting, 1734, "It was voted that the Rev. Mr. Rust be considered for sickness in his family and the death of his wife, by way of contribution."

At a town-meeting, 1749, "It was voted, that the Reverend Ministers who were the pall bearers at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Rust should each preach a half day in the meeting house." At the same meeting it was voted to pay his son Henry, who was the executor, £163, old tenor, he to give the town an acquittance from all demands of his father's salary from this day.

—From the Records of the town of Stratham, N. H.

No. 3

Mary Vaughan, daughter of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth March 6, 1671-2; married Captain Daniel King,* of Salem, Mass., a son of Daniel King, a merchant of Lynn.

After a residence of several years in Salem, Captain King removed to Portsmouth, where he died about the year 1708. She died about 1716.

Their Child:

William King, born March 17, 1698-9, a ship-master of Portsmouth; married Abigail Oberne, a daughter of Dr. Oberne, a druggist of Boston, and Abigail, a sister of Theodore Atkinson, 3d.

Children:

1. George King;† married Susanna Sparhawk, daughter of Rev. John, of Boston. He died childless February 21, 1788.
2. Abigail; married John Sparhawk, Jr., son of the Rev. John, above named.

*The family of King changed their name to Atkinson, being related to Hon. Theodore Atkinson, 3d, who died in Portsmouth, 1779. He was the last Royal Secretary of the Province of New Hampshire.

†George King (Atkinson), named above, was a man of considerable distinction, having been twice a candidate for the office of Governor of New Hampshire, and defeated by a few votes.

The King-Atkinson family inherited a large share of the silver plate of Secretary Atkinson, and among it the famous silver walter, upon which were inscribed the dates of the decease of his immediate friends (described in "Rambles," 90.—By Brewster). In the list of names inscribed will be found the following mentioned in this Record, viz.:

Richard Waldron.
 Mary Westbrook.
 Elizabeth Waldron.
 Elizabeth Vaughan, widow of
 Gov. George Vaughan.

George Walker.
 Margaret Chambers.
 John Rindge, Sr.
 Jotham Odiorne.

3. James Platus, baptized Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, January 7, 1740; married Miss E— Waldron, of Boston.
4. William; married Miss Mary Wendell, of Boston. She died February 4, 1765.
5. Charles; died unmarried.
6. Thomas, baptized August 11, 1742; settled at Conway, N. H.
7. Mary, baptized April 12, 1743; married Hon. Daniel Humphries, U. S. District Attorney; died June, 1798.

No. 4

George Vaughan, son of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth April 13, 1676.

He was graduated at Harvard College, 1696, and entered the mercantile profession at Portsmouth; married (1st), December 8, 1698, Mary Belcher, born March 7, 1680, a daughter of Hon. Andrew* and Sarah (Gilbert) Belcher of Boston, Mass., who died February 3, 1699, three days after the birth of a

*Andrew Belcher was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 1, 1647, was of Boston in 1677; died October 13, 1717, "the most opulent merchant of his time in Boston." He married July 1, 1670, Sarah Gilbert, born July 25, 1651, a daughter of Jonathan Gilbert of Hartford, Conn. She died January 26, 1689.

Children:

1. Andrew, born at Hartford, 1671-2.
2. Sarah; married Capt. John Foye, of Charlestown, Mass. She died about 1720. Captain Foye married (2d), February 23, 1721, Margaret Vaughan, a daughter of Major William Vaughan.
3. Anna; married Oliver Noyes, of Boston.
4. Elizabeth; married Daniel Oliver, of Boston.
5. Mary, born March 7, 1680-1; married George Vaughan.
6. Jonathan, born January 8, 1681-2; graduated at Harvard College, 1699; married (1st), January 4, 1705-6, Mary

daughter, who died soon after. Both mother and daughter were buried in the same tomb with Margaret, wife of Major William Vaughan. (See Appendix I.)

George Vaughan married (2d), January 9, 1700-1, Elizabeth, a daughter of Hon. Robert Eliot,* one of the Royal Councillors, of Newcastle, N. H.

He held the commission of Colonel in the Provincial Forces during Queen Anne's War; was elected in the year 1707, by the General Assembly, Agent of the Province in England, retiring in 1709. So satisfactory had been his services that he was immediately re-elected.

Partridge, a daughter of Hon. William Partridge, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, 1697-1703. She died October 6, 1736. He married (2d) Miss ——— Teal of New Jersey. He was Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1730-1741, and of New Jersey, 1747-1757, and was the founder of Princeton College.

Of his children:

Andrew, born 1706; graduated at Harvard College, 1724; was a member of His Majesty's Council (Mass.); died at Milton, Mass., 1771, aged 65.

Jonathan, born July 23, 1710; graduated at Harvard College, 1728. He studied Law at the Temple in London and attained some eminence at the English Bar. He married, April 8, 1756, Abigail Allen, a daughter of Jeremiah Allen, Esq., of Boston; settled at Cherbucto, now Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in 1760 was appointed Governor of that Province. In 1761 was appointed Chief Justice. He died in Halifax, March 29, 1766.

7. Martha, born March 29, 1686; married Hon. Anthony Stoddard, who graduated at Harvard College, 1697. She died February 11, 1748.

*Robert Eliot, whose surname has been borne by a large number of the descendants of Governor Vaughan, was of English origin; came to Portsmouth in the year 1659. He received from the town a grant of one acre of land near Bolling Rock Point January 22, 1660. In 1670 another grant of one acre was added at Great Island (now Newcastle), where he became established as a merchant and held various offices of trust and responsibility,

While in London he was noticed by persons of rank and influence, with whom his father had been connected.

By them he was recommended as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of his Province.

Accordingly, on the accession of George the First, he was appointed to that office.

This Royal Commission, which bears date July 18, 1715, is still preserved, and now in the possession of Col. Richard Cutts Shannon, a descendant of Governor Vaughan, in the sixth generation. (See Appendix I, p. 109.)

His appointment was esteemed a mark of particular favor from the Crown to the Province, because he was the son of one of its most popular leaders, and a source of gratification to his aged father, who had been ill-treated by the former governors, and had suffered much in the cause of his country.

Lieutenant-Governor Vaughan's induction into office is described upon the Journals of His Majesty's Council, as follows:

among which was that of Councillor, 1680. He married Sarah, a daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Fryer, long prominent in the affairs of New Hampshire. He died in 1724.

Children:

1. Humphrey, who married Elizabeth Cutt, daughter of Robert (The Emigrant) and Mary (Hoel) Cutt, settled in South Carolina, where his descendants are numerous.
2. Jane; married successively Andrew Pepperell (brother of Sir William) and Simon Frost. She died 1749.
3. Elizabeth; married, January 9, 1700, Lieutenant-Governor George Vaughan.
4. Sarah; married Col. Timothy Gerrish. (See note to page 38, Gerrish Family.)
5. Abigail; married, December 16, 1708, Capt. Daniel Greenough, of Newcastle.

This day, (13 Oct. 1715), the Gentⁿ of the Council, Accompanied by Sundry y^e principall gentry of y^e Province, walked from y^e Council House to y^e Market place in Portsm^o, where they mett two foot companies of Militia in Arms, together wth a great number of other people, at w^{ch} time and place, was publickly read the Hon^{ble} Geo: Vaughan Esq^r. his commission to be Lieut: Gov^r of the Prov: of N. Hamps^r, followed by three vollics of small arms & huzzas: & answered from His Majesty's Fort W^m & Mary,* by the discharge of eleven cannon.

After the ceremony was over, the Gentⁿ of the Council returned to the Council House, from whence, they sent the Clerk to the Hon^{ble} Geo: Vaughan Esq^r, to inform him, that the Council were then at the Council Chamber, awaiting his Hon^{rs} pleasure; who immediately hereupon, came to y^e Chamber, where his Hon^r took the oaths appointed, instead of y^e oaths of allegiance & supremacy, repeated the Declaration, and subscribed the same, and then took his place at the board accordingly.

Ordered.—That y^e Clerk write to his Excellency, Jos: Dudley† Esq^r, & inform him of y^e arrival of y^e Hon^{ble} George Vaughan Esq^r. wth the King's Commission for y^e Lieutenancy of Hamps^r, & the publication of the same.

Province of New Hampshire.

Att: a Council, held at Portsm^o.
by adjournment, Oct. 29, 1715.

Present:

The Hon ^{ble} Geo: Vaughan Esq ^r , Lt. Gov ^r .			
Nath ^l Weare	} Esq ^{rs}	John Plaisted	} Esq ^{rs}
Sam ^l Penhallow		Mark Hunking	
John Wentworth Esq ^r .‡			

The Hon^{ble} Geo: Vaughan Esq Lt. Gov. &c made a speech to the Board as followeth.

Gentⁿ: As this is the first opportunity I have had to

*Now Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor.

†Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

‡John Wentworth succeeded George Vaughan as Lieutenant-Governor in 1717; he died in 1730.

sitt in this chair wth you in order to serve the public, so I do in the first place apply to you, who are the King's Council whom I have called together for yo^r advice and assistance, in all things that shall be for y^e honour of the Crown, or the benefit or advantage of His Majesty's Province, & I do assure you, that my endeavors shall at no time be wanting to promote or affect the same.

1^{mo}—I desire that you would consider the state of the Province in general, in ord^r in yo^r advice, how I may be serviceable to it.

2^{do}—I would be informed of the true state of y^e Treasury, and have a p'ticular acc't of those branches of it (viz:) the Lumber, Powder Money, Impost & Excise, as also w^t stores are in the Castle or belonging to it, as well to justify myself, as those that have gone before me.

3^{to}—I recommend to y^r consideration, the miserable Estate of His Maj^{ties}' Castle,* which is part tumbled, that it may be repaired & taken care of in due season; as also the deficiency of the gaol, & y^e unsuitableness of its situation, w^{ry} by the King's prisoners are assisted by ill-disposed persons, in making their escape from Justice.

4th—I find by the Council Records, a vote of Council & Assembly in April last, for burning £1000 Pro: Bills (it being part of the £1500 then in y^e Treasury) by the 10th of June last past, of w^{ch} more is yet remaining unburnt £134: 19: 0: as also a vote, for a Committee to take the bonds of p'sons that borrowed the £1500 out of y^e Treasury, w^{thout} mention of how much per cent, or in w^t time to be paid.

I would be informed, why the above sum is not burnt, & whether those bonds are taken, & if so where they are lodged.

Ult^o—I recommend to your consideration, y^t speedy care be taken for an hon^{ble} reception of his Exce^{llency}, Col: Burgess,† our Go^{vr}, w^{hn} he shall arrive in this Province,

*Now Fort Constitution.

†Colonel Burgess never came to America. He was a warm friend of Lieutenant-Governor Vaughan, and wrote a letter to the Council which was received July 28, 1715, announcing the appointment of Vaughan, as Lieutenant-Governor, highly complimentary to the latter.

w^{ch} perhaps may be before he sees Boston, or in case that he shall arrive there first, that suitable p'sons be nominated & desired to wait on him, to pay him y^e necessary complim^{nts} in behalf of the government of this Province.

I am, y^r humble Servant,

GEO: VAUGHAN.

After reading y^e foregoing speech, his Hon^r the Lt. Gov^r told the Board, that he expected an answer in writing, to all y^e p'ticulars he had mentioned.

For one year after his qualification Lieutenant-Governor Vaughan exercised the functions of Chief Magistrate of the Province. Unfortunately, the General Assembly and he were not in accord upon some important measures relating to the public interests, particularly the Excise and Impost Laws.

In 1716, Samuel Shute, a resident of Massachusetts, was appointed Governor of that Province and of New Hampshire, and soon after a controversy arose between these two highest officials.

The Lieutenant-Governor claimed that he was the true and sole executive, when the Governor was absent from the Province, and thereby became vested with all of the prerogatives pertaining to that office.

He therefore declined to obey the mandate of his superior, when issued from Massachusetts.

One town, Hampton, sustained the position taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and was subjected to a summons from the Governor to answer for a libel. The town gave bonds for its future loyalty.

On the 30th day of September, 1717, Lieutenant-Governor Vaughan was removed from office, and John Wentworth, a member of the Council, was appointed to succeed him.

This closed his public life, and thereafter, until his decease, which occurred in December, 1724, he devoted his attention to the management of his large and valuable estate.

Governor Vaughan was a Congregationalist in his religious opinions, and his name appears on the list of the communicants of that Church in Portsmouth of 1699.

His wife, who survived him, was admitted to the South Parish (Congregational) Church April 4, 1725. She died in Portsmouth December 7, 1750, aged 68 years.

Children:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| I. Sarah, born February 8, 1701-2. | No. 9 |
| II. William, born September 12, 1703. | No. 10 |
| III. Margaret, born August 21, 1705. | No. 11 |
| IV. Elizabeth, born October 8, 1707. | No. 12 |
| V. Abigail, born March 11, 1709-10; died
Sept. 9, 1719. | |
| VI. Eliot, born April 12, 1711. | No. 13 |
| VII. Mary, born May 7, 1713. | No. 14 |
| VIII. Jane, born December 27, 1714. | No. 15 |
| IX. George, born February 18, 1720; died
in childhood, when 22 months old. | |

WILL OF GOVERNOR VAUGHAN*

In the name of God amen

The last will and testament of George Vaughan

*Probate Records, Province of N. H., Vol. II., State Paper's Series, Vol. 32, pp. 242-3-4.

I George Vaughan being Sick and weak, and Considering that the time of my death may be at hand;

3. I give to my dearly beloved wife the Third part of y^e Income of my whole Estate. To her I also give my mansion house wth all the furniture therein, with the gardens and orchards belonging thereto, and three acres of land more adjoining to the Same dureing her widowhood

4. I will that all my Children Shall be maintained out of my Estate til they arrive to y^e age of 20 years

5. I give To my Daughter Sarah Ross and the heirs of her body the land (behind the houses of George Townsend and John Grindal and two other houses between them) Square off wth the land I have already given her

6. I give to my Son in law John Ross one hundred pounds

7. I give unto Each of my maiden daughters five hundred pounds two hundred pounds of which is to be in land (to Each of them & their heirs) at y^e bank

8. I will that the Education of my son Eliot at School & at College be defrayed out of y^e Incomes of my Estate. To my son Eliot I also give five hundred pounds, two hundred of which to be in land at the bank and all my Eastern rights (so called) at Scarborough, Cape-porpus, Dunstan or Elsewhere and To his heirs forever (except as hereafter Excepted)

9. I give my son William and to his heirs forever all my houses and lands at the bank, and between y^e Creek and the bank. And all the residue of my Estate, as houses, lands, farms Marshes Mills Tanyards and Streams of Water and Water Courses and Interest of ferrys I give unto my Said Son William and the heirs of his body forever; But In case Either of my Sons Should dye without Issue lawfully begotten, It is then my will, that the Survivor and The heirs of His body Shall inherit, what I have by these presents given to the other; and In Case both of my Sons Should dye without Issue lawfully begotten, Then It is my will that y^e Estates which I have by these presents given To my Said Sons Shall be Equally divided amongst my all daughters:

10. I appoint my S^d Son William to be sole Executor of this my last will and Testament. In Testimony of all

before written I have hereunto Set my hand the first day of November 1724.

GEO VAUGHAN [SEAL]

Signed Seal'd & Published by
Geo: Vaughan Esq^r as his last Will
and Testam^t In presence of us

RICH^d WALDRON JUN^r

ABIGAIL SHANNON

his

ISRAEL X HONWELL

Mark

[Proved Jan. 25, 1724/5.]

Note.—The word "bank" in this Will refers to the then settled part of Portsmouth along the "bank" of the Piscataqua River, as that portion of the town was at that time (1724) called. The "creek" mentioned was "Islington" Creek, about one mile west of the Piscataqua, where Major William Vaughan owned an extensive tanyard, and where the gristmill of the Cutt family was established. (See "Rambles.")

An Inventory of the Estate Goods and Chattles of George Vaughan Late of Portsmouth in New Hampshire in New England Esq^r, Deceased: Taken and Appraised at Portsmouth affore said: by Cap^t Samuella Hart: James Jeffrey and Ephraim Denet—as followeth—

viz ^t , to the Dwelling house & out houses	
by it	£ 200
to the whole Farm upland and Meadow	
containing 562 acres at 10£ p ^r acre	£5620
to 8 acres of orchards upon y ^e Farm .	£ 120
to y ^e old Dwelling house at the Creek .	£ 80
to y ^e little at y ^e Gate by y ^e Road .	£ 25
to y ^e house & Barn where Jo ^s Wittam	
liv's	£ 30
to y ^e house Joseph Johnson livs in .	£ 10
to y ^e house & Barn Benson liv's in .	£ 80
to D ^o Vincin't lives in	£ 50
to D ^o Brooks livs	£ 35
to the Fram & Dam of y ^e Grist Mill .	£ 30
to the Saw Mill &c	£ 120
	£6400

to $\frac{5}{7}$ parts of the Tanyard, Land, & preveleiges & sixty hides therein stock	£	s.	d.
to about 12 acres of land at Martins Hill	500	0	0
to 111 acres of land beyond Cap ^t Langdons	312	0	0
to 158: lots of land behind Maj ^r Vaughans old Orchard & to y ^c Country Road &c ^a at 20 ^{ll} : p ^r lot: Each to be Equall to 40 foot front & Eighty back: one w th y ^c other	444	0	0
to y ^c house land Wharfe Shop & preveleiges where Cap ^t Fellows liv's	3160	0	0
to a lot of land before Ric ^d Tobie's	660	0	0
to a lott of land Joyning to Jo ^s Berys land	100	0	0
to a lot of land 25 foot front by m ^{rs} Alcocks & the little Island in the River	60	0	0
to goods & chatles—viz ^t	40	0	0
to one Scarlet Coat wore some time	3	0	0
to 5lb 3 oz ^s of silver plate averdupoize w ^t	60	16	0
to pewter Dishes plates & basons	14	0	6
to 4 brass Kettles 3£ Brass tongs fire Sho & Doggs	5	0	0
to 3 brass candlesticks 20/ one warming pan 8/	1	8	0
to 1 Clock 40/: one Walnut table 3£	5	0	0
to Iron pots Kettles tongs Tramills	5	18	0
to 2 large Ovall Tables 3£ : one Small one 15/	3	15	0
to one Chamber Table & two stands	2	0	0
to 4 Comon Tables & 2 Joynt Stooles	1	10	0
to one Coffee Mill peper Caster Mustard box all lig : vi ^t	1	5	0
to 2 Small Brass chaffing dishes	12	0	
to Ironing Boxes & heaters & 3 spitss	1	4	0
to 3 p're of Iron doggs 20/ one Grid Iron &c ^e	1	4	6
to 1 brass ladle 3/ Cullender 1/ Cover dish 2/	6	0	

to 1 Grater: a Tin Coffee Pot: Heater Iron & Bill hook	6	6	
to 18 Glasses of Divers sorts 18/: 6 Knivs & forks 12/	1	10	0
to 12 Earthen Plates: 8 Dishes: one Bason	1	3	0
to one chest of Drawers 3£: one writing Desk 30/	4	10	0
to one Close Stool & pan 15/: 3 looking Glasses 10£	10	15	0
to 23 picturs & Coats of Arms in frames to 1 large Cane chaire 30/: 6 Comon D ^o 50/	5	13	0
to 4 high backd leather Chairs 6£: to 6: low backd D ^o 3£	4	0	0
to 4 black Chairs 8/ 1 Double chaire 6/ to a lig-vite Mortar Pestle & Cloth pounder	9	0	0
to a Wooden fire screen & hand bell	14	0	
to 4 feather beds: 4 Bolsters: & 4 pillows to 4 p're blankets: 3 bed Quilts: & 3 Ruggs	25	10	0
to one Covered 15/ 3 suits Curtaines 7£ to one Negro Man 20£: 2 black women 35£	11	15	0
to one Negroe Boy	7	15	0
to the Iron Work of a pre Cart wheels to a p ^{re} Trucks Iron bound	15	0	0
to a bob sled 10/ one Glass lanthorne 12/ to a Trunkportmanta & Large Wigg Box to 1 Dressing box 5/ one large Trunk & Chest	4	0	0
to an old p ^{re} of Calash wheels & Draughts to one table bedstead & 3 standing bed- steads	5	0	0
to Barrels hh ^{ds} Treyes Troffs & Wicker ware	1	2	0
to 2 p ^{re} bellows 12/ to 2 haire brushes 2 to 1 Copper Tea Kettle & Chaffing Dish to one Guilt Bible & Comon prayer book	1	0	0
	6	0	0
	1	1	0
	15	0	
	14	0	
	2	10	0
	1	10	0

to 2 Cloths brushes	3	0	
to 3 Mares: 6 oxen: & 3 Cows . . .	75	0	0
6 young Catle 3 years old	30	0	0
at Vincents Farm : 3 Cows & halfe .	17	10	0
to 1½ of 5 young Catle Coming on 3 years	8	15	0
1½ of 7 D ^o coming on 2 years . . .	8	15	0
att Henry Bensons Farm 4 Cowes . .	20	0	0
3 young Catle coming on 2 years . .	5	0	0
3 Calv's 9 Months: & 10 Sheep . . .	15	0	0
to 3 Yoaks 3 Chains, Clevis & pin . .	5	0	0
3 bookes of Martyrs by Fox	5	0	0
at Jo ^s Johnsons: 3 yearling Colts: & one Mare & Colt	8	0	0
the halfe 4 Cows: Coming on 3 years: & Six coming of 2 years: & 4 Coming 1 yeare: & 3 Cows	30	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£12190	0	6

No. 5

Bridget Vaughan, daughter of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth July 2, 1678; married Nathaniel Gerrish, of Berwick.

He died April 10, 1729, aged 49. She died September 15, 1743, aged 65.

Their gravestones, with inscriptions, can still be seen at the South Berwick (Me.) Burial Ground.

Children:

- I. William, born in 1704; Captain of Scouts in the French and Indian Wars; died August 8, 1795.
- II. Eliza; married Hon. John Hill, of South Berwick; died January 2, 1763.
- III. George; settled in Boston.
- IV. Bridget; married John Lord, of Boston.

V. Nathaniel; married, September 24, 1730, Lydia Pierce.

VI. Charles, baptized April 21, 1717. Resided at Berwick.

No. 6

Margaret Vaughan, daughter of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth December 30, 1680. She* was twice married: (1st), February 23, 1721, to Captain John Foye, of Charlestown, Mass.; his first wife was Sarah Belcher, a sister to the first wife of Governor Vaughan, and who died about 1720. Captain Foye died about 1732. She married (2d), February 10, 1735-6, Hon. Charles Chambers, of Charlestown, who was born in England, in the County of Lincolnshire, in 1660; was a sea captain and merchant, and possessed of a large estate. He was twice married; his first wife was Rebecca Pattifield, who died June 14, 1733, aged 77.

Charles Chambers was one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. He died in Charlestown April 27, 1743, aged 83 years.

Margaret Chambers, after the death of her husband, removed to Portsmouth, where she died without issue August 6, 1762. She left no will; her estate was appraised at £10,972. Cutts Shannon, her nephew, was appointed administrator.†

*Margaret Foye was admitted to the First Congregational Church, Charlestown, January 7, 1721-2.

†Pro. Records, Exeter, N. H.

No. 7

Abigail Vaughan, daughter of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth May 5, 1683; married (1st), November 25, 1714, Nathaniel Shannon, a merchant of Ipswich, Mass., born December 9, 1689, the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Shannon, of Boston.

After a short residence at Ipswich, they removed to Portsmouth, 1716, where he became established as a shipping merchant until 1720, when he is supposed to have gone to the West Indies and to have remained there until his death, which occurred in the year 1723, at the age of 34 years.

His widow Abigail married (2d), about the year 1735, Captain George Walker,* one of the wealthiest men and largest slaveholders in Portsmouth, and also one of its most prominent citizens. He was the son of Joseph Walker, an early settler at Portsmouth.

He was a representative from that town in the General Assembly in the years 1717, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1740, 1741, 1742, and died in Portsmouth December 7, 1748, aged 86, without issue.

In his Will, made August 18, 1740, he gives to his wife Abigail, in addition to one-half of his estate, the following:

*It is conjectured that he was the son of the Rev. George Walker, who with the rank of Colonel was one of the most heroic of the defenders of Londonderry, 1689, and who was afterwards killed at the Battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690. [An error—see above. G. E. H.]

Captain George Walker's first wife was Mary Langdon, who died June 1, 1734, the daughter of Tobias and Mary Langdon and the great-aunt of Governor John and Judge Woodbury Langdon of Revolutionary memory.

"I Give and bequeath unto my said wife Abigail my Negro woman Dinah my Negro Girl Diana, my Negro Boy Benfidy and my Negro Boy Ceesar."

In a codicil made November 15, 1748, he says:

"I Give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved Wife Abigail my Negros Cato, Nancy Zenus, Nimshy and Primus, also a Note of hand I have from Nathanael Shannon for the sum of sixteen hundred and eight Pounds old Tenor bearing date the fourteenth day of February one Thousand seven hundred and forty six. also the Interest I have in a Mortgage Deed from Cutt Shannon and his wife to me also a note of hand I have from Madam Margaret Chambers for the sum of one hundred Pounds old Tenor."

Abigail Shannon was admitted a communicant to the South (Cong.) Parish August 5, 1733, of which church her two sons became members and her grandchildren received the rites of baptism.

She died in Portsmouth in 1762, aged 79 years.

WILL OF ABIGAIL WALKER.

[Exeter Records.]

In the name of God, Amen. I Abigail Walker of Portsmouth in the Province of New Hampshire Widow being in health and of a Sound Disposing mind and memory but considering the uncertainty of Human Life do make & ordain this to be my last will and Testament, and after Committing my soul to God the father of Spirits and my body to the Earth to be decently Interred, hoping for pardon of my Sins and Resurrection to Eternal Life thro' the Merits of Our Lord Jesus Christ. My worldly Estate I give devise and bequeath in the Manner and form following, that is to Say—

Imprimis. My will is that all my Just debts & funeral Charges be paid by my Executor herein after named in Convenient time after my decease—

Item. I give and devise unto George Walker Shannon, Nathaniel, Abigail and Margaret Shannon being the Chil-

dren of My Son Nathaniel Shannon deceas'd The Sum of Five pounds Old Tenor Each to be paid out of a Note of hand which my Said Son Nathaniel gave to George Walker Late of Portsmouth aforesaid Gentleman deceased my late husband, and by him given to me. The said Sums to be paid by my Executor as Soon as he Can Recover the Money due on the Said Note, and not until he Shall Recover the Same, in case he Shall Endeavour the Same by all proper means.—

Item. I give and Devise unto Richard Cutts Shannon, William, Thomas, James Noble, Nathaniel, Mary and Elenor Shannon Children of my Son Cutts Shannon Five pounds old Tenor Each, to be paid by my Executor as aforesaid—

Item. I give unto my son Cutts Shannon and to his heirs and assigns forever all the Rest Residue and Remainder of my Estate both Real & personal Named or unnamed wheresoever the Same is or Shall be found wheather in possession Reversion or Remainder. And I Constitute and Appoint my said Son Cutts Shannon to be Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. And I hereby Revoke disannull and make Void all other and former wills and Testaments by me in any manner heretofore made. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the Eighteenth day of February Anno Domini 1756, and in the Twenty ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign—

ABIG^L WALKER [SEAL]

Signed Sealed and
declared by the said Abigail
Walker, to be her last will
and Testament in presence of
us

H. WENTWORTH
DANIEL ROGERS
JOSEPH ALLCOCK

Proved on the 29 day of October 1762

Before RICHARD WIBIRD
Judge of Probate.

Inventory of the Estate of Abigail Walker late of Portsmouth in New Hampshire Widow dec^d taken by John Shackford and James Stoodley, at the Rate of Six pounds old Tenor p. Dollar.

	£	s.	d.
2 Acres of Land in uper and 2 ditto in Lower Marsh and $\frac{1}{8}$ Acre in the Gore	450	0	0
$\frac{1}{5}$ part of Two acres of Land in Exeter	400	0	0
a negro man £1000, a negro woman & a Child £800	1800	0	0
1 looking glass 40£ 1 ditto 15£	55	0	0
1 Ovel table £12 6 Chairs and a Great Chair £14	26	0	0
a Corner table 100/. 1 doz old Cane Chairs 120/.	11	0	0
$\frac{1}{3}$ part of a Copper Kettle	15	0	0
1 Iron pot & 1 Iron Skillet	6	0	0
1 dressing box 40/. 1 old brass Kettle 10£	12	0	0
1 pair Iron Racks. 120/. 2 beds. 80£	86	0	0
1 Round Table 80/. 1 Ironing 60/.	7	0	0
1 Tramel 2 hooks & 1 Iron Crow	8	0	0
1 Carpet 2 Coverlids & 1 bed Sted	15	0	0
1 p ^r handirons Slice & Tongs	12	0	0
3 Spining Wheels 6£ 2 p ^r brass Candle Sticks 80/.	14	0	0
a Saw 100/. 1 old Chest. draws 10£	15	0	0
a Riding hood 20£ Silver 222£	242	0	0
old pewter. £20. a Great Bible £12. Warming pan 40/.	34	0	0
a Copper Coffee pot 60/. a Spit 30/. old pie pan 30/.	3	0	0
1 p ^r old Jumps 40/. 1 old Cloke 40/.	4	0	0
1 old Roppier	2	0	0
old Tenor	£3217	0	0

Divided by 6)3217 0 0

True valuation £536 $\frac{1}{6}$

G. E. H.

Note.—During the French and Indian War of 1755-63 there were large issues of paper money by the Province of New Hampshire which became greatly depreciated in value.—G. E. H.

Children of Nathaniel and Abigail Shannon:

- I. Nathaniel, born February 17, 1715-6; an inn-keeper at Portsmouth; married, November 10, 1737, Alice Frost, a daughter of Samuel Frost, of Newcastle. He died in 1753, aged 38 years. His widow subsequently married Charles Hight, a sail-maker, of Portsmouth, who died February 7, 1761. She died October 25, 1780.

Children:

1. George Walker, baptized July 23, 1738; died early in life.
 2. Nathaniel, baptized April 20, 1740; was twice married: (1st) to Ann Card, of Newcastle, who died May, 1785, aged 44; (2d) November, 1786, to Widow Elizabeth Kitson, daughter of Col. John Dennett; died September, 1792, leaving issue by each wife, from whom the Shannons of Gilmanton and Portsmouth, N. H., descend.
 3. Abigail, baptized March 7, 1741-2; married, —, George Bryant. She died prior to 1787, leaving one son, George, who married, July, 1787, Mary Nelson.
 4. Margaret, born —; married, —, Capt. William Parker. She died prior to 1787, leaving one son, Capt. William Parker, Jr., who died in 1795.
- II. Cutts, born August 17, 1717; married, December 1, 1741, Mary Vaughan (his cousin), a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. George Vaughan. (See No. 14.)

Cutts Shannon was a lawyer at Dover and Portsmouth, N. H. He died at the latter place very suddenly December 12, 1763. His widow died at East Moultonboro, N. H., June 21, 1793, at the residence of her son, Hon. Nathaniel Shannon. They were the parents of seven children. (See No. 14.)

No. 8

Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of Major William and Margaret, was born in Portsmouth April 26, 1686; married Captain Daniel Moulton, a ship-master of Portsmouth.

Both died prior to 1759, and it is believed without issue.

THIRD GENERATION

No. 9

Sarah Vaughan, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born in Portsmouth February 8, 1701; married, September 5, 1721, Dr. John Ross, an eminent physician of Portsmouth, who died in the year 1752.

She died April 17, 1793. Her name appears as a communicant of the South Parish from 1753.

Children:

- I. Elizabeth; married, December 4, 1746, Hugh Thornton.
- II. Jean.
- III. Sarah.
- IV. William.
- V. Francis; married Margaret —; died previous to 1752. Had one son, John Ross. His widow married Samuel Parsons.

No. 10

William Vaughan, son of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born in Portsmouth September 12, 1703, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1722.

The following extract from the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, published 1823,

well illustrates the career of this distinguished member of the family:

"For several years after his father's death, he continued a merchant in his native town; but possessing an enterprising disposition, he left his native place and emigrated to the eastern country, accompanied by a few hardy adventurers from the neighboring towns and formed a settlement at a place called Damariscotta, about 14 miles below Fort Pemaquid.

"They had here numerous difficulties and dangers to encounter, such as new settlers in the midst of a wilderness, and surrounded by a barbarous enemy, are subject to.

"Vaughan being a man of excellent understanding, of a daring temper and enthusiastic mind, was well qualified for this enterprise, and suffered no obstacles to prevent the accomplishment of his views.

"The following extract from one of his letters will give some idea of his situation:

"We are all well, though in other respects exceedingly unfortunate. The times are likely to be dangerous, in such a remote place as this. The people here are hourly expecting to hear that France has joined Spain in a war against England: and that as the Indians are so much under the French (a jesuitical influence), that, if there are not some cautionary preparations made by the government, to secure these parts, it will be dangerous for them to tarry here. The Irish people are not so much moved, as many of them have not been acquainted with the barbarities of the Indians; but the people in my concerns are mostly English, from Dover, Somersworth, Oyster River, Exeter, Kittery, Scarborough, &c, and are actually about 70 souls, men, women and children, that live in my houses around me, and the men are wholly employed in my service. Some of them have had their fathers and mothers killed, some their other relations; others have been wounded in their own persons by the Indians, in the former wars. They are in a great uproar, and say they will leave the place, if some security is not procured for it."

"He goes on to state, that the place was of great importance to the government, and that it had been of considerable consequence to the Indians, in time of War.

"His men were employed in carrying on the fishing trade, and here it was that he first conceived the idea of the capture of Louisbourg. He soon after repaired to Boston and conferred with Governor Shirley upon the

subject, proposing that it should be taken by surprise, by going over the walls in winter upon drifts of snow. The Governor was forcibly struck with the plan, and the people having caught Vaughan's enthusiasm, preparations were immediately made.

"The command of the Expedition was given to William Pepperell, Esq., and the result is well known. Vaughan served as Lieutenant-Colonel. Although he refused any regular commission, he made himself highly useful during the whole siege, by his advice in Councils, and intrepidity and vigilance in scouring the country and reconnoitering the enemy.

"If any perilous commission was to be executed, the General always appointed Vaughan to head it.

"A short time before the surrender he headed a detachment, consisting chiefly of New Hampshire troops, and marched to the North East part of the harbor, where they burned some ware houses and Naval stores. The smoke being driven by the wind into the enemy's grand battery, so terrified them, that they abandoned it. Whereupon, Vaughan entered, and immediately wrote the General, that he 'with the aid of thirteen men, entered the enemy's Royal Battery, and was waiting for a reënforcement and a flag.'

"Before they could arrive, however, one hundred men were dispatched from the City, to retake the battery, on the naked beach; and in face of the brisk fire from City and boats, he kept them from landing, until a reënforcement had arrived.

"In every duty of fatigue, or sanguine adventure, he was always ready: and the New Hampshire troops, animated by his example, partook largely of the dangers and labors of the siege.

"But the most worthy are not free from the shafts of calumny. Some of the officers of the Expedition actuated by envy of his superior abilities conceived a bitter jealousy toward him, and endeavored by every means to deprive him of all share of the credit of the Expedition.

"This determined him to embark for England, to obtain that reward for his services, which he so justly deserved.

"Previous to his departure he wrote to a friend in Portsmouth:

"'Louisbourg, June 19, 1745.

"'I have lived here in great bitterness of mind, and cheerfully done my duty, at the same time despise those, who strive to fret me.

"'I rejoice at this opportunity of wishing you joy of our conquest of Louisbourg.

"'They surrendered the 16th; we entered the 17th. I have reason to be thankful for what I have done in this affair; I hope to sail to-morrow for London.'"

"He received letters of introduction from his friends to some gentlemen in London; and one of them paid him the following handsome compliment, in a letter which was received by one of Vaughan's relations, about a year after his departure:

"'I have seen your kinsman and his papers, and according to what appears to me, he was not only the *primum mobile*, but the very thing in this great affair, quite to the surrender of the place. And were I to be judge and rewarder of his merit, I should think him worthy of the utmost notice, profit and honor. And yet, I am afraid of the upshot of all this time, fatigue, bravery and expense. You may depend that according to your desire, I will assuredly do him all the good and service I possibly can, for I have great value for his virtue in general, and for his solid, firm, intrepid, persevering temper.

"'But I suspect, — —* has cut the grass under his feet, and set him in a languid light here, lest he should otherwise eclipse his lustre.'"

"This supposition, it is probable, was but too literally correct: for while the successful commander of the Expedition was soon after knighted and otherwise distinguished, the intrepid Vaughan remained more than a year in England, in the vain expectation of receiving some compensation from the Sovereign, whom he had so signally served.

"He died in London in December, 1746, in the prime of life, the victim of the persevering efforts of his enemies. He was greatly regretted by an extensive circle of

*Sir William Pepperell.

acquaintance in this country, who knew and justly appreciated his worth.'"*

Colonel Vaughan was never married. In his Will, made March 23, 1744, and now among the Records of York County, Me., he makes the following disposition of his property:

He gave to mother Elizabeth Vaughan and brother Eliot Vaughan, lands in New Hampshire; to married sisters and their husbands, John and Sarah Ross, William and Elizabeth Bennett, Hunking and Margaret Wentworth, Cutt and Mary Shannon, each one pair of gloves; to sister Jane Vaughan, one thousand pounds.

Also property to Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth Campbell, daughters of John and Martha Campbell.

No. 11

Margaret Vaughan,[†] daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born in Portsmouth August 21, 1705. She became, 1743, the third wife

*"There can be no doubt that Colonel Vaughan was the person who first suggested that the fortress of Louisbourg might be captured either by surprise or by a regular siege. Others, it is true, have *claimed* the merit, but most authors, as well as the private letters at that period, agree in giving the honor alone to Vaughan. Certainly no man possessed a better knowledge of the eastern country, where he owned extensive tracts of land; and being engaged in the Newfoundland Fishery, he had excellent opportunities of learning the situation and probable strength of the place."

—*N. H. Hist. Coll., Vol. II.*

"William Vaughan, not William Pepperrell, was the soul of the whole enterprise." [Louisbourg Expedition.]

—*Sanborn's History of New Hampshire, page 122.*

[E. D. Sanborn, Professor of History, Dartmouth College.]

[†]Margaret, wife of Hunking Wentworth, was a member of the Congregational Church (North Parish) from 1747.

of Hon. Hunking Wentworth,* a son of Lieutenant-Governor John and Sarah Wentworth, who was born in Portsmouth December 20, 1697.

He was for many years the Town Clerk of his native place, and from 1742 until 1770, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

He was an efficient friend of the American Revolution from the first agitation, and was Chairman of the Committee of Safety, as long as his health and age would admit.

His conduct was more commendable, as his immediate relatives had been, and then were, the recipients of almost all of the favors from the Crown of England.

His father had been Lieutenant-Governor when New Hampshire was united in government with Massachusetts. His brother had been the first Governor after the separation.

His nephew was then Governor, and so numerous were his relatives in official positions, that in taking sides with the people he seemed to be quarrelling with his own family.

In a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, John Wentworth, then Governor, (Nov. 15, 1774) says of him:

"They [the populace] also proceeded to choose a Committee of forty-five persons, out of the number then present, who style themselves a Committee of Ways and Means.

"I hear that half the number refused to act. The remainder convened together, and prevailed on Mr. Wentworth, an Old Gentleman of seventy-eight years, and lately

*Hon. Hunking Wentworth was married (1st) —, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Richard Wibird, who died December 31, 1731, aged 22 years, leaving one daughter, Sarah, born February 14, 1726, who married John Penhallow. She died June 3, 1773, leaving issue. M. (2d) — Elizabeth —, who died February 24, 1742-3, in her 32d year, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, October 8, 1761, Captain Samuel Warner. They had:

1. Daniel, baptized February 17, 1766;
 2. Elizabeth, baptized March 15, 1767;
 3. Abigail, baptized July 24, 1768;
- and perhaps others.

extremely impaired by frequent epileptic fits, to be their Chairman."

But old as he then was he lived to see his country's Independence acknowledged.

—*Wentworth Genealogy.*

The American Archives contain many letters and proclamations written by him as Chairman of the Committee of Safety, which exhibit his firm and zealous patriotism.

He died in Portsmouth, September 21, 1784. She died February 25, 1788, without issue.

No. 12

Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born in Portsmouth October 8, 1707; married William Bennett,* one of the leading merchants and citizens of Portsmouth.

Says Mr. Brewster in his "Rambles about Portsmouth":

"Madam Bennett was a very learned lady and well versed in the Latin language.

"She was quite near sighted when young, but as she advanced in life, her eyesight became remarkably clear, so that she could see to read the finest print, and sew the finest 'Holland,' as it was then called, without the aid of spectacles.

"After she passed the age of ninety, she translated one of the Books of Virgil without the aid of spectacles."

She died in Portsmouth August 3, 1800, being the last survivor of the children of Governor Vaughan. Her husband died in the year 1767.

*Mr. Brewster has erroneously given the Christian name of William Bennett as "George."

Children:

- I. William, who was murdered on the coast of Barbary by the Algerines, 1761. (See "Rambles.") He was betrothed to Mary, daughter of Cutts Shannon, who died single.
- II. Elizabeth; married Captain Moses Wingate, who died in 1768.

Children:

1. Elizabeth,* born April 29, 1763.
2. William, baptized June 15, 1766.

*Elizabeth Wingate, daughter of Captain Moses and Elizabeth, born April 29, 1763; married, October, 1786, John Parker, Jr., born January 15, 1761, a land surveyor at Portsmouth, N. H., who died at Savannah, Ga., in 1792. She died in Portsmouth April 15, 1836. Their son, William Bennett Parker, born April 17, 1788, died in Portsmouth January 5, 1870; was for several years the Police Justice of that city. He married, July 12, 1809, Elizabeth Marshall, born May 17, 1787; died December 20, 1862.

Children:

1. John Pierce, born August 23, 1810. Entered the U. S. Navy as Midshipman April 1, 1828; promoted to Passed Midshipman June 14, 1834, Lieutenant February 25, 1841, Reserved List September 13, 1855; died June 7, 1860.
2. George Bennett, born October 17, 1813; died in New York City, March 29, 1873.
3. William Albert, born January 12, 1816. Entered U. S. Military Academy as a Cadet, where he remained one year; was appointed, July 3, 1832, Midshipman U. S. Navy; passed through the grades of Passed Midshipman, Lieutenant, Commander and retired Captain; served through the Mexican War with distinction and was in continuous service in War of the Rebellion from September, 1861, to January, 1865; died at East Boston, unmarried, October 24, 1882.
4. Hannah Rogers, born January 1, 1818.
5. Ann Mary, born November 5, 1820; died April 12, 1825.
6. Charles Colesworth Pinckney, born December 8, 1822.
7. Daniel Humphreys, born February 26, 1828; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1847; died November 20, 1848.
8. Horatio Stanley, born March 15, 1829; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1850; died September 21, 1857.

III. George; died 1759; unmarried.

IV. Eliot Vaughan, baptized in 1747; died in childhood.

No. 13

Eliot Vaughan,* son of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born in Portsmouth April 12, 1711, and educated for the mercantile profession. He established himself in business in that town early in life, which he continued until his death, July 1, 1758.

He married, March 14, 1738-9, Anna Gerrish,† born

*"Last Saturday died and on Monday was interr'd Elliot Vaughan Esq of this Town in the 47th Year of his Age."

—From the *New Hampshire Gazette*, published
Friday, July 7, 1758.

†William Gerrish, the ancestor of those of the name who have intermarried with the Vaughan family, was born August 20, 1617, and came from Bristol, England, to Newbury, Mass., about 1640. He bore the title of Captain, and was a person of prominence in the Colony of Massachusetts; married, April 17, 1645, Mrs. Joanna Oliver, the widow of Mr. John Oliver. In 1678 he removed to Boston, and died in Salem, Mass., June 14, 1687, aged 70 years.

Children:

1. John, born May 15, 1646.
2. Abigail, born May 10, 1647.
3. William, born June 6, 1648; a physician at Charlestown, Mass.; married, 1671, Ann —.
4. Joseph, born March 23, 1650.
5. Benjamin, born January 13, 1652.
6. Elizabeth, born September 10, 1654.
7. Moses, born May 9, 1656; married September 24, 1677, Jane Sewell.
8. Mary, born May 9, 1658.
9. Anna, born October 18, 1660.
10. Judith, born September 10, 1662.

John Gerrish, the eldest son, born May 15, 1646, took the oath at Dover, N. H., June 21, 1669, and there married Elizabeth, the daughter of Major Richard Waldron. (See No. 2.) He received

July 4, 1717, a daughter of Col. Timothy and Sarah (Eliot) Gerrish, of Kittery, Me., who died in May, 1786.

of Major Waldron, June 1, 1669, part of the Mill at Bellamy's Falls, where John lived, and 100 acres of land, also, May 6, 1670, a house partly furnished. He was a Representative, 1684; member of the Convention, 1689, and a Judge, and for several years commanded a troop of Cavalry, with the rank of Captain.

Children:

1. Richard; Register of Probate; Councillor —; died Nov. —, 1717.
2. John.
3. Paul; married, October 2, 1702, Mary Leighton.
4. Nathaniel, born in 1680 (See No. 5); married Bridget Vaughan.
5. Timothy, born in 1684.

[And perhaps some others, among them Sarah, who was captured by the Indians and carried to Canada, where she was sold to a French lady; returned to Dover after an absence of 16 months.]

Timothy, above named, married Sarah Eliot, a daughter of Hon. Robert Eliot, of Newcastle, N. H. (See No. 4.) He resided in Kittery, and was Colonel of the Western Yorkshire Regiment. He was chosen Councillor, 1730, and held that office five years successively. He was also on the Bench of the Common Pleas in 1731, where he continued several years. He was more distinguished for his military than judicial abilities.

Children:

1. Robert Eliot, born September 18, 1708; graduated Harvard College, 1730.
2. John, born February 6, 1710.
3. Timothy, born January 17, 1712.
4. Sarah, born March 26, 1714.
5. Anna, born July 4, 1717; married Eliot Vaughan.
6. William, born August 24, 1719.
7. Abigail, born June 6, 1721; married Hon. Rishworth Jordan. Their daughter, Abigail, married William Vaughan. (See No. 17.)
8. Andrew, born August 4, 1724.
9. Elizabeth, born May 28, 1727.
10. Benjamin, born June 6, 1728.
11. Jane, born May 22, 1729.
12. Joseph, born September 13, 1732; graduated Harvard College, 1752.

Sarah Gerrish, the daughter of John Gerrish, and granddaughter of Major Richard Waldron, was an interesting and

Children:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| I. Sarah, born April, 1739. | No. 16 |
| II. William, born March 13, 1745. | No. 17 |
| III. George, baptized April 26, 1747. | No. 18 |
| IV. Elizabeth Caroline, baptized May 20,
1750; died in childhood. | |
| V. Jane, born June 14, 1751. | No. 19 |
| VI. Eliot, baptized June 29, 1755; died in
childhood. | |
-

beautiful child, and when seven years of age fell into the hands of the Indians at Dover, N. H., on that fatal night (June 27, 1689) when Major Waldron was massacred, she having then been an inmate of his house.

Knowing that the Indians had entered the house she crept into another bed to elude their search. Having found her, they ordered her to dress herself and prepare to go with them. One of the Indians now became her master. He soon sold her to another Indian, who took her to Canada. In her journey she met with numerous perils and calamities. Once her master told her to stand against a tree and then loaded his gun as if he intended to shoot her. She was greatly terrified, fearing instant death. At another time a squaw pushed her into the river, but she saved herself by laying hold of some bushes which grew upon the shore. When she returned home, they inquired how she became so wet, but she was afraid to tell them. One morning they went on their way, leaving her fast asleep. When she awoke she found herself covered with snow, in a hideous wilderness, exposed to become a prey to wild beasts, far away from any English inhabitants and entirely alone. She arose and ran crying after the Indians, and by following their track upon the snow, at length overtook them. The young Indians would now terrify her by telling her that she was soon to be burnt to death. One evening, after a large fire had been kindled, her master called her to him and told her she must be roasted alive, upon which she burst into tears, and throwing her arms about his neck, earnestly entreated him to spare her life. He was so much affected by her melting importunity that he desisted from his purpose and told her, "that if she would be a good girl she should not be burnt."

Having arrived in Canada, she was sold to a French lady, and after an absence of sixteen months was again restored to her parents.

VII. Margaret, born August 14, 1758; baptized as a posthumous child, North Church, Portsmouth, August 28, 1758. She died at the age of 30 from the effects of drinking too much cold water.

There were three other children who died in infancy.

No. 14

Mary Vaughan, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born in Portsmouth May 7, 1713; married, December 1, 1741, her cousin, Cutts Shannon, born August 17, 1717, (see No. 7) who died in Portsmouth, December 12, 1763;* she died at East Moultonboro, N. H., June 21, 1793. Both were members of the South Parish Congregational Church, Portsmouth.

Children:

- I. Richard Cutts, born May 9, 1743; married Elizabeth Ruggles, of Boston. He was a lawyer at Portsmouth, 1772-74, and at Hollis, N. H., from 1774 until 1796, when he returned to Portsmouth and resumed practice there. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legisla-

*"On Monday Evening Mr. Cutts Shannon of this Town, Attorney at Law, was seized with uncommon faintness, and expired in about half an hour. His body upon being opened, a large quantity of blood was found in the Abdomen, which proceeded from a Rupture of the Inferior Portion of the descending Aorta, about one Inch and quarter from its Bifurcation; several inflammable spots were observed near the Ruptured parts, and that part where the Rupture was, was perfectly gangrened. He had complained the Day before of a severe pain in his loins which he supposed to be a fit of Gravel, tho' he had never been subject to that disorder."

*From the New Hampshire Gazette, published at
Portsmouth, N. H., Friday, December 16, 1763.*

ture, 1782-1783. Clerk of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts from May, 1804, until 1814. Died at Newcastle, N. H., April 7, 1822. His wife died in Portsmouth, June 14, 1814, aged 60 years.

Children:

1. James Noble, born August 16, 1774; died young.
 2. Elizabeth, born July 12, 1776.
 3. Mary Ann, born August 17, 1778.
 4. Abigail, born October 21, 1780.
 5. John Langdon, born July 4, 1783.
 6. Sophia, born June 4, 1786.
 7. James Noble, born June 8, 1788.
 8. Sarah, born in 1792.
 9. Harriet, born in 1796.
 10. Martha Ruggles, bapt. December 1, 1799; died November 8, 1804.
- II. Mary, born in 1744; died, unmarried, July 27, 1827.
- III. Eleanor, baptized November 9, 1746; died, unmarried, in 1834.
- IV. William, born in Dover, N. H., January 6, 1747-8; baptized by Rev. Jonathan Custing in Dover, January 10, 1748; was a merchant in that town and twice married: (1st), August 2, 1782, to Eleanor Gerrish, who died in Dover January 17, 1806, aged 51 years; (2d), —, 1809, to Jane Jordan,* a daughter of Hon.

*She was a sister of Abigail, wife of William Vaughan. (See No. 17.)

Rishworth Jordan, of Biddeford, Me. He died July —, 1816, without issue. His widow died in Biddeford, April 20, 1822, aged 67 years.

- V. Thomas, born in Dover, N. H., January 30, 1749; married, February 28, 1771, Lillias Watson, a daughter of Isaac and Lillias Watson, of Dover, born November 21, 1750. Thomas Shannon was an innkeeper at Dover from 1770 to 1796, and long a prominent citizen of that place. He was commissioned, 1785, Captain in the 2d Regiment, New Hampshire Militia. Removed to Rochester, N. H., 1796, where he died, May 29, 1800. His widow married, November 21, 1802, Hon. Jonathan Clarke, of Northwood, N. H., and died in that town, April 15, 1814.

Children:

1. Mary Vaughan, born April 12, 1772.
2. Richard Cutts, born August 10, 1773.
3. Nathaniel, born March 4, 1775; died January 29, 1780.
4. Elizabeth, born January 16, 1777; died October 29, 1779.
5. William, born March 10, 1779.
6. Elizabeth, born January 8, 1781; died September 11, 1786.
7. Abigail, born August 1, 1783; died September 19, 1786.
8. Harriet Byron, born June 14, 1785.
9. Thomas Westbrooke Waldron, born November 21, 1787.

10. Abigail, born January 2, 1790.

11. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1791; died February 19, 1811.

VI. James Noble, baptized at Portsmouth September 15, 1751, was the adopted son of Major James Noble, of Boston. He settled in Nova Scotia, and there married Chloe, the sister of Colonel Jonathan Crane, of Horton, N. S. She had been previously married, but her first husband died shortly after their marriage.

James Noble Shannon was a prominent merchant at Horton and Parrsborough, N. S., where he died November 7, 1822, aged 72 years, without issue.

VII. Nathaniel, born in Portsmouth June 3, 1754; married, March 8, 1781, Mary Dow, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Dow, of Hampton, N. H. Nathaniel Shannon settled at Moultonboro, N. H., soon after the close of the Revolution. He was a member of the New Hampshire Convention, convened in 1788, for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and supported its adoption. For many years a member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the New Hampshire Legislature and a Presidential Elector, 1820. He died at Moultonboro July 27, 1826. His wife died July 27, 1834, aged 75 years.

Children:

1. Abigail, born December 4, 1781.

2. Thomas, born December 25, 1783.

3. Nathaniel Vaughan, born July 9, 1790.

No. 15

Jane Vaughan, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor George and Elizabeth, was born at Portsmouth December 27, 1714; married, May, 1747, Major James Noble,* a wealthy merchant of Boston.

He was a brother of Col. Arthur Noble, who was killed at the Battle of Minas (now Horton), Nova Scotia, 1747, while in command of the British forces. James Noble was a Major in the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry at the siege and conquest of Louisbourg, 1745.

The Nobles were born in Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1725. Major Noble was one of the proprietors of the town of Nobleboro, Me., which was named for his family, and by whom it was settled.

His wife, Jane, died about 1765. He married, April 6, 1768, Rachel Savage, and died in 1772.

His widow married, 1774, Dr. James Pecker, of Boston, and died there February, 1789, aged 65. Dr. Pecker died in 1794.

Major James Noble left no children. He had, however, adopted and brought up from a child, James Noble Shannon, a nephew of his first wife, the son of Cutts and Mary (Vaughan) Shannon.

*Extract from the Will of James Noble (made December 13, 1769):

"Item. I give to Capt. Arthur Noble, my brother's son, Wm. Lithgow Esq., James Noble Shannon, Wm. and George Vaughan, two sons of Elliot Vaughan Esq., 2-5 of the out-lands which formerly belonged to Wm. Vaughan Esq.; [colonel] 1-5 thereof was given my former wife Jane, other fifths, I purchased of Mr. Fitz, of Newbury & which yet lays undivided.

"Item. I give to James Noble Shannon, whom I brought up from a child, all my lands and marshes in Falmouth. [Portland.]"

—*Probate Records of Suffolk Co., Mass.*

FOURTH GENERATION

No. 16

Sarah Vaughan, daughter of Eliot and Anna, was born in Portsmouth in April, 1739; married, Capt. Jotham Rindge,* born February 28, 1737, the son of

*The family of Rindge is of English origin; the first of the name on record in Massachusetts was Daniel Rindge, of Roxbury, 1639, who removed to Ipswich, 1648; he married Ann Kinsman, and died February —, 1661, leaving as issue by wife Ann, — Mary, Susanna, Daniel, Roger, Sarah and Isaac. The last named married Elizabeth Dutch, and their oldest son, John, born June 1, 1695, was of Portsmouth, N. H., 1710. He married Ann, a daughter of Hon. Jotham Odiorne.

John Rindge was a merchant, and possessed a handsome estate; was many years a member of the Provincial Assembly; Commissioner to the Court of Great Britain to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1731-2; and was a member of His Majesty's Council, 1738-40. He died November 6, 1740, aged 45 years.

Children of John and Ann (Odiorne) Rindge:

1. Elizabeth, born, July 29, 1717; married Hon. Mark Hunking Wentworth. They were the parents of John Wentworth, the last of the Royal Governors of New Hampshire.
2. Isaac, born September 22, 1719.
3. George, born in 1721.
4. Ann, born August 20, 1723; married October 29, 1742, Daniel Pierce; died October 19, 1748.
5. Mehitable, born September 22, 1725; married Daniel Rogers; died June, 1803.
6. John, born July 23, 1727; died December 17, 1786.
7. Daniel, born September 18, 1729.
8. Daniel, born October 5, 1731; married Olive Huske; died January 12, 1799.
9. William, born April 21, 1734.
10. Isaac, born October 20, 1735; married Sarah Pavi, who died July, 1789. He died in Portsmouth December, 1805.
11. Jotham, born February 28, 1737; married Sarah Vaughan.
12. Benjamin, born May 31, 1739.
13. George, born in 1740.

Hon. John and Ann (Odiorne) Rindge, of Portsmouth.

Jotham Rindge was the maternal uncle of John Wentworth, the last of the Royal Governors of New Hampshire, and for a considerable time had charge of the Governor's celebrated farm at Wolfeboro, N. H.

About the year 1775, he commenced the settlement of the township of Shelburne, N. H., of which he was the principal proprietor,—then a dense wilderness, and remote from the inhabited parts of the country.

After six years of hardship and privations, incident to a life in such a locality, the township contained five families, when an event occurred which caused the proprietor to abandon the enterprise, and which is thus related by Mrs. Mary J. (Shannon) Libbey,* of East Moultonboro, N. H., to whom the story was told when a child by her great-grandmother Sarah Vaughan Rindge, then the widow of Jotham:

It was in the month of August, 1781, while most of the men were at work in the sawmill, at some distance from my great-grandfather Rindge's cabin, a party of Indians from Canada suddenly entered the settlement (Shelburne), killed one man by the name of Poor, and grandfather Rindge† seeing them approaching his cabin, went out to beg for his life; the Indians instantly levelled their guns to shoot him, when an old Indian, recognizing him as a person from whom he had before received some

*Mrs. Libbey is a daughter of Dr. Thomas and Margaret (Moses) Shannon; born 1809.

†Mrs. Libbey in speaking of "grandfather Rindge" means her great-grandfather.

favours, spoke, "No; no kill Cap'n Rindge, he very good friend to Indians"; that Indian saved the family.

They, however, entered the cabin, and compelled grandmother to prepare them some food, and stationed two squaws to watch her while she cooked it.

Everything within sight they destroyed or carried away; even the crockery ware in a chest was all broken.

Grandmother's silk dresses were regarded by them as valuable prizes—which they afterwards sold in Canada.

As one of the Indians was passing out of the cabin door, grandmother noticed a piece of one of her silk dresses hanging down from under his arm; she pulled it away from him and retained it.

This dress was for a long time afterwards in the possession of her granddaughter, Mrs. Eloisa M. Butters, preserved by her as a memento of that event.

Grandmother said she had but one sheet left, which was out of doors whitening; it was taken to wrap the body of Mr. Poor in.

The Indians carried away with them grandfather Rindge's black man Plato, and sold him in Canada; some years afterwards, when John Wentworth, then become Governor of Nova Scotia, was in Canada, he met Plato, and hearing his story, bought him of his new master, and sent him back to grandfather. After the Indians had departed, my grandfather, Josiah Moses, a son-in-law to grandfather Rindge, concealed the family in the neighboring woods, and started on foot with nothing for clothing except his pants and shirt, armed with a loaded gun, for Pequakett (now Fryeburg), Me., a distance of thirty miles. for troops to pursue the Indians and protect the settlement; although he reached that place in safety, his request was refused upon the pretext that he was a "Tory."

The settlement being exposed at any time to similar incursions of the Indians, grandfather and his family immediately abandoned it.

Captain Rindge and family soon after returned to

Portsmouth, where he died* a victim of the yellow fever epidemic, which raged so fatally in that place in the summer and autumn of the year 1798. His widow, Sarah Vaughan Rindge, died at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Dr. Thomas Shannon, in Pittsfield, N. H., February, 1826.

Children:

- I. Sarah, baptized November 15, 1761; married Josiah Moses, of Portsmouth; died in 1786.

Children:

1. Sarah; died about 1786, when 7 years old.
2. Nancy, or Ann, baptized —; died in childhood.
3. William; died in childhood.
4. Margaret, born February 7, 1784; married, July 8, 1808, Dr. Thomas Shannon, born in Moultonboro December 25, 1783. She died October 26, 1846. He died July 6, 1864.

- II. Ann, baptized October 16, 1763; married — Meiserve. She died of yellow fever a few days before the death of her father, aged 35. She had been a widow several years.

*Died, in this town Jotham Rindge, Esq.; aged 60. The seeds of his dissolution were sown in the death of a beloved child. He survived but a few days, and left an amiable partner and two daughters to weep.

"How happy those, who tend like him the bed
Where Death's rude pillow, pains the aching head
Then on the self-same couch, lay down to rest
And wake from e'vry pain, forever blest."

—*Extract taken from the Portsmouth Oracle,*
published September 1, 1798.

III. Olive Huske, baptized May 26, 1765; married, August 24, 1789, Nathaniel Folsom, of Portsmouth. He was Naval Officer of that port for several years, and died September 2, 1818. She died November 22, 1808.

Children:

1. Nathaniel, baptized August 7, 1791; was a shipmaster of Portsmouth; married Hannah, a daughter of William Sheafe.
2. Olive Huske, baptized August 11, 1793; died December 11, 1801.
3. Sarah Ann, baptized January 11, 1795; married, October 2, 1826, Rev. George E. Adams, for several years teacher of the Academy at Portsmouth, afterwards Pastor of the Congregational Church, Brunswick, Me.
4. Arthur, baptized January 10, 1796; for many years Consul and Commercial Agent in Hayti (where he married and had children); afterwards Consul-General, upon the accession of Sagét to the Presidency; died in Orange County, N. Y., November 2, 1870.

IV. John, born 1768; died in the West Indies; unmarried.

V. William, born 1770; was a shipmaster; was twice married; (1st) to Sally Rich, of Portland, Me. They had one child, Sarah, who married Richard Chadwick, of Portland; (2d) ———, an Irish lady, in New York. He died of bilious fever at Norfolk, Va., October 17, 1817.

- VI. Thomas Wentworth, baptized June 6, 1773; married, July 20, 1802, Mary Folsom, of Exeter, N. H. He was a shipmaster; was washed overboard at sea, 1810. She died in Exeter, N. H., in November, 1850, aged 78 years. No children.
- VII. Jane Vaughan, baptized August 20, 1775; was twice married; (1st) November 4, 1797, to Capt. Jacques Arnault Comerais, a shipmaster and a native of Martinico, West Indies. He was lost at sea about the year 1802; (2d) November 14, 1803, George Eliot Vaughan, her cousin, of Portland, Me. (see No. 21), who died September 30, 1833, without issue. She died January 17, 1853, aged 78 years.

Children by her first husband:

1. John A. Comerais, a shipmaster.
2. Eloisa Monreau Comerais; married, September, 1815, William Butters, a lawyer, of Pittsfield, N. H. She died in South Boston, Mass., January 4, 1852, aged 54 years.

No. 17

William Vaughan, son of Eliot and Anna, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., March 13, 1745; studied law with Judge William Parker of that town,—James Sullivan, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, being his fellow student.

Upon the completion of his legal studies he settled in Scarborough, Me., and engaged in mercantile

pursuits, but afterwards turned his attention to real estate purchases.

He removed to Portland, 1784, and bought extensive tracts of land, which now are situated in the populous part of that city; fifty acres of which are near where Vaughan and Congress streets unite.

He died in Portland, June 19, 1826; was twice married; (1st), November 3, 1768, to Abigail, daughter of Hon. Rishworth and Abigail Jordan,* of Bidde-

*Robert Jordan, the progenitor of the family of that name in Maine, was born in the year 1611, and came from the West of England to America in the summer of 1640. He was an Episcopalian Clergyman, and settled at Casco, where he officiated, and at Spurwinck, until the year 1675, when, by reason of the Indian troubles, he removed to Great Island, now Newcastle, N. H., where he died in 1679, aged 68 years.

He married, soon after arriving at Casco, Sarah Winter, the only daughter of Mr. John Winter, who survived him.

Children:

1. John, who married Elizabeth Stileman, the daughter of Elias Stileman, of Great Island.
2. Robert.
3. Dominicus.†
4. Jedediah.
5. Samuel.
6. Jeremiah.

Dominicus married Hannah Tristram, the daughter of Ralph Tristram, of Saco, and settled at that place. He was

†“In the year 1689, the garrison house of Dominicus Jordan, son of Rev. Robert Jordan, at Spurwinck, Me., was violently assailed by the Savages, which he defended with bravery and success. To intimidate him, an Indian called to him loudly, ‘We are ten hundred in number.’

“‘I don’t care,’ replied Jordan, ‘if you are ten thousand.’

“A few years after [1703], perhaps at the commencement of the third Indian war, several Indians visiting his house were received with familiarity, common in time of peace, when one inflicted a mortal blow upon his head, exclaiming ‘There, Dominicus! now kill ‘em ten thousand Indians!’

“The family were all made prisoners and carried to Canada.”

—*Early Hist. of New England*, p. 318, pub. Concord, N. H., 1841.

ford, Me., who died* August 5, 1771, aged 26 years; (2d), April 18, 1772, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Tristram Jordan, of Saco, a cousin of his first wife, who died at Portland, April 5, 1811, aged 60. Wil-

killed by the Indians in the year 1703; his wife and children carried captives to Canada, but were subsequently released.

Children:

1. Dominicus, born in 1682.
2. Mary Ann, —; remained in Canada.
3. Samuel, born in 1684.
4. Nathaniel.
5. Hannah; married John Calef, of Boston.
6. Elizabeth; married Humphrey Scammon.

Samuel, the third child, born in 1684, was a person of celebrity in the early history of Maine. He held the commission of Captain in the Indian Wars and was prominently identified with the improvement of the towns of Saco and Biddeford, Me. He died December 20, 1742, aged 58. He married Olive Plaisted, a daughter of Ichabod Plaisted, of Berwick, Me. She afterwards married [1744] Rev. Thomas Smith, and died January 3, 1763.

The children of Captain Samuel and Olive [Plaisted] Jordan were as follows [born between 1719 and 1736]:

1. Rishworth.
2. Olive; married, 1739, Rev. Ivory Hovey.
3. Sarah; married, 1739, Rev. Samuel Hills; died —, 1756.
4. Hannah; married, December 1, 1743, Rev. Moses Merrill.
5. Samuel.
6. Tristram.
7. Mary, born —; married Philip Goldthwait. She died September 27, 1760.

Rishworth Jordan, the eldest, was clerk of the courts of

*"We hear from Scarborough near Casco Bay, that on Monday the 5th instant, died there, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. Abigail Vaughan the worthy and agreeable Consort of Mr. William Vaughan of that Place and Daughter of Rishworth Jordan Esqr., of Biddeford; she is greatly lamented by all her acquaintance, and has left a daughter about 5 days old—

"The memory of the Just is blessed."

—From the *Portsmouth Gazette*, August 16, 1771.

liam Vaughan* was the father of twelve children, viz.:

Child by wife Abigail:

I. Abigail, born July 31, 1771.

No. 20

York County for many years and early in the Revolution was raised to the Bench of the Common Pleas.

Married, 1742, Abigail Gerrish, a daughter of Colonel Timothy Gerrish. He died at Biddeford April 18, 1808, aged 89. His wife died in that town October 25, 1794, aged 74.

They were the parents of ten children, six of whom were daughters, viz.:

1. Olive; married, 1765, Dr. Daniel Pierce, of Kittery.
2. Abigail; married, 1768, William Vaughan.
3. Sarah; married, 1769, Captain Paul Junkins, of York.
4. Mary; married, 1772, Colonel Joseph Morrill, of Saco.
5. Elizabeth; married, 1784, Benjamin Nason, Jr., of Saco.
6. Jane; married, 1809, William Shannon.

R. Tristram Jordan, of Saco, was the youngest son of Rish-worth.

Tristram Jordan, the youngest son of Captain Samuel, was born 1731, and one of the Selectmen of Saco, 1754, and at the same time appointed Captain; a member of the Massachusetts Senate, 1787, and a Colonel of the Militia. He married three times; (1st) Hannah Goodwin, a daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, of Berwick. She was born July 24, 1730, and died in 1775. Colonel Jordan died in 1821, aged 90.

Children by first wife:

1. Elizabeth; married, April 18, 1772, William Vaughan [his second wife].
2. Sarah; married, 1775, Nathaniel Scammon, of Saco.
3. Hannah; married (1st), 1775, Captain Solomon Cutts; (2d), 1797, James Perkins.
4. Olive; married, 1776, Captain Seth Storer, of Saco.
5. Mary; married, 1792, Daniel Granger.

Children by last wife:

6. Tristram; married Sally Scammon; died in 1856, aged 80.
7. Ichabod; married Mary Coffin, of Saco.

*William Vaughan was made a member of the St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Portsmouth, N. H., June 22, 1772.

Children by wife Elizabeth:

- II. George Eliot, born March 21, 1773. No. 21
- III. Elizabeth Jordan, born September 10,
1774; died unmarried, January 16,
1820.
- IV. Hannah Goodwin, born July 14, 1776. No. 22
- V. Anna Gerrish, born February 18, 1779. No. 23
- VI. William Tristram, born June 5, 1781. No. 24
- VII. Richard Cutts, born May 16, 1783; died
October 21, 1783.
- VIII. Olive Plaisted, born February 22,
1785; died June 19, 1790.
- IX. Sarah Eliot, born March 16, 1787;
died unmarried December 20, 1852.
- X. Charles Henry, born June 9, 1789. No. 25
- XI. Olivia Storer, born June 3, 1791; died
unmarried April 24, 1871.
- XII. Mary Belcher, born June 3, 1794. No. 26

No. 18

George Vaughan, son of Eliot and Anna, was born in Portsmouth and there baptized, April 26, 1747.

He settled first, 1773, at Scarborough, Me., and afterwards removed to Portland and Boston. He died in the latter place May —, 1799, aged 53 years. He married —, Sarah Duncalf.

Children:

- I. Eliot Gerrish, born March 14, 1775. No. 27

- | | |
|--|--------|
| II. Sarah Rindge, born March 2, 1779. | No. 28 |
| III. Elizabeth Jordan, born April, 1792. | No. 29 |

No. 19

Jane Vaughan, daughter of Eliot and Anna, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 14, 1751; married Ammi R. Wise, Esq., of Westbrooke, Me.

She died January 7, 1831.

Children: (of whom)

Jane, married Eliot Gerrish Vaughan.

FIFTH GENERATION

No. 20

Abigail Vaughan, daughter of William and Abigail, was born in Scarborough, Me., July 31, 1771; married (1st) Capt. Hartley, of Biddeford; (2d) Capt. Donnell, of Biddeford. She died August 23, 1840.

No. 21

George Eliot Vaughan, son of William and Elizabeth, was born in Scarborough, Me., March 21, 1773; studied law in Portland, and was admitted to the Cumberland Bar, 1798. He was Clerk of the Massachusetts State Senate for the years 1801, 1802 and 1803. Married (1st) Dorothea Smith, the daughter of Dr. Smith, of Boston, Mass., who died about the year 1801; (2d) November 14, 1803, his cousin, widow Jane Vaughan Comerais, the daughter of Jotham and Sarah (Vaughan) Rindge. She died January 17, 1853, aged 78 years. He died September 30, 1833, without issue.

No. 22

Hannah Goodwin Vaughan, daughter of William and Elizabeth, was born in Scarborough, Me., July 14, 1776; married Benjamin Nason, of Biddeford, Me. She died at Santiago, Chili, February 10, 1839.

Children:

I. Benjamin.

II. Elizabeth; married Theodore W. Riley. Settled in New York City.

Children:

1. Rev. Henry P. Riley, D.D., who for some years presided over the Episcopal Diocese of the City of Mexico. He died in Mexico, March 16, 1904.
2. Charles; died in New York City.
3. Theodore; died in New York City.

No. 23

Anna Gerrish Vaughan, daughter of William and Elizabeth, was born in Scarborough, Me., February 18, 1779; married in 1805, Eleazer Greeley, of Portland, Me. He died December 13, 1836. She died October 29, 1851.

Children:

I. William.

II. Ann V.; married Judge John A. Appleton, of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. He died February 7, 1891. She died August 25, 1898, aged 91 years.

III. Charles Henry, born October 18, 1811; died May 14, 1858.

No. 24

William Tristram Vaughan, son of William and Elizabeth, was born in Scarborough, Me., June 5,

1781. He was Clerk of Cumberland County, Maine, from 1820 to 1836. Died at Portland, Me., May 4, 1843. Married (1st) September 7, 1807, Sally Sayward Barrell Keating, born July 9, 1781, the daughter of Richard and Sally Sayward (Barrell) Keating; she died July 10, 1815; (2d) July 30, 1821, Eliza La Motte Moody, the daughter of Joseph and Maria (Barrill) Moody, of Kennebunk, Me. She died in Portland, Me., October 5, 1870, aged 78 years.

Children by wife Sally:

- I. William, born August 10, 1808; died in Mobile, Ala., October 26, 1831.
- II. Richard Keating, born December 2, 1809; died September 27, 1813.
- III. Elizabeth Keating, born October 8, 1811. No. 30
- IV. Richard Keating, born October 3, 1813. No. 31

Children by wife Eliza:

- V. Joseph, born August 10, 1822; died August 24, 1822.
- VI. Andrew Jackson, born September 12, 1828. No. 32
- VII. Maria Moody, born December 23, 1830; died April 10, 1833.
- VIII. Joseph Moody, born March 30, 1833. No. 33

No. 25

Charles Henry Vaughan, son of William and Elizabeth, was born in Portland, Me., June 9, 1789, and

was educated at Bowdoin College, but did not graduate. He spent several years in the West Indies, and was also in Europe. Settled in Clermont Co., Ohio, about the year 1817, where he was engaged for some years in teaching and in preparing young men for college.

He married, August 18, 1822, Beulah, the daughter of Benjamin and Beulah Thatcher, of Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio, who were natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont.

Shortly after his marriage he abandoned teaching and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued for thirty years.

He was one of the pioneer pillars of the Presbyterian Church of Goshen. The last ten years of his life were spent in retirement, and he died November 26, 1864. His wife, who survived him, was born in Essex, N. Y., April 23, 1805, and died August 10, 1876. They were both interred in the Village Cemetery at Goshen.

Children:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| I. William, born May 18, 1823. | No. 34 |
| II. Mary Belcher, born November 3, 1824. | No. 35 |
| III. John Charles, born September 5, 1826;
died September 17, 1828. | |
| IV. Sarah Elizabeth, born February —,
1829; died March 11, 1839. | |
| V. Charles Henry, born September 26,
1830. | No. 36 |
| VI. George Elliot, born November 20, 1834;
died November 16, 1837. | |

- VII. Ann Greeley, born September 29, 1838; died July 26, 1839.
- VIII. Beulah Ann, born September 25, 1840; resided (1886) at Wyoming, Ohio.
- IX. Theodore Riley, born February 23, 1843. Entered the U. S. military service, War of the Rebellion, as a private in the 89th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment (3 years) at the Headquarters of Generals Schofield, Cox and Sherman. He married, December 9, 1870, at Loveland, O., Lydia Jane McKinnin; born February 2, 1842, the daughter of James T. and Margaret McKinnin. No issue. Resided at Newcastle, Indiana, of which place he was a merchant.
- X. Edwin Clay, born December 6, 1844; died January 29, 1861.

No. 26

Mary Belcher Vaughan, daughter of William and Elizabeth, was born in Portland, Me., June 3, 1794. Married Nathan Winslow, a Quaker of that place. She died in Portland, Me., April 12, 1871. No issue.

No. 27

Eliot Gerrish Vaughan, son of George and Sarah, was born near Portland, Me., March 14, 1775; mar-

ried (1st), in 1796, Abigail Cole, the daughter of William Cole, of Dorchester, Mass.; she died in 1833; (2d), in 1834, Jane Wise, the daughter of Ammi R. and Jane Wise, of Westbrooke, Me. The town of Eliotsville, Me., was settled by him. He died July 12, 1861, at Bangor, Me., where he resided for many years.

Portland July 21, 1831.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of writing you concerning a tract of wild land in this State which my late Uncle Wm. Vaughan and myself deeded to you as the Attorney to Mrs. Sarah Rindge in May 1820, at which time we received a receipt from Wm. Butters Esq. your Agent, of which the following is a Copy:

"Received of Wm. Vaughan & Elliot G. Vaughan Esqr. a deed of two hundred & thirty seven acres of land, executed to Thomas Shannon, Attorney to Mrs. Sarah Rindge, for which I promise to procure on the delivery of said deed to said Shannon his receipt in full discharge of said Sarah Rindge's proportion of two notes of hand signed by said Wm. Vaughan & Elliot G. Vaughan, payable to the Treasurer of the proprietors of the half township of land granted to the late Wm. Vaughans heirs, of which the sd. Sarah was one, said notes were given on the 15th of Decr. 1814, one signed by said Wm. Vaughan for \$192.27 & the other signed by said Elliot G. Vaughan for \$127.46.

WM. BUTTERS"

"Portland, May 23, 1820

"Witness Wm. T. Vaughan"

I Believe, that at the time I took the above rec^d. Mr. Butters had your power of Attorney with him, at any rate he satisfied us at the time that you had one, and we then went thro' an examination of the whole concern having all the papers before us—And I am now desirous for you to send me on a receipt corresponding to the one signed by Mr. Butters, as it is necessary that it should be on file with the papers, and as you have the deed without any other consideration than a receipt I think you can have no objection to forwarding one to me to be placed on file with the other papers, and it should be dated about the time you received the deed in order to stand fair—

And if you wish it I will forward Mr. Butters' receipt to you on rec^t of yours. I also wish you to forward me a Copy of Aunt Rindges Power of Attorney to you as it may be necessary to have it on file as Geo. E. Vaughan had one from her prior to yours—since we deeded to you I have been at considerable expense to get on some settlers, and I have paid all the taxes on the whole tract up to this time to prevent its being sold—I however expect that all the owners will pay me back what their proportions may severally be with interest soon—I saw Mr. Butters in Boston the last summer, he observed he was going home soon & would procure the rec^t and forward it to me—but I have heard nothing from him since—I expect to go down on to the land in the course of a few weeks & should like to hear from you before I go, and to know your views concerning the part you hold, whether you calculate to keep it or wish to sell—as I am desirous to sell a part of what I own—You can make a receipt and scratch of a Copy of your power on the same sheet on which you answer this, which I hope you will do soon after you receive it—please to Give my respects to your wife & Mrs. Vaughan if she is near you, & also to Mrs. Butters & family—I saw George E. Vaughan this day & he was well. have the Goodness to answer this as soon as you can conveniently & oblige Your Obe^{dt} Servant,

ELLIOT G. VAUGHAN

Doct. Thomas Shannon
Moultonborough
N Hampshire

Children by first wife:

I. William Cole.	No. 37
II. Sarah Rindge.	No. 38
III. Jane Wise.	No. 39
IV. Elizabeth Jordan.	No. 40
V. Clarissa Eliot.	No. 41
VI. Margaret.	No. 42

No. 28

Sarah Rindge Vaughan, daughter of George and Sarah, was born March 2, 1779; married James Bail, of Boston, Mass.

No. 29

Elizabeth Jordan Vaughan, daughter of George and Sarah, was born in April, 1792; married (1st) — Zeigles; (2d) Joseph Wesson.

SIXTH GENERATION

No. 30

Elizabeth Keating Vaughan, daughter of William Tristram and Sally, was born in Portland, Me., October 8, 1811; married, July 21, 1834, Jeremiah Cole. He died at Big Creek, Texas, September 18, 1839. She died in July, 1840.

Children:

- I. Frederick, born June 30, 1836.
- II. William J., born in Texas. During the Civil War he served in Co. H, 15th Mass. Vols.; and was killed in the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House in 1864.

No. 31

Richard Keating Vaughan, son of William Tristram and Sally, was born in Portland, Me., October 3, 1813. He married, April 19, 1834, Eliza Priest Baxter, born in Vassalboro, Me., February 10, 1814, who died in Dorchester, Mass., September 24, 1872. He died September 7, 1896.

Children:

- I. Alexander Keating, born February 15, 1835.

No. 43

- II. Sarah Elizabeth, born June 20, 1842. No. 44
- III. Francis Edwin, born April 6, 1853; was an accountant at Boston; resided in West Haven, Conn.; married, July 9, 1888, Eulalie Lincoln Curtis.
- IV. William Tristram, born March 15, 1857. No. 45

No. 32

Andrew Jackson Vaughan, son of William Tristram and Eliza, was born in Portland, Me., September 12, 1828. Removed to Boston, Mass., 1845; from thence, in 1865, to Kent, Ohio, and in 1869 to Providence, R. I. He was a brass founder by occupation.

He married, January 1, 1851, Esther A. Norris, born July 1, 1831, the daughter of Theophilus and Lydia (Parsons) Norris, of Boston, Mass. She died in 1891. He died in 1908 at Kingston, N. Y.

Children:

- I. Louis Bertram, born August 22, 1858, at So. Boston. Graduated at the Providence High School in 1878. Married, September 20, 1882, Ida Etta Hall, born November 15, 1855, the daughter of Charles and Emeline (Cory) Hall. He is a civil engineer.

Child:

Victor Hall, born February 15, 1896.

- II. Frank Leslie, born May 4, 1861, at So. Boston. Graduated at the Providence High School in 1879. Married, September 21, 1885, widow

Minnie (Hedly) Hall, born March 12, 1862, the daughter of William Henry and Joanna (Potter) Hedly, of Providence, R. I. He is an accountant.

No. 33

Joseph Moody Vaughan, son of William Tristram and Eliza, was born in Portland, Me., March 30, 1833. He was a sea captain in the mercantile marine, and died at Glen St. Mary, Florida, January 3, 1884. He married, May 4, 1861, Martha Coffin Jordan. She died in Florida, September 9, 1894.

Child:

Roger, born in Rangoon, E. I., in 1868; resided at Saco, Me.; died of yellow fever in Florida, July 8, 1888.

No. 34

William Vaughan, son of Charles H. and Beulah, was born in Goshen, Ohio, May 18, 1823. He married, July 7, 1847, Almira Eliza Storer, born in Goshen, July 17, 1824.

Residence, Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in the real estate business, and where he died June 27, 1887.

Child:

Mary Jane, born January 24, 1850; married, September 30, 1873, John S. Heaton, born in Iowa, December 22, 1848, the son of Silas and Rebecca Heaton. He was a merchant, and they resided in Minneapolis, where he died December 12, 1886.

No. 35

Mary Belcher Vaughan, daughter of Charles H. and Beulah, was born in Goshen, Ohio, November 3, 1824; married, November 16, 1848, Rev. John Haight, a Presbyterian clergyman, born in Goshen, December 4, 1825, the son of Jared and Harriet Bronson Haight. They resided at Woodlawn, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Children:

- I. John Belcher, born in Clarksville, Ohio, October 31, 1849; a physician. Resided at Woodlawn. Office in Cincinnati. Married Elizabeth Pullan, born February 26, 1854, the daughter of Richard B. and Jessie Donaldson Pullan, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Children:

1. Charles Pullan, born July 9, 1876.
 2. Elizabeth, born January 10, 1883.
- II. Charles Vaughan, born at Goshen, November 17, 1851. He is a lawyer in Cincinnati. Unmarried (1886).

No. 36

Charles Henry Vaughan, son of Charles H. and Beulah, was born in Goshen, Ohio, September 26, 1830; married, December 29, 1852, Margaret Jane Dudley, born at Goshen, January, 1832, the daughter of Abram T. and Rhoda Dudley. He is a merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio; residence, Wyoming, Ohio.

Children:

- I. Maud, born in Goshen, October 10, 1855.
- II. William, born in Cincinnati, January 14, 1866.
- III. Mabel, born in Wyoming, O., September 12, 1873.

No. 37

William Cole Vaughan, son of Eliot Gerrish and Abigail; married Mary Drake, the daughter of John and ——— Drake. Settled in Connecticut.

No. 38

Sarah Rindge Vaughan, daughter of Eliot Gerrish and Abigail; married (1st) Samuel V. Nason; (2d) William Leavett, of Buxton, Me.

No. 39

Jane Wise Vaughan, daughter of Eliot Gerrish and Abigail; married Theodore Elwell, of Buxton, Me.

No. 40

Elizabeth Jordan Vaughan, daughter of Eliot Gerrish and Abigail; married Cushing Pratt, of Westbrooke, Me.

No. 41

Clarissa Eliot Vaughan, daughter of Eliot Gerrish and Abigail; married Gardner F. Burnell, of Portland, Me.

No. 42

Margaret Vaughan, daughter of Eliot Gerrish and Abigail; married George H. Davis, of Eliotsville, Me.

SEVENTH GENERATION

No. 43

Alexander Keating Vaughan, son of Richard Keating and Eliza Priest, was born in Milton, Me., February 15, 1835; for many years an accountant at Boston, Mass. He married, July 21, 1859, Amanda Plummer, born August 5, 1836, the daughter of Bradstreet and Martha Waldron Plummer. She died October 4, 1910.

Child:

Mabel Alice, born September 30, 1861; married April 14, 1880, Mortimer M. Brown. He died in 1884.

Children:

1. Robert Vaughan, born September 26, 1881, in Dorchester, Mass. Graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1902. He is a chemical engineer by profession. Married October 20, 1909, Julia Bernice Bain, of Coffeyville, Kansas. Reside at West Pullman, Ill.

Children:

- i. Robert Vaughan, born April 25, 1912, at Chicago, Ill.
- ii. Richard Gilmore, born August 9, 1913, at Chicago, Ill.

- iii. William Bradford, born July 21, 1914, at Chicago, Ill.
- 2. Helen Louise, born February 10, 1883, in Dorchester, Mass. Graduated from the Normal School, Boston, Mass. Was principal of the Kindergarten at the State Normal School in Worcester, Mass. Married January 6, 1912, James Baldwin Bingham, of Lockwood, N. Y. Now reside at Chicago, Ill.

Children:

- i. James Baldwin, born November 23, 1912.
- ii. Alexander Vaughan, born February 10, 1916.

No. 44

Sarah Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of Richard Keating and Eliza Priest, was born in Portland, Me., June 20, 1842; married June 20, 1860, Charles Ela Hill.

Children:

- I. Lizzie Vaughan, born April, 1861; died in 1866.
- II. Annie Florence, born January 5, 1863; married August 2, 1882, Elmer Ellsworth Clapp.

Children:

- 1. Richard Elbridge, born May 25, 1883.
- 2. Elizabeth Vaughan, born September 7, 1885; married October 22, 1907, Henry Dike Bixby, of Salem, Mass.

Children:

- i. Elizabeth Burleigh, born August 27, 1908.
 - ii. Henry Dike, born March 18, 1910.
 - iii. Delina Bullard.
 - iv. Esther Ela.
 - v. Sarah Vaughan.
3. Esther Ela, born November 28, 1889; married March 30, 1910, Everett Newton Bray.

Children:

- i. Everett Newton, born January 6, 1911, at Bournemouth, England.
 - ii. Philip Vaughan, born August, 1912.
4. Ruth Emerson, born April 3, 1891; died in 1892.
5. Charles Elmer, born October 12, 1892.
6. John Burleigh, born January 7, 1897.

No. 45

William Tristram Vaughan, son of Richard Keating and Eliza Priest, was born March 15, 1857; married Amanda Bell Gates, of Chelsea, Mass.

Child:

Roger Keating, born February 1, 1893; now residing in Chelsea, Mass.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

(Pro. Papers of N. H., Vol. I, 1623-1686.)

A Letter from William Vaughan, Esq., containing a Journal of Transactions during his Imprisonment, &c., to Nathaniel Weare, Esq., Agent in London.

Portsmouth, 4th of February, 1683-4.

Mr. Nathaniel Weare:* Sir,—These serve to give covert to the enclosed, which were unhappily mislaid, and so brought to Portsmouth, instead of being carried by you to London, though on the other hand you carried many papers to London, which ought to have been at Portsmouth. There were several papers in the bundle which were very important unto your business, and the transporting of them very prejudicial to some here. Your especial care about them is expected, yet may be safely returned with you, if not transmitted by you before your return. We are now a doing about getting evidences sworn, which you shall have further account by the first, though retarded much by having no copies of them, as we expected. Since your departure much ado has been made: many executions extended: viz., upon Messrs. Cutt, Daniel, myself, Mr. Fletcher, Moody, Hunking, Earl, Pickering, Booth, &c. I went to prison, but was redeemed with money. Several doors were broken open by Matthews, the marshal's deputy; chests, also, and trunks, and carried out of the houses till redeemed with money.

John Partridge and William Cotton are in prison, and

*Hon. Nathaniel Weare was a citizen of Hampton, N. H.

have been sundry days. No pay (as fish, sheep, horses, &c.), would be taken for their execution, so their bodies were levied upon, and there they lie. Our minister,* for refusing to administer the sacrament to the governor, is bound over to the Quarter Sessions, to sit to-morrow. The issue we know not, but six months' imprisonment threatened. Your wife and family well. Great bluster at Hampton about the petition; some weaklings were wheedled into a confession, and they discovered the persons that carried the petition, who were, by justices G. and R., bound over to the Quarter Sessions: but last Saturday night (on what ground know not), Mr. Green burnt their bonds and only told them they must appear when called for. Charles Hilton is lately dead. As other news arrives shall hand it to you by all occasions, and do you the like by us.

5th. Quarter Sessions are come, and there Capt. Barefoot, Messrs. Fryer, Coffin, Green, Roby and Edgerly, were justices. Raines was attorney. It was brought in as a plea of the crown. Mr. Moody pleaded his not being ordained, having no maintenance according to statute, and therefore not obliged to do that work which the statute required. Besides, these statutes were not made for these places; the known end of their removal hither being that they might enjoy liberty in these foreign plantations, which they could not have by virtue of the statutes at home, and were allowed to have here, especially our commission granting liberty of conscience. These things were pleaded, but to no purpose. After a short pleading, and that not without many interruptions and smiles by the pragmatic, busy, impertinent attorney, he

*Rev. Joshua Moody, first pastor of the Congregational Church, Portsmouth, when he was required to administer the sacrament, according to the rites of the Church of England, to Governor Cranfield, refused for reasons given in this Journal.

was committed to the marshal (viz., Long Matthews), and held in custody that night, though permitted to lodge at Capt. Stileman's. The justices debated a little: four of them entered their dissent: viz., Messrs. Fryer, Green, Roby, Edgerly; but Capt. Barefoot and Coffin were for his condemnation. Judgment of the case every man's was entered by secretary over night, but, being deferred till next morning, information was given to somebody, who came in and threatened and hectorred after such a rate that Green and Roby also consented, as you see by the enclosed, and he was committed to prison. Petition was by him made to the court, and afterwards to the governor, that he might step up at night to his family and settle matters there, and that he might not go into the dismal place—the common prison. The court could not, the governor would not of first, though in fine gave leave to the marshal to drop him at Capt. Stileman's, where he is confined to his chamber, though not without leave to go down stairs, or into the back side, and this was done 6th instant. At night, I having moved for the taking of evidences, which was in words owned, went to the secretary for summonses, intending to begin with Lieut. Hall and Thomas Wiggin. He refused to give summonses, but first (I suppose) must inform some body I was sent for by the marshal, huffed and hectorred strangely, threatened, &c.; in fine, must give bonds to the good behavior. I refused: thereupon he made and signed my *mittimus* to the prison, though, by the way, I know not how, was also dropped at and confined to Mr. Moody's chamber, where we have been these two nights, very cheerful together.

Poor Wadleigh, who was left to the governor's mercy, is come out upon security for forty pounds money, and your Gove for a like sum; only William Partridge is to do it in work—building, fencing, &c. The actions go on,

and are turned off hand apace, *twelve at a clap*, after the old manner. Roby, though a justice, is still of the jury. A new trick is on foot. Several of us that were executed upon and paid our money the first suit, are sued again for illegally withholding possession, though the marshal (who was, by execution, required to give possession) never came to demand it; the issue of which we know not, matters being yet depending.

9th. The prisoners, Vaughan and Mr. Moodey, were fetched out of prison to plead their cases at the court. Messrs. Cutt, Daniel, John Partridge, myself, and Mr. Moodey, were sued and all cast but the last, who had something particularly to say; and so he cast Mr. Mason, though we thought we all said enough to cast him: namely, that he had an execution for the land sued for; and, when he levied his execution, might have taken the land also, with many other things,—enough of, we thought, to have turned the case against him before any indifferent judges and jurors. But thus we are treated.

But, above all, our minister lies in prison, and a famine of the word of God is coming upon us. No public worship, no preaching of the Word. What ignorance, profaneness and misery must needs ensue! By the premises, you see what need there is you should be vigorous and speedy as you may about your business, to do what may be to the preventing of utter ruin.

My imprisonment is a present stop to the getting what evidence is needful; and it is like we shall not make any further attempt here, but with what convenient expedition will be done what is needful and necessary. Mr. Martin was sued at the court in two actions: one by Mr. Mason, for fines and forfeitures, collected and received by him as treasurer, from seventy-nine to eighty-two; and another action, by the governor, for fines, &c., from April, eighty-two. He is cast in both actions to the value

of about seventy pounds, although he pleaded that what he received was disposed by order of the authority which made him treasurer, and had as good commission from his Majesty as that was in being. Neither did it legally appear that either Mr. Mason or the governor have any right to fines and forfeitures,—the king appointing all public money to be disposed, or improved, for the support of the government. However, it is but ask and have. Their demands, in any case, have the force of an execution.

10th. The Sabbath is come, but no preaching at the Bank, nor any allowed to come to us. We had none but the family with us—the poor people wanting for lack of bread. Motions have been made that Mr. Moody may go up and preach on the Lord's day, though he come down to prison at night; or that neighbor ministers might be permitted to come and preach; or that the people might come down to the prison and hear, as many as could. But nothing will do; an unparalleled example amongst christians to have a minister put out, and no other way found to supply his place by one means or other. Mr. Fryer was severely threatened for refusing to subscribe Mr. Moody's commitment, but hath obtained fairly a dismissal from all public offices. Justice Edgerly also cashiered, and bound over to the Quarter Sessions. It is said that Justice Green* is much afflicted for what he has done, but Roby not. Peter Coffin can scarce show his head in any company.

*Mr. Moody, in the church records, remarks thus on his judges: "Not long after, Green repented, and made his acknowledgment to the pastor, who frankly forgave him. Roby was excommunicated out of Hampton church for a common drunkard, and died excommunicated, and was by his friends thrown into a hole near his house, for fear of an arrest of his carcass. Barefoot fell into a languishing distemper, whereof he died. Coffin was taken by the Indians, at Cochecho, 1689.—his house and mill burnt, himself not being slain but dismissed. The Lord gave him repentance, though no signs of it have yet appeared."

14th. News came from the fort at Casco that there was great danger of the Indians rising, which hath occasioned a meeting of the council and some discourse, but hear no more since, and hope it may vanish.

15th. Good Mrs. Martin was buried, being not able to live above one Sabbath after the shutting up of the doors of the sanctuary. Somebody has said that the imprisoning of the minister is none of his work,—he did but constitute the court; they did it themselves; though also hath said he would have done it himself if they had not.

17th. Another sad Sabbath.

18th. Came Messrs. Mason, Barefoot, our secretary, with Thurton, who swore against me a false oath, of which I have enclosed a copy. Thurton said he was sent for on purpose to give his testimony against me. They went away; and soon after came the enclosed *mittimus*, directed to Mr. Raines, who is sheriff and marshal in Mr. Sherlock's room, that have been out of favor of late, though now it is said in favor, but not in place again. Mr. Estwick is also put out of all office. Note: That when I went to him for taking oaths, he said all oaths should be taken before the governor and council, but now could send to justices to do it. We had for some nights our key taken away from the chamber door, about 8 or 9 at night, but have since left off that trade. Sewall, of Exeter, is dead. Several overtures were made this week to John Partridge and William Cotton, by Raines, to come out of prison, he giving them three months' time to provide money, or any other current pay, though they tendered fish, planks, &c. Before they were put in they refused to accept.

24th. This Sabbath our wives, children and servants came down and spent the day with us in our chamber, and we yet hear nothing said against it.

25th. The marshal goes and levys upon John the

Greek's* sheep and cattle, for the execution, for which he had lain about three weeks in prison, and then came and ordered him to go about his business; fifteen sheep sundry lambs, and two heifers, seized for six pounds, odd money. This day also Mr. Jaffrey, having had sundry warnings the week before to clear his house, because Mr. Mason would come and take possession of it, went, nevertheless, to the Bank upon business. Meanwhile came Mr. Mason with the marshal, and turned all his servants out of doors, set another lock on the door, and at night, when his servants came home wet, they would not suffer them to come in, but there lodged Matthews and Thurton all night. Mr. Mason said, while about this work, that he was sorry Weare had no more of this news to carry home with him. The governor having sent to Mr. Cotton,† that when he had prepared his soul, he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth already. Mr. Cotton, the latter end of the week before last, went to Boston and has been out two Lord's days already. All is well with yours there, as far as I can learn. I can not go to see, else might have given them a visit. One word more about my business. I am under imprisonment about Thurton's business, being seized by the marshal, and committed, when in prison before, for not giving bond for the good behavior, though nothing charged upon me, any more than before, which you well know. I know nothing but they intend to keep me here endlessly. It is said I must pay one hundred pounds for striking one of the king's officers, and must have my name returned into the exchequer, and must lie in prison till the money be paid, and I am discharged from the exchequer. The design, you may easily see, is to seize

*This person is called in the Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, John Greek, *alias* Amazeen.

†Rev. Seaborn Cotton, Pastor Cong. Church at Hampton.

me, and how vain my pleas will be you may easily guess.

Though I have many things to say: namely, that Thurton was either no officer, or at least not known to be so, however not sworn, nor did I strike him in the highway, as he swears, nor is there any proof but his own single testimony, which, how far it avails in such a case, would be considered. It is also worthy of inquiry whether ever that law was intended for us here, being no customs to be gathered, no exchequer to be applied to, and therefore how these methods can be observed is not intelligible. You may easily imagine how things will be if I am forced to comply with their humors. Pray consult, consider, and see if something may not be done to put a stop to such arbitrary proceedings. A trial on the place, by indifferent, unconcerned judges and jurors, if at least there can any such be found, who will not be forced into what some will have done; but I shall not need to instruct you. There you have better counsel than I can give you, and of your fidelity to inquire and remit by the first, what is needful on this account, I doubt not.

I have given you but a taste. We that see it know more than can possibly be understood by those that only hear. In a word, such is the height of their heat and rage, that there is no living for us long in this condition. But we hope God will be seen in the Mount.

I should have inserted what fell out after the dissolving of the rebellious assembly. There was discourse of constables, and instead of the freemen choosing as formerly, they took a short and cheaper course, and at the Quarter Sessions constables were chosen; and to begin with Mr. Speaker,* he has the honor to be constable for Portsmouth; Capt. Gerrish, Lieut. Anthony Nutter, and John

*Richard Waldron, who, it appears from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was appointed constable for Portsmouth. February 5, 1683-4, but refused to serve.

Woodman, for Dover; John Smith, the cooper, for Hampton; John Foulson, at Exeter. Whether Mr. Speaker shall sue or fine, is not yet determined. And now I am speaking of the General Assembly, must hint what was formerly forgotten: namely, that they convened on the Monday, and the choice of the speaker (their old one), in words highly approved, and he complimented *alamode*. Then a bill was sent them down (of which, if I can get it, being now in prison, shall enclose a copy), which they talked a little of, and then broke up for the night and went up to the Bank to lodge, (the tide serving very well to go and come), the report of which highly disgusted, and the next morning the answer to the bill vehemently urged, which was in fine a negative. Hereupon, in a great rage, telling them they had been up to consult with Moody, an utter enemy to church and commonwealth, with much of like nature, he dissolved them, which was done on the Tuesday, after which he came up to the Bank, and gave order for a sacrament on the next Lord's day, as you have heard, and since the assembly-men pricked for constable.

By the premises you will see how the governor is making good his word. *He came for money, and money he will get*, and if he gets it you know who must lose it, and how miserable must our condition quickly be, if there be no remedy quickly provided. He contrives and cuts out work, and finds civil instruments to make it up, and these same among ourselves. Thus we are cloven by our own limbs.

28th. Since Mr. Jaffrey was dispossessed, Raines offered him five shillings per annum quit-rent to Mr. Mason, he should have his house again, provided he would own him proprietor; but, he refusing, it is said he shall never have it again. The talk is that his house must be court-house and prison both; and standing so near the governor

it is judged suitable, for both those ends, that he may have a shorter journey to court, and the prisoners may be always under his eye.

29th. John the Greek having lain some weeks in prison upon execution, his goods having been levied upon, (as above), was by Raines locked out of the prison, and bidden to be gone; but he would not; keeps his quarters still with the other two. This day his goods were sold by the marshal, and bought by Thurton.

Mr. Cotton is come home from Boston. Great offence taken here at a sermon he preached in Boston, on Acts xii. v., though pleasing to the hearers.

March 2d. This day Mr. Jaffrey's goods were all turned out of doors by the sheriff, &c.; his man received and disposed of them. Against Jaffrey there are two oaths taken, single oaths, but, being for the king, will pass, and orders are given for warrants to apprehend him. He appears not.

5th. It is said that they are going this day to Major Waldron's, to serve him as they have done Mr. Jaffrey, and it is given out that the rest will be treated in like manner. The court was adjourned yesterday to the next month; probably that they might levy the executions that are in bank before they cut out any more work. Justice Green seems something troubled for sending the minister to prison, and saith he will never do such a thing again; but Peter Coffin saith it is a nine days' wonder and will soon be forgotten, but others think otherwise. If they go on thus we are utterly ruined; must go away or starve, if at least we be not so confined that we can not go away neither. I question whether any age can parallel such actions. In my last I sent you a letter to Sir Josiah Child, my master, of which also you have another copy herewith. My design is that you carry the letter yourself, wait on him while he reads it, and if

he will please to hear you (as I hope he may), that you amplify matters, inform him what further intelligence you have, and attend his directions, if God move his heart to do aught for us. This day the governor sent us word by the marshal that he must remove to Mr. Jaffrey's house to-morrow, which house is made the prison. We hope the news of the rising of the Indians will fall to nothing.

Ditto 5th. Thus far was sent you by way of Barbadoes. It follows. The governor did say to a Salem man that Moodey might go out of prison, if he would go out of the Province, but we hear no more since. James Robinson, under great wrath and in much danger only for speaking something to Thurton (of his being a pitiful fellow, &c.), while said Thurton was active in turning out Mr. Jaffrey's goods.

6th. Matthews and Thurton hunted for Mr. Jaffrey; searched in Mrs. Cutt's house; went into every room above and below stairs; searched under her bed, where she lay sick in it, but found him not. They carried it very rudely and basely in their work. Matthews said he would catch him, or have his heart's blood, but he was not there. Mr. Jaffrey's goods were carried to the other side by night.

It is said that our imprisonment hath much alarmed the whole country, and made them more fond of their liberties. This night Matthews was beaten at Mercer's; (some fuddling about it, it is like;) but it is made a mighty thing on; said to be a deep plot,—deeper than Gove's,—managed by strong heads and abundance of that nature, and because the persons concerned were under the influence of Vaughan and Moodey they should suffer for it, for not teaching them better. Though we know no more of it than you, nor is there aught in it worth notice, but thus we are treated. The governor went up to the Bank and made great inquiries about it. Capt.

Pickering and others that were in the fray, are bound over.

7th. They had six pounds five shillings of Obadiah Morse by way of execution. Raines was discarded, being put out of being sheriff, &c., though he had his commission under the seal but the other day. Matthews is made provost marshal (at least) in his room, and Thurton marshal's deputy. Good birds for such offices! Lord, have mercy upon us! They had also eighteen shillings from Samuel Case. The rest is deferred, and he has put away his goods, and intends to remove or go to prison, and so we must all.

11th. The Indian news occasioned an order to the trustees to get ammunition. They came down and pleaded their time was up. It was said, You shall keep in during my pleasure. They said they had no money of the towns in their hands, nor could any be raised without a General Assembly. "Then lay out your own money, or else woe to you;" and this they are fain to comply with. He said and swore that if Mason would not acknowledge a judgment next court, of six hundred pounds, he would take all his business from him, and sue in his own name. He swore he would turn out that rogue Ellet, who is as bad as any other.

Mr. Waldron, being sent for by warrant to come before the justices to take the constable's oath, appeared before Mr. Mason and Capt. Barefoot; but excusing it, and giving good reason, was dismissed upon paying five pounds; but poor Capt. Barefoot was most fearfully rated at for his labor; many oaths sworn that Waldron should either take the oath or either take up with a goal. The next day (though the justices, whose business it is) had fairly dismissed him, he was convented again, the oath tendered, he threatened with a prison immediately, but told them he knew the law better than so. They then

took his own bond to answer it at Quarter Sessions; and so far of that matter as yet. Another constable is chosen: namely, Capt. Pickering, though he has as yet waived the oath, having lately served in that place, and pleading his being bound to good behavior for that last fray. He talks much of frigates to scare the poor people.

14th. Council sat, and could not agree about raising money, which highly provoked somebody. They said the General Assembly only could raise money. The governor told Mr. Jaffrey's negro he might go from his master—he would clear him under hand and seal; so the fellow no more attends his master's concerns.

15th. This day the secretary was in a great rage, turned out of all offices, except secretary to the council (an empty name, little profit), and the books sent for out of his hands. He is much concerned and dejected.

I am credibly informed, and you may believe it, that the governor did, in the open council yesterday, say and swear dreadfully, that he would put the Province into the greatest confusion and distraction he could possibly, and then go away and leave them so, and then the devil take them all. He also then said that Mr. Mason said he would drive them into a second rebellion, but himself would do it before, and I wonder he has not; such actings are the ready way, but God hath kept us hitherto, and I hope he will do so still. He also said and swore that any person that should have any manner of converse with us, or any of our mind, he would count them his utter enemies and carry toward them as such.

17. The governor having formerly prohibited the prisoners from making shingles, went himself this day to the prison, and prohibited John Partridge from making shoes; bade the marshal throw them into the sea.

This day Raines, being not willing to give up a warrant that he had executed during the short time of being

sheriff, was sent for by the governor, and, not appearing, the governor came to his chamber, and did beat him dreadfully, and bade the marshal carry the rogue to jail. He remains out of favor still. The governor also went over to Capt. Hooke's and got him to give warrants to the constables on the other side, to search all houses for Mr. Jaffrey, and bring him over, but they found him not, nor is he yet found, though proclamation was made at Wells' court for his seizure, though not yet done.

March 18. This morning came Matthews to our chamber, and said the governor sent him to carry me to prison, where I am, where I still lie; being put in only for Thurton's action, and kept in, though I offered security to respond it. I think they have let fall the other about the good behavior, seeing they can make nothing of it, and before my coming in, John the Greek's bed, &c., was turned out of prison, and he forced away, who would not depart before.

21. Mr. Martyn came to discourse about the money he was cast for, which they have not yet levied upon him, but intend to lay it upon all the old council equally, that each may bear his share. At the same time, the governor told Mr. Martyn that he would send his execution. Said Mr. Martyn, You know it is not my due to pay the money. No matter (said he), *I want money, and will have it. But I have none*, said he; then I will take your house. He added also, to Mr. Martyn, that he was a church member, and he would watch him and all such, and be sure to pay them off if he could catch them.

22d. The sorest storm and the highest tide that ever was known. Many thousands of pounds damage in Boston, and much here. The bridge to the Great Island broken off in the middle, to the great joy of many.

24th. The governor went to Boston in Fox's sloop, intending thence to New-York, pretending to discourse

Colonel Dungan, and bring down two hundred Mohawks to kill the eastward Indians. What is at the bottom, or will be the issue, God knows. He had a cold treat at Boston; staid not a night in town. Since his going, we have had little news worthy of your notice, but all things have been very quiet hitherto.

I have not enlarged upon these particulars to my master Child, but if he will take any notice of the thing, and be concerned about it, he will then give you opportunity of discoursing him, and you may inform what is further needful.

31st. This month passed out and the other came in without any noise, unless the great joy that was at the Bank, by Mr. Moodey's going up thither, and my going once or twice after, with our keepers, by Mr. Mason's permission, who presides in the governor's absence: but we soon returned to the place from whence we came.

April 8th. Nathaniel Fox, who married Mrs. Stileman's daughter, sent Matthews to arrest Capt. Stileman for his wife's portion (though it was often tendered him in such pay as the court ordered it, but he would have it in money). Capt. Stileman gave his own house, and all that was in it, for security to answer the action; but Matthews, bringing Thurton with him at his instigation, who was terribly insolent, they arrested the women—Mrs. Stileman—and carried her to prison with much violence and course usage, though her husband had given security. She was carried in the evening. Capt. Stileman wrote to Mr. Mason: He protested against it, and wrote to the marshal it would not do. He went again, and Mr. Mason wrote again, but to no purpose. They kept her there till the next morning; a thing not to be paralleled in the English nation! Complaint hath been made, but no remedy. Abbot being up at the Bank with me, Thurton took the key of the prison, and, when Abbot came, would

not permit him to go in, but turned him away. Brave doings! No tongue can tell the horrible imperiousness and domineering carriage of that wretch. The next morning Mr. Mason (much ado) got Mrs. Stileman out, and the jailer into his place again.

Mr. Mason gave leave for any minister to come and preach at the Bank, so that we got Mr. Phillips for two Lord's days: namely, thirteenth and twentieth, having been nine Lord's days without a sermon.

14th. Came H. Greene to Mr. Moodey's chamber, and made a confession of his fault, and begged his pardon for putting him in prison, and said he would get him out Quarter Sessions, &c. Good words, but—. Capt. Barefoot went to the prison and told John Partridge that if he would give an order to allow so much as his charges came to, out of what the Provinces owed him about Gove, for the soldiers, &c., he should come out of prison, and they would pay him the remainder, the whole being about thirty pounds; but he was not forward lest he should in so doing quit them of false imprisoning him; but if they would do it themselves, stop so they might. Nothing is done in it.

15th. Matthews and Thurton were sent to Hampton to levy execution and serve attachments, and warn jurymen for the court in May. They arrested seven, among which Capt. Sherburne was one, warned old jurymen, executed upon William Sanborn, took four oxen, which were redeemed by money, drove away seven cows from Nathaniel Bachiler, went to your house, met your son Peter going with his four oxen into the woods, commanded him to turn the oxen home; he would not; they cursed, swore, drew upon him, threatened to run him through, beat him, but he did not strike again. They came to your house, were shut out, your wife fearfully scared for fear of her son who was out with them. At length she let

them in, laid three pounds on the table which they took, and then levied on several young cattle, but released and left them. Your son came hither to advise, but complaining is bootless, such a dismal case are we in. They took away two beds from old Perkins, but his son offered his person, and they took it, and quitted the other. What more they did there we as yet hear not. Capt. Gerrish, John Woodman, Lieut. Nutter and Nathaniel Bachiler are sworn constables.

17th. I went to Mr. Mason, at Capt. Barefoot's house, and had several witnesses with me, and desired him to take depositions, that I might send them home, about my case, and the rest of the cases, but he refused. The governor had put me in prison when I asked him, and now in his absence, the deputy governor denies to grant them. I hope this will be matter of just complaint, that we should be hindered from applying to his Majesty for relief under our oppressions. You will have evidence of his denial sent home, sworn before some of the Bay* magistrates. We can do no more unless the Bay should assist us, which they are loath to do, and we are loath to put them upon, as matters are circumstanced with them; but we think it should be taken very heinously by all that love justice and are willing to administer it, that his Majesty's subjects should be thus treated. Surely they are afraid or ashamed of their actions (and they may be both), else they would not be so shy of having them known.

This is what offers here; what more is needful, cousin Waldron will advise from Boston.

With due respects remain your assured friend and servant.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

For Mr. Nathaniel Weare, in London.

*Province of Mass.

A Discourse with the Governor about my Imprisonment, May, 1684, subjoined to the foregoing letter.

At a sessions held the 6th of May, 1684, I was denied counsel, and to have witnesses sworn. Mr. Waldron, Captain Stileman and Captain Frost were presented.

10th. The governor was with me in prison. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hinks and Mr. Sherlock with him. The governor proffered me (that, whereas I was fined by the justices in Thurton's case, I might think they had not done me right) that, if I would prosecute it (giving security so to do) in the king's bench, at Westminster, the exchequer, or before king and council, I should; though, by his commission, he could not do it. My answer was, Unless I could have security given me that, in case I should recover, I might have my charge and damage made me good, it would be no benefit to me. He said there was no reason for that, because it was for the king; though it was his, because Mr. Mason had resigned up to the king all the fines and forfeitures, and the king had given it to him. But he said if I would deposit a valuable sum he would do the like, and would give bond and have it tried as above said. My answer was, I thought the forty pounds was enough, and that I expected execution would come out at the time, and should endeavor, by the time, to provide enough for it, but, withal, told the governor it was at his liberty to remit it, if he pleased, by virtue of his commission. Also for my being in prison for not giving bond for my good behavior. When the sessions came I was not brought up to my trial for that, but remanded to prison again. At ditto time the governor told me he had put me in prison on that account, and he would abide by it till I would give two hundred pounds bond. My answer was, I had rather lay in prison than give bond to tempt such a fellow as Thurton (or such

others), that had sworn against me already, and falsely; and judged it might be no scruple to him to do the like again. And withal told him that if his Honor pleased to let me out of prison, I would engage myself, by bond, to live out of the Province, though that would be very detrimental to my concerns, and by that I hoped he would have no thoughts of my misbehaving myself that would be detrimental to the king's government here, or himself. Not that I scrupled giving bond for my good behavior, though not accused for any thing, but for laying a temptation to some base minded person or persons to forswear themselves, as one had done before, in another case, relating to me.

12th. Was informed that whereas Thurton had a commission to be prison-keeper (and, withal, had vaped, and said the prison was too good for Vaughan, and the room that he had fitted up did intend to keep it himself, and that Vaughan should take his quarters where he would assign it, and that the prisoners should not be waited on as Abbott had done, for he would keep them locked up, only come morning and evening), lost his pocket-book, wherein was his commission and sundry papers of concernment.

[Prov. Records, B. 1, p. 120.]

The Examination of Capt. Michael Park, Commander of the Black Cork, taken upon oath before his Ma^{ty} Justices of Peace, at G^r Island, y^e 15th September, 1684.

This examinee, being duly examined, Saith:—That he heard Mr. William Vaughan say, That he had written letters to S^r Josiah Child,* who had promised the s^d Vaughan to be his friend; & that y^e s^d Vaughan said also,

*Sir Josiah Child, of London, seems to have been the patron and friend of Vaughan from his youth.

that he doubted not the s^d Sir Josiah Child would stand his friend & get him out of prison; And that Mr. Richard Waldron & Reuben Hull, both of Portsmouth, in y^e s^d Province, were present. This was about y^e sixth of September instant, at y^e port & prison upon Great Island afores^d.

Taken upon oath, y^e day & year above written, before us:

Appeal of Major Vaughan.

Copy of the Decision of King James II against William Vaughan.

[Far. Belk., App., p. 507.]

At the Court at Whitehall, 19th November, 1686.

[L. S.]

Present—The king's most excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor	Earl of Plymouth
Lord Treasurer	Earl of Morray
Lord President	Earl of Middleton
Duke of Ormond	Earl of Melford
Duke of Albemarle	Earl of Tyreconnel
Duke of Beaufort	Viscount Strauronberg
Lord Chamberlain	Viscount Preston
Earl of Oxford	Lord Bishop of Durham
Earl of Huntington	Lord Arundel of Wardour
Earl of Peterborough	Lord Dartmouth
Earl of Craven	Lord Dover
Earl of Powis	Mr. Chancellor of the Excheqr
Earl of Nottingham	Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy.

Upon reading this day at the board a report from the honorable the lords of the committee of council for trade

and foreign plantations, bearing date the 6th day of November instant, setting forth that, in obedience to his Majesty's orders in council, of the 25th of April, 1685, and the 3^d of July last, they have examined the appeal of William Vaughan from a verdict and judgment given against him on the 6th day of November, 1683, in his Majesty's courts in New-Hampshire, in New-England, at the suit of Robert Mason Esq.,* as proprietor of that Province, for certain lands and tenements in Portsmouth, in said Province, and that they having heard the said Robert Mason, and Nathaniel Weare, attorney for the appellant, and his counsel, learned in the law, are humbly of the opinion that his Majesty be pleased to ratify and affirm the verdict and judgment aforesaid. His majesty in council was pleased to approve of their lordships' said opinion and report, and to order the said verdict and judgment, given against the said William Vaughan on the 6th day of November, 1683, in his Majesty's courts in New-Hampshire, in New-England, at the suit of Robert Mason, Esq., as proprietor of that Province, for certain lands and tenements in Portsmouth, in said Province, be ratified and affirmed, and they are hereby ratified and affirmed accordingly.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN.

Vera copia, per RICHARD PARTRIDGE, *Clerk*.

Copy as on file in the case, Allen vs. Waldron.

Exam. per GEORGE JAFFREY, *Clerk*.

*"Mason had obtained a decision in the king's court against Vaughan, who had appealed from the judgment rendered against him in New Hampshire. This armed the proprietor [Mason] with new powers, and he proceeded to vindicate his claim to the soil with new energy. But in the midst of his prosecutions Mason was arrested by death, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He left two sons, John and Robert. His life was full of trouble and destitute of honor or profit."

—*Sanborn's History of New Hampshire*, p. 88.

Warrant for arrest of Major Vaughan.

[Prov. Records, B. 1, p. 60.]

To George Jaffrey, Constable of Portsmouth:

Whereas William Vaughan, Esq., was lately committed to prison for refusing to give security of five hundred pounds, for the peace and good behavior; and the prison-keeper hath erroneously, and contrary to law, taken bond in his own name concerning the premises, whereas it should have been to his Majesty, his heirs and lawful successors, and so consequently suffered the said William Vaughan to escape; these are therefore, in his Majesty's name, to charge and require you, the said George Jaffrey, constable, forthwith to take and apprehend the body of the said William Vaughan, and carry him to the prison of Great Island, and the said prison-keeper, viz., Richard Abbott, is hereby required to receive him, and detain in his custody (in prison), till he shall find such security, of five hundred pounds (as above said), to his Majesty's use, for keeping the peace and for good behavior, according to law and the tenor of the former warrant in that behalf.

Given under my hand and seal, the 23d day of October, 1683.

EDWARD CRANFIELD. [L. S.]

This is a true copy of the original warrant, served on the body of William Vaughan, Esq.

Per GEORGE JAFFREY, *Constable.**Prison warrant against Maj. Vaughan.*

New Hampshire, in New England

To Joseph Rayn, gent., Sheriff and Provost Marshal, or his Deputy, and to the Keeper of his Majesty's Prison, in Great Island.

Whereas complaint upon oath hath been made before

us, Robert Mason and Walter Barefoot, Esqs., his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said Province, this 18th of February, 1683, by Thomas Thurton, late deputy searcher of his Majesty's customs in the said Province, of his being affronted and beaten by William Vaughan, Esq., of Portsmouth, in the execution of his said office, whereby he, the said William Vaughan, hath incurred the penalty mentioned in the statute of 14th king Charles the Second, our now sovereign lord: These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, to require you to take the body of the said William Vaughan and carry him to the prison of Great Island; and you, the said prison-keeper, are hereby required to receive the said Will. Vaughan into the said prison, and keep him till the next Quarter Sessions of the peace, to be held for this said Province, then to be prosecuted as the law directs. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under our hands and seals, this 18th day of February, 1683, and in the 36th year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Charles the Second.

Warrant for arrest of Maj. Vaughan

[Prov. Records, B. 1, p. 69.]

New Hampshire

To James Sherlock, gent., Sheriff, and Provost Marshal of said Province, or his Deputy.

In his Majesty's name you are hereby required to take and apprehend the body of William Vaughan, of Portsmouth, Esq., and carry him to the prison at Great Island, and Richard Abbot, the prison-keeper thereof, is hereby required to receive the said Vaughan into the said prison, and there keep him in safe custody till he shall give good security to our sovereign lord the king, his heirs and successors, for his (the said Vaughan's) good behavior

toward the same, our sovereign lord the king, *he having refused to find security for his said good behavior.*

The sixth day of February, 1683. Given under my hand and seal the said sixth day of February, 1683-4.

EDWARD CRANFIELD. [L. S.]

[Registry of Deeds, Exeter, N. H. 1713.]

Know all Men by these Presents; that I, Abigail Vaughan, single woman, daughter of Maj^r W^m Vaughan, of Portsmouth in New Hamp^r, for divers considerations now moving, but more in special for the consideration of a valuable sum of money, to me in hand paid by my brother, Geo: Vaughan, of the same place to my full content and satisfaction, have given, granted, bargained and sold, unto my said brother, Geo: Vaughan, all my right, title, claim, interest and demand, w^{ch} I have or ought to have, or may ever have, as my part and division of the wood field, or Great Hill field, on the North side of the way, going up to the Creek, w^{ch} was formerly Mrs. Bridget Graffort's, given her by her father Rich^d Cutt Esq^r., in Portsmouth to be to him, his heirs, ex^{ers} adm^s & assigns, to have and to hold to him, the s^d Geo: Vaughan, his heirs all of my interest, title & in s^d wood field or Great Hill field, on the north side of the Way, going up from y^e Bank to s^d Creek, or Islington in Portsmouth, in New Hamp^r.

In witness whereof, I have sett my hand & seal, the 6th day of Novemb^r, 1713.

ABIGAIL VAUGHAN [SEAL]

In presence of;

WM WALDRON	}	2 nd Jan. 1714
MARY KING		

Acknowledged Before me

WILLIAM VAUGHAN

Jus. Peace

[Registry of Deeds, Exeter, N. H. 1720.]

Deed. Nath^l Shannon Junior & wife Abigail To Jonathan Belcher.

To all people, to whom these Presents shall come:
Nathaniel Shannon Jun^r, of Portsm^o: New Hampshire, Merch^t, & Abigail, his wife, send Greeting;

Know yee, y^t y^e s^d Nath^l & Abig^l, for & in consideration of three hundred pounds, current money of New England, to y^m in hand, well & truly paid, by Jon^a Belcher of Boston, in y^e Mass^a Province, Esq, Merch^t, y^e receipt whereof, y^e s^d Nath^l Shannon & Abig^l, his wife, do hereby acknowledge themselves therewith to be fully sattisfied, contented & paid, & thereof & of every part thereof, do exonerate, acquitt, and Discharge y^e s^d Jon^a Belcher, his heirs, ex^{rs} & adm^{rs} forever, by these presents have Given, Granted, Bargained, Sold, Aliened, Enfeoffed, Conveyed & Confirmed, & do by these presents, Give, Grant, Bargain, Sell, Alien, Enfeoff, Convey, Make over, Ratify, Assure, Assigne & Confirm, unto y^e s^d Jon^a Belcher, & to his heirs, ex^{rs}, adm^{rs} & Assignes, forever:

One certain tract or lott of land, on Graffort's hill, and is fronting on Piscattuqua River, Ab^t ninety feet, & Runs back about one hundred feet, Between y^e land of M^{rs} Eliz^a: Vaughan on each side, & so runs back to an highway, together with a wharf or part thereof. Also, another lott of land, Directly opposite on y^e other side of the highway before mentioned, fronting sixty four feet on y^e highway, & runs back, between y^e land of M^r Nath^l Gerrish, on y^e one side, & M^{rs} Margaret Vaughan on y^e other, going so far as to make forty feet on y^e Back, and there bounds on y^e land of M^{rs} Eliz^a: Vaughan.

Also, another lott or tract of land, fronting forty feet on y^e highway, y^t leads from y^e new meeting house to Shackfords highway, that goes by land now in Possession of M^{rs} Mary Martyn.

Also, another lott of land, fronting Southerly on a highway, that goes by Mr W^m Partridges house; Easterly on a highway by Jn^o Hoddys house, & on y^e Back part by Mr Archabald Macphedris' land.

Also, another lott, fronting on Tomb Street, Easterly, south on M^{rs} Eliz^a: Vaughan's land, Westerly on M^r George Jaffrey's Orchard & Northerly on a garden, formerly improved by M^r Jn^o Tucker deceas^d.

Also, twenty acres of land more, w^{ch} is y^e s^d Abigail Shannon's Share of eighty acres, common Land, w^{ch} was laid out to M^r Nath^l Gerrish, M^{rs} Margaret Vaughan & to y^e s^d Abig^l Shannon, when Vaughan, & to M^{rs} Eliz^a: Vaughan, lying near to y^e land of M^r Ephriam Dennett, all w^{ch}: s^d lotts of land, are lying & being in y^e town of Portsm^o: afores^d:

To have & to hold y^e s^d Several pieces of land, as above Bounded, or however otherwise they are respectively bound or reputed to be bounden, to y^e s^d Jon^a: Belcher, & his heirs & assigns forever, wth: all y^e priviledge, profits, comodities & apurtenances to y^e premises belonging, or in any ways appertaining, free & clear from all manner of Incumbrances of mortgage, sales, Joyntures, Dowries, Thirds, Executions, Intails, or any Intanglement w^tsoever, & y^e s^d Nath^l & Abig^l Shannon Do hereby wth the said Jon^a: Belcher, covenant & agree, y^t till y^e date hereof they are y^e lawfull & true owners of y^e premises, & have good right & full power, to dispose thereof in maner as herein expressed, & y^t he y^e s^d Jon^a Belcher, his heirs, ex^{rs}, adm^{rs}, or assigns shall, & may att all times forever hereafter, quietly & peaceably have, hold, use, occupy, possess & enjoy y^e hereby given & granted premises, wthout any lawfull lett, mollestation, or hindrance from us, y^e s^d Nath^l & Abig^l Shannon, or from our heirs, ex^{rs}, or adm^{rs}, or from any other persons whatsoever claiming

from, by or under us, or either of us, or by our, or either of our means, consent, or procurement.

In testimony of all above written, y^e s^d Nath^l Shannon Jun^r & Abig^l Shannon, have hereunto set their hands, & affixed y^r seals, y^e thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini 1720. Annoque R^t Regis Georgii Magnæ Britanniae &c Sexto.

Signed Sealed & Delivered

In presence of us

ROBERT SHANNON	}	NATH ^l SHANNON JUN ^r	[SEAL]
MARY ABERNETHY		ABIGAIL SHANNON	[SEAL]
N: SHANNON			
ELIZ ^a ALCOCK			
SAM ^l ALCOCK			

Suffolk ss: Boston March the 30th 1720

Nath^l Shannon Jun^r appeared & acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act & deed.

Coram

SAM^l CHECKLEY

Jus. Peace

Province of	}	Portsm ^o : Octo ^{br} : 28 th 1721
New Hampshire		

Mrs. Abigail Shannon personally appeared before me, y^e subscriber & acknowledged y^e above, to be her voluntary act and deed.

Coram

THO' PACKER

Jus. Peace.

Note.—Jonathan Belcher, the grantee in the foregoing deed, was afterwards Governor of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, &c.—G. E. H.

Copy of a Letter of Colonel William Vaughan to Richard Waldron, Esq., Relating to the Louisbourg Expedition.

[N. H. Historical Collections.]

Boston Jan 1744

Sir :

I received and can answer yours, only, in some few short particulars.

1. That there is a projection at home on the tapis, for the uniting Massachusetts and New Hampshire;—Massachusetts to give up lands east of New Hampshire, according to discourses here.

2. That there has been at home uneasiness, on account of New Hampshire not aiding Annapolis, and garrisoning Fort Dummer.

3. That there is a request to this government, to keep Fort Dummer 3 months, till New Hampshire provides to do it, which if they refuse, this place still to continue the keeping of it.

As to news, particularly my own knowledge, I have been here more than a fortnight, soliciting for a descent on Cape Breton.

There has been a clog to the business, that nothing could be done relating to it until Wednesday last. It was in agitation in the most secret manner, as I guess from that time till 1 o'clock Saturday, to no effect.

There were so many difficulties started, and nobody to solve them; I am this day with three Gentlemen, endeavoring to solve them, and make the way fair and clear, and providing to make another push by a memorial: Endeavoring at the same time, to soften many Gent. Should the affair take effect, there will be a terrible bustle. I have engaged for 1,000 men. When I was in New Hampshire, in a ludicrous manner talking of these

affairs, your son Thomas* desired a Lieut'y and if it go and I shall have a great hand in the nomination of the officers and if it may be that he may go, and be thought equal to a higher part, he may have it, if he can get 50 men. 'Tis proposed that the government find vessels, provisions and ammunition, &c—the men only find themselves and arms, without pay from the province, all to be volunteers.

Sir I depend on an absolute secrecy in these affairs, and am

Your Kinsman, friend and
Humble Servant,
W. VAUGHAN.

P. S.—'Tis generally thought, that the Indians will not comply with the treaty, and the times will be hard.

Hon. Richard Waldron,
Portsmouth.

*Captain Thomas Westbrooke Waldron.

OPENING
OF THE
VAUGHAN TOMB,
AT POINT OF GRAVES BURIAL GROUND,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., AUGUST 19 AND 20, 1884.

PRESENT:

GEORGE E. HODGDON, LOCAL JUSTICE,
BY WHOM PERMISSION WAS GRANTED.

COL. R. CUTTS SHANNON,
JAMES H. SHANNON, M.D. } *Relatives.*

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD,
JOHN QUINN,
WILLIAM FALVEY,
JOHN LOLLEY, } *Laborers.*

The Tomb is constructed of brick masonry and handsomely arched, measuring inside 8 feet six inches in length, 8 feet in width, and 5 feet from the floor to the crown of the arch.

The exterior grounds were nearly level for some distance around, and to a casual observer there was nothing to indicate the excavation beneath.

Upon close scrutiny there was found almost concealed below the sod a curbing of split granite, which rested upon the brickwork, or walls of the vault. The Tomb itself was discovered the first day of the excavation, upon removing the ancient Vaughan Tablet for the purpose of laying a new foundation for a proposed monument.

The Tablet, which is 6 feet 10 inches in length and 3 feet in width, lay horizontally at the western end of the Tomb, and immediately over the entrance.

How this entrance could have been used was a mystery; it was entirely beneath the surface, with the massive

Tablet above, the latter broken into two nearly equal pieces.

This entrance was in height 4 feet from the sill to the cord of the arch, and 2 feet 6 inches in width; it was inferred that originally it had a wooden frame and door, although not the slightest remnant of either was visible.

The arch above the entrance had broken away, and the entire entrance and western portion of the vault were filled up to the arch with debris of all kinds. There must have been at some time an aperture near the broken arch, for inside the Tomb were found numerous pieces of broken crockery, earthen ware and oxidized tin ware, bricks from the arch, stones, and one ball of solid India rubber of an ancient model.

Several hours were consumed in clearing out this debris, before the remains were found. All of the skulls, with frontal bones upward, were near the entrance, but nothing indicating a coffin appeared, with the exception of 3 iron handles nearly consumed by oxidation. Diligent search was made for metallic plates with inscriptions, &c., but nothing of that kind was discovered.

There were taken from the vault, 28 well-defined skulls, numerous femur bones, ribs, &c.

Dr. Shannon caused these remains to be removed to a neighboring building, and properly cleansed.

They were classified by him as follows:

Full grown adults.....	21
Young adults.....	4
Children between 5 and 8 years....	2
Infant	1
	<hr/>
Total	28

The skulls of the adults, almost without exception, contained a full set of elegantly-formed teeth, with no appearance of decay.

Several of the local physicians made unsuccessful overtures to obtain some of the skulls for professional purposes.

From the promiscuous heap of bones Dr. Shannon selected and reformed with wonderful skill a complete skeleton of a child.

On the 20th all of the remains were carefully enclosed in a beautiful casket, covered with a strong box of pine, and replaced in the vault, and the entrance closed up permanently with solid masonry of stone and cement.

Note.—The last interment in this Tomb was probably in the year 1758,—that of Eliot Vaughan. Subsequently all members of the family removed from Portsmouth to Scarborough and Portland, Me.—G. E. H.

[From the *Portsmouth Journal*, May 23, 1885.]

A VALUABLE LOCAL RELIC RESTORED.

THE NEW VAUGHAN MONUMENT AT "POINT OF GRAVES" CEMETERY.

A massive granite monument and cenotaph, with the ancient tablet restored and the memorabilia, in the quaint language of by-gone years, carved thereon, now covers the tomb, and marks the resting place of many members of the historic Vaughan family, and serves as a memorial of the Hero of Louisburg, who died in London and was buried there A. D. 1746.

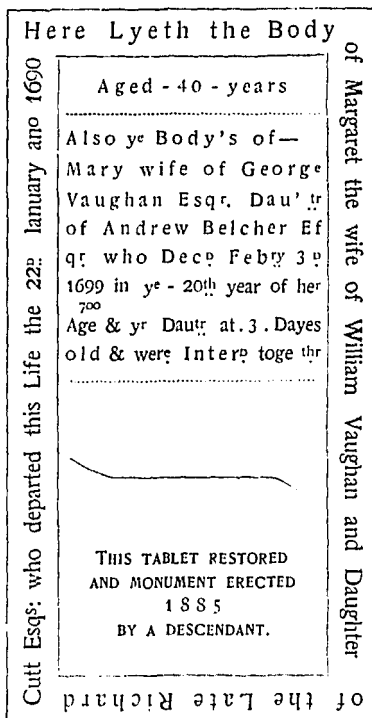
The tomb is located near the north-west corner of the "Point of Graves" cemetery. Its spacious under-ground arch of masonry, which for over a century had been neglected and was fast yielding to the obliterating hand of time, has been repaired.

The work of restoration, the designing and erection of the monument, was done with admirable skill and in good taste, under the superintendence of George E. Hodgdon,

Esq., of this city, for Colonel Richard Cutts Shannon of New York, a descendant of Governor Vaughan.

The ancient slate tablet which formerly rested upon the old tombstone, now forms a raised panel, or entablature, to the upper surface of the monument, and is in form, and inscribed, as follows:—

NORTH.



(Broken.)

The East side of the polished die bears the following inscriptions:

WILLIAM VAUGHAN

Emigrated from England about 1660

Member of the Royal Council for N. H. 1680-1715

Major Commandant Provincial Forces.

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1680-1686

Chief Justice of the Superior Court 1708-1715

Died 1719

GEORGE VAUGHAN

Son of Wm. and Margaret Vaughan

Born April 13. 1676

Graduated at Harvard Coll. 1696

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1707-1715

Lt. Governor of New Hampshire 1715-1717

Died Dec. 1724

ELIZABETH, wife of Lt. Gov. GEORGE VAUGHAN

and daughter of Robert Elliot

Died Dec. 7, 1750. Aged 68.

On the South panel:

In Memoriam.

Lt. Col. WILLIAM VAUGHAN

Son of Lt. Gov. George and Elizabeth Vaughan

Born Sept. 12, 1703

Graduated at Harvard Coll. 1722

Projected the Expedition against

Louisburg 1745, and successfully led the

Assaulting Column

Died in London Dec. 1746.

Engraved upon the North panel is the simple legend:—

VAUGHAN.

George R

GEORGE by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.
To Our Truly and Wellbeloved George Vaughan Esq. Greeting. Whereas by Our Commission under Our
Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the seventeenth Day of the Month of March last past it
have constituted and appointed Elizabeth Burger Esq. Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and
over Our Province of New Hampshire in New England in America and We reposing especial Trust
and Confidence in your Loyalty Courage and Circumspection do by these Presents constitute and appoint
you the said George Vaughan to be Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of New Hampshire in
New England To have hold exercise and enjoy the said Place and office for and during Our Pleasure with
all Rights Privileges Profits Perquisites and Advantages is the same belonging or appertaining And further
in case of the Death or absence of the said Elizabeth Burger We do hereby authorize and empower you to
execute and perform all and singular the Powers and Directions contained in Our said Commission to
the said Elizabeth Burger and such Instructions as are already or hereafter shall from time to time
be sent unto him so nevertheless that you observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you
shall receive from Us or from the said Elizabeth Burger or any Chief Governor of Our said Province
of New Hampshire for the time being and all and singular Our Officers Ministers and loving
Subjects of Our said Province and others whom it may concern are hereby commanded to take due
Notice hereof and to give their ready Obedience accordingly Given at Our Court at A James the
Eighteenth . . . Day of July 1719 in the first Year of Our Reign

By his Majesty's Command
James Stanhope

[Seal]

GEORGE R.

George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c To Our Truly and Welbeloved George Vaughan Esq. Greeting.

Whereas by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the seventeenth Day of the Month of March last past We have constituted and appointed Elizeus Burges Esq. Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of New Hampshire in New England in America, and We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Circumspection do by these Presents constitute and appoint you the said George Vaughan to be Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province of New Hampshire in New England, To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said Place and office for and during Our Pleasure, with all Rights, Privileges, Profits, Perquisites and Advantages to the Same belonging or appertaining, and further in case of the Death or absence of the said Elizeus Burges We do hereby authorize and empower you to execute and perform all and singular the Powers and Directions contained in Our said Commission to the said Elizeus Burges, and such Instructions as are already or hereafter shall from time to time be sent unto him, so nevertheless that you observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall receive from Us, or from the said Elizeus Burges or any Chief Governor of Our said Province of New Hampshire for the time being; And all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving Subjects of Our said Province and others whom it may concern are hereby commanded to take due Notice hereof and to give their ready Obedience accordingly. Given at Our Court at St. James the eighteenth Day of July 1715. in the first year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command

James Stanhope

George Vaughan Esq.

Lieut. Gov. of New Hampshire.

APPENDIX II

THE PEDIGREE OF SIR ROGER VAUGHAN
OF TALGARTH

REPORT ON PEDIGREE

The Record (Chart A) of the Pedigree of the Vaughans accompanying this Report is that given by Randle Holmes of Chester, Engl., in his Genealogical Collections under the head, "Brecknockshire," in Vols. 1975, 1976 of the Harley MSS. in the British Museum. I have further enlarged its entries by Collation with the special pedigree collections contained in the several thick volumes made by Hugh Thomas, who was himself a Brecon man, a specialist in South Wales genealogies, and a professed herald and heraldic draughtsman, and by a number of other entries about the Vaughans in Books of Welsh Pedigrees, all of which are original and unpublished, as well as by the printed genealogical Tables in Lewys Dwnn's volumes, Jones's History of Brecknockshire, and the last issued book on Glamorganshire men by Mr. G. T. Clark. But the Brecknockshire families are as a whole not yet touched by the Press. And the pedigree here given is a

New Extract from Original Documents,

and, it should be observed further, is the only one relating to this branch of the Vaughan family that has been specially collated. Though I must acknowledge it is not yet anything like exhausted, nor the notes as full as they

maybe. My main inquiry has been rather a restricted one, directed to the one line of inquiry about the Sir Roger Vaughan family. I have examined about eighty volumes of these and other* collections of manuscripts, all of the 16th and 17th century writings, examining them page by page, and line by line.

This family with its lateral offshoots, are classed as of Brecknockshire, and Herefordshire, in the books,—*not* of Glamorgan, although under a general patronymic they are somehow called the Glamorganshire Vaughans, because, I suppose, they expanded out from one Drym Bennog, a son-in-law of that historical chieftain Iestyn ap Gwrgan, or Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan. The surname Vaughan does not appear until we come to about the tenth in descent, when a Roger is called vychan or the little one. But the words vychan (bach, little) and bach are used in a secondary meaning, as a term of affection, or as a favorite, just in the same sense as “poor” in English—“poor boy,” meaning “dear boy,” is used.

The Vaughans became a numerous and highly distinguished family, almost a race; their ramifications extending largely into North Wales, as well as throughout South Wales. The Heads of the branch here presented settled upon large estates in Brecknockshire, and the adjoining district of West Herefordshire—radiating from their family seats of Hergest and Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, and Talgarth, Tretower, and Porthamel in Brecknockshire. There is a very distinguishable feature in the names in this family, almost isolating it from the other Vaughans, in its number of Rogers, Thomases, Walters, and Watkins, and, the large number of knighted individuals belonging to it, being more numerous in this family in these particulars than any other Welsh family.

*Add. MSS. Coles MSS. Cothi MSS. Eg. MSS.

whatever. This last, I presume indicates that they were very martially inclined. Of the name Roger, it may be noted, that in its pure form, the word is Rosser and Rossier, such is its form in all the Welsh manuscripts (original, not copies) of the 16th century and earlier. The Welsh alphabet has no soft sound for the "g" in it; Roger therefore is an Anglicism and no improvement to the original, but rather conceals the root and meaning of the word. I held my thoughts in suspense as transcribing, whether I ought not to have changed the word (upon its first altered appearance) back to its original; however, I followed the entries as I found them.

Since the incorporation of Wales with England under King Edward the First, the Principality of Wales has contributed a full quota, as the great Camden acknowledges, "in martial captains, adventurous soldiers, skilful common-lawyers, learned Divines, and judicious statesmen and civilians." And no Welsh family shows a larger number of "Sons of Mars" than this family of the Vaughans.

Concerning the pedigree of Sir Roger Vaughan of Talgarth, there is not a better one in the principality, not excepting the Wynns of Wynnstay in North Wales. It has been brought down with the latest information the genealogists and heralds of the 17th century could give up to the time of their closing their books. But the branches being so numerous and distributed, it was a somewhat difficult task for any individual to record with detail every member. Errors and misdescriptions are therefore almost inevitable. The lack of dates is a serious drawback. The Welsh "Heraldic Visitations" close, as a rule, with the reign of James the First. All subsequent notes by individual genealogists are to be sought for as detached memoranda in their Note Books.

The two most distinguished for latest additions are Randle Holmes and Hugh Thomas.

The importance of Collation of manuscripts may be evidenced in this pedigree, as for example,—(a) there is an uncertainty about the names of individuals, (b) in the varying number of the members or children and in the order of their seniority, (c) in the names of locations, (d) the events occurring, and (e) something like a confusion of the individuals of the same name;—"Roger" (No. 2) is in some manuscripts called "Richard;" even in the same it varies, the genealogist himself being uncertain about it; in "Watkin" (No. 4) there is a similar uncertainty. The locations are sometimes of one place in one book and of another in another book; but in most places or instances, to one acquainted with the districts, they are no contradictions, being mainly different names of their seats, or places,—meaning the same locality, township or parish.

With the Tabular Form of Record here presented, I give a summary of the early members of the stock, taken from the Books of Hugh Thomas and Randle Holmes in the Harley MSS.

In conclusion, the only means remaining apparent for the continuation of the family of the last named Sir Roger Vaughan, and the connecting of the individual who emigrated to America with this pedigree, is by a further search among the Memoranda referred to; but better still the Searching of Wills in the Carmarthen (in South Wales) and the Hereford Diocesan Registries,—(Breconshire being within the diocese of St. David's, and Herefordshire within the diocese of Hereford), and with those in the Canterbury Prerogative Court, kept at Somerset House; and with the Parish Registers of Brecon, and two or three other parishes.

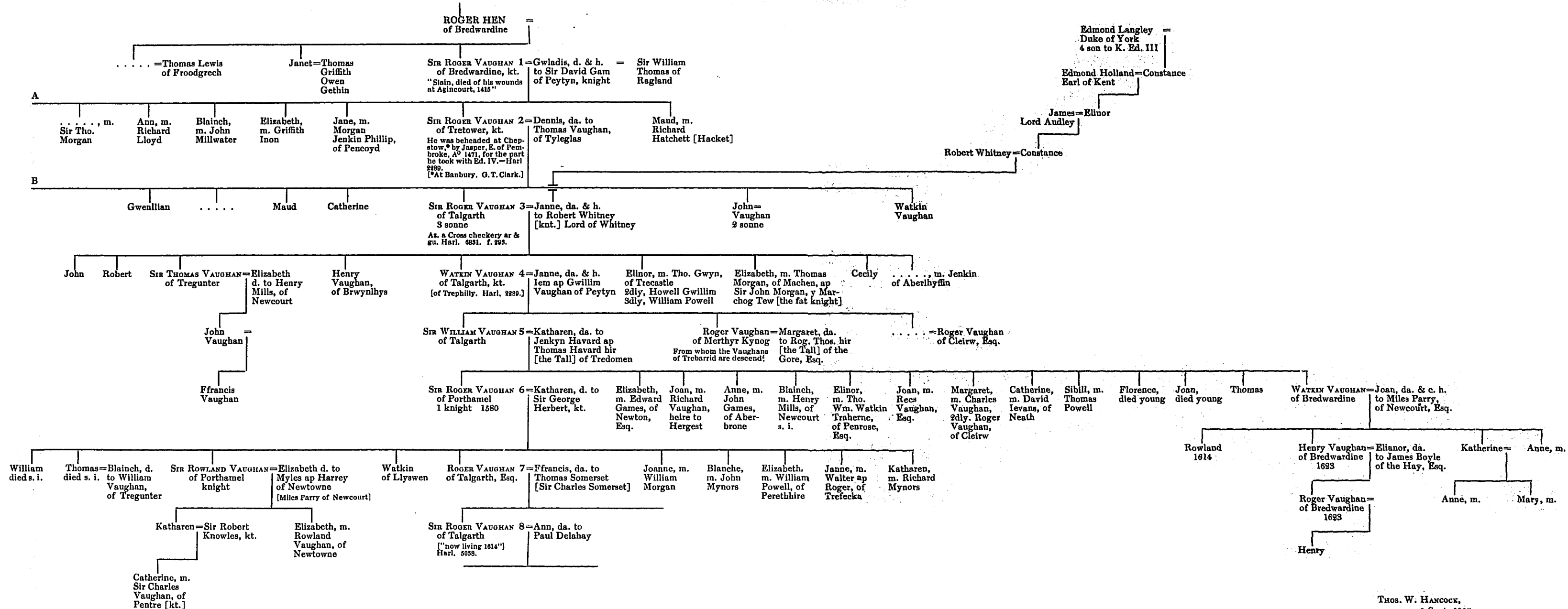
The Records of the Great Sessions for the two Counties, &c., at the Record Office may be searched for elaborating the Pedigree if desirable.

THOS. W. HANCOCK.

1 Sept., 1887.

CHART A
PEDIGREE OF SIR ROGER VAUGHAN, KNIGHT

From the "Harley MSS." in the British Museum



NOTES MADE IN THE COLLATING OF MSS. IN THE
SIR ROGER VAUGHAN OF TALGARTH
PEDIGREE.

- Sir Roger Vaughan (1). Married Gladis da. to Sir D. Gam. She after his death m. (2dly) Sir Wm. Thomas, of Ragland, called the "Blew Knight of Gwent." Sir Roger was knighted, with his father-in-law Sir David Gam on the field at Agincourt, 1415, where both died of their wounds.
- Sir Roger Vaughan (2). He is called "Syr Rosser o Drertwr" in H. 3525. Called Richard and Roger in R. Holmes, H. 1965, and Add. MS. 19815, but Roger in all other MSS. excepting one. Harl. 1965 does not give all his children, but those given are in better Tabular form. Mr. Clark says that he fell in Banbury in 1469, but Hugh Thomas, H. 2289, says that he was beheaded at Chepstow, 1471, giving his authority as Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate, Cardigan; and further states that it was his brother Sir Thomas that fell at Banbury. Lewys Glyn Cothi, a Bard of the time, has an elegy on his (Sir Thomas's) death, and calls upon his brother, Sir Roger, to revenge the decd. He married, 2dly, Margt., da. to Rees . . . widdow to the Earl of Powis. Add. 19815.
- Sir Roger Vaughan (3). The knighthood title is omitted by R. Holmes, but given by the others. He is said to be of Porthamel by Jones (Hist. of Brecknockshire); but Porthamel is in the parish of Talgarth. Was M. P. for Brecknockshire in Edwd. VI's Parlt. of 1547, 1552-3; and M. P. for the town of Brecon 1st Elizabeth, 1558. Showed his zeal in searching for recusants. See Extract from Domestic State Papers, p. 117.

Watkin Vaughan (4) of Trephilly by H. Thos. In Harl. 3538, he is called William, but not in any other. Was M. P. for the Co. of Radnor, 1572. This statement wants verification.

Sir William Vaughan (5), was the first High Sheriff for Brecknock, 1539.

Sir Roger Vaughan (6), was High Sheriff for Brecon, 1550; M. P. for the Borough or town of Brecon, 1563; and M. P. for the County in 1571. Harl. 2289 gives the names of only five children. Mr. Clark states that he had a grant from the Crown of "Llanvallo Rectory." Query: The Rectory Tithes? I should judge by the figures given by R. Holmes, "1 knight 1580," that this refers to the time of his knighthood. What else can this entry mean?

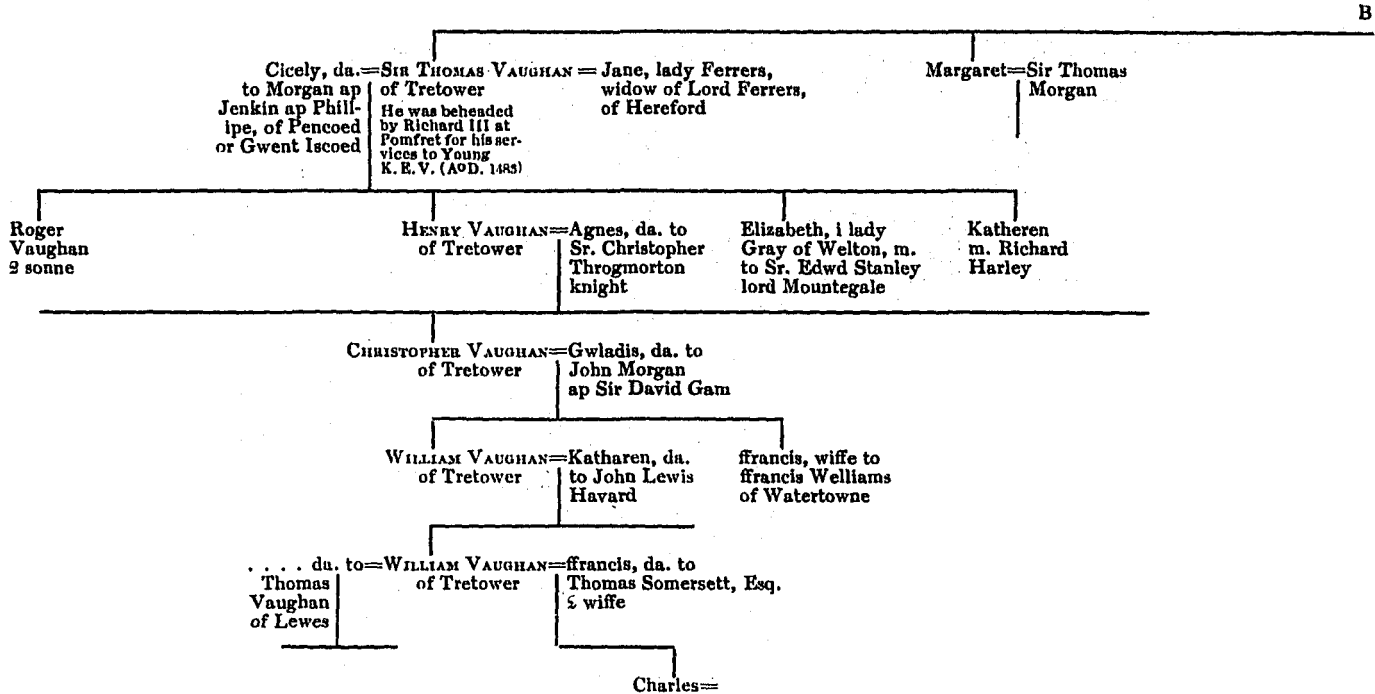
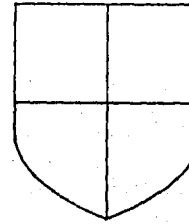
Roger Vaughan (7) of Talgarth. Mr. Clark refers to him as of Trephilip in Dandeval. He was High Sheriff in 1594. He is mentioned in the Heralds' Visitation of Herefordshire in 1586 as then living. Add. MSS. 19815.

Sir Roger Vaughan (8) of Talgarth. This Sir Roger is found in Harl. 5058 only, and his wife, Anne da. to Paul de la hay. Query: A Herefordshire family? Was M. P. for Hereford city, Charles II., 1661. He is referred to in Collier's English Baronetage, Vol. IV., as qualified to be made Knight of the Royal Oak, A. D. 1660, together with Walter Vaughan. This Order was designed by King Charles II. as a reward to his followers.

Sir Thomas Vaughan of Tretower. (See Chart B) This Sir Thomas is put by R. Holmes, Harl. 1965, in the legitimate descent; but Mr. Clark makes him an illegitimate son; his mother to be "a base da. of

CHART B VAUGHANS OF TRETOWER

From the Harley MSS.



THOS. W. HANCOCK,
1 Sept. 1887.

Prior Coch of Abergavenny," the Red Prior of Aberg'ny, and states of a brass tablet to his memory in Westminster [Abbey] bearing Arms: Quarterly. 1 and 4 Or. a Saltier az., 2 and 3 G. a bend engrailed b.t 2 fl. de lys. or. [Mr. Clark has not sufficiently collated his MSS. T. W. H.]

EXTRACT FROM DOMESTIC STATE PAPERS.
ELIZABETH, 1561, VOL. XVII.

1561. June 5. Sir Roger Vaughan:—

(20) Cowbridge. Sir Roger Vaughan and Edward Lewis to the Council. Have repaired to the park of Sir Edward Stradling, at St. Donat's Glamorgan and examined the supposed picture of a Cross discovered in a tree broken by a tempest there. Enclosing.

(20. I) Depositions taken at St. Donat's, touching the figure of a small cross seen in an ash tree, split by a tempest in the park of Sir Thos. Stradling of that place, June 5.

1567. June 18. Westminster. (25). Bond of Sir Roger Vaughan of Talgarth, Co. Brecon and others to Thomas Earl of Northumberland and others; Condition not specified. Indorsed, "for the lady Eleanor Vaughan."

THOS. W. HANCOCK.

1 Sept. 1887.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

NOTICES OF THE CHIEFS AND HEADS IN THE
SIR ROGER VAUGHAN PEDIGREE

Drym Bennog,* Lord of Canterseliff, son of Maenarch, and brother to Blethin, last prince of Brecknock, married Gwenllian, daughter to Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan.

Moreiddig Warwyn, son of Drym Bennog and Gwenllian, and lord of Canterseliff, was born, according to all tradition, with a snake about his neck, which crept into his mother's† body as she slept in her garden, when she was with child with him, and therefore as a perpetual testimony of God's protection in his mother's womb, he and his descendants to this day have borne for their armes three boys' heads with a snake enwrapt about their necks, by their divine number testifying their faith in the blessed Trinity. He married Elen, daughter to Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, King of South Wales, by whom he had issue Llywelyn, Ievan Goch, Arrianwen, wife to Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powis, and Anne wife to Idris ap Rhys Goch. He was called Warwyn from a white circle occasioned by the snakes continually twisting about his neck.

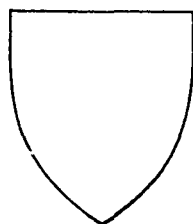
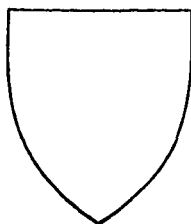
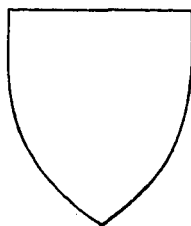
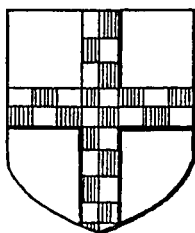
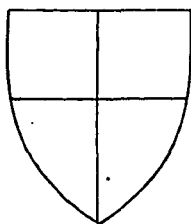
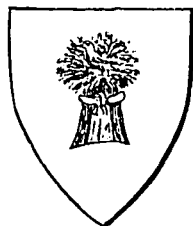
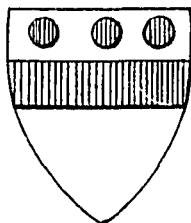
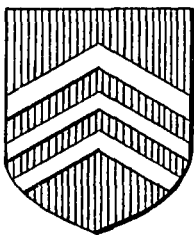
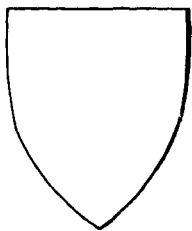
[Arms: S., 3 boys' heads campe (busts coupé) proper, crined or, wreathed about the neck with a snake ppr.]

Llywellin, s. of Moreiddie, lord of Canterseliff, md. Joan, da. to Kynwillin, lord of Ystrad-Yw, by whom he

*The Conspicuous. Probably he had chief charge of the Beacons. T. W. H.

†These specific occurrences could not have taken place; but possibly the lady may have swallowed a reptile which passed through about the time.

ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF BRECKNOCKSHIRE



had issue Sitsyllt, Madoc Gam, Kynharwy, Gwrgan, Gwrgeney, Meirick, and Jonet, wife to Arthen ap Sitsyllt, Prince of Gwent.

Sitsyllt ap Llywellin, lord of Canterseliff, md. Lleyky, da. to Griffith ap Madoc ap Cadrod Inon Gollwng, lord of Henyth, by whom he had issue Hoel and Cecilly, wife to Elidurdhy [the black].

Howell, lord of Canterseliff, md. Jonett, da. and h. to Ievan ap Rees [Rhys] Grig, lord of Llanvihangell Cwmdhy or Tretower,—ap Rees ap Griffith Prince of South Wales, by whom he had issue Roger Vawr, or Great Roger. Her mother was da. to Ralph Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, by Gladis dr. and heire to Lhwelin the Great King of North Wales.

Roger Vawr, lord of Canterseliff, md. Joyce da. to Sir William Walbieff of Danhamlach, knt., by whom he had issue Roger Iefanke.

Roger Ifank (or young Roger), lord of Canterseliff and Dechryd, md. Jane, da. and sole heir to Sir Ralph Baskerville of Dechryd, in Radnorshire, knt., (her mother was dr. and coheire to Sir Miles Pitcher, of Yskethrock, knt.), by whom he had issue Walter Sais, or English Walter, and Jane, wife to Sir Baldwin Whiting, kt. He was called Walter Sais by his constant living in England, where he married Florence, daughter and heir to Sir Pierce Bredwarden, of Bredwarden, knt., by whom he had issue Roger hen, or old Roger.

Roger Hen of Bredwardine, Esq., lord of Canterseliff, md. Margaret, da. to Walter Devreux, lo^r Ferrers of Charley, by whom he had issue Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower, kt. [Vychan, that is, little Roger], Jonet, wife to Thomas Griffith ap Owen Gethin, and a daughter, md. to Thos. Lewis of Tfrwdgrech.

He possessed such a vast estate on the banks of the river Wye that his issue for many ages were called Vaughans Glan Wye, that is Vaughans of the Vale of the Wye.

Sir Roger Vaughan^{1*} of Tretower, kt, lord of Kanter-seliff, md. Gladis, dr. to Sir David Gam of Poitiers, Knight Banneret, (Maid of Honour to Mary, wife to King — the Fourth, and to Queen Joan his second wife), by whom he had issue Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tretower, Watkin Vaughan of Bredwarden, Esq., Thos. Vaughan of Hergest, Esq., John Vaughan of Dursley, Esq., and William Vaughan of Clifford, Esq., and five daughters.

He was Commander of the Welsh troops under his father-in-law Sir David Gam, with whom he was knighted on the field where he died of his wounds after the battle. His wife after his decease md. Sir William Thomas of Ragland, Kt, by whom she had issue William, surnamed Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Richard Herbert of Colnbrook, Kt., Elizabeth, wife to Sir Henry Stradling, Kt., Margaret, wife to Sir Henry Wogan, Maud, wife to Hoel Blaine, and Elizabeth, wife to Kadwgan, ap Griffith Don.

Sir Roger Vaughan² of — Denis, da. to Thomas Phillip Tretower, Kt. Vaughan of Tyleglas, Esqr.

He was beheaded at	Esqr.
Chepstow by Jasper E. of	After his decease she
Pembrock, Anno 1471,	m. 2dly. Jenkin Madoc of
for the part he took with	Slough, Esqr.
K. Ed. 4th.	

—Catherine; m. Morgan Tho. Griffith Nicholas of Carmarthenshire; and 2dly, Richard Adams.

*See Chart A.

- Agnes; m. Morgan Gamage, lord of Coyty, Glamorgansh.
- Maud; m. Henry Dwn of Kidwelly, in Carmarthensh.
- . . . ; m. Hugh Fleming, Esq.
- Gwenllian; m. Robert Ragland, of Carn Lloyd, Esq.
- Watkin Vaughan; slain at Cwmdey.
- John (ap Rosser) of Ewyas.
- Sir Thomas Vaughan, of Tretower; m. Cecily, da. to ——. He was beheaded by K. Richd. 3rd.

Sir Roger Vaughan³ of — Jane, d. to Robert Whitney, lord of Whitney, kt. Her mother was Constance, d. to James, lord Audley, and Elinor, his wife, d. to Edmond Holland E. of Kent, by Constance, his wife, d. to Edmond Langley, D. of York, 4th son to King Edwd. 3rd.

- Elinor; m. Tho. Gwyn of Trecastle; and 2dly, Howel Gwillim, & 3dly Wm Powell.
- Elizabeth; m. Tho. Morgan, of Machen, ap Sir John Morgan, y Marchog Tew [the fat knight].
- Cecily; mother to Watkin Vychan, Tho. Ruderch, Richard, Phillip.
- . . . ; m. Jenkin of Aberlhyffin.
- John; Robert; Henery, of Brwynlhys.
- Thomas Vaughan, of Tregunter; m. Elizabeth d. to Henery Mills of Newcourt, Esq.

Watkin Vaughan⁴ of == Jonet [Ianne], d. and h. to
 Trephilip, Esq. Evan Gwillim Vychan of
 Peytin Gwyn, Esq.

— . . . ; m. Roger Vaughan of Cleirw, Esq. [in
 Radnorshire].

—Roger Vaughan of Merthyr Kynog, Esq.; m.
 Margaret, da. to Roger Thomas, hir [the tall],
 of the Gore, Esq., from whom the Vaughans
 of Trebarrid are descended.

Sir William Vaughan⁵ == Catherine, d. to Jenkin Ha-
 of Porthamel, Kt. He was vard ap Tho. Havard hir
 1st High Sheriff of the of Tredomen.
 County of Brecon.

—Elizabeth; m. Edwd. Games of Newton, but first
 John Havard of Tredomen.

—Joan; m. Richard Vaughan, heire to Hergest.

—Anne; m. John Games of Aberbrone.

—Catherine; m. David Ievans of Neath.

—Joan; m. Rees Vaughan.

—Margaret; m. Charles Vaughan; and 2dly, Roger
 Vaughan of Cleirw.

—Sibill; m. Thomas Powell.

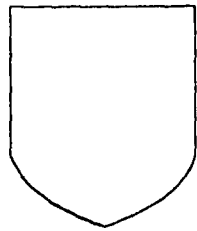
—Elinor; m. Thomas William Watkin Traherne
 of Penrose.

—Blainch; m. Henry Mills of the New Court.

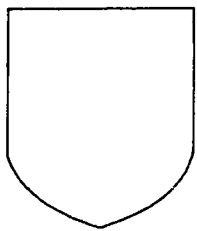
—Florence and Joan, both died young.

—Watkin Vaughan, of Bredwarden, 2d son, m.
 Joan, d. & coh. to Miles Parry of Newcourt.
 Their son Henry Vaughan, of Bredwarden,
 1623, m. Elinor, d. to James Boyle of the Hay.
 Their son Roger Vaughan, of Bredwarden,
 1623, m. —, and had a son, Henry.

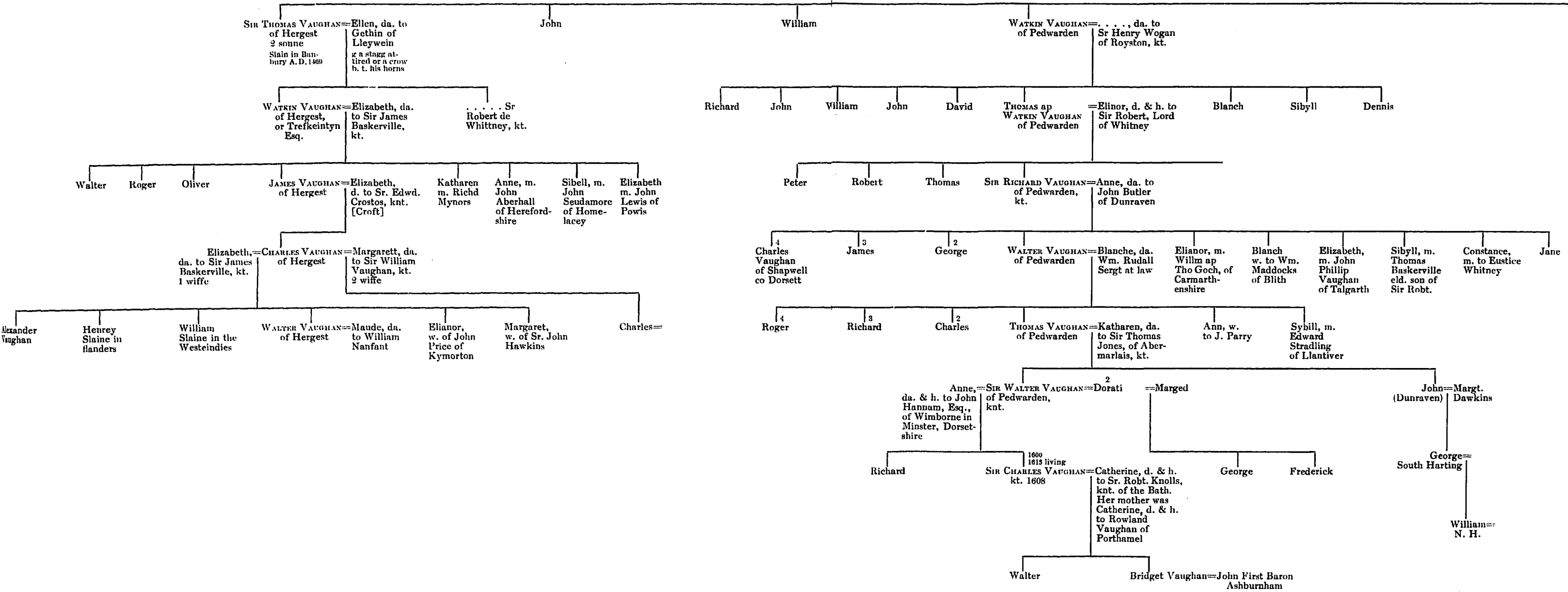
CHART C
PEDIGREE OF
VAUGHANS OF HERGEST
From the Harley MSS. in the British Museum



VAUGHANS OF BREDWARDINE



A



Sir Roger Vaughan⁶* == Catherine, d. to Sir George
of Porthamel, Knt. Herbert of Swansey, kt.

—Watkin Vaughan, who d. issueless.

—Rowland Vaughan of Porthamel; m. Elizth. d.
to Miles Parry of Newcourt.

—Thomas Vaughan; m. Blainch d. to Wm. Vaughan
of Tregunter.

—Watkin Vaughan of Llyswen; m. Maud d. to
John —.

Roger Vaughan⁷ of Tal- == Francis, d. to Sir Charles
garth. Somerset, the same who
afterwards m. Wm.
Vaughan of Tretower.
(See Chart B)

THOS. W. HANCOCK.

1 Sept. 1887.

*There is no mention in these books of his daughters.—T. W. H.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VAUGHANS OF SOUTH
WALES, TOGETHER WITH COPIES OF OFFI-
CIAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE VAUGHANS
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TAKEN OUT OF THE
ENGLISH COLONIAL RECORDS IN LONDON.

THE VAUGHANS OF SOUTH WALES.

The "VAUGHANS" of South Wales were the most widely distributed and distinguished of any of the ancient families of the Southern division of the Principality of Wales, their lineage being traced through the Princes or Reguli of the country. Their history is remarkable and interesting. In the pedigree we find two notably conspicuous personages. The first, who lived contemporaneously with the Norman invaders of Britain, was one—

"DRUM BENNOG," a name of some historical interest. This Chieftain is sometimes known as "Drym the-son-of Mænarch the-son-of Dryffin, Prince of Brecknock, lord of Cantreseliff." He married Gwèn, a daughter of "IESTYN ap GWRGAN," Prince of Glamorgan (circa 1060). MOREIDDIG his son, married "Elen" daughter of RHYS ap TEWDOR MAWR, one of the most distinguished of the Princes of South Wales.

The name suggests, in itself, rather a mark of office, or a military title, than a family name. It is unique in the language, literally meaning "the Conspicuous Chieftain"; or, better, "the Chief Chieftain of the Eminence."

As the word "Drum" is so often the appellation, in Wales, for a high hill-top or beacon summit, "Drum-Bennog" would seem to indicate an officer whose post was to take charge of the beacons on the hills; if so, this name refers the individual to be the Chief or Superior Officer in charge of the Hill-beacons. This title thus

throws light upon an important military post and duty, and one not referred to hitherto, by any historian, yet one which necessarily played a very material part in military strategy in early times. The existence of this name thus furnishes a new subject of historical inquiry.

With this individual we start the pedigree, as start we must somewhere. It carries us back to a sufficiently remote period and is a reliable point. The other personage is a—

Sir ROGER VAUGHAN, knight, living in the reigns of Kings Henry IV and V. Among the gentlemen who responded to the Royal "Proclamation," and Letters of Invitation of Henry V, in relation to his intended invasion of France, were David Gamme, of Bredwardine, and his son-in-law, Roger Vaughan, of Tretower. Gamme, although a Welshman, was one of the "Herefordshire men" who sided with the late King (Henry IV) in the repression of the great Welsh rebellion under Glendower. His intimate relationship with the Court of England placed him under obligation to side with the King against his own countrymen.

Both Gamme and Vaughan were of the fighting race of British gentlemen, and who had at command always a number of retainers and followers at their call. They accompanied "Harry of Monmouth," as the King was called, in his expedition to France, Vaughan being in command of the Welsh troops. The Welshman, "Fluellen," in Shakespeare's *Henry V*, is supposed to represent that ardent and conspicuous character, Gamme:

Scene in France.

Pistol. Knowest thou Fluellen?

K. Hen. Yes.

Pistol. Art thou his friend ?

K. Hen. And his kinsman too.

* * * * * * *

K. Hen. For I am Welsh, you know good countryman.

Fluellen. All the water in Wye * can not wash your Majesty's Welsh blood out of your pody, I can tell you that ; Got pless it and preserve it, as long as it pleases his grace, and his majesty too !

K. Hen. Thanks, good my countryman.

Fluellen. By Cheshu, I am your majesty's countryman, * * * I need not be ashamed of your majesty ; praised be God, so long as your majesty is an honest man.

The battle of the "field of Agincourt" stands out in strong relief in our history as one of the great battles won by British valour, fought on the 25th of October, 1415 :

Montjoy.† The day is yours.

K. Hen. What is this castle called that stands hard by ?

Mont. They call it Agincourt.

K. Hen. Then call we this the field of Agincourt.

David Gamme was made a Knight Banneret on that field. And among the number created Knights also that day on the field, was Roger Vaughan. But alas, both Gamme and Vaughan were of the number of those who were mortally wounded, and who found graves in the soil of France.

The wife of Sir ROGER VAUGHAN, the Knight of Agincourt, was Gwladis, "daughter and heiress to David Gamme." She was Maid of Honour to Queen Mary, wife of Henry IV, and afterwards to Queen Joane, his second wife. Sir Roger left behind him in Wales, besides a widow, five sons and five daughters. All the sons and the daughters made good marriages. They thus enlarged their estates and increased their influence both

* The Wye is a Welsh river, passing through the lands whence Gamme and Vaughan came, and Monmouth, so known to the king.

† The Herald from the King of France.

at Court and in the country. Their descendants, as will be seen, also made good family alliances.

Each of the five sons became the head of a house and lineage. Among their marriage alliances, eminently, were the Sisylls or Cecils, of Herefordshire, ancestors of the great Cecil, Lord Burleigh,* principal Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth. Their descendants are found in the counties of Dorset, Wilts, Oxford, Hants, Sussex, Middlesex, London, Essex, and in Lincoln and Yorkshire. They are traceable by their retaining the ancient armorial "charge" of Sir Roger Vaughan :

ARMS.

Sable, 3 boys' heads couped at the shoulders, crined,
Or, with a Snake encircling the neck, Azure.

These arms originated, according to the Welsh Heralds, with MOREIDDIG, surnamed "Warwyn" (the son of Drum-Bennog), who was born, they said, according to the country folk-lore or tradition, "with a snake round his neck." As the word "War-wyn" means fair or white-naped, the probability is that he had a white birth-mark on or round his neck.

Rarely, if ever, did one family produce such a line of Knights" as these Vaughans.

HOUSES OR LOCATIONS.

The principal houses or locations of the family were: Bredwardine and Hergest, in Herefordshire; Porthaml (Talgarth) and Tretower, in Brecknockshire; Cleirw, in Radnorshire; Dunraven Castle, in Glamorganshire, and Pembrey Court, in Carmarthenshire. But the cradle of the race, originally, was Bredwardine and Porthaml.

* Ancestor to the Rt. Hon. the present Marquis of Salisbury.

Another mansion and estate, namely, Falstone,* in the parish of Bishopstone, in Wiltshire, was added, about the year 1560, by purchase, by Thomas Vaughan of Bredwardine and Pembrey. And Falstone then became a new and attractive center of settlement, whither many of the younger members of the various families gravitated.

THE NAME.

The word Vaughan is a variant, or an Anglicised form of the Welsh word "Vychan," meaning little, pet, dear, darling. It was not an unusual case in former days, in England as well as in Wales, to have two children in the same family named by the same Christian name: We will suppose the name to be "Watkin," in Wales—then the younger of the two would be distinguished as the "little Watkin" (Watkin vychan), and the elder would be "big Watkin" (Watkin vawr), and the father, if he was a "Watkin," would be "old Watkin" (Watkin hên). This custom had a parallel in England also, as witnessed in old English records, where the following distinctions are set forth, thus: "John the old, John the middlemost, and John the young one"; "Robert Rey, Thomas Rey, junior, Thomas Rey, medium, o'wise Thomas Rey, middlemost." Many families adopt and adhere to certain Christian family names, and the same may be observed, recurring with much regularity, in the lineage. This is specially noticeable in the Vaughan pedigree. In the Porthaml branch "Roger" (or more anciently "Rossier") prevails, and in very regular succession with Watkin, Thomas, and Walter, in the male line, and in the female we find Eleanor and Bridget and Joan and Elizabeth.

* Sometimes written "Falersdowne" and "Falersdon." Falstone was sold in 1649 by George, son of Sir Walter Vaughan.

GENEALOGISTS.

Genealogists, in England and Wales, were of two Orders—the Official or Professional Herald of the “College,” and the Amateur, or collector of antiquarian and historical lore. The Heralds of the College of Arms or their deputies made formal visitations of the counties of England and Wales to collect and record family pedigrees. These “visitations” were made at (irregular) intervals during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, in whose reign they ceased. The other Order may be said to be always on the ground. Many of the Welsh “Bards” were, from ancient times, professional in genealogy and heraldry; they were termed “Herald Bards,” and were the Laureate Poets of the several lords in the Principality. Upon the question of “Descents,” they said :

There are Five causes that descents should be kept;—1. To make honorable marriages. 2. To make and show lawful title to land. 3. For Office in the State. 4. Chivalric honor and the avenging of wrongs. 5. To claim “Arms” from the King’s Herald when called to the King’s aid to the war—by exhibiting the pedigree that the Claimant was not plebian.—*Ancient Welsh MSS.*

The records of the Second Order of Genealogists are as reliable as those of the first named, and we have still their manuscripts well preserved, in the original autographs; bearing in mind that the work of both are not without their defects, from a variety of causes, of which the following may be noted :

Where the families of the ancient aristocrats were large (as were the Vaughans) the parents’ old mansion house was felt to cramp the wants and ambition of the children, and, in the majority of cases, the incomes from estates would be found insufficient to fortune all suitably;

consequently, the younger sons who failed to make for themselves such marriages as would bring them into new fortunes in landed estates left the country homes for the cities to enter the learned professions, or took to foreign adventure, or joined the great trading companies, or entered the King's service; some articulated themselves as apprentices to leading merchants, many of whom were merchant princes in wealth and influence, or to leading trade citizens in London and elsewhere. The daughters also became widely divided by their marriages. To these, add the social disturbances in the reigns of the Stuarts, which especially helped the dispersions into the many diverging roads of fortune. So the several genealogists, when they went to collect their facts and to count up the members of the families, met with the difficulties incident to and attendant upon such dispersions, and necessarily there would result various degrees of completeness and fulness in the several records made by the different hands.

Pedigree charts or tables, in consequence of these incidents, necessarily require to be completed and filled by every document accessible, and the same to be afterwards collated.

EXAMPLE IN COLLATING.

The necessity of collating the pedigree tables will be seen by the following examples. Inaccuracies and omissions, and occasionally of misplacement of members in a pedigree arise by the multiplicity of compilations and of transcripts, greatly aided by wretched handwriting and the varied forms of the arrangements of the descents by the different scribes.

But "omissions" may occur intentionally, as where the

compiler's object was not general—that is, to cover the whole pedigree, but made only for a specific purpose.

In the Vaughan descents—on the Welsh side—in the Ashburnham pedigree, that of Bridget Vaughan, who married the first Baron Ashburnham, there is an evident misplacement in some of the manuscripts, for they do not all agree.

In Mr. G. T. Clark's "Families of Glamorganshire," a work of considerable pretensions outwardly, the compiler, Mr. Clark, gives the following (detached) extracts of pedigrees from manuscripts in his possession; but he is candid enough to admit that they require collating, which he does not pretend to have done.

These are the descents, and the form which are given:

XIII. THOMAS VAUGHAN of Dunraven and Pembrey, Sheriff of Carmarthen, 1566 & 1570; md. Catherine, dr. of Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarlais, knt.

1. Walter=

2. JOHN=Margaret, dr. & coh. of Hopkin Dawkins of Leiston, Gower.

3. Frederick=

4. Rowland * . . . dr. of Sir Francis Maunsell Rowland.

5. Mary

6. Cecil

7. (David).

XIV. Sir WALTER VAUGHAN of Dunraven and Pembrey . . . dr. and hrs. of Sir Richd. Hannan knt. or Vernon †

1. Charles

2. Sir George, father of Frederick Vaughan.

3. JOHN=Margaret dr. of Hopkin Dawkins of Leiston.

4. A daughter=Edward Games of Newton.

5. Other children.

=Dorothy.

* This descent is at variance with that given by Jones in his Breconshire pedigrees as well as by others.

† This is an example of an "inaccuracy"—in the uncertainty as to the name, probably arising out of bad handwriting in the manuscript. The correct name is "Hannan"—Sir Richard Hannan, knt. Sergt. at law.

The above two extracts (XIII and XIV) are an example of the confusion and misplacement of entries of individuals. The JOHN in "XIII" and the JOHN of "XIV" are one and the same individual. The blunder is in No. 3 of XIV. The John of this table must go out; for Sir Walter Vaughan had no son of the name of John or married as is here stated. Again, in "XIII"—the "Frederick and Rowland" exhibited as sons of Thomas Vaughan, when collated with reliable manuscripts as the "Golden Grove" pedigree books, is another mistake. In the Golden Grove Manuscripts Rowland has a different position from that given by Mr. Clark's manuscripts; therein he is the son of John Vaughan of Dunraven; and the "Frederick" has also a different place.

As this inquiry does not relate to the individuals Bridget, Rowland, and Frederick, whose names are but employed for purposes of illustration, these names are deported to the General Pedigree Chart, but the result of the collation in reference to them amounts to this, that the errors arose from imperfect information, or from a transcriber's negligent work.

The persevering historiographer, to perfect his study, will have recourse to every class of document, of which, amongst the English records, there is a very great variety. In some, or all, may be found important information relating to prominent persons. They also frequently furnish correctional particulars to a pedigree. The following list of State Records should be consulted: The Great Rolls of the Exchequer, Recusant Rolls of the time of Elizabeth and James I, Records of Attainders, Forfeitures, Sequestrations and Pardons, Fine Rolls, Duchy of Lancaster Rolls (of these some relate to Wales), Muster Rolls,

Inquisitiones Post Mortem, etc., etc.; also County Records and Parochial Records, especially those of Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc.

WILLS OR TESTAMENTS

are, as a rule, leading sources of information for personal and family histories; but even these fail us sometimes, for serious omissions are found in some of them, and two examples will be given of such in this family, wherein the names of the children were not inserted by the testator.

INTESTACIES

are blanks, and they are rather numerous also among the Vaughan family. These defects are to be regretted, as they add to the labor of research, driving the searcher into every miscellaneous direction.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

The Inquisition Post Mortem was an inquiry held on oath by a jury of the district, summoned by virtue of a writ directed to the County Escheator, on the death of every tenant *in capite*. The jury had to inquire (1) of what lands the person was seized, and (2) by what rents or services the same were held, and (3) who was his next heir, and of what age. There were other matters of inquiry. The return of the jury, together with the writ authorizing the inquiry, were returned to the King's chancery, whence a transcript was sent to the Exchequer, so that the proper officers might be able to levy the duties and services thereupon due. On the death of each tenant *in capite*, a tax termed a "relief" was due to

the crown, and the heir could not take possession until the relief was paid and homage done.

Abstracts in English of two of these inquisitions (which are in Latin) will be given, relating to the Vaughans; and therein will be seen important particulars for the special pedigree, establishing dates, localities, and confirming the relationships stated by the genealogist.

MAJOR WILLIAM VAUGHAN

was the son of George Vaughan, Gentleman and Yeoman, of South Harting, in the County of Sussex, England.

George Vaughan, according to an entry of the year 1695, in an old family bible (discovered by George E. Hodgdon, Esq., attorney, of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, U. S. A., in the possession of one of the Vaughan descendants), was "the son of Sir Roger Vaughan, a native and resident of Glamorganshire, Wales," and was "baptized the 10th of April, 1615."

He settled in South Harting, and the entries relating to his children, and to his own death, in the said Bible agree with those in the Harting parish registers. They will be referred to in a few paragraphs further on. Here I must compliment Mr. Hodgdon in high terms for the enthusiasm he has shown, the discrimination evinced, and the success he has achieved in his labors in tracing out the connections of the Vaughan families in America.

The only point of doubt in the entry is whether the said Roger Vaughan was in possession of the title of "knight." This point is specially doubtful, for the pedigrees given by the genealogists of the time call him

"Roger Vaughan, Esquire," and he is not in the list of created knights. He is placed by the pedigrees as of Brecknockshire, but the Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire estates of the Vaughans were intimately blended together. The Bible entry is probably correct in reference to this point, but as to the "knighthood," there may be some doubt. At the same time, it is just possible that, as he was the eldest son,* which is probable, he may have been "popularly" called "Sir Roger" among his friends and neighbors in his lifetime, since there had been so many of the members of the family, and in that direct line, knighted by the King. (See pp. 142-3.)

The general pedigree of the family of the Vaughans shows :

(1) Such extraordinary expansion in the various branches, and within a few generations only, that there would become an absolute necessity for the younger members to seek out new locations; and,

(2) A tendency among themselves to centralize into groups around these new localities.

Falstone and Bishopstone became of importance to the Brecknockshire and the Glamorganshire Vaughans in this respect; there, and thereabouts, they made for themselves new homes, new friends, new relationships. Some of them who had entered into "Holy Orders" obtained good benefices in that district, and became cathedral dignitaries in the diocese of Winchester.

Sir Walter Vaughan, knight (son of Thomas Vaughan, the original purchaser), was the owner of Falstone at the time, and there are evidences that he took special interest in his kindred in South Wales. This affection for kindred,

* He was the eldest son (see the I. P. M. *post*).—T. W. H.

no doubt, drew his cousin George Vaughan thither, whence, subsequently, he found a settlement in Sussex, where we find these memorials about him.

South Harting is a very pretty village, lying under the shelter of the famed South Down hills, and quite on the border of Hampshire, and only a few miles from Portsmouth. It was here that Mr. George Vaughan settled after his marriage with a Miss Boxall. Here we discover also a small colony of Welsh people located, at the same time—Bennetts, Edwards, Ellis, Jones, Powells, Richards and other Vaughans, whose “times” are recorded in the parish registers. Marriages had taken place at an earlier date between the Bennetts, the Powells and the Vaughans in South Wales. Of the Bennetts of South Harting sprang the famous Thomas Bennett, Lord Ossulstone, whose record of burial is entered in the Register, in 1703.

Mr. George Vaughan’s marriage to Miss Mary Boxall took place in 1639, according to the old Bible entry. But of what family she was descended can not be ascertained as yet. There were families of that name living in South Harting. For in the parish Register is this entry: “Thomas Boxall* was buried — 1710.” Their “marriage,” however, is not recorded in the register of this parish; and the probability is that they were married in the parish in which the young lady resided, coming afterwards over to South Harting to live, which must have been pretty soon after the event. There were Boxalls in the adjoining county of Hampshire; there, most probably, she resided.

Their eldest son, William, was born in January, 1640, as will be shown by the extracts to be presently given.

* This is the only entry of Boxall in the Register of this Parish.—T. W. H.

Mr. George Vaughan died in 1699, and the parish Register gives this entry, that he was "Buried the 5th April," in that year. He was 84 years of age at the time of his death, and must have been about 54 years a widower. Being an old man, and lonely during so long a period, and all his children dead, save one, but who was very far off—in the "New World"—this in those days to an old man's mind would mean a great deal, that is "as good as dead," to him. He bequeathed all his property, real and personal, to his neighbors—who perhaps were in some way related by kinship to him—the Bennetts. They, no doubt, were kind and attentive to him in his solitude and last illness. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 4th of July, 1699. (See p. 144.)

One is strongly led to believe, by the words of the will—by the repetitions, which are more than are commonly used in the recital of "revoking" of "previous" wills, that there existed an earlier one, which earlier one we may also well believe, would be in favor of his daughter Joane, who died a few years before him—in 1694; and perhaps would have bequests in favor of his son, who, as we shall see, was at the time a wealthy and an important person in the New England of America.

But he was in London, in the "old country," in 1685; perhaps he had visited it even before that—(and again in 1703) on urgent matters relating to his "Plantation rights," which were threatened. We may well believe that he visited his aged parent, and from him refreshed his memory with particulars of the Welsh family history, and which accounts are at the present time interesting matters of tradition and history among the descendants in New England. South Harting is distant from London

about 73 miles, and in those days this was more than a whole day's journey, even with the quickest means of travelling.

It is interesting to note the identity of entries in that old Bible with those of the parish Register books.

The Bible entries :

The Children of George Vaughan and Mary Boxall, his wife.

WILLIAM, baptized 3rd Janry. 1640. (Emigrated to New Hampshire about the year 1664.)

Mary, baptized 23rd October, 1642: buried 6th Dec. 1642.

Joane, baptized 10th Decr. 1643: buried 6th June 1694.

George Vaughan baptized the 10th April, 1645: Married 1639.

South Harting Parish Church Register.

Baptisms :

WILLIAM the sonne of George and Mary Vaughan was baptized the 3rd January 1640.

Mary Vaughan was baptized October 23rd 1642.*

Joanne, the daughter of George and Mary Vaughan was baptized December 10th 1643.

Burials :

Mary, wife of George Vaughan was buried February 28th 1645.

*There is no entry of the burial of Mary.—T. W. H.

Descents of the VAUGHANS of Bredwardine
and South Wales,
From DRYM ap Mäenarch, called DRUM BENNOG.

DRYM ap Mäenarch = Gwentlian, dr. of IESTYN GWRGAN, Prince of
(lord of Cantreselyff Glamorgan.
Brecknock.)

MOREIDDIG Warwyn = Elen, dr. of RHYs, Prince of all South Wales :
(circa 1060).

Llywelyn = Joan, dr. of Cyhylayn, lord of Ystrad-Yw.

Sisyllt = Lucy Madog, dr. of Gr. ap Madog.

Howell = Gwladis Vychan, dr. of Morgan Vychan, lord
of Ayrn.

RHOSSER Vawr = Joice Walbieff, dr. of Sir Wm. Walbieff, lord
of Llechryd. of Cantreselyff.

RHOSSER Vychan = — Baskerville, dr. of Sir Miles Baskerville.
(Vaughan.)

Gwallter Vychan* = Florence Bredwardine, dr. of Sir Walter
(Walter Vaughan.) Bredwardine.

RHOSSER Hen = Ann Devreux, dr. of Sir William Devreux.

Sir ROGER VAUGHAN = Gwladis Gamme.
(of Agincourt.)

* Called "Gwallter Sais," because he lived so much in England.

Outline Pedigree of WILLIAM VAUGHAN,
of Portsmouth, N. H.

Sir ROGER VAUGHAN = Gwladis Ganne.
(of Agincourt.)

Sir Roger Vaughan = Dennis Vaughan.

Sir Roger Vaughan = Joanne Whitney.

Watkin Vaughan = Jane Vaughan.

Sir William Vaughan = Catherine Havard.
(see I. P. M.)

Sir Roger Vaughan = Catherine Herbert.
(see I. P. M.)

Roger Vaughan = Frances Somerset.
(see I. P. M.)

Roger Vaughan = Ann de la Hay.
(see I. P. M.)

George Vaughan = Mary Boxall.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN = Margaret Cutts.

The Will of GEORGE VAUGHAN, Esq., of South Harting,
Sussex.

Dated 5th Jany. 1698-9.

In the Name of God, Amen; the fifth day of January in the yeare of our Lord God 1698-9, I George Vaughan of South Harting in the County of Sussex, Yeoman, being very sick and weake in body, but of perfect minde and memory, thanks be to God, therefore calling into mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament, that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and for my body I comend it to the Earth, to be buried in a Christianlike and decent manner at the discretion of my Executor, Nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same againe by the mighty power of God; and as touching such worldly estate, wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this Life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and forme; Imprimis, I give and bequeath to William Bennett my house in South Harting, late in the possession of Edwards paying unto John Bennett the sum of Ten Pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid in the terme of one year after my decease, with a greate flaggon and pewter dish; Item the Horse mill in Petersfield between Mary Bennett, Elizabeth Bennett, Anne Bennett, and Frances Bennett to be equally devided among them; To Elizabeth Bennett two Cloth stools and a Sidecupboard; To Frances Bennett, I give two Silver spoons; All the rest of my Goods and Chattels I bequeath to William Bennett, whom I ordaine my only and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament: And I doe hereby utterly disallow revoke and disannull All and every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies and Bequests Executed by me in any wayes before this time named, willed and bequeathed, Ratifying and Confirming this and noe other to bee my last Will and Testament, whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the daye and yeare above written.

The Mark of GEORGE + VAUGHAN.

As His last Will and Testament in the presence of us the subscribed John Mayes, John Westbrook, John Bullock.

The will was proved for probate on the 4th of July, 1699, by William Bennett, the Executor, Chief Probate Registry, London.

The Will of THOMAS VAUGHAN of Pembrey.

Dated 18th Febr. 1583-84.

In the Name of God, Amen ; the eightenthe daye of the monthe of February in the yeare of our Lord God A thousand fyve hundred eighty and three And the twentysixth yeare of the reyne of our Soverayne Lady Queen Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, etc. I THOMAS VAUGHAN of Pembrey, in the county of Carmarthen, and dioces of St. Davids, Esquier, being sieke in body but of good and perfect remembrance (laude and praise be unto the Almighty God) Doe make and ordayne this my present Testament conteyning herein my last Will in manner and forme followinge, viz. First, and principally, I doe commend my soule to Allmighty God my Maker and Redeemer and my body to be buried in the parishe church of Pembrey : Item, I doe give and bequeathe to the poor men's box of the said parish of Pembrey aforesaid, Five shillings, the Residue of all my goods and cattells as well movable as unmoveable I doe gyve and bequeathe to CATHERINE VAUGHAN, my wedded wyfe towards the maintenance, education, and preferment of my Children, and payment of my debts ; The w'ch Catherine I doe appointe and ordeyne and constitute sole and only Executrix of this my last Will and Testament to dispose the same as she shall think best to the pleasure of God and the wealthe of my Soul.

Witnesses at the making hereof Thomas Richard, Clerk, Vicar of Pembrey, per me George Cundall, John Lloyd, Harry Vaughan, Roger John, Ienn David ap Ienn' Day, Hugh David ap Robert, William Rees, and others.

Probate granted 6th of May, 1584, to Catherine, "relicte et executrix."

The Will of JOHN VAUGHAN of Dunraven.

Dated 20th Decr. 1625.

In the Name of God, Amen ; the twentiethe daie of December in the yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, the first, One thousand six hundred twenty and fyve. In regard of the certain daie of death, and the uncertayntie of the tyme th'of, I JOHN VAUGHAN, of Downe Raven in the Countie of Glamorgan, gent', and dioces of Landaph, sieke in body but whole in mind and remembrance (laude and praise

be unto Allmightie God), fearing the pangs of death to approach, doe make this my Testament containyng herein my last Will in manner and forme followinge; First, I commend my soul to Allmightie God and my body to bee buried in Christian buriall. And as for my temporall goods, I constitute and ordayne Sir Water Vaughan, knight, my only brother of Falersdowne, and county of Wilts, my sole Executor, in trust, for Margaret my now wife, and Watter Vaughan my eldest sonne; Item, My will is that my sonne Watter Vaughan shall have hold and occupy and enjoy the lease of the Windmill in Gower within the parish of Llanwidden, and dioces of St. David, unto his the said Watter towards his maintenance, or the valuac'on thereof yearly, unto the said Watter Vaughan; Item, I give and bequeath unto Margaret my wife, the lease of Klimston unto her for the maintenance of her children during her widow's estate, and noe longer; Item, I give and bequeath unto my brother, Sir Watter Vaughan, knight, the disposing of all my goods, chattels, and cattles, according to his discretion, not doubting of his brotherly care herein.

John Butler, Clerke, John Thomas, Water Vaughan,
William Harry, Water B(utler?), Joh. Price.

Probate granted 7th Septr. 1626, to his brother Water Vaughan, "the Executor named in the Will."

INTESTACIES.

WALTER VAUGHAN, of Pembrey and Bredwardine, father of Thomas Vaughan, whose will is here given, died intestate, in 1588.

Sir WALTER VAUGHAN, of Falstone, the "only brother" of John Vaughan, of Dunraven, and Bredwardine, whose will is appended, also died intestate, in 1639, and letters of administration were granted to his son, George Vaughan (son by his second wife).

Also, Sir CHARLES VAUGHAN, eldest son of Sir Walter Vaughan, of Falstone, died intestate.

I. P. M. Court of Wards and Liveries.

20th Jan. INQUISTION taken at Brecon before Thomas Vaughan, Ar.
1573-74 John Games, ar. Edward Herbert, ar. and John Gunter,
 gener. Commissioners appointed to inquire by what
 services

 ROGER VAUGHAN,
 nuper, Porthamall, knight, held the lordship and manor
 of Talgarthe, etc :

Said Roger Vaughan, knt. died 6 June 13 Eliz. (1571), and
was then seized of the lordships and manors of Talgarth.
etc: Also the jurors say that

 WILLIAM VAUGHAN,
 late of Porthamall, knight, deceased, father of the said
 Roger, long before his death, was seized in fee * of three
 parts of a moiety of the manor of Trecheck o'wise Tre-
 cheka (Trefecca) in five parts divided; and lands to the
 same appertaining;

24th Novr And, by his writing indented (shown in evidence) dated
1543 the 24th Novr. 35 Hen. 8,
 demised to Watkin Vaughan (son of Thomas Vaughan,
 dec'd) and Margery his wife, and William their son, the
 said three parts, for the term of the life of the longest
 liver of them;

 their yielding yearly at Mich'mas 20 shillings, two
 capons at Christmas, one day's work in Autumn,
 and a heriot after the death of any of them;

 By virtue of which demise they entered into the said
 three parts, and were seized thereof for the said term;
Said Watkin Vaughan is dead, but Margery and William
are yet alive at Trecheka:

Afterwards, William Vaughan, knight, died; after whose
death the said three parts descended by hereditary right
to said

 ROGER VAUGHAN, knight,
 as his son and heir:

Said Roger Vaughan, knt. so seized in fee of said three parts
... 1567 by Charter, indented, (shown in evidence),† dated 1567;
 Granted the same to Thomas, Earl of Northumberland,

* This was a moiety of a "Knight's Fee," entitling the holder to a "knighthood."

† This was, probably, a "Marriage Settlement"; and hereby we get the time of
their marriage.

and others (here named), and their heirs, to hold to the use of said Roger and Dame Eleanor Vaughan, his wife, for term of their lives, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of their bodies begotten, for ever; Remainder to the right heir of the said Roger, for ever.

6th June 1571 ROGER VAUGHAN died 6 June 1571,—leaving Dame Eleanor surviving, and she is yet alive.

William Vaughan, son of Rowland Vaughan,* esquire, son of Roger Vaughan, knight, is cousin † and heir of said Roger Vaughan, knt. And s'd Wm. Vaughan, on the said 6th day of June was aged 10 years 9 months and 8 days.

I. P. M. Court of Wards and Liveries.

28th Sep. 1610 INQUISITION taken at Leompster, co. Hereford, 28th Septr. 8 James I, before Morgan Delahay, esq. Escheator, & o'rs.

Reciting that Roger Vaughan, knight, father of the said
ROGER VAUGHAN,

named in the Writ, long before his death, was seized in fee of two messuages in Wilmeston, in parish of Peterchurch, &c And ten acres of land and pasture, called Dead Poole, parcel of demesne lands of the manor of English Talgarth, in parish of Talgarth, co. of Brecon, &c. And twenty acres pasture and wood, called Gwern, now in tenure of William Vaughan, of Trevecka, co. of Brecon, gentleman, situate in parish of Talgarth, etc, etc, And so seized, Roger Va'n knight, by Charter, 14th Feb 8 Eliz. (1565-6), gave and granted all and singular those premises to Henry Herbert, lord Herbert, of Cardiff, son and heir of William Earl of Pembroke, Edward Herbert, another son of the said Earl, Henry Jones, knt., James Whitney, of Whitney, John Vaughan, of Estwicke, Thomas Vaughan, of Standish, Richard Wallwern, Richard Mynors, William Games, James Parry, John Games, John Parrie, of Morehampton, Thomas Vaughan, one of the sons of said Roger Vaughan, knt., and Watkin Herbert, of Skenfrith :

* Rowland (called Sir Rowland Vaughan, knt.) in the Pedigree Chart.

† "Cousin" anciently meant a blood relation, *e.g.* "My cousin John Traves whose uncle I am."—*Sidney Young*.

To have and to hold the premises to them and their heirs and assigns,

To the Use of sd. Roger Vaughan, knight, for life, and after his decease,

To the Use of William Vaughan, (son & heir of Rowland Vaughan, eldest son of sd. Roger Vaughan, knt), And heirs male of body of William ;

Remainder, to right heirs of Roger Vaughan, knt. as by an

9th Feb.
1571-2

I. P. M. taken at Brecon 9 Feb 14 Eliz. (1571-2), before John Games and Edward Herbert, and John Gunter, by virtue of the Queen's Commission shown in evidence,

By virtue of which gift said Roger Vaughan, knight, was seized of the premises for life ; Remainder, as aforesaid,

6th June
1571

and died 6th June 13 Eliz., by whose death the premises remained to William Vaughan (son of Rowld Vaughan, eldest son of Roger Vaughan, knt.) who was seized of the premises in special tail, viz. to him and his heirs male of his body.

20th May
1583

Said William Vaughan so seized thereof, died 20th May 25 El. without issue male and after his death the premises remained to the said

ROGER VAUGHAN

named in Writ, as next heir male of body of Roger Vaughan, knight, which Roger was seized thereof in special tail, Remainders, as aforesaid,

31st Dec.
1586.

ROGER VAUGHAN, died 31st December 29 Elizabeth,

(Here follow the holdings and their values.)

Roger Vaughan, gentleman ; is the son and next heir male of said Roger, named in Writ, And at the time of his Father's death was aged Twelve weeks and three days, and not more.*

ONE Rowland Vaughan, of Newcourt, county of Hereford, has occupied the messuage lands, tenements, etc, in Wilmeston from the time of Roger Vaughan's death, up to the day of taking this Inquisition, John Lewis, Roger Solers, and Wm. Prichard, have received for some time, issues, etc, etc ; Lewis Watkins those in his own tenure, William Vaughan, of Trevecka for some time of those in his own tenure ; Roger Jenkyn, likewise those in his tenure.

* At the time of this Inquisition (September 28, 1610) he was nearly 24 years of age, having been born October 5, 1586.

After a most exhaustive search and inquiry, I have no doubt whatever that the last Roger Vaughan, mentioned in the foregoing Inquisition Post Mortem, was the father of George Vaughan, of South Harting.

T. W. HANCOCK.

LONDON, *August 29, 1890.*

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[*APPROXIMATE YEAR †YEAR OF BAPTISM]

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