

of his life? And is it not strange that no one of his descendants had taken pains to inscribe his name on the other side of the double-headed monument, or that no other stone was erected to mark the spot where he was laid?

These remains were found side by side, in the white sand, about six feet below the surface. This sand was discolored, and some few pieces of the skulls and other bones were found, while even the screws or nails of the coffins were wholly destroyed, their places being marked by the rust only, while no other vestige of the coffins remained. The few remains were gathered, which soon crumbled to dust on exposure to the air, and, with the surrounding earth, deposited in the new cemetery, after having lain in the old burying ground, in the case of Mary Holyoke, *one hundred and ninety-one years*.

Elizur Holyoke was easily the leading man of the colony, after his father-in-law, the pioneer. Mr. Pynchon leaned upon him for aid in all his negotiations with the Indians and in the general management of the colony. He was a magistrate, and an officer in the little army for the protection of the settlers against Indian incursions. He was one of the commissioners as well as surveyors of townships in all the Connecticut Valley, from Windsor, Ct., to Deerfield, Mass., whose skill, daring and enterprise were availed of in all the trying emergencies of the early settlers. He gave his name to Mount Holyoke—whence also the name of Holyoke, our neighboring city.

His son Samuel was a famous Indian fighter, and led the retreat of our forces after their disastrous defeat at Turner's Falls, and whose efforts on that occasion resulted in his early death.

Elizur's grandson, ——, was president of Harvard college, and his great-grandson was the famous Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, of Salem, who practiced medicine and surgery for seventy-nine continuous years, and died in 1829, within our memory, at the age of one hundred years and eight months.