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BRIEF MEMOIRS

OF

JOHN AND WALTER DEANE,

TWO OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF TAUNTON, MASS.,

AND OF THE

EARLY GENERATIONS OF THEIR DESCENDANTS:

PRECEDED BY SOME REMARKS ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME, WITH INCIDENTAL NOTICES OF OTHER DEANES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

By WILLIAM REED DEANE,

ASSISTED BY OTHERS.

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TO THE READER.

These brief Memoirs were first printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. They have now a more enduring form than that of manuscripts in the hands of an individual or individuals. But a small portion, however, of what we have gathered as worthy of interest in connection with the three generations of John and Walter Deane is here given, as our space was necessarily limited. Material exists, much of which we now have, for a very much extended notice of these and later generations of the family, and other families and individuals of the name in this country, not descendants of John or Walter.

In our incidental notices of the English Deanes, and remarks upon the origin of the name, we have referred mostly to Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., of London. We quote but a small fraction, however, of the extended MS. information he gave us, and we cannot too strongly express our obligation to him for the free and generous manner in which it was offered. We would here express our thanks to all who have aided us heretofore, and hope that this foundation may incite others to make more complete and perfect what is here only an attempt or beginning.

A Genealogical Index will be found on the last page.

*From Den or Dene have been derived two other names, in addition to those of Deane and Denne, as mentioned in the following pages, namely, Dennett and Denny. "The Sussex family of Atte Denne inverted the syllables of their name, and made it Dennet or Dennett."* *Denny is an attempt to Anglicize a French version of 'de Dene,' written 'Dent.' The Dennys are of Hertfordshire, and in the time of Edward I and down to Henry IV, were 'de Denes' of St. Albans, as I think I shall be able to prove."† Deane, though often confounded with Deane, appears to have had a different origin.‡

In the following pages we propose to give an account of John and Walter Deane, two brothers, who emigrated from England, and were among the first settlers of Taunton, Mass. We shall, also, present genealogical notices of the early generations of their descendants. These accounts we shall preface with some facts concerning the origin and history of the name, though the limits of an article like this will allow us to draw but sparingly from the materials which we possess. Many of the facts withheld have, to persons bearing the name, quite as high a degree of interest as those here presented.

The name Den, or Dene, which is the ancient way of spelling what is now written Deane, makes its appearance in England soon after the introduction of surnames. It was apparently derived from the Saxon word, den, or dene, a valley,† which word is not yet obsolete, being preserved in the proper names of certain valleys in England, as Taunton Dean, Castle Eden Dean, etc. The name was, perhaps, first given to estates that were situated in, or contiguous to, certain denes, and from the estates the name would easily pass to their possessors. From Dene or Den, at first but different modes of spelling the same word, have arisen two surnames, which at the present time are entirely distinct, viz., Deane and Denne. Though the name is of Saxon origin, it is by no means certain that all the families that bear it are so. The first person of the name that we have met with is Robert de Den, or de Dene, who was "pincerna, butler or sewer" to Edward the Confessor.† He held estates in Normandy, as well as in England, and may have been one of the Norman favorites, whom this monarch called around him. From him he may have received estates in England of sufficiently greater importance than his Norman heritage to induce him to assume their appellation. Confirmatory of this conjecture, it may be remarked that this family were not deprived of their estates at the Conquest. Another person of the name early met with, is Sir William of Dene, who "was at the time of the Conquest owner of Throwly" in Kent, the seat of an ancient "priory of Priors Aliens," suppressed 2 Hen. V (1415).§ The name is found in Hampshire, 6 Rich. I, (1194) being mentioned

* The materials from which these notices are prepared were furnished by Mr. William I. Read Deane of Boston, who also aided in their compilation. Mr. Deane acquired a vast amount of information, relative to the name in this country and England; and, by an extensive correspondence, has accumulated very many valuable letters, all tending to illustrate the object of his inquiry. - Ed.

† The Saxon word den or dene signifies a valley or wooded place; but is very different from gen, which signifies a valley between hills. A den or dene sinks suddenly from the common level of the country, and cannot be seen, till the spectator is close upon its borders. - Berwents of England and Wales, Y. 155, note.

§ Berry's Genealogies, Kent; Collin's Peerage, art. Seckville, 11, 283. (ed. 1768); and Kilborn's Survey of Kent, 96.
in "a suit at law between Ralph de la Dene and Robert de Anvil­liers, respecting two virgates of land in East Dene, a village of Hampshire bordering on Wilts, towards Salisbury.*" In Stafford­shire there was a John de Dene who was sheriff. 34 and 35 Edw. I (1306-1307).† In Bucks, "the name occurs very early in the Rotuli Hundredorum. A William de Dene represented High Wycombe in Parliament in the reign of Edward II and Edward III, and one of the same christian and surname was party to a suit at law respecting land in Bucks (1 John). Again, Hugh de la Dene (9 John), pays a fine for certain tenements at Cestresham (Cesterham) in that county."‡ A member of the knightly family Deane or Dene of Huntingdonshire, was present in the army of Edward II at the battle of Broughbridge; and in the reign of Edward I and Edward II "there were many distinguished knights of the name Dene, who, though it is impossible to identify them with any particular families, are fixed to counties by the valuable Roll of Knights (6 Edward II), of which copies are to be seen in the Harleian Collection, in the British Museum. In that roll there are five knights of the name, viz.:

1 Sir William de Dene, of Essex: arms, Argent a fesse double dancette gules.
2 Sir Henry de Dene, of Dene, Northamptonshire: The same arms with three red crescents in chief.
3 Sir John de Dene, of Huntingdonshire: Argent two bars sable, on each bar three crosses pate or.
4 Sir John de Dyne || (or Deyne), Oxfordshire: Or a fesse sable.
5 Sir John de Dene, Leistershire: Argent a lion rampant purpure.

The Glostershire (Forest of Dene) family is not mentioned in this roll, because William de Dene, of St. Briavels Castle, was bound only to bear arms against the Welsh, and in the counties of Gloster, Hereford and Worcester, whereas the above named knights were called out against the Scots.¶

In the preceding names the prevalence of the Norman prefix, de, will be noticed, this particle at first was used generally in conjunction with the name Dene, but as the Saxon element became more prominent in English society, it was gradually abandoned for the Saxon at and its variations, which finally became the pre­

*We here quote from MSS. letters of Rev. John Bathurst deane, F. S. A., of London, an eminent antiquary, who was, perhaps, better acquainted with the history and genealogy of the various families of Deanes in England than any other person. We are largely indebted to him for several communications and documents of great interest. He was the author of "The Worship of the Serpent Traced," and of several valuable papers published in the transactions of the Antiquarian Society.
† Fuller's Worthies, i. 144. † Rev. J. B. Deane, MSS. Letters. ¶ Ibid. || The following extract referring to Sir John de Dyne is copied from a "History of Essex County," England. "Dyne's Hall is the principal manor in this parish. It is now the seat of H. Sperling, Esq. On the south side of the church of Little Moplestead is the chapel appertaining to Dyne's Hall. In this chapel are two costly monuments to the memory of Sir John Dyne (Deane), Knight, High Sheriff of the County; 1610, and of his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Drue Drury." ́

vailing prefix. Rev. J. B. Deane, F. S. A., furnishes us with the following excellent remarks upon the subject: "The prefix at, at or a", is common to many old English names, and was chiefly affected by those who prided themselves upon their Saxon descent. The name Deane is reckoned by Verstegan among the Saxon families, and accordingly the prefix at is frequently found in conjunction with it in the 13th and 14th centuries. In the reign of Henry VIII, the territorial prefix vanishes altogether, and the ancient name has the more plebeian form of 'Dene' without the distinctive particle, which after the abolition of feudalities by Henry VII, had fallen into general desuetude. For when the ancient nobility and gentry were permitted to alienate their estates or to sell them they, with proper regard to their altered circumstances, discarded the territorial designation, which was but a mockery after their estates were gone. What was at first but a prudent necessity with many noble families, became by degrees a general fashion, even among those who had not alienated their property; and thus generally, throughout the kingdom, the Norman prefix de vanished, and the Saxon at was absorbed into the family name. A few, however, retained the latter, as A'Court, A'Becket, A'Deane, etc. The letter a was introduced into the name in the reign of Elizabeth, and Dene became Deane."* "From this prefix is derived the comparatively modern name of Adeane, which is now borne by some highly respectable families."† There are in England at least four distinct families of Deanes, from which all the others are offshoots or branches.‡

In more modern times several eminent persons of the name have flourished in England. The four following are said to have been from Gloucestershire, and may have belonged to the family of "Dene of Dene in the Forest of Dene," viz.: Henry Dene, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor under Henry VII; Sir Richard Deane, Mayor of London, 1629; Admiral and Major-General Richard Deane, the Regicide, who fell in an engagement with the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, June, 1653; and Sir Anthony Deane, Comptroller of the Navy, 1666-1688. Of a different family—Dene of Denelands—was Sir James Deane, a merchant of great wealth, who died 1603. "He left the bulk of his property in charities; founded almshouses at Basingstoke, which still bear his name, and are supported solely by estates bequeathed by him to trustees for the purpose. He gave legacies to all the hospitals of London, and to every parish in which he had either lived or owned property."§ John Deane, who commanded a ship of war in the service of Peter the Great of Russia, perhaps belonged to Wilford, county Nottingham, England, as he appears to have been buried there.¶ He is the person who was shipwrecked in December, 1710, on Boon Island on the coast of

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Maine, of which shipwreck he published, in 1711, at Boston, a narrative that has been several times reprinted. "A letter from Moscow to the Marquis of Caermarthen, relating to the Czar of Muscovy's forwardness in his navy since his return home," published in London, 1699, was probably written by him. Edmund Deane, the author, and his brother Richard Deane, Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, were from Yorkshire, England.*

Moses Deane, the ancestor of the present Lord Muskerry of Springfield Castle, county Limerick, Ireland, resided in the beginning of the 17th century "in the vicinity of Taunton," Somersetshire, England, "where the Deanes had lived for centuries."* His son, Matthew Deane, settled in Ireland, "near the time of Cromwell,"† which would be soon after John and Walter Deane, also from the vicinity of Taunton, came to this country. He purchased large estates in Dromore, county Cork, and was created a baronet by Queen Anne. He died January 10, 1710, aged 84. The Hon. Sir Matthew Fitzmaurice Deane, Lord Muskerry, (in 1840) was his great-great-great grandson.§ There was (1840) in the possession of Lord Muskerry at Springfield Castle, the portraits of his ancestor, Moses Deane and his wife, "dressed in the style of covenanters."||

Previous to the arrival of the brothers John and Walter Deane, two persons of the name had emigrated to New England, viz., Stephen and Rachel, of Plymouth. The latter, who must have been a widow, since she left a daughter, Martha Deane, came in 1635, and was married at Plymouth, October 28, 1636, to Joseph Beadle. The former (Stephen) was one of the "pilgrims" or first "comers." He arrived November, 1621, in the second vessel—the Fortune.¶ The passengers in this vessel are said to have been principally composed of persons who had embarked for America the previous year in the Mayflower and Speedwell, but remained in England after the latter vessel was abandoned. Whether Mr. Deane was one of these, or whether he had been a sojourner in Holland, we have no means of ascertaining; as he may have joined the Pilgrims in England. He appears to have been a man of enterprise, having set up the first corn mill in the colony. For this he had exclusive right granted him in 1632 by the Colony court, as appears by the following record:

"Stephen Deane desiring to set up a water works to beat Corn upon the brooke adjoining the town of Plymouth, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, was referred to the Govr & Council for answer, who agreed with him upon these following terms: 1 That provided the place he made choice of were no hinderance to a grinding mill intended hereafter he might bring the works nearer the town. 2 That he should receive one pottle out of every bushel for toll, and no more. 3 That in case the

† MSS. Letters of the late Lady Muskerry, who, as well as her husband, was a descendant of Moses Deane.
‡ Field, and Burke's Peerage.
|| The late Lady Muskerry, MSS. Letters.
¶ Plymouth Court Orders.
said Stephen can beat all the Corn that is or shall be used in the Colony, it shall not be lawful for any other to set up a works of the kind, except it be for his own use, or freely without toll, or any other consideration whatsoever to give leave to others to make use of the same.”

“Afterwards he was allowed to erect a grinding mill, but was to surrender his beating mill.”† January 2, 1633-4, the Court ordered that he “have a sufficient water wheel set up at the charge of the Colony, consisting of one foot more depth than that he now useth, at or before 27 March — the said Stephen finding the Iron work thereunto belonging.”‡ Rev. Samuel Deane remarks: “The mill was on the town brook, where a mill now stands, on the first dam above the town bridge.”§

Stephen Deane appears to have been unmarried when he first arrived, and to have remained so as late as 1627.|| He was probably married soon after, and it was, perhaps, for the purpose of erecting a house upon it, that he bought in 1627 of Philip De lanoy one acre of land.¶ His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of widow Mary Ring, but whether by Mr. Ring or by a former husband is not known. Mrs. Ring’s will is on record at Plymouth, dated 1633, in which she makes bequests, among others, to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Deane, and to a child of Stephen Deane. On March 10, 1633-4, Mr. Deane purchased for £20 of “Wm Bradford, Gent, the deputed admr of Godbert Godbertson,” the dwelling house and land of the latter in the center of Plymouth village.** Stephen Deane died September, 1634.

The appraisal of his estate, amounting to £37 19s. 6d., is on record, viz.: Personal estate, £45 19s. 6d.; dwelling house and garden, £20; corn mill, £20; land at Fresh Lake, £2.†† His wife, Elizabeth, survived him and was married September 16, 1635, to Josiah Cooke, afterwards one of the first settlers of Eastham. In 1638 Mr. Cooke was granted 25 acres of land for Stephen Deane’s children. These children, whose names we elsewhere learn were Elizabeth, Miriam and Susannah, appear to have been of age in 1653, as in that year Josiah Cooke “came into Court and did make it appear unto the said Court that he had truthfully cleared, payed & satisfied whatsoever was due unto the children of Steven Deane or any of them.”††† Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke died about 1687. Her husband died October 17, 1673. Elizabeth Deane, daughter of Stephen Deane, married William Twining, of Eastham. Her sister Susannah, married first, at Eastham, April 4, 1660, Joseph Rogers, Jr., born at Sandwich, July 19, 1635, son of Lieutenant Joseph Rogers, one of the passengers in the Mayflower. He died at Eastham, December 27, 1660, and she married second, at Eastham, Oct. 28, 1663, Stephen Snow. Stephen and Elizabeth Snow had children: 1, Bathshua, born 1664; 2, Hannah, born 1666; 3,
Micajah, born 1669; 4. Bethia, born 1672;*. Miriam Deane, the remaining daughter of Stephen, was probably never married.†

John and Walter Deane, who are the progenitors of many of those now bearing the names of Deane and Dean in the United States, came to this country about 1637. "They arrived," says the late Rev. Samuel Deane, of Scituate, Mass., "at Boston first; stopped a year, or nearly, at Dorchester, and then came with others to Taunton."‡ It is known that a large portion of the early settlers of Taunton, Mass., were originally from Taunton, county Somerset, England, and its vicinity. Miss Elizabeth Poole, who has been called the "Virgin Mother" of Taunton, was from Taunton, England, and so we know were several others; and in a document signed among others by Walter Deane, it is stated that the place was called Taunton "in honor and love of our dear native country."§ It had been the tradition in the family that John and Walter Deane came from Taunton, England, and this tradition has even found its way into print;¶ but the late Rev. Samuel Deane, of Scituate, states¶ that they were "from Chard, near Taunton."** We know not his authority for this statement, nor for the one that they stopped a year, or nearly, at Dorchester; but we think them both correct. We know that several of the early settlers of Taunton were first at Dorchester, and that there are Deanes still residing at Chard as well as at Taunton, England.

The connection of John and Walter Deane with several families who are known to have been from Taunton, and other circumstances, leave little room for doubt that they were from that vicinity. Taunton and Chard, Somersetshire, England, are situated in an extensive and fertile valley called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone. This "dean" or valley comprehends a region about Taunton, very pleasant and populous, of some 30 miles in extent, and has been represented as exceedingly productive. The following proverb, which according to Fuller’s Worthies, is current with the inhabitants, implies and is meant by them to express a pride in the place of their birth, viz.: "Where should I be born else than in Taunton Dean." In Campbell's Survey of Great Britain is the following description: "The vale of Taunton Dean in respect to its amazing fertility is only surpassed by the industry of its inhabitants, which is a point that we may affirm to be extremely worthy of notice, since it very rarely happens in this kingdom or in any other, that when from the natural fecundity of the soil, a plentiful subsistence may be had with very little labor,

* We are indebted to Dr. N. B. Shurtleff for most of the facts relative to S. Deane’s children.
† There is a possibility that Miriam Deane may have been a daughter-in-law of Stephen, instead of a daughter, as here represented.
‡ MSS. Papers.
§ Baylie’s Plymouth, II. 275.
¶ Columbian Reporter, 1828, and Baylie’s Plymouth, II. 252, note.
¶¶ In his MSS. Papers, in a letter to William Willis, Esq., and in Baylie’s Plymouth, IV., appendix, 170.
** Chard is about ten miles from Taunton.
the people should nevertheless apply themselves vigorously and steadily to the manual arts."

We have not been able to trace with positiveness the ancestry of the brothers in England. Rev. John B. Deane, F.S.A., whom we have before quoted, inclines to the opinion that John and Walter Deane belonged to the family of "Dene of Denelands," whose coat of arms we have placed at the head of this article. One of this family, Thomas Deane, son of James Deane of Denelands, was a resident in New England for a while. He was a merchant at Boston as early as 1664, and appears to have been a man of wealth and consideration. He was a large owner of real estate in Boston, Wrentham, and perhaps other places in the vicinity. He appears to have belonged to the party who desired to see the colony brought more directly under the authority of the king; and when the Commissioners appointed by Charles II to regulate the affairs of New England arrived, Mr. Deane brought a complaint before them of some injustice done him when the Charles of Oleron came into the port of Boston, in 1661.* The Commissioners prepared to hear his complaint, when the General Court of Massachusetts "sent forth a herald to sound a trumpet and read a proclamation, with great solemnity, in three several places in Boston, that in accordance with their duty to God, the king, and their constituents, the General Court will suffer no one to abet his Majesty's Commissioners in their proceedings."

The spirit manifested by Massachusetts at this time was much the same as that which eventually brought forth the Declaration of Independence. In 1678 Mr. Deane was appointed by the English Government one of the Commissioners to administer an oath to the Governor of Massachusetts, "faithfully to execute the duty required by the act of trade."† Mr. Deane married first Sarah, daughter of William Browne, Sr., of Salem; and second, Anne, daughter of William Farr, of London. The children of Mr. Deane by his first wife were: 1 Sarah, born 1666, married Rev. Dr. Robert Woodward, dean of Sarum, whom she survived; 2 Elizabeth, born 1667, probably died early. By his wife Anne, he had: 3 Thomas, born 1673, married, 1698, Jane, by whom he had an only daughter, Jane, married to Sir John Cullum, of Norfolk, Bart.†‡ 4 Rebecca, born 1677†; 5 James; 6 Samuel, who was living at London, 1730.** Thomas Deane, the father, returned to England about 1678. In 1681 he was a merchant at London, after which he retired to Freefolk, Hants, where he died April 27, 1685, in his 46th year. There is a mural tablet to his memory and that of his wife Anne, in Freefolk Chapel.††

John and Walter Deane "took up their farms on the west bank of the river, about one mile from the center of the present village" of Taunton. Houses occupying the same lots as those erected by them, and nearly the exact sites, are at this day owned and occupied by descendants of each. The road which passed their dwellings has been called Dean street to this day. Both took the Freeman's oath at Plymouth, December 4, 1638. By a list of the proprietors of Taunton, 1659, made for a division of lands, we find that the families of John and Walter Deane consisted of eight persons each.

There is a tradition among the descendants of John and Walter Deane that a younger brother of theirs came to this country after them and settled in Connecticut, and that from him was descended Hon. Silas Deane, Commissioner to France in the time of the Revolution. This tradition is confirmed by one of the family to which the Hon. Silas Deane belonged, that their first ancestor in this country was a brother of the two that settled at Taunton. We are aware that traditions, especially concerning relationship, should be taken with great caution; but one like this seems to be entitled to some consideration, the more so as well authenticated facts appear to indicate friendly intercourse, at least, between these widely separated families. There was a Thomas Deane in Connecticut, 1643,† who possibly may have been the brother referred to. The earliest ancestor of Hon. Silas Deane that we can certainly ascertain, is his great-grandfather, James, of Stonington, Connecticut, born 1647, who may have been a son of the emigrant, and thus a nephew of John and Walter.§

Hon. Silas Deane was born in Groton, Connecticut, and graduated with distinguished honors at Yale College in 1758. He was one of the delegates from the colony of Connecticut to the first Congress in 1774, and one of the most influential, able, and efficient members of that assembly. He was in 1775 solely and exclusively employed by the Marine Committee, with extensive power and authority, to procure by purchase or otherwise, and to equip and fit out a large naval force, and may be said to be the "father of the revolutionary marine."¶ He received on March 2, 1776, a commission from the Committee on Secret Correspondence

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‡ Hinman's First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, p. 21.
§ There was a family of Deanes in Stamford, Conn., at an early day, to which James, of Stonington, may have belonged. Judge Joseph Dean, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who traces his ancestry to the western part of Connecticut, may be of this family. There was also a family who settled in Westchester county, N. Y., who, though they were probably from Connecticut, could not have been descendants of James, of Stonington. Nicholas Dean, Esq., of New York, formerly well known in that city for his taste in the fine arts, etc., was of this family. His son, George F. Dean, was a writer in the American Whig and other periodicals. There was also a Samuel Dean, Esq., at Jamaica, L. I., in 1680, according to Thompson's History of Long Island, and a Christopher Deane, in 1685, at Hempsted, L. I., who may have been from Stamford, Conn., as many of the first settlers of those places were from that vicinity.
¶ We are indebted to Horatio Alden, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., for several copies of Mr. Deane's address to his countrymen in 1784, and other documents connected with his mission and life.
 Memorial to Congress, 1835.
as Political and Commercial Agent to France, where he arrived in June of that year. The instructions of the Committee conferred upon him great and exclusive powers, and authorized him not only to operate in France, but in Holland and Great Britain, and to procure clothing, arms and military accoutrements, and munitions of war sufficient for an army of 25,000 men, as also 100 field pieces; in which he was very successful.

So entirely satisfactory had been the conduct of Mr. Deane in discharging his confidential, complicated, important and delicate duties in Europe, that he was on September 26, 1776, chosen by Congress to be one of their ambassadors, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson, to transact the business of the United States at the court of France. Mr. Jefferson declining, Congress appointed Arthur Lee, at that time in England. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Lee joined Mr. Deane at Paris, December 22, of that year, and commenced the discharge of their duties on the 28th, when they had their first audience with count de Vergennes, the prime minister of France.*

The Commissioners, with an ability and zeal which were probably never exceeded under similar circumstances, accomplished the leading object of their appointment, and succeeded in negotiating treaties with France which were signed at Paris, February 6, 1778.

It is believed, without detracting from the merits of his great and distinguished colleagues, that Mr. Deane, from his previous confidential intercourse with the French ministry; the marked confidence which they reposed in him individually, and the knowledge which he had thereby attained, is entitled to his full share of credit in negotiating this important treaty.†

It was by Mr. Deane that the services of the great La Fayette were engaged in the cause of the colonies, and his name is thus connected with one of the most brilliant incidents in our history.‡

Mr. Deane was recalled by an order passed by Congress in December, 1777; he arrived in Philadelphia in July, 1778. He found that he was not in favor with Congress, and various charges were made against him that were never substantiated. He had a large and just claim upon our government, which was not allowed during his lifetime, and not until 1835 was the claim allowed to his heirs. Mr. Dean died at Deal in England, August 23, 1789.

James Deane, of Stonington, Conn., was also the ancestor of Rev. Barzillai Deane (grad. Yale College, 1737), who preached

* Diplomatic Correspondence, Vol. I, p. 250. † See Memorial to Congress, 1835.
awhile at New Milford, Conn., and afterwards went to England for Episcopal orders, but died on the voyage; Rev. Seth Deane (grad. Yale College, 1738), of Rindge, N. H., and afterwards Killingly, Conn., where he died; Judge James Deane (grad. Dartmouth College, 1738), of Westmoreland, N. Y., died 1823; Prof. James Deane, L. L. D. (grad. Dartmouth College, 1800), of Burlington, Vt., died 1849;* Hon. Ezra Dean, of Wooster, Ohio, M. C. 1841-1845; Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, Conn., and Dr. James Deane,† of Greenfield, Mass., a geologist who has made valuable additions to our scientific knowledge, especially concerning the foot prints of birds in the red sandstone formation of the Connecticut valley. There were many thrilling events in the life of Judge Deane, of Westmoreland. Being intended by his parents as a missionary to the Indians, he was placed by them in his youth in the family of an Oneida chief, in order to learn the language and habits of that people. At a proper age he entered Dartmouth College, and after leaving it prepared himself for the ministry, and preached one or two sermons; but the revolutionary war opened to him another field of labor. "At the time that the troubles thickened between England and her American colonies, he was employed by the colony of New Hampshire to visit the Canadian Indians and win them to the side of the colonies. He was in Canada when the battle of Lexington was fought, and soon after left, traversing the length of lake Champlain in a bark canoe, with an Indian blanket for a sail. Soon after he entered the service of the United States as Agent of Indian affairs, and remained so through the revolutionary war, and at its close was Interpreter in the negotiation of many Indian treaties with the tribes residing along the upper lakes."† An incident in his life "which furnishes a parallel to the rescue of Capt. Smith by Pocahontas, in the early days of Virginia," is graphically described by William Tracy, Esq. in his Lectures §

The following facts are known concerning John and Walter Deane, respectively, and their descendants:

(1) I. John was born about 1600, having died between April 23 and June 7, 1660,"aged sixty years or thereabouts." His wife, who was named Alice, survived him, and was probably living as late as 1668, as she is mentioned in a grant of the Plymouth Court, June 1, of that year. Mr. Deane was "of the grand inquest from Taunton, 1640." The following extract from his will shows that he possessed the Puritan feeling in regard to religion:

"Item, My will is that these my Overseers with the Consent of my

*See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., III, 197.
† MSS. Letters of Hon. J. A. Spencer, of Utica, N. Y., whose wife, Electa, was a daughter of Judge Deane.
§ Tracy's Lectures, p. 16, where will be found a very full account of Judge Deane. The anecdote is copied by Stone into his Life of Brant. Did space allow we would copy it here.
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Wife shall in case there be no Settled Ministry in Taunton; they shall have full power to sell either the whole or a part of these my HOUSEINGS and LANDS, so as my Children and Posterity may remove elsewhere, where they may enjoy God in his Ordinances.†

The inventory of his estate amounted to 434. 18s.

An anecdote has been preserved by tradition concerning Mr. Deane, that at one time he came near losing his life, while out on a hunting excursion alone. Perceiving through the bushes some Indians cautiously approach, evidently with the purpose of capturing or killing him, and that they were but a short distance from him, the thought suddenly struck him of making it appear as though he were in the company of a number of others. This he did by exclaiming loudly: "Rush on boys, and we'll have them," at the same time firing his gun and rushing forward. The stratagem succeeded, and the wild men of the woods scattered, permitting him to return home unmolested. No autograph of John Deane is known to be in existence.

Walter,† was born, according to Rev. S. Deane, "in Chard, Eng., between 1615 and 1620." If he was 21 years old when he took the freeman's oath, he could not have been born later than 1617. Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D.D., has ascertained that he married a daughter Richard Strong, of Taunton, Eng., who came to New England, with her brother, elder John Strong, afterwards of Northampton, in the Mary and John, 1630.† We were before aware that Walter Deane and John Strong were brothers-in-law, as the former in two different deeds, dated 1691, calls the latter his "brother."§ His wife, in 1698, was named Eleanor. She joins him in making a conveyance, August 20 of that year, which is the latest date at which we can learn that either was living. Mr. Deane was a tanner by trade.‖ No will or settlement of his estate is on record. We know the names of but three of his children, though from the document above quoted it is probable that in 1633 he had six. The remaining three may have been daughters. If they were sons they must have died early or removed from Taunton. We have met with no persons by the name more likely to have been his sons than John (d. 1727), and William (married 1677), of Dedham, Mass.; and perhaps Jonas (d. 1697), of Scituate, Mass. James, of Stonington, Conn., before referred to, if not a nephew, may have been s son. From John, of Dedham, is descended Rev. William Dean, who was a Baptist Missionary in China, and Dr. Oliver Dean, of Boston. There is probably a connection between the Taunton and Dedham Deans, though the exact relationship is not known.

Walter Deane was a deputy to the Plymouth Court, 1640.** and Selectman of Taunton, 1679 to 1686, inclusive.†† He was a prominent man in the town affairs. When the Cape towns invited the inhabitants of Taunton to come to them with their movable property for protection during Philip's war, Mr. Deane was one of the persons appointed to decline their invitation, and return thanks for their kindness. The original letter, with the signatures in good preservation, is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Hinsley Papers, Vol. I, No. 3. There is another autograph of Walter Deane preserved, attached to an inventory of the estate of William Crewe, June 14, 1672. A fac simile of this will be found below. It will be noticed that he spells his name with a final e. This, as we observe in all the records of instruments signed by him, was the inva-
variable way in which he and his brother John wrote their names. The majority of their descendants, however, have omitted the c.

John 1 (I) who m. Alice — had:

(2) I. JOHN * Settled at Taunton. He was b. about 1630, having d. at Taunton, Feb. 18, 1716-17, a. 77.† He is buried in the graveyard on Summer or Neck-of-Land street, Taunton. Tradition asserts that he was the first white child born in Taunton.‡ He m. Nov. 7, 1665, Sarah, dau. of deacon Samuel Edson, of Bridgewater. She probably survived him. He died during the "great snow," as it is called. The snow was so deep that it prevented travelling, and there is a tradition that Mr. Deane lay dead in his house for a long time before his death was known to his neighbors.

(4) II. THOMAS. Settled at Taunton. He m. Jan. 5, 1669, Katharine Stephens. His will was proved July 15, 1697. His widow, Katharine, survived him. Her will was proved Jan. 12, 1726-7. A book which belonged to Katharine Stephens is now in the possession of one of her descendants.

(5) III. ISAAC. "Was a lieutenant in Philip's war, and was in the great Narragansett light."§ He d. unmarried. Will dated Aug. 7, 1777.

(6) IV. ISAAC. Settled at Taunton. He m. Jan. 24, 1677, Hannah, dau. of James Leonard. His will was proved April 11, 1710. Wife, Hannah, executrix. Being a relative of the wife of Sergeant Thomas Jeffrey, of New Haven, he dwelt in their youth in their family. Sergeant Jeffrey was the "highest" military officer in New Haven, and "appears to have had the defence of the town under his charge; all questions in regard to fortifying, etc., were referred to him."|| Sergeant Jeffrey, at his death, left Isaac Deane a legacy of £10, which from the following curious record appears to have been paid to him before he was of age, by Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, who had the settlement of Sergeant Jeffrey's estate:

"Leftenant James Wyatt, together with the widow Alice Deane, of Taunton, Doe both of them jointly and severally stand bound unto the Govr and Court of New Plymuth in the summe of twenty pounds; to save the Court harmless and undamnified by their p'mitting of a Legacye of Ten Pounds to be payed by Thomas Trowbridge of New Haven unto Isaac Deane of Taunton, the said Isaac Deane being under age."¶

(7) Y. NATHANIEL. Died without issue between 1680 and 1677.

(8) ELIZABETH. Born about 1650, having d. 1734, a. 84. She married Josiah Edson, son of deacon Samuel Edson. He d. 1734, a. 83, leaving a large estate. He "gave lands to the town, and to the south parish, where he lived, for the maintenance of schools, commonly called the school lands."** "They left no children."††

WALTER, (2) of Taunton, had:


III. BENJAMIN. Settled at Taunton. He m. Jan. 8, 1680, Sarah Williams. He d. between Feb. 23, 1728-9 and April 14, 1725.***

JOHN, (3) of Taunton, son of John, had:

(12) I. SAMUEL. Settled at Taunton, of which church he was deacon.

*The name Deane (without the final c) is generally thought to be derived from the title of the church dignitary, and possibly in some families this may have been the origin. Lower, in his English Surnames, derives it from both the church dignitary and the valley.

†Gravestone.
‡Rev. S. Deane, MSS. Papers.
§Ibid.
He was born Jan. 24, 1666-7, and died Oct. 1, 1721, in his 65th year. His widow, Sarah, died at Norton "before midnight," Oct. 15, 1741, in her 74th year. Their children were: 1 Sarah,* b. Oct. 15, 1694, died early; 2 Bethiah,* b. Jan. 7, 1697, d. Oct. 12, 1778, m. Samuel Clapp, who d. June 12, 1772, in his 90th year. They were the grandparents of Hon. Asa Clapp (d. 1843), of Portland, Maine, whose daughter, Eliza W., was the wife of Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court; 3 Samuel,* b. Oct. 17, 1700, m. 1st Mary Avery, 2d Rachel Dwight, 3d widow Margaret King. By Rachel he was the father of the late Rev. Samuel Deane,* S.T.D., of Portland, Maine, who was born at Dedham, Aug. 30, 1732, graduated at Harvard College, 1750, and in 1778 became a tutor there, which situation he retained till 1784, when he was settled at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine.* While at Cambridge he composed an English poem which, with other complimentary effusions from those connected with the University, was printed and presented to George III on his accession to the throne. "He also published several other poems, the longest of which was "Pitchwood Hill," evidently suggested by Dyer's Grongar Hill. "His largest work, and one to which he was most devoted, and which will longest preserve his memory, is his 'Georgical Dictionary, or New England Farmer,' first published in 1790. Besides the foregoing works, he published an Oration, delivered July 4, 1793; an election sermon, delivered in 1794; two discourses to the young men of his parish, and some other sermons. He was a man of good personal appearance, and of grave and dignified deportment, but in hours of relaxation he was fond of indulging in social conversation, which he enlivened with pleasantry and wit."† He married in 1766, Eunice Pearson, who died Oct. 14, 1812, aged 87, without issue. He died Nov. 12, 1814, aged 81. The following is the autograph of Dr. Deane, as written in 1774.

Samuel Deane

4 William,* b. Aug. 13, 1703, m. Dec. 17, 1730, Esther Avery, b. Aug. 7, 1704, d. May 9, 1778, aged 65. He d. Oct. 26, 1778, aged 71. His wife was a daughter of William Avery, who resided in the "Avery House," of which an engraving is to be seen in Barber's Hist. Coll. of Mass. Mr. Deane had, in 1728, built him a house at Mansfield, then called Norton, and originally a part of Taunton, which house is now (in 1849) standing and occupied by his descendants; but at his marriage it probably needed some preparation before it was deemed ready to receive his bride, and he returned to Norton without her. A letter written by him to her, dated "Norton, January ye 25, 1730-31," is now in the hands of one of his descendants, couched in very affectionate language, in which he says: "there has been long absence and great distance betwixt us, and I shall mind you with a return to you on Thursday, the second day of February, next." "The absence of forty weeks was, undoubtedly, long to him under those circumstances, and to us moderns it would be equally so; but the "great distance" of which he speaks, and which was then undoubtedly a very hard day's journey, and perhaps more than one, is now traversed by the railroad cars in less than forty minutes, there being a stopping place within a stone's throw of each of the houses. It has been said that he

*William Willis, Esq., of Portland, author of the History of that town, has published a new edition of Rev. Mr. Smith's journal, to which he has appended notes and extracts from the diary of Dr. Deane, with notices of both Dr. Deane and Mr. Smith, with engraved portraits of both. It is an octavo volume of 360 pages; it is worthy of the attention of those who may be interested in the lives of these ministers, or in the history of Portland.
† Willis's Hist. of Portland, II, 232.
brought her home, with her fitting out, on an ox sled. A fac simile of his signature to this letter is here appended.

William Deane

A pair of spectacles made in 1749, which were worn by him are preserved. His son John,* married Abigail White, Sept. 16, 1769. They were the parents of Rev. Samuel Deane, 6 of Scituate, Mass., who graduated at Brown University, in 1805. He died Aug. 9, 1834, aged 50, after having been the pastor of the second church in that town twenty-four years, the early part of which period as colleague with Rev. Dr. Barnes. He married Stella, daughter of the Hon. Seth Washburn, of Raynham, Mass., and left one son, who removed to St. Louis, Mo., and two daughters.

"In the mind of Mr. Deane the qualities of strength and beauty were happily united. His genius was essentially poetical. An imagination exceedingly productive; a sensibility thrilling at a touch; a cultivated taste; a susceptibility to the pleasures of music rarely excelled; a true sympathy with nature and with man; these were all properties which were obvious in him upon even a very moderate degree of intimacy."* His attempts at poetical composition were not numerous. He delivered a poem entitled "The Populous Village," before the Philermenian Society of Brown University, in 1826, which was published, and also a satirical poem on "Some Literary Errors of the Age," before another literary society connected with that institution. "For history he had a decided predilection, and he indulged it. There were not many better versed than he in the colonial history of Plymouth and Massachusetts. His 'History of Scituate' affords evidence of research and talent highly respectable."† Mr. Deane had gathered much of the early genealogy of this family, and from his manuscript notes we were first induced to look further into its history, and to make more complete what he had thus begun. All the ancestors of Rev. Samuel Deane in this country, were deacons, excepting perhaps, John, the first, and all of their wills, including his, are on record.

Samuel Deane

A brother of Rev. Samuel Deane, Mr. Jacob Deane, 7 of Mansfield, who resided in the house built by his grandfather William, in 1723, married Mehitable, daughter of Rev. William Reed, of Easton, and was the father of William Reed Deane, 7 of Boston, one of the compilers of these notices. John Deane, another brother of the Rev. Samuel, settled in Norton, and was the father of John Deane who resided in Dedham, and was master of transportation in Boston, for the Taunton Branch Railroad.


(13) II. Sarah, 8 b. Nov. 9, 1668, m. Maj. Johnathan Howard, of Bridgewater.


(15) IV. Mehitable, 8 b. Oct. 9, 1671, m. Joseph Wilbore.


(17) VI. Elizabeth, 8 b. March 15, 1676, d. unmarried, March 15, 1749, aged 73.

*From Obituary in Chr. Beg., Aug. 23, 1834. †Ibid.
THE DEANE FAMILY.

(18) VII. Mary, b. July 15, 1680, m. Seth Williams.
(19) VIII. Susannah, b. Aug. 13, 1683, d. unmarried, about 1710.
(20) IX. Israel, b. Aug. 4, 1685, m. March 20, 1704-6, Katherine Bird, of Dorchester. He died July 14, 1719, in his 34th year. His wife survived him.

THOMAS, (4) son of John, had:
(22) II. Hannah, b. Jan. 14, 1671-2, d. unmarried, about 1750.

(24) IV. Deborah, m. John Tisdale.
(25) V. Katherine, m. April 17, 1710, Dea. Samuel Leonard.

Their daughter, Hazadiah, m. Rev. John Wales, the first pastor of the church at Raynham; their daughter, Prudence, m. Rev. Peter Fobes, LL. D., its second pastor, and their daughter, Nancy, m. Rev. Simeon Doggett, was also settled at Raynham. There seems to have been a kind of hereditary charm in the daughters of this family, by whose wand the several ministers of the town of Raynham have been enchanted for three generations. Rev. Samuel Wales, D. D., Professor of Divinity in Yale College, was a son of the above Rev. John. Hon. John Wales, who was recently chosen by the legislature of Delaware a member of the U. S. Senate, in place of Hon. Mr. Clayton, appointed Secretary of State, is a son of Prof. Samuel, and thus the sixth generation in descent from John Deane.

(26) VI. Lydia, m. George Hall.
(27) VII. Mercy, m. Daniel Williams.
(28) VIII. Elizabeth, b. about 1688, d. March 18, 1753, aged 70.

Isaac, (6) son of John, had:
(29) I. Alice, b. Nov. 20, 1678, m. Feb. 1, 1699-1700, John King of Raynham.
(30) II. Abigail, b. Nov. 16, 1680, m. Turry.
(31) III. Hannah, b. April 24, 1683, m. Hodges.
(32) IV. Nathaniel, b. April 25, 1685.
(33) V. Jonathan.
(34) VI. Abiah.
(35) VII. Deborah.

Joseph, (9) son of Walter, had:
(36) I. Joseph, From him was descended John G. Deane, Esq., (d. 1839), of Ellsworth and Portland, a prominent writer on the N. E. Boundary Question.
(37) II. Samuel, died without issue.
(38) III. James, died about 1750; wife, Mary.
(39) IV. Sarah, m. Reed.

Ezra, (10) son of Walter, had:
(41) II. Ezra, b. Oct. 14, 1680, was twice married. His wife, Abigail, survived. He was a physician and resided in Taunton. His family was remarkable for its longevity. The following is an extract from a communication published in the Columbian Reporter, a newspaper printed in Taunton, 1825. We know not the name of the writer. "Dr. Ezra Deane's children were: 1 Ezra, died at the age 89; 2 Theodore, 100; 3 Abijah.

THE DEANE FAMILY.

[Abigail], 95; 4 Bethiah, 96; 5 Nehemiah, 90; 6 James, 90; 7 Seth, 83; 8 Solomon, 61; 9 Elkanah, 87; 10 William, now (1825) living, 94; 11 George, 83; 12 Elisha, 83; 13 Nathaniel, 25; 14 Esther, now (1825) living, 92; 15 Prudence, 80; 16 Stephen, 51—united ages 1,207. Eleven of the family lived more than 1,000 years; two of whom are now (1825) living. Theodora Dean lived to see her children to the fifth generation, and was the mother of the late Dr. Job Godfrey, of Taunton, who was eminent in his profession for more than half a century."


IV. Seth, b. June 3, 1683. Settled at Taunton. From him is descended Rev. Paul Dean, formerly of Boston now of Easton, Mass., who has published a course of lectures on the Final Restoration of all Men, and various occasional sermons; also, Ames Dean, Esq. of Albany, N. Y., author of the Philosophy of Human Life, Lectures on Phrenology, etc.

V. Margaret, m. — Shaw.

VI. Eunice, m. Mary Allen, of Rehoboth. Their son Ezra, m. Emilia, dau. of David Allen, and was the father of Dr. Ezra, late of Biddeford, Maine, now of Cambridge, Mass., who m. 1st, Sarah, dau. of Rev. Paul Coffin, D. D., of Buxton, Maine; 2d, Mary, dau. of Rev. Silas Moody, of Kennebunkport, Maine, and by the latter the father of Mr. Charles Dean, of Boston, Mass., son of Waterston, Pray & Co., who m. Helen, dau. of Robert Waterston, Esq.


III. Hannah, b. Dec. 26, 1682, m. Richmond.

II. Israel, b. Feb. 21, 1684-5, d. March 27, 1763, in his 76th year. His widow, Ruth, d. April 18, 1769, in her 80th year.

IV. Mary, b. June 15, 1686, m. — Edson.

V. Damaris, b. Sept. 4, 1689, m. Matthew White.

VI. Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1692, m. Danforth.

VII. Elizabeth, b. March 26, 1694-5, m. Richmond.

VIII. Meeniha, b. June 9, 1697, m. Richmond.

IX. Benjamin, b. July 31, 1699, d. Jan. 6, 1780, in his 86th year. He m. Zipporah Dean, dau. of John Dean [16 V.]. She d. Sept. 27, 1778, in her 78th year.

X. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 24, 1701-2, d. July 30, 1774. He married Rachel Allen, b. March 5, 1708, in her 75th year. He and his son Joshua, "marched in the same army in defence of their country in the old French was," Joshua, 4 had a son, Joseph, 5 who "was frequently out during the Revolutionary war, and had the command of a company that was called out to support the courts during Shay's rebellion." This Joseph 6 was the father of Rev. Artemas Dean, 6 (grad. U. C., 1808), of New Windsor, N. Y., now living, and his brother, the late Rev. Joshua Dean, 6 (grad. B. U. 1809) of Groton, N. Y.

XI. Lydia, b. Dec. 12, 1704.


Note.—We have here given the first three generations of this family. Our notes upon the later generations are very full, comprehending several thousand descendants. We mention this for the benefit of those who may be interested.

*The Proprietors' Records of Taunton are now in the possession of a son of this person, Mr. Job Godfrey, of Taunton, to whom we would return thanks for his kindness and also for the assistance of these valuable records. A daughter of Mr. G. married Mr. Henry A. Dean, of this city, a descendant of Walter.† We would acknowledge our obligations to this gentleman for important suggestions and aid in preparing this article.

†Rev. Artemas Dean, MSS. Letters.
GENEALOGICAL INDEX

Showing at a glance the three generations with distinctness. The numbers in this index refer to the numbers against each individual in the preceding genealogy, by which reference can be had to the body of the work for further information. Those names marked with an asterisk left no descendants.

WALTER DEANE. (2)  
- BENJAMIN. (1)  
- ISAAC.  
- THOMAS.  
- JOHN.  

JOHN DEANE. (1)  
- ZECHARIAH.  
- ISAAC.  
- ISAAC.  
- JAMES.  
- JOHN.  

THE DEANE FAMILY.

Note.—The plan of the genealogy itself, perhaps, needs explaining to those who are not readers of the Register. The Arabic numerals within parentheses (when one number only is used, or when two are used (the upper ones), placed against a name, denote the order in which the individuals are enumerated in the genealogy. It is to these numbers, which here run from 1 to 57, that the figures in the Index refer. The lower figures, where two are used, show where the names of the children of the individuals are to be found, that is, next after those numbers in the series.
## GENEALOGICAL INDEX

Showing Walter Deane's and the six following generations. The names of those without descendants are marked with asterisks. The figures show dates of birth. In the following pages is given a complete record to 1897 of the branch of the family descending from Abiathar Dean, born 1768.

### Walter Deane, born about 1617.

### Ezra Dean, born about 1650.

### Ezra Dean, born 1680.

### George Dean, born 1723.

### Abiathar Dean, born 1768.

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### William Augustus, 1796

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<th>Nancy Hawkins, 1838</th>
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<td>Charles, 1830</td>
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<td>Sarah, 1821</td>
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DEAN COTTAGE
AT TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF

THE DEAN FAMILY

SHOWING

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE DEAN,

Third Generation from Walter Deane and Twelfth Child of

Dr. Ezra Dean,

WITH

SOME OTHER BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY.

COMPILED BY MESSER C. DEAN,

ASSISTED BY

Cornelia Dean Morrill, of Dubuque, Iowa, and

Laura C. Dean, of Keene, N. H.

CHICAGO:

DEAN BROS. BLANK BOOK AND PRINTING CO.

1897.
TO MEMBERS OF THE DEAN FAMILY.

The following pages contain all the information obtainable regarding the descendants of George Dean, son of Dr. Ezra Dean, of Taunton, Massachusetts. The matter has been carefully compiled from data in the possession of different members of the family.

The difficulties encountered in the work have necessarily been many. It would be vain to hope that errors will not be found though it is confidently believed they are few. Conflicting statements from parties widely separated, both by time and space, could not always be reconciled, and hence questions of fact will arise in the minds of some regarding a few details. In a number of instances partial details only of personal records could be obtained.

Very great assistance has been rendered the compiler by Cornelia Dean Morrill, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Laura C. Dean, of Keene, New Hampshire, and their services are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Counting George Dean as the head of the family as given in this supplement, the time covered being practically the present (19th) century, six generations are represented, numerically as follows: 1st, 1; 2d, 2; 3d, 9; 4th, 29; 5th, 85; 6th, 58; total 184.

The generations preceding George Dean, as shown in the foregoing reprinted pages, were: Ezra, his father; Ezra, grandfather; and Walter, great-grandfather. The birth of the last mentioned took place about 1617. This gives a clear genealogical chain reaching back from the present time nearly three centuries, and including nine generations.
ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

In the foregoing memoirs of the Dean family the name is claimed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, the primitive word being dene, meaning a valley.*

To this definition it may be added that the word, now regarded as obsolete, also meant a hillock, or dune, and further that it in time became confused with the present English word dean. Dene is also the root of the present word den, meaning, primitively, a cave, hollow, or wooded dale, and used as a place of shelter or refuge for animals or men of low or degraded type. In the counties of Kent and Essex, England, are many deneholes, circular underground chambers, excavated in the chalk formation, and attributed to the stone age. The word dene still remains in the termination of a number of English names primarily of places. Cowden, Buckden, Deerden, Rowden, Swinden, Harden, (hare­den), Ogden, (originally de Hogdene,) Foxden, Ramsden, each clearly owes its origin to the fact of having been the recognized resort of a particular animal.

From the history of the English language and the English people it would seem equally probable that the name is of classic origin. In early Rome the word decanus was used to designate a military chief who had command of ten subordinates, from Latin, decem, ten, also deni, ten each, from the same root, and Greek, dika, ten. Later it was adapted to ecclesiastical uses and applied to a superior in a church or convent who had jurisdiction over ten priests, monks or other church officials. Still later the word came into common use to designate various officers having civil authority over others, regardless of the number of their subordinates. The word is found in different forms in the Old French, Provençal, Portuguese, Old Spanish, and Italian, all of them being Romanic languages.

Robert de Dene has been previously described as the earliest person found bearing the name. He was an attendant upon Edward the Con­fessor whose reign took place just before the Norman conquest. Robert de Dene held estates in Normandy as well as in England. This, in connection with the fact that Edward had many Norman favorites at his court, would tend to show that he was a Norman. Furthermore, his first name, Robert, is Romanic, having forms peculiar to Latin, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, though it is also found in the German language which is Teutonic instead of Romanic. The connective de is Latin and French, generally meaning from in the former and of in the latter. Although originally carrying meaning with it when appearing in a name, it gradually lost this characteristic, and in this case may have

* This article was prepared by A. L. Hennessey, of Chicago.
served no purpose other than that of euphony. Incidentally it showed the Romanic origin of the name. The name Robert was common in France at and previous to this time. Saint Robert has long been one of the favorite saints of the Roman church in France. Robert the Strong was killed in battle in 861. If Robert de Dene was not a Norman his name certainly was of that character.

The French le, la, l', are the different forms of the article the, the first masculine, the second feminine, the last indeterminate on account of the elision of or a when the following word commences with a vowel. The gender of the article agrees, not with the gender of the person in whose name it may appear, but with the gender of the substantive from which the name may be derived. All substantives in French are given gender.

Sir William of Dene is given as one who early bore the name. At the time of the conquest he is said to have been the owner of an estate, "Throwly," in Kent, the seat of an ancient Alien Priory, or missionary post. The title Sir is Romanic, coming into English through the French from the Latin word senior, older. The name William is also Romanic, being found in the Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese languages. It is also found in the German but still, doubtless, Romanic. The connective of would be but the French de translated.

The introduction of Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons early in the seventh century brought with it the study of the Latin, this being the professional language of the clergy. The result was the transplanting into the Anglo-Saxon language of a number of Latin words, principally ecclesiastical, that were subsequently changed into native forms. Decanus, or dean, in use as an ecclesiastical word, would be very likely to appear in this vocabulary, and might have readily degenerated, orthographically, into the Anglo-Saxon form dene. In the case of William of Dene local surroundings could, within the time of a few earlier generations, have given him title, hereditary or otherwise, to a name at once both Latin and Anglo-Saxon.

Other persons who appear to have borne the name in England are: Ralph de In Dene, Sir John de Dene and Sir John de Dyne, or Deyene. The first names of these persons are evidently French, and of Romanic or Hebrew origin. Dyne, or Deyene, if not Old French does not bear similarity to any known Anglo-Saxon forms. Furthermore, doyen, in French, means dean, a superior or senior, while doyenne means deanship, or deanery. These circumstances would point with reasonable certainty to the Latin origin of this particular name.

It would be useless to attempt to trace the Dean family in England further back than the time of the Norman conquest for the reason that previous to this date, 1066, the custom of using surnames was unknown in the country. In fact the Normans themselves had only a short time previously begun the practice. Once introduced into England, how-
ever, it soon became general, and surnames were adopted from among these common to the conquerors, or selected from Anglo-Saxon.

In the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries the judicial system maintained by the Lombard kings included deans among its officials. A document from the archives of Modena, Italy, dated 813, mentioned by the Italian writer Muratori, gives the names of several "deaneries," decania. The sylvani are also mentioned as judicial functionaries similar to the decani.

The Normans had few Scandinavian words to take with them to England. The words they took were of Latin parentage. If they took dene with them, under any form, either as a name or otherwise, it was Romanic. If, as a clerical or other title, it had reached England four hundred years previously, though it suffered modification, it was Romanic nevertheless. If, in the English adoption of surnames, it was taken from the Norman vocabulary, Dene was still Romanic. While the possibility of an Anglo-Saxon origin will always exist, the equal possibility will also exist that the word came from Latin. It may have come from both sources.

The explanation previously given, page 5, regarding the change from de to at, atte (at the) or at', deserves a further elucidation suggestive of another reason than Saxon pride for the modification. The particle de originally indicated possession or ownership. The word at meant the same originally as now and when prefixed to a name indicated contiguity, but not ownership. The name, or term, William de Dene showed William to be the owner of the valley, but William Atte Dene showed that while the original, or a later bearer of the name William, might still reside on the old homestead, the ownership had changed either by reason of sale or confiscation. The Anglo-Saxons presumably being the ones mostly dispossessed of their landed estates, this particle would be attached mostly to their names and the names of their descendants, and the pride of maintaining the identity of Saxon blood may have received its first impulse from the simple matter of making a virtue of necessity. The particle simply indicating place of residence was a fit attachment to any name, and by its use fashion was no doubt largely made to serve the purposes of pride.

The derivation of Dene, or Den, from the word Dane, while improbable, is not outside the possible. There are a number of instances where Den is a prefix clearly derived from Dene. Denmark is Dane-mark, or territory of the Danes. Denham is Dane home. From Den the word could be easily further modified into Dene, though there is nothing to show that this was done.

The name Deany, referred to on a previous page of this book as coming with Deane from dene, could also have come from the same root as Dane. Dene is of Latin origin, Dani, plural, contracted from Dacini, the people of Dacia, which country now forms parts of Hungary, Transylvania and some other adjacent states, and from which the Danish people
originally came. Denny could also have easily been, and probably was, derived from the Latin *dent*, ten each, from *decem*, ten. Ostensibly it has a clearer title than has the name Deane to this origin.

From the evidences here given it would appear, certainly with reason, that the name Dean had origin in the most highly developed languages of ancient times, grew from a common word to a title, then to a patronymic, and reached England by way of the Mediterranean countries. If, after a possible early introduction into England as a clerical title, it assumed the Anglo-Saxon form of *Dene*, it recovered from that with the evolution of English from its various elementary languages, and became permanent in the modern tongue.

But if the name be Romanic it does not follow that the blood of the Dean family comes with the name from the Latin races. The same Northmen who, in the early centuries, overran England, occupied France as well, and this people in time became the Norman French that crossed the English channel with William the Conqueror to occupy and permanently hold the island. The Norse colonists who established themselves in France speedily adopted the native language, almost entirely abandoning their own. When they went to England they had only their Norman, or slightly modified French, to take with them. But they still had the Norse blood, and the Anglo-Saxons and Danes were their kindred. It might be possible that the seamen of Scandinavia who, under Lief Ericson, discovered America in 1000 and located themselves on the Massachusetts coast, belong among the ancestors of the Deane family which, following the pilgrims of the Mayflower, in 1637 aided in the colonization of the same coast district, at Taunton.
THE DEAN FAMILY.

George Dean, twelfth* child of Dr. Ezra Dean (3d gen.) Born 1728; died in Taunton, Mass., February, 20, 1814, aged 86. He married Tabitha Crossman; their children, as far as known, were:


II. Abiathar Dean. Born in Taunton, Mass., Sept. 30, 1769; died at Keene, N. H., at the home of his son, George Crossman Dean, Oct. 2, 1832. He was a physician of the old school and used to ride on horse-back and carry his medicines in saddle-bags. He married Freelove Hawkins, of Winchester, N. H., daughter of Daniel and Thankful (Bennett) Hawkins. She was born June 4, 1778, and died April 16, 1839, at the home of her son, Daniel H. Dean, in Lowell, Mass.

1. William Augustus (Dean). Born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 25, 1793. He was a physician and was in Virginia for a time. He died away from all friends, it is thought, of cholera; place of death not definitely known.


1. Charles Brooks (Bradley). Born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 34, 1842; died in Manchester, N. H., July 27, 1883; married (1) April 8, 1871, Lizzie L. Fenno; born Feb. 8, 1846; died in Manchester, N. H., Dec. 8, 1878; daughter of James H. and Emily (Lane) Fenno. Married (2) in Manchester, N. H., June 1st, 1832, Annie Maria Garvin, born Jan. 8, 1842; daughter of Jesse and Eunice (Leavitt) Garvin, Chichester, N. H.


2. James Malcolm (Blackmer). Born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 21, 1873; married, April 28, 1894, to Mabel Byam, daughter

* On page 18 George Dean is given, by quotation from an anonymous newspaper writer, in 1875, as the 11th instead of the 12th child of Ezra Dean. This appears to be an error. Late investigation shows him to be, without doubt, the 12th, as here stated.
of Chelles and Sarah (Gray) Byam, in Somerville, Mass.—residence, Medford, Mass.

4. Leslie Maria (Bradley). Born in Lowell, Mass., July 13, 1846; married, Sept. 8, 1868, Loring Brooks Bodwell; born April 21, 1843, son of Alpheus and Abigail (Cough) Bodwell—residence, Manchester, N. H.


Note—James Seymour Harvey married (1st) Abbie Gannond; died Aug. 15, 1879; had one daughter, Sarah Belle Harvey:


Messer Cannon Dean married (2) Martha Jane Cornell, in Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1830; born at Jamestown, N. Y., July 8, 1837; died at Lake Bluff, Ill., Sept. 1, 1890; daughter of Sidney Smith and Caroline (Tubbs) Cornell.


1. Fred Stephen (Dean). Died, infant, March 16, 1860, at Keene.

Lafayette Philip Dean married (2) Rebecca Martin Crossfield, Sept. 25, 1862, daughter of Kendall and Rebecca (Martin) Crossfield; born Dec. 3, 1842, died at Keene, N. H., Oct. 22, 1879.


7. Laura Cannon (Dean). Born in Chester, Vt., Feb. 11, 1833, —residence Keene, N. H.


1. Hiram (Goddard). Born 1824; died infant, aged 4 months.

4. George Crossman (Dean). Born in Winchester, N. H., June 16, 1600; died in Keene, N. H., Oct. 2, 1535; married, June 16, 1819, at Lancaster, Mass., Dolly Bennett; born March 8, 1797; died in Constableville, N. Y., July 24, 1859; daughter of Thomas and Isabel (Phelps) Bennett.

Note—Dolly Bennett Dean married (2) Ebenezer Wheeler, who died in Constableville, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1855.
1. George Bennett (Dean). Born in Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1820; married Caroline Clark, daughter of Poultia Clark, Aug. 6, 1840; born July 17, 1822. Their children were born in Constableville, N.Y.


   1. Minnie Frances (Dean) Born July, 1867.


   Julia M. Davis (Dean). Born at West Turin, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1848.


   2. Charles Willard (Dean). Born at Constableville, N.Y., June 1, 1868; died April 10, 1869.


   5. Watts Isaac (Dean). Born March 24, 1849; was drowned Nov. 2, 1850.


   1. Ernest Arthur (Dean). Born at Constableville, N.Y., April 21, 1876.

   2. Wilona May (Dean). Born at Constableville, N.Y., June 25, 1879.


   7. Juliette (Dean). Born April 8, 1844; died Nov. 23, 1844.

7. Juliette (Dean). Born April 8, 1844; died Nov. 23, 1844.
2. Earl (Wheelock). Born 1887.

Note—W. F. Wheelock had, by a former wife, a daughter, Harrie M., born July 27, 1866.

10. Robert Bennett (Dean). Born Aug. 24, 1858; died Feb. 6, 1889.


1. George Artemas (Lovejoy). Born Oct. 26, 1838; died on the same day.
2. Charles Henry (Lovejoy). Born June 17, 1840; he enlisted in the U. S. army, Aug. 31, 1861; was killed May 30, 1864, and buried June 2, 1864, at Arlington Heights, Va.


1. Walter Barnard, Jr., (Dean). Born June 1, 1882, in Yankton, S. Dak.
3. Fred Stanley (Dean). Born Nov. 1, 1885, in Yankton, S. Dak.


Henry Augustus (Dean) married (2) at Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1861, Susan Harriette Howe; born Jan. 25, 1830, in Lowell, Mass., adopted daughter of Abraham and Sally Howe—residence, Dubuque, Iowa.


5. Fannie Ralph (Dean). Born in Dubuque, Iowa, June 25, 1863; married Louis Tauch, at Dubuque, Iowa, June 1, 1892—residence, Long Branch, N. J.

6. Nellie Grant (Dean). Born in Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1866.

7. Frederick Bennett (Dean). Born in Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1867.


9. Will Howe (Dean). Born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 24, 1871.

10. Mabel Morse (Dean). Born in Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1874.

4. Martha Priscilla (Dean). Born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 27, 1833; died in Constableville, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1851; married John Dutcher; died in Trenton, N. Y.

1. John Paige (Dutcher). Born in Constableville, N. Y.

2. DeWitt Clinton (Dutcher). Born in Boston, Mass.


Note: John Dutcher had by his first wife a daughter, Sarah.


2. Dean Morrill (Plaister). Born Sept. 16, 1885.


Note: Joseph Dyer Plaister married (1) Hattie Blodgett, at Des Moines, Iowa; she died April 21, 1903. They had one daughter, Anna Grace, born in Dubuque, Iowa, April 12, 1873; married, May 28, 1895, Eugene Adams, in Dubuque, Iowa.


3. John Dean (Morrill). Born in Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 9, 1859; died there April 27, 1872.


6. Horace Comstock (Dean). Born in Keene, N. H., Feb. 4, 1830; married (1) Charity A. Ross, April, 1853; she died in Loda, Ill.—residence, Hastings, Neb.


1. Maud Pearl (Hawk).
THE DEAN FAMILY.

Cornelia I. (Dean) married (2) Charles Nelson King; born Sept. 27, 1846, at Williamsport, Ind.

   1. Edward Horace (Rowe). Born Dec, 17, 1877; died Feb. 22, 1890.
   2. George B. (Rowe). Born June 1, 1879; died March 2, 1880.

Horace Comstock (Dean) married (2) Rachel Glackens, in Loda, Ill., March, 1833. She died Jan. 26, 1897, in Hastings, Neb.

3. Thomas B. (Dean). Born in Loda, Ill., Aug. 3, 1859. He was drowned while attending college at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in June, 1884.

4. Dolly (Dean). Born in Loda, Ill., Aug. 11, 1862; married Frank S. Lewis, July 3, 1884.
   1. Miles (Lewis). Born July 10, 1865, at Hastings, Neb.
   2. Thomas (Lewis).

   2. Corn Belle (Lawrence). Born in Sandwich, Ill., April 30, 1874; married, April 6, 1893, Louis E. Thompson—residence, Sandwich, Ill.
   3. Bertun Dean (Lawrence). Born in Millington, Ill., Aug. 15, 1876; died in Aurora, Ill., March 16, 1883.

2. George L. (Dean). Born June 5, 1855; died Sept. 15, 1856.

3. Isabell Frances (Dean). Born May 4, 1837; married George Mosher, May 1, 1873.
   2. Fannie Eliza (Dolan). Born in Sandwich, Ill., June 16, 1884.


   1. John Dalphin (Foster). Born June 8, 1882; died May 22, 1888.

7. Dolly Isabelle (Dean). Born Aug. 31, 1873.


5. Thirza Maria (Dean). Born in Winchester, N. H., May 4, 1802; died at Wethersfield, Ct., March 18, 1891. She married at Winchester, N. H., Obed Pulsifer, of Rocky Hill, Ct.

   2. Frank Martin (Welles).

      1. Nellie Gibson (Thomas).
      2. Harry (Thomas).
   2. Fannie (Bailey). Married Frank Clark at E. St. Louis, Ill.
   3. Emma Elizabeth (Bailey). Died Feb. 24, 1861, in Kirkwood, Mo.; aged 4 years, 6 months and 14 days.


   1. Egber H. (Halsey).
   2. Charles (Halsey).

6. William Wallace (Pulsifer). Died at Rocky Hill, Ct., Nov. 12, ——, aged 29 years.

7. Margaret Agnes (Pulsifer). Married Martin Griswold; died at Rocky Hill, Ct.

THE DEAN FAMILY.

7. Daniel Hawkins (Dean); born in Winchester, N. H., June 16, 1805; died in Lowell, Mass., May 9, 1866; married Elmira Flagg Barnes, Jan. 15, 1828; born Sept. 30, 1807; died in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858; daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Taggard) Barnes, of Hillsboro, N. H.


1. Lucy Augusta (Bostwick). Born Aug. 9, 1832; married, Sept. 29, 1852, at Laurens, N. Y., Lonsing Medad Curtis; born May 19, 1826—residence, Chicago, Ill.


2. Edmund Augustus (Curtis). Born Nov. 29, 1856; married, Feb. 4, 1880, Mary Agnes O'Brien.


1. Marjorie (Mullins). Born Sept. 16, 1890, at Corning, N. Y.

2. Louise Anna (Mullins). Born July 26, 1894, at Corning, N. Y.


1. Anne Leach (Walker). Born May 7, 1860.


5. Fred Leach (Walker). Born Jan. 8, 1865; died Sept. 11, 1869.

Weltha Crossman (Dean) married (3) March 10, 1850, in Laurens, N. Y., Erastus Deville Powell; born in Laurens, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1808; died in Laurens, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1879.

Note—Erastus D. Powell had by his first wife a daughter, Margaret; married Rodolphus J. Cutter, Otsego, N. Y. He died Oct., 1894, aged 73.


Erratum—On pages 20 and 27 “Stephen Hawkins,” son of Ablathar Dean, born 1796, should read “Stephen.”
CAPTAIN BRADLEY DEAN
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1863.
Bradley Dean was born October 11, 1840, in Keene, New Hampshire. At the age of fifteen years he left home and went to Boston. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits until May 26, 1862, when he was mustered into the United States service as a private in the Fourth Battalion Massachusetts Infantry. A question subsequently arising between the governor of the state and the federal authorities regarding the term of enlistment the entire Fourth Battalion was at once mustered out. Failing in this attempt he promptly sought other means for entering the army, and making personal application to Governor Andrew, David T. Banker and himself were given authority to raise a company for the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Following is a copy of the Governor's official paper:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Headquarters, Boston, May 29, 1862.

Special Order No. 109.

David T. Banker and Bradley Dean, of Boston, are authorized to raise a Company for the 33d Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry Volunteer, subject to the terms of General Order No. 17, May 29, 1862, a copy of which is herewith furnished.

By command of His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

William Schouler,
Adjutant General.

General Order No. 17, referred to in the above, provided for the raising of thirty companies of infantry to serve for three years and one company of light artillery to serve for six months. The Thirty-third Regiment was ordered to rendezvous in Camp Edwin M. Stanton at Lynnfield, a short distance north of Boston. The work of raising the company was completed within sixty days, and on July 21 Bradley Dean was commissioned by Governor Andrew First Lieutenant of Company K. He was mustered into the service of the United States August 6, 1862, by Lieutenant M. Elder of the Eleventh United States Infantry.

On August 14 the regiment, consisting of twelve companies, with a total of 1,311 men, broke camp at Lynnfield and reported at Washington August 17. On August 24 the regiment marched to Alexandria, Virginia, and performed provost guard duty under General Slough until October 10, when another march was made to Fairfax Court House. Here the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. On November 27 Companies L and K were transferred to the Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry and ordered to report to General Banks at New York, which point they reached about December 2. Late in the same month, December, 1862, the two companies embarked on the transport "L. L. Sturgis" for New Orleans, the other portion of the regiment having left previously, December 4, for that place. The day following their arrival at New Orleans they embarked for Baton Rouge where they joined their regiment. From this place, on March 11, 1863, General Banks started the first movement against Port Hudson. On March 28 the regiment took up its part in the real work of the campaign, and between that time and April 20, following, had marched over three hundred miles, passing through Donaldsonville, Brashear City, New Iberia, and other points, to Opelousas, and in the meantime destroyed the rebel salt works at Bayou Petit Anse and secured two hundred horses. On April 14 the regiment took part in the fight at Irish Bend. Remaining at Opelousas till May 11, 1863, the troops obtained additional horses and the Forty-first Regiment was then converted into Mounted Rifles and sent to Barre's Landing.
The regiment was next moved to Port Hudson, reaching there June 4, 1863. June 17 three companies of unattached Massachusetts cavalry were attached to the Forty-first Regiment and the entire thirteen companies organized as the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. Lieutenant Dean was commissioned as captain under this date. He was mustered in as captain of Company L at New Orleans, by Captain Annable of the regular army, September 22, to take effect September 1, 1863.

During the Port Hudson campaign Captain Dean was severely wounded while in command of a reconnaissance, at Comite River. He was in the hospital at Baton Rouge during the fore part of July, 1863, when he was granted a three-months furlough. He returned to Boston and remained there till the expiration of his furlough when he rejoined his regiment at Port Hudson.

January 2, 1864, the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, still stationed at Port Hudson, Louisiana, received orders from Major General Banks to report to Brigadier General A. L. Lee, Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf, and make all necessary preparations for the Red River campaign. On January 5 the regiment was organized as part of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, and leaving New Orleans arrived at Brashear City March 10, after a march of one hundred and eighty-five miles. Severe marches and more or less fighting then became daily occurrences. On April 8, in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, the regiment suffered a loss in thirty minutes of sixty-seven men and one hundred and twenty horses. The total losses of the regiment in this battle were seventy-three men and one hundred and fifty-seven horses. From this time till May 20 the regiment was almost daily under fire, suffering considerable loss in the aggregate. On April 23 the Third Cavalry took part in the battle of Cane River, and on May 18 participated in the engagement at Bayou DeGlaise. Shortly after this the regiment went into camp at Morganza Bend, Louisiana.

June 25 the Third cavalry was dismounted by Special Order No. 52, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, to serve temporarily as infantry, and armed as infantry by Special Order No. 71, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf. Leaving Morganza Bend July 3, the regiment went to Algiers, Louisiana, and on July 15 left that place under orders to report to Lieutenant General Grant at Fortress Monroe. Old Point Comfort was reached July 27, where immediate orders were given to report to Major General Halleck at Washington. This city was reached July 28, and here the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. August 4 the troops reached Harper's Ferry, and a week later were with Major General Sheridan on the march through Winchester to Cedar Creek. From this point, a few days after arrival, Sheridan's entire army was marched back to Halktown and then advanced to Charlestown, Virginia. From here the Third Cavalry moved to Opequan, about three miles from Winchester, where it took part in the battle at that place on September 19. Out of a total of 1,007 men, the regiment, in this fight, lost one hundred and four in killed, wounded and missing. At Fisher's Hill, on September 22, the Third Cavalry was conspicuous in the capture of sixteen pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners.

On October 19 the regiment was engaged in the battle of Cedar Creek, where defeat threatened the federal forces until the arrival of Major General Sheridan on the field, after his famous ride from Winchester which has been immortalized by Thomas Buchanan Read in the poem "Sheridan's Ride." The Third Cavalry was among the troops that returned to the charge under Sheridan's orders, quickly reformed the broken line of battle and drove the entire rebel force from the field, mak-
ing a victory out of what promised to be a humiliating defeat. In killed, wounded and missing, the regiment in this battle lost seventy-seven officers and men. Captain Dean was here slightly wounded.

Remaining at this place till November 9 the regiment was transferred to a point near Winchester on Opequon Creek, and there went into winter quarters. Captain Dean, with his company, about the middle of December, returned to Boston where he and his men were mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired, December 27, 1864.

The regiment was remounted at Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Maryland, on an order issued in December, 1864, by Major General Sheridan, commanding the Middle Military Division, operating in the Shenandoah Valley.

During its three years of service the Third Cavalry marched fifteen thousand miles, and was in more than thirty engagements. On the regimental colors are inscribed the battles of Irish Bend, Henderson Hill, Cave River, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Muddy Bayou, Piney Woods, Snag Point, Bayou DeGlaze, Yellow Bayou, Opequon Creek, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, in each of which it bore an honorable part.

Captain Dean was with his regiment through the entire period of his enlistment, with the exception of the three months he was absent on furlough by reason of his wound, and participated in every fight in which the regiment was engaged. The following are copies of testimonials sent to the governor of Massachusetts just previous to his retirement from the army. They indicate very clearly his character and reputation as an officer, for three years inactive military duty in the field:

Headquarters Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Camp Russell, Va., December 12, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM SCHOUTER, Adjutant General, Massachusetts:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to present you my high consideration of the services of Captain Bradley Dean, who is about leaving with his company (L) to be mustered out in Massachusetts.

In the early history of this regiment he took a high position for gallantry and coolness in action, having been wounded in his first engagement at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, after refusing to surrender to an ambuscade.

He participated in the campaign of the Red River where his conduct was highly creditable to himself and regiment, showing him to be a splendid cavalry officer. At the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill he fought bravely, and at Cedar Creek he did so well that no officer could do better.

Captain Dean is well versed in both cavalry and infantry tactics, therefore I take great pleasure in recommending him for a field position in either arm of the service.

I have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servant,

L.D. Sargent,
Colonel Commanding Third Massachusetts Cavalry.

Headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Camp Russell, Va., December 13, 1864.

I take great pleasure in endorsing the high recommendation of Colonel Sargent in behalf of Captain Dean, having particularly noticed his gallantry in the late fights in this valley.

I cannot but regret that this officer, who has done so creditably for his state and for the country, should leave the service, and trust that he may return to it in some more important position.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

Headquarters Nineteenth Corps, December 13, 1864.

Of the facts set forth within I have no personal knowledge, but am willing to endorse to the fullest extent any statement made by General Molineux, and have entire confidence in his judgment as herein expressed.

C. Grover,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Headquarters Middle Military Division, December 16, 1864.

I concur in the endorsement of Major General Grover.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.
Headquarters Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Camp Russell, near Opequan Creek, Va., December 18, 1864.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts:

Governor:—Captain Bradley Dean of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, is considered by the officers of his regiment an officer of undaunted bravery, of military skill, and a good commander. I take pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration. He is an officer of too much ability to remain out of service.

The reports of this regiment have, or should have, made honorable mention of his services.

Thanking you for repeated acts of kindness and appreciation, I remain with great respect, your obedient servant,

Lieutenant Colonel Third Massachusetts Cavalry.

John F. Vinal.

Returning to private life Captain Dean at once resumed mercantile pursuits. He left Boston and took up his residence in Chicago in 1865, and engaged in the blank book, printing and stationery business, being at the present time (1900) secretary and treasurer of the Dean Brothers Blank Book & Printing Company. He has long been prominent in various army organizations. He is a Past Commander of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the largest post in the country. He is President of the Western Society Army of the Potomac, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois, and also a member of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois.