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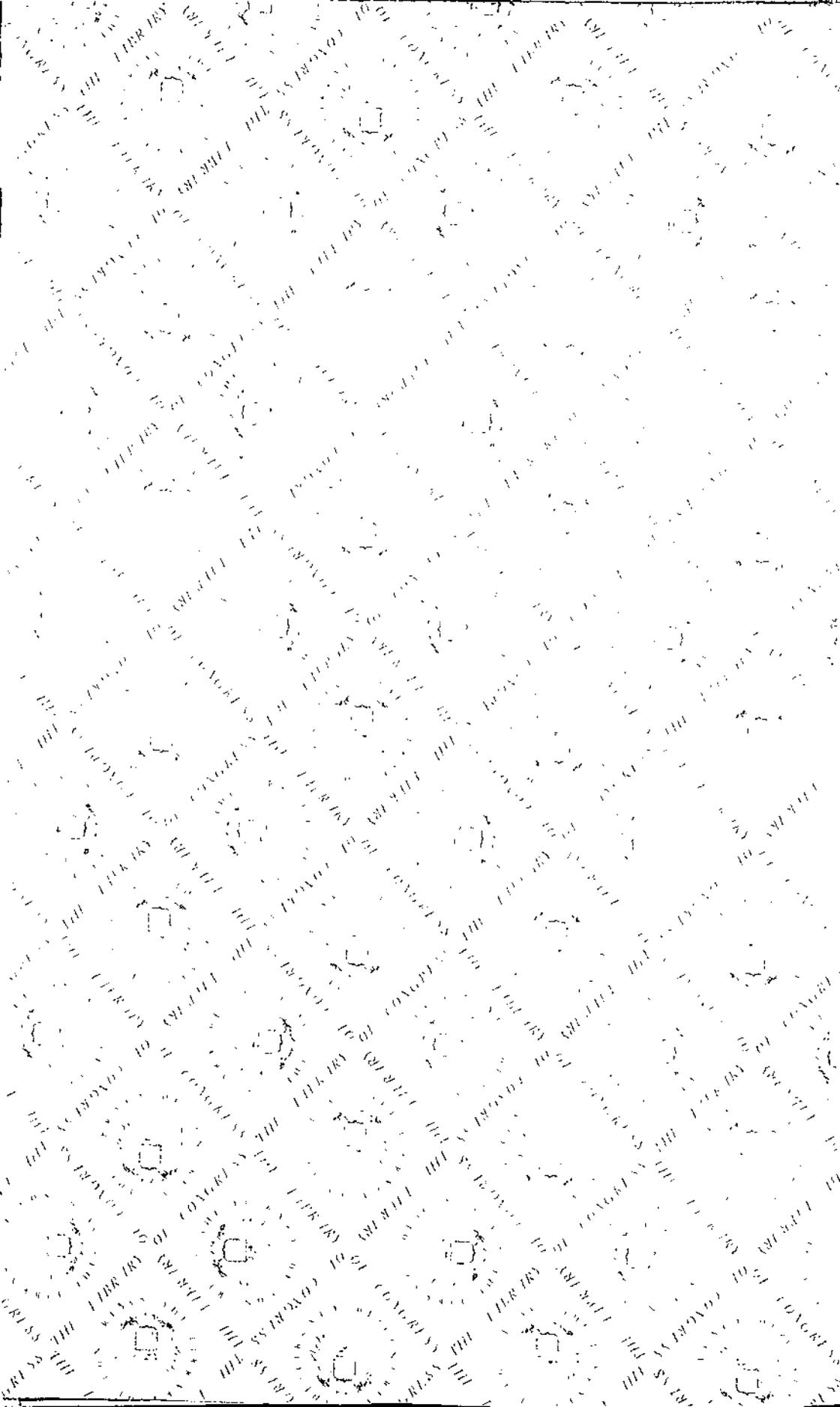
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THE BURRAGE MEMORIAL.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY
OF THE
DESCENDANTS
OF
JOHN BURRAGE,

WHO SETTLED IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS., IN 1637.

By ALVAH A. BURRAGE.



— I have come
To speak with lips that rather should be dumb;
For what are words? At every step I tread
The dust that wore the footprints of the dead,
But for whose life my life had never known
This faded vesture which it calls its own.
Here sleeps my father's sire, and they who gave
That earlier life here found their peaceful grave.
In days gone by I sought the hallowed ground,
Climbed yon long slope; the sacred spot I found
Where all unsullied lies the winter snow,
Where all ungathered spring's pale violets blow,
And tracked from stone to stone the Saxon name
That marks the blood I need not blush to claim, —
Blood such as warmed the Pilgrim sons of toil,
Who held from God the charter of the soil.

— Holmes.

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PREFACE.

THE writer first became interested in genealogical matters about the year 1855. Finding that nothing was known respecting the ancestors of persons bearing his name, who lived in New England previous to the nineteenth century, he commenced making investigations and collecting materials, for a genealogical history of that branch of the Burrage family. The result of his labors appears in the following pages. Owing to business engagements and some public duties, leisure for the arrangement of the materials and the preparation of the work was not found until the present time.

It is to be regretted that the materials are so scanty. All, such as they are, have been gathered from public records and the recollection of persons now living. No family histories or traditions have been handed down to enlighten us respecting the lives of the first three generations that dwelt in New England. The men of that time were so engrossed by the difficult task of preserving themselves and their generation, that they had little time or leisure to reflect upon the generations of the past or to think of those of the future. Then it is probable that more items of family history would have been preserved, had the different generations continued to reside in the same houses or the same towns lived in by their ancestors.

It has been deemed proper to give a brief sketch of the heads of families, and most prominent persons, of the first nine generations, embodying the most important facts gathered respecting the life and character of each, and in addition to give a complete genealogical

record, as far as is possible, of the ancestors and descendants of John Burrage, who settled in Charlestown in 1637.

In some cases it has been found difficult to obtain facts, owing to lack of interest with many persons respecting their ancestors or those with whom they are connected by ties of consanguinity. The author desires to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Hamilton Burrage, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, and Mr. John Brisk Burrage for facts in regard to their respective branches of the family, and to Mr. Joseph Mills and others, who have furnished valuable information.

BOSTON, August 15, 1877.

THE BURRAGE MEMORIAL.

CHAPTER I.

THE name of BURRAGE first appears in the town and county records of England in the sixteenth century. As a surname, it has undergone many orthographic changes. It is found written in the earlier records, Burgh, Burough, Borough, Borage, Bearadge, Bur-rish, Beridge, Burridge, Burrage, etc., etc. Respecting its origin, there is room for considerable speculation; but we are inclined to accept the theory of the late H. G. Somerby, who was an expert in such matters, having devoted the greater part of his life to genealogical investigations. We are indebted to him for most of the items in these pages gleaned from English records. In a letter, dated Dec. 4, 1858, he says, "The name of Burrage, anciently written Burgh, is local, and derived from the village of Burgh, in the county of Norfolk, from which place, at an early period, branches of the family removed and settled in various parts of the country, where they appear in ancient records as considerable landholders."

In a previous letter (dated in London, April 2, 1858),

accompanying copies of wills and parish records, he had written, "The name, as you will perceive, is spelt in every possible way, all originating, no doubt, from Burgh, which by a roll of the *r* sounds very like Burrage, and was probably thus corrupted." The word "burgh" is of Saxon origin, and signifies a place of defence or security, whether it be a mountain, a walled town, or other place in which a community fortify themselves. It is the appellation of many towns and several old castles in the counties of Suffolk, Cumberland, Lincoln, and Norfolk, England.

In pursuing his investigations, the genealogist, as well as the student of general history, finds the field of his researches confined within comparatively narrow bounds. He soon finds himself confronted by an insuperable barrier to further progress in the lack of intellectual development prior to a certain period, which incapacitated mankind from making and preserving any record of themselves or their acts.

Surnames did not become hereditary in England with the nobility until the fourteenth century, and a much later period dated their adoption by the common people. By this circumstance, and the fact that there were no public records of births, marriages, and deaths previous to the sixteenth century, the field of genealogical research is, under the most favorable circumstances, restricted to narrow limits. We can go but a little way towards tracing our pedigree to the primal pair or

to Mr. Darwin's progenitors of the race; but while we are unable to trace the stream to its source in the wilds of savage nature, it is an interesting and grateful task to follow its course as far as we are permitted, to learn all we can respecting the men and women whose blood and temperaments we inherit.

The registries of the counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Norfolk show that persons bearing the name of Burrage were quite numerous in those counties, especially in Norfolk, in the sixteenth century, and were landholders of considerable importance. They were generally styled yeomen, and evidently belonged to the great middle class, to which England is mainly indebted for the emi-



OLD CHURCH IN NORTON SUBCOURSE, BUILT IN 1387.

ment names in her literature and the great deeds of her history.

John Burrage,* whose lineage it is the purpose of these pages to trace, was born in Norton Subcourse,† a parish of Norfolk County (near Norwich), England. According to the parish records, he was baptized April 10, 1616. The first of his-ancestors of whom we have a record was Robert Burrage, of Seething, another small parish, near Norton Subcourse. His wife's name was Rose. His will is dated Jan. 2, 1559. (See Appendix A.) He had two sons, Robert and Richard. Richard removed to Norton Subcourse, where, according to the parish records, he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. There is no record of his marriage or of his death. His third son, Thomas Burrage, who was born Feb. 28, 1581, was married Aug. 19, 1606, to Frances Dey. They had seven children, five daughters and two sons. John, the fifth child and the eldest son,

* See Appendix B, evidence respecting his identity and the origin of the coat of arms on title-page.

† Norton Subcourse is a small parish (or village) situated about twelve miles southeasterly from Norwich, which has been a large place and a city of note for more than one thousand years. In King Canute's time, Norwich was a fishing town. It was occupied by the Romans soon after the conquest, in the forty-sixth year after Christ. It is the most ancient manufacturing town in England, and has been noted for its woollen fabrics since the reign of Henry I. The name of Burrage still appears in its directory. (See Appendix C.) Norton Subcourse is described by the London Post-Office Directory of 1853 as follows: "A widely scattered village, four miles east from Loddon, is in Clavering Hundreds and Union; contained in 1851, 428 inhabitants. Its area is 1,849 acres." The church, which was built in 1387, is described in Bromfield's "History of Norfolk County," 1736, as "a single pile and thatched, with a round tower and three bells."

was baptized, as before stated, April 10, 1616. Thomas Burrage died March 2, 1632. By will, of which he appointed his wife executrix, he left the possession and use of all of his property to his wife during her life, with a proviso that, at her death, the greater portion of his estate should go to his son John upon the condition that he should pay out certain legacies named, to his brother and each of his sisters. (See Appendix A.) It is probable that John, who was sixteen years old at the time of his father's decease, remained at home assisting his mother in the care of the farm, until he attained his majority, in the spring of 1637. At that time the people of England were in a ferment upon the great questions of civil and religious freedom, which were destined to create a revolution in State and Church, and produce a great change in the habits and industry of the nation. Charles I, among other arbitrary measures for raising money, was forcing the ship-money tax upon his subjects. Appleton's Cyclopædia says, "Ship-money was a tax which the maritime counties had some time paid in time of war, instead of furnishing ships for the navy; this was now, in time of peace, demanded from the inland counties as well as from the maritime. Through the patriotic efforts of John Hampden, who was resolved to bring to a solemn hearing the great controversy between the people and their oppressors, towards the close of the year 1636, the cause came on in the Exchequer Chamber before the twelve judges,

seven of whom pronounced against the disputant. The only effect of this decision was to exasperate the temper of the people. The decision placed the property of every individual at the mercy of the crown. The persecuted party felt that there was no alternative but to seek their homes in other countries; but an order was issued April 6, 1638, prohibiting shipmasters from carrying passengers from the kingdom without special license." Hume, in his "History of England," says respecting the decision of the judges: "Hambden, however, obtained by the trial the end for which he had so generously sacrificed his safety and his quiet; the people were roused from their lethargy, and became sensible of the danger to which their liberties were exposed. These national questions were canvassed in every company; and the more they were examined, the more evidently did it appear to many, that liberty was totally subverted, and an unusual and arbitrary authority exercised over the kingdom. Slavish principles, they said, concur with illegal practices; ecclesiastical tyranny gives aid to civil usurpation; iniquitous taxes are supported by arbitrary punishments, and all the privileges of the nation, transmitted through so many ages, secured by so many laws, and purchased by the blood of so many heroes and patriots, now lie prostrate at the feet of the Monarch." And in Bromfield's "History of Norfolk County," we find the following: "At this time (1634) John Burridge, Gent., of Norwich, for refusing to

pay 5 pounds assessed upon him towards the ship, was committed to prison, but on payment was discharged. The ship-money was the beginning of trouble. At a court, held Nov. 19, it was agreed that the mayor of Lynn and bailiffs of Yarmouth, who were appointed to be at Norwich the day following about the business of the ship, should be entertained at the mayor's house at the public cost, and the justices, sheriffs, and aldermen were desired to attend the business; the sum of 10 Lbs. was allowed for that purpose, and 15 Lbs. more for entertaining the high sheriffs of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. This was the first ship of war asked of them."

Again, the same work says, "This year (1637) wheat was about 22 shillings (about \$5.50) and comb barley, 16 shillings (\$4.00), and hops, 15 Lbs. (\$75.00) a hundred. The troubles now increasing in the church, by means of many schismatical and factious persons that were for innovations both in church and State, many of them who could not push on their designs to a crisis so early as they wished, as Mr. Peck, Mr. Albee, Mr. Ward, Mr. Bridges, etc., being opposed in their proceedings by Bishop Wren, went voluntarily beyond the sea, some to Holland, some to New England, and others to divers places."

Hume also says, "In this year (1637) the Puritans restrained in England shipped themselves off for America and laid there the foundations of a government which

possessed all the liberty, both civil and religious, of which they found themselves bereaved in their native country. But their enemies were unwilling that they should anywhere enjoy ease and contentment, and dreading, perhaps, the dangerous consequences of so disaffected a colony, prevailed on the king to issue a proclamation debarring these devotees access even to those inhospitable deserts. Eight ships lying in the Thames, and ready to sail, were detained by order of the council; and in these were embarked John Hambden, John Pym, and Oliver Cromwell, who had resolved forever to abandon their native country and fly to the other extremity of the globe, where they might enjoy lectures or discourses of any length or form which pleased them. The king had afterward full leisure to repent this exercise of his authority.

“The bishop of Norwich, by rigorously insisting on uniformity, had banished many industrious tradesmen from that city and driven them into Holland. The Dutch began to be more intent on commerce than on orthodoxy; and thought that the knowledge of useful arts, and obedience to the laws, formed a good citizen, though attended with errors in subjects in which it is not allowable for human nature to expect any positive truth or certainty.”

CHAPTER II.

SUCH was the state of affairs in England when John Burrage, of Norton Subcourse, having arrived at "man's estate," resolved forever to abandon his native country and "fly to the other extremity of the globe." We can only conjecture the motives that impelled him to leave kindred and his native land for the wilds of New England, but it is highly probable that he was moved by the same considerations that influenced the great body of his countrymen who emigrated to the New World, so well stated in the foregoing quotations. It is quite likely also that the restless, sanguine spirit of youth had somewhat to do in determining his course.

We do not know the name of the vessel that brought him to America, nor with what company he came, having been unable to find his name in any of the preserved lists of emigrants who embarked for this country. The first record we find of him here is in the town records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, under date of 1637, as follows: "John Burrage* hath liberty to take John

* This is the orthography uniformly used by him, as it has been by the descendants of his son Thomas. His son William, after his removal to Newton, appears to have adopted "Burrige" as the manner of spelling the name, and his descendants have generally followed his example in that respect.

Charles' house lott by goodman Blotts. Goo^d Tho^s Line had yielded him y^e house lott before goo^d Charles in case Elias Maverick did refuse it or leave it."

In the same book, under date of 1638, in a record of the possessions of the inhabitants, is the following description of the house and lot and other possessions of John Burrage: "The possessions of John Burrage in Charlestown limits. One dwelling house & a garden Platt situate in the east side butting south east upon the harbor, bounded on the north east by W^m. Stitson, on the north west and south by Capt. Sedwick; four acres of earable land by estimation more or less situate in the lin side butting east towards Menotomy River North west upon the too Long bounded on the north east by Larmon Parrott @ on the south west by Will Witherell @ John Stratton, Half a mile Cow Commons Ware two Cow Commons bought of Mr. Zachary Symmes. Five acres of Woodland more or less situate in Mistick side butting north east upon James Thompson south west upon the woodland bounded on the north west by Will Smith, @ on the South east by Henry Bullock. This five acres was sould to Richard Lowdon. Fifteen acres of land more or less situate in water side butting north west upon George Hutchinson; south east upon John Gould @ Samuel Carter, bounded on the north east by Henry Bullock @ on the south west by Will. Smith. Two acres of Meadow more or less situate in the Mead at Wilbur point."

He lived in the house above described about twenty-four years. In a deed dated Sept. 29, 1661, he conveyed the premises to Richard Russell. They are described as follows: "Containing one dwelling house and warehouse neer adjoining thereto with the garden grounds and fruit trees standing thereon, together with the wharf butting out to the River side, the said Messuage being bounded on the north & on the west by the house & ground of said Richard Russell & on the east by William Stitson and on the south by the street way extending forth to the sea side."

From this description, after looking over the ground with some care, we conclude that the estate was located upon the territory now included within the limits of the United States Navy Yard, near the western entrance at the foot of Water Street.

By deed bearing the same date, Richard Russell conveyed to John Burrage an estate which is described as follows: "One messuage or tenement situate, lying and being within the bounds and limits of Charlestown, containyng one dwelling house & warehouse next adjoining thereto, with wharfing and land adjoining thereto, and is bounded with River south west, Mr. Willoughby's ship-yard west, Mr. Thomas Starrs house, Nathaniel Smith and a shop still reserved to me the said Richard Russell on the north and the common street or land east, being sometime the possession of Ralp Wory deceased." This trade appears to have been simply an

exchange, one estate having been bartered for the other. The consideration named in each deed is the same, namely, one hundred pounds sterling.



CHARLESTOWN FERRY AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN BURRAGE, 1657.

For some time before the year 1657, Francis Hudson and John Burrage owned and operated the ferry between Boston and Charlestown. Hudson lived on the Boston side on Hudson's Point, where the works of the Boston Gas Light Company now stand, — the landing-place of the ferry on that side. It is probable that the landing-place on the Charlestown side was on the premises first owned by Burrage, and that after this exchange it was transferred to his new wharf. This change of route, doubtless, besides diminishing the distance over the river, had the advantage of landing the passengers

nearer to the square or market-place, which was the centre of population and business. The new location was near where the Charlestown end of the Charles River Bridge now is, between the two avenues that lead to the Charles River and Warren Bridges. The first-named bridge stands upon, or very near, the track of the old ferry. Burrage resided in the house bought of Russell until his death.

The items relating to him, to be found in the town and county records, are so few that we are unable to get a very definite idea of the occupation and mode of life of John Burrage for the first twenty years of his residence in Charlestown. We know that he was married about 1639, but know only the first name of his wife, — Mary. He took the freeman's oath, and was admitted a freeman of the commonwealth, May 18, 1642. He had qualified himself for this by becoming a member of the First Church of Charlestown on the 10th of the same month.* His wife had been admitted to the same church one year before. We have found no record of the death of his first wife; it occurred subsequent to 1646 and previous to 1654. In 1654 or early in 1655 he married Joanna Stowers, daughter of Nicholas and Amy Stowers. The Stowers family were of the com-

* Under the first charter of the Massachusetts Colony, before a member of society could vote or hold any public office he must be made a freeman (upon taking the freeman's oath) by the general or quarterly Court. To become such he was required to produce evidence that he was a respectable member of some Congregational church.

pany of emigrants of whom Rev. Mr. Higginson, Rev. Mr. Bright, and Thomas Graves, engineer, were members, who arrived from England and settled in Salem and Charlestown the last of June or the first of July, 1629. With the exception of Thomas Walford, a blacksmith, who had built and occupied a palisado house upon the south side of Breed's (now Bunker's) Hill, these emigrants were the first that settled in Charlestown.*

Nicholas Stowers† was herdsman for the settlement. His duties were "to drive the herd forth to their food (to the Cow Commons) in the main every morning and to bring them into town every evening, and to have fifty bushels of Indian Corn for keeping the Milch Cows till Indian harvest be taken in." He was also to have the benefit of keeping such other cattle as came into the town during the summer. Sept. 28, 1630, it was ordered by the General Court "that those of Dorchester who bought certayne Cattell of the Merchants of Dor-

* Frothingham gives the following record of the first proceedings of the first settlers of Charlestown:—

"The inhabitants y^t first settled in this place and brought it into the denomination of an English town was (were) as follows, viz.: Anno, 1628 (1629), Ralph Sprague, Richd. Sprague, William Sprague, John Meech, Simon Hoyte, Abra Palmer, Walter Pamer, Nicholas Stowers, John Stickline, Tho. Walford (smith), y^t lived here alone before.

"Mr. Graves who had charge of the servts. of the company of patentees with whom he built the great house this year for such of the sd. company as are shortly to come over which afterwards became the meeting house."

† Nicholas and Amy Stowers were of the thirty-five persons who were dismissed from the Boston Church the 14th of the eighth month, 1632, and formed the First Church in Charlestown. — *Frothingham*.

We whose names are under written do consent and make
Choice of our beloved brother Samuell Raywood to be
administrator upon the estate Left by our ^{and now} deceased mother.
Let it be decreed according to the tenor of the Last will
and testament of our honored father Nicolas Flower
witness our hands this 16 Day of the first mon 1668.

John Berridge
Richard Flower

A
John Knight: SK Lij make

Joseph Flower

chester shall pay unto Nich: Stower 9 bushels of meal or Indian Corn or 9^t of beans for the keeping of said Cattell according to agreem't made wth him." Under date of 1639, the records of the same Court say: "Nicholas Stower being chosen one of the Constables of Charlestown did take his oath the 9th of the 3^d month 1639, before me Increase Nowell." Nicholas Stowers and Amy, his wife, had four children, all of whom were married and left descendants. Their names were Richard, Joseph, Abigail, and Johanna. Abigail married John Knight. Nicholas Stowers died May 17, 1646; Amy died in 1667-68.*

* The choice by the children of Nicholas and Amy Stower of an administrator upon the estate of their deceased parents, on file with the will of Nicholas Stower, in office of the clerk for the county of Middlesex, at East Cambridge, a heliotype *fac-simile* of which is subjoined, is as follows:

"We whose names are under written do consent and make choise of our beloved brother Samuel Hayward to be administrator upon the estate left by our deere Mother Ame Stower lately deceased according to the tenor of the last will and testament of our honored father Nicolas Stower. Witness our hands this 16. day of the first month 1668

"JOHN BURRAGE
RICHARD STOWER
JOHN KNIGHT F. K. his Mark
JOSEPH STOWER"

In the records, the name is sometimes written *Stowers*, and sometimes *Stower*.

CHAPTER III.

As has been said, the records furnish no information respecting the occupation and mode of life of our ancestor during the first twenty years of his residence in Charlestown. It is probable that he cultivated the plot of ground by his house and the four acres of "earable land in the lin side," kept cows on the "stinted Common,"* cut grass on the meadow at Wilbur's Point, and chopped wood in his wood-lot "on Mistick side." Probably, to vary the diet of his family, he

* Frothingham says, "1637, the large tract of land lying between Winter Hill Road and Cambridge was divided into rights of pasturage. A large committee was chosen to do this, or 'to stint the Common,' who determined the number of 'Cows Commons' which the one hundred and thirteen inhabitants should have in this pasture. The agreement was as follows: 'In consideration of the straitness of the Common on this side of Mistick River, it was agreed, that all the ground from the town to Menotomy River that is without the enclosures shall be reserved in Common for such Cattle as are necessarily to be taken care for near home as Milch Cows, working Cattle, goats and calves of the first year, and each man to have a propriety of the same, according to the proportions under written for such Cattle above specified, either of their own or any they shall let unto of the same kind, and not other ways.' The largest number any one had was ten and three-fourths Commons; the smallest, half a Cows Commons."

In the "division of the woods and Commons on Mistick syde" in 1658, according to the principles of which, the quantity allotted to each individual indicates nearly his relative circumstances as to property, the average number of acres of woodland to each person was $25\frac{4}{100}$; the number of Cow Commons $4\frac{4}{100}$. John Burrage received 25 acres of woodland and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Cow Commons.

sometimes caught fish in the Charles and Mystic Rivers and the harbor, — one of the things that could be easier done at that period than at the present time. It is quite likely that he worked for hire in running the ferry — rowing one of the boats — before he became one of the owners of it. We do not know the date when John Burrage first became a partner with Francis Hudson in the ferry; it was between 1648 and 1657. In the Massachusetts Colony Records, under date of Oct. 27, 1648, Francis Hudson and James Hayden are referred to as “farmours of Charlestown ferry.” In the same volume, under date of May 6, 1657, is the following: “In ans^r to the petition of Francis Hudson & John Burrage in reference to regulation of payments of y^o fferry at Charlestown the Court declares that for sure payment the law already in force dated anno 1648 provides sufficiently for y^o case & orders that in case of change of money this Country Coyne being not in smaller pieces than six pence & three pence it shall not be lawful for any passenger to refuse to receive one penny or two pence in good peage* to make their change more easy and ready; that constables in all cases shall pay for their own passage, and for such as are or shall be employed in public service by authority they shall bring with them a certifficatt under the hands of them by whom they are

* Wampum peague, Indian money, current then and above one hundred years later among the English. To the time of the Revolution, 1775, a peage or peague was of the value of the sixth of a penny.

employed w^{ch} shall be payed by the treasury of the Country or County according to order exprst in y^e Certificatt to which treasurer its property belongs."* The copartnership of Hudson and Burrage, which, as we have seen, commenced previous to May, 1657, continued until the death of the junior partner in 1685.

At the present time, in view of the vast amount of travel over the two bridges that span the river between the peninsulas, it is difficult to realize that for one hundred and fifty-six years after the first settlement of

* The Massachusetts Colony Records also have the following, under date of Oct. 21, 1663: "In an^r to the petition of Francis Hudson & John Burrage the Court on hearing of the peticoners by their Committee & considering the petition, conceive that there may be just cause of complaint & some abatement may be needful, but the rent of the ferry by this Court is graunted to the Colledge and the peticoners contract being with the sayd Colledge therefore declare y^t this case is not proper for their cognesance." And Oct. 13, 1675, "Whereas the keeping of Charles Towne ferry is a work of publicke concern this Court doeth grant unto Francis Hudson & John Burridge Sen. ferryemen, that their fower servants employed to manage two boats be freed from being impressed in the Country's service, i. e. Rich^d Burton, Robert Francis, Ju^r Burridge Jun^r & John Stride provided all posts & messengers employed in publicke service passe freely & speedily." And under date Oct. 7, 1640, "The ferry between Boston & Charlestowne is granted to the Colledge."

Frothingham says of this ferry: "It was established in 1631, when the General Court allowed Edward Converse to 'set up a ferry between Charlton and Boston, for which he is to have 2d. for every single person and 1d. a piece if there be two or more.' This lease was renewed, Nov. 9, 1637, for three years, for which Mr. Converse agreed to pay forty pounds rent into the Colonial Treasury, and to 'set up a convenient house on Boston side and keep a boat there.' He was allowed to exact the above-named fees 'as well on lecture days as at other times'; and for a horse or cow with the 'man that goeth with them, 6d.; for a goat 1d.; a swine 2d.; and for passengers after dark or before day-light in the morning, recompense answering to the season, and to his pains and hazard, so it be not excessive.' In 1640 this ferry was granted to Harvard Colledge, which in 1639 had received £50 from it."

Boston and Charlestown (the first bridge was built in 1786) the only way of communication between the two places was by a ferry of row-boats. Before our ancestor's decease, the business of the ferry must have grown to be quite large. Boston at that time contained between 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants, and Charlestown probably had 1,500 to 2,000. Besides, the people of Lynn, Salem, and other towns on the northeastern shore went by this route when they visited Boston. Therefore, although the inhabitants stayed at home more and spent less money than people do in these days of railroads and steamboats, the amount of travel and traffic must have been large compared with the scant facilities afforded for their accommodation by a ferry of that kind, and it is altogether probable that the proprietors had as much business as they could well attend to.*

In addition to his duties at the ferry, Burrage served for many years as "clerk of the market." He was first elected to that office at a town-meeting in 1658, and from that year to 1672, inclusive (fifteen years), he was

* The following description of Charlestown and the ferry, by William Wood, in a book entitled "New England's Prospect," published in 1634, is given by Frothingham: "On the North side of Charles River is Charles Towne, which is another neck of land on whose north side runs Misticke-river. This towne for all things, may be well parale'd with her neighbor, Boston, being in the same fashion with her bare necke, and constrained to borrow conveniences from the Maine, and to provide themselves farmes in the country for their better subsistance. At this towne there is kept a Ferry boate, to conveigh passengers over Charles River, which betwene the two townes is a quarter of a mile over, being a very deepe channel. Here may ride forty ships at a time."

annually re-elected by the freemen of the town. The market was held in what is now Charlestown Square. It was established by the General Court, in 1637, as follows: "Charlestown upon their petition was graunted a market to begin 7th of 2^d month 1637 & so to be kept constantly upon the 6th day of the week."

Palfrey ("History of New England," Vol. II, p. 271) quotes from Johnson's "Wonder-Working Providence" the following description of Charlestown market-place in 1650: "Charlestown hath a large market place near the water side, built round with houses comely and fair, forth of which there issues two streets orderly built with some very fair houses beautified with pleasant gardens and orchards. The town consists in its extent of about a hundred and fifty dwelling houses. Their meeting house for Sabbath assembly, stands in the market place very comely built and large."

The holding of a public market one day in every week was an English custom that had existed for many years, and the emigrants brought it with them to Charlestown. But it is a singular circumstance that the settlers of Boston, who came from the same counties and towns, did not favor the custom. Such was their antipathy to it that more than one hundred years elapsed before a majority of the voters would consent to the establishment of a permanent public market within the limits of the town.

Drake quotes one Capt. Uring, who wrote, in 1724, as follows: "The Town of Boston is plentifully supplied with good and wholesome provisions of all sorts, not inferior to those in England. Though the town is large and populous, they could never be brought to establish a market in it, notwithstanding several of their Governours have taken great pains to convince the inhabitants how useful and beneficial it would be to 'em; but the Country People always opposed it; so that it could not be settled. The reason they give for it is, if Market Days were appointed, all the Country People coming in at the same time would glut it, and the Town's People would buy their provisions for what they pleased, so rather chuse to send them as they think fit. And sometimes a tall fellow brings a turkey or goose to sell, and will travel through the whole town to see who will give the most for it, and it is at last sold for 3s. and 6d. or 4s.; and if he had staid at home he could have earned a Crown for his labor, which is the customary price for a days' work. So any one may judge of the stupidity of the Country People."

We can hardly agree with Drake when he adds: "Thus if Capt. Uring's statements be correct, as to the opposition to a Market-house, and they probably are, a solution to the question is obtained, for which the town records furnish no clue." We cannot see why the "Town's People," who controlled the matter, should have been made stupid respecting what was for their

interest by either the "stupidity" or the shrewdness of the "Country People" as to theirs!

After he ceased to act as clerk of the market, John Burrage was for several years — the records say in 1674-5, 1675-6, and 1876-7 — chosen "Salt Measurer" by the town. It is quite evident that he led an active life and was a useful citizen. In 1662 and 1664 he, in company with his son, John Burrage, Jr., shipped horses to Barbadoes. One of them is described in the records as follows: "1 Sorrel gelding, flaxen mane and a white blase down his fase bought of Mr. Russell."

CHAPTER IV.

THUS it appears by the records that, in the period from 1656 to 1672, our ancestor was a busy man, and probably prosperous and contented. He had been blessed with eleven children, eight of whom were living at the last-named date. Two of the daughters were married. The other children, three sons and three daughters, probably lived with their parents. John, Jr., was then old enough to assist at the ferry, which he did, as we learn from the records. But all the conditions and affairs of life are mutable and uncertain. The last days of our Puritan ancestor were doomed to be clouded by misfortune. In 1677 his eldest son, John, Jr., died of the small-pox, which prevailed extensively as an epidemic that year and with fatal effects. No less than ninety-one persons are registered as having died of it in Charlestown during the year.

Then came other troubles. We find recorded at the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, with date of Oct. 23, 1678, a deed by which he conveyed to his son, William Burrage, who was the eldest living child by his last wife, and who had a few months before attained his majority, nearly all his real estate, — indeed all of it, excepting the house in which he lived. This strange act is explained

by certain papers on file in the Probate Office of the same county. They are a record of the evidence given before James Russell, Judge of Probate in 1692, in a hearing upon the petition of the other children of John Burrage to have the deed made null and void, on the ground that the grantor was incompetent when it was made. The evidence is as follows:—

First.—“The deposition of Francis Hudson aged seventy-eight years or thereabouts is y^t he was for a long time partner with John Burrage, of Charlestown, Ferriman, who was a very diligent & laborious man until he met with the fall of (off) a horse which was about thirteen years before his death which so shattered his Brains that he was never capable of managing any business after so long as he lived, so that I was forced to manage the whole affairs of the Ferry for his wife and family, and when he was asked by any passengers where the ferry boat was, he would answer them very crossly. Sometimes he would say she has not been here in one thousand years & such like answers. Dated in Charlestown ye 24 february 169 $\frac{2}{3}$ Sworn before James Russell ye Judge of Probate wills &c. ye day & year above said by ye said Francis Hudson.”

Second.—“Alexander Logan, aged 24 years or thereabouts testified that having ocashen to discourse with John Burrage concerning his deed of gifte to his son William Burrage a short time after he had sined the deed of gifte to him, and he then declared, that if he

had asined any gifte to him it was contrary to his minde and it was altogether unknown to him, that is the holec truth, and acorden to the beste of my knolidge he then declared it in these words."

Third.—"The testimony of Jacob Hurd aged 39 years or thereabouts, testifyeth & saith that he was present when John Burrage sined the deed of gifte to his son William Burrage, Baring date the 23^d of oktober 1678 & did before that tiem & att that tiem & after that tiem several years aperhend the said John Burrage above menshend to be a very cras! Braend Man."

By these papers, which have been lying unnoticed in the Probate Office nearly two hundred years, we have a history in brief of a sad family tragedy. The father, towards the close of a long, laborious life, after having endured the privations and hardships encountered by the first settlers in the inhospitable wilderness and bleak climate of New England, meets with the greatest calamity that can befall any human being. From the testimony of Francis Hudson, it appears that the accident which occasioned the loss of his reason occurred about 1672. In 1677, as we have seen, his son, John, Jr., who, judging from the records, was a promising young man, had died of the small-pox; and now, one year after that affliction, comes another trouble into the unhappy family. The eldest of the two surviving sons appears to have taken advantage of his father's mental incapacity, to get possession of nearly all his property,

and thus attempt to defraud the other heirs of their share of the estate; like Jacob of old, taking advantage of his father's infirmity to steal the inheritance of his kin; supported in his scheme, perhaps, as was the son of Isaac, by a partial and too indulgent mother. But it is possible, since in common with most women at that time, she could not write (she always signed by her mark*), that although she joined her husband in signing the deed, she was not aware of the character of the transaction to which she became a party. It is a satisfaction to know that the trick was but temporarily successful; that the Court decided the deed to be invalid; and that eventually the property was divided among all the rightful heirs.

We also learn from these ancient papers — from the "sworn testimony" of one who had had a lifelong acquaintance with him, and had been connected with him as a partner in business thirty years — that John Burrage was a man of sterling character. We believe the qualities ascribed to him in the words "diligent and laborious" have been transmitted through six generations of his descendants to the present time. If the generations that are to succeed us should not (or if they should) be distinguished by more brilliant characteristics, may these solid qualities ever remain their heritage!

* See Appendix M.

CHAPTER V.

JOHN BURRAGE died Oct. 19, 1685. His youngest son, Thomas, then twenty-two years old, administered upon the estate of the deceased, which was not finally settled and distributed until May 2, 1694. His widow, Joanna Burrage, died Dec. 25, 1689. The inventory of the property, dated Dec. 15, 1685, amounts to £287 14s. 0d., less debts of the estate of £41 5s. 9d., leaving a balance of £246 8s. 3d. above indebtedness. This included all the property that had been conveyed to William Burrage, which conveyance the Court had decided to be null and void. This sum was quite considerable for the time, when the relative value of property, measured by the currency of the day, was probably five, if not ten, times as great as at present.

The inventory of household articles (see Appendix D) is interesting, as giving a glimpse into the manner of living in those days. The furniture would seem adequate for the comfort of a family, even now, notwithstanding tallow candles and pine knots, instead of gas, sufficed for furnishing light; that water for the household was drawn from a well, instead of coming into the house by an aqueduct from Mystic Lake, and the spinning-wheel stood in the place now occupied by

the piano, while white, sanded floors showed in place of carpets. It will be remembered that this was during the reign of King James II, but fifty-five years after the first settlement of Charlestown and Boston by the English. The whole country, excepting a few towns, was a wilderness, without roads or bridges and most of the other conveniences that are now deemed public necessities. The items of "pillion and cloth" indicate the manner in which our ancestress and her daughters were wont to travel when they visited each other at their respective homes in Charlestown, Lynn, and Billerica.

From other sources we get glimpses of the customs and mode of life in the Puritan Commonwealth at that time. In the Middlesex Court files, under date of April 19, 1660, is the following: "John Burrage petitions to be exempt from the watch." April 17, 1662: Testimony,— "John Burrage aged forty five years or thereabouts, did know Mr. Roberts the Cooper that lived in Mr. Avery's house." April 17, 1667: "Complaint of Thomas Line against his servant John Stratton, and Goodman Burrage against the same, that on election day he was at John Harris his house playing at nine pins and cudgells with Sam. Frothingham & Christopher Goodwin & others. Good. Penticost named as sister of his had died was his excuse." August, 1668: "Testimony of John Burrage (Jr.) aged twenty two years. Saw Sarah Largin coming out of the Pink's boat on the

sabbath day." Dec. 20, 1671: "Testimony of Johanna Burrage aged about 47 years in case of widow Bell v.s. John Jones for deffamation of character." Frothingham's "History of Charlestown" says: "As early as 1634, Oct. 13, it was ordered that none be permitted to sit down and dwell in this town without the consent of the town first obtained"; and Feb. 21, 1637, "that no freeman should entertain any in their houses but to give notice thereof at the next town meeting," and "none that are not free should entertain any without the consent" of three of the selectmen. This year the General Court passed a law providing that none from abroad should reside in any town without the consent of one of the counsel or two of the magistrates, under penalty of one hundred pounds; and the next year a more stringent municipal order of the town (April 3, 1638) provides that "no freeman shall entertain any person or persons at their houses, but to give notice to the townsmen (selectmen) within fourteen days; and such as are not free, not to entertain any at all without consent of six of the men deputed for the town affairs; and these to acquaint the town therewith at their next meeting upon penalty of ten shillings for every month that they keep them without the town's consent; and the constable is to see this order observed from time to time, and to gather up the aforesaid fines by way of distress." Nor was this, by any means, a dead letter: this year Faintnot Wines and Nicholas Stowers were fined "ten shillings a piece

for receiving inmates without license from the town." Hospitality, for a long time, continued to be an expensive virtue. In 1635 the town voted "that whoever had been warned forty-eight hours before a town meeting, and shall fail, unless the occasion be extraordinary, shall forfeit and pay 18d."; in 1636, that a committee "settle the rates of all workmen, laborers, and servants' wages, and for cart and boat hire"; also a fine of 5s. "for every tree felled and not cut up," and at the end of six days "that any other might cut up the tops and take the tree"; and in 1637 that the wharves should be, on pain of 10s., kept clear of timber and firewood, that hay and other things might be landed, which were to remain not above two days after landing upon pain of 12d. each day"; and in 1638, "that no inhabitant sell his estate to a foreigner without consent of the town"; for doing which Robert Hawkins was fined 19s., which was levied by distress.*

Under date of 1648 the Records say: "It was voted that if any man's fence bee downe or insufficient they shall forfeit for each offenses 12^d. And iff any shall leave open any Gates or Barrs of the field they shall forfeit for each offenses two shillings six pence besides paying for all damages."

* The excuse for these sumptuary and arbitrary laws must be found in the opinions then universally held respecting the proper functions of government, and the desire of a people who had fled from oppression and persecution to fortify their infant Commonwealth against enemies of every kind, to the end that the freedom for which they had become exiles from their native land might be preserved for themselves and their posterity.

In 1641 the town voted "that whosoever should kill any wolf within the Neck or any part of the Milch-Cow Common, shall receive from the Constable of the town ten shillings for each wolf killed."

In 1648 Margaret Jones, of Charlestown, was indicted for being a witch, found guilty, and executed—hanged—in Boston, June 15. She was charged with "having such a malignant touch that if she laid her hands on man, woman, or child in anger, they were seized presently with deafness, vomiting, or other sickness, or some violent pains." Winthrop says, "The husband of the woman, after she was executed, had taken passage in a ship which lay in Charles River, bound to Barbadoes, well ballasted, but with eighty horses on board; and being observed to roll on a sudden, as if she would have overset, an officer was sent with a warrant to apprehend the man; and after he was committed to prison the ship ceased her rolling, which it is said was never renewed afterwards."

We do not know that our ancestor took any part in this sad tragedy; but he probably witnessed it, and very likely sympathized with the government in its action. Such was the effect of superstition, the fruit of a vicious theology engrafted on the religious sentiment, that the belief in witchcraft was almost universal at that time.

Two years previous to this, the town of Lynn, England, voted "that Alderman Thomas Rivett be requested to send for Mr. Hopkins, the witch discoverer, to come

to Lynn, and his charges and recompense to be bourne by the town."*

John Burrage could, probably, have witnessed from his residence, which looked out upon the river, the rolling of the "bewitched" ship if it had occurred; but Drake intimates that the cause of the alleged rolling (*or of the allegation*) was that there was some question about Jones's ability to pay his passage; hence some unseen spirit troubled the ship until an officer, with a warrant from the Court, had taken the impecunious husband of the unfortunate victim of a bigoted and cowardly superstition from the ship to prison.

Intolerance, a kindred vice, was as prevalent and universal at that time as was superstition. "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," a famous book at the time (1647), said, "He that is willing to tolerate any religion or discrepant way of religion besides his own, unless it be in matters merely indifferent, either doubts of his own or is not sincere in it." The author (Rev. Mr. Ward) also said, in 1645, "To authorize an untruth by a toleration of State is to build a sponce against the walls of heaven, to battle God out of his chair." Toleration was generally preached against by the Puritan clergy as a sin in rulers, which would bring down the judgments of heaven on the land.

"Let Men of God in Court and Churches watch
O'er such as do a toleration hatch,"

* Frothingham, from "Richards's Lynn," Vol. II, p. 724.

is a quotation from verses found in Rev. Mr. Dudley's pocket-book, which expresses the sentiment of the time.

Thus the Puritans, the Protestants of Protestants, who for conscience' sake had fled from persecution, when they attained power, adopted the very dogma upon which their great enemy and persecutor, the Romish Church, had founded the Inquisition with all its horrors. Happily, it is impossible for men or communities "to escape the consequences of their first principles." The doctrine of the right of private judgment in matters of religion, upon which the Protestant Reformation was based, and upon which the polity of the Puritans, both ecclesiastical and civil, was founded, has borne and is still bearing its legitimate fruits in emancipating the human mind from the arbitrary bonds of civil and sacerdotal authority, and consequently inciting to the investigation of all problems involving the welfare of mankind. To the influence of this principle is the world indebted for the experiment now on trial in America of "a government of the people by the people and for the people." May virtue and education become so prevalent in all sections of our beloved country as to insure the success of the experiment in the perpetuation of the Republic!

CHAPTER VI.

At the decease of our emigrant ancestor, there were but two of his male descendants left to perpetuate the name of Burrage, viz., his sons William and Thomas. In the county records, between the years 1677 and 1690, William Burrage is called "a Mariner." His name appears in a preliminary list prepared by Constable Greenwood, for the use of the assessors of taxes in Boston, in 1674; it also appears in a list of the inhabitants of Boston, in 1695. By the town records, we learn that three of his children, Elizabeth, John, and Sarah, were born in Boston. We have found no record of his marriage, and do not know the maiden surname of his wife, Sarah. It seems probable that he commenced going to sea when quite young, and that he continued to follow the occupation of a sailor, having his residence in Boston, sailing, perhaps, between that port and Barbadoes and other of the West India Islands, until he removed to Newton. We do not know the date of his removal. Under date of Nov. 15, 1714, "William Burrige of Newton Husbandman" received from Ebenezer Williams a deed of thirty-three acres of land, with house and barn thereon, situated in Newton. The consideration was £115. A year later,

he mortgaged the premises to Ephraim Wheeler for £200, from which it appears that he got a good bargain in the purchase, or Mr. Wheeler was content with rather poor security. He died in 1720. The inventory of his estate amounted to £139 4s. 6d. (See Appendix E.) He left five daughters, but only one son, John, to continue the male line in his branch of the family.

John Burrage was twice married, and reared a large family in Newton. We do not find that he held any office, save that of constable (and highway surveyor); but judging by what we glean from the town and county records, we conclude that he was a thrifty and respected citizen. He died in 1765, leaving an estate appraised at £280 1s. 8d. The early town records of Newton were so poorly kept that it is difficult to get a complete list of his children, and we are not absolutely sure that we have succeeded in doing so. In a preface to the town book, the committee chosen by the town to copy the old records of births, deaths, and marriages, say: "They were so poorly kept that it is not probable that more than half of the deaths in the town were recorded, and the records of births are about as incomplete. When they could make up the deficiency from other towns and in Boston, they have done so." Some of his descendants remained in Newton until about 1825; some lived in that part of Dedham which afterwards became Dover; others went to Concord, Lunenburg,

Medford, etc. An account of them will be given on a subsequent page.

Thomas Burrage, the other surviving son of the emigrant, removed, probably at an early age, to Lynn, where he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. He was married, in Lynn, to Elizabeth Breed, of that place, Nov. 20, 1687. By her he had seven children, two sons and five daughters. She died in 1709, and he married, in 1710 or 1711, Elizabeth Davis, the widow of Robert Davis, of Dunstable. There is abundant evidence that he was a man of sterling character and of considerable influence in his adopted town. The town records say that, in 1692, he was chosen one of the overseers of "Rumney Marsh." In 1694 he was one of three that "were chosen for y^e Jury tryalls." In 1695 he was chosen by the town one of the constables. In 1698 the town again chose him one of (the two) "overseers and hawards of Rumney Marsh." In 1703 he was chosen one of the four "tithing men for the ensuing year—as the law directs"; and to the same "office" several years subsequently. He became a deacon of the church previous to 1712, when "Deacon Thomas Burrage" was chosen one of the "Selectmen," to which office he was several times re-elected. He was often chosen by the town to serve on committees where the exercise of discretion and good judgment was required.

The following extracts from the Lynn town records

are interesting as showing the contrast between the Lynn of that time and the Lynn of to-day: "March 8th, 1697, the town did vote that every householder in the town should sometime before the fifteenth day of May next kill or cause to be killed twelve blackbirds, and bring the heads of them, at or before the time aforesaid, to Ebenezer Stocker's, or Samuel Collins or Thomas Burrage's or John Gowing's who are appointed and chose by the town to receive and take account of the same, and take care that this order shall be duly prosecuted; and if any householder as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to kill and bring the heads of twelve blackbirds, as aforesaid, every such person shall pay three pence for every blackbird that is wanting as aforesaid, for the use of the town." The town also, in 1698, allowed twenty shillings for killing a wolf and two shillings for killing a fox.* "March 5, 1715. Voted that Mr. Lovejoy John Porter & Deacon Burrage view y^e Meeting house & Report what they think best to enlarg seats." "Sept. 26, 1717. Voted that Deacon Burrage hath liberty to set up a pew on the south side of the Meeting house next the men's shares & begin at the window at the back part of the squar of the pew formerly granted Henry Collins soe to come upon a squar forward so far as to leave a passable alleway as the

* Between the years 1698 and 1722 there were killed in Lynn Woods and on Nahant, four hundred and twenty-eight foxes, for which the town paid two shillings each. In 1720 the town voted to pay no more for killing them.—*Lewis*.

Committy for the Meeting hous shall order, provided he maintain the glass window against the pew."

It was in 1692, five years after the marriage of Thomas Burrage and Elizabeth Breed, that the calamitous delusion of the Salem witchcraft prevailed. The following extracts from Lewis's "History of Lynn" show how that town suffered from it: "Seven of the persons arrested belonged to Lynn. Thomas Farrar was brought before the Court, at Salem, May 18, and sent to prison at Boston, where he was kept until November 2, more than five months. He was an elderly man, and his son, Thomas Farrar, Jun., was one of the Selectmen this year. He lived on Nahant Street, and died February 23, 1694.* The following is the testimony against Thomas Farrar: 'The deposition of Ann Putnam who testifieth and saith; that on the 8th of May, 1692, there appeared to me the apperishon of an old gray head man, with a great nose, which tortured me and almost choaked me and urged me to writ in his book; and I asked him what was his name, and from whence he came, for I would complain of him; and people used to call him old father pharoah; and he said he was my grandfather for my father used to call him father; but I told him I would not call him grandfather for he was a wizzard and I would complain of him, and ever since he hath afflicted me, and almost choaking me, and urging me continewally

* See on page 47 how some of us are probably connected, by ties of consanguinity, with this victim of the delusion.

to writ in his book.' On evidence like this people were taken from their homes and imprisoned more than half a year"—he might have added, and many were hanged. "The first thing which opened the eyes of the prosecutors, was the crying out against the Rev. Jeremiah Shepard, minister of the church at Lynn, as a wizard! Everybody saw the absurdity of the charge, and the Court were convinced that if the matter went much farther themselves might not be safe."

By this and another item from the same History, which follows below, it will be seen that our Puritan ancestors were still in Lynn, as in Charlestown, in 1648, dominated by those twin scourges of mankind, superstition and bigotry. It says, "1694 the Society of Friends having increased, Mr. Shepard became alarmed at their progress, and appointed the nineteenth of July as a day of fasting and prayer, that the spiritual plague might proceed no further."*

Deacon Thomas Burrage died March 11, 1717,† in

* The same work says, "In 1708, a fast was held, 23d June, and prayers offered for deliverance from the devastations committed by insects on fruit trees. They appear to have been caterpillars and canker-worms. And we had, in 1863, another grievous instance of the destruction that may be accomplished through the combined industry of those voracious little spoilers. But this unbelieving generation, instead of resorting to prayers and fasting, resorted to burning brimstone and other stifling appliances."

† Old style, in which the year commenced March 25. From the fourteenth century till the change of style in 1752, the year began at March 25. After this change was adopted, events that had occurred in January, February, or before March 25, in the old legal year, would, according to the new arrangement, be reckoned in the next subsequent year. Hence the date was sometimes written thus: "March 11, 1717-18." This explains and reconciles the date of Deacon Burrage's death and the date of the vote, September, 1717, giving him liberty to set up a pew in the church.

the fifty-fourth year of his age. His sons, John and Thomas, were appointed executors of his will. The inventory of his estate amounted to £552 14s. 0d. (See Appendix E.) It appears that but one of his daughters was married. Joanna married, about 1712, Daniel Mansfield, of Lynn, who was a prominent man in the town's affairs for many years, and appears to have been a successful, energetic citizen. By him she had eight children, — one son, named Thomas, and seven daughters.

John, the eldest son of Deacon Thomas Burrage, married, Jan. 1, 1718, Mehitable Largin, and had one son, John, and seven daughters. It appears from the records that he was much respected by his fellow-townsmen, having been selected for many offices of trust and responsibility. March 4, 1722, he was chosen clerk of the market. Previous to 1732 he was chosen a deacon of the church, taking the place that his father had filled before him. He was also frequently chosen to serve on important committees, and was sealer of weights and measures. Deacon John Burrage died May 15, 1761, aged sixty-seven years. There is no record in the Probate Office of Essex County of a will by him, or of any administration on his estate. It is probable that he disposed of his property to his heirs before his decease.* His only son, John, was never

* Additional evidence that this was the case is found in the fact that in 1764 letters of administration were granted to John Burrage, Jr., upon the

married, hence the family name was continued no further by this branch of Deacon Thomas Burrage's family; and of the seven daughters, only one was married. She, Lydia, was twice married: first, to Zaccheus Norwood, by whom she had one son and two daughters. The son, Jonathan Norwood, graduated at Harvard University, 1771. His death, March 18, 1782, was caused by his falling from his horse; he was a physician. After the decease of her first husband, she married Josiah Martin, of Lynn. Lewis and Newhall's "History of Lynn" says, "For many years the tavern in Saugus was kept by Zaccheus Norwood, and after his death by his widow, who married Josiah Martin, who then became landlord, as tavern-keepers were then called. In 1775 he enlisted in the war, and Mr. Jacob Newhall then took the tavern, which he kept through the Revolution and until the year 1807."

Although this John Burrage, Jr., did not marry, and in this respect failed to follow the traditions and example of the men in the Burrage line before (and since) his time, in all other respects he seems to have fully maintained the reputation of the family name. He, too (in 1771), was chosen deacon, and under date of 1776

estate of his sister, Mehitable Burrage, who died in 1759, nearly two years before the decease of her father, and the inventory of her estate, showing that she held in her own right considerable property for a single woman in those days. The inventory (see Appendix H) is interesting, as an indication of female taste at that period. It shows that the deceased was, in some respects at least, a true daughter of Eve. It will be seen that the items of clothing and jewelry comprise more than one half of her whole estate.

was chosen town treasurer, which office he filled until his death, in 1780. His name appears on the muster rolls in the State archives as one of "the fourth foot Company of Militia in Lynn who marched to Concord on the 19th of April 1775" (the battle of Lexington), and doubtless he participated in the conflict. Lewis says, "On receiving the intelligence that the troops had left Boston, many of the inhabitants of Lynn immediately set out, without waiting to be organized and with such weapons as they could most readily procure. . . . The English troops arrived at Lexington a little before five in the morning, when they fired upon the inhabitants assembled in arms before the meeting-house, and killed eight men. . . . The people from Lynn met them on their return (from Concord), and joined in firing at them from the walls and fences. The English had sixty-five men killed; the Americans, fifty. Among these were four men from Lynn, who fell at Lexington." Deacon John Burrage, Jr., in his will, is styled "Wheelwright." His will and the inventory of his estate, which amounted to £2,754 0s. 10d., are interesting documents. (See Appendix G.) For that time, and for a man of only fifty years, his estate was quite large. In its reduction "to paper Money at the Currant Rate of exchange at 60 for one," we see to what a low point Continental paper-money had then fallen, and have a striking illustration of the operation and effect of the system of an irredeemable

paper currency issued and made a legal tender by government.

Thomas, the youngest son of Deacon Thomas Burrage, married, Jan. 30, 1722, Sarah Newhall,* of Lynn, by whom he had eleven children, five of whom were sons. He followed the trade of his father, that of carpenter and joiner, or "housewright." Although he never became a deacon, and as far as appears by the records was not an office-holder of any kind, there is ample evidence that he was a respected and thrifty man and a good citizen. He died in 1759. Of his eleven children, only five survived him, viz., William, Josiah, Abijah, Desiah, and Susannah. His first wife, Sarah, died May 14, 1749, and he married, Nov. 15, 1750, Anna Wayte, of Malden. She survived him many years. The first wife was the mother of all his children. His will, dated Dec. 8, 1759, is quite an elaborate document. (See Appendix F.) The inventory of his estate amounted to £724 3s. 10d., — a goodly sum for that time. He appointed his sons William and Josiah executors. Abijah was then a minor, and during his minority was

* She was a daughter of Joseph Newhall, who was a son of Thomas Newhall, Jr., the first white person born in Lynn, and who was the son of Thomas Newhall, Sr., who came from England and settled in Lynn in 1630. Joseph Newhall was born Sept. 22, 1658. He married Susanna, a daughter of Thomas Farrar, in 1678, and settled in Lynnfield. This Thomas Farrar, the grandfather of Thomas Burrage's wife, was, doubtless, the one accused by Ann Putnam of being a wizard, having a great nose, etc., in the time of the Salem witchcraft delusion. Sarah was the youngest of eleven children. Her father perished in a violent northeast snow-storm on the 30th of January, 1705, when she was one year old.

put under the guardianship of Theophilus Breed. Only two of his daughters were married: Desiah married Edmond Whittemore, and had four children,—two sons and two daughters; Susannah married Stephen Waitt, of Malden. The three sons, William, Josiah, and Abijah, all became cordwainers (shoemakers), which fact is an indication that Lynn was then beginning to make a specialty of the business that has since grown to such large proportions in the place that the scattered village planted on a sandy beach, amid the marshes through which the Saugus River flows to the sea, has become a city, containing more than 32,000 inhabitants. William, the eldest son, remained in Lynn but a few years after his father's decease.

CHAPTER VII.

THE records say "William Burrage, of Lynn, and Phebe Barrett, of Malden, were married March 20, 1760." In the spring of 1767 he removed to Leominster, where he bought of "Joseph Darby," for £144 13s., a farm of about sixty acres. It was situated in the easterly part of the town, on the eastern slope from the valley of the Nashua River (north branch). He resided there, following the occupation of farmer, and shoemaker and cobbler for his neighbors, until his decease. He had eleven children, six sons and five daughters; only four of whom survived him, viz., Thomas, William, Josiah, and Anna. He died Sept. 23, 1820, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years,—a longer life by twenty years than any of his ancestors, of whom we have a record, lived. Several of his grandchildren, now living, have a clear remembrance of him and of his wife, their grandmother. They speak of him as having been of a mild disposition and remarkably conscientious. He was diligent and frugal in his habits, was a good neighbor and a respected citizen. In size he was rather below the average, and during the last years of his life his form was much bowed by age.

His wife survived him nearly two years. She died

May 22, 1822, aged eighty-two years. It is said that she possessed much force of character; that her talent and aptitude for business was superior to her husband's,



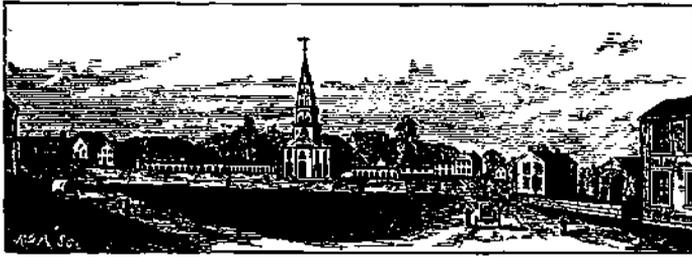
HOUSE IN LEOMINSTER

BOUGHT BY WM. BURRAGE IN 1767, AND IN WHICH HE DIED IN 1820.

and that his moderate success in retaining his patrimony and supporting and rearing a large family was largely due to her efforts.

When they removed to Leominster they had three children, Sarah, Thomas, and Phebe, who were born in Lynn. Leominster, at that time, had been an incorporated town but twenty-seven years. There were but few roads or bridges, and but a small portion of the land had been cleared of "the forests primeval" and made fit

for tillage.* The dwellings were of the humblest description. All articles of clothing were home-made. The men tilled the land, cut down and drew the fuel to the house, built roads, raised flax in the fields and wool from their sheep, and ever sturdily contended with the



LEOMINSTER COMMON, 1830.

elements for the subsistence of themselves and their families; while the women did their full share in the work, by spinning and weaving the flax and wool procured by the men and making them into garments to clothe the whole family, besides attending to the care

* By a census of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, taken in 1663-65, two years before the period alluded to, it appears that there were in Leominster at that time, 104 houses, 107 families, and 743 inhabitants. In 1790 the number of inhabitants was 1,189; in 1800 there were 1,486, and in 1820 1,790 inhabitants in the town. In 1830, at the time in which Leominster town common and the meeting-house of the First Congregational Society (built in 1823) are represented in the subjoined cut, there were 1,862 inhabitants, and the valuation of the property in the town was \$386,468. Since the advent of railroads and the introduction into the town of manufactures, especially during the last fifteen years, the growth has been much more rapid. In 1875 the population had increased to 5,201. By the report of the assessors of the present year, the number of polls assessed is 1,603, which indicates that the population at present is between 6,000 and 7,000. The number of dwelling-houses is 965, and the total valuation of the property \$3,775,981.

and nurture of the children, the preparation of the food, and performing the other numerous duties of a household.* Candor, however, compels the remark that the men and women of that day were able to do all this because the wants to be provided for were few and simple; that all their labor would have failed to support them in the style of living now prevalent in New England; that they would have been as unsuccessful in attempting to "live beyond their means" as are some of their descendants at the present time. The conditions of life and of living change from age to age, but the laws that govern them are unchangeable. A wise economy *and living within one's income* while in vigorous health are, as they ever were, the only sure guaranties of security and independence in sickness and old age.

To return to the members of the family still remaining in Lynn. As has been said, William had two brothers, Josiah † and Abijah, who survived their father. About 1775 Josiah married Susanna Ramsdell, by whom he had one child, a son, named Josiah. From an early age he had at times been subject to insanity, and his marriage was delayed for several years on that account. After his marriage he had a recurrence of the malady, and lived but a little more than a year subsequent to

* See Appendix M.

† Josiah Burrage was sometimes styled cordwainer and sometimes glazier in the records.

that event. Under date of Feb. 18, 1771, the Probate Judge, in answer to a petition from the selectmen of Lynn, appointed his uncle, John Burrage, to be his guardian. April 2 of the same year, under order of the Court, "an inventory of the Estate of Josiah Burrage of Lynn a Person *Non Compos Mentis* was taken by John Mansfield Benj Newhall and Holden Johnson." It consisted of a dwelling-house, half a barn, furniture, heel-maker's tools, joiner's tools, half a house, land, live stock, etc., and amounted to £303 1s. 8d. There is also a copy of a receipt from Josiah Burrage, dated April 3, 1775, for £303 1s. 8d. in full from John Burrage for his interest committed to him as his guardian, witnessed by Theophilus Breed and Susannah Burrage. He died in 1776, at the age of forty years. His widow survived him thirty-five years. She died 1809, and was the last person of the name of Burrage that resided in Lynn. His son, Josiah, died in the year that he attained his majority, Dec. 30, 1797. We have evidence that his loss was acutely felt by his mother, and that she deeply mourned his death, from one who lived with her at the time, and from an inscription on a monument erected to his memory in the old cemetery in Lynn, which, notwithstanding its quaintness, is quite pathetic. (See Appendix I.)

As has been said, Abijah Burrage, who was the youngest son of Thomas and the youngest grandson of Deacon Thomas Burrage, was never married. He died

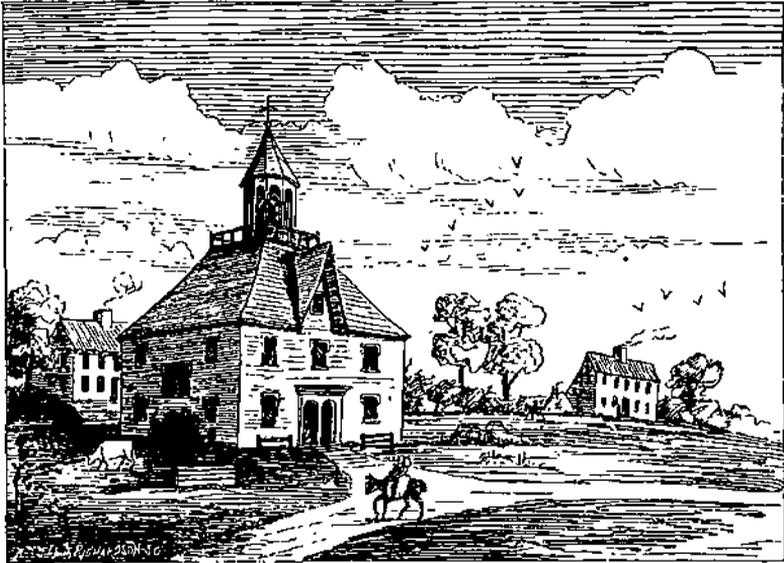
in 1780, at the age of thirty-five years. The inventory of his estate amounted to £230 11s. 4d., and was reduced to paper-money at the "Currant rate of Exchange at 75 for one." A copy of this, also, is given (see Appendix J), as a matter of interest in showing the approximate market price of certain articles at that time, and as indicating the manner of living in New England then.

It will be seen that after the death of his brothers, Josiah and Abijah, William Burrage was the only surviving grandson of Deacon Thomas Burrage, who bore the family name. But for him that branch of the family would then have become extinct. The change of location from the sea-coast to the hills and valleys of Leominster seems to have had a salutary effect upon the family stock, so that at the present time the danger of its running out appears very remote.

The three generations of Burrages who resided in Lynn from 1687 to 1800 lived upon the Common, now called the Old Common. We think they all lived on the north side. Thomas, the son of Deacon Thomas, lived on the north side, a few rods east of the centre of the Common, where the meeting-house stood. We think his father and his brother John, to whom the homestead-house was bequeathed, lived on land adjoining his on the westerly side, which was probably opposite the church, or a little west of that position. (See cut.) The Common is now about half a mile in length

and ten to twenty rods wide. The meeting-house is thus described in Lewis's "History of Lynn": "1682. The meeting-house was this year removed from Shepard Street to the centre of the Common and rebuilt; it was fifty feet long and forty-four wide; it had folding-doors on three sides, without porches. The top of each door was formed into two semicircular arches; the windows consisted of small diamond panes, set in sashes of lead; the floor was at first supplied with seats, and pews were afterward separately set up by individuals, as they obtained permission of the town. By this means the interior came at length to present a singular appearance. Some of the pews were large, and some small; some square, and some oblong; some with seats on three sides, and some with a seat on one side; some with small oak panels, and some with large pine ones; and most of them were surmounted by a little balustrade, with small columns, of various patterns, according to the taste of the proprietors. Most of the square pews had a chair in the centre, for the comfort of the old lady or gentleman, the master or mistress of the family by whom it was occupied. One pew, occupied by black people, was elevated above the stairs in one corner near to the ceiling. The galleries were extended on three sides, supported by six oak columns, and guarded by a turned balustrade. They were ascended by two flights of stairs — one in each corner — on the south side. The pulpit was on the north side, and

sufficiently large to contain ten persons. The top of the room was unceiled for many years, and exhibited enormous beams of oak, traversing the roof in all directions. The light from the diamond windows in the gables, shining down upon the great oak beams,



LYNN COMMON, OLD TUNNEL MEETING-HOUSE, AND BURRAGE
HOMESTEADS, 1760.

presented quite a picturesque appearance. The roof presented four pediments, and was surmounted by a cupola, with a roof in the form of an inverted tunnel. It had a small bell, which was rung by a rope descending to the centre of the room. The town-meetings continued to be held in this house till 1806. It was universally known as the Old Tunnel Meeting-House, and remained on the Common till 1827.”

Such was the edifice that our ancestors looked out upon every morning, and to which they repaired on Sundays to listen to the sermons of Rev. Mr. Shepard, Rev. Mr. Whiting, or the Rev. Mr. Henchman, or Rev. Mr. Treadwell, according to the generation to which they belonged. Deacon Thomas Burrage (the carpenter), who had liberty to set up a new pew in place of his old one, in 1717, probably did the work of making the pew himself, and doubtless set up several for other members of the church.

Besides the land connected with their houses by the Common, they owned many outlying tracts at Rumney Marsh, Black Swamp, Tomlin's Swamp, Farrington's Pasture, Rail Hill, and Fox Hill, Dungeon Pasture, etc., and at Nahant. The whole number of acres named in the inventory of Thomas Burrage's estate (in 1760) was one hundred and twenty-three, in thirteen different lots. In the estate of John Burrage, inventory dated 1780, there were two hundred and sixty acres, in seventeen different lots. As a general thing, the soil of Lynn is light. We have but little doubt that William Burrage found his new farm in Leominster more productive than the one he left in Lynn.

CHAPTER VIII.

WE have now arrived at that period in the history of the English Colonies in America when, by the natural operation of the principles brought to these shores by the refugees from political tyranny and religious persecution, a conflict was to take place between the ancient and then dominant dogma that kings and priests, or a select few, are *divinely* appointed to absolutely direct and govern the people, and the new idea which affirms the equality of all men before the law, the right of private judgment, and that all who are taxed to support government are entitled to a voice in its management.

It is gratifying to know that at this crisis the posterity of our emigrant ancestor did their part towards upholding and defending the principles for which he sacrificed so much.

Upon the muster-rolls of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War in the State archives are the names of ten of his descendants. Five enlisted for three years or during the war, three of whom, at least, died in the service; two others served in the militia from one to two years; the others served only as "alarm" or "minute" men. The five last named were a part of the militia only, and did not belong to the "Continental" or

regular army. Three of the ten were at the battle of Lexington; three served at the fortification of Dorchester Heights when the British were driven out of Boston; and one of them, Thomas, was with the army at Cambridge when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. In view of the fact that there were not at the time of the Revolutionary War more than fourteen able-bodied men of the Burrage name and family in Massachusetts, it may be said that it furnished its full quota.

The list as taken from the muster rolls, in the order of time, is as follows:* *First*, those under the head of "Lexington Alarms."

1. "A Roll of the fourth foot Company of Militia in Lynn who marched to Concord on the 19th of April, 1775," in which is the name of

"John Burrage, Private — time of service

2 days, pay	- 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Travel 46 miles @ 1 ^d	3 10
	£0 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

2. "A Muster Roll of the several persons that marched from Newton to head quarters at Cambridge on the nineteenth day of April A. D. 1775, on the Alarm, under the command of Amariah Fuller Capt.," in which is

"Ephraim Burrage Private, miles out 28, Days 1 — expense for travel 0-2-4 Total 0-3-9."

* These extracts are copied verbatim from the muster rolls in the State archives.

Secondly, those of the militia who were called out to take possession of and fortify Dorchester Heights, March 4, 1776, when Washington, by having this done, compelled the British to evacuate Boston, and leave the soil of Massachusetts, which has not since been trod by the foot of a foreign foe.

1. "A Pay Rool made up by Capt Eben^r Battle in Col. McIntosh's Regiment for Rations, Milage & service in taking possession of Dorchester hill and fortifying it March 1776."

" Thomas Burrage six days service made up after the Continental establishment	£0 8 0
Milage out and home 30 miles @ one penny per mile	0 2 6
3 days Rations @ 7 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ration	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	0 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

"2. A Muster Roll for the Company of Militia of Newton under the Command of Capt. Amariah Fuller, In Coll! Thatcher's Regiment who was called into public Service March 4th 1776

Samuel Burridge Jr. miles travelled 22 @ 1 ^d 0-	1-10
No. of Rations 3	1-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Time of service 5 Days — wages	6- 8
Whole amount	£0-10-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Thirdly, those who were called out and marched to Boston, Dec. 9, 1776, probably by "an Alarm" occasioned by intelligence that a large body of British troops had left New York in a large fleet of ships and transports and were passing through Long Island Sound. It proved that their destination was Newport, R. I., where they arrived Dec. 7, and went no further.

"A Muster Roll of the Men that marched By order of Council to join Colⁿ Crafts Regt. at Boston Dec. 9, 1776 under the Command of Joseph Craft First Leint. the said officer and soldiers received Rations but for one of the days made up in this Roll."

"Ephraim Burrage, No. of days in service 5,	
No. of Rations — 0.2-4	Whole amount
of Wages and Rations	0.-9-0
John Burrage, No. of days in service 5.	No.
of Rations — 0.2-4.	Whole amount of
Wages and Rations	0-9-0"

These were doubtless from Newton. The following properly belongs in this place:—

"Return of Prisoners sent from New York in Cartel Brig, Rising Empire, Godfrey, Comander." On back of the paper is the following:—

"List of Prisoners Brought in the first Cartel from

Road Island." Among them is the name of "Thomas Burrage" Dated "Providence, Jan^y 18, 1777 Signed John Ayres."

We do not know how it happened that Thomas Burrage became a prisoner, whether he was in some way gobbled up by the British troops when they evacuated Boston, and was carried to New York, which might have been the case, since he marched with the American troops to fortify Dorchester Heights, or whether he went with his brothers, John and Ephraim, upon the call on the "Alarm," Dec. 9, 1776, to Rhode Island, and was captured there. Bancroft, in speaking of the movement of the British fleet and troops that caused this "Alarm," says, "The Island of Rhode Island could offer no resistance; the American armed vessels that were in the bay went up to Providence for shelter." It is possible that some of the Massachusetts militia called out on that occasion were on one of these American armed vessels that did not retreat in season, and thus fell into the hands of the enemy.

All of those named thus far, except the John Burrage last mentioned, belonged only to the militia or "minute men," and were not in the regular Continental service. We find one more mention of Samuel Burrage, Jr., viz., in an "Abstract of Rations due Capt. Phillip Thomas's Company in Col. Marshall's Regiment in the Continental Service to March 25, 1777

Samuel Burrige from February 6th, days 48

@ 6 $\frac{2}{5}$ ^d Whole sum	£1 5 7 $\frac{1}{5}$
Rations rec'd Sum due	£1 5 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ "

This is the last we can find respecting him. It is quite probable that he died in the service; he may have died at home, but the Newton town records are so defective that we cannot tell whether that was the case or not.

The other five found on the rolls appear to have served during the war or until they died in the service. Their names were, William Burrige, of Concord; Simeon Burrige, of Concord; John Burrige, of Concord; John Burrige, of Newton; John Burrige, of Braintree.

We will give what appears on the muster rolls respecting each of them:—

1. "Eight months service 1775—John Burrige, of Concord, William Burrige do do in Capt. Joseph Butler's Company in Col. Joun Nixon's Regt. John Burrige, of Newton, in Capt. Nathan Fuller's Company, in Col. Thomas Gardner's (Col. Bond) Regt."

2. "A list of Capt. Gideon Parker's Company in the Regt. of Col. Moses Little: William Burrige No. 10 inlisted Jan. 1, 1776; John Burrige No. 14 inlisted Jan. 1, 1776."

3. "Muster Roll of Capt. Elisha Brown's Company in Col. Josiah Whitney's Regt., in the Colony service

from the time four days next preceding their March, to the first day of August A. D. 1776. Camp at Hull, Oct. 21, 1776 John Burrige—began service June ye 13, Service 1 month 8 days. Advanced pay £2-0-0.

Total	£3-4-0
Deduction	2-0-0
	<hr/>
Remains	£1-4-0”

4. “Abstract of Rations Rec’d and due Capt. Phillip Thomas his subalterns & in Col. Thomas Marshall’s Regt. in the Continental service from Dec. 3, 1776 to February 7, 1777 inclusive, Together with their subsistence from Boston to Bennington being 220 miles allowing eleven days for their march thither. William Burrige entered the service Dec. 11. No. of Days 58—1 Ration @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ —Amount £1-11-5. Simeon Burrige entered the service Dec. 12 No. of Days 57. No. of Rations 1 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ —Amount £1-10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$.”

5. “A Pay Rool of Capt. Thomas Newcomb, in Col. Eben Thayer’s Regm’t of new levies from the County of Suffolk Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Raised for three months to Reinforce the Continental army 1780—a part of the Company stationed at West Point & part at Rhoad Island. John Burrige, Commencement of pay July 28, terme of Discharge Oct. 30, —time of service 3 months 6 days— Days allowed to return home 20—Miles per day 3— Establishment

per month £2-0-0 Total wages — £6-8-0 — Rations
£9-12-0 Milage @ 1^d per mile — £0-5-0.”

6. “A Return of Men raised for three years from
Dec^r 2^d 1780—Suffolk & Essex Counties John Bur-
ridge, Braintree When raised, 30 Dec^r 1780.”

Then in the columns of certificates of final settle-
ments are the following interesting documents:—

“Will^m Burrage private of Concord in the Coll^o Co.
Col. Marshall Regiment. Died Jan. 12, 1778.

Cr.

By his service from Jan. 1, 1777 to Jan. 12, 1778 is 12 mo ^s 12 days @ 40 S. per month. For which the nominal sum has been paid him by the Continent	£24.-16-0
By Delay & Int ^s	5 5 5
	<u>£30 -1-5</u>

Dr.

To Cash paid him from Proceeds of Lottery £30-0-0 value	0-18.5
To his proportion of small stores at the Camp at the regular prices	0-18-9
To 12 months 11 days wages paid him by the Continent @ 40 S. per month 24- 14-8 value	12-15- 5
Dec. 31 To Ballance	15 -8-10
	<u>£30 -1 -5</u>

3 yr^s—The above Ballance £15-8-10 multiplied by 32½ to make good the Depreciation, is in Currant Money £501-17-0
 Certified 20, Jan. 1785.

Simeon Burridge Private, of Concord in the Coll^o Comp. Col. Marshall's Regt. Died March 7, 1778.

CR.

By His service from Jan. 1, 1777 to March 7 th 1778 is 14 months 7 days @ 40 S. per month for which the nominal sum has been paid him by the Continent	£28 -9-4
By Delay & Int ^o	5 8-8
	<hr/> £33-18-0

DR.

To Cash paid him from Proceeds of State Lottery £30 value	0 18-5
1 Shirt—1 pair Shoes—1 pair Hose supplied by the State at regulated prices	1- 4-4
To 14 months 7 days wages paid him by the Continent @ 40 S. per month £28-9-4 value	13-11-8
His proportion of small stores at regulated prices deducting what he had paid towards them	1-1-11
To Ballance	17-1 -8
	<hr/> £33-18-0

The above Ballance £17-1-8 multiplied by
 32½ to make good the Depreciation, is
 in Currant Money £555-4-8

John Burr ridge Private of Concord in Major's Comp'y
 Col. Wesson's Regt.

CR.

By his service from Jan. 1, 1777 to Dec. 30,
 1779 — 36 months @ 40 S. per month
 for which the nominal sum has been
 paid him by the Continent 72- 0- 0

DR.

To Cash paid him from Proceeds of Lottery
 £30-0-0 value 1-17- 5
 To 3 shirts—3 pair Shoes—3 hose supplied
 by the State at the regulated prices 3-13- 0
 To his proportion of small stores delivered in
 Camp at regulated prices, deducting the
 value of what he has paid towards them 2-16- 3
 To 36 months wages paid him by the Conti-
 nent at 40 S. per month £72-0-0 value 17-19- 6
 1879.
 Dec 31 To Ballance 45-13-10
 £72- 0- 0

The above Ballance £45-13-10 multiplied
 by 32½ to make good the Depreciation
 is in Currant Money £1484-19- 7
 Certified 28th June 1780.

John Burrage, Private of Newton in Capt. Watson's
Comp'y Col. Wesson's Regt.

CR.

By his service from April 1, 1777 to May 20,
1778 is 13 Months 20 Days at 40 S. per
month for which the nominal sum has
been paid him by the Continent £27-6-8
Died May 20, 1778.

I do Certify that the above John Burrage inlisted
During the war.

J. W. WESSON *Col.*

Certified 21 April 1781-xx

DR.

To Cash paid him from the Proceeds of State Lottery £30.-0- value	2- 8- 7
To 2 Shirts—2 pair Shoes, 2 pair Hose sup- plied by the State at the regulated prices	2- 8- 8
To His proportion of small stores delivered in Camp at regulated prices, deducting the value of what he paid towards them	1- 2- 0
To Bounty of £24-0-0 paid him by or in behalf of the town of Newton—Not charged—	0- 0- 0
To 13 months 20 days wages paid him by the Continent at 40 S. per month £27- 6-8 value	8-18- 7
^{1779.} Dec. 31 To Ballance	12- 8-10
	<hr/> £27- 6- 8

The above Ballance—12-8-10 multiplied by
 32½ to make good the Depreciation is in
 Currant Money £404-7-1

*John Burridge Private of Athol** in Capt. J. Blanchard's Comp'y,— Col. Wesson's Regt.

Cr.

By the Depreciation on the Delay of Payment of his wages to the 31 st of December 1779	£5-14- 5
By Interest on the above Sum from Jan. 1 st , to Dec. 31, 1780.	6-10.
By his service from the 1 Day of Jan'y to the 14, Day of May 1780, is 4 Months 14 Days at 40 S. per month	8-18- 8
	£14-19-11

* There is no such name on the town records of Athol. This, doubtless, is the same John Burridge who subsequently enlisted from Braintree in Capt. Newcomb's company, Col. Thayer's regiment. We were for a long time greatly puzzled by his case. It appeared that he was married in Braintree, Mass., in 1779, to Mary Spear, of that place, and lived there after the close of the war till 1789, and had five children; but we could not ascertain whence he came, or whither he went after 1789. Finally a clew was found while looking over the pension list at the State House, in a record of a pension granted him in 1850, on application of *his daughter Sally Thayer, West Randolph, Vt.* It was then discovered that some of his descendants now reside in Braintree, Vt., to which place he removed from Braintree, Mass., soon after 1789. Mr. Charles Burridge, of Braintree, Vt., a grandson, writes that "there is a tradition in their family that his grandfather came from England. When a young man, not of age, was pressed into service in the war between England and America, but was secretly taken by his father and shipped to America, and that he changed his name from Burroughs to Burridge on board ship and always went by that name afterwards." Thus, at length, was our failure to find any trace of him either in the town or county records of Massachusetts accounted for.

Dr.

To Cash paid by United States on Account of his wages for the year 1780	0- 2- 7
To Amount of small stores delivered in Camp at the prime Cost and charges of Trans- portation	0- 1- 8
Dec 31 To a certificate for the balance	14-15- 8
	<hr/> £14-19-11"

In another book are the following entries:—

"John Burrage Newton—9th Regt. Time of inlistment, During the war—Time of service, 13 months 20 days—Capt Watson.—Dead."

"W^m Burridge 10th Regt. Time of inlistment 3 years. Time of service, 12 months 12 days—Residence Concord—Col. Co.—Dead."

"Simeon Burrage 10th Regt. Time of inlistment, 3 years. Time of service 14 months 7 days—Residence, Concord Col. Co. Dead."

"John Burrage 9th Regt. Bounty received in land or money \$50.—Time of inlistment 3 years. Time of service 40 months 14 days. Residence Concord. Commander Major Co."

These are the same persons, it will be seen, that are named in the certificates of final settlements.

It is not known where William, Simeon, and John died, or what were the circumstances attending their decease, but the respective dates of their deaths are suggestive.

William and Simeon, who were brothers, and both in the 10th Regt., died in the winter of 1778,—one Jan. 12, the other March 7,—and their cousin, John, in the 9th Regt., died on the 20th of the following May. It seems probable that they were all in Washington's army, in winter quarters at Valley Forge, in this the darkest period of the war, and that the exposure and excessive sufferings of the soldiers during that terrible winter were the cause of their death. Bancroft says, "As his (Washington's) men moved towards the spot selected for their winter resting place, they had not clothes to cover their nakedness, nor blankets to lie on, nor tents to sleep under. For the want of shoes, their marches through frost and snow might be traced by the blood from their feet, and they were almost as often without provisions as with them." On the 23d of December, 1777, Washington wrote, "Men are confined to hospitals or in farmers' houses for want of shoes. We have this day no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety men in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked. Our whole strength in Continental troops amounts to no more than eight thousand two hundred men in camp fit for duty. Since the fourth instant, our numbers fit for duty from hardship and exposure have decreased nearly two thousand men. Numbers still are obliged to sit all night by fires." "Even so late as the 11th of February, Dana, one of the committee (sent by Congress to investigate the state of

affairs) reported that men died for the want of straw or materials to raise them from the cold, wet earth."

It is no wonder that men exposed to such hardships died; the marvel is that any should have survived them. All honor to those sturdy men of our family stock who, though but common soldiers in the ranks, devotedly endured such hardships and faced death at every turn to give liberty to their country and a republic to mankind! Especial honor and homage to the memory of the three who died in the service! They are not mentioned in history; their names are not engraven on enduring monuments of stone; they left no posterity to piously preserve the remembrance of their heroic virtues; and had it not been for the business records of the army in the State archives, their names would have been consigned to oblivion. Yet to such as they are we indebted for the establishment of our beloved country, with its free and beneficent institutions, and again for its salvation in the late war of the Rebellion. While their spirit remains to animate the hearts of her people, the Republic will endure.

CHAPTER IX.

It has been said that John Burrage, of Newton, the son of William, and grandson of the emigrant, John Burrage, was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married Oct. 9, 1718, was Lydia Ward, of Newton, daughter of Deacon Richard Ward. By her he probably had two, and perhaps three, children, viz., Lydia and William and possibly John. But as the dates of the births of his children are not on the Newton records, it is impossible to determine whether two only or three of them were by his first marriage. She died in 1724, and on the 25th of January, 1725, he married Sarah Smith. By this marriage he had three sons, Samuel, Thomas, and Ephraim, and three daughters, Sarah, Mary, and Anna. He lived at first on the Dedham road, now Centre Street, between Newton Corner and Newton Centre. In 1735 he bought a farm of eighty acres and built him a house upon it, in that part of the town now called Newtonville, a short distance south of where the depot of the Boston and Albany Railroad stands, on the road leading to Newton Centre. The farm joined, or nearly so, the farm upon which the house where General Hull once lived, now occupied by Ex-Governor Claffin, stands. His sons Samuel and Ephraim lived

near him. William, until he removed to Concord, lived on the Dedham road, now Centre Street, in what is now Newton Corner, so called; and Thomas, at the age of thirty-four, removed to Dedham, in that part subsequently incorporated in the town of Dover.

William, who we suppose to have been the eldest son of John Burrage, married, Dec. 13, 1744, Hannah Osland, of Newton. He was a farmer. In 1756 he sold his farm in Newton and bought one in Concord, Mass., to which place he removed with his family in that year. He died there in 1763, leaving four sons, William, Simeon, Jonathan, and John, and two daughters, Lydia and Hannah. Three of the sons served in the war of the Revolution and two of them died in the service. Jonathan and John settled in Lunenburg, Mass.

Samuel, who was probably the third son of John, resided in Newton until his decease, in 1793. He was called "a weaver." He married, Oct. 31, 1754, Mary Draper, of Dedham, and had one son, Samuel, Jr., who did not survive him, and two daughters.

Thomas, the fourth son of John, bought a farm in Dedham in 1765, removed there, and was married in November, 1767, to Abigail Fisher, of Medfield. He had five children; two sons, John and Obed, and three daughters, Abigail, Kezia, and Anna. John remained in Dover. Obed, in 1810, removed to Templeton, Mass., where he resided until 1849, when he went to Shrewsbury, where he died in 1850.

While he lived in Newton, Thomas Burrage was styled in the deeds in which his name appears, "weaver"; after his removal to Dedham he was called "Husbandman." It appears that three, if not more, of the sons of John were weavers.* We do not know how the business was conducted, but it was, of course, done by hand-loom. At that time, as has been said in another place, most all the fabrics used for clothing were home-made, *i. e.* spun and woven by hand from the raw material, either wool or flax, raised on the farm. It is probable that the men who followed it as a trade either went from house to house, working by the day, or took the yarn to their own houses or shops and wove the cloth for a certain price per yard. If we are to judge by the apparent results, pecuniarily, to those who followed the occupation, we must conclude that it was not a very profitable business,—that farming paid better. The cause of this is to be found, probably, not in foreign competition from the absence of a tariff, nor in the excessive amount of labor-saving machinery in the country, but in the competition of the industrious women, the wives and daughters of the farmers; and the fact that the demand for the articles manufactured was comparatively limited, owing to the simple and frugal habits of the people, and the superior durability of the fabrics, whose strength was not impaired by excessive heating,

* The father is also styled "weaver" in a deed dated 1724.

shearing, or flocking to give them a meretricious smoothness and finish, as is done to a large extent in manufacturing with the improved machinery of the present time. Thomas Burrage appears to have been an industrious, patriotic, and worthy citizen. He died suddenly while at work on the highway—repairing roads—in 1799, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Ephraim Burrage, the fifth son of John, married, in 1767, Elizabeth Sever. He was a farmer, and lived in Newton until 1790, when he bought a farm in Shirley and removed to that town, where he resided until his decease, in 1803. He left two children, Andrew and Betsey, who, after the death of their father, removed with their mother to Waltham. Neither of them married.

Of John, Jr., the other son, we know but little. In 1747 he witnessed the signatures of his father and mother to a deed, and in 1766 joined his brothers in signing a release of all claim upon his father's estate. In that instrument he is styled "weaver." We find no conveyances to him or by him recorded, nor do we find any record of his marriage. Doubtless he is the John Burrage, from Newton, who died in the Continental service in 1778, although he must have been past the maximum age fixed by Congress for military duty.

Lydia, the eldest daughter, married, Jan. 17, 1745, Archibald Smith, of Needham, who probably afterwards removed to Concord, as in deed of Lee to Wm. Burrage,

1756, land of Archibald Smith is referred to in describing the bounds. Another daughter, Sarah, married Benjamin Adams, of Newton. There is no record of the marriage of Mary, the third daughter. Anna, the fourth daughter, was not married. She died in Newton, April 6, 1825. She was the last of the descendants of William Burrage that lived in Newton. We do not know of any other having lived in that place since the close of the last century, but the name has been represented there during the last ten or fifteen years by some of the descendants of his brother Thomas. At present there are four families living in Newton who trace their pedigree to Thomas Burrage and Elizabeth Breed, of Lynn, 1687.

CHAPTER X.

THOMAS BURRAGE, of Leominster, the eldest son of William Burrage, formerly of Lynn, when about twenty-six years of age, removed to Templeton, Mass., then a very sparsely settled township, where he bought a tract of wild land and set to work to clear off the trees and make it fit for tillage and a dwelling-place. His industry and self-denial were such that he was soon able to erect a dwelling-house, and having induced Miss Abigail Fairbanks, of Templeton, to become a partner with him in his "enterprise," the twain were married Aug. 21, 1791, and commenced house-keeping. They had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all born in Templeton. He resided there until the spring of 1820, when his parents having become infirm from old age, he returned to the homestead at Leominster to cultivate the farm and filially care for the old people while they lived. He resided there until his decease, which occurred Oct. 10, 1828. His wife survived him thirty-four years. He was an industrious man and of a genial, social disposition. He appears not to have had so much business faculty as his brothers William and Josiah, but possessed quite as much intellectual ability and had more taste for reading and metaphysical inves-

tigations. Seven of his children survived him; only one of his sons, Jonathan, was married and left posterity.

Jonathan Burrage was born in Templeton, March 18, 1805. He was thrice married, and had nine children. (See "Genealogy.") When a young man he learned the trade of house painter and followed it several years; subsequently engaged in the manufacture of bellows at Fitchburg; afterwards left that and went into the business of manufacturing varnish. For the first ten or fifteen years after his first marriage, he resided in Fitchburg; then removed to Cambridge. While there the homestead in Leominster of his uncle, William Burrage, who had deceased, was offered for sale by the executor; he purchased it and removed his family there. The transaction proved an unfortunate one. As a residence it was too far from his business, which was still at Cambridge, and not having either the requisite experience or time to cultivate the farm, that became *chiefly fruitful of expense*, so after living there four or five years, he was obliged to give it up and return to Cambridge. Subsequently he removed to Roxbury, where he died in 1854. He was a very industrious, kind-hearted, honest man, and possessed the easy, genial, and sanguine temperament of his father.

Respecting the daughters, Sena married, 1820, her cousin, John Burrage, and had one child, John Milton Burrage. She died March 11, 1824. Abigail married, Oct. 1, 1818, Horace Newton, of Fitchburg, and had



HOMESTEAD OF DEA. WILLIAM BURRAGE. 1840.

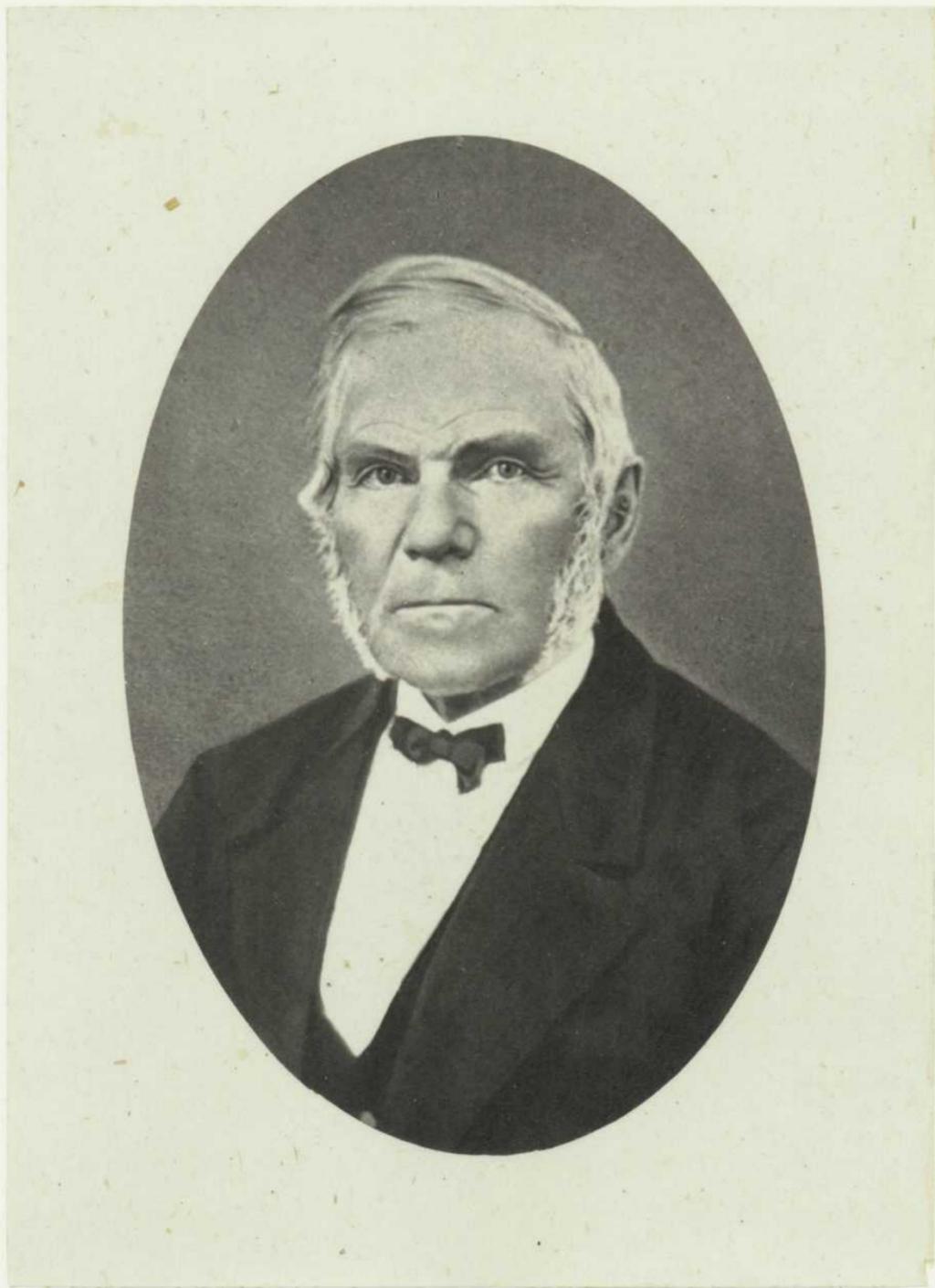
three sons and one daughter. She died in 1850. Harriet married, Nov. 26, 1829, Leonard Battis, and had three daughters and one son. She and her husband now live in Cambridge, Mass. Mary married, May 26, 1825, her cousin, Emory Burrage. They resided on the homestead farm of their grandfather, and cared for her parents while they lived. In 1872 they sold the farm and moved into and occupied a part of the house in which his mother lived in the North Village, and after her decease bought the house. They still reside there. Adeline married, May 30, 1830, David Child, of Templeton, and had six children. She died in 1841. Her husband married, June 29, 1842, her sister Joan. Joan died in 1843; she had no children. Sophronia married, Nov. 2, 1835, James Cutter, by whom she had two children. She died in 1841.

William Burrage, the second son of William Burrage, of Lynn, was apprenticed at an early age to Benjamin Hawks, a tanner, in Leominster. After having finished his apprenticeship, when about twenty-two years old, he commenced the tanning and currying business for himself, in a very small way, in the north part of the town. He began with no other capital than health, strength, and an indomitable resolution to succeed. But from the first, his great industry, frugality, and good judgment insured his success, and he steadily gained in worldly goods, and in the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

In 1814 he was chosen a deacon of the First Congregational Church,—the only church then in the town,—and retained the office until his death, in 1844. He was many times chosen to fill offices of trust and responsibility, and at the time of his decease was, by virtue of his sterling character, as well as by his wealth, one of the most prominent citizens in the town. He was twice married. First, Feb. 2, 1792, to Mary Joslin, of Leominster, by whom he had six children, viz., William, Polly, Leonard, Thirsa, William, and Caroline. She died Dec. 19, 1820. June 21, 1821, he married Roxanna Sanderson, of Lancaster. By her he had eight children, five of whom survived him, viz., George Sanderson, William F., Mary Jane, Charles W., and Martha Ann. Of the children by the first wife, three only lived to be married, viz., Leonard, Thirsa, and William. William married, June 1, 1824, Mary Ann Richardson, of Leominster, by whom he had one child, Mary Caroline. He died in 1825. Thirsa married Thomas Stearns, of Leominster, in 1817, and died in 1819.

Leonard married, April 15, 1819, Mira Allen, of Leominster. They have had no children.

He learned the trade of tanner and currier in his father's shop, and soon after attaining his majority was admitted to an interest in the business with his father, and a few years afterward bought the yard and shop and carried on the business alone until some years later, when he took into partnership with him his cousin,



Æt. 74.

Capt. Leonard Burrage.

b. 1797.

George S. Burrage. To their business of tanning and currying leather, which had greatly increased, they added, about the year 1836, that of manufacturing shoes for the Western market. This business, which has now grown to such enormous proportions, was then in its infancy. In 1844, after fourteen or fifteen successful years, they dissolved the copartnership and left the business.

The same qualities which, in the father of Capt. Leonard Burrage, insured success and a good name, were inherent in and performed the same service for the son. From his youth, his abilities and high character commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He has been the recipient of many tokens of esteem and confidence from his fellow-citizens of Leominster. When a young man he was promoted to the office of captain in the company of militia of which he was a member,—a greater mark of distinction at that time than it has been since, proof of which is found in the fact that those who received the title at that period usually retained it so long as they lived. For many years, he was annually chosen moderator of the town-meetings and served on the school committee, board of selectmen, and in other positions of trust and responsibility, and ably represented the town in the General Court in the years 1833, 1843, 1844, and 1845. Capt. Burrage and his excellent and greatly esteemed wife still reside in the house in which they have lived to-

gether more than half a century,* enjoying a green old age, the crown of temperate and well-spent lives.

George Sanderson Burrage, the eldest son by the second wife, was twice married. First, April 2, 1844, to Martha G. Phelps, of Leominster, by whom he had three children. She died Aug. 6, 1849; and he married, Jan. 1, 1851, Aurelia Chamberlain. By his second marriage he had five children. Soon after his first marriage he removed to Ashburnham and bought a large tract of woodland in that town. His brothers, William F. and Charles W., afterward became associated with him in the building of a factory and the manufacture of chairs, there being a good water-privilege on the land purchased. For several years the brothers carried on quite a large business, and gathered so much of a village around their works that the general government made the place a post station, with the name of "Burrageville." But the enterprise did not prove a success, and was eventually abandoned by all the brothers. About the year 1861 he removed to Napa City, California, where he became engaged in the business of grape raising. He died there May 16, 1876, at the age of fifty-three years. It may be said of him that he was ambitious, industrious, honest, and of more than ordinary intelligence; but, as is sometimes the case, he seemed doomed by the Fates not to meet with success commensurate to his ambition, his worth, or his ability.

* Since their marriage, fifty-eight years. See heliotype view of house subjoined.



HOMESTEAD OF CAPT. LEONARD BURRAGE.

William F., the second son by the last marriage, married, July 25, 1859, Eveline Lawrence. They had three children. As has been said, he joined his brother, George Sanderson, in the Burrageville enterprise, but sold out his interest before the business was closed and returned with his family, a few years later, to Leominster, where he died, Nov. 11, 1873, shortly after his return from California, to which place he had made a journey the previous year on account of his health, which was then much impaired, and to visit his brothers there. He was a valuable citizen, a man of excellent judgment, and a good specimen of the practical, common-sense New-Englander.

Charles W., the third son by the second marriage, left Ashburnham before the business was closed up, and removed to New Haven about 1860. He there adopted the profession of civil engineer. After remaining there several years, he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he now resides in good circumstances and much respected. Nov. 30, 1854, he married Sarah J. Hills, of Leominster. They have had three children, all sons. One, Edward H., was born in Ashburnham; another, William H., was born in New Haven; the other, Chas. F., in Portland, Oregon. They are all living.

Of the two daughters who survived their father, Mary Jane, who was a very amiable and attractive person, a young lady of great promise, died at the age of twenty-two years. Martha Ann, married Feb. 16, 1859, Porter M. Kimball. She died Nov. 4, 1863, leaving one

child, an infant, which died soon after the death of its mother; and the husband and father survived the death of his wife and child but a few months. Both were much respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends, and their loss was greatly deplored by the community in which they had lived.

Anna, the only one of the daughters of William Burrage, of Lynn, who survived him, was married May 5, 1810, to Benjamin Carter, of Leominster. For several years after their marriage, Anna and her husband lived with her parents, caring for them in their old age and carrying on the farm. Upon the decease of his father, her husband and his brother Jonathan built a dwelling-house on that portion of the farm which was their inheritance. Their land adjoined her father's farm and also that of her brother Josiah. In the spring of 1820 they moved into their new house, their place at the homestead being filled by her brother Thomas and his family, who at this time, as has been mentioned elsewhere, returned from Templeton. In this house they resided as long as they lived. They had no children. She died March 12, 1851. Her husband died several years before that time. She was an industrious, patient, conscientious, kind-hearted woman of the old school. Some of her nephews still have a vivid and grateful remembrance of the toothsome apple-pie and big doughnuts she used to dispense to them with a liberal hand when they called at "Aunt Anna's" on their way to or from the district school.

CHAPTER XI.

JOSIAH BURRAGE, the third son, remained at home, helping his father to carry on the home farm and working a portion of the time for the neighboring farmers for wages until the thirtieth year of his age. In that year, March 7, 1800, he married Ruth Kilburn, a daughter of William Kilburn, of Lunenburg, a descendant of George Kilburn, who came from Wood Ditton, England, in 1635, and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1640. William Kilburn removed from Rowley to Lunenburg in 1767, the same year that William Burrage went from Lynn to Leominster. During the first year after their marriage the young couple lived in a hired house about a mile northeast of the homestead of his father, on the Shirley Village road, on which her father's homestead was situated, at a distance easterly of about two miles from her new home. But for several years before his marriage, Josiah had had his eye on the intervale farm which joined the homestead on its western and southern boundaries,* owned by one Jonas Fiske, who was hardly

* This farm is bounded westerly and southwesterly by the Nashua River, — a somewhat uncertain and movable boundary, since, owing to the alluvial character of the soil, it is constantly undermining its banks on either side and thus changing the location of its channel. The farm-house is situated on the slope to the river (on a natural terrace) about midway between the river and the homestead of his father, purchased in 1767. The farm is now in the possession of Alvah A., the twelfth child of Josiah and Ruth K. Burrage.



BIRTHPLACE OF MRS. RUTH KILBURN BURRAGE, 1780.

capable of carrying it on, and therefore somewhat inclined to sell it. The difficulty was in getting the means to make the purchase. He probably had saved of his earnings, up to that time, five or six hundred dollars, — barely enough to pay for stock and tools for a farm and the scanty furniture of his dwelling. But, luckily, his brother William offered to become jointly responsible with him for the purchase-money, and in the spring of 1801 (the deed is dated April 20, 1801) the farm of eighty acres, with the buildings thereon, and thirty-six acres and thirty-two rods of land besides, was conveyed to Josiah Burrage and William Burrage for the sum of \$3,000. So the young man of thirty-one and the young woman of twenty-one years moved on to their farm,

cheerfully assumed their new duties, and bravely faced the contingencies of the future. When we reflect that the relative value of money at that time was more than double what it is now, that the interest payable on the debt incurred was fifty cents a day, and that it had been decreed that they were to rear thirteen children of their own on the farm, we get some idea of the nature of the contingencies that then and there confronted them, and can partially realize the magnitude of the task undertaken by the courageous young couple.*

They lived on the farm until 1846, — forty-five years. During that time, fifty to seventy-five acres of land were added to the original purchase; another barn, a cider-mill, and other out-buildings were erected; the house was enlarged by an addition and completely finished in modern style;† the whole paid for, and the farm thus entirely freed from debt. Yet all this was but subsidiary — only an accompaniment — to the mo-

* The products of a farm at that time were sold at very low prices compared with the present prices of the same articles. The best cord-wood was but \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cord, delivered at the door; pork, 6 cts. per lb.; butter, 8 to 12 cts. per lb.; potatoes, 20 to 25 cts. per bush.; eggs, 8 to 12 cts. per dozen, etc. The highest price paid for labor was \$1.00 per day in haying time, or \$10.00 to \$15.00, and board, per month, for the year. Under such circumstances, when a dollar stood for so much, and it required the equivalent of two bushels of potatoes or four pounds of the best butter to pay one day's *interest* on the debt of the farm, the outlook for being able to support a family and pay the principal must have been rather discouraging. (See Appendix M.)

† The subjoined cut represents the homestead of Capt. Burrage as it appeared at the period between 1830 and 1846. It was engraved by Russell & Richardson from an oil painting by a young artist by name of Burridge, an Englishman, painted in 1846-47.



HOMESTEAD OF CAPT. JOSIAH BURRAGE, LEOMINSTER, AS IT APPEARED IN 1830-1846.

mentous work of rearing thirteen children to become worthy men and women.

It is a remarkable circumstance that during the forty-five years that Josiah and Ruth Burrage resided in the house in which they reared thirteen children, twelve of whom were born there, death did not once cross the threshold of their home; that during that long period, though so many commenced their existence within its walls, no one died beneath its roof.

The subject of this sketch did not adopt the narrow, selfish policy of keeping his sons at home to help him cultivate the farm and pay off the debt when it was against their interest, but from the first consented to their leaving him when it appeared that it would be for their advantage. Hence it happened that when he had reached the age of seventy-five years, and the infirmities of old age had impaired his strength and incapacitated him (and his wife) from carrying on the farm, he found himself alone, with no son to take his place at the plough, nor daughter to assist her mother in the house. Therefore, by the advice of his children, he sold the homestead to Mr. Farwell, the husband of his youngest daughter, Elizabéth, and removed to the North Village, about one mile up the river. He had previously erected a dwelling there on a lot of land purchased of his son, George S., who had himself built a house for his own residence on an adjoining lot, both houses being on the site of a dwelling and shop

belonging to George S., destroyed by fire the previous year. He resided in this house until his decease, which occurred Nov. 5, 1856, two months and twenty days after the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth.*

Capt. Josiah Burrage was a good type of the old-time, sturdy, honest, thrifty New England farmer. Without brilliant intellectual endowments, he possessed in an eminent degree the solid qualities of sound common-sense, good judgment, and stability of character. He ever acted on the Golden Rule of treating others as he would that they should treat him; was a kind neighbor, a good citizen, always taking a deep interest in public affairs, and ever held the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. Having little taste or leisure for public service, he held but few public offices.

* By will, he left his estate to his wife during her life, directing that so much of it as remained after her decease should be divided equally among those of his children or their heirs living at the time the will was made. At the end was the following clause: "If there is a residue of my estate left after the decease of my wife and the payment of all expenses, I request my children to give to each of my grandchildren a large Bible" The executors fulfilled the bequest, Sept. 1, 1875, presenting to each of the forty-four grandchildren then living a Bible, with the following inscription printed upon the fly-leaf:—

BEQUEATHED

TO

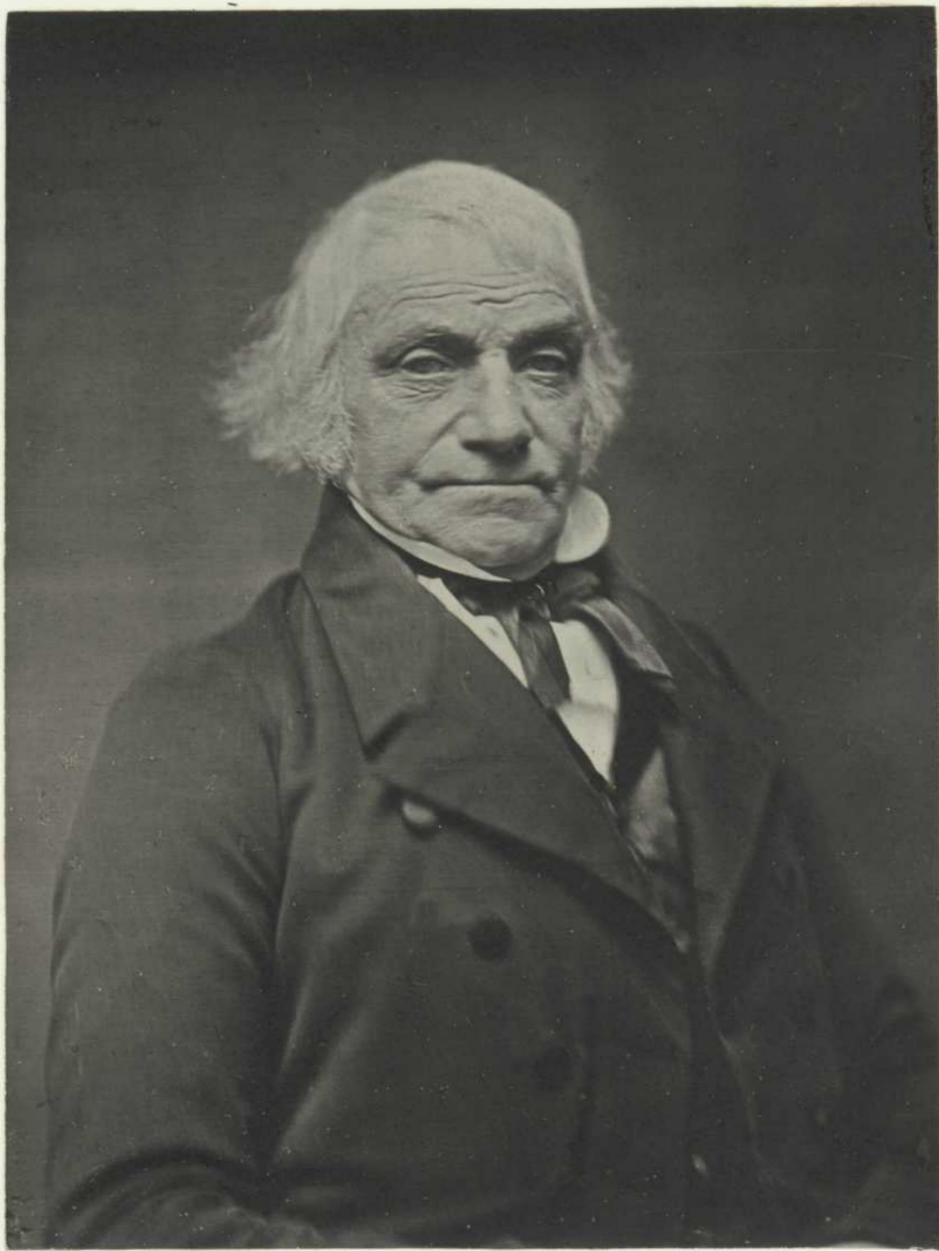
BY HIS (OR HER) GRANDFATHER,

JOSIAH BURRAGE,

LEOMINSTER, MASS.

NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

BEQUEST FULFILLED SEPT. 1, 1875



Æt. 80.

Capt. Josiah Burrage.

b. 1770.

About the year 1800 — the year of his marriage — he was chosen captain of the "North Company" of Light Infantry of his native town, — the same that his nephew, Leonard Burrage, was chosen to command some twenty years later. He held the office several years, and retained the title as long as he lived. At that time such an office was deemed important and held in high esteem. The person chosen to it became a member of the small aristocratic circle which then existed in every country village, composed of the ministers, the lawyers, the doctors, the traders, and the commissioned officers of the militia. These, in legal documents and on public occasions, were styled "gentlemen," whereas the rest of mankind were called yeomen, or by the name of their occupation.

Next to a sound judgment, Capt. Burrage, with his untiring industry, was doubtless indebted for his success as a farmer and bread-winner for his children to an exceedingly compact, hardy, and vigorous physical organization. When an old man, he used to say that he had never experienced the sensation of fatigue; yet from his youth until he reached the age of seventy-five years, he probably averaged fourteen or fifteen hours a day of hard work. In the summer he rose at dawn and continued work until the sun had disappeared behind the Monoosnock Hills, and from the intervale the plaintive notes of the whippoorwill heralded the approaching shades of

night. In the winter he would leave his bed two or three hours before sunrise, and, after dressing, make a fire in the kitchen, fill the teakettle and hang it on the crane in the fireplace, then go to the barn and "fodder" his oxen and the other fifteen or twenty cattle. Meanwhile, his wife would rise and prepare breakfast, which was always eaten by candle-light. After breakfast, he would yoke the oxen, harness them to the cart or sled, take his dinner put up in a small tin pail, and about an hour before the sun was up start for the wood-lot, which was about two miles from the house. Upon his arrival there, he would proceed to put on a load of wood from a large pile that had been cut the previous winter and spring, and carry it to the centre of Lancaster Village or to Leominster, each being three or four miles distant from the wood-lot. The day's work was usually the carting of two loads, of a cord each, and the return home, travelling twelve to sixteen miles with an ox-team, besides loading and unloading the wood. He would reach home two or three hours after sunset, put up and feed his team, eat a hearty supper, which he would find prepared for him by his good wife, and go to bed, to rise the following morning to go through the same programme. This was done, usually, whether the weather was favorable or unfavorable, mild or extremely cold. He often came home with his feet partially frozen. He received for the wood, delivered, if it was pine, \$2.50, or if it was hard wood, \$3.00 per cord.



Æt. 90.

Ruth (Kilburn) Burrage.

b. 1780.

He did not believe in the eight-and-ten-hours-a-day notions of the present time. Indeed, he could not have supported his family and paid for his farm by the labor of ten hours a day. He believed fully in the mission of work. Before they left home, except during the three or four months of the year they attended school, his sons, from the time they became large enough to drive the cows to pasture, drop corn, "ride horse to plough," or pick stones from the mowing land, were required to work steadily and continuously. To this discipline of steady work at that time they are doubtless indebted for whatever success they have achieved since.

Ruth (Kilburn) Burrage survived her husband nearly nineteen years. She died May 1, 1875, at the age of ninety-four years six months seventeen days, retaining her mental faculties in remarkable clearness to the last. In many respects she was a remarkable woman. Born before the close of the war of the Revolution, her life, which nearly spanned a century, though in humble station, was an eventful one. As her husband was a good specimen of the old-time New England farmer, so was she a good example of the old-time farmer's wife. Married at the age of nineteen years, she cast her lot with one who, like herself, possessed no wealth but that of a brave and loving heart, good health, and an indomitable resolution. During the first twenty-five years of her married life she bore thirteen children, took care of them in health and sickness, prepared all the food for

the family, which usually included one or more hired laborers, made butter and cheese, spun yarn from wool and flax, made the clothing of the younger children, and did the mending for all the family, besides doing the numerous other things required in a farmer's household. She had but little, if any, help in the house, save when her children were born, until her daughters became old enough to assist her.

Thus, until she left the farm, she probably averaged more hours of labor each day than even her husband did. And yet her physical organization, although possessing great vitality, was never robust like his. Unlike him, she was often compelled to confess that she was tired. Her mind was characterized by keen perceptive powers and a very retentive memory. Up to the last year of her life, she was always ready to illustrate by some anecdote or story of former years any subject that chanced to come up in conversation.

Although naturally reserved and undemonstrative upon the subject of religion, as upon all matters in which her personal feelings were profoundly interested, she possessed a deeply religious nature. In theology, she, as well as her husband, was liberal and tolerant of the opinions of others, — believing that whatever may be their creed, and in spite of any intellectual belief, it will ever be well with those who mean right and do right, and the reverse with those who mean evil and do evil.*

* See Appendix K.

CHAPTER XII.

It is to be regretted that a fuller history of the families descended from John Burrage, of Newton, cannot be given, but circumstances have rendered it impossible to give more than the bare outline in most cases.

As has been said, his son, William, married Hannah Osland in 1744, and in 1756 removed to Concord, Mass., where he died in 1763, two of his sons, Jonathan and John, subsequently settling in Lunenburg. Jonathan married, probably in 1776, Sally Barthrick. They had two sons and six daughters.

William, the eldest son, married Sophia Ellis, and had three sons and two daughters. One daughter has deceased; the other children, William H., Simeon, Hannah, and John B., are now living in Petersham, Mass.

Jonathan, Jr., the other son, married Hannah Keeser, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. John, the eldest son, married in Lunenburg, and had two children. He died in 1848. Artemas P., the other son, resides in Lunenburg unmarried. Three of the daughters were married in Lunenburg.

John, the other son of William Burrage, of Concord, who settled in Lunenburg, married, May 10, 1781, Lois Barthrick, a sister of Sally, his brother Jonathan's wife.

(Tradition says they were married by Parson Adams, of Lunenburg, at his house, and that the house was soon after destroyed by fire and the parish records which were kept there all consumed.) They had six sons, Thomas, John, James, Joseph, Martin, and William, and one daughter, Betsey.

Thomas, when about twenty-seven years of age, migrated to Pennsylvania and settled in West Town, Chester County, in that State, where he married, about the year 1810, Hannah Yearsley. She died soon after giving birth to a daughter, named Elizabeth, and Dec. 31, 1812, he married Mary Howell. By her he had four children, viz., Thomas H., Mary Ann, John, and Hannah. She died in 1819. In June, 1823, he married Hannah Paul, who died in about a year, leaving one son, William. His fourth marriage seems to have proved unfortunate from some cause other than that of death. He married a Mrs. Renshaw, from whom, after a short time, he *obtained a divorce*. It appears that, notwithstanding his matrimonial experiences, he still remained a devotee of Hymen and married again, his fifth and last wife being a Mrs. Child.

About the year 1820 he took a contract to build a section of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Subsequently he bought a schooner or sloop on which he went as master in the coasting trade for several years. After his marriage to Mrs. Renshaw, he went into the hotel business; kept the Arch Street House, then a

hotel on Point Road, and lastly, the Branch Town Hotel, in Philadelphia. During a portion of this time he was also engaged as cattle drover, with two partners, one of whom lived in Penn Yan, N. Y. About the year 1843 he removed to Penn Yan, with his son, John, who kept a hotel in that place a short time. They then removed to Elgin, Ill. But the climate there not agreeing with them, they soon returned to the State of New York. The California gold fever was then at its height, and they were induced to join their means to engage in gold digging, and John went to the mines. He stayed a short time, made some money, and then returned and bought a farm near Palmyra, N. Y., where he and his father lived until their decease. John died about the year 1858; his father, Thomas, died Oct. 13, 1860, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

John, the second son, married, Feb. 13, 1812, Rebecca Greenleaf, of Medford. They had two children, a son and a daughter, who died without issue.

James, the third son, when a young man, went to Detroit, Mich., where he married Sarah Maynard, who died soon after her marriage. Subsequently he removed to Pennsylvania, and became a mariner. The latest intelligence received from him by his friends in Massachusetts was by letters from him and his brother, Thomas, dated Jan. 25 and Feb. 3, 1842, which said that he was building a vessel in which he intended to go to Boston the next autumn. It is conjectured that he was lost at sea.

L. C.

Joseph, the fourth son, married, in 1814, Lydia, the daughter of Deacon Ward Jackson, of Boston. He settled in Cambridge, and for fifteen years was collector of tolls on the Cambridge or West Boston Bridge. Subsequently, he went into the lumber business with a Mr. Bowman, under the firm name of Burrige & Bowman, and continued the business and the connection till shortly before his decease. He had two sons and five daughters, only two of whom are now living, viz., Ward J. and Caroline Y. He died in 1868, aged eighty years. He was an honest man and a much-respected citizen; was chosen by the town of Cambridge to serve on its Board of Selectmen in the years 1835, 1836.

Martin, the fifth son, married, in 1816, Eliza Withington, of Medford, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Both the daughters and two of the sons were married in Medford, where one son and one daughter still reside; the others have died. His first wife died, and in 1840 he married Hannah Pratt. Mr. Burrage has always followed the occupation of a gardener, as did his father before him. He has the record of an honest, industrious man and a good citizen.

William, the youngest son, married, in 1822, Elizabeth Nixon, by whom he had one child, John Q. A. Burrage. He lives in Lawrence, Mass., where he is in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. John Q. A. Burrage married, May 10, 1849, in Boston, Sarah L. Thayer. He also lives in Lawrence, and is



in the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company.

Betsey, the only daughter, married, Aug. 11, 1814, David Bucknam, of Medford. They had one child, Elizabeth, who married, May 23, 1834, John P. Bradley. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have had three children. They reside at Newton (Upper Falls).

For several years previous to 1800, John Burrage resided in Shirley, probably near the boundary between that town and Lunenburg. About the year 1800 he removed with his family to Medford, Mass., where he died, July 20, 1822.

As has been said, he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Bradley, a granddaughter, says: "He served nearly eight years, and it was while at home on a furlough that he was married. I have in my possession his roll-book (he was an orderly sergeant in Capt. Cushing's company), the hymn-book he carried in his pocket through the war, and \$65 of the Continental money, in which he was paid off after the close of the war."

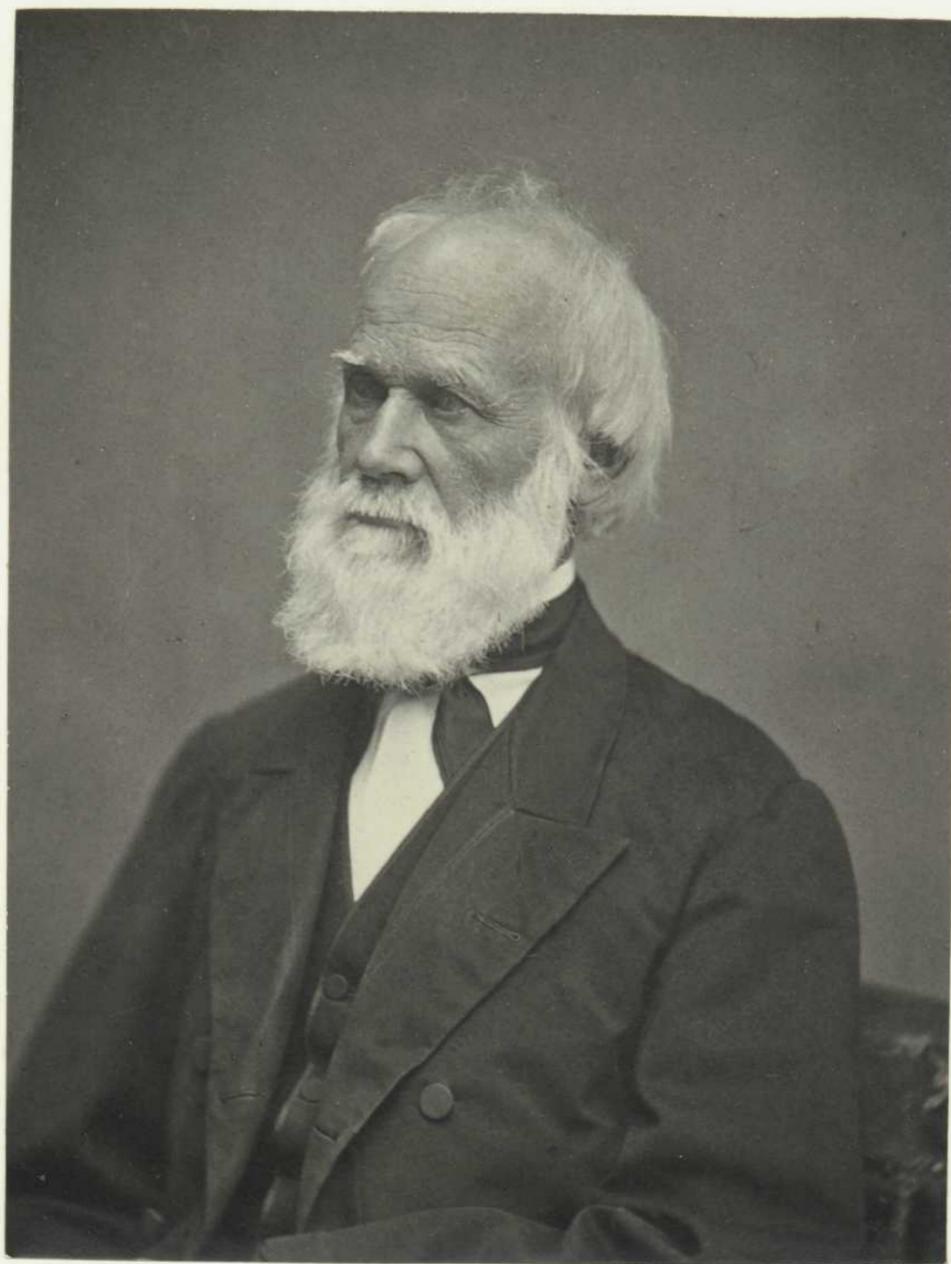
Besides his patriotic record as a soldier, we are so fortunate as to possess testimony to Sergt. Burrage's worth of character from one of his contemporaries. Mr. Josiah Burrage, of Cambridge, recollects that soon after he went to Boston to live, about 1828, Mr. Francis, of Medford (the father of the late Rev. Dr. Francis and of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child), who sometimes traded at the

shop in which he was employed, asked him one day if he was a relation of the late John Burrage, of Medford, remarking that "it would be an honor to be, for he was a very worthy man, greatly respected in Medford by all who knew him." He followed the occupation of gardener while he lived in Medford.

Thomas, the only other son of John Burrage, of Newton, whose posterity now bear the family name, as has been said elsewhere, settled in a part of Dedham which afterwards became Dover. All of his five children were married. (See "Genealogy.")

John Burrage, his eldest son, was born Aug. 23, 1769. He was a farmer, — owning a farm in Dover; also a carpenter; was a major in the regiment of militia of Norfolk County, and served a short time in the war of 1812 at one of the forts in Boston Harbor. He was one of the selectmen of Dover in 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808. About 1814, when at work upon a meeting-house which was being erected, he fell from the building at a great height, and was so seriously injured that he was a cripple for the rest of his life.

Major Burrage appears to have possessed much force of character, and was respected in the community in which he lived. June 17, 1792, he married Abigail Pratt, of Sherborn. They had six children, — two sons, four daughters. He died April 23, 1851. One of his sons died at the age of four years. The other son, John Burrage, married, November, 1829, Nancy Poor



Æt. 71.

John Burrage.

b. 1806.



Dana, of Dedham. They had seven children,—five sons, two daughters. Hamilton Burrage, one of the sons, resides in Lowell, where he is clerk of the Lowell Bleachery Corporation. Another son, George Dana Burrage, is one of the firm of Chessman & Burrage, men's furnishing goods, Boston, and resides in that city.

Mr. Burrage has followed his trade of carriage-maker fifty years. He lived in Dover until 1827; in Quincy and South Braintree, Mass., from 1827 to 1832; in Groton, Mass., from 1832 to 1844; in South Boston, from 1844 to the present time. He is a good citizen, and has gained the respect and esteem of the community wherever he has lived. That he is an earnest, conscientious, steadfast man of principle is shown in the fact that he was one of the original antislavery men, and has always abided by the principles of the "Free Soil" party, voting the "Free Soil" ticket when there was but one other man in the town brave enough to obey his convictions in the face of ridicule and persecution.

Obed, the second son of Thomas Burrage, of Dedham (or Dover), married, in 1799, Julia Leland, of Sherborn. They had two daughters and one son. He was at one time a captain in the militia, and retained the title. About 1810 he removed from Dover to Templeton, where he resided till 1849, when he removed to Shrewsbury, Mass., where he died in 1850.

Abigail, the eldest daughter of Thomas Burrage, married, in 1796, Jabez Baker, of Dover. They had one son and two daughters. Keziah, the second daughter, married, Aug. 22, 1798, Edward Simmons, of Watertown, afterwards of Leominster. They had three daughters. He was a paper manufacturer, and carried on the business at the "Upper Mill" in Leominster for many years.

Anna, the youngest daughter, married, in 1801, Lewis Smith, of Dover. They had eight children,—two sons, six daughters. The youngest daughter, Catherine R., married George Sumner Burrage, a descendant of Deacon Thomas Burrage, of Lynn, who married Elizabeth Breed, in 1687. Thus, George Francis, the youngest son of George S. Burrage and his wife Catherine R., became the joint descendant of the two brothers, William and Thomas, sons of the emigrant, John Burrage, and after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years the two diverging streams were united in one current in his person.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOSIAH BURRAGE, of Leominster, and his wife, Ruth, were greatly blessed by a kind Providence in enjoying the unusual privilege of living together in the bonds of matrimony more than fifty-six years, and in surviving to see all of their thirteen children happily married. Such felicity is rarely vouchsafed to husband and wife.

They had nine sons and four daughters. John, the eldest son, was twice married: First, in 1820, to his cousin, Sena Burrage, by whom he had one child, John Milton Burrage. She died in 1824. In 1835 he married Mary Watson, of Cambridge. By her he had two children, Charles Edward and Annie Catherine.

When a child he had a severe sickness, which terminated by settling in one of his legs, and so affecting it as to destroy all muscular power in the limb, so that he became a cripple for life, and could walk only by the aid of crutches. This circumstance, together with his aptitude for reading and study, led his parents, notwithstanding their straitened means at that time, to give him a liberal education, that he might be fitted for the practice of the law. The studies to prepare him for entering college were pursued at the Groton and New Ipswich Academies. He also recited, while at home,

to Joseph G. Kendall, Esq., a graduate of Harvard College, who was then practising law in Leominster. He entered Brown University in 1821, and graduated in 1825.

Respecting his life at the university, Dr. Barnas Sears, who was a classmate, writes as follows, under date of May 25, 1877:* "Mr. John Burrage was a classmate of mine during the years 1821-1825. The class was, I think, the largest that had ever entered; and my acquaintance with the majority was less intimate on that account. If I can trust to my memory for a period of more than fifty years, your brother used crutches, was rather short, with a well-formed head and shoulders, and a somewhat pale countenance. I think his health was not very vigorous. His habits were perfectly regular; his character, so far as I knew, faultless; and his diligence and fidelity as a student, quite uniform. He was rather serious than mirthful. Possibly his physical condition gave a slight tinge of sadness to his life. It was either so, or he was naturally more sedate than others. I do not remember hearing any of his classmates say a word against him. His scholarship was very respectable. If he ever failed in a recitation, I do not remember it. My relations with him were always pleasant, and I cannot think of him at this distant time without feelings of tenderness.

* In a kind note, replying to a request that he would furnish such reminiscences as he might have respecting his classmate, John Burrage.

If you remember him as I do, it will be a pleasing duty to record his worth, and doubly so, from the fact that he was your brother."

After graduating he went to Buzzard's Bay for a few months as a teacher in the family of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell. Subsequently he went to New Bedford and studied law in the office of Williams & Warner, doubtless struggling hard, meanwhile, to earn enough to meet his expenses. After a while he opened an office for himself, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in New Bedford. He remained there until the spring of 1843. At one time his business was quite successful, but he was not a good collector of his *own* dues, lacked in the management of financial affairs, looking out for the interests of others more than for his own; consequently it was found, eventually, that the receipts were insufficient to meet the expenses of his increased family. Hoping to better his condition, and being advised to the step by his brothers, in the spring of 1843 he removed to Charlestown. What the result might have been after a while it is impossible to say; but at first, being in a new place and among strangers, he, of course, found matters worse than at New Bedford; and the few months of his life in Charlestown must have been a period of great mental anxiety and distress. Early in the month of August he was taken down with malignant typhoid fever, and died on the 24th of that month,

1843, passing away within fifty rods of the spot where his ancestor and namesake, the emigrant, had died, one hundred and fifty years before.

Mr. Burrage possessed a remarkably clear, vigorous intellect. Notwithstanding the physical disabilities under which he labored, which would seem an almost insuperable obstacle to success, he acquired and maintained a good position at the bar of Bristol County. He was respected for his high character by all who knew him. In the years 1833, 1834, having been nominated by the Anti-Masons of New Bedford for representative to the legislature, he was elected, and proved a useful member of that body. It may be said of him that he was broad and liberal in his opinions, generous-hearted, extremely conscientious, a public-spirited citizen, *an honest lawyer*.

Emory, the second child, was the only one of the nine sons who remained at home to assist his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. When in his twenty-third year, May 26, 1825, he married Mary, the daughter of his uncle, Thomas Burrage, and the young couple took up their abode with her parents in the house bought by their grandfather in 1767. As has been said before, they took charge of the farm and faithfully cared for the old people as long as they lived. The farm was greatly improved under their skilful and laborious administration. When they left it in 1871— one hundred and four years after their grandfather

moved on to it — its real and relative value was doubtless more than treble what it was in 1767. Mr. Burrage was very systematic as well as industrious. With him "there must be a place for everything and everything must be in its place." He proved as successful a farmer as his father had been before him under different conditions; and in the art and mystery of house-keeping in a farm-house, his wife has had few equals. Her butter and cheese were unsurpassed, and, not to mention other culinary triumphs, her cream-toast was for many years alike the despair of rival house-keepers and the delight of all who had the good fortune to partake of it.

In 1848 Mr. Burrage was chosen a deacon of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Leominster, the church of which he has been a member from his youth and of which his parents and grandparents were members before him. He still retains the office. His fellow-citizens have also testified their confidence and respect by calling upon him to fill other offices of trust and responsibility. In thought he is liberal and progressive; detests bigotry, injustice, and immoralities of every kind; hence he has ever been an earnest opponent of the two great evils of his day, slavery and intemperance, having been an outspoken friend of the temperance and antislavery movements when they were unpopular and despised.

Owing to infirmities incident to increasing years, the

labor and care of carrying on the farm became so burdensome to both, that in 1871 Deacon Burrage and his wife felt compelled to sell the ancestral acres. It is a matter of regret that none of the family were so circumstanced as to be able to take charge of the farm. The only alternative was to sell it to the highest bidder. It was bought by Mr. T. Dwight Wood, of Westminster. The old house, which stood on the farm in 1767, was torn down about 1835 and replaced by a more modern and convenient one. Three or four years before he left, Deacon Burrage erected an addition. The appearance of the place is therefore very unlike what it was before the old house was demolished.*

After the sale of their farm, Deacon Burrage and his wife removed to the North Village, and lived in a part of the house occupied by his mother and her niece, Miss E. Eunice Tainter (who had lived with her so long and had so kindly ministered to her in her declining years that she seemed more like a daughter than a niece). Upon the decease of his mother, in 1875, they purchased the house and lot of the executors and still reside there. Miss Tainter lives with her brother, Deacon Elijah F. Tainter, in Newton.

Josiah, the third son, was born July 24, 1804. When fourteen years of age he went to live with his cousin, Jeremiah Kilburn, in Groton, to learn the hatter's trade.

* The cut on page 50 represents the old house as it appeared about 1767-1800.

After working at the business about three years, his health failing, he was compelled to leave it and return home, where he spent two or three years studying and farming. In the winter of 1824 he taught school for a few weeks in Lunenburg and also in a district in North Lancaster. While at Groton, he attended the academy there a part of one term. About the first of May, 1824, when nearly twenty years of age, he bravely set out alone to seek his fortune in Boston; being the pioneer of those of the family who have since made that city their home, and the first of the name of Burrage to connect himself with its business since the decease of his emigrant ancestor, the ferryman, in 1685.

His first experience is best described in his own words. He says: "About the first of May, 1824, I went into a country store at Neponset Village, Dorchester, where I stayed until February, 1825. Then I went to Boston, and tended in a grocery store on Purchase Street. After remaining there one month my employer got *drunk* and I quit him; and about that time Cousin Kilburn started a hat store on Hanover Street, and solicited my assistance. I remained in his employ about three months, when Cousin K. sold out. Then I went to a wooden-ware store, where for three days everything went on quietly, but on the fourth day my employer got crazy drunk and went at me with an axe-helve and I left him." He then answered, in person, an advertisement for a book-keeper by Mr. Newell Bent, a lumber

dealer at Cambridgeport, and let himself immediately to Mr. Bent for the term of six months for his board, no other compensation. Fortunately he boarded in Mr. Bent's family, and thus became acquainted with Mrs. Bent, who afterwards proved a valuable friend. At the expiration of the six months, Mr. Bent made him a present of ten dollars and a hat (which he got out of a bad debt), and advanced his wages, for the future, to ten dollars a month and board. After working in this way for some time, Mr. Bent had occasion to discharge his foreman on the wharf, and requested Josiah to take his place and still continue to perform the duties of book-keeper, which he consented to do; but when, some time later, the young man, who was doing double duty, asked for an advance in his wages, it was refused, whereupon he left and let himself in a grocery store in Boston for fifteen dollars a month. This was in 1828. For the three following years he was engaged in the grocery and lumber business alternately (being for a few months in the employ of Burrige & Bowman) with wavering and doubtful success. In 1831, at the expiration of eighteen months of labor for himself in a lumber and grocery business, he found that he possessed a capital of three hundred dollars, just the amount he had when he went in eighteen months before. At this time Mr. Bent, his former employer, died, leaving a son to continue the business he left.

Now came the reward of the young man's former

faithful services and upright character. Mrs. Bent, the widow and mother, insisted that the young clerk who had lived in her family should be found and an offer of an interest in the business made to him. She had been so favorably impressed by the young man's character that she was unwilling that her son should associate himself with any other partner. So he went in with young Bent as an equal partner, under the style of Bent & Burrage. Thus after striving seven years for a position, he obtained a firm foothold. The business established by Josiah Burrage, Jr., in 1831, has been continued by him (in different connections), on the original wharf, to the present time; although for the last two or three years it has been conducted by his sons, Josiah K. and Frederick E., under the style of Burrage Brothers, he having only a nominal interest in the business. From the first, Mr. Burrage gained something above his expenses each year, always paid his debts promptly, and now has a competency, the reward of untiring industry, frugality, sagacity, and fair dealing. He is universally respected in the community, where he has resided fifty years.

In 1844 and 1845 he was chosen one of the selectmen of Cambridge, and after its incorporation as a city served in the Board of Aldermen two years, 1859, 1860. In 1857 he was one of the representatives from the city to the General Court, and has at different times been chosen to fill various other positions of trust and re-

sponsibility. In 1833 he married Abigail Studley, of Leicester. They have had five children, four of whom, William Wirt, Josiah Kilburn, Martha Augusta, and Frederick Emory, are living and reside in Cambridge.

George Sumner, the fourth son of Josiah and Ruth K. Burrage, was born Aug. 10, 1806. When twelve years of age, his father apprenticed him to his uncle, William Burrage, to learn the business of tanning and currying. After serving the full time of his apprenticeship, soon after he had attained his majority, in 1828, he followed his brother Josiah to Boston, where he at once found work in currying leather, and in a short time set up business for himself. He remained in Boston several years. In 1829 or 1830 his cousin, Leonard Burrage, having proposed to him to become a partner with himself in the business at the old shop in Leominster, he returned to his native town, and thenceforth resided there so long as he lived. He continued with his cousin until 1844-45, when the copartnership was dissolved.

For a few years, subsequently, he carried on the manufacture of shoes, but eventually gave it up, and during the last twenty years of his life was employed in transacting business for the town and his neighbors, and in tilling a few acres of land. He was a sagacious business man. If his ambition had been commensurate with his ability, and his health had been adequate, he might have accumulated a large fortune. As it was, he was deemed a "forehanded" man by his neighbors, and

left an estate adequate for the support of those who were dependent upon him.

He was twice married. In 1831 he married Catherine Richards Smith, of Dover. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Adelia Ann, the eldest child, died Dec. 26, 1857, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, of consumption, after a long and painful illness. She was intelligent, amiable, very conscientious, and of an affectionate disposition. Her early death was a great loss to the community in which she lived as well as to a large circle of friends.

George Francis, the only one of the four that survives, is married, and lives in Boston. (See sketch of soldiers in war of the Rebellion.) The mother died Jan. 3, 1840. Mr. Burrage married Martha Ann Minot, Sept. 15, 1840. By her he had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The youngest daughter, Catherine S., is married, and resides in Worcester. Alfred H., the youngest son, lives with his mother.

George Sumner Burrage died suddenly of disease of the heart, Feb. 25, 1877, in the seventy-first year of his age. His death was deeply lamented by his neighbors and fellow-townsmen, as well as by a large circle of relatives. In him a sound judgment and strong will were united with a kind heart and a woman's tenderness of feeling. His known honesty, kindness, and sound judgment brought many to him for advice when in trouble, and he was often chosen by his fellow-

townsmen to manage the municipal affairs of the town. He served on the Board of Selectmen for many years. In 1851 he represented the town in the General Court, and had the honor of being one of those who first elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, when after many ballotings Sumner was at last chosen by a majority of one. His broad and generous nature and a keen moral sense led him to engage earnestly in the antislavery and temperance reforms, when they were first started and were extremely unpopular, and he could never tolerate injustice, dishonesty, or impurity, whether practised in public or private station.

William, the fifth son, was born May 14, 1808. He remained at home until about eighteen years of age, when he went to work in one of the paper mills in the North Village of Leominster. He remained there one or two years, and then apprenticed himself to learn the trade of tanner and currier at the shop of his uncle, William, and his cousin, Leonard Burrage, as his brother, George S., had done before him. His time expired in the spring of 1830, when he was twenty-two years old. He then went to Boston, and worked for a short time for his brother, George S., for \$10 per month. But a prominent leather dealer, who was interested in a patent leather-splitting machine, desired to get agents to travel South and West to sell the machines, and William engaged himself for that work. He was gone several months, enduring great fatigue

and many hardships and dangers, travelling at that time, on land, being entirely by stage-coaches or on horseback. After his return he was taken ill with a fever, the result of hardships and exposure. As a boarding-house at that time, as well as now, was not a good place to be sick in, his brother Josiah hired a horse and chaise and carried the sick man home to Leominster, a day's ride of forty miles, when in a high fever. The disease was very severe, but a strong constitution and the careful nursing of his mother carried him through it. When convalescent, he found it would take all his money, to the last dollar, to pay the doctor's bill, and the prospect appeared gloomy enough; but with renewed health came fresh courage. He again bravely went to work at his trade in Boston, and with such success that he was soon able to commence business for himself in a small way, and from that time gradually but steadily increased his business and improved his circumstances. The business of manufacturing shoes for the Southern and Western markets was then in its inception. At first he bought the leather in its rough state, curried and dressed it, and then sold it to the boot and shoe manufacturers; then he began to furnish leather for boots and shoes to be made on his account; until, finally, he sold nothing but boots and shoes, which were either manufactured by him or for him. Meanwhile, both the city and its business increased very rapidly; and Mr. Burrage's

capital increased with them, till he became one of the principal men in the shoe and leather trade.

About the year 1845 he took into partnership his brother Joseph, and Mr. Hines, and for several years the business was carried on under the style of Wm. Burrage & Co. Subsequently, when they removed from Fulton Street to Pearl Street, Mr. Hines left, and Mr. Blake was taken into the firm, the name of which then became Burrage, Blake, & Burrage. This co-partnership existed about three years, when Mr. Blake left, and Mr. John Q. Henry became a partner. Subsequently, Mr. Burrage's health having become impaired, he deemed it best to retire from active business. He therefore sold out his interest to his brother Joseph, and Mr. Henry, who afterwards conducted the business under the firm name of Burrage & Henry, William contributing a portion of the capital and becoming a special partner in the firm. This arrangement existed until his decease.

About 1838 Mr. Burrage, with several other gentlemen, most of whom were engaged in the same business as himself, obtained an act of incorporation as the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank. He was on its first Board of Directors, and continued a director of the institution until his decease.

He was twice married: First, to Mary Ann Jackson, of Roxbury, May 14, 1835. She died March 5, 1840. They had no children. In 1841 he married Mary Gil-

more French, of Boston. They had two children, — a daughter, Ellen Rebecca, and a son, William Clarence. The daughter married Lewis Dixon, M. D., and resides in Worcester; the son married Edith D. Vose, and lives in Boston.

Mr. Burrage died suddenly on the night of Nov. 30, 1859. His health had not been good for several years, but on the day of his death he visited his office in town, and did not appear to be more unwell than usual.

The subject of this sketch possessed more than ordinary intellectual ability. He had keen perceptive powers; caught an idea quickly; reasoned rapidly and acted promptly; was sagacious, and an excellent judge of men. While ever shrewd to look after "the main chance," he had an exceedingly kind, genial disposition, and an inexhaustible fund of wit and humor,—in short, was a good example of the sagacious, shrewd, genial Boston merchant of that time. He held public office on two occasions: in 1853 he was a member of the common council of Boston from old Ward 7; and in 1854, one of the representatives from Boston to the legislature. In his will he bequeathed, in fourteen legacies, \$26,000 to sundry relatives and friends, to whom the gift was a grateful benefaction. The rest of his estate was left to his wife and children.

Almira, the eldest daughter and sixth child, was born Feb. 16, 1810. She lived with her parents until she married James H. Marshall, of Leominster, Nov. 25,

1847. They had one child, Charles Sumner Marshall. After a long and severe illness, from which she appeared to be recovering, she died suddenly Nov. 10, 1872, in Canada, where she had gone eight or ten weeks before, with her husband, on account of his health.

She was of a peculiarly calm, equable, undemonstrative temperament, but possessed much greater fortitude and force of character than was suspected by those who had but a partial acquaintance with her and the circumstances of her life.

Sarah Ann, the second daughter and the seventh child, was born Nov. 9, 1811. She married David McClure, of Cambridgeport, May 15, 1834. They had eight children, all of whom, save one, Ellen Watson, died in infancy or childhood. She and her husband resided in Cambridge until her decease. His business was the manufacturing of varnish and chemical preparations of different kinds. There is but little doubt that his work over the kettles in which the ingredients were melted shortened his own life and injuriously affected the health of his wife and children. He was an industrious, upright, conscientious man and a kind husband. Sarah Ann died Dec. 14, 1850, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, aged thirty-nine years. A few weeks before her decease, she was taken to South Carolina, with the hope that she might be benefited by a warmer climate; but the journey was of no avail, it only increased her sufferings. She died on the way home.

Her temperament was the opposite of that of her sister Almira, being exceedingly sprightly and vivacious. She was an excellent mimic, and would greatly amuse her friends when she chose to personate certain eccentric individuals. But to her vivacity were united the more solid virtues of a gracious womanhood. She was a good wife, a tender mother, a kind, sympathizing friend, a conscientious Christian woman. Her husband survived her but a short time. He died July 20, 1852, aged forty-nine years.

Their daughter, Ellen Watson, married Charles H. Stearns, of Westminster, Oct. 14, 1857. She died July 19, 1861, leaving two children,—a daughter, Addie L. Stearns, and an infant son. The son died in 1863. Thus Addie L. is the only living descendant and representative of Sarah Ann and her husband, and their eight children. She lives with her father in Worcester.

Joseph, the sixth son and eighth child, was born Nov. 16, 1813. At the age of seventeen or eighteen years, he, following in the footsteps of his brothers George S. and William, left the farm and apprenticed himself to learn the tanning and currying business at the old shop, then in charge of his cousin Leonard and his brother, George S. After serving the term of his apprenticeship, he desired to obtain the means to attend an academy for the purpose of getting a better education than he had been able to obtain in the public schools. So he worked as journeyman until he had accumulated suffi-

cient for the purpose, and then went to the Bolton Academy, kept by Master Fry, for several terms,—teaching one of the public schools of Leominster in the winter.

In the spring of 1837 he went to Boston, and in company with Mr. Asa Pierce, under the firm name of Pierce & Burrage, commenced the business of currying leather. He remained in this connection until about the year 1845, when he took an interest in the business of his brother William, and continued with him, as before mentioned, until the decease of the latter, in 1859. After that he carried on the business with Mr. John Q. Henry, under the style of Burrage & Henry, until Oct. 31, 1866, when the copartnership was dissolved, and he formed another with Mr. William L. Reed, a boot and shoe manufacturer of Abington; Mr. D. B. Closson being subsequently admitted a partner. The firm name was Burrage & Reed. When the copartnership expired by limitation, having decided to retire from active business, he sold out his interest in the stock to Reed & Closson, of which firm he became a special partner, contributing a portion of the capital. This was but a few days before the great fire. The firm lost by the fire their entire stock of goods, amounting to \$60,000. They received from the insurance but \$31,200, fifty-two per cent,—although the stock was fully covered,—leaving a loss of \$28,800.

Having a large family of children, Mr. Burrage

deemed it wise to remove with them into some place more rural than Arlington, and therefore sold his house there in which he had lived about twenty years, bought a house and small farm of fifteen acres of land in Pittsford, Vt., and in the spring of 1873 removed there with his family. His estate was sufficient to support them comfortably and respectably in their new home.

Mr. Burrage was twice married: First, to Frances S. Perrin, of Montpelier, Vt. By her he had six children, —three sons, three daughters. The eldest son, Joseph Perrin, graduated at Harvard University, enlisted in the Union army, and was killed Oct. 28, 1863, in the battle of Lookout Mountain. (See sketch of soldiers.) She died Dec. 26, 1859, aged forty-three years. In June, 1861, he married Mary E. Closson, of Thetford, Vt. They had six children, —three sons, three daughters. The youngest son was born but a few weeks before his father's death, which occurred very suddenly, Aug. 30, 1873, from disease of the heart. He was on a visit to Boston for a few days, partly for business purposes. The night before starting on his return, he stayed at the house of his brother, A. A. Burrage, in Union Park. At breakfast he appeared to be in good health, and seemed in excellent spirits when he left the house for the Fitchburg Railroad Station. His son, William T., met him at the cars to accompany him to Pittsford. Soon after seating themselves in the cars, immediately after the train started, Mr. Burrage suddenly threw his

head back, gasped, and expired instantaneously, without a struggle or uttering a word.

It may be said of Deacon Joseph Burrage that he was a good business man, a kind husband and father, a conscientious Christian, an intelligent, public-spirited citizen. He was for many years deacon of the Orthodox Congregational Church in Arlington, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was an earnest antislavery man, a consistent advocate of temperance, and by his upright, conscientious character commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Johnson Carter, the seventh son and ninth child, was born Jan. 20, 1816. At the time of his birth, Jonathan Carter (a brother of Benjamin) and his wife, Mary Johnson, who had been recently married, lived in a room in the north end of his father's house, called "the north room"; thus it happened that his mother, to honor her friend, Mrs. Carter,* named her seventh son Johnson Carter. Subsequently, when the child was three or four years old, Mrs. Carter, who had no children, begged that he might go to live with her awhile. His mother having by that time no less than eight of his brothers and sisters on her hands, and not know-

* Mrs. Carter was a person of much force of character, very intelligent, kind-hearted, and greatly respected by her neighbors and all who knew her. After the death of her husband she lived alone in the part of the house they had formerly occupied, supporting herself by cultivating the land that was her dower. Johnson's brothers and sisters always called her "Aunt Carter," while they called their real Aunt Carter, "Aunt Anna." She died about the year 1845.

ing what the future had in store for her, finally consented.

Before this, Jonathan Carter and his wife had moved into the new house that had been built jointly by and for him and his brother, Benjamin, upon land inherited from their father. So one winter's day, the youthful seventh son was put into a basket upon a hand-sled, and drawn by one of his older brothers over the snow to his new home. The now gray-haired merchant retains a vivid recollection of that exhilarating half-mile ride. He lived with Mrs. Carter three or four years, probably till the death of her husband, which occurred in 1824.

At an early age the lad manifested a predilection for trade; so when he was fifteen years old his father found a place for him in the country variety store of George H. Hills, in the centre of the town of Leominster. He remained there and in other stores in the town, attending the district school in the winter months, until he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age. He then attended the Groton Academy one term, and taught school during the following winter in a district in the southwestern part of Lunenburg, called Hardscrabble.

After the close of his school, in the spring of 1835, his brothers, George S. and William, having found a situation for him in the wholesale and retail woollen-goods store of A. & G. A. Kendall, 22 and 24 Wash-

ington Street, Boston, he went to that city. After being with the Messrs. Kendall a little more than eighteen months, they decided to give up the retail portion of their business and move into another street, which was wholly devoted to the wholesale trade; and they surprised the young man by proposing to him that he should take the store and carry on business for himself, at the same time showing their confidence in his ability and integrity by offering to give him all the credit he required. He was too diffident to undertake the enterprise alone, and therefore formed a copartnership with another young man, A. J. Richardson; and on the 14th of October, 1836, a little more than three months before his twenty-first birthday, they commenced the business of buying and selling woollen goods, under the style of Richardson & Burrage.*

From the first their business steadily increased, both in volume and profit, until the year 1845. Unhappily, it came to pass that their great prosperity served to disturb the equipoise of their minds and distract their judgment. The Burlington Woollen Mills, at Burlington, Vt., having been unsuccessful, were put on the market to be sold at less than fifty per cent of their cost, and Richardson & Burrage were induced by parties interested to join in buying in the prop-

* About the year 1842 they removed to a new granite warehouse, erected by Mr. John Simmons, on Milk Street, at the corner of Theatre Alley, and thenceforth discontinued the retail business, selling at wholesale only.

erty, upon the understanding that they were to manage it and sell the goods manufactured. So, in 1845, they sold out and left their jobbing business, which they understood and were masters of, and went into the manufacturing and commission business, of which they knew little or nothing, — thus forsaking a certainty for an uncertainty.

As might have been anticipated, the new business dragged from the first, and proved unsuccessful, resulting in the loss, in the course of four or five years, of all they had made during the previous eight or nine years. They were compelled, at last, to suspend payment; but they eventually paid all their debts in full.

Mr. Burrage, disappointed but not discouraged by his ill-luck, with a stout heart immediately set about retrieving his fortune. Shortly after the suspension, in 1849, he formed a connection with the firm of James M. Beebe & Co., and resumed his old business of buying and selling woollen goods, and with more than the old-time success. He remained in this connection fifteen or sixteen years, when the firm of Beebe & Co. dissolved. He then, with three or four junior partners, took the woollen-goods branch of the business, and for seven or eight years carried it on under the style of J. C. Burrage & Co. In 1873, his health having become impaired by too close application to business, he retired from trade, possessing an ample competency.

Mr. Burrage was peculiarly fitted by nature for a merchant. He possessed good judgment as to men or merchandise, unswerving integrity, affability, and untiring industry and perseverance. He is liberal in his opinions, gives freely to objects of charity, and is a public-spirited citizen, respected by all who know him.

He married Emeline Brigham, of Groton, Nov. 29, 1838. They have had six children, — two sons, ~~three~~^{four} daughters, — all of whom are living. The sons and two of the daughters are married.

Martha, the third daughter and tenth child of Josiah and Ruth K. Burrage, was born Feb. 4, 1818. She married John Dallinger, of Cambridge, Dec. 6, 1836, and had two children, — Sophia Elizabeth Dallinger, who died in infancy, and William Wilberforce Dallinger, who is married and resides in Cambridge. She died of consumption, after a long and painful illness, May 5, 1845, aged twenty-seven years, deeply lamented by her relatives and a large circle of friends.

As in person she was the handsomest of her mother's children, so was she one of the loveliest in character. She possessed a refined and peculiarly sensitive nature, a quick, active mind, and an affectionate disposition.

Elizabeth Smith, the fourth daughter and eleventh child, was born May 2, 1820. She married, Nov. 26, 1839, Peter Farwell, of Fitchburg. They have had seven children, — five sons, two daughters, — five of whom are living. The eldest daughter, Catherine S., married,

July 10, 1869, James N. Steele, of Chicago, and now lives in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell resided in Leominster (at one time on the homestead farm of her father, as has been mentioned) until 1870, when, all but the youngest of their children having gone to Chicago to live, they also removed to that city and now live there, their sons and youngest daughter living with them. With her large family to rear and care for, she has led a busy life. In temperament she perhaps more nearly resembles her mother than did any other one of the children, having like fortitude, equanimity, and faithfulness in the performance of every duty.

“She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.” In other words, she is a model New England wife and mother.

Alvah Augustus, the eighth son and twelfth child, was born May 30, 1823. His childhood and early youth, like that of his brothers, was passed at home, where, like them, he was required to contribute his labor, however slight it might be, towards cultivating the farm to support the family. From his sixth till his eleventh year, he usually attended the district school during the summer and winter terms. After he reached the age of eleven years, until he left home, he only attended during the ten or twelve weeks of the winter

term.* When in his sixteenth year his brother, Johnson C., proposed that he should go into the store of Richardson & Burrage to learn the business of selling woollen goods, and his father consenting, he eagerly accepted the proposal. So after the close of the winter term of the district school, his father took the farm horse and wagon — there were no railroads then — and carried him over the Harvard, Concord, and Lexington Road to Boston; and on the 19th of February, 1839, he entered upon a mercantile life in that city, and has ever since made it his home.

He remained with Richardson & Burrage until they sold out their jobbing business. He first received a salary as salesman in 1844, the year he became of age.† It was \$450. With this he supported himself and laid up \$39. The next year his salary was advanced to \$600. At the end of 1845, his accumulated capital was \$185. From that time for twenty years or more, something was added to it each year.

Messrs. Arthur Wilkinson, Joshua Stetson, and F. W. Newton had formed a copartnership for the purpose of buying the stock and stand of Richardson & Burrage

* The first winter after he went to Boston, when sixteen years of age, he returned home and attended the district school ten or eleven weeks. This was the extent of his school advantages.

† Up to this time he had received for his services only his board and clothes, which had cost per annum sums varying from \$250 the first year to \$375 the fifth year. When he went to Boston to commence his business career, his worldly goods consisted of one suit of clothes and fifty cents in cash.

and continuing the business. To secure the services of one who was acquainted with the customers, they offered Alvah A. a small interest in the business and a partnership in the firm. So on the 1st of January, 1846, he commenced business for himself as one of the firm of Wilkinson, Stetson, & Co. He retained this connection for nearly seven years, leaving it in October, 1852. Upon the 1st of January, 1853, he formed a copartnership with Noble H. Hill, his brother, Charles H. Burrage, and Chas. J. Danforth, under the style of Hill, Burrage, & Co. This connection continued for six years; the firm dissolved in December, 1858. The two brothers then took in two other partners and continued the business under the style of Burrage Brothers & Co. Under this name, with different partners, they carried on the business for fifteen years, until Dec. 31, 1873, when the copartnership was dissolved and Alvah A. Burrage retired from active participation in trade.* A little more than a year before this event, on the 9th and 10th of November, 1872, occurred the disastrous conflagration in Boston, which destroyed about one half of the business portion of the city, and property estimated at

* Wilkinson, Stetson, & Co., while Mr. Burrage was a partner, occupied the store in Milk Street to which Richardson & Burrage had removed in 1842. Hill, Burrage, & Co.'s store was the hall and chamber of the old "Julien Hall" building, at the corner of Milk and Congress Streets. Burrage Brothers & Co. at first occupied the chambers of the granite and brick warehouse at the corner of Franklin and Hawley Streets, Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Franklin Street. Subsequently, during 1871 and 1872, until the fire, they occupied the lower floor and basement of the same building.

seventy or eighty million dollars. All of the Burrages doing business in Boston lost heavily by the fire. Burrage Brothers & Co. had a stock on hand of about \$245,000, all of which, save about \$1,400, was destroyed. They received from insurance about \$144,000, leaving a loss of about \$100,000. J. C. Burrage & Co. had a stock of about \$190,000, which was entirely destroyed. They received from insurance about \$140,000, leaving a loss of about \$50,000.

As has been said elsewhere, Reed & Closson, with whom Joseph Burrage was a special partner, lost \$28,800.

While in active business, Mr. Burrage served two years, 1867-1869, in the legislature. Since his retirement from trade he has served two years, 1875, 1876, in the Board of Aldermen of the city government of Boston.*

At the close of the year 1876, the Mayor, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, appointed George S. Hale, Alvah A. Burrage, and Augustus Parker a commission under an order of the city government, "to consider and report upon the treatment of the poor who apply to the city for relief, whether temporary or permanent, and to ascertain what, if any, changes are desirable in the laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of

* As chairman of the joint committee on improved sewerage, in 1876, he had the honor to be, in some degree, instrumental in forwarding the scheme for a system of intercepting sewers (with pumping works) for the city of Boston, finally adopted by the city government the present year.

the city for the relief, maintenance, and employment of all classes of the poor." The commission now have the subject under consideration.

When in the legislature, in 1867, Mr. Burrage was appointed by the Speaker of the House upon a joint committee to sit during the recess to consider and report a plan for the maintenance of Charles River and Warren Bridges. The committee met from time to time after the adjournment of the legislature. The chairman on part of the House was taken ill, and it so happened that the preparation of the report devolved on Mr. Burrage. Thus it came to pass that a descendant of one of the first owners and operators of the Charlestown Ferry, two hundred years after his ancestor petitioned the General Court respecting the regulations and tolls for passengers over the river, drew up and presented to the General Court a plan for maintaining the bridges so that passengers could go over free. The plan was substantially adopted by a subsequent legislature.

Mr. Burrage married Elizabeth A. Smith, of Groton, May 17, 1849. They have had eight children, — three sons, five daughters, — six of whom are living. The eldest son died in infancy. Their eldest daughter, Ruth, whose lovely character and rare endowments had caused her to become the favorite of a large circle of friends, as well as the joy and pride of her parents, died April 11, 1872, a few weeks subsequent to the

twenty-second anniversary of her birth, after a short but exceedingly painful illness, during which the strength and beauty of her character were strikingly shown in the fortitude, patience, and cheerfulness with which she endured her sufferings, bade adieu to friends and the joys and hopes of a youthful life, and met the inevitable summons to an unknown shore.

Charles Henry, the ninth son and thirteenth child, was born June 22, 1825. He remained at home, working on the farm and attending the public school as his brothers had done, until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then attended the school or academy of Mr. Marshall S. Rice, at Newton, during one term, and subsequently studied one term at the Lunenburg Academy. His parents, at that time, had but two of their children with them, viz., Almira and Charles Henry. They were now to part with their youngest.

In the fall of 1844, when nineteen years of age, having been offered a situation in the store of Richardson, Burrage, & Co., "the baby of the family" left home, followed his brothers to Boston, and entered upon a mercantile life. As his brother, Alvah A., had done, he commenced as a boy in the lowest position to learn the whole business and work his way up to a higher place. He was, of course, subject to many mortifications and tribulations during the first year or two of his apprenticeship. As a sample of some of them, it is related that during the first week, a spruce

and somewhat conceited English boy of twenty years, who had entered the store several years before, and was therefore considerably above Charles in position, in giving him an errand to do one day, took occasion to ask the young man, who was but one year his junior, and who had just completed his education by two terms at an academy, *if he could read writing*. But Charles had abundant opportunity to retaliate subsequently; for the English boy had acquired or inherited the cockney pronunciation. He would ask a boy to "take the haxe and bring him the atchet," and say the weather was "hawful ot, a good deal otter than it was in Hingland," although *he could read writing*.

When Richardson, Burrage, & Co. sold out their jobbing business, Charles went with Wilkinson, Stetson, & Co. (in which firm his brother, A. A., had become a partner). He remained with them until about 1851, when he let himself for a year to Newton, Eaton, & Co., at the then very liberal salary of \$2,000. He remained there until Jan. 1, 1853, when he became a partner, as has been before mentioned, in the firm of Hill, Burrage, & Co., formed at that time. As has been said, he remained a partner in that firm until its dissolution, Dec. 31, 1858, and subsequently continued with his brother, A. A., in the firm of Burrage Brothers & Co., until it dissolved, Dec. 31, 1873. He then formed a copartnership with Messrs. M. B. Cole and E. P. Tucker, under the style of Burrage, Cole, & Tucker, which continued

three years. Mr. Tucker then went out, and Mr. A. F. Poole was admitted, and the business is now conducted under the name of Burrage, Cole, & Co.

Mr. Burrage is now the only one of the six brothers who went to Boston to live that remains in active business. He is an upright, honorable merchant; is popular as a salesman, because customers feel that he would sooner cheat himself than wrong them; is of an easy, genial temperament and pleasant disposition; does not object to an occasional joke. In his opinions he is liberal, abhors bigotry, and despises narrowness and meanness; is a good neighbor and a public-spirited citizen. In short, though the last in his father's family, he ranks among the first on the roll of worth.

He has been married twice: Oct. 11, 1853, to Mary Green Hunt, of Boston, by whom he had one child, George Dixwell, born March 12, 1861, who is now living at home. She died April 1, 1861. He married Lydia Love, of Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1864. They have had five children, four of whom are living. They reside at Chestnut Hill, Newton.

CHAPTER XIV.

WITH the foregoing chapter ends our sketch of the first nine generations in our pedigree. Of succeeding generations who have but recently come upon the stage to act their parts in the drama of life, it is not our purpose to speak at length. It will devolve upon the family chronicler of the future to record the virtuous deeds and portray the exalted characters which it is hoped will distinguish them. But we should be delinquent, and our work would be incomplete, if we failed to allude to the patriotic sacrifices of those of the tenth and eleventh generations who enlisted in the armies of the Union and bravely fought for liberty and our country in the late war of the Rebellion.

Again, as in the war of the Revolution, did the descendants of our emigrant ancestor do their part in upholding and defending the principles which he, in common with the other Puritan founders of our Commonwealth, made such heroic sacrifices to establish on these shores.

Those who served as soldiers in the war were

JOSEPH PERRIN BURRAGE, of Arlington.
THOMAS FAIRBANKS BURRAGE, of Roxbury.
HENRY SWEETSER BURRAGE, of Fitchburg.
WILLIAM ALLEN BURRAGE, of Leominster.
EDWARD CARTER BURRAGE, of Boston.
GEORGE FRANCIS BURRAGE, of Leominster.

Joseph Perrin Burrage was born in Boston, May 4, 1842, the eldest son of Joseph and Frances (Perrin) Burrage. Being a serious, studious lad, his parents designed that he should receive a college education and become a minister. He pursued his preparatory studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Harvard College in the autumn of 1858.

Rev. Mr. Cady, in a sketch of him in the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," says: "He secured and always maintained a good rank as a scholar, and soon made a public profession of religion. After the attack on Fort Sumpter and the Baltimore riot, he felt a great desire to enlist, but decided to complete his college course. He therefore remained in the university and graduated honorably in the class of 1862. He pronounced an oration at the Commencement exercises, and three days later enlisted as a private in the 33d Mass. Vols. Four days later, just one week from his graduation, he entered upon his duties in camp at Lynnfield.

"He was immediately appointed a sergeant, was soon after made the 1st sergeant of the company, and in May following received a commission as second lieutenant. All who knew him felt that his promotion was fairly and honorably won and was but an earnest of still higher honors. Indeed his captain wrote that, had he survived the engagement in which he fell, he would at once have been promoted.

"His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, in

which it remained nearly a year. It bore its part in the fruitless struggle at Chancellorsville, and participated in the perils and honors of Gettysburg. After the disaster at Chickamauga, it went to reinforce the imperilled Army of the Cumberland.

"On the evening of the 28th of October, 1863, the regiment, wearied with the fatigues and hardships of a long passage, reached Brown's Ferry, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn., and encamped with the hope of an unbroken night's rest. It was soon discovered, however, that the rebels had obtained possession of a hill near Lookout Mountain which commanded the road and the railway. It was necessary that they should be dislodged. They were evidently in force and carefully intrenched. To assail them was a work of peril, but at all hazards it must be done; and the wearied troops were called out at midnight. In the bright moonlight the assaulting column was formed, — the 33d Mass. and 73d Ohio in the advance, the 136th New York and 55th Ohio as a support. At the word of command they moved forward with a cheer. As they climbed up the steep ascent, that full October moon made them but too plain marks for hostile fire; but they pressed on till the routed enemy were driven in confusion. Col. Underwood wrote that the Mass. 33d that night won the applause of the veteran Army of the Cumberland.

"When the brief struggle was over, along the slope

of that steep hillside were strewn the wounded, the dying, the dead. Two thirds the way up the ascent, falling in the second charge while cheering on his men, the body of Lieut. Burrage lay peacefully in the soft, white moonlight. He fell in his early prime, scarce twenty-one years of age, struck by a ball which pierced his heart.

"Lieut. Burrage had great simplicity of character. He was thoroughly honest and transparent as a crystal. There was a great charm in his naturalness and guilelessness, his unaffected modesty and truthfulness. He had also great kindness of heart. No one was readier than he to do a favor, and to do it without seeming to impose an obligation. He was remarkably pure-minded. He came from college with his heart unstained, and he maintained the same character to the end."

The foregoing is a true delineation of the character of Lieut. Burrage and a just tribute to his worth. The following extract from one of his letters, written shortly after he had entered active service, shows the spirit of the patriotic young soldier. Under date of Sept. 6, 1862, he wrote, "We see rather more of the realities of war here than at home. One of our men I was talking with this morning said 'if he had known as much as he did now he would not have enlisted, and I think that is the state of a good many that enlisted for the fun of the thing or to get the bounty. I should enlist again if I were set free, though I must confess it looks pretty

dark just now, — our troops back just where they were a year ago and so many lives lost for nothing.”

Upon receiving tidings of his death, his father immediately started for the seat of war to obtain the body and bring it home for burial. It was found that the ball that pierced the heart of Lieut. Burrage struck and carried away the ring and stem to his watch; that if it had struck an inch lower, it would have hit the watch, and in all probability would not have entered the body. So slight are the contingencies upon which hang the issues of life and death.

So the manly form of the young soldier, which a little more than one year before had gone forth animated and all alive with the spirit of patriotism, was brought home and tenderly consigned to the soil of his native State, and rests peacefully in the quiet of Mount Auburn.

Upon the day of the funeral, his parents received from one of his uncles, accompanying a gift of flowers, the following lines from Lowell's immortal poem in memory of Col. Robert G. Shaw, which, with the change of one word, are so strikingly and beautifully appropriate for the occasion that we feel constrained to copy them here, deeming them a more enduring, as well as a more graceful, tribute to the heroic dead than any monuments of brass or stone: —

“ Why make we moan
For loss that doth enrich us yet
With upward yearnings of regret?
Bleaker than unmossed stone

Our lives were but for this immortal gain
 Of unstilled longing and inspiring pain!
 As thrills of long-hushed tone
 Live in the viol, so our souls grow fine
 With keen vibrations from the touch divine
 Of nobler natures gone.

“Brave, good, and true,
 I see him stand before me now,
 And read again on that clear brow,
 Where victory’s signal flew,
How sweet were life! Yet by the mouth firm-set
 And look made up for duty’s utmost debt,
 I could divine he knew
 That death within the sulphurous hostile lines,
 In the mere wreck of nobly-pitched designs,
 Plucks heart’s-ease and not rue.

“Happy their end
 Who vanish down life’s evening stream,
 Placid as swans that drift in dream
 Round the next river-head!
 Happy long life, with honor at the close,
 Friends’ painless tears, the softened thought of foes!
 And yet, like him, to spend
 All at a gush, keeping our first faith sure
 From mid-life’s doubt and old’s contentment poor,—
 What more could fortune send?

“Right in the van,
 On the red hillside’s slippery swell,
 With heart that beat a charge, he fell
 Foeward, as fits a man:
 But the high soul burns on to light men’s feet,
 Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet;
 His life her crescent’s span
 Orbs full with share in their undarkening days
 Who ever climbed the battailous steeps of praise
 Since valor’s praise began.

" His life's expense
 Hath won for him coeval youth,
 With the immaculate prime of truth ;
 While we, who make pretence
 At living on, and wake and eat and sleep,
 And life's stale trick by repetition keep,
 Our fickle permanence
 (A poor leaf-shadow on a brook, whose play
 Of busy idlesse ceases with our day)
 Is the mere cheat of sense.

" We bide our chance
 Unhappy, and make terms with Fate
 A little more to let us wait :
 He leads for aye the advance,
 Hope's forlorn hopes that plant the desperate good
 For nobler earths and days of manlier mood.
 Our wall of circumstance
 Cleared at a bound, he flashes o'er the fight,
 A saintly shape of fame to cheer the right
 And steel each wavering glance."

Thomas Fairbanks Burrage was born in Fitchburg, Mass., July 4, 1834, the eldest son of Jonathan and Mary T. (Upton) Burrage. Jan. 14, 1857, he married Harriet L. Battis. He was at that time engaged in the manufacture of varnish, in Roxbury, Mass., having, in 1854, succeeded to the business of his father, who died July 5, of that year. On the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, it was with difficulty that he could deny himself the privilege of entering the service of his country. But as successive calls for troops were made, more and more urgent did the question of duty become, and July 29, 1862, he wrote, "The time

has come when I can no longer enjoy the peace and comfort of my pleasant home without a sense of shame and dishonor. My country calls for my aid and I cannot withhold it." It was a decision conscientiously made, yet not without the deepest struggle, as he thought of the loved ones he must leave at home.

That the step was deliberately taken is further shown by an extract from a letter written by him to another person, under date of Nov. 25, 1862. He said, "I came into the service with the resolution to stay until the war was finished. I am, therefore, in a three years' regiment, — the last from Massachusetts, — and shall stay that time, unless sooner discharged, which I confidently expect."

He enlisted as a private, Aug. 13, 1862, in a company then forming in Roxbury, and afterwards known as Co. C, 41st Regt. Mass. Vols. His company commander was Capt. John L. Swift, a warm personal friend. He was soon appointed sergeant, and devoted himself with untiring interest to his new duties. The regiment, under the command of Col. Thomas E. Chickering, left Massachusetts, Nov. 5; remained in camp, in New York, nearly a month; and embarked Dec. 4 on the steamer "North Star," for New Orleans, to co-operate with the troops under the command of Gen. N. P. Banks. On its arrival in New Orleans, the regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge, and landed there, Dec. 17. While in camp, at that place, about two weeks later, Sergt. Burrage was

taken ill with chronic diarrhœa, and was ordered to the hospital. But a forward movement, it was thought, was at hand, and before he had fully recovered he returned to his regiment. Not long after, he was again ordered to the hospital; but, impatient to be with the troops, he soon insisted on the privilege of rejoining his regiment. His request was granted,—unwisely granted,—and in a short time he was again brought back to the hospital. Medical aid was now unavailing; and having communicated to his attendant words of tender, affectionate remembrance to the loved ones at home, he died about nine o'clock on the evening of April 29, 1873, passing away so quietly that the attendant knew not just when he breathed his last. His sword, which was presented to him by the Sunday school of the Vine Street Congregational Church, in Roxbury, he gave to his faithful attendant, Sergt. Horton. The following winter the remains were brought home to Roxbury and deposited in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Hills; where they peacefully repose.

“How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

“By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;

There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!"

Henry Sweetser Burrage was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 7, 1837, the second son of Jonathan and Mary T. (Upton) Burrage. When a boy, he attended the Chauncy Hall School, Boston; afterwards studied at Pierce Academy, Middleboro', Mass.; and in September, 1857, entered Brown University, Providence, R. I. He graduated in 1861, and entered the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Mass., Aug. 1, 1862. While spending a vacation in Fitchburg, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 36th Regt. Mass. Vols. Was made a sergeant, Aug. 5; sergeant-major, Aug. 27. Sept. 2, the regiment, under the command of Col. Henry Bowman, left Worcester, where it was recruited, and embarked at Boston, on the steamer "Merrimack," for Washington. On the arrival of the regiment in Washington, Sept. 7, it was assigned to the 9th Army Corps, then under the command of Gen. Burnside, and followed the fortunes of that corps until the close of the war; serving in Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. May 16, 1863, Sergt.-Major Burrage was promoted to the position of second lieutenant, Co. D, receiving his commission when the regiment was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, under Grant. Nov. 17, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant, to

fill a vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Holmes, killed at the battle of Campbell Station, in Tennessee, Nov. 16. At the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, he was wounded in the right shoulder; was commissioned captain, June 19, 1864, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Amos Buffum, killed at Petersburg, June 18. On account of his wound, he was granted a furlough and returned home for a few weeks. Subsequently rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and assumed command of his company about the middle of September. Was taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, Nov. 1, and kept in Libby Prison, Richmond, until Dec. 11, when he was removed to Danville, Va. During his imprisonment he suffered greatly, in common with other Union prisoners, from privations of food and brutal treatment at the hands of the rebel government. But he bore it all with his usual stoicism and habitual cheerful good-nature, and came out of his confinement in as good spirits, and apparently in as good health, as he enjoyed before his capture. He was exchanged for Roger A. Pryor, a rebel general, Feb. 22, 1865; was brevetted Major U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865; April 16, appointed acting-assistant adjutant-general on staff of Gen. Curtin, commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Army Corps, in place of Major Peckham, killed at Petersburg. After the surrender of the rebel armies, he was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., June 8, 1865, and returned

with his regiment to Massachusetts, having done valiant service for his country and conferred honor upon the family name.

He subsequently resumed his studies at the Theological Institution, and graduated in January, 1867. Prepared the Memorial Volume entitled "Brown University in the Civil War," published at Providence, R. I., in 1867, an able and interesting work. In 1868, visited Germany to finish his studies, and remained there a little more than a year. After his return, having received a call to become the minister of the Baptist Church in Waterville, Me., he was ordained to that office Dec. 30, 1869. May 19, 1873, he married Caroline, only daughter of Rev. James J. T. Champlin, D. D., President of Colby University. Resigned his pastorate Oct. 1, 1873, and removed to Portland, Me., having become editor and proprietor of "Zion's Advocate," a religious newspaper, and now resides there.

William Allen Burrage was born in Leominster, March 5, 1844, the son of John M. and Abbie Maria (Jewett) Burrage. When about thirteen years of age he went to live with his great-uncle, Deacon Emory Burrage, and remained there, working on the farm and attending the public school, until the summer of 1862. At that time the civil war had been going on for more than a year; the Union armies had met with many reverses; McClellan, with an army of 160,000 men, had got stuck in the mud of the Peninsula in Virginia, and while

invading the enemy's country with the purpose of capturing its capital was continually halting to throw up entrenchments, apparently to protect his own army from capture; the ruling classes in England had in many ways shown their sympathy for the Confederacy and their hostility to the Union cause, as had the governments of most of the European states. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that there were gloomy forebodings at the North, and a deep and widespread solicitude as to the ultimate result of the war. There was an urgent call for more troops. The young man of eighteen years could no longer resist the incitements of patriotism and the promptings of duty; so early in August, 1862, William A. Burrage, following the example of his cousin Joseph P. Burrage, enlisted as a private in Co. H, of the 33d Regt. Mass. Vols, and joined him in the camp at Lynnfield. The regiment remained in camp till the last of August, when it was ordered to the seat of war and was transported to Alexandria, Va. It remained there several weeks, guarding the city and perfecting itself in drill. While there William was promoted to the rank of corporal. Subsequently the regiment was assigned to the 11th Army Corps and joined the Army of the Potomac, in which it remained nearly a year. Thus William and Joseph were in the battle of Chancellorsville and the great conflict (which was the turning-point of the war) at Gettysburg. After the last-named battle the 11th

Corps, to which the 33d Mass. was still attached, was ordered to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee. This was about the last of September, 1863. A month later, Lient. Joseph P. Burrage fell in the battle of Lookout Mountain. After his fall, Corp. Burrage was left alone, thenceforth to pursue the hard, stern line of duty, and face death on many a sanguinary field without the dear companionship of his relative and friend. To the young man (or boy), not yet twenty years of age, this must have been the most trying experience of the war. Soon after this the 33d became a part of Gen. Sherman's army, renowned for making the famous "March to the Sea," and Corp. Burrage was in the hard fighting at Marietta, Atlanta, Savannah, and other places, and participated in the hard marching of that army in its triumphant advance through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a distance of nearly one thousand miles. While in Georgia, Corp. Burrage was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant.

The surrender of Gen. Lee's army to Gen. Grant was soon followed by the surrender of the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman. The Union troops were then marched to Washington, where Sergt. Burrage was mustered out of service the last of June or the first of July, 1865, and returned home, having served nearly the full term — three years — of his enlistment.

Though not ambitious for high position or fame,

Sergt. Burrage was a good soldier,— a true specimen of the conscientious, hardy young men whose persistent valor brought victory to our banners and saved the Republic.

After the close of the war, Sergt. Burrage learned the business of making shoes, in Leominster. March 25, 1869, he married Abbie Thayer, of Leominster. Subsequently, he made an engagement to work for a shoe manufacturer in Marlborough, Mass., and removed to that town.

Edward Carter Burrage was born in Boston, June 13, 1841, the eldest son of Johnson C. and Emeline (Brigham) Burrage. He attended the public schools of Boston, and graduated from the Quincy Grammar School, a Franklin Medal scholar, in 1855. Subsequently he attended for several terms the school of the Messrs. Allen, at West Newton, and afterwards studied a year at the school of Mr. Wm. H. Brooks, in Boston.

When in his nineteenth year he visited Europe, in company with Mr. James Allen; was absent about two years. Upon his return, in the autumn of 1861, he entered his father's store, J. M. Beebe & Co.'s, and was employed there when the pressing urgency for more troops, in the summer of 1862, induced the government to issue a call for the enlistment of men to serve nine months. It was thought by many that by throwing vast masses of troops upon the rebel armies

the rebellion could be crushed out at once; but as has been said elsewhere, at that time, the situation appeared to favor the success of the slaveholders' rebellion and the consequent dismemberment, of the Union. It was evident that the government, and the cause of freedom which it represented, could only be saved by the unselfish patriotism and heroic devotion of all classes in the Northern States.

This was deeply realized by the subject of this sketch, who, from his youth, had been noted for a conscientious thoughtfulness beyond his years. So, obeying the promptings of duty, he enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. C, of the 44th Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, Col. Francis L. Lee, — a regiment recruited by the New England Guards, of Boston, under the call for "nine months' men." He ranked as corporal. His company bore the colors of the regiment which served under Gen. J. G. Foster, in North Carolina, and was prominent in the battles of Williamstown, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and siege of Little Washington. By the death of Sergt. Stacy Curtis, at the battle of Whitehall, Dec. 16, 1862, Corp. Burrage was promoted to the rank of sergeant, which he held when the regiment was mustered out of service in June, 1863.*

After returning from the war he re-entered the store, and subsequently became a partner in the house of J. C. Burrage & Co. When that firm dissolved he

* See Appendix L, letters from Burrage soldiers at seat of war.

went into the wholesale crockery and glassware store of Abram French & Co., and still remains in that business.

Jan. 16, 1866, he married Julia Long Severance, of West Newton. They have had three children. They now reside in West Newton.

George Francis Burrage was born in Leominster, Mass., Sept. 14, 1838, the son of George Sumner and Catherine R. (Smith) Burrage. He attended the public schools in Leominster until about seventeen or eighteen years of age, when he left home and went into a wholesale woollen-goods store in Boston to learn the business. But the experiment did not prove a success. He did not like the business. At that time he had a somewhat restless temperament and roving disposition; so after remaining two or three years he left. Subsequently, having become affected by the gold-digging mania, he embarked for California, and upon his arrival there went to work in the mines; but that business did not prove very profitable, and soon lost its charms. He left it and engaged himself as a travelling salesman for a jewelry house in San Francisco. After remaining in California one or two years he went to China, where, after sundry adventures, he obtained a situation in an American commission house. While there he heard of the war at home, and became anxious to return and take a hand in it, so took passage for Boston and reached home in the latter part of the year 1863.

Absence from his native land, instead of abating his

patriotic ardor, had served to deepen and intensify it. So on the 13th of April, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Signal Corps, and served in that branch of the army at the capital, and in its vicinity, until the close of the war; was mustered out of the service in November, 1865.

Since the war, he has been engaged as commercial traveller for different houses in Boston, in the business of selling tailors' trimmings, with good success.

Nov. 25, 1868, he married Elizabeth Ann Hammond, of Leominster, Mass. They have had three children, two of whom are living. They reside in the Dorchester District, Boston.

Such is the brief record of the patriotic services of the Burrage soldiers in the civil war.* The four who survived the contest still live to enjoy the fruits of their labors in experiencing the gratitude of their countrymen, and by living in a more firmly consolidated Union, — a country free from the taint of human slavery; a true commonwealth of equal rights to all her people.

Of the two who died in the service, one lives in his posterity, who will ever treasure the memory of his heroic sacrifice for the right as their most precious heritage. The other, in giving his young life to duty and his country, sacrificed every earthly hope.

“But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet.”

* See Appendix L, — letters respecting the soldiers and their friends during the war, and letters from soldiers at the seat of war.

Since he left no posterity, may all future inheritors of the family name or blood become heirs of his spirit, ever cherish his memory and emulate his heroic virtues!

Our brief and imperfect genealogical sketches are now brought to a close. Upon the whole, the record is a creditable one. While it contains no great names and recounts few brilliant achievements, it is singularly free from names made disreputable by unworthy actions. Generally, those who have borne the name appear to have been diligent, conscientious, stable in character, and "zealous of good works."

The preparation of a work like this is calculated to profoundly impress one with the transitory nature of human life and the inestimable value of a noble, virtuous character. He sees that the longest earthly life is of but a span's length, and that a person's worth to himself, as well as to mankind, is measured absolutely by the extent of his steadfast fidelity to the higher promptings of his nature. Fortunes come and depart, death takes the place of life; but a grand character, formed by a conscientious obedience to the higher, the God-like impulses of the soul, must needs abide forever; for by virtue of its likeness to the divine nature, it takes hold on eternity.



GENEALOGY.

GENERATION I.

1. Robert Burrage, of Seething, Norfolk County, England.
Will proved in the Bishop's Court, at Norfolk, May 13,
1559. Married Rose —; d. 1559.

GENERATION II.

Children of Robert (1) and his wife Rose.

2. Robert, m. Amy Cooke; d. Dec. 3, 1598.
3. Richard.
4. Margary, d. Sept., 1571.

GENERATION III.

Children of Robert (2) and his wife Amy.

5. Robert, b. Feb. 24, 1583; d. April 29, 1631.
6. Catherine, b. Oct. 30, 1586.
7. Thomas, b. Oct. 26, 1589.
8. William, b. June 9, 1592.
9. Matthew, b. May 26, 1595; d. May 2, 1615.
10. Susan.

Children of Richard (3), of Seething and Norton Subcourse,
Norfolk County, England.

11. Henry, b. Nov. 17, 1577; d. Aug. 13, 1643.
12. Richard, b. Oct. 4, 1579; d. July —, 1646.

13. Thomas, b. Feb. 28, 1581; m. Frances Dey, Aug. 19, 1606; d. March 2, 1632-3.
14. Anne, b. Feb. 10, 1583.
15. Alice, b. March 7, 1586.
16. Elizabeth, b. April 17, 1589.
17. John, b. April 18, 1591; d. in infancy.
18. John, b. Nov. 4, 1593.
19. Owen, b. Jan. 12, 1595-6.
20. Anthony, b. March —, 1598.

GENERATION IV.

Children of Thomas (13), of Norton Subcourse, and his wife Frances.

21. Mary, b. Sept. 21, 1606.
22. Margaret, b. Feb. 28, 1607-8; d. June 21, 1632.
23. Grace, b. ; d. Dec. 5, 1612.
24. Leitia, b. July 16, 1612; d. Dec. 5, 1612.
25. John, b. April 10, 1616; m. 1st, Mary —; 2d, Joanna Stowers; d. Oct. 19, 1685.
26. Henry, } b. Nov. 30, 1620.
27. Anna, }

GENERATION V.

Children of John (25), of Norton Subcourse, England, and Charlestown, Mass., and his 1st wife, Mary.

28. Mary, b. March 8, 1640; m. John Marshall, of Billerica; d. Nov. 30, 1680.
29. Hannah, b. Nov. 14, 1643; m. John French, of Billerica; d. July 17, 1667.
30. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Thomas Deane; 2d, John Poor, both of Charlestown.
31. John, b. 1646; m. June 15, 1675, Susannah Cutler; d. June, 1677.

Children by his 2d wife, Joanna.

32. Nathaniel, b. Dec., 1655; d. Dec. 21, 1656.
 33. William, b. June 10, 1657; m. Sarah —; d. 1720.
 34. Sarah, b. Nov. 24, 1658; m. William Johnson; d.
 35. Bethiah, b. May 23, 1661.
 36. Thomas, b. May 26, 1663; m. Nov. 30, 1687, Elizabeth
 Breed, of Lynn; d. March 11, 1717-18.
 37. Ruth, b. Feb. 28, 1664; m. Ignatius White.
 38. Joanna, b. ; d. June 16, 1668.

GENERATION VI.

Children of Mary (28) and her husband, John Marshall.

39. John Marshall, b. Aug. 14, 1667; d. Sept. 5, 1667.
 40. Mary Marshall, b. Oct. 2, 1668; d. July 17, 1669.
 41. John Marshall, b. Aug. 1, 1671.
 42. Hannah Marshall, b. Dec. 18, 1673; d. April 21, 1674.
 43. Thomas Marshall, b. Oct. 10, 1675; d. Oct. 20, 1675.
 44. Isaac Marshall, b. Jan. 31, 1677; d. April 28, 1678.
 45. Mehitable Marshall, b. Aug. 13, 1680; d. Aug. 13, 1680.

Children of Hannah (29) and her husband, John French.

46. Hannah French, b. Jan. 11, 1663 (O. S.); m. John Kittridge.
 47. Abigail French, b. Dec. 6, 1665; m. Benjamin Parker.

Children of Elizabeth (30) and her 1st husband, Thos. Deane.
(He died Dec. 28, 1677, of small-pox.)

48. Elizabeth Deane, b. Jan. 3, 1668; d. Aug. 14, 1669.
 49. John Deane, b. April 30, 1672.

Children by her 2d husband, John Poor.

50. Thomas Poor, b. Dec. 27, 1682.
 51. Bethia Poor, b. ; d. May 23, 1689.
 52. Joanna Poor.
 53. Silence Poor, b. Dec. 20, 1686; d. May 22, 1687.

Children of John (31), Charlestown, and Susannah, his wife.

54. Susannah, b. April 25, 1676; m. Feb. 22, 1694-5, Alexander Michel; d. Dec. 30, 1716.
55. John, b. July 31, 1678; d. Jan. 18, 1680.

Children of William (33) and his wife Sarah.

56. Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1691 (in Boston); m. Oct. 22, 1717, John Cheney.
57. John, b. Feb. 11, 1693 (in Boston); m. 1st, Oct. 9, 1718, Lydia Ward; 2d, Jan. 17, 1725, Sarah Smith; d. Jan. 24, 1765.
58. Sarah, b. Sept. 21, 1695 (in Boston); m. Benjamin Adams, of Newton.
59. Lydia, m. April 24, 1729, John Cheney.
60. Abigail, m. Jan. 8, 1729, Edward Prentice.
61. Ruth, m. Oct., 1731, Ebenezer Segur.

Children of Sarah (34) and her husband, Wm. Johnson.

62. William Johnson, b. Aug. 19, 1682; d. Sept. 20, 1682.
63. John Johnson, b. Sept. 11, 1685.
64. Bethia Johnson, b. March 25, 1694; d. July 15, 1694.

Children of Deacon Thomas (36), Lynn, and his wife Elizabeth.

65. Joanna, b. Aug. 20, 1688; m. Daniel Mausfield; d. June 8, 1733.
66. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1691.
67. John, b. Jan. 26, 1694; m. Jan. 1, 1718, Mehitable Largin; d. May 15, 1761.
68. Thomas, b. Sept. 19, 1697; m. Jan. 30, 1722, Sarah Newhall; d. 1759.
69. Mary, b. March 3, 1699.
70. Bethiah, b. May 12, 1704
71. Ruth, b. Feb. 1, 1707.

Deacon Burrage's first wife died June 16, 1709. He afterwards m. Elizabeth Davis, a widow.

Child of Ruth (37) and her husband, Ignatius White.

72. Ignatius White, b. Feb. 9, 1683 (O. S.).

GENERATION VII.

Susannah (54) and her husband, Alexander Michell.

[It is not known where they settled, but it is supposed that they lived in Lancaster. Have found no record of their children, if they had any.]

Children of Elizabeth (56), of Newton, and her husband, John Cheney.

73. William Cheney, b. July 8, 1719.
 74. Elizabeth Cheney, b. Nov. 2, 1721.
 75. Elenor Cheney, b. Feb. 6, 1724.
 76. Samuel Cheney, b. Jan. 31, 1726; d. 1761.
 77. Abigail Cheney, b. Aug. 20, 1727.

Children of John (57), of Newton, and his 1st wife, Lydia Ward.

78. Lydia, m. Jan. 17, 1745, Archibald Smith, of Needham; probably removed to Concord.
 79. William, m. Dec. 13, 1744, Hannah Osland; d. Oct., 1763.
 80. John, d. in war Rev., May 20, 1778.

Children by 2d wife, Sarah.

81. Samuel, m. 1st, Oct. 31, 1754, Mary Draper; 2d, Hannah Draper; d. 1793.
 82. Thomas, b. 1731; m. Nov., 1767, Abigail Fisher, of Dedham; d. 1799.
 83. Ephraim, b. ; m. 1767, Elizabeth Sever.
 84. Mary.
 85. Sarah, m. 1755, Benjamin Adams, of Newton.
 86. Anna, d. April 6, 1825.

Child of Lydia (59) and her husband, John Cheney.

87. Lydia Cheney, b. Dec., 1731.

Children of Abigail (60) and her husband, Edward Prentice.

88. Samuel Prentice, b. Nov. 28, 1729.
 89. Sarah Prentice, b. _____ ; d. 1743.
 90. Thomas Prentice, b. Oct. 30, 1732.
 91. Abigail Prentice, b. Dec. 16, 1734.
 92. John Prentice, b. June 6, 1736.
 93. Edward Prentice, b. Oct. 14, 1738.
 94. Ruth Prentice, b. Sept. 3, 1741.
 95. William Prentice, b. March 9, 1744.

Children of Ruth (61), of Newton, and her husband, Ebenezer Segur.

96. Mary Segur, b. May 9, 1732.
 97. Rebecca Segur, b. May 30, 1734.
 98. Hannah Segur, b. Jan. 25, 1736.
 99. Ebenezer Segur, b. Dec. 2, 1737 ; d. 1738.
 100. Ruth Segur, b. Sept. 9, 1739 ; d. 1739.
 101. Ebenezer Segur, b. Aug. 10, 1741 ; d. 1741.
 102. Samuel Segur, b. Nov. 14, 1742 ; d. 1797.
 103. Sarah Segur, b. Feb. 22, 1745.
 104. Bethsheba Segur, b. April 10, 1747.
 105. John Segur, b. Aug. 9, 1751.

Children of Joanna (65), of Lynn, and her husband, Daniel Mansfield.

106. Elizabeth Mansfield, b. April 1, 1713 ; m. — Stocker.
 107. Hannah Mansfield, b. May 28, 1715 ; m. — Collins.
 108. Thomas Mansfield, b. May 24, 1717 ; m. Bethia Poole.
 109. Lydia Mansfield, b. Jan. 4, 1718 ; m. — Sterns.

- 110. Bethia Mansfield, b. Dec. 11, 1721.
- 111. Joanna Mansfield, b. March 15, 1723.
- 112. Sarah Mansfield, b. July 7, 1726.
- 113. Mary or Margaret Mansfield, b. July 24, 1728.

Children of Deacon John (67), of Lynn, and his wife Mehitable.

- 114. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 30, 1721; d. Sept. 7, 1793.
- 115. Lydia, b. Nov. 25, 1723; m. 1st, April 19, 1750, Zaccheus Norwood; 2d, May 20, 1763, Josiah Martin.
- 116. Mehitable, b. March 12, 1725; d. Oct. 12, 1759.
- 117. Bethiah, b. 1728; d. May 14, 1728.
- 118. John, b. Nov. 23, 1730; did not marry; was a deacon; see sketch; d. Jan. 20, 1780.
- 119. Mary, b. 1733; d. Sept. 22, 1751.
- 120. Joanna, b. 1735; d. Dec. 16, 1751.
- 121. Abigail, b. 1737; d. Oct. 17, 1740.

Children of Thomas (68), of Lynn, and his wife Sarah.

- 122. Desiah, b. Jan. 18, 1723; m. May 14, 1743, Edmund Whittimore.
- 123. Thomas, b. Jan. 1, 1725; d. March 8, 1751.
- 124. Abijah, b. Oct. 27, 1729; d. in infancy.
- 125. William, b. Dec. 9, 1731; m. May 20, 1760, Phebe Barrett, of Malden; d. Sept. 23, 1820.
- 126. Sarah, b. Dec. 8, 1733; d. Sept. 16, 1752.
- 127. Josiah, b. April 30, 1736; m. Susannah Ramsdell; d. 1776.
- 128. Susannah, b. Aug. 20, 1738; m. Feb., 1775, Stephen Wait, of Malden.
- 129. Ruth, b. May 13, 1744; d. Sept. 4, 1745.
- 130. Abijah, b. July 8, 1745; d. 1780.
- 131. Ruth, b. Oct. 16, 1746; d. Jan. 9, 1748.
- 132. Another child, b. Jan. 7, 1748; d. Jan. 9, 1748.

GENERATION VIII.

Children of William (79), of Newton and Concord, and his wife Hannah.

- 133. William, d. in war of Rev., Jan. 12, 1778.
- 134. Lydia, m. Dec. 2, 1768, Daniel Brooks, of Acton.
- 135. Simeon, d. in war of Rev., March 7, 1778.
- 136. John, b. Aug. 29, 1755; m. May 10, 1781, Lois Barthrick, of Lunenburg; d. July 2, 1822.
- 137. Jonathan, b. 1756; m. Sally Barthrick, of Lunenburg; d. July 16, 1816.
- 138. Hannah, m. Aug. 22, 1799, Samuel Buel, of Medford.

Children of Samuel (81), of Newton, and his wife Mary.

- 139. Mary, b. July 19, 1756; m. Feb., 1787, Samuel Sanger, of Watertown.
- 140. Samuel, b. March 6, 1759; served in Rev. war; date of death unknown.
- 141. Caty, b. April 2, 1763.

Children of Thomas (82), of Newton and Dedham, and Abigail, his wife.

- 142. John, b. Aug. 23, 1769; m. June 17, 1792, Abigail Pratt, of Sherborn; d. April 23, 1851.
- 143. Obed, b. July 25, 1772; m. April 3, 1799, Julia Leland, of Sherborn; d. April 17, 1850.
- 144. Abigail, b. Jan. 19, 1775; m. May 14, 1796, Jabez Baker, of Dover.
- 145. Keziah, b. 1778; m. Aug. 22, 1798, Edward Simmons, of Watertown.
- 146. Anna, b. 1780; m. Nov. 26, 1801, Lewis Smith, of Dover.

Children of Ephraim (83), of Newton, and his wife Elizabeth.

147. Andrew, } removed to Waltham; dates of birth not
 148. Elizabeth, } known; were not married.

Children of Lydia (115), of Lynn, and her husband, Zaccheus Norwood.

149. Jonathan Norwood, b. Sept. 19, 1751; d. March 18, 1782.
 150. Susannah Norwood, b. Jan. 13, 1754.
 151. Mehitable Norwood, b. April 11, 1756.

Children of Desiah (122), of Lynn, and her husband, Edmond Whittemore.

152. Elizabeth Whittemore.
 153. Joseph Whittemore.
 154. Edmund Whittemore.
 155. Esther Whittemore.

Children of William (125), of Lynn and Leominster, and his wife Phebe.

156. Sarah, b. Dec. 31, 1760; d. Dec. 3, 1776.
 157. Thomas, b. Dec. 4, 1763; m. Aug. 21, 1791, Abigail Fairbanks, of Templeton; d. Oct. 10, 1828.
 158. Phebe, b. Feb. 1, 1766; d. June 17, 1809.
 159. William, b. Sept. 2, 1768; m. 1st, Feb. 2, 1792, Mary Joslin, of Leominster; 2d, June 21, 1821, Roxanna Sanderson, of Lancaster.
 160. Josiah, b. Aug. 16, 1770; m. March 7, 1800, Ruth Kilburn, of Lunenburg; d. Nov. 5, 1856.
 161. Abijah, b. April 24, 1773; d. Sept. 10, 1787.
 162. John, b. March 10, 1775; d. Aug. 15, 1779.
 163. Anna, b. Feb. 4, 1778; m. May 5, 1810, Benjamin Carter, of Leominster; no children; d. March 12, 1851.

164. Joseph, b. Nov. 5, 1780; d. Oct. 31, 1803.
 165. Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1784; d. Sept. 18, 1806.
 166. Patty, b. April 21, 1787; d. Oct. 30, 1807.

Child of Josiah (127), of Lynn, and his wife Susannah.

167. Josiah, b. 1776; d. Dec. 30, 1797.

GENERATION IX.

Children of Sergt. John (136), of Lunenburg and Medford,
 and his wife Lois.

168. Thomas, b. April 22, 1782; m. 1st, Hannah Yearsley;
 2d, Mary Howell; 3d, Hannah Paul; 4th, Mrs.
 Renshaw; 5th, Mrs. Child; d. Oct. 13, 1860.
 169. John, b. Dec. 7, 1784; m. Feb. 13, 1812, Rebecca
 Greenleaf, of Medford; d. June 19, 1820.
 170. James, b. April 28, 1786; m. Sarah Maynard, of Detroit;
 probably lost at sea about 1842.
 171. Joseph, b. May 21, 1788; m. April 24, 1814, Lydia
 Jackson, of Boston; d. Feb. 11, 1868.
 172. Martin, b. July 27, 1793; m. 1st, Sept. 8, 1816, Eliza
 Withington, of Medford; 2d, May 12, 1840, Hannah
 Pratt.
 173. Betsey, b. July 21, 1795; m. May 11, 1814, David
 Bucknam.
 174. William, b. April 30, 1801; m. Elizabeth Nixon.

Children of Jonathan (137), of Lunenburg, and his wife Sally.

175. Sally, b. Feb. 4, 1777.
 176. Lydia, b. Sept. 16, 1779; d. Dec. 18, 1850.
 177. Martha, b. 1780; d. Feb. 15, 1813.
 178. William, b. Nov. 11, 1782; m. Sophia Ellis; d. Dec. 18,
 1840.

179. Jonathan, b. July, 1785; m. Hannah Keeser; d. May 28, 1865.
 180. Mary.
 181. Nancy.
 182. Hannah Harriet, b. July 8, 1797; m. 1st, Levi Farnsworth; 2d, Jan. 1, 1826, Artemas A. M. Pierce; d. June 26, 1846.

Children of Major John (142), of Dover, and his wife Abigail.

183. Sylvia, b. Jan. 9, 1794; m. Oct. 3, 1824, Richard Kendrick, of Newton.
 184. Roxanna, b. April 8, 1796; m. April 28, 1822, Ebenezer Ricker, of Dedham.
 185. John Lowell, b. Feb. 13, 1798; d. Sept. 29, 1802.
 186. Anna, b. Dec. 21, 1800; m. June 8, 1823, her cousin, Jabez Baker, Jr.
 187. Caroline, b. May 6, 1804; m. Calvin Burden, of Troy.
 188. John, b. July 12, 1806; m. Nov., 1829, Nancy Poor Dana.

Children of Capt. Obed (143), of Dover and Templeton, and his wife Julia.

189. Julia L., b. Feb. 3, 1802; m. April 2, 1829, Jonathan Nichols, of Shrewsbury.
 190. Betsey, b. _____; m. Nov. 27, 1833, Jason Lamb, of Templeton.
 191. Lowell T., b. Oct. 2, 1804; m. Dec. 24, 1829, Adeline Davis, of Templeton.

Children of Abigail (144), of Dover, and her husband, Jabez Baker.

192. Abigail Baker.
 193. Jabez Baker, Jr., m. June 8, 1823, Anna Burrage.
 194. Mary Baker.

Children of Keziah (145), of Dover, and her husband, Edward Simmons.

- 195. Anna Simmons.
- 196. Betsey Simmons.
- 197. Jane Simmons.

Children of Anna (146), of Dover, and her husband, Lewis Smith.

- 198. Selinda Smith, b. Aug. 10, 1803; m. John R. Miller, April 5, 1827.
- 199. Anna Smith, b. Feb. 6, 1806; m. Wm. Clarke, Jan. 4, 1835.
- 200. Lewis Smith, b. Feb. 22, 1808; m. May Wilson, Oct. 31, 1838.
- 201. Francis Smith, b. March 25, 1810; d. Aug. 30, 1826.
- 202. Catherine Richards Smith, b. April 15, 1812; m. Geo. S. Burrage, May 15, 1831; d. June 3, 1840.
- 203. Isaac Smith, b. Dec. 27, 1814; m. Frances Carter, Dec. 1, 1843; d. Dec. 19, 1851.
- 204. Abby Burrige Smith, b. June 10, 1817; m. John Adams, Nov. 1, 1837.
- 205. Martha I. Smith, b. Oct. 12, 1819; m. Calvin L. Hawes, Dec. 2, 1843; d. Aug. 27, 1855.

Children of Thomas (137), of Leominster, and his wife Abigail.

- 206. Sena, b. May 19, 1792; m. John Burrage, her cousin; d. March 11, 1824.
- 207. John, b. March 15, 1794; d. Sept. 25, 1800.
- 208. Abigail, b. March 12, 1796; m. Oct. 1, 1818, Horace Newton, of Templeton; d. Sept. 28, 1850.
- 209. Harriet, b. March 12, 1798; m. Nov. 26, 1829, Leonard Battis.
- 210. Thomas, b. June 6, 1800; d. July 29, 1826.

- 211. Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1802; m. May 26, 1825, Emory Burrage, her cousin.
- 212. Sarah, b. March 26, 1804; d. Aug. 26, 1804.
- 213. Jonathan, b. March 18, 1805; m. 1st, June 19, 1828, Sarah Downe, of Fitchburg; 2d, April 30, 1833, Mary T. Upton, of Fitchburg; 3d, Dec. 14, 1841, Sarah T. Farnum; d. July 5, 1854.
- 214. Adeline, b. June 10, 1808; m. Dec. 30, 1830, David Child, of Templeton; d. Dec. 2, 1841.
- 215. Joan, b. Jan. 14, 1810; m. June 29, 1842, David Child; d. July 15, 1843.
- 216. Sophronia, b. April 20, 1815; m. Nov. 2, 1835, James Cütter; d. March 7, 1841.
- 217. An infant son, b. Oct. 19, 1817; d. Oct. 19, 1817.

Children of Deacon William (159), of Leominster, and his 1st wife, Mary.

- 218. William, b. Nov. 30, 1792; d. Feb. 27, 1795.
- 219. Polly, b. Dec. 29, 1794; d. Dec. 10, 1817.
- 220. Leonard, b. March 14, 1797; m. April 15, 1819, Mira Allen, of Leominster.
- 221. Thirsa, b. June 16, 1799; m. June 12, 1817, Thomas Stearns; d. May 24, 1819.
- 222. William, b. May 4, 1802; m. June 1, 1824, Mary Ann Richardson, of Leominster; d. Jan. 19, 1825.
- 223. Caroline, b. Sept. 10, 1805; d. Oct. 22, 1826.

Children by 2d wife, Roxanna.

- 224. George Sanderson, b. May 15, 1823; m. 1st, April 2, 1844, Martha G. Phelps; 2d, Jan. 1, 1851, Aurelia Chamberlin; d. May 16, 1876.
- 225. William F., b. April 5, 1826; m. July 25, 1849, Eveline Lawrence; d. Nov. 11, 1873.
- 226. Mary Jane, b. Jan. 12, 1829; d. Aug. 22, 1851.

227. Charles W., b. Aug. 25, 1830 ; m. Nov. 30, 1854, Sarah J. Hills, of Leominster.
228. Henry Augustus, b. March 29, 1833 ; d. April 10, 1838.
229. Martha Ann, b. March 17, 1835 ; m. Feb. 16, 1859, Porter M. Kimball ; d. Nov. 4, 1863.
230. Henry Waldo, b. March 31, 1840 ; d. March 19, 1841.
231. Dana Barrett, b. Sept. 16, 1842 ; d. April 28, 1843.

Children of Capt. Josiah (160), of Leominster, and his wife Ruth K.

232. John, b. Oct. 30, 1800 ; m. 1st, 1820, Sena Burrage, his cousin ; 2d, Sept. 17, 1835, Mary Watson ; d. Aug. 26, 1843.
233. Emory, b. Sept. 18, 1802 ; m. May 26, 1825, Mary Burrage, his cousin.
234. Josiah, b. July 24, 1804 ; m. May 15, 1833, Abigail Studley, of Leicester.
235. George Sumner, born Aug. 10, 1806 ; m. 1st, May 15, 1831, Catherine R. Smith, of Dover ; 2d, Sept. 15, 1840, Martha Ann Minot, of Westminster ; d. Feb. 25, 1877.
236. William, b. May 14, 1808 ; m. 1st, May 14, 1835, Mary Ann Jackson, of Roxbury ; 2d, March 31, 1841, Mary G. French, of Boston ; d. Nov. 30, 1859.
237. Almira, b. Feb. 16, 1810 ; m. Nov. 25, 1847, James H. Marshall, of Leominster ; d. Nov. 10, 1872.
238. Sarah Ann, b. Nov. 9, 1811 ; m. May 15, 1834, David McClure, of Cambridgeport ; d. Dec. 14, 1850.
239. Joseph, b. Nov. 16, 1813 ; m. 1st, Jan. 20, 1841, Frances S. Perrin, of Montpelier, Vt. ; 2d, June 6, 1861, Mary E. Closson, of Thetford, Vt. ; d. Aug. 30, 1873.
240. Johnson Carter, b. Jan. 20, 1816 ; m. Nov. 29, 1838, Emeline Brigham, of Groton.
241. Martha, b. Feb. 4, 1818 ; m. Dec. 6, 1836, John Dalinger, Jr., of Cambridgeport ; d. May 5, 1845.

242. Elizabeth Smith, b. May 2, 1820; m. Nov. 26, 1839,
Peter Farwell, of Fitchburg.
243. Alvah Augustus, b. May 30, 1823; m. May 17, 1849,
Elizabeth Amelia Smith, of Groton.
244. Charles Henry, b. June 22, 1825; m. 1st, Oct. 11, 1853,
Mary Greene Hunt, of Boston; 2d, Oct. 5, 1864,
Lydia Love, of Philadelphia.

GENERATION X.

Child of Thomas (168), of Lunenburg and Pennsylvania, by
his 1st wife, Hannah.

245. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1811; m. 1st, Benj. Griffith; 2d,
W. K. Lee.

Children by his 2d wife, Mary.

246. Thomas Howell, b. Oct. 22, 1813; m. Jan. 12, 1855,
Mrs. Emma (Davis) Roberts.
247. Mary Ann, b. July 15, 1815; m. 1835, John Funk.
248. John, b. June 10, 1817; m. June 16, 1842, Lavina
Coon, d. 1858.
249. Hannah, b. June 11, 1818; m. 1837, Joseph Mills, of
Philadelphia.

Child by his 3d wife, Hannah.

250. William, b. Aug. 26, 1823; m. Sarah Ann Hill, March,
1855.

Children of John (169), of Medford, and his wife Rebecca.

251. John, b. Sept. 4, 1813; d. 1813.
252. Eliza G., b. Jan. 5, 1815; d. April 8, 1839.

Children of Joseph (171), of Lunenburg and Cambridge, and
his wife Lydia.

253. Joseph, b. Jan. 25, 1815; d. Sept. 10, 1873.
 254. Lucy, b. Feb. 25, 1817; } d. March 15, 1817.
 255. Louisa, b. Feb. 25, 1817; } d. Sept. 23, 1843.
 256. Sarah J., b. April 23, 1821; d. Sept. 27, 1851.
 257. Caroline Y., b. June 12, 1824.
 258. Anna J., b. June 16, 1828; d. Nov. 17, 1870.
 259. Ward Jackson, b. Dec. 6, 1829.

Children of Martin (172), of Medford, and his wife Eliza.

260. Andrew Bigelow, b. May 19, 1817; m. Sept. 22, 1839,
Priscilla B. Baker; d. Sept. 8, 1873.
 261. Henry, b. Jan. 14, 1820; m. June 10, 1849, Hannah J.
Moore.
 262. Eliza W., b. Sept. 24, 1822; m. March 5, 1845, Henry
Kimball; d. Jan. 5, 1858.
 263. Catherine L., b. July 10, 1825; m. Jan. 24, 1850,
C. F. Lyffermann.
 264. John B., b. July 29, 1827; d. June 12, 1873.

Child of Betsey (173), of Medford, and her husband, David
Bucknam.

265. Elizabeth Bucknam, b. May 26, 1815; m. May 23, 1834,
John P. Bradley, of Newton.

Child of William (174), of Lawrence, and his wife Elizabeth.

266. John Q. A., b. Feb. 22, 1825; m. May 10, 1849, Sarah
L. Thayer.

Children of William (178), of Lunenburg, and his wife Sophia.

267. William Hathaway, b. Oct. 11, 1815; m. March, 1857,
Bodica Fiske.

268. Simcon, b. May 19, 1818; m. 1st, Betsey Foster; 2d, 1854, Nancy Parker.
269. Martha Ann, b. Aug. 13, 1820; m. 1842, Loring Foster.
270. Hannah Maria, b. June 17, 1823; m. July 4, 1847, Ithamar Wood, of Lunenburg.
271. John Brisk, b. Oct. 28, 1825; m. Nov. 16, 1852, Martha B. Gibbs; lives in Petersham, Mass.

Children of Jonathan (179), of Lunenburg, and his wife Hannah.

272. Mary B., b. July 31, 1810.
273. John, b. May 3, 1814; m. Mary Ann —; d. Jan. 23, 1848.
274. Sarah J., b. March 18, 1819; m. June 30, 1841, Asa Kilburn, of Lunenburg.
275. Harriet, b. Oct. 25, 1821.
276. Hannah Maria, b. June 29, 1824.
277. Artemas P., b. July 6, 1830.
278. Triphena, m. Silas Lovering.

Children of Hannah Harriet (182) and her 1st husband, Levi Farnsworth.

279. Laura Farnsworth.
280. Jonas, changed to Alphonso Farnsworth.

Children by 2d husband, Artemas A. M. Pierce.

281. Joseph Burrage Pierce, b. Jan. 27, 1831.
282. James Burrage Pierce, b. March 5, 1834; d. March 29, 1835.
283. Frances Angelica Pierce, b. June 5, 1835; m. — Spinney; lives in Chelsea.
284. Sylvia Jane Pierce, b. Feb. 24, 1838; d. May, 1868.

Children of Sylvia (183), of Dover, and her husband, Richard Kendrick.

- 285. Julia Kendrick.
- 286. Susannah Kendrick.
- 287. Elizabeth Kendrick.
- 288. Ellen Kendrick.

Children of Anna (186), of Dover, and her husband, Jabez Baker, Jr.

- 289. Warren Baker.
- 290. Matilda Baker.
- 291. Mary Baker.
- 292. Henry Baker.

Children of Caroline (187), of Dover, and her husband, Calvin Barden.

- 293. Hiram B. Barden, b. Oct. 26, 1828; d. M^{ay} 21, 1862.
- 294. Mary W. Barden, b. Dec. 27, 1830; m. Nov. 28, 1871, Daniel F. Mann, of Needham.
- 295. Frederick Barden, b. July 22, 1832; d. Feb. 8, 1870.
- 296. Ann Barden, b. Aug. 7, 1835; d. Jan 13, 1843.

Children of John (188), of Dover, and his wife, Nancy P.

- 297. Caroline Ann, b. Aug. 12, 1831.
- 298. John Dana, b. Sept. 19, 1833; d. Aug. 16, 1834.
- 299. Hamilton, b. June 6, 1835; m. Oct. 2, 1861, Mary How Davis.
- 300. John Francis, b. Jan. 11, 1838.
- 301. Ellen Roxanna, b. Jan. 1, 1840.
- 302. George William, b. April 19, 1842; d. Aug. 13, 1844.
- 303. George Dana, b. Oct. 12, 1845; m. Oct. 12, 1870, Mary Hall Palmer, of Boston; she d. March 6, 1876.

Children of Lowell T. (191), of Templeton, and his wife Adeline.

- 304. Julia Leland, b. Dec. 31, 1830.
- 305. Abbie Antoinette, b. July 23, 1840.
- 306. Margaret Jane.

Child of Sena (206), of Leominster, and her husband, John Burrage.

- 307. John Milton, b. May 19, 1821; m. 1st, April 4, 1843, Abbie Maria Jewett; 2d, Nov. 26, 1846, Elizabeth Robins Hadley.

Children of Abigail (208), of Templeton, and her husband, Horace Newton.

- 308. Frederick William, b. Oct. 14, 1819; m. 1st, Dec., 1848, Nancy C. Gibson; 2d, Abby S. Cutter; d. Jan. 16, 1874.
- 309. Abigail, b. Feb. 21, 1826; m. Oct. 1, 1845, Aaron K. Litch.
- 310. Charles Harrison, b. Aug. 5, 1830; m. April 16, 1863, Lizzie S. Lee.
- 311. Henry Sawyer, b. Sept. 8, 1835; d. July 6, 1836.

Children of Harriet (209), of Templeton and Leominster, and her husband, Leonard Battis.

- 312. A son, b. Oct. 4, 1830; d. Oct. 7, 1830.
- 313. Harriet Louisa Battis, b. April 1, 1832; m. Jan. 14, 1857, Thomas F. Burrage, her cousin.
- 314. Julia Allen, b. May 3, 1835; d. Sept. 6, 1836.
- 315. Julia Henrietta, b. Aug. 21, 1839; m. Aug. 20, 1863, Wm. S. Barber, civil engineer, Cambridge.

Child of Jonathan (213), of Templeton, and his 1st wife, Sarah.

- 316. Leonard Downe, b. June 26, 1832. When about twenty-one years of age he disappeared one day when in the western part of Massachusetts, and never has been seen or heard from by his friends since.

Children by 2d wife, Mary T.

317. Thomas Fairbanks, b. July 4, 1834; m. Jan. 14, 1857, his cousin, Harriet Battis; d. in war of the Rebellion while serving in the Union army, April 29, 1863. (See sketch of soldiers.)
318. Henry Sweetser, b. Jan. 7, 1837 (see sketch); m. May 19, 1873, Caroline Champlin, of Waterville, Me.; she d. Nov. 24, 1875.
319. William Upton, b. Dec. 22, 1838; d. Aug. 12, 1839.
320. Edwin Augustus, b. Nov. 21, 1840; d. Sept. 15, 1841.

Children by 3d wife, Sarah T.

321. Mary Abigail, b. Nov. 18, 1842; m. Nov. 8, 1871, Oscar H. Evans; d. Jan. 13, 1873.
322. Sarah Elizabeth Tilton, b. Nov. 2, 1844. Was adopted by Wm. H. Palmer, and his wife, Sarah C. Palmer, of Roxbury, Mass., and her name changed to Sarah Burrage Palmer, March 15, 1856.
323. Martha Sophronia, b. Dec. 22, 1846; d. Nov. 13, 1861.
324. Harrietta Adeline, b. March 2, 1851.

Children of Adeline (214), of Templeton and Leominster, and her husband, David Child.

325. Mary Adeline Child, b. March 30, 1832; d. July 29, 1833.
326. Mary Adeline Child, b. Oct. 10, 1833; d. Sept. 16, 1854.
327. Jonathan Bush Child, b. July 1, 1835; m. Sept. 5, 1865, Sarah B. Robinson.
328. Harriet Child, b. April 24, 1837; d. Oct. 1, 1838.
329. Emily Wallace Child, b. Aug. 1, 1839; d. May 28, 1842.
330. William Child, b. Nov. 10, 1841; d. Aug. 11, 1842.

Children of Sophronia (216), of Templeton and Leominster,
and her husband, James Cutter.

331. Abby Sophronia Cutter, b. July 19, 1836; m. her
cousin, Frederick W. Newton; no children.
332. George W. Cutter, b. Dec. 20, 1839; d. Nov. 4, 1840.

Child of William (222), of Leominster, and his wife Mary Ann.

333. Mary Caroline, b. May 26, 1825; m. Dec. 4, 1848,
Emory Lyon, of Stirling; d. Sept. 23, 1852.

Children of George Sanderson (224), of Leominster, and his
1st wife, Martha G.

334. Clara A., b. Dec. 20, 1844; m. May 15, 1865, Frank S.
Poland.
335. Ellen M., b. March 20, 1847; m. May 4, 1867, Lewis
W. McGlauffin; d. Sept. 8, 1867.
336. Mary E., b. May 21, 1849; d. Sept. 6, 1849.

Children by his 2d wife, Aurelia.

337. Cora Chamberlin, b. Dec. 29, 1851; m. May 31, 1870,
Thomas J. Tucker, of Napa City, Cal.
338. William Henry, b. March 11, 1854; d. March 19, 1854.
339. Martha Bayley, b. June 20, 1855; d. July 25, 1855.
340. Charles Dana, b. Feb. 20, 1857.
341. Albert Cameron, b. Nov. 21, 1859.

Children of William F. (225), of Leominster, and his wife
Eveline.

342. Mary E. Burrage, b. Oct. 9, 1851; d. Sept. 19, 1874.
343. Leonard F., b. Nov. 2, 1853; m. Jan. 13, 1876, Mary
Lillian Packard; lives in Leominster; is a partner of
the firm of Packard & Co.
344. Hattie M., b. Aug. 21, 1856; d. Nov. 12, 1874.

Children of Charles W. (227), of Leominster and Oregon, and his wife Sarah J.

- 345. Edward H., b. May 20, 1856.
- 346. William H., b. July 3, 1860.
- 347. Charles F., b. Oct. 23, 1864.

Child of Martha A. (229), of Leominster, and her husband, Porter M. Kimball.

- 348. William Burrage Kimball, b. April 12, 1863; d. July 28, 1864.

Child of John (232), of Leominster, and his 1st wife, Sena.

- 349. John Milton, b. May 19, 1821; m. 1st, April 4, 1843, Abbie Maria Jewett; 2d, Nov. 26, 1846, Elizabeth Robins Hadley. He lives in Leominster in the house formerly occupied by his great-aunt Anna, and her husband, Benjamin Carter. When L. & G. S. Burrage left the tanning and currying establishment founded by Deacon William Burrage, it was taken and carried on for several years by John Milton Burrage and a Mr. Babcock, under the firm name of Babcock & Burrage. He still follows the business of tanning and currying.

Children by 2d wife, Mary.

- 350. Charles Edward, b. Dec. 19, 1838; d. Jan. 18, 1850.
- 351. Annie Catherine, b. Sept. 25, 1840; m. Oct. 14, 1861, James T. Joslin, Esq., of Leominster. They reside in Hudson, Mass.

Children of Josiah, Jr. (234), of Leominster and Cambridge,
and his wife Abigail.

352. Cordelia Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, 1834; d. Oct. 31, 1839.
 353. William Wirt, b. Feb. 7, 1836; m. Nov. 14, 1866,
 Frances H. Merriam, of Boston. He was fitted for
 college at the Cambridge High School; entered Har-
 vard University in 1852; graduated in 1856, taking
 the fourth part in rank, and pronounced an oration
 entitled "Manifest Destiny." Is a counsellor, and
 practises law in Boston; resides at Cambridge.
 354. Josiah Kilburn, b. July 13, 1838; m. Oct. 14, 1874,
 Laura A. Doe, of Cambridge; resides in Cambridge;
 and with his brother, Frederick E., continues the
 lumber business established by his father in 1831.
 355. Martha Augusta, b. Dec. 26, 1841; lives with her parents.
 356. Frederick Emory, b. April 7, 1850; lives with his
 parents, in Cambridge.

Children of George Sumner (235), of Leominster, and his 1st
wife, Catherine R.

357. Adelia Ann, b. Aug. 10, 1832; d. Dec. 26, 1857.
 358. Francis Smith, b. Dec. 23, 1834; d. April 8, 1838.
 359. George Lewis, b. March 8, 1837; d. March 10, 1837.
 360. George Francis, b. Sept. 14, 1838; m. Nov. 25, 1868,
 Elizabeth Ann Hammoud of Leominster. (See
 sketch.)

Children by 2d wife, Martha Ann.

361. Frederick Russel, b. Sept. 20, 1844; d. Sept. 4, 1845.
 362. Alfred Henry, b. June 22, 1846; lives with his mother,
 in Leominster.
 363. Catherine Smith, b. April 11, 1850; m. Nov. 21, 1875,
 Oscar A. Taft, of Worcester, Mass., in which place
 they reside.

Children of William (236), of Leominster and Boston, and his 2d wife, Mary G.

364. Ellen Rebecca, b. April 1, 1849; m. May 20, 1873, Lewis L. Dixon, M. D., of Dedham; they live in Worcester, Mass., where he follows his profession.
365. William Clarence, b. March 7, 1851; m. June 5, 1873, Edith Dixon Vose, of New York; they live in Boston; he is interested in the business of the Household Art Company, Boston.

Child of Almira (237), of Leominster, and her husband, James H. Marshall.

366. Charles Sumner Marshall, b. Oct. 27, 1851; m. Dec. 23, 1875, Love D. Swift.

Children of Sarah Ann (238), of Leominster and Cambridge, and her husband, David McClure.

367. Emily Jane McClure, b. Jan. 9, 1835; d. Sept. 6, 1836.
368. Ellen Watson McClure, b. Nov. 21, 1836; m. Oct. 14, 1837, Charles H. Stearns, of Westminster. They resided in Worcester, Mass. She d. July 19, 1861.
369. David Henry McClure, b. March 6, 1839; d. April 11, 1839.
370. Charles Emery McClure, b. July 30, 1840; d. Aug. 2, 1840.
371. Sarah Elizabeth McClure, b. July 30, 1841; d. Oct. 3, 1850.
372. John Burrage McClure, b. Feb. 6, 1844; d. Aug. 27, 1845.
373. William Addison McClure, b. Nov. 3, 1845; d. Nov. 4, 1845.
374. Arthur Perrin McClure, b. Dec. 8, 1847; d. Aug. 16, 1851.

Children of Deacon Joseph (239), of Leominster and Boston,
and his 1st wife, Frances S.

375. Joseph Perrin, b. May 4, 1842; d. while serving in Union army in war of Rebellion, Oct. 20, 1863. (See sketch.)
376. Emily F., b. Sept. 5, 1844; d. Aug. 20, 1849.
377. William Thompson, b. Jan. 30, 1849; m. Sept. 9, 1873, Frances L. Closson, of Thetford, Vt. They now reside at Rutland, Vt.
378. Fannie Eva, b. Jan. 23, 1852.
379. Ella H., b. June 6, 1855.
380. Arthur Stoddard, b. Dec. 19, 1859.

Children by 2d wife, Mary E.

381. Mary Louisa, b. June 3, 1863.
382. Alice E., b. Jan. 20, 1865; d. Feb. 21, 1869.
383. George Closson, b. June 30, 1866.
384. Herbert F., b. Jan. 28, 1868.
385. Gertrude A., b. July 18, 1870.
386. Dwight Grafton, b. Aug. 3, 1873.

(Children of Johnson Carter (240), of Leominster and Boston,)
and his wife Emeline.

387. Frances Morse, b. Dec. 18, 1839; m. Oct. 10, 1861, Benjamin J. Lang, of Boston, professor of music.
388. Edward Carter, b. June 13, 1841; m. Jan. 16, 1866, Julia L. Severance, of West Newton. They live in Newton. He is with Abram French & Co., dealers in crockery and glassware. (See sketch.)
389. Herbert Emory, b. Dec. 18, 1845; m. June 3, 1868, Ruby Moore Childs, of Charlestown. They live at Newton. He is in the store of Abram French & Co.

390. Helen, b. July 10, 1848; m. Jan. 21, 1874, John W. Carter, of Boston, manufacturer and dealer in ink. They live in Newton.
391. Emma, b. Dec. 18, 1850.
392. Marion, b. Jan. 18, 1853.

Children of Martha (241), of Leominster and Cambridge, and her husband, John Dallinger, Jr.

393. Sophia Elizabeth Dallinger, b. Aug. 21, 1837; d. Aug. 25, 1837.
394. William Wilberforce Dallinger, b. Sept. 27, 1840; m. Oct. 14, 1868, Elizabeth F. Kingman, of Chicago. They reside in Cambridge.

Children of Elizabeth S. (242), of Leominster, and her-husband, Peter Farwell.

395. Francis William Farwell, b. March 19, 1841.
396. Catherine Smith Farwell, b. Dec. 5, 1842; m. July 10, 1869, James N. Steele, of Chicago.
397. Charles Emory Farwell, b. March 10, 1845; d. April 14, 1846.
398. Emory Farwell, b. May 3, 1847; d. June 24, 1849.
399. George Edward Farwell, b. Feb. 24, 1851.
400. Arthur Farwell, b. Oct. 2, 1852.
401. Helen Gertrude Farwell, b. Dec. 28, 1858.

Mr. and Mrs. Farwell and all their children now reside in Chicago, the sons and Helen, the unmarried daughter, living with their parents. The sons are engaged in trade in different establishments in that city.

Children of Alvah Augustus (243), of Leominster and Boston, and his wife, Elizabeth A.

402. Ruth, b. March 16, 1850; d. April 11, 1872.
403. Wendell Smith, b. Jan. 15, 1852; d. Jan. 22, 1852.

- 404. Jeanie, b. Nov. 25, 1853.
- 405. Clara Elizabeth, b. Jan. 21, 1858.
- 406. Walter Lincoln, b. Oct. 21, 1860.
- 407. Edith, b. Dec 4, 1865.
- 408. Edgar, b. Jan. 16, 1868.
- 409. Amy, b. July 21, 1873.

Child of Charles Henry (244), of Leominster and Boston, and
his 1st wife, Mary G.

- 410. George Dixwell, b. March 12, 1861.

Children by his 2d wife, Lydia.

- 411. Mary, b. April 25, 1866; d. June 13, 1872.
- 412. Josephine, b. Nov. 26, 1868.
- 413. Margaret Cotton, b. June 1, 1871.
- 414. Elsie, b. Sept. 17, 1875.
- 415. Paul, b. May 20, 1877.

GENERATION XI.

Children of Elizabeth (245), of Philadelphia, Pa., by her 1st
husband, Benjamin Griffith.

- 416. Louis Griffith, d. in infancy.
- 417. Annie Griffith, b. April 4, 1839; m. Benj. Taylor.

By her 2d husband, William K. Lee.

- 418. John Lee, b. Nov. 7, 1844.
- 419. Thomas Lee, b. Sept. 26, 1846.
- 420. Harriet Lee, b. July 20, 1852; m. J. Tomlinson.
- 421. William Lee, b. Dec. 28, 1855.

Children of Thomas H. (246), of Philadelphia, Pa., and his
wife, Emma.

- 422. Thomas, b. Oct. 14, 1856.
- 423. Benjamin H., b. Nov. 18, 1859.

Children of Mary Ann (247), of Philadelphia, Pa., and her husband, John Funk.

- 424. Emma Funk, b. Oct. 27, 1841; m. Wm. Rainer.
- 425. Jacob Funk, b. 1842.
- 426. Catherine Funk, b. Feb. 3, 1844; m. Benj. Rowland.
- 427. John Funk, b. March 15, 1852.
- 428. Mary Ann Funk, b. 1855.
- 429. Hannah E. Funk, b. March 5, 1857; m. Thos. Morrison.

Children of John (248), of Philadelphia, Pa., and his wife Lavina.

- 430. Mary E., b. July 31, 1844.
- 431. Thomas, b. Feb. 24, 1849.
- 432. Martha L., b. April 21, 1853.

Children of Hannah (249), of Philadelphia, Pa., and her husband, Joseph Mills.

- 433. Mary E. Mills, b. Feb. 19, 1838; m. Geo. M. Castor.
- 434. John Mills, b. Aug. 3, 1841.
- 435. Helen Mills, b. March 16, 1843; m. C. W. Sweet.
- 436. Susann Mills, b. April 21, 1845; m. Maxwell Rowland.
- 437. William G. Mills, b. July 6, 1847; m. Ella Munson.
- 438. Charles Mills, b. July 18, 1849; deceased.
- 439. Harry H. Mills, b. Nov. 30, 1850.
- 440. Frank Mills, b. March 16, 1853.
- 441. Joseph Mills, Jr., b. July 4, 1855.
- 442. James D. Mills, b. July 1, 1859.
- 443. Hannah Burrage Mills, b. Dec. 9, 1860.

Child of William (250), of Philadelphia, Pa., and his wife Sarah Ann.

- 444. Mary Ann, b. April, 1856.

Child of Andrew Bigelow (260), of Medford, and his wife
Priscilla B.

445. Annie L., b. Aug. 27, 1840; d. April 27, 1855.

Children of Henry (261), of Medford, and his wife Hannah J.

446. Nellie A., b. April 8, 1855.

447. Emma G., b. Nov. 2, 1859; d. May 13, 1865.

Child of Eliza W. (262), of Medford, and her husband, Henry
Kimball.

448. Ada Kimball; deceased.

Children of Catherine L. (263), of Medford, and her husband,
C. F. Lyffermann.

449. Willie L. Lyffermann, b. May 21, 1855; d. Aug. 8,
1874.

450. Charles Frederick Lyffermann, b. Sept. 26, 1859.

Children of John Q. A. (266), of Lawrence, and his wife
Sarah L.

451. Martha Ann, b. Dec. 24, 1850; d. Oct. 17, 1856.

452. William W., b. May 7, 1858.

453. Thomas Jefferson, b. July 7, 1860; d. Aug. 3, 1860.

454. Richard Leon, b. July 27, 1861; d. Nov. 10, 1861.

Children of William H. (267), of Lunenburg, and his wife
Bodica.

455. William K.

456. Sumner.

NOTE — Children of Elizabeth Bucknam (295), and her husband, John P.
Bradley.

Sarah Elizabeth Bradley, b. Oct. 4, 1835.

Lucy Bigelow Bradley, b. July 13, 1837; d. June 15, 1858.

Mary Louisa Bradley, b. Oct. 15, 1839.

Children of Simeon (268), of Lunenburg, and his 1st wife,
Betsey.

457. Lavina.

458. Emma.

Children by 2d wife, Nancy.

459. Robert.

460. Warren.

Children of Martha Ann (269), of Lunenburg, and her husband,
Loring Foster.

461. Martha A. Foster.

462. Frances Foster.

Child of Hannah Maria (270), of Lunenburg, and her husband,
Ithamar Wood.

463. Rosina A. Wood, b. Dec. 12, 1850.

Children of John Brisk (271), of Lunenburg, and his wife
Martha B.

464. Mary A., b. Dec. 9, 1853.

465. Emma E., b. May 6, 1855.

466. Gilman E., b. July 1, 1857.

467. Hattie E., b. March 17, 1868.

Children of John (273), of Lunenburg, and his wife Mary Ann.

468. Harriet Ann, b. Jan. 31, 1844.

469. George Newton, b. Feb. 18, 1846.

Children of Hamilton (299), of Lowell, and his wife Mary H.

470. Katie, b. July 22, 1865.

471. Guy Hamilton, b. June 14, 1867.

472. Mabel How, b. April 4, 1870.

- 473. Herbert Dana, b. Aug. 13, 1873.
- 474. Sydney Davis, b. July 31, 1875.
- 475. John Otis, b. Feb. 13, 1877.

Children of George Dana (303), of Boston, and his wife Mary H.

- 476. Bessie Palmer, b. Oct. 6, 1871.
- 477. Archie Hamilton, b. March 16, 1873.
- 478. Mary Hall Adams, b. Feb. 20, 1875.

Child of John Milton (307 and 349), of Leominster, and his 1st wife, Abbie M.

- 479. William A., b. March 5, 1844. (See sketch of soldiers in civil war.)

Children by 2d wife, Elizabeth R.

- 480. Leonard Joslyn, b. Nov. 1, 1847; m. Nov. 26, 1868, Lucy E. Goodrich, of Lunenburg; she d. in 1874.
- 481. Horace Edward, b. Aug. 10, 1849; m. Aug. 28, 1873, Lyle Stedman, of Indiana.
- 482. Milton Robbins, b. Aug. 15, 1852; m. July 30, 1854, Susie L. Trumbull, of Lowell.
- 483. Myra Allen, b. Aug. 18, 1854; d. June 2, 1856.
- 484. Charles Henry, b. Oct. 20, 1856.
- 485. Emory Franklin, b. Nov. 23, 1858.

Children of Sergt. Thomas Fairbanks (317), of Fitchburg and Roxbury, and his wife Harriet L.

- 486. Henry Thompson, b. Oct. 27, 1857.
- 487. William Edwin, b. July 15, 1859.
- 488. Charles Albert, b. Sept. 20, 1860; d. Sept. 25, 1860.

Children of Major Henry Sweetser (318), of Fitchburg and Portland, and his wife Caroline.

- 489. Champlin, b. April 14, 1874.
- 490. Thomas Jayne, b. Nov. 15, 1875.

Child of Mary Caroline (333), of Sterling, and her husband,
Emory Lyon.

491. Emma Caroline Lyon, b. Nov. 26, 1849; d. June 4, 1850.

Child of Clara A. (334), of Ashburnham, Mass., and Napa City,
Cal., and her husband, F. S. Poland.

492. Henry Frank Poland, b. Aug. 30, 1870.

Child of Cora Chamberlin (337), of Ashburnham, Mass., and
Napa City, Cal., and her husband, Thomas J. Tucker.

493. Thomas J. Tucker, Jr., b. April 15, 1873; d. April 23,
1873.

Child of Leonard F. (343), of Leominster, and his wife Mary W.

494. Grace Lawrence, b. Jan. 24, 1877.

Children of Annie Catherine (351), of New Bedford and Hudson,
and her husband, James T. Joslin.

495. Ralph Edgar Joslin, b. Aug. 26, 1864.

496. Nellie Watson Joslin, b. Sept. 16, 1866.

Children of William Wirt (353), of Cambridge, and his wife
Frances H.

497. William Sargent, b. Dec. 12, 1869.

498. George Barret, b. July 16, 1874.

Child of Josiah K. (354), of Cambridge, and his wife Laura A.

499. Edith May, b. April 6, 1876.

Children of George Francis (360), of Leominster and Boston,
and his wife Elizabeth A.

500. Frank Sumner, b. Oct. 23, 1872.
501. Mary Catherine, b. Nov. 18, 1874; d. April 23, 1876.
502. Louise Minot, b. March 3, 1877.

Child of Ellen Rebecca (364), of Boston, and her husband,
Lewis L. Dixon.

503. Roland Burrage Dixon, b. Nov. 6, 1875.

Children of William Clarence (365), of Boston, and his wife
Edith D.

504. Clarence Vose, b. March 25, 1874.
505. Mabel Ruth, b. Dec. 29, 1875.

Children of Frances Morse (387), of Boston, and her husband,
Benjamin J. Lang.

506. Harry Allston Lang, b. Oct. 5, 1864; d. Aug. 7, 1866.
507. Margaret Ruthven Lang, b. Nov. 27, 1867.

NOTE.—Child of Ellen McClure (368), of Cambridge, and her husband,
Charles H. Stearns.

Addie L. Stearns, b. July 19, 1869.

Children of William W. Dallinger (394), of Cambridge, and his wife Eliza-
beth F.

Arthur Kingman Dallinger, b. Aug. 10, 1870; d. Aug. 18, 1871.
Frederick William Dallinger, b. Oct. 2, 1871.
Philip Burrage Dallinger, b. Jan. 9, 1876.

Children of Catherine Smith Farwell (396), and her husband, James N.
Steele.

Isabella Elizabeth Steele, b. May 23, 1870.
Ruth Steele, b. Aug. 6, 1873.
Mary Steele, b. Dec. 23, 1875.

Children of Sergt. Edward Carter (388), of Boston, and his wife
Julia L.

- 508. Severance, b. July 18, 1868.
- 509. Bessie, b. Aug. 5, 1870.
- 510. Caroline Severance, b. Nov. 5, 1876.

Children of Herbert Emory (389), of Boston, and his wife
Ruby M.

- 511. Francis Johnson, b. Oct. 30, 1870.
- 512. Harry Lang, b. May 25, 1872.
- 513. Alice, b. Nov. 29, 1874.

Children of Helen (390), of Boston, and her husband, John W.
Carter.

- 514. Lucy Carter, b. Nov. 4, 1874.
- 515. Richard Burrage Carter, b. April 8, 1877.

GENERATION XII.

Children of Leonard Joslin (480), of Leominster, and his wife
Lucy E.

- 516. Ruth Kilburn, b. Jan. 22, 1870.
- 517. Josiah, b. July 5, 1872.
- 518. Henry Francis, b. Feb. 6, 1874.

Child of Horace Edward (481), of Leominster, and his wife
Lyle.

- 519. Horton, b. Nov. 8, 1876.

Child of Milton Robbins (482), of Leominster, and his wife
Susie L.

- 520. Mabel Elizabeth, b. June 21, 1875.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF ROBERT BURRISHE, OF SEETHING, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.*

ROBERT BURRISHE of Seething in the County of Norfolk. Will dated January 2, 1558. Wife Rose. Sons, Robert and Richard. Daughter Margery — mentions Jermyas. Appoints his wife, Richard Tybenham and John Buckingham executors. Proved in the Bishops Court of Norfolk, May 13, 1559.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF ROBERT BURRYSHE, OF SEETHING, HUSBANDMAN.

Will dated Decr 5, 1598. To his wife Amy his houses and lands in Seething and Mundham, for nine years and she to bring up the children. To his son Robert £100. Son Thomas £70. Son William £70. Son Mathew £70. When 21. To daughter Susan £50, and daughter Katherine £40. Brothers in law Richard & Gregory Cooke of Borough-hapton — Nephew George Barnes Proved in the Bishop's Court of Norwich, Jan. 20, 1598-9.

WILL OF THOMAS BERRIDGE.

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Berridge of Norton Subcoors, in the Countie of Norff. Yeoman, doe make this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills heretofore by me made.

* These copies and abstracts of wills in England, and items from English parish records, were furnished by H. G. Somerby, Esq. The items from the parish register of Norton Subcourse, used in the genealogy, have been verified by obtaining official certificates from the vicar of the church at that place.

Item.—I give unto Frances Berridge, my wife all my houses and lands, both free and copiehold, in Norton Subcors, during her naturall life, and all my movable goods and chattells whatsoever, paying my debts and towards the bringing up of my children. And after her decease I give all my said houses and lands lying and being in Norton Subcors, unto John Berridge my sonne and his heirs forever, upon these conditions following and not otherwise.

Item.—I give unto Marie Berridge, my daughter, fifteen pounds of lawfull monie of England, w^{ch} I will that John Berridge, my son, shall paie within one year after the death of my wife, that is to say, five pounds of lawfull monie the first yeare, and so yearly during twoe years after the death of Frances Berridge my wife, five pounds a year until the some of fifteen pounds of monie be paide.

Item.—I give unto Margaret Berridge my daughter, fiftene pounds of lawfull money of England, to be paide unto her by John my sonne, that is to say, five pounds to be paid within four years next after the death of the said Frances Berridge my wife, and the other tenne pounds to be paid unto the said Margaret my daughter within twoe years next after, that is to saie, five pounds a yeare untill the some of fiftene pounds be paide.

Item.—I give unto Henrie Berridge my soune the some of tenne pounds of lawfull monie to be paid by John Berridge my sonne, that is to saie, five pounds of monie within seven years after the death of Frances Berridge my wife, and the other five pounds to be paide within one year next after that.

Item.—I give unto Anne Berridge, my daughter tenne pounds of lawfull monie of England, to be paid by John Berridge my sonne, that is to saie, five pounds of monie within tenne years after the decease of the said Frances Berridge my wife, and the other five pounds within one yeare next after that. And if it shall happen the said several somes of monie not to be paid to my said sev'all children, that then my will and minde is, that my said sev'all children w^{ch} I have given these sev'all legacies to, ev'ie one of them, or soe many of them as shall not be paide according to this my last will, that they shall enter into any pte or pcell of my said freehold land w^{ch} I have here before given, and take the profitt of the said lands to them and their heirs untill they be fullie

satisfied and paide. And if it shall happen that John Berridge my sonne shall dye without issue of his bodie lawfully begotten, that then I give all those houses and lands before given, unto Heurie Berridge my sonne, and his heires, paying the aforesaid legacies as my son John ought to pay. My minde and will is that Frances Berridge my wife shall not sell any timber or make any stroppe or wast, but shall keep the houses in repair taking timber for it

Making Frances my wife sole executrix, if any of my children dye before their portion come to be paide, I give the portions to them that live equally.

In witness whereof I have sett my hand and seale this third day of August in the seven yeare of Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c. 1631.

Signed THOMAS BERRIDGE.

Sealed and delivered in presence of us, MILES BURROUGH, EDWARD FREEMAN, GEORGE BRANTHWAITE

Proved in the Bishop's Court of Norwich March 20, 1632-33.

APPENDIX B.

WILL OF BARNABY BURRAGE.

In the name of God Amen, third day of September in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred and fower skore & seaventeene, I Barnaby Burrage of Welles next y^e sea, in y^e County of Norff. weav^r, being whole of mynde & of sound & pfect remembrance, thanks be therefore given to God, do make ordayne, & declare this my last will & Testam^t in manner & forme followinge, that is to say, First and before all things I doo geve & comytte my soule into ye hands of Almyghtie God the father, Sonne & holy ghoste, my creator redeemer & sanctifier, beleiving stedfastly y^t I am & shalbe for ev^r saved by the only death and passion merits & mercye of o^r lord & saviour Jesus Christe; and I will my bodye to be buried whens it shall please God to appoint the same.

Item.—I give towards the relief of the poor people of Wells aforesaid iii^s iiiid.

Item.—I give towards the rep'acons of the church of the same towne two shillings.

Item.—I give towards the rep'acons of the church at Wighton in y^e said countye iii^s iiiid.

Item.—I will y^t Margaret my wife shall have thoccupation of all that my house scituate lying and being in Wighton, aforesaid sometyme twee tents together, wth the croftes & meadowe to the same adioynnge, wth their appurtennces, for & during the terme of her naturall life: she keeping & maynteynyng my said house in good rep'acons and p^rserving the saffron nowe planted in the said crofte during the said terme, & after the decease of my said wife, I will that Olly my daughter now the wife of George Hill, shall have the occupacon of my said house crofte & medow wth their appurtennces for and during y^e space of one whole yeare next after the decease of my said wife (my said daughter or her husband maynteynyng my said house in good rep'acons and maynteynyng & p^rserving y^e said saffron during the said one yeare) And after the decease of my said wife & the expiracon of y^e said one yeare I will y^e said house, crofte and meadow wth their appurtennces to remayne to John Burrage my sonne & to his heires for ever, upon condicon not^wthstandinge hereafter followinge (y^t is to saye) if the said John together wth John Greene of Welles aforesaid, yeomn, wthin one month next after my decease shalbecome bound in due forme of lawe unto Richard Burrage my sonne in one obligacon in the some of Fower & Twenty Pounds for the pay^{mt} of Twelve Pounds to him the said Rychard, his executors or asseignes, in the porch of y^e pish church of Welles aforesaid, wthin one yeare next after my decease, and in an other obligacon unto Henry Burrage my sonne in the some of Twenty Pounds for the payem^t of Tenn Pounds to him the said Henry or his assignis in y^e said church porch at such tyme as he the said Henry shalbe of his full age of three and twenty yeares, wth a pviso y^t if y^e said Henry shall depte this pⁿte life before he shall come to y^e said age, that then the said Tenne Pounds shalbe equally payd to y^e said Rychard & George Burrage my sonnnes or to such of them as shall then be living. And in an other obligacon unto y^e said George Burrage my sonne in y^e some of Twenty

Pounds for the paymt of x^s to him ye said George or his assignes in the said church porch at such tyme as y^e said George Burrage shalbe of his full age of xxiii^o yeares, wth a pviso also y^t if y^e said George shall depte this p'snt life before he shall come to y^e said age, that then the said Tenne Pounds shalbe equally and truly paid to the said Rychard & Henry my sonnes or to such one of them as shall then be living, And if the said John Burrage my sonne together wth the said John Greene his said suertye shall not be come bounden wthin ye said one month next after my decease as is aforesaid in the said thie sev'all obligacons to my said three sonnes, Rychard, Henry and George, as is aforesaid, & in such manner & forme and accordinge to my true meaninge as is aforesaid, Then I will, devise & my mynde is that my said house crofte and meadow wth their appurtenncs ymedately after ye decease of my said wife & after ye ende of the said one year lymitted to my said daughter Olly to occupye the p'mises & after such default had & made by my said sonne John in not being bound wth ye said suretye as is aforesaid, shall remayne & come to Rychard, Henry & George my said sonnes & to there heirs for ever any thing or things herein to the contrary thereof in any wise notwthstandinge.

Item.—I give to Agnes my daughter now the wife of Will^m Porte, Olly my daughter, now the wife of George Hill, Elizabeth my daughter now the wife of George Monnes, & Susan Burrage my daughter, to ev'y one of them Five Pounds, to be paid at y^e feast of y^e Nativitye of o^r Lord God w^{ch} shalbe in the yeare of o^r Lord God one thousand five hundred in y^e church porche of Welles above remembred Provided I will & my mynde is y^t wheras y^e house I nowe dwell in, is by John Kyngge morgaged unto mee as by c^{te}yn writings thereof made may appeare, yf it shall happen y^e said John Kyngge to forfayte the said house so as it fall to my sonne John as heyre unto me, then I will y^t y^e said John my sonne shall paye to my said daughters these said legacies of Five Pounds a peece in such manner & forme following & according to my true meaning as is aforesaid.

Item.—I give to my^r sister Mary Fuller iii^o iiiii^d & Five yards of linen cloth of vi^d a yard

Item.—All the residue of all my goods, cattells debts, implements of household & all other things moveable whatsoever, I doe wholly give and comitt to the good discrecon of y^e said Margaret my wife, whome I doo

make, institute, & ordayne mv sole executrix of this my last will & Testam^t willing her to take my debts & paye my debts & legacies, & desiring her to see my yonger children well brought upp, & this my Testam^t & last will truly pformed & fulfilled according to the true meaning hereof & to y^e praise of Almyghtie God. Also I doo ordayne my said sonne Rychard Burrage my supvisor of this my Testam^t & last will desiring him to assist my said executrix in y^e premises wth his good counsell & travaile, & I give him for his paynes therein xx^s—

Signed BARNABY BURRAGE

These being witnesses, Mr. GOLDSMYTHE, GEORGE MONNS, MERGERY HOMES, WILL^m HALMA

Proved Sept. 19, 1597 in the Archdeacon's Court of Norfock

WILL OF MARGARET BURRAGE.

In the name of God Amen, the fowerteenth day of September in the year o^r Lord one thousand five hundred fower score and sevventeene, I Margaret Burrage of Welles next the sea, in the Countie of Norff. widow, beinge whole of mynde and of good and pfect remembrance thanks be therefore given to Allmightie God, do make and declare this my last will and testamnt in mann^r and forme followinge, that is to say; First and before all things, I doe hollie give, bequeath, comend and comitte my soule into the hands of Allmightie God the father, sonne and holie ghost, my creator, and redeemer and sanctifier, believing assuredlie to be everlastingly saved by the only p'cious death, passion, mercie and merits of o^r Lord and saviour Jesus Christ. And I will my body to be buried in the earthe when it shall please God to appoynte the same

Item. — I give to the poore people of Wells afforsayd two shillings

Item. — I give and bequeath to Agnes my daughter nowe the wife of W^m Porte, my best gowne, one of the hogges or swine now in my yarde, and twenty shillings, the said gowne and hogge to be deliv'ed p'sently after my decease and the said twentie shillings to be payed at Mich'as 1599

Item. — I give and bequeath to Olly my daughter, now the wife of George Hill, my best peticote and one hogge swine to be deliv'ed p'sently

after my decease, and twentie shillings to be paid at Mich'as 1599 aforesayd

Item. — I give and bequeath to Susanne Burrage my daughter, the liv'ge bedsteade now standing in the little howse called the chamber, a payer of blanketts, a payer of sheets, my cov'lett, my cove dunde collar, my best wast cote and sauegard to be deliv'ed p'sently after my decease and twenty shillings to be payed at Mich'as 1599 aforesayde

Item. — I give to Elizabeth my daughter now the wife of George Monnes, my blacke come, all my working day clothes, my husbands blacke to be deliv'ed p'sently after my decease, and twenty shillings to be payed to her at Mich'as one thousand five hundred nyntie nyne aforesayde.

Item. — I give to George Burrage my sonne one Bullock nowe of two years of age, now in the valewe (by the estimation of George Monnes and George Hill) of twenty shillings, to be delivered to him or to his assignes at Mich'as 1599 aforesayd, Provided always, that if it shall please God that any of my sayd children, Agnes, Ollie, Susanne, Elizabeth and George, do dept this p'sent world before the receypt of ther sayd sev'all legacies, then I will that the legacie or legacies of him or her, or them so d'pted shalbe equallie divided amongst the rest of them that shall survive that is to saye, to be divided at such tyme or tymes as the ptie or pties so deptd should have receyved there sayd sev'all legacies if he shee or they had lived

Item. — I give and bequeath unto Richard Burrage my sonne, the best hatte that was my husband's, one posted bedsteed wth one feather bed and boulster, a payer of sheets, a payer of blanketts one cov'lett wth all the paynted cloths thereunto belonginge, as it now stands in the parioure, and one chest nowe standing at the feete of the sayd bedsteed in the sayd parloure

Item. — I give to Benimin Hill and Frances Hill the children of my daughter Olley to eyther of them five shillings

Item. — All the residue of all my lynnens and napie not before bequeathed I will to be equally divided amongst all of my sayd fower daughters

Item. — All the residue of my goods cattalles, debts, obligations, implements of householde, and all other things moveable whatsoever, not before bequeathed, I do whollye give and bequeath them unto John Burrage my sonne, whom I do make and ordayne my sole executor of

this my last wille and testament, willinge him to take my debts and to paye my debts and legacies, and to pforme and fullfille the last will and testament of Barnaby Burrage his father my late husband deceased, of wch sayd testament of my sayd husband I am ordayned sole executrix, and further willing him to cause my two younger sons to be well and honestly brought and trayned up, and desiringe him to see this my last will and testament fullfilled and p'formed according to the true meaning hereof and to the prayse of Allmightie God.

Signed MARGARET BURRAGE.

These being witnesses — GEORGE GOTTS, ROBERT WINGFIELD and W^m HALMAN.

Proved in the Archdeacon's Court of Norfolk January 18, 1597-8

WILL OF JOHN BURRAGE.

John Burishe, alias Borage, of North Barsham in the County of Norfolk, gentleman. Will dated Oct. 24, 1636. Gives to the reparations of the churches of North Barsham, Houlton, Thorpe, Walsingham Burnham West gate, Briston, Badham, Hempsted St. Michael at-Thorne in Norwich, St. Nicholas in Lynn Regis, and to the poor of said parishes.

To the church of Snoring and the poor there, he gives nothing "because Doct. Pierson, the late parson there and some other evil disposed, very uncharitably would not suffer my harmless son to be buried there in christian burial, pretending that he dyed of the plague; neither would he be persuaded to have him searched, but procured a warrant to shut up me and my Company for six weeks space to my great grief and enforcing me to pay 40^s to the watchman" &c. &c.* Says that Sir Henry

* NOTE.— This looks like a case of quarantine. He and his family were probably shut up in their house to prevent them from spreading the infection, and a watchman appointed to see that they did not go out or communicate with others. Doubtless the most aggravating feature in the matter, to Mr. Burrage, was the fine to pay forty shillings to the watchman. It is possible that the old adage respecting being sentenced "to be hanged and pay forty shillings" originated from this incident.

This will is interesting as illustrating some of the different ways of spelling the family name, and as tending to confirm Mr. Somerby's theory respecting its origin. It will be seen that this testator was the eldest son of Barnaby and Margaret Burrage, whose wills, dated 1597, precede this.

Le Strange had been his great enemy for twenty years. Mentions his godson John Thorne of South Creek. The three daughters of his late sister Agnes, sometime the wife of William Porte of Great Yarmouth. Grandchild John, son of Lewis Salter, and Mary his wife, testator's daughter, lately deceased. Daughter Elizabeth, wife of Martin Harrison. Daughter Bridget Borage, Daughter Frances Borage, Wife Mary, late wife of William Hallman, Daughter Sarah, now wife of John Balliston, Daughter Jane, Grandchild John Greene, John Burishe *alias* Borage, son of brother Richard Borage, clerk (clergyman). Makes his nephew John Burishe *alias* Borage and Giles Notley residuary legatees

Signed . JOHN BURISH *alias* BURGHE.

WILL OF RICHARD BURRIDGE.*

Richard Burrage of Happsburgh, Clerk, Will dated October 7, 1638. Desires to be buried in the chancel of the church. Gives to the poor of Happsburgh, East Ruston, Hickling, Salthurst, Killing, Wighton, Welles next the sea, St. Augustines in Norwich, and St Pauls in Norwich. To his son John, his house, &c. &c. in East Ruston. To his daughter Sarah, wife of Edward Page, lands, &c. in Happsburgh. To son Samuel the house where he testator now dwells. To daughter Anne Burridge lands, &c. in East Ruston. To daughter Elizabeth houses, &c. in the parishes of St. Augustine and St. James in Norwich. To son Richard lands, &c. in Buxton and other places. Kinsman William Munns. To his wife Anne a house in the parish of St. Pauls in Norwich. Mentions the daughter of Robert Burrage which he had by testator's Kinswoman, Brome.

Proved in the Bishop's Court of Norfolk, March 23, 1638-9.

* It will be seen that this Richard was also a son of Barnaby Burrage, "of Welles next ye sea."

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS AND EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS;
SHOWING SOME OF THE DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH THE NAME
OF BURRAGE WAS WRITTEN.

*Abstracts of Wills in the Registry Office at Ipswich, County of Suffolk,
England.*

Thomas Burradge of Ipswich, innholder Oct. 14, 1580. Desires to be buried at St. Mary Elms, in Ipswich. Wife Mary. Son William. Daughter Thomasine, wife of Thomas Everard, and their 5 children. Appoints his son William executor and Henry Gipps supervisor. Proved Nov. 21, 1580.

Extracts from the Parish Register of St. Mary Elms, which begins in 1557.

Baptized — 1584. Oct. 30 Ales y^e daut^r of Will^m Burege and Ales his wife.

1586. Aug 3, Will^m y^e son of Wyllame burege & Ales hes wyfe.

1593. January 15, Thomas the sone of Will^m borege & Elisabethe his wyfe.

1654. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Burrage.

Married — 1592 April 10, William Burege and Elisabeth foxe ware mared.

Buried 1578. Sept. 15, Margret y^e wyfe of thomas buryche was bearyd.

1591. Feb. 2 Ales y^e daut^r of Wyllm burege was bearyed.

1606. Aug. 23, Elizabeth Borrage a younge childe was buried.

1617-18. Jan^y 15, Elizabeth the wife of Will^m Burridge was buried the xv dai of January.

1621. Will^m Berrag the elder was buried the xiii dai of June.

1638-9. widow Burege the elder was burryed Feb. 4.

1638. William Burrage the elder, Inn Keeper, was buried Novem. 24.

1667. Sept. 9 Elizabeth Burrage the wifc of Thomas Burge.

Abstracts of Wills in the Archdeacon's Court of Norfolk, at Norwich.

Walter Bearadge of Thornham Husbandman, Sept. 4, 1586. To his wife Cicely all his lands, &c. in Thornham during her life, then to Son John, Daughters Agnes and Mary. Proved Nov. 16, 1586.

Administration of the goods, &c. of Thomas Burridge of Scoulthorpe, granted to Alice his widow, April, 1589.

Edmund Burradge of Worsted, yeoman, Feb. 12 1612-13. Desires to be buried in the churchyard near his wife. Present wife Alice. Daught. Alice. Daught. Mary, wife of Andrew Rose. Daught. Bridget, wife of Humphrey Allison, Grandchild Agnes Claughton. Proved July 28, 1617.

William Burrage of Marcham Magdalen, tailor, March 20, 1586-7. Wife Barbara. Daughters Cicely, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Alice Burrage.

Abstracts of Wills proved in the Bishop's Court of Norwich, at Norwich.

Thomas Burgh, of Kessingland, 1422. Wife Alice.

Godford Burgh, of Sutton, Rector, May 4, 1439. Sister Katherine, mentions Reginald Burgh. Appoints William Burgh executor. Proved June 17, 1439.

Nicholas Burgh of Swathfield, June 15, 1493. Wife Margaret. Mentions his lands in Swathfield, North Walsham, Knopton, Bukton, &c. &c. Son Robert. Daughter Cicely. Proved Oct. 21, 1493.

John Burgh citizen of Norwich, April 2, 1529. Desires to be buried in the church of St. Clement of Fybrigg in Norwich, against the altar of St. John Babbist.

John Beareadge of Thornton, carpenter, Sept. 31, 1613. Wife Elizabeth. Sons Benjamin, John, and Michael. Daughter Elizabeth, not 16. Proved Oct. 20, 1613.

John Borowght of Walsoken, Nov. 9, 1504. Daughters Cecelia and Agnes. Master William. Smeaton executor.

John Burrishe of Worsted, raffeman, April 11, 1573. Wife Agnes. Sons John, Thomas, and William, all under 21. Daughters Agnes, Margaret, Amy, and Joan, not 18. Sister Mary Burrishe. Appoints his wife executrix and Henry Tymplie, gent. supervisor. Proved July 31, 1573. Also in Norfolk Co.

Richard Burrough (or Borough) of Norton Subcourse, yeoman. Will dated Oct. 18, 1644. Gives all his houses and lands to his nephew Henry, son of his brother Henry deceased, and appoints him executor. Proved in the Archdeacon's Court of Norfolk 1646. Sealed with a crescent between three boar's heads.

Mr. Somerby, in a preface to the copies and abstracts of wills and extracts from parish records forwarded by him, wrote respecting this last-named will as follows: "In the year 1646, Richard Burrage, of Norton Subcourse, uncle to John Burrage, died; and in an inventory appended to the will, mention is made of a close of land of five acres, partly belonging to John Burrage, now beyond the seas. The will is sealed with a coat of arms, viz., a crescent between three boar's heads, evidently a pun upon the name Borage, as it was sometimes written."

Among other names attached to wills and found on parish registers in different counties are the following: Thomas Burrage of Harloe, Essex County, Sept. 1, 1581. John Beridge of Wardley, Rutland County, 1579. William Berridge of Whistendine, 1611. Margaret Burridge of Tumbie, Woodside in the parish of Ruskbie, 1633. William Burrage the elder, of Wotton in Bedfordshire, Jan. 30, 1584.

The parish register of Wighton, in the County of Norfolk, has the marriage of William Burrage, 1594, and the births of his children as follows: Anne Burrage, 1595; Alyse Burrage, 1598; Maria Burrage, 1600; William Burrage, 1606; Andry Burrage, 1609; George *Burradye*, 1612; James Burradge, 1616. And in will, June 6, 1640, the same names of the same persons are written as follows: "William Boreage the elder of Wighton in the County of Norfolk joiner to his eldest son William all his houses &c. Seccoud son George Boerage, youngest son James." Daughter Anne, wife of John Hall. Daughter Katherine deceased, late wife of Robert Porter. Grandchild Mary Puriland. Daughter Andery Porland. Appoints his son William executor. Witnessed by George Burridge and others. Proved in the Archdeacon's Court of Norwich March 12, 1643-4.

APPENDIX C.

From Bromfield's "History of Norfolk County": "Norwich, named by the Saxons North-Wic, meaning North Castle, on the River Wensum, a branch of the Yare, the castle first built in reign of Uffa, first king of the East Angles, soon after the year 575; in the Confessor's time called the Burgh or Borough; that part under the jurisdiction of the king and the

earl was called peculiarly the Burgh. The year 1336 is memorable for the great increase of the Flemish stuffs or worsted manufacture, named from Wursted or Worstod, in Norfolk, in which a colony of old Dutch settled in Henry the First's time. Norwich became the principal place for its manufacture."

In the Post-Office Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties, England, for 1853, are the following names: "Residents of Norwich: Burrage & Jeffries, outfitters; Edward Burrage, baker; Edwin Burrage, baker; Joseph James Burrage, schoolmaster; John C. Burrage, boys' school; Mrs. Susannah Burrage, tobacconist; Miss S. Burrage, school mistress of district boys' school; Albert Burrage, baker." It will be noticed that in every case the name is written as our ancestor wrote it. Also in Yarmouth — which is the port at the mouth of the River Yare, below Norwich — there were "Burrage & Ames, bricklayers; John Burrage, bricklayer; Mrs. Mariena Burrage, shopkeeper, South Town; and Mrs. Sarah Ann Burrage, dress-maker." In other counties than Norfolk the orthography of Burridge is more common than that of Burrage.

ITEMS RESPECTING PERSONS OF THE NAME OF BURRAGE AND SOME OF THE NAMES WITH WHICH IT IS CONNECTED BY SIMILARITY OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

In Bromfield's "History of Norwich," under date of 1436, John Burgh is named as one of the city sergeants for packing juries.

About 1500 Robert Burgh was one of the Burgesses in Parliament from Norwich.

In 1742 Thomas Burrage was chosen Sub-Chamberlain of Norwich.

In 1439 Nic. Burgh, citizen, was buried in the church of the Austin Friars Norwich.

"John de Buryhersh died in 19th of Richard 2. Wife Maud. A daughter Maud married Thomas Chaucer, Esq., son of the famous poet Sir Geoffrey."

Under the head of "Massingham Magna," in the list of rectors of the church of "St. Mary's," there is John Berege, D. D., died 1698. In another place, "Tomb of the wife of John Beridge Doctor of Divinity of Great Massingham. Died Feb. 21, 1725."

In Vol. VII, page 5, is the following: "Mr. John Borage of North Barsham, Gent, gave by his will dated Oct. 27, 1636, to the Master, fellows, and scholars of Clare Hall, in Cambridge where he was sometime a scholar, a rent charge of 33*l.* per annum out of his Messuages Lands & tennements in North Barsham," &c.

Under the head of Happisburgh, in a description of the church there (dedicated to St. Mary), in the list of vicars, is the following: "1602 Richard Burrage appointed by the King, a lapse. In 1603 he returned 195 communicants." This is the Richard Burrage whose will is given on page 201 of the appendix.

In Berry's "Encyclopedia Heraldica," there is a description of armorial bearings granted to a Borage (Devon), and others granted in 1700 to Burridge, Holden, Kent, borne in 1823 by F. G. C. Burridge, Esq., of Lillesden, in Hawkhurst, Kent.

In Dyer's "History of the University of Cambridge," is a notice as follows: "John Berridge, A. M. 1742, an eminent Methodist, senior fellow of this college and author of 'The Christian World unmasked.' The first person at Cambridge who appears to have been much influenced by Methodism; who occasionally preaching in the pulpit of St. Mary's gave great offence to the University; this was in 1755. The epitaph on his tombstone written by himself will best explain both his doctrine and his style.

HERE LIE
THE EARTHLY REMAINS OF
JOHN BERRIDGE,
LATE VICAR OF EVERTON,
AND AN ITINERANT SERVANT OF JESUS CHRIST,
WHO LOVED HIS MASTER AND HIS WORK;
AND, AFTER RUNNING ON HIS ERRANDS MANY YEARS,
WAS CAUGHT UP TO WAIT ON HIM ABOVE.

READER!

Art thou born again?
No Salvation without a new birth.
I was born in sin February, 1716,
Remained ignorant of my fallen state till 1730
Lived proudly on faith and works for salvation till 1754
Admitted to Everton Vicarage 1755
Fled to Jesus alone for refuge 1756
Fell asleep in Christ January 22d 1793.

APPENDIX D.—INVENTORY OF JOHN BURRAGE'S ESTATE. 207

“He is spoken of as having become another Holcroft by preaching through Cambridge shire Bedford shire and Huntington shire in houses and barns as well as his own pulpit. He even sent forth lay preachers. Many dissenting churches now in those counties were originally formed of his disciples; and some gentlemen of the University in about 1768 were a good deal formed in Mr. Berridge's school.”

The writer has a copy of “The Christian World unmasked” “corrected and abridged by Abner Morse, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket, 1822.” It evinces a good deal of ability and power in the writer. Upon those who admitted his theological premises, it would be likely to have great effect. The sketch of his life prefixed to the work says that his preaching drew large crowds who were deeply impressed by his discourses.

APPENDIX D.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN BURRAGE, LATE OF CHARLESTOWN, AS IT WAS APPRAISED THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1685, BY JOHN CALL, SR., AND SAMUEL HUNTING,

IMPS.:—	£	s.	d.
His wearing apparel, one great Coat	1	—	—
3 Wascoats @ 3 pr. Breeches 2 pr drawers Stockings @ shoes	2	10	—
6 neck cloaths, 5 caps @ 4 handkerchers	—	10	—
6 Shirts	1	7	—
Books 10 ^s Arms @ Ammunition 1£	1	10	—
a table 5 ^s (2) forms 5 ^s (2) Joynstools 4 ^s		14	—
a Cupboard @ trunk 20 ^s a chest @ box 5 ^s	1	5	—
12 Chairs		12	—
a feather bed @ sted with furniture	4	10	—
a flock bed @ furniture	1	15	—
a bedsted @ bed @ furniture — porch chamber	1	11	—
a bedsted @ bed with furniture — hall chamber	2	00	—
a great chest 1 [£] 6 Cushions 6 ^s	1	6	—
	<hr/>		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£20	10	—

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	£20	10	-
a chest @ desk		8	
8 pr Sheets 3 ^s 2 Cupboard cloths 5 ^s		3	5
11 pillow cases 1 ^s 12 napkins 9 ^s	1	9	-
6 ch napkins 3 ^s table cloths @ towels 11 ^s		14	-
pillion @ Cloath		12	-
in the kitchen — puter 2 ^s 5 ^s brass 1 ^s 12 ^s	3	17	
a pestle @ mortar 3 ^s Scales @ weights 5 ^s		8	-
Spitt @ dripin pau chafin dish @ candle stick		7	-
2 tables @ forms 1 ^s 5 ^s 6 spoons 18 ^s —3-?	5	12	1
Earthern ware 2 ^s meal trough, cefe, payls		7	-
Iron utensils — pots — Andrions, tramels &c.	1	16	-
a pr of bellows 2 ^s barrels @ tub 10 ^s		12	
2 hanners @ smoothing iron		2	6
bottles Juggs @ pots 5 ^s a cow @ hog 2 ^s 15 ^s	3	-	-
4 piggs 1 ^s 5 ^s a small anchor 5 ^s	1	10	
The half of two boats 4 ^s 10 ^s $\frac{1}{4}$ part of one boat 2 ^s	6	10	
Lumber @ old iron within doors @ without		6	-
Two wood lots	10	-	-
Three acres of upland	12	-	-
3 Cow Commons @ a half Common	17	10	-
20 acres of hay laud be it more or less	80	-	0
The dwelling house wharf @ barn with two gardens	120	-	-
	£287	14	-

Signed SAMUEL HUNTING
JOHN CALL

The estate in debt £41 5^s 9^d

Charlst. 15 Dec. 85 sworn by adminty Joanna @ Thomas Burrage

THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT OF THE CHILDREN OF JOHN BURRAGE
RELATIVE TO A DIVISION OF THEIR FATHER'S ESTATE.

“The whole amount £244-0-0 being divided in Ten parts amongst us as followeth. Imp^s To Susanna Burrage being the daughter of John Burrage eldest son of s'd John Burrage forty eight pounds sixteen shil-

APPENDIX E. — WILL OF DEACON THOMAS BURRAGE. 209

lugs being a double share, and for ye rest of the children, viz: Mary Marshall, Hannah French, Elizabeth Poor, William Burrage, Sarah Johnson, Bethiah Burrage, Thomas Burrage & Ruth White, twenty four pounds eight shillings a piece, twenty four pounds eight shillings being a single share. What we have already received formerly of our honored father or otherwise out of his estate being considered as also comprized in ye whole Inventory and substracted out of our respective parts," &c. Dated May 2, 1694. Signed by John French, John Marshall, Thomas Burrage, William Johnson his mark and seal—V—Sarah Johnson her mark and seal, Ruth—R W—White her mark and seal, Susanna Burrage.

APPENDIX E.

WILL OF DEACON THOMAS BURRAGE. LYNN, MARCH 6, 1717.

In the name of our Lord God amen. I Thomas Burrage of Lynn in ye County of Essex in ye Province of Massachusetts Bay In New England, Joyner, being sick & weak & not knowing how soon it may please God to take me out of this world, Doe take y^e opportunity to make this my last will and testament as follows —

First and principally I commit my soul Into ye hands of my Blessed Redeemer the Lord Jesus Christ hoping & believing through his merits to find acceptance at ye throne of grace, and my body to the Earth from whence it was taken, to be decently buried at ye descretion of my Executors hereafter named — hoping through Christ for a glorious resurrection, & as for my Worldly Estate God of his Mercy hath bestowed upon mee I give & bequeath as follows —

Impr^o. That all my Just Debts be duely & honorably payed. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth, shee renouncing all her right of Dower in my Estate, all the moveable Estate shee brought when I married her & four pair sheets, Two Table cloths. half a dozen of Napkins, half a dozen of Towels, one coverlid, one blankett, a chest of drawers, a table & a half a dozen of black chairs; and my said wife so long as slicc remains my widow To live in y^e easterly lower room in my

Dwelling house and my two sons John & Thomas to provide for my said wife att ye^r own Cost & charge in equal parts betwixt them yearly & every year so long as shee remains my widow, six cords of wood at the house, twelve bushells of Rye, three bushells of Malt, one hundred w^{ht} of beif, one hundred w^{ht} of Porke, ten pounds of sheeps wool and twenty pounds of flax, & to keep her a cow winters and summers; & If shee chance to marry then my three sons to give her three pounds a year during her natural life.

Impr^s. I give and bequeath to my two sons John Burrage & Thomas Burrage in equal halves betwixt them & to their heirs & assigns forever all of my lands of all sorts (excepting that four acres of salt marsh y^t I bought of Mr. Bass). That my said son John his heirs & assigns to have over & above his half of said lands, and my said son John to have all my housing on my Land where I now live & to pay half ye value yerof to my said son Thomas Towards building him a house. Item I give to my daughter Joanna Mansfield ten shillings shee having had a portion already. Item I give to my other four daughters, namely, Elizabeth Burrage Mary Burrage Bethiah & Ruth Burrage, forty pounds to each of them & they to have all the moveables in my house (excepting so much of It as I have given to my wife) to be equally divided amongst them & what there wants to make up ye forty pounds to each of said four daughters, my will Is yt it shall be made up by said Two sous equally betwixt them.

Item, my will Is, & I doe appoint my Two sons John Burrage & Thomas Burrage to be my lawful executors to this my last will & Testament, and for ye confirmation yerof I ye said Thomas Burrage have hereunto affixed my hand & seal this sixth day of March anno Domine one thousand seven hundred & seventeen.

(Signed)

THO^s BURRAGE.

Signed & Sealed in
presence of us

RICHARDSON JOHNSON
JOHN IVORY
JOHN BURRILL.

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS BURRAGE.

Imp ^r To Wearing apparel & books	22- 0-0
To five feather beds & furniture — Table Linen & Cloth	57-12-0
“ 3 chests of drawers, 2 tables & Trunk	6-13-0
“ Looking glass, 24 chairs & a chest	5- 4-0
“ pewter, brass, Iron & Bedstead &c.	12-15-0
“ Joyners Tools & some Joyners' Bords & Joyce	7- 5-0
“ Horse furniture &c.	9- 5-0
“ 5 Cows — 3 young Cattle, 2 horses — 20 sheep 4 swine	60- 0-0
“ Ye Homestead, 7 acres upland, 15 acres Meadow & about 53 acres of Common Lotts	212- 0-0
“ That part of housing & Land bo't of Nath ^l Rust & two thirds of four acres of Salt Marsh bo't. of Mr Bass	110- 0-0
“ Dwelling house Barn & Shopp	50- 0-0
	<hr/>
	£552-14-0
To a Debtt Due from the Estate to John Burrage £50-0-0 provisions not prized.	
Proved Salem April 16 ann D ^r 1718.	

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BURRAGE, 1720.

A true Inventory of all and singular the goods, chattells, and credits of Wm. Burrage, late of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, apprizd by us the subscribers, and is as follows, to wit:—

Imprimis; his purse and apparel £1-10/ Books 12/	2- 2-0
Bed & Beding £5-0-2 Old beds £2-10/— two Coverlids 15/	8- 5-0
5 sheets £1-15/ other Linen 3/	1-18-0
Pewter 13/ brass 5/— 2 Iron pots 13/— Iron Kettle 10/	2- 1-0
Earthen ware 4/ Tinn 2/— spoons 1/ box and heater 3/	0-10-0
Woodin Vessels 3/6 ^d tongs & trammels 5/	0- 8-6
One hammer 1/ one ax 2/6 Hoe 1/6	0- 5-0
One gun 10/ four chairs 4/ kneading trough 1/6	0-15-6
Chest and trunk 5/ Table 5/— Spinning Wheel 8/	0-18-0
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£17- 3-0

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	£17- 3-0
Cask 4/ One Sickle 1/ Beetle, ring & wedges 5/6	0-10-6
One Muck fork 1/6 — plow-irons 5/ Old Iron 4/6	0-11-0
two Cows @ 4£ each — a heifer 2£-10/	10-10-0
A Mare and Colt @ 7 Lbs. two swine 2 Lbs	9- 0-0
	<hr/>
	£37-14-6
Debts due to the Estate By Bill one hundred pounds, fifty of wh ^{ch} is payable the last of July past The other fifty due on the last of September 1721	100- 0-0
A desperate debt one pound-10/	1-10-0
	<hr/>
	£139- 4-6
(HIS DEBTS.)	
Funeral charges 5£-12-6 other debts 5-13-7	11- 6-1
John Greenwood — John Spring Samuel Hide app ^s Sworn to by both Aug. 15, 1720.	

APPENDIX F.

WILL OF THOMAS BURRAGE, LYNN, DEC. 8, 1839.

In the name of God amen. I Thomas Burrage of Lynn in the County of Essex and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, House-wright being weak in body, but in my perfect disposing mind and Memory and apprehensive of My Mortality Do make this my last will and Testament & hereby appoint My sons William Burrage & Josiah Burrage Executors hereof. Imprimis. I Commend my soul to the Mercy of God in Christ My Redeemer and order my Executors to bury my body in a decent manner. Item I will that my Executors pay all my just debts & funeral charges out of my cash, notes of hand & bonds due to me, and my book debts, which if they should not be sufficient the remainder to be then paid out of my live stock.

Item. — I give and bequeath to my wife Anna all the household goods & furniture shee brought to me upon our Marriage, with what money shee shall have in keeping at My decease and what goods shee may have by

her, which are her proper & present interest To be to her her heirs & assigns forever, and her word shall determine both as to the money & goods what are hers. I also give to my said wife and her heirs and assigns forever, one feather bed Bedstead & bedding as shee shall chuse, also one Cow which shee shall chuse out of my stock, also one equal half of my Movable Estate of every name nature & kind after my debts & funeral charges as above in this my will particularly allotted & given and excepting my live stock, remaining Husbandry utensils & Carpenter's & Glazier's tools — I also give to my said wife for and during the whole time shee shall remain my widow, The keeping well of one Cow, winter & summer to be done by my said Executors and also the free and Intire use & Improvement of the East room & and the north East lower Bed room in my now Dwelling house & such a part of my cellar to improve as shee shall choose and free liberty to pass from & round my said house & to the Gardens & well as shee pleases, and to make use of the Kitchen as shee hath occasion, and to pass to it either way as shee pleases, and also the free use of one third part of each of my gardens as shee shall choose. I also give to her during said term of her widowhood annually each and every year and in just proportion for less than a year eight bushels Merchantable Indian Corn, Two bushels Merch^{bl} Rye, Two bushels of Malt, one barrel of Cyder, Sixty pound of good Merch^{bl} beef & eighty pound of good Merch^{bl} pork, & five Cord of good Merch^{bl} fire wood, Cord length. all the above particulars of stores & provisions to be seasonably and within each and every year provided & delivered to her at my now dwelling house where she is to reside by my three sons William, Josiah & Abijah in three equal parts or such as may legally represent each of them. Shee accepting the whole of the above in lieu of her right of Dower in my estate.

Item. — I will give & Bequeath to my son William the land with the house he has recently built on my homestead with all my labour on & about said house, and privilege of passing round said house as he may have occasion and as best suit his convenience, also one just third part of my remaining live stock and one third part of my husbandry utensils, also one equal half part of each of my three wood-lotts in Lynn, one lying in the ox pasture, so called, one in the middle pasture and the other in Tomlins swamp so called, To be to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. — I will give & bequeath to my son Josiah my carpenter's shop & all my carpenter's tools & Glaziers utensils, also half one feather bed, bedstead & bedding, also my desk also one just third part of my whole live stock after debts and funeral charges paid & my wives Cow taken out, and one third part of all my husbandry utensils — and I will that my said son and all by & under him shall have liberty to pass round the shop as he & they may have occasion; also one equal half part of my above mentioned wood-lotts — The above particulars to be to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. — I will give & Bequeath to my son Abijah one nine acre Wood lott lying in said Lynn on the back of Tomlins swamp, so called, also one half one feather bed, bedstead & bedding, also the whole remaining part of my live stock & husbandry utensils, also one equal half part of my now Dwelling house with the land it covers, and liberty to pass round it excepting my wive's liberty of Improving & privilege as mentioned, & excepting my daughter Susanna's improvement & privileges as herein-after mentioned, To be to him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. — I will give & Bequeath to my son Josiah the land my carpenter's shop covers also the other equal half part of my now Dwelling house with the land it covers, and liberty to pass round it Excepting my wives and said daughter Susanna's liberty of Improving & priviledges as herein mentioned in all regards, To him his heirs and assigns forever.

Item. — I will give & Bequeath to my daughter Susanna & her heirs & assigns, one feather bed, bedstead & bedding, also the remaining part of all my personal movable Estate (Except one bed, bedstead & bedding for William) also sixty six pounds thirteen shillings & four pence lawfull Money, To be paid her as follows, viz, Twenty six pounds thirteen shillings & four pence in two payments by my son William Burrage the first payment in one year after my deceas and the second payment in two years after my decease & twenty six pounds thirteen shillings four pence to be paid in two payments by my son Josiah, the first payment, viz, one half in one year & the second in two years after my decease, and the remaining thirteen pounds six & eight pence, amounting in the whole to the said £66,13,4d lawful money, to be paid to her by my son Abijah in two years after my decease, & if the said sums are not freely paid as above ordered then Interest shall be paid from the time set for payment till paid, also I

give her the free use of the west chamber in my Dwelling house & liberty to pass & repass to & from the same & priviledge in my cellar & the use of the kitchen as shee have occasion from my decease to the time shee shall be married. The above to be in full of her portion of my Estate.

Item. — I will give & Bequeath to my grand children by my deceased daughter Deziah Whittemore which with what I have heretofore given my said daughter Is in full of their right & portion in my Estate, That is to say to Elizabeth Whittemore Eight pounds lawfull money, to her & her heirs forever to be paid by my sons William Josiah & Abijah in equal parts when the said Elizabeth shall arrive to the age of eighteen years, aiso one bed bedstead & bedding, and to each of my deceased daughters two sons Joseph & Edmond & her daughter Esther one pound six & eight pence lawfull money each, to be paid by my three sons William, Josiah & Abijah, in equal parts, to the sons when twenty one years of age & to Esther when eighteen years of age To them and their respective heirs forever.

Lastly, I will give & Bequeath to my three sons William, Josiah & Abijah & their respective heirs & assigns forever my whole remaining real Estate not herein before given in three equal parts, To each one third part — but on this condition that they & each of them well & truly pay in all regards as is above mentioned & ordered The several sums of money & stores herein willed to my wife & Daugbter Susanna and the children of my daughter Deziah, which sums I herein Debt my said remaining real Estate with and absolutely subject it to the payment of the same, And do also Debt the same with the stores annually to be provided for my wife.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand & seal this eighth day of December Anno Domini 1759.

Signed, THOMAS BURRAGE.

Signed, sealed, published & declared by the s'd Thomas Burrage to be his last will & Testament in presence of us who at the same time hereto affixed our hands as witnesses before s'd Testator.

NATHANIEL HENCHMAN.
THEOPHILUS BREED.
JOSIAH NEWHALL.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF MR THOMAS BURRAGE LATE
OF LYNN DEC⁵⁰ TAKEN BY US THE SUBSCRIBERS APPOINTED AND
AUTHORIZED THEREFOR LYNN, APRIL YE 1ST 1760.

To 2 hats 20/ 2 great coats 30/ other wearing apparel 70/	6	-	-
“ 6 shirts 30/ 7 pr Stock ^s 9/ 1 Cap 6 ^d Silk Handkerch 2/	2	1	6
“ 1 pr Stock ^s 4/ a bible 12/ one ditto 12/ other books 7/	1	15	-
“ Best Bedstead & Beding in East Room	9	-	-
“ Chest with drawers 53/4 Desk 32/ Table 12/ Looking glass 30/	6	7	4
“ 6 chairs 24/ Warming pan 8/ Candlestick 1/	1	13	-
“ 17 ounces & ¼ Silver 114/ Delph ware 12/ Glassware 6/	6	12	-
“ Andirons 6/ Tongs & Shovel 6/		12	-
“ Two Beds, Bedsteads & beding in East chamber	8	-	-
“ One Bed in West Chamber, beding & Curtains	5	-	-
“ One ditto in S ^d Chamber & beding 80/	4	-	-
“ Old Case drawers 12/ table 6/ 4 chairs 6/ 4 ditto 6/	1	10	-
“ 16 pairs Sheets, table Linen &c £:0 —	10	-	-
“ 3 brass Kettles & skellet 60/ 2 tea Kettles 22/	4	2	-
“ 3 Iron pots 2 Kettles & Iron bread pan 20/	1	-	-
“ 2 Tramel ^s 12/ 2 pr andirons 24/ shovel 4/	2	-	-
“ Warming pan 6/ box Iron 30/ flatt Irons 30/	3	6	-
“ 2 Maple tables 16/ 2 square tables 8/ 16 chairs 5/8	1	9	8
“ case of Drawers 16/ 2 dozen Pewter Plates 42/8	2	18	8
“ 7 pewter dishes 24/ Earthern ware 6/ Cyder Casks, tubs, &c. 26/	2	16	-
“ one yoke of oxen £13.6.8. — 6 Cows £28-16-96/ Each.	42	2	8
“ pr two year old Steers 120/ 3 yearlings 80/ 11 Sheep 12/ Each	16	12	-
“ one horse 106/8 2 Swine 20/. Each — 40/	7	6	8
“ one Cart & wheels Clews & pin 61/4	3	1	4
“ Two plows, Wheelbarrow &c 18/. 2 hoes, 3 axes & dung fork 12/ —	1	10	-
“ Two yokes 2 draft chains & horse tackling	1	10	-
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£152	5	10

APPENDIX G.—WILL OF DEA. JOHN BURRAGE, 1780. 217

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	£152	5	10
To Two forks, 2 Rakes & shovel 11/2 Grindstone 12/ 2 Sieds			
8/6	1	11	8
“ Cash in house £10-13-4. Bonds and notes £31-10-8	42	4	-
“ The Dwelling house £120 Barn & shed adjoining 26-13-4	146	13	4
“ The Shop & Joiners tools & Glaziers tools	26	15	4
“ Abt 12 acres land adjoining to ye house	120	-	-
“ 7 acres and 60 poles of Land in Nahant	60	-	-
“ 23 acres & 80 poles of Land in Baxter’s pasture, so called	31	6	-
“ Abt 24 acres in Farrington’s pasture, so called	32	-	-
“ Eleven acres land in Rail Hill so called	11	14	8
“ 7 acres and 40 poles land in Chase Hill so called	7	5	-
“ abt. 9 acres wood land behind Tomlins Swamp	12	-	-
“ abt 6 acres wood land in Tomlins swamp	7	4	-
“ abt 4 acres wood land in ye Ox pasture so called	3	4	-
“ abt 6 acres wood land in the Middle pasture so called	8	-	-
“ 7 acres Salt Marsh at Birch Island so called	42	-	-
“ 4 acres Salt Marsh in ye lower division	16	-	-
“ 2 acres Salt Marsh called Fox Hill lot	4	-	-
	£724-	3-	10

WILLIAM BURRAGE } BENJ NEWHALL }
 JOSIAH BURRAGE } EBENEZER BURRILL } *Committee*
 } THEOPHILUS BREED } *Sworn.*

April 14, 1760 William Burrage & Josiah Burrage made oath to the truth of this Inv^e and to add what more Estate shall come to their knowledge.

JOHN CHOATE Jd. Pro.

APPENDIX G.

WILL OF DEACON JOHN BURRAGE, 1780.

In the name of God amen, I John Burrage of Lynn in the County of Essex in the State of Massachusetts Bay, Wheelwright, being in an infirm and dangerous state of health, but (blessed be God) of a sound and

disposing Mind and Memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, and is as follows, that is to say —

Inprimis. — I commend my immortal soul to the Mercy of God through Christ. My body I commit to the Dust to be interred in decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named, in sure hope of a glorious Resurrection at the last day.

Item. — I order and direct that my just debts, funeral charges and the expense of settling my Estate be duly and seasonably paid.

Item. — I give and bequeath unto the widow Ruth Breed of Lynn aforesaid six Cords of oak wood to take it standing upon my wood lot near Penny Bridge (so called) in said Lynn, lying between the lots of James Newhall and the heirs of Jonathan Newhall; three cords thereof to be paid unto her in three months after my decease and the other three cords in twelve months from the first payment.

Item. — I give and bequeath unto my Mother Mehitible Burrage and my sister Elizabeth Burrage and the survivor of them all the Provisions Wool, Flax, Hay & Forage which I shall own and possess, and the crops growing on standing upon my lands (if any there may be) at the time of my decease. I also give and bequeath unto my said Mother and my said sister Elizabeth jointly and severally and the survivor of them, the use and improvement of all the Residue and Remainder of My Estate both Real and Personal for and during the term of their natural lives and the life of the longest liver of them, and in case it shall so happen in Providence that the Income and Profit of My Estate shall be insufficient well and comfortably to support and maintain them or either of them, then I hereby authorize and empower my Executor hereafter named to make sale of such Part of my Estate either real or personal as he in his Discretion shall think will be least prejudicial to the Estate (except what is herein given and allotted) and make good and sufficient Deed or Deeds thereof and apply the Money arising from such sale for the support and subsistence of my said Mother and sister Elizabeth or the survivor of them.

Item. — I give and devise unto my sister Lydia Martin her heirs and assigns after the death of my said Mother and sister Elizabeth, four acres and thirty two poles of land lying at Nahant in Lynn aforesaid, being lot laid out to Doctor Oliver's successors on Bass rock; also one hundred and thirty one poles of land on said Nahant in the field that was fenced near Mr. Breed's.

Item. — I give and devise to John Treadwell of Lynn aforesaid, clerk, his heirs and assigns after the death of said mother and sister Elizabeth, six acres of woodland laid out on said Lynn Town Common in the third Division and fourth Range, being part of a lot drawn by Joseph Burrill near steep Hill (so called) and is the westerly part of said lot.

Item. — I give and bequeath unto the Selectmen of the Town of Lynn aforesaid, as Trustees, after the Death of my said Mother and sister Elizabeth all the wood that shall be standing upon a lot laid out on said Lynn Town Common in the third Division and fifth Range to Joseph Hall, and contains two acres and 100 poles, is near the Dungeon between the lots of Richard Mansfield and Theophilus Breed, for the only use and benefit of Sarah Thoyses of said Lynn, spinster; But if said Sarah shall not survive my mother and said sister Elizabeth, then the bequest to lapse and become void.

Item. — I give and devise unto my Nephew Jonathan Norwood and his heirs and assigns, from and after the Death of my said Mother and my sister Elizabeth, the East End of a Dwelling house with half a garden and yard adjoining and about one acre of land near the said house lying in Lynn aforesaid, being the same which I purchased of him the said Jonathan.

Item. — All the Rest, Residue and Remainder of my Estate I give, devise and bequeath unto the said Jonathan Norwood and my two nieces Susanna Boardman and Mehitabel Norwood their heirs and assigns, to be divided equally between them. And I do hereby nominate and appoint John Flagg of Lynn aforesaid Physician, to be Executor of this my last will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of May anno Domini 1780.

Signed JOHN BURRAGE. [SEAL]

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by the said John Burrage, in the Presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in his presence.

THOMAS RHOADES.

SAMUEL BACHELLER.

DAVID LEWIS.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF DEACON JOHN BURRAGE LATE
OF LYNN TAKEN BY US WHOSE NAMES ARE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED
AUGUST 17, 1780.

In the East Room

A Bible 18/ one Quarter of Henry's Expositions 60/	3	18	-
Eight sermon Books 12/ two Beaver Hats 32/	2	4	-
A Perriwig 6/ blue Coat £4-10. two old Coats 50/	7	6	-
A Chocolate Colored Coat 50/ a great Coat 60/	5	10	-
four jackets 55/ two pr. Breeches 48/ five pr hose 11/	5	14	-
Shoes and Boots 9/ nine shirts 48/ & mittens 1/6	2	18	6
pr Silver Shoe Buckles & two silver spoons 30/ a clock 72/	5	2	-
Tea Table 24/ Maple oval Table 14/ six Joiners chairs 18/	2	16	-
a Hat Case and two Pictures 3/ pr Handirons 12/		15	-

West Front Room

Case of Draws 15/ Looking Glass 15/	1	10	-
Bedstead Bedding and Curtains £12.	12	00	-
Oval Table 8/ five chairs 15/ a great chair 3/	1	6	-

East Front Chamber

Bed, Bedstead and Bedding 80/ a brown chest 6/	4	6	-
White chest 5/ 3 Casks 3/ Clock reel 2/ two Baskets 2/6 an old sword 2/		14	6

West Front Chamber

Bed, Bedstead & Curtains with the Bedding £12.	12	-	-
Eight chairs 24/ Oval Table 10/ nine Table Cloths 42/	3	16	-
Three pillow Cases 5/ five napkins 5/ six sheets 40/	2	10	-

West Back Chamber

Bed & Bedding 40/ Meal chest 2/. 2 Casks 3/	2	5	-
---	---	---	---

Garret

Five pounds Cotton wool 10/ Sole Leather 8/		18	-
a box of Irons 12/ forty weight sheeps wool 60/	3	12	-
Old chain Tackling 4/ Old Iron 2/ Close stool 2/		8	-

Amount carried forward,

£81 9 -

APPENDIX G.—INVENTORY DEA. JOHN BURRAGE'S ESTATE. 221

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	£81 9 -
<i>East Back Room</i>	
Desk 6/ Table 6/ Bed, Bedstead & Bedding £7.—	7 12 -
<i>Kitchen</i>	
Two small Tables 5/ five chairs 10/ Small Steelyards 6/	1 1 -
Three Candlesticks 5/ Large Iron Kettle 8/ Handirons 8/	1 1 -
Two Trammels 8/ Shovel & Tongs 3/ Fender 1/	12 -
Iron Pots 2/ Two Iron Kettles 4/ Lanterns 4/	10 -
<i>Shed</i>	
Iron Pots 4/ four Pails 2/ Churn 4/ Tubs 2/ Mortar 6/	18 -
<i>Kitchen Closet</i>	
a brass Kettle 30/ Iron Tea Kettle 5/	1 15 -
five Pewter dishes 36/ twenty seven Pewter Plates 36/	3 12 -
five Pewter Porringers 3/ Pewter Bason 3/ Tin ware 3/	9 -
Warming Pan 4/ Case with 7 Bottles 12/ Case of Knives & forks 2/	18 -
<i>Cellar</i>	
five Cyder Barrels 7/6 — Tubs & 60 Lbs. Salt Pork 40/	2 7 6
Beer Barrels 1/ Wooden Tunnel 8 ^d Sope & Tub 15/	16 8
OUT DOOR MOVEABLES	
thirty Bushels Indian Corn in Corn Barn £7-10	7 10 -
Two Scythes and one Sneath 7/ six saws 60/	3 7 -
	<hr/>
	£113 18 2
four axes 20/ a stone hammer 3/ an addice 6/	1 9 -
Joiners Tools £6- four augers 12/	6 12 -
Lumber in the old shop 40/ Cheese Press 3/ Beetle and two Iron wedges 8/ Iron Crow 7/	2 18 -
Three ox Yokes 18/ Shod Shovel 2/ Horse Tackling 12/	1 12 -
four Hoes 8/ four chains 24/ Grind stone crank and fraim 12/ Horse Cart 30/ Ox Cart £5—Chaise £8—three hay forks 10/	17 4 -
Three Rakes 3/ a flax Brake 2/ Dung foik 6/	11 -
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£144 4 2

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	£144	4	2
Two hay forks 5/ Ox sled 6/ Two Ploughs 36/	2	7	-
An old chain Wheel 6/ Seventeen Sheep and fourteen Lambs £15-16/	16	2	-
a Horse £9—a yoke of oxen £12—Seven Cows £35—	56	-	-
An odd Steer £5—Yoke of Steers and a heifer two years old £7-10-0	12	10	-
A Yoke of Steers & a heifer one year old £5—two Calves 36/	6	16	-
Two Hogs £0 Three Piggs £3—a Harrow 6/	12	6	-
Iron Fetters 8/ Hair Cart Rope 24/	1	12	-
REAL ESTATE—all lying in Lynn			
The Homestead being about seventeen acres of land, the Dwelling House, the Barn and other buildings thereon	554	-	-
The lower field containing about twenty-six acres	240	-	-
The East end of the Dwelling House that was formerly Col ^o Burrills with about one acre of land	110	-	-
Seven acres of Salt Marsh lying in Whittings Gap	49	-	-
Four acres of Salt Marsh called Roger's Marsh	28	-	-
Five acres of Salt Marsh adjoining the last mentioned	42	10	-
Three acres of Salt Marsh bought of Jedadiah Collins	21	-	-
Two acres and a quarter of Salt Marsh by the lower field	7	-	-
Thirteen acres and 25 poles of land at Nahant	117	-	-
	£1,420	7	2
One acre of land in Nine Hills Pasture	1	16	-
Nine acres of woodland lying West of Perry Bridge	45	-	-
Six acres of Woodland at Steep Hill	47	10	-
Five acres of Woodland lying in Black Swamp	20	-	-
Eight acres of woodland lying on the east side of Perry Bridge	88	-	-
About eight acres of woodland at Burrill's Hill	66	-	-
Sixty nine acres of woodland in the Dungeon Pasture	443	8	-
Seventy six acres of land in Farrington's Pasture	114	-	-
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£2,246	1	2
This reduced to Paper Money at the Currant Rate of exchange at 60 for one amounts to—£134,763:-10-0.			

APPENDIX H.—INVENTORY OF M. BURRAGE'S ESTATE. 223

Amount brought forward, £2,246 1 2

CASH AND SPECIALTIES.

A State note dated Decr 1, 1777 £10 —	}	40-0-0
Three State notes dated Jan 1, 1777 £30,—		
Bond of William & Job Collins dated Aug. 1769		13- 6-8
Note of John Mansfield dated July 1770		6-13-4
Note of Josiah Ramsdill dated Decr 1772		1-10-0
Note of Ebenezer Mansfield dated Jan 1769		0- 8-0
Note of the town of Lynn dated Nov. 1777		102- 9-8
Note from Richard Mansfield dated March 1774		3- 0-0
Note of Edward Johnson dated Sept. 1766		6-13-4
Note of Pharaoh Newhall dated Feb 1875		13- 6-8
Note of Samuel Graves dated May 1774		7- 4-
Note of Josiah Martin dated Feb. 1764		12- 0-0
Note of Daniel Gallewshew dated Feb 1779		10- 0-0
Paper Money 970 Dollars		291- 0-0
		507 11 8
Signed — JOHN FLAGG Executor.		£2,754 0 10

JOHN MANSFIELD }
 JOSIAH BREED } Committee.
 EPHRAIM BREED }

APPENDIX H.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF MEHITABLE BURRAGE LATE OF LYNN TAKEN BY THE SUBSCRIBERS THIS 26TH DAY OF DEC. 1764.

To Sundry Books	1 14 -
“ The whole of her wearing apparel	40 15 -
“ Gold Necklace 40/ Stone Earrings 20/	3 - -
“ one pr Gold Buttons 20/ Silver Buckles 10/	1 10 -
“ one pr Silver Hooks 3/4 Silver spoon 2/	5 4
“ one gold Locket 8/ Silver Cup 18/	1 6 -
	£48 10 4
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	

WILL OF SUSANNA BURRAGE.

I Susanna Burrage of Lynn in the County of Essex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow, declare this writing by me subscribed to be my last will and testament. In the first place I order my Executor hereinafter named to pay all my just debts and funeral charges in due season. Then I order my said Executor as soon as may be to pay the following legacies from the proceeds of my Estate, viz: To my brother Nehemiah Ramsdell I give the sum of twenty dollars. To my brother Joseph Ramsdell I give the sum of twenty dollars. To my sister Anna Ramsdell I give the sum of twenty dollars. To my sister Rhoda wife of Thomas K. Hudson I give the sum of twenty dollars. To Fanny Bartry I give the sum of twenty dollars. I also give to my two sisters Anna and Rhoda aforesaid, equally between them, all my wearing apparel. The residue of my Estate real and personal, I give and bequeath in equal halves to my brother in law William Burrage & sister in law Susanna, wife of Stephen Wait & to their heirs forever.

Of this my last will I do appoint James Gardner of said Lynn sole Executor. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal & declare the same to be my last will, this tenth day of October A. D. 1801.

Signed, SUSANNA BURRAGE.

In presence of THEOPHILUS HALLOWELL.

SAMUEL HALLOWELL.

KIMBALL RAMSDELL.

The account of James Gardner, executor, as above, dated Jan. 10, 1810, states that the legacies had been paid to the different persons named in the will, that to Fanny Bartry having been paid to Thomas and *Fanny Bowler*.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURRAGES, OF LYNN, BY MR. AND MRS. BOWLER.

Late in the year 1861, while pursuing some genealogical investigations in a neighboring town (Newton), the writer was told by the wife of the town clerk that she was acquainted with an elderly lady in Lynn who

once resided with a Burrage family in that place, and that her name was Mrs. Bowler. He at once wrote to Mrs. Bowler, and received in reply the following letter:—

LYNN, Dec. 27, 1861.

MR. BURRAGE:—

Dear Sir,—I received your letter and was very glad to hear from the Burrage family, for I have been anxious to know if any of them were living. I have inquired from those who came from near Leominster, but could learn nothing satisfactory. I was well acquainted with your family, and lived with Mrs. Susannah Burrage from one year old until I was married, and took care of her afterwards until she died, in 1809, aged 74 years. She was a kind woman and was much set by among her friends. Your grandfather and his wife used to come down once in a while and spend a few days, but your father and one of his brothers used to come every year and sometimes twice. They brought all kinds of country produce to sell, and made it their home at our house and stayed four or five weeks. Your grandmother* lived with us after her son died. He died deranged. He left one son, who lived until he was a little past twenty-one years old; he was a very pious young man. His mother set a good deal by him, and she mourned his loss as long as she lived. They were both as near to me as an own mother and brother would have been. We lived on the north side of the common, near the pond. She owned a good deal of land, but it was not worth much in those days. She made her will before she died and gave all her property to your grandfather's family, except two rooms in the old house. Her husband's brother, Abijah, lived in the next house to ours. There are at present three streets through, and one each side of her land, with perhaps twenty buildings on them. I cannot write all I wish to say to you, and I would like to hear from your family if you will honor us with a visit. Mr. Bowler joins in the request. We would be very happy to see you and we would talk it all over. Until then I will subscribe myself your unknown correspondent,

Signed, FRANCIS BOWLER.

* She means Anna (Wait) Burrage, the second wife of the writer's great-grandfather, Thomas Burrage.

APPENDIX J.—INVENTORY OF ABIJAH BURRAGE'S ESTATE. 227

This Thomas Bowler was town clerk of Lynn for many years. Soon after receiving this letter, the writer, accompanied by Mr. Josiah Burrage, called upon Mr. and Mrs. Bowler. They found them to be very intelligent and pleasant people, considerably advanced in years. Mrs. Bowler was quite deaf, and although she used an ear-trumpet, it was difficult to converse with her. No facts of importance, beyond what were communicated in her letter, were obtained. Mr. Bowler pointed out, on the spot, the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Susannah, the widow of Josiah Burrage, previously the residence of his father, Thomas Burrage.

APPENDIX J.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF ABIJAH BURRAGE LATE OF LYNN
CORDWAINER DEC^d TAKEN AT SAID LYNN NOVEMBER 30th 1780 BY
WE THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Personal Estate. Wearing apparel.

1 Claret Coloured Coat 13/4 1 blue do 10/	1	3	4
1 Surtout Coat 10/ blue great Coat 7/		17	-
Velvet Waist Coat 18/ — 1 Ginum Cloth 6/	1	4	-
1 Striped waist Coat 1, 6 — 1 pr Lasting Breeches 1/6		3	-
1 pr Leather Breeches 1/6 — 2 checked shirts 4/		5	6
1 black silk Handkerchief 6/ 1 pr Trowsers 6 ^d		6	6
4 pr Yarn Stockings 4/ — 1 pr black worsted do 3/		7	-
1 pr Shoes 1/ — 1 pr Shoe Buckles 1/6 — 1 pr Yarn Mitts 4 ^d		2	10
1 Beaver Hat 18/ 1 pr Gold Sleeve Buttons £1 —	1	18	-
3 Books 7/ 1 Yard Hairbine 6/ — $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb Yarn 1/4		14	4
1 Bed, Bedstead and Furniture 120/ 1 Chest 6/	6	6	-
1 Case Draws 18 — 1 fire arm & accoutrements 10/	1	8	-
1 Shoe Maker's Bench 3/ & Tools 5/6 — 3 Chairs 6/		14	6
1 Bagg 1/6 — 1 pr Tongs 2/6 — 2 Buckets & Basket 1/6		5	6
Earthern Ware 2/ Wooden do. 11 ^d — 1 brass Kettle 6/1		9	-
2 Hay forks 2/ 4 Hundred Hay 16/		18	-
12 Bundles of Flax 4/ one half a grindstone 6/		10	-
		<hr/>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		£17	12 6

six years. During her early married life she often travelled on horseback to visit her friends, carrying a child in her arms, and dismounting to let down the bars in the fences across the foot-path. Her oldest children remember that she often worked while holding a child with one arm, rocking a cradle in which another slept with one foot, and with the other foot turned the spinning-wheel. She retained her mental faculties to the last. She remembered the birthdays of all her descendants, and would often prompt the mothers respecting incidents in the lives of their children, which they had forgotten. The last years of her life were calm and peaceful. She was remarkable for the equanimity of her disposition and the patience with which she bore the troubles of life and the infirmities of old age.

 APPENDIX L.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SELECTMEN OF LEOMINSTER.

I.

BOSTON, April 25, 1861.

Messrs. MANSON D. HAWS, ALANSON RICHARDSON, JOHN J. LOCKEY, *Selectmen of Leominster*:—

Gentlemen,—Herewith we hand you seven hundred dollars (\$700.00), which we beg you to accept on behalf of the town of Leominster. We desire to have the money appropriated to the purchase of revolver pistols, to be used by her patriotic citizens comprising Co. A, of the 9th Regiment Light Infantry, in defence of the government and liberties of our country.

Feeling assured that our dear old native town will ever do her part in sustaining and defending the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, we are, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

JOHNSON G. BURRAGE.

ALVAH A. BURRAGE.

CHARLES H. BURRAGE.

II.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, LEOMINSTER, May 6, 1861.

Gentlemen,—At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Leominster, held this day, the selectmen made known your liberal and patriotic gift, whereupon it was unanimously

Resolved,—That the generous and timely gift of our esteemed friends, the Messrs. Burrage, of Boston, excites in us feelings of lively gratitude, and responding, as we do, most heartily, to the patriotic sentiments contained in their letter covering the gift, we assure them that the love of freedom and of right, so nobly vindicated by the citizens of their native town in 1776, is still maintained and cherished here in 1861; also

Resolved,—That the sum received be appropriated by the selectmen, in concurrence with the Messrs. Burrage, towards the purchase of equipments to be used by our citizen soldiers, comprising Company A, in suppressing the present rebellion against the general government.

Most respectfully yours,

J. C. ALLEN,

Town Clerk of Leominster.

To Messrs. JOHNSON C. BURRAGE, ALVAH A. BURRAGE, CHARLES H. BURRAGE.

III.

LETTER ACCOMPANYING A COPY OF THE RESOLVES PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF LEOMINSTER HELD MAY 6, 1861.

LEOMINSTER, May 10, 1861.

Gentlemen,—In the discharge of my official duty it gives me pleasure to make known to you the grateful response of the citizens of our good old native town to your noble generosity. At the same time, permit me to give expression to my own personal feeling of gratification that we who remain by the home of our fathers are affectionately remembered by those who have gone out from us to engage in the labors and duties of life elsewhere.

Most truly yours,

J. C. ALLEN.

Messrs. JOHNSON C. BURRAGE, ALVAH A. BURRAGE, CHARLES H. BURRAGE.

IV.

BOSTON, May 14, 1861.

Gentlemen,—We refer to our letter of the 25th ult. to say that, while it was our wish that the money enclosed therein, together with the \$110.00 afterwards handed to Mr. Lockey, making \$810.00 in all, should be appropriated as we then indicated, we did not intend to restrict the town from using the property in some other way if circumstances should occur by which it would cease to be of benefit to the sacred cause of defending the government and liberties of our country in that special form; it was designed ultimately to assist the citizens of our native town in the sustenance and defence of free institutions to be used under direction of their selectmen. Respectfully yours,

JOHNSON C. BURRAGE.

ALVAH A. BURRAGE.

CHARLES H. BURRAGE.

Messrs. MANSON D. HAWS, ALANSON RICHARDSON, JOHN J. LOCKEY,
Selectmen.

V.

LETTER RESPECTING ENLISTMENTS.

BOSTON, July 29, 1862.

Dear Brother George,—Will you be kind enough to see Willie Burrage at Emory's *at once* and say to him that "Uncle Joseph" says there is plenty of room in the Company Joseph P. is in, in the 33d Regiment at Lynnfield, and Joseph will be delighted to have Willie join it and go with him. I am very much pleased that two of the Burrage name have enlisted to fight the battles of our country. I have said nothing to them about it, but I would say to you that I intend to give them each my note for one hundred dollars, to be paid with interest to them or their heirs or assigns, at the end of the war, or upon the termination of the period for which they enlist, or upon their decease, if they should die before that time. I will here offer the same to any other one of the Burrage name, or any one who is connected with me by blood or marriage, if he will enlist in the course of the next four weeks.

Very truly yours,

At the close of the war the promise made (or implied) in the foregoing letter was fulfilled; and besides the six Burrage soldiers or their heirs, included in the proposal, the same sum was paid to each of two young women, one of whom had lost a husband and the other her betrothed, in the war, both men being remotely connected with the writer of the letter by marriage. The amount disbursed to or for the eight persons was about \$1,000.

It is not supposed that this influenced the action of the persons mentioned in the least; indeed, few if any of them knew of the proposal until after they had enlisted. The incident and the preceding letters to and from the town of Leominster are only given as items of history, and an indication of the tone of the loyal portion of the community at that time.

VI.

LETTER FROM SERGT. JOSEPH P. BURRAGE.

NEAR FALMOUTH, Dec. 25, 1862.

Dear Uncle,—A merry Christmas and happy New-Year to you and all the Burrages in Union Park and elsewhere. I have just received your letter, by good luck getting here just in time. Your present is very acceptable, and I thank you much. Just now there is not much chance to get a great deal in the eatable line; the sutlers are all out of goods, and in Falmouth there is very little that can be had. A couple of us went down this morning and got some meal at the rate of \$2.50 a bushel; but this was very acceptable, for our rations have been short ever since we left Fairfax. For a week we had nothing but salt pork and crackers, and not so much of these as we wanted. At Stafford Court House some of our company went out on a foraging expedition, drove a cow into the woods, one knocked her on the head with a stone, while Willie run his bayonet into her as a finisher. He and I had a great supper and breakfast of liver and steak, and our haversacks were heavier for a couple of days; but they are pretty strict about such things, putting a guard on all property within our reach. Our rations now, however, are getting better; this morning we got some potatoes, which will be worth a great deal to us, as we were beginning to have the scurvy. Our march here was a

hard one, as you suppose. When we started, the snow was a couple of inches deep, and the ground frozen; but it soon grew warmer, and the mud was awful. I never saw any in Massachusetts that was anything like it. Sometimes we could hardly lift our feet, the clay was so adhesive.

We could not come very fast, of course. The teams could not get along as well as we did. One regiment had to burn theirs. Our wagons got through, but five horses have died since. We averaged about ten miles a day, which was about as much as we could bear in the state of the going. The nights were all pleasant, and we were generally able to get pine boughs, then with our rubber blankets over us and one under us, we slept very well. Willie and I came through as well as any one, and have been well since, except colds and coughs. Yesterday we had our first picket duty in the face of the enemy. The post I was on was not, to be sure, very near, though we could see dress parades of the rebels and hear their band, which seemed to be a fine one. Most of the men, however, were on the bank of the river, and the rebels just on the other side. Many came down to the water and wanted to exchange papers, tobacco, etc. The bed of the river is rocky there, and can be crossed without going over one's boots. Our orders were strict not to talk with them or permit them to come over; but one lieutenant and private did come, and were sent to headquarters; another came and gave himself up. He was a Scotchman, and belonged to the 85th Alabama Regiment; he had plenty of tobacco and a little Southern money, but nearly all his clothing he had picked up on the battle-field. He said their troops were badly off for clothing, and were all sick of the war. Our own soldiers are getting into the same condition very fast, and indeed the last battle was enough to discourage them. The old troops say they would not fight again in such a place. As to the battle, no two tell exactly the same story. You probably have better accounts at home than we get from those who were there, for each one saw only a small area around him. They all agree in thinking that we were badly beaten, and Burnside is not very popular with the troops. About the future, nothing is known. Some think we shall go into winter quarters; others, that another attempt at an advance is to be made; but we cannot believe anything here till we get orders to do it.

Our regiment is ready, and will fight, I think. The men like the

colonel better and better, I think. You see that ink and paper are scarce, so I must stop. Willie received your letter this morning, and will write something; he has been busy washing, and is now superintending a soup for four of us. Ever so much love to all. I shall think of your New Year's night, and remember a year ago. Hope next year we shall pass the holidays at home again.

Your nephew,

J. P. BURRAGE.

VII.

LETTER FROM SERGT. EDWARD C. BURRAGE.

CAMP STEVENSON, NEWBERN, Dec. 26, 1862.

Dear Uncle,—Yours of the 20th inst. was duly received. We at Newbern here had quite a merry (comparatively) Christmas after all. Having arrived so recently from that fatiguing expeditish. we were in the way to enjoy a day of rest, much more a holiday. Then, too, a large express arrived the day before, and I had a box from home in splendid order. On Christmas morning the mail came, in which was your kind letter, as well as one from the folks. So you see I had about my share of Christmas gifts, notwithstanding my situation.

Ere this you have had detailed accounts of Gen. Foster's expeditish. 'T was successful, and if Burnside had been as successful at Fredericksburg, before this I presume we should have gone to Wilmington. I think the last expedition was quite an experience for us, though apparently it was nothing compared to the Fredericksburg fight. Still I have seen enough of the field strewn with the dead and dying, and heard enough of the groans of the wounded and dying, to say nothing of men dying by the wayside of fatigue. I say I have seen and heard enough of all this to satisfy me, if I see and hear no more. There is something grand and poetical about the battle, *until* a wicked ball strikes down a valued friend at your side, and then is the time that *tries*. Our company lost three splendid fellows at Whitehall Bridge, and I must own that it has abated a jot of my patriotism to see such lives sacrificed to these miserable rebels. However, it is a fate we should all be prepared for, and I am trying hard to bring myself to it, when my turn shall come, as it is likely to before next summer.

APPENDIX L. — LETTER FROM SERGT. E. C. BURRAGE. 235

We are brigaded with three old regiments, 10th Conn., 5th R. I., 24th Mass. The former is in every way a fighting regiment; it lost 104 men (mostly in a charge) at Kingston Bridge. We were upon their heels (having to pass over those wounded and dead bodies, bah!), and if they had not succeeded we should have tried.

At Whitehall Bridge we were exposed to some rascally sharpshooters. They got the range of our colors, and as my place is next to the color guard, I had a good opportunity to hear the music of whistling bullets. Col. Lee exposed himself considerably there, displaying, to be sure, some intrepidity, but drawing upon us an increased fire. We did some tall marching during those ten days, and the boys are not over it yet. There are some whose feet are in an awful condition; who are entirely played out, as the saying is. I still hold my own. My feet were a little sore, but I did my thirty miles on the last day with the rest. There is one thing, we had fine weather throughout, hardly a drop of rain; however, that was unnecessary, for there was plenty of water in the roads.

I have been thinking a good deal of home during these holidays, although it is hardly possible to be homesick among so many. Give much love to all the household at 7 Union Park, — Aunt Lizzie, Cousins Ruth, Jeanie, Clara, and little Walter. I hope they have not forgotten me.

Thanking you again for your letter and enclosure,

I am your affectionate nephew,

EDWARD C. BURRAGE.

Remember me to Uncle Charles.

VIII.

LETTER FROM SERGT. JOSEPH P. BURRAGE.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 19, 1863.

Dear Uncle, — Your letter of Jan. 2 was received in due time, together with the kind token of your remembrance of us.* We were very much gratified to find that we had been missed and remembered on New Year's night, and next to being there ourselves was the satisfaction of seeing

* A missive of kind remembrance and thanks to the soldier-relatives at the seat of war, signed by each person present at a family gathering at the house of A. A. Burrage on the evening of Jan. 1, 1863. There were thirty-eight signatures in all.

each one's name. I almost seemed to see them as I read over the list, and almost hear the gay laugh of the children as they played blindman's buff, etc. We should have liked very much to have been with you, but shall have to wait for another year.

January 22. — I began this, as you see, three days ago, but was obliged to leave for drill that day; and the next, just as I got ready to resume, the bugle sounded again. We went out, not knowing what for, and found that it was to hear orders, among them one from Burnside, announcing a forward movement. The lieutenant-colonel in command made a short speech; we cheered for the Union army, etc., the band played, and we got quite enthusiastic. Gen. Smith, our brigadier-general, rode up just then, and also made us a little speech. We began to drill, when an order came to pack up immediately. The officers' tents and most of the baggage was left, only two wagons coming with us. We marched in about an hour down the river, passing through the camps of Sumner's Corps, which did not appear to have been moved. It soon became dark, as the clouds were heavy, but we kept on till we had gone about six miles, I should think, when we turned into the woods and stopped for the night. It was dark as could be, so we laid down on the first place we came to, close to our guns, rubber blankets under and over us.

It soon began to rain, but we got to sleep and did not wake for several hours, — to find, alas! when we did, that we were in a pool of water and decidedly wet. We got up, shivered awhile, and then lay down again on a higher place, and managed to get through the night, though it seemed pretty long. In the morning we built a large fire, and after getting some coffee, fried pork, and crackers, — our staple dish, — felt much better. The rain subsided into a kind of a drizzle. We found we were only about half a mile from the river, nearly opposite where Franklin crossed in the last battle (Fredericksburg). The place where our camp is was evidently used as a hospital after the battle, for bloody clothing and bandages are thick around us; a few graves also serve to show that the battle was near our position. Now, however, all we can see are a few rebel pickets and some apparently deserted rifle-pits. The fog and smoke are still quite heavy and prevent our seeing far. During the day we managed to get our blankets decently dry, and put up our shelter tents and slept quite comfortably last night in spite of wind and rain, which still continued.

Towards morning a large fire was seen in the direction of Fredericksburg, and two or three cannon-shots heard. To-day the weather continues dull, the thick and damp and mud prevailing everywhere. Whether the movement is given up or our commanders are waiting for fair weather, we cannot tell. Two or three rebel regiments have been seen moving up the other side of the river, so that I fear they have discovered our movements. The prevailing opinion is that our troops are to cross five or six miles up the river, and also perhaps down the river, we being a reserve to prevent any crossing of the rebels, and to defend our batteries which are in position all along this side. We may be wakened up by the roar of a hundred cannon, or we may go back to our old camp and wait another month. We all felt confident of success when we first heard the order; and even now I think the same, though it seems unfortunate that this storm should have delayed us and given the rebels time for preparation.

I shall write further to-morrow, if we don't move. Willie and I stood the rain nicely and are quite comfortable now, allready for the fight, if it comes. You might tell father you have received this, if you please, as I may not get time to write, and I am afraid he will be anxious.

Much love to auntie, Ruth, Jeanie, and all the cousins.

Your nephew,

JOSEPH.

IX.

LETTER FROM CORPORAL WM. A. BURRAGE.

CAMP 33D REGIMENT MASS. VOLS.,
LOOKOUT VALLEY, TENN., Feb. 4, 1864.

Dear Uncle, — Yours of the 28th ult. reached me this morning, also the package containing the chevrons. Letters came through much quicker from Massachusetts within the last few days than they have for some time. I am very glad to hear that Uncle Johnson has recovered his usual good health once more, and hope it will continue so. I have seen so much sickness around me since I have been in the army that I know how to prize good health. Without it one cannot enjoy life to any great extent. In the last "Gazette" there was quite a lengthy account of the reception of the 2d, 32d, and parts of the 23d and 25th Regiments when they

arrived in Boston. I am glad that the people gave such a welcome. They cannot calculate the amount of good it will do them to think about it when they return once more to the dangers and trials of the field. Too much cannot be done for them while they remain at home. They are Massachusetts soldiers. Any regiment that can say that, commands respect wherever they go, for the whole army knows that such a thing as a Massachusetts regiment *running* is not upon record. I know this to be the case with this regiment. If there is an important position to hold in time of battle, or if there is a quick march to be made, the 33d is always called upon. I have sometimes thought there *was such a thing* as getting too good a name. At all events, it is better to be in this condition than in some others.

A glorious time you must have had at Uncle Johnson's party,—a regular reunion of the Burrage family. I see the President has called for 500,000 more men. I hope he will get them; it will be a *big thing* on ice if he does. If the people at home could only see the deserters that come in and hear their story, I believe they would exert every effort for a final blow. It is all nonsense to talk about this rebellion holding out a great while longer. If we stay here a month longer we shall have the whole of Bragg's army within our lines. Last night a whole brigade came in and they report that there is another on the way. Hunger is doing all this. If a campaign is opened the coming spring I imagine things will fly. It pleases the soldiers amazingly to see the renomination of Lincoln for President. He is very popular with the army wherever I have been. I saw Burnside once while in the army of the Potomac when he had command, and like his looks very much.

Remember me to all. Am well as usual.

Truly yours,

WILLIAM A. BURRAGE.

X.

LETTER FROM CORP. WM. A. BURRAGE.

NEAR MARIETTA, June 20, 1864.

Dear Uncle,—Yours of the 10th inst. came to hand yesterday, and very glad was I to hear from you. Since I wrote last we have had a hard

time of it on account of the wet weather we have had. It has rained all the time now for the past three or four weeks, so you can judge what it must be to move around. We are now about five miles from Marietta, and to the west.

Since leaving Dallas we have driven the rebs out of three or four strong positions, and I guess if we have good success here they will have to go to the other side of the Chattahoochee River. The rebs have been flanked out of every position that they have held yet. Their right now rests on what is called Kenisaw Mountain and runs back in a southwest direction. It is said that in falling back they have shortened their line considerably for the purpose of trying to break our lines. I just wish they would try it. We never had an opportunity of fighting them behind our breastworks. I prefer to do it rather than fight them behind theirs. A week ago yesterday (Sunday) we were at work all day hard, throwing up breastworks within fifty yards of the rebel works. It was lively work, I assure you, although but few of the regiment were wounded. The next morning they evacuated their works and fell back a mile. We followed on and came up with them. Another job of digging rifle-pits, and as a matter of course they were flanked out and had to fall back to their present position. Yesterday morning we started after them and our line was formed about three o'clock; our company was thrown out as skirmishers, and into the woods we went to find out where they were. After going half a mile we ran against their skirmishers in an open field. We gave a yell and went after them on the run. We did n't go a great ways, for we found ourselves within two hundred yards of their fortifications. We had to keep mighty close to the ground to save our bacon, I assure you. During the day it had rained tremendously and we were all soaked to the skin; you can perhaps imagine our "feelinks" in such a position,—not very pleasant. After our brigade had thrown up works, we retired a short distance, threw up barricades of rails, and very quietly sat down behind them to watch the movements of Johnny Reb. In pleasant weather, skirmish or picket duty is a very pleasant duty; but when a man is soaking wet, with no fire to warm himself by, *it is not so pleasant as it might be*. When on the skirmish line, one has to keep a sharp lookout for the safety of his head, and also to see that the enemy do not make any advance movements. It is generally crack, crack, all

the time, for when either side see one of the opposite, a bullet is sent as a compliment and request to keep out of sight.

We were relieved this morning about four o'clock, and have been engaged in drying our things, for everything was soaking wet. It has been quite pleasant to-day. By getting up into a tall tree, one can see Marietta and a considerable portion of the rebel lines. The rebels run their cars into Marietta yet. I hope by the next time I write that we shall hold it. Atlanta is twenty miles from here. If the rebels fall back from here, it is thought that they will make the next stand on the Chattahoochee River, where they have fortified. It is about eight miles from the river to Atlanta. I am very much obliged for the envelopes and stamps and paper that you sent. We have no means of getting any now. I should like to have you send me a couple of bunches of envelopes, as I have run out my supply and don't know when I shall be where I can get any in this part of the country. But I must stop as the mail is going out directly. I was very sorry to hear of the death of James E. Marshall.* I had not heard of it before; it will be a hard blow for his father. He will have the consolation of knowing that he died in a *glorious cause*. Give love to Aunt Lizzie, Cousin Ruth, and Jeanie.

Truly yours, WM. A. BURRAGE.

XI.

LETTER FROM SERGT. WM. A. BURRAGE.

NEAR GOLDSBORO', March 28, 1865.

Dear Uncle,—We have made port at last, and have a fair prospect of resting awhile. I am glad that we have opened communication once more with the outside world. We have been here four days. Gen. Schofield occupied the place a short time before we did. Gen. Terry came up from Wilmington, and occupied Cox's Bridge, and laid poutoons for us to cross on over the Neuse River.

On the 19th we fought Gen. Johnston on his own ground, and most everlastingly beat him; he saw fits for a while, I guess. I think it was

* A son by a former wife of James H. Marshall, who married Almira Burrage; a very promising young man, killed in one of the battles of the Wilderness.

the hottest fight we have seen since leaving Atlanta. We had severe skirmishing on the 16th. In both actions our regiment lost about twenty men. I was very fortunate, and came out all right. Johnston tried his best on the 19th to smash the left wing of Sherman's army. He had about 30,000 men, and threw them on two corps (the 14th and 20th); but we held our ground, and the next morning he fell back, leaving his dead and wounded. We captured a large number of prisoners besides.

The army was in a barefooted and ragged condition. I marched shoeless for a week or more before we reached this place. The cars are running to Newbern now, and bringing up supplies. The "Wilmington" is being repaired. We have been engaged in building houses since we have been here, and have them completed. We expect to go to work on fortifications to-morrow. The weather has been very fine for the past ten days. Since we left Savannah we have marched upwards of six hundred miles, through swamps and mud, waded rivers, and everything else that came in our way; in fact, we have had a hard time of it, harder than I wish to see again. I have been very well, although I feel "played out" now.

While we were at Fayetteville I wrote to you. Probably you have received the letter before this. We received a large mail day before yesterday, it being the first one for two months.

I should like to have you send me a bunch of envelopes and some writing paper. I have got out, and there is none to be had here. Remember me to all; shall write again soon.

Truly yours,

WM. A. BURRAGE.

XII.

LETTER FROM SERGT. WM. A. BURRAGE.

CAMP 33D MASS. VOLS., NEAR RICHMOND, May 9, 1865.

Dear Uncle,— We arrived here last evening, after a nine days' march, having left Raleigh on the 30th of April. We are camped a few miles outside of the city. We are to pass through the city in review to-day. To-morrow we shall start for Washington, probably. Gen. Halleck is to review us, it is said. We have had very pleasant weather since we left

Raleigh, but the marching has been hard. We have averaged eighteen miles a day; some days we marched twenty-three or twenty-four miles. It seems to me that we might be sent to Washington by transports. It is rather hard after marching as we have for the past four or five months. I shall write again as soon as we reach Washington. I am well, but tired.

Remember me to Uncle Joseph, as I shall not have time to write him.

Yours in haste,

WM. A. BURRAGE.

The foregoing, selected from nearly one hundred letters received by the writer from soldiers during the war, are interesting, since they give an inside view of the great struggle and show what were some of the hardships as well as dangers encountered by the brave defenders of our nationality, and the spirit with which they were met and endured.

APPENDIX M.

For the first one hundred years following the settlement of the country by the English, the increase in population was not rapid, and the advance of the people in education and the arts was very slow. It is not surprising that such was the case. The settlers were so much occupied in clearing the land for cultivation, in forcing the scanty means of subsistence from the soil, in defending themselves from the Indians, and in making the country fit to live in, by building roads, bridges, and other first necessities to a civilized community, that the things not so immediately essential to existence were neglected. Hence we see by the county and town records that the first two or three generations of the descendants of the first settlers were more illiterate than their ancestors, who received their education in England. A large proportion of the men and a great majority of the women could not write their names, making their mark instead when signing legal documents.

After the formation of the Union and the adoption by the several States of the Federal Constitution there was a marked change. Population began to increase more rapidly, greater progress was made in education and the arts, and the accumulation of wealth became more general.

But there was little change in the habits and manner of living previous to 1830 or 1835. Agriculture was still the principal occupation, and the farms continued to be owned and cultivated by descendants of the first settlers. The housework was performed by their wives and daughters (the hired maid of foreign birth being then unknown), who also manufactured the larger part of the clothing worn. The houses were plain, without architectural ornament, and the furniture extremely simple. Woven carpets were seldom seen; if any carpets were used, they were generally made of woollen rags, braided and sewed together. There were churns and cheese-presses, spinning-wheels, hand-looms, and dye-pots, but no pianos or pictures, and but few if any books. Travelling was not indulged in to any extent, there being no railroads or steamships, and intercourse between different towns as well as between different sections of the country was difficult and therefore infrequent compared with the present time. Telegraphs were unknown, and the mails, instead of being carried by fast steamships and railroads, were transported by slow sailing-vessels, stage-coaches, and on horseback. The rates of postage were three to five times greater than they now are. In towns as remote as Leominster, which is about forty miles from Boston, a visit to that city was deemed of as much importance as is a trip to Europe now. Weeks of preparation were made for it, and the event was the theme of conversation in the family long after it had occurred. The journey, whether by stage-coach or the farm-horse and wagon, occupied the whole of a day. The farmers usually went to market in Boston once during the year, generally in the autumn after the crops were all harvested. They carried pork, turkeys, chickens, butter, cheese, eggs, and other farm produce, and returned with plaster of paris, salt, molasses, sugar, tea, and other groceries, and sundry articles of dry goods, which were expected to mostly supply the wants of the family in those articles until the next annual visit to the city. Contrasted with the manner of living at the present time this appears extremely simple and frugal; but it is a question whether greater wealth and luxury have produced or are producing a higher order of men and women or more real enjoyment.

After the advent of steam-railroads and the introduction of manufactures by improved machinery, such as the cotton gin, the spinning jenny, the power loom, and other labor-saving inventions, a great change took

place in the customs and mode of life of the people. It was made more marked by the introduction of great numbers of poor and ignorant emigrants from Ireland, who were employed in building the railroads and performing the labor not requiring intelligence and skill, while many of the young men of New England descent left their homes to seek a wider field for the use of their educated and active brains in the great West.

As an indication of the simple manner of life of the farmers of New England, in the period referred to, we give the subjoined copy of an account of William Burrage, of Lynn, with the store in Leominster, during the first three years of his residence in that town. The account is now in possession of Deacon Emory Burrage:—

1767.		DR.	MR WILL ^m BURRAGE TO JAMES RICHARD JUN.		
May	14	To 1 Gall. N. E. Rum	£0	2	8
		½ peck Salt			7½
		2 pipes			1½
		1 pr Sleeve Buttons			6
"	27	2 Qts. N. E. Rum		1	4
		1 Skillet		1	10
		¾ yd Tammev		1	7½
		¼ " Ribbon			4
June	3	2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum — Del'd his Boy —		1	4
"	11	7 Lb White sugar		4	1
		1 scain Thread			1½
		½ Lb cbalk			1
		1 yd Taffity			10
		1 Pall		1	4
		1 pece Tape		1	0
"	13	1 Gall ^o . W. I. Rum		3	8
		1 peck peas		1	4
		1 cheese tub		4	10
July	9	7 yd Dowlas		2	
		1 scain Silk			7
				<hr/>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			£1	19	5½

APPENDIX M. — ACCOUNT OF WM. BURRAGE OF LYNN. 245

		<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		£1	19	5½
July	9	1 scain Thread				2
		2 Qu ^t . N. E. Rum		1		4
		2 Qu ^t Molasses		1		
		¼ Lb Tea		1		4
Aug.	12	2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum — Deld his Boy —		1		4
Decr	1	2 Lb. 10 th Nails		1		10
		4 Lbs Shuger		2		
		1 Qu ^t N. E. Rum				3
		1 Lb. Tobacco				6
1768						
March	22	¼ Lb Powder				6
April	7	1 yd Calamancoe		1		6
		1 Qu ^t N. E. Rum				7
		2 Qu ^t Molasses				11
		2½ y ^d Binding				3
		Silk				1½
		¼ Lb. Tea		1		4
		1 yd Oeznabergs		1		8
		½ yd Calamancoe				9
May	2	2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum		1		4
		Cash over p ^d for veal				4
		2 Lbs suger	} Del'd his Boy			1
	23	1 ax				
	25	7 Lbs suger		3		4
		¼ Lb. Tea		1		2
July	27	7 Lbs suger		3		6
		2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum — Del'd Obediah				
		Holt —		1		4
Aug.	18	2 Qu ^t . N. E. Rum		1		4
		1 yd Calamancoe				2
		5 yd. Binding				6¾
		Silk				1¾
Sept.	3	7 Lbs suger ^d		3		4
				<hr/>		
				<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£4	2 2½

		<i>Amount brought forward, £A</i>		2	2½
Sept.	3	2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum. Del'd his Boy	1	4	
	12	2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum	1	4	
		7 Lbs sugar	3	4	
		1 Lb 10 th Nails — Del'd his Boy		10½	
	19	1 yd Calamancoe	2		
		5 yd Binding		6½	
		1 scain silk		6	
		2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum	1	4	
Oct.	8	2 Qu ^t N. E. Rum	1	4	
		1 Qu ^t Molasses		6	
		1 paper pins		8	
		¼ Lb Powder Del'd his Boy		6	
	13	1 Comb		10	
	19	1 yd. Calamancoe	2		
		5-yds Binding		6½	
		Silk		2½	
		1 felt Hatt	2	6	
		1 oz. Spice		1½	
		2 — Del'd his Boy		1½	
1769.					
Jan.	6	Cash not paid for sugar		3½	
Feb	16	¼ lb. Tea	1		
		3 oz. Indigo	2		
		1 Almanack } del'd his		11	
		1 yd Binding } wife		1	
		Snuff		¾	
April	12	1 peck salt Del'd his Boy	1		
May	4	Cash		6	
June	27	1 Lb powder del'd his Boy	1	10	
July	11	1 Gall. Rum	2	2	
		1 Gall Molasses	1	9½	
		1 peck salt	1		
Aug	20	2 Qu ^t Rum	1	1	
		<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	£6	2	0½

APPENDIX M. — USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS. 247

		<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	£6	2	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
Aug. 20		$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb Tea	1	1	
		1 Lb. Shoott		5	
		Snuff dl'd his Boy		$\frac{3}{4}$	
Oct. 10		Copreas & Snuff		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1770.					
March 12		1 Comb		4	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	£6 4 2 $\frac{2}{3}$
1767		& SUPRA CR.			
	May 14	By 5 pr. Women shoes	1	8	0
	June 11	" 4 pr Do	18	8	
1768	April 8	" 2 prs Do	8	8	
	May 23.	" 1 pr Do	4	8	
	Oct. 8	" 1 pr. Do	5	0	
	Nov. 9	" Apples	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1769	May 9	" 24 Bushels apples	16	9	
1770	March 13	"	5	4	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	4 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Ball^e Due James Richards Jun. £1 10 4:2

Leominster May 7th 1770

Errors Excepted

Rec^d y^e above in full by his note of hand

JAMES RICHARD JUN.

In looking at the items of the foregoing account it is interesting to see how few and simple were the wants of the family compared with the requirements of a household of like position relatively at the present time, and to compare the prices of the commodities with the prices of the same articles now. The value of the colonial currency in the Federal money of to-day was about as follows: One pound, \$3.33; one shilling, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents; one penny, 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

But the most notable feature of the account is the frequency and prominence of the charges for New England rum. When it is remembered that William Burrage, the purchaser, was a quiet, orderly citizen and a remarkably conscientious, steady-going church-member, when

church-membership had some significance, it is easy to conceive that the use of intoxicating liquors was universal in the community, and their consumption very great considering the scanty population and poverty of the people. And there is ample historical evidence that such was the case.

Lewis and Newhall's "History of Lynn" says: "At the funeral of Rev. Thomas Corbett, in 1685, were expended one barrel of wine, £6 8s.; two barrels of cider, 11s; eighty-two pounds of sugar, £2 1s.; half a cord of wood, 4s.; four dozen gloves for men and women, £5 4s.; with some spice and ginger for the cider." And in 1680, at the funeral of Joseph Armitage, as per the administrator's account: "For Coffin, vaile and digging grave, 14s.; in wine and cider for his burriall, £2 — 0 — 0." The last two items costing nearly three times as much as the first three. If so much was deemed necessary on such solemn occasions, what would be required at festivities, — at weddings, and social gatherings?

The custom of "treating" with intoxicating drinks on all occasions, public and private, at military trainings and musters, the raising of frames of buildings, husking-bees, etc., and at private houses when any one called, was continued until about the year 1833, when the great temperance-reform movement was commenced. The writer remembers the first funeral he attended when a child, — it must have been when he was about six years of age, in 1829, — and how strange it seemed even to him then to see the pall-bearers step into a side room after the services and take their toddy (in view of the mourners) before starting for the grave.

Drunkenness had so increased, the vice of intemperance had become so prevalent, that the evil was seriously affecting alike the financial, the physical, and the moral condition of the people. The reform did not commence a day too soon for the welfare, the salvation even, of New England! In its scope and results it was one of the best revivals of true religion that ever blest a community. Its apostles are entitled to the profound and unceasing gratitude of the people of the whole country.

ERRATA.

- Page 51. In first line of foot-note, for "1863-5," read 1763-5.
- Page 104. In the third line of last paragraph, instead of "two sons, six daughters," read *three* sons, *five* daughters; and instead of "the youngest daughter, Catherine R.," read the *third* daughter, Catherine R.
- Page 167. For "Calvin Burden" (who married Caroline Burrage), read Calvin *Barden*.
- Page 168. In ninth line from foot, instead of "children of Thomas (137)," read children of Thomas (157).
- Page 175. After "304, Julia Leland," read b. Dec. 31, 1830; m. Oct. 6, 1852, Geo. H. Rice, of Stratton, Vt.; their child Henry N. Rice, b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., April 28, 1854.
- Page 175. After "305, Abbie Antoinette," read b. July 23, 1840; m. Sept. 1, 1859, Julius A. Green, of Shrewsbury, Mass.; their child Abbie Maria Green b. July 5, 1860.
- Page 175. After "306, Margaret Jane," read m. July 11, 1861, Franklin T. Lamb, of Templeton, Mass.
- Page 182. After "398," instead of "Emory Farwell," read Emory *Burrage* Farwell; and after "400," instead of "Arthur Farwell," read Arthur *Burrage* Farwell.
- Page 204. For the name "Andry," where it occurs, read *Audry*.
- Page 212. Instead of the date "Dec. 8, 1859," after the words "Will of Thomas Burrage, Lynn," read Dec. 8, 1759.

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