

especially ordained, that the great and general court or assembly, therein constituted, shall have full power and authority to impose and levy proportionate and reasonable assessments and taxes upon the estates and persons of all and every of the proprietors and inhabitants of the said province and territory for the service of the King, in the necessary defence and support of his government of the province, and the protection and preservation of his subjects therein ; the design and tendency of which appear in too conspicuous a light to need any comment, and are too alarming to admit of silence, as silence may be construed into acquiescence. We therefore resolve,

“ First, That the disposal of their property is the inherent right of freemen ; that there is no property in that which another can of right take from us without our consent ; that the claim of Parliament to tax America, is, in other words, a claim of right to lay contributions on us at pleasure.

“ Secondly, That the duty imposed by Parliament upon tea landed in America, is a tax on the Americans or levying contributions on them without their consent.

“ Thirdly, That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, viz. : for the support of government and administration of justice, and the defence of his majesty’s dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.

“ Fourthly, That a virtuous and steady opposition to the ministerial plan of governing America, is necessary to preserve even a shadow of liberty ; and is a duty which every freeman in America, owes to his country, to himself and to his posterity.

“ Fifthly, That the resolution lately come into by the East India Company, to send out their teas to America

subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce the ministerial plan, and a violent attack on the liberties of America.

“ Sixthly, That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.

“ Seventhly, That it affords the greatest satisfaction to the inhabitants of this town, to find that his majesty’s subjects in the American colonies, and of this Province in particular, are so thoroughly awakened to a sense of their danger, arising from encroachments made on their constitutional rights and liberties, and that so firm a union is established among them ; and that they will ever be ready to join their fellow subjects in all laudable measures for the redress of the many grievances we labour under.

“ After the said report having been several times read, upon a motion made, the question was put, whether the same be accepted and be recorded in the town’s book of records and a copy thereof sent by the town clerk, to the Committee of Correspondence of the town of Boston ; and it passed in the affirmative.”

In 1774, August 17, the town adopted the following agreement* as reported by a committee, but stayed all farther proceedings until the report of the Continental Congress :

“ We the subscribers taking into our serious consideration the present distressed state of America, and in particular of this devoted Province, occasioned by several

* This agreement or covenant was reported by a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz. : Dea. Joshua Hersey, Col. Benjamin Lincoln, Dea. Theophilus Cushing, Dea. Benjamin Cushing, Mr. Samuel Norton, Mr. Joseph Andrews, Mr. Israel Beal, Jacob Cushing, Esq. Mr. Enoch Lincoln, Mr. Heman Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Loring, Capt. — Jones, Mr. James Fearing, Mr. Jabez Wilder, jr., Mr. Hezekiah Cushing.

late unconstitutional acts of the British Parliament for taxing Americans without their consent—blocking up the port of Boston—vacating our charter, that solemn compact between the king and the people, respecting certain laws of this Province, heretofore enacted by our general court and confirmed by his majesty and his predecessors. We feel ourselves bound as we regard our inestimable constitution, and the duty we owe to succeeding generations, to exert ourselves in this peaceably way, to recover our lost and preserve our remaining privileges, yet not without grief for the distresses that may hereby be brought upon our brethren in Great Britain, we solemnly covenant and engage to and with each other, viz. :

“ 1st. That we will not import, purchase, or consume, nor suffer any person or persons to, by, for or under us to import, purchase, or consume in any manner whatever, any goods, wares or merchandize which shall arrive in America, from Great Britain, from and after the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, until our charter and constitutional rights shall be restored ; or until it shall be determined by the major part of our brethren in this and the neighbouring colonies, that a non importation, or a non consumption agreement will not effect the desired end ; or until it shall be apparent that a non importation, or non consumption agreement will not be entered into by this and the neighbouring colonies, except drugs and medicines, and such articles, and such only, as will be absolutely necessary in carrying on our own manufactures.

“ 2dly. That in order to prevent, as far as in us lies, any inconveniences that may arise from the disuse of foreign commodities ; we agree that we will take the most prudent care for the raising and preserving sheep, flax, &c. for the manufacturing all such woollen and linen cloths

as shall be most useful and necessary ; and that we will give all possible support and encouragement to the manufactures of America in general.”

1774, September 21. (Col.) Benjamin Lincoln was chosen to attend a Provincial Congress at Concord. In October, 1774, the town “recommended to the militia officers to assemble their men once in a week, and instruct them in the art of war, &c.” In November, the collectors of taxes were directed to pay all monies collected to Henry Gardner, Esq. of Stow, appointed treasurer by the Provincial Congress.

December 26, 1774, Benjamin Lincoln was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge, in the ensuing February ; and on the same day, a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the clergymen, requesting them, if they thought it consistent with their duty, to encourage the people to comply with the *association* so called of the Continental Congress. A petition was reported by the committee and presented by another committee of nine, to Rev. Messrs. Gay and Shute. They complied with the request of the town ; each of them addressed the people, at the next town meeting, for which the town gave them a vote of thanks. In January, 1775, the town chose a committee to take into consideration the state of the militia.*

May 24, 1775, Benjamin Lincoln was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress then sitting at Watertown ; and at the same meeting Benjamin Lincoln, Benjamin Cushing, and David Cushing were chosen a committee to correspond with other towns in this Province.

* Col. Lincoln, Enoch Lincoln, Jotham Loring, Samuel Norton, Jacob Leavitt, Samuel Thaxter, and Seth Stowers, composed the committee.

1775, July 10, Benjamin Lincoln was chosen to represent the town in the General Court to be held at Watertown on the 19th of that month, agreeably to a resolve of the Continental Congress. In August, Enoch Lincoln was chosen to attend the General Court then sitting.

During the year 1775, it appears by the selectmen's and town-records, that money was raised and disbursements were frequently made, to improve the condition of the militia, and to provide arms and ammunition, to be used on any emergency.

1776, March 18, Theophilus Cushing, Esq. John Fearing, Thomas Loring, Israel Beal,* and Peter Hobart were chosen a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

On the 23d of May, Enoch Lincoln, Theophilus Cushing and John Fearing were chosen representatives to the General Court; and Benjamin Lincoln, Hezekiah Cushing, and Dea. Joshua Hersey were appointed a committee to prepare instructions for the representatives.

As the important crisis of the Declaration of Independence of the colonies approached, and with it an excitement which extended universally throughout the country; when the repeated aggressions of Great Britain upon the rights of the colonies had roused a spirit of

* There are few men whose characters present more to admire, than that of Mr. Israel Beal. Destitute of the advantages of an early education, he possessed a strength of mind, and a soundness of judgment which peculiarly qualified him for the important duties of a member of the committee of safety, and for other duties which he was frequently called upon to perform. Discreet, intelligent, and possessed of an unblemished character of honesty and integrity, he exercised an influence over the minds of men, to which others of greater advantages and more extensive acquirements could not attain. As a neighbour, a friend, a citizen, he was universally esteemed, and I hear no one speak of his excellent qualities of mind and heart, but with terms of the most sincere regard. He died in July, 1813.

indignation in some breasts, and created despondency and pusillanimity in others ; at a time when energy and decision were most needed, the following manly and independent instructions were given by the town to their representatives. They were drawn up by the committee before mentioned.

To Enoch Lincoln, Theophilus Cushing, and John Fearing.

“GENTLEMEN—You are delegated to represent the Town of Hingham, in the next General Court, to be held in this colony ; and although we entertain the highest sense of your integrity, patriotism and ability, of which we have given full evidence in appointing you to this weighty trust, yet as matters of the greatest importance, relative to the freedom and happiness, not only of this, but of all the United Colonies, on which you may wish to have the advice of your constituents, will come before you for your determination—you are instructed and directed at all times to give your vote and interest in support of the present struggle with Great Britain ; we ask nothing of her but “*Peace, Liberty and Safety* ;” you will never recede from that claim ; and agreeably to a resolve of the late House of Representatives, in case the honourable Continental Congress declare themselves *independent* of the Kingdom of Great Britain, *solemnly to engage in behalf of your constituents, that they will, with their LIVES and FORTUNES, support them in the measure.*

“You will also, as soon as may be, endeavour to procure a more equal representation of this colony in General Assembly ; and that it be by fewer members, than at present the several towns have a right to return ; and when this is effected you will give your vote for calling a new house. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Town Clerk.*

The Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, chosen in March, 1777, were Israel Beal, Samuel

Norton, John Fearing, Peter Cushing, Thomas Loring, Peter Hobart and Theophilus Cushing.

In May, Mr. Enoch Lincoln was chosen to represent the town in the General Court. He was instructed to assist in forming a Constitution, on the condition, that it should be laid before the town "for their approbation or disapprobation, before the establishment thereof." In June following, the town reconsidered their previous vote instructing the representative, and voted, "that upon *mature deliberation*, this town direct said representative on *no terms to consent to it*, but to use *his* influence and oppose it heartily, if such an attempt should be made; for we apprehend, this matter, at a suitable time will come before the people at large, to delegate a select number for that purpose, and that only; and that he exert his influence that such body be formed as soon as may be."

The town, at this important period, was ever vigilant and watchful of its own interests and of those of the country. In June, 1777, Mr. Israel Beal, was appointed "to procure evidence against such persons as are suspected of being inimical to this and the United States of America, in this town."

In 1778, the Committee of Correspondence, &c. were Thomas Burr, Jacob Leavitt, Abel Hersey, Enoch Whiton and Peter Hobart. The representatives chosen in May, were Enoch Lincoln and Joseph Thaxter.

In June, the town voted "not to accept of the form of government proposed by the General Court, for the State of Massachusetts Bay. Fifty six votes against the proposed form of government and not one in favour of it." At the same time, instructions were given to the representative, "to use his influence that a constitution be formed, at some suitable time, *by a body chosen by the people for that purpose and that only.*"

The Committee of Correspondence, &c. in 1779, were Samuel Norton, Dr. Thomas Thaxter, Capt. Theophilus Wilder, Capt. Charles Cushing and Joseph Thaxter.

In May, Mr. Joseph Thaxter, Jr. was chosen representative to the General Court. At the same time, the views of the citizens were again expressed on the subject of a constitution. It was voted, 42 to 8, that "it is not best at this time, to have a new form of government." In July, Rev. Daniel Shute and Mr. Joseph Thaxter were chosen delegates to the convention for forming a constitution.

In 1780, the Committee of Correspondence, &c. were Israel Beal, Capt. Charles Cushing, Ebenezer Cushing, Joshua Leavitt and Isaac Wilder, Jr.

In May, a large committee was chosen "to examine the form of government proposed by the late convention," to report at the next meeting.

The committee reported as follows :

"The committee appointed to take into consideration the frame of a constitution for this state, presented to the town for their consideration and revision, by the convention appointed for preparing the same, having carefully gone through and maturely considered the said frame of a constitution, humbly offer it as our opinion ; that it is a system well calculated in general, to promote the present and future happiness of this state ; by securing to the individuals of which it is composed, safety and property ; at once guarding the rights of conscience, and making provision for the promotion of virtue and morality, each absolutely necessary to the support and good order of society ; in fine, that while it gives energy and dignity to legal authority, it equally ensures peace, liberty and safety to the subject ; yet it is an human production, and though good as a system, may possibly admit of amendment in some of its parts ; we have therefore taken the

liberty to hint the following, viz. : In the article of the first section, of the 2d chapter, it is proposed that the governour be empowered, with the advice of the council, in the recess of the General Court to march or transport the inhabitants of this state, to the relief of a neighbouring state, invaded, or threatened with immediate invasion : this we owe as men, besides we are taught it by a principle of policy. It is apparent, that while time may be spent in collecting the general court, destruction may be brought upon our neighbours, and war with all its consequences come even to our own doors,—thousands of lives may be lost and millions of property expended, that by timely exertion might be saved ; add to this, the articles of confederation bind us to grant, which can only be but by vesting the governour with such power.

“ In the fourth section, of the same article first, it is proposed that the time of service of the commissary general be limited to five years, except in time of war or rebellion, upon the same principle and for the same reasons that the time of service of the treasurer is limited to that time.

“ Your committee recommend, that the town instruct their delegates to use their endeavours that the foregoing amendments be made ; but if that cannot be obtained, that they then accept the constitution as it now stands ; convinced of the zeal, integrity and abilities of our delegates, the committee recommend that it be referred to them, in conjunction with the united wisdom of the convention to fix upon a time, when the constitution shall take place. Signed by order and in behalf of the committee,
THOMAS LORING, *Chairman.*”

Votes were passed by the town in accordance with the report of the committee.

The representative chosen in May, 1780, was Captain

Charles Cushing. At the same meeting Rev. Daniel Shute was elected delegate to the convention for establishing a new form of government. The town eventually voted for the adoption of the constitution, and on the 4th of September, 1780, the election of state officers took place. The votes for governour in Hingham were 56, of which Hancock had 44, and Bowdoin 12.

On the 9th of October, Capt. Charles Cushing was chosen representative, the first under the constitution.

Our town records at this time, are full of evidence of the active, persevering and liberal efforts of the citizens to carry on to a successful termination, the war in which the colonies were engaged with Great Britain. Town meetings were frequently held, large sums of money raised to be expended in military stores, bounties to soldiers, provisions for their families, and generally for all necessaries to carry on the war.

Committees were appointed to inspect the militia, to procure soldiers, and to keep a vigilant care of the best interests of the people.

The Committee of Correspondence in 1781, were Samuel Norton, Capt. Charles Cushing, Heman Lincoln, Capt. Peter Cushing, and Elisha Cushing, Jr.

The requisitions of the state were generally complied with promptly and cheerfully. In one instance, however, when the General Court "required a quantity of beef or money to be sent in a very short time, and if not complied with, to pay a fine of twenty per cent.;" the town voted "to comply therewith, provided it be not brought as a precedent in future time."

The Committee of Correspondence, &c. elected in 1782, were Israel Beal, John Fearing and Theophilus Cushing. The same gentlemen were re-elected in 1783.

I have thus presented at length, an account of those

proceedings of the town, from which the feelings of the people may be learned. The individuals who took an active part in their country's cause, merit a conspicuous notice in this history ; and it is a source of deep regret to me, that I have not been able to collect a more full and satisfactory account of those noble deeds of individuals which are spread upon no record, and have no memorial except in the imperfect recollections of their aged contemporaries.

It was not by resolutions alone, that the people of Hingham aided the cause of freedom ; nor did their meritorious acts consist only in appropriating liberal supplies of money to sustain the liberties of their country ; many of them hesitated not to take up arms and to give their lives to a cause to which they were so strongly attached. In a large number of the hard fought battles of the revolution, from the time of the noble display of American valour on Breed's Hill, until that of the brilliant achievements at Yorktown, many of the citizens of Hingham were present sharing the dangers and participating in the honours of the day.* In looking back upon the history of this interesting period, I am aware that some may be found, who hesitated to rally around the banners of their country ; some, whose apprehensions of the result of the tremendous conflict, induced them to give but feeble aid to her cause ; and perhaps a few who disapproved of the principles, and disregarded the motives which actuated the patriots of those times. But it must be recorded, to their credit, that even the few, made no resistance to the payment of heavy taxes—none, openly, to the power of

* Lt. Joseph Andrews, a brave and promising officer was mortally wounded at the battle of Brandywine. His valour on that occasion attracted much attention. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

public opinion, after the declaration of our independence. Royalists as well as republicans, tories as well as whigs gave of their substance to establish the liberties of their country. The substantial yeomanry of the town, were zealous, determined and persevering ; and the success of their efforts is alike honourable to them and to their posterity.

The delegates chosen by the town to attend the convention for considering the constitution of the United States, proposed by the federal convention, were Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and Rev. Daniel Shute.

In April, 1788, "the town voted to accept of the Proprietors' ways and of the Proprietors' land not before disposed of, which they at a meeting of theirs, on this present day, made a grant of to the town of Hingham." From the sale of these lands, a considerable fund has been derived, for the support of the poor and schools, as before mentioned.

The first votes given in this town, for a representative to Congress, were, 28 for Fisher Ames, and 1 for Samuel Adams ; and for electors of President and Vice President, 20 for Fisher Ames, 17 for Caleb Davis, and 3 for James Bowdoin.

A sketch of the affairs of this town since 1800 would afford but little interest, and perhaps could not be drawn with perfect impartiality. The political differences or religious disputes which have sprung up during the memory of the living, are better understood already, than they could be from any description of mine. It is proper to mention, that a majority of our citizens approved of the administration of national affairs under *Jefferson* and *Madison*, and disapproved of our state administration during the late war. It is a fact worthy of notice, that all manifested a disposition to defend their homes and fire-

sides against the common foe, and repaired with alacrity to resist any invasion upon their neighbours.*

Since the war, the affairs of the town have been conducted generally, with unanimity and discretion. The expenditures for the support of public worship, schools, poor, roads and bridges, and for other purposes connected with the general welfare of the community, have sensibly increased, but probably, not in a ratio greater than that of the increase of the number and wealth of the inhabitants.

I here close the civil history of Hingham, and shall next present brief notices of those individuals who have received a public education, and of others, not before noticed, who have been distinguished in public or private life.

* In addition to the three standing companies and one rifle company, already existing, those citizens exempted from military duty, in the last war, formed themselves into three full companies of infantry, and one of artillery—and undoubtedly would have rendered effective service in case of an invasion of our shores.

Graduates at different Universities.*

JOSHUA HOBART, son of Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of this town, was born in England, and came to this country with his father, in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1650, and settled in the ministry at Southhold, Long Island, where he died in March, 1716-7, aged 89 years.

JEREMIAH HOBART, son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in England, and accompanied his father's family to this country, in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1650. He settled in the ministry, first at

* Unless otherwise mentioned, they were all natives of Hingham.

Topsfield, Massachusetts, and then removed to Hempstead, Long Island, "and afterwards removed from Hempstead (by reason of numbers turning quakers, and many others being so irreligious that they would do nothing towards the support of the ministry)"* and settled at Haddam, Connecticut, November 14, 1700. He died at Haddam, March, 1717, aged 87 years.

GERSHOM HOBART, son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in December, 1645, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1667. He was settled as a minister at Groton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1679. From what I can learn of his situation at Groton, he appears not to have been fortunate in conciliating the esteem of the people of his charge. Previously to his settlement, the town had made him liberal grants of land, on the condition that he settled there in the ministry; and after his settlement, a salary adequate to his maintenance was granted him. In 1685,† some new arrangement was made respecting his salary, which he appears to have disliked, and he expressed himself in a manner which excited the feelings of the people against him. In December, 1685, the inhabitants in town meeting, voted, unanimously, "that Mr. Gershom Hobart has set himself at liberty from the said town, as to any engagement from him to them as their minister, and has freed the town from any engagement to himself, by refusing and slighting what the town offered him for his salary." In consequence of this disagreement, Mr. Hobart relinquished his labours as a minister, and it does not appear that any reconciliation was effected, although the town made several other propositions to him, which he de-

* Life of Brainerd by Rev. J. Edwards.

† Groton Town Records.

clined accepting. The date of his final dismissal cannot be ascertained. He died Dec. 19th, 1707, aged 62 years.

JAPHETH HOBART, son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in April, 1647, and graduated at Harvard University in 1667. Before the time for taking his second degree, he went to England in the capacity of surgeon of a ship, with a design to go from thence to the East Indies, but never was heard of afterwards.*

NEHEMIAH HOBART, the fifth son of Rev. Peter Hobart, who received a liberal education, was born November 21, 1648, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1667. He was ordained pastor of the church at Newton, Mass. Dec. 23, 1674. He was a fellow of Harvard University from 1707 to 1712. He died in August of the latter year. "In him (it is said,) shone the scholar, the gentleman and the christian." The following is a copy of an epitaph on his tomb-stone : "Hoc tumulo depositae sunt reliquiae reverendi et perdocti D. D. Nehemiae Hobart, Collegii Harvardini, socii lectissimi, ecclesiae Neotoniensis per annos quadraginta pastoris fidelissimi—et vigilantissimi, singulare gravitate, humilitate aequae ac pietate et doctrina—a doctis et piis eximia veneratione et amore recolendi:" et cet. of which I suppose the substance in our own tongue will be the most acceptable to some readers. It is as follows, viz : "Within this tomb are deposited the remains of the reverend and very learned doctor of divinity Nehemiah Hobart, a very excellent fellow of Harvard College, and faithful and vigilant pastor of the church at Newton, during forty years ;—distinguished for gravity and humility and also for piety and learning ; and held by the pious and learned in peculiar veneration and esteem."

* Life of Brainerd.

JEREMIAH CUSHING, son of Daniel Cushing, Esq. was born July 3, 1654, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1676. He received an invitation to settle in the ministry at Haverhill, in 1682, which he declined accepting. He was afterwards invited to become the pastor of the church in Scituate, and was ordained over it, May 27, 1691.

JEDIDIAH ANDREWS, son of Capt. Thomas Andrews, was born July 7, 1674, graduated at Harvard University in 1695 and afterwards settled in the ministry at Philadelphia.

DANIEL LEWIS, son of John Lewis, was born September 29, 1685, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1707. After he was graduated, he taught the grammar school in Hingham, until 1712, when he was invited to settle in the ministry at Pembroke. He accepted the invitation and was ordained December 3, 1712.

NEHEMIAH HOBART, son of David Hobart, and grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born April 27, 1697, graduated at Harvard University, in 1714, and was ordained pastor of the second church in Hingham, now Cohasset, December 13, 1721. He died May 31, 1740.

SAMUEL THAXTER, son of Col. Samuel Thaxter, was born October 8, 1695, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1714. He died in Hingham December 4, 1732.

JOB CUSHING, son of Matthew Cushing, was born July 19, 1694, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1714. He was the first minister of Shrewsbury, Mass. and was ordained December 4, 1723. He died August 6, 1760.

ADAM CUSHING, son of Theophilus Cushing, was born

January 1, 1692-3, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1714.

CORNELIUS NYE, for many years a teacher of a school in Hingham, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1718. He died in 1749, aged 52.

ISAAC LINCOLN, son of David Lincoln, was born January 18, 1701-2, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1722. He studied divinity, but relinquished the profession, and taught a school in Hingham for a great number of years. He died April 19, 1760.

ISAIAH LEWIS, son of John Lewis, was born June 10, 1703, graduated at Harvard University, in 1723, and settled in the ministry at Eastham, now Wellfleet. He died October 3, 1786.

NOAH HOBART, son of David, and brother of Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, of Cohasset, was born January 2, 1705, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1724. He was settled as a minister at Fairfield, Conn. February 7, 1732. A few years after his settlement, a number of persons in Fairfield County, adopted the episcopalian worship, and separated themselves from the congregational churches. The episcopal missionaries represented the ministers of the country as not the true ministers of Christ. In consequence of these representations, Mr. Hobart preached a sermon in 1746, to vindicate the validity of presbyterian ordination; to which Mr. Wetmore of North Haven replied. This commenced a controversy in which Mr. Hobart had for his opponents, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Beach and Mr. Caner. "He contended, that the inhabitants of the American plantations were not obliged

by any laws of God or man to conform to the prelatic church, as established in the south part of Great Britain, that it was not prudent to embrace the episcopal communion, and that it was not lawful for members of the New England churches to separate from them and produce a schism. He also animadverted upon the conduct of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and upon the misrepresentations of its missionaries. This controversy lasted a number of years. Mr. Hobart died December 6, 1773, in the sixty eighth year of his age, and the forty first of his ministry. In his life he exhibited the virtues, and in his death the resignation and peace of the Christian. Not long before his departure from the world, as some one remarked to him, that he was going to receive his reward, he replied, "I am going, I trust, to receive the mercy of God through Jesus Christ."

"Mr. Hobart had few equals in this country for acuteness of genius and learning. A sound judgment, a retentive memory, and an uncommonly social and communicative temper, joined to a knowledge of books, and an extensive acquaintance with most branches of science, especially with history and divinity, which were his favourite studies, rendered his conversation very interesting and useful. In the public offices of religion he acquitted himself with graceful dignity, and with a solemnity, which indicated a deep impression of the majesty of that Being, in whose presence he appeared. In his preaching he addressed himself to the understanding rather than to the imagination and passions, inculcating the great doctrines of regeneration, of repentance towards God, and faith in Jesus Christ, and pressing with earnestness upon his hearers the necessity of that holiness, without which no man will be admitted to heaven."—*Allen's Bio. Dic.*

THOMAS GILL, was born October 12, 1707, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1725. He resided in Hingham, and was a delegate to the General Court in 1742, 1743 and 1744. He died March 19, 1761.

JEREMIAH CHUBBUCK, was born March 31, 1704, and graduated at Harvard University in 1725. He resided for some time in Hingham, and afterwards removed, but to what place, is unknown.

JOSEPH LEWIS, son of Joseph Lewis, was born December 1, 1705, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1725. After he had completed his education, he resided in Boston, where he was a merchant. He afterwards removed to Hingham, and taught a school for a considerable number of years. He died January 14, 1786.

THOMAS LEWIS, brother of the preceding, was born September 30, 1707, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1728. He studied divinity and preached occasionally. He abandoned the profession, and died in Hingham, April 4, 1787.

EZEKIEL HERSEY, son of James Hersey, was born September 21, 1709, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1728. He settled in his native town as a physician. He became eminent in his profession. In the controversy between the colonies and the mother country, he espoused the cause of the former, and his opinions had a most favourable effect on the community in which he lived. His charities were extensive, as his means were adequate to do much good. He was among the benefactors of Harvard University. In his will, executed November 29, 1770, he directed his executrix to

pay to the corporation of that University, £1000, "the interest thereof to be by them appropriated towards the support of a professor of anatomy and physic." His widow gave the same sum for the same purpose. A professorship was established on this foundation, entitled the Hersey professorship of anatomy and surgery. Dr. Hersey died December 9, 1770.

JAMES LEWIS, son of Joseph Lewis, was born September 9, 1712, and graduated at Harvard University in 1731. He removed to Marshfield, where he taught a school, and died in that town.

THOMAS MARSH was graduated at Harvard University, in 1731. He was a Tutor of the University from 1741 to 1766, and a Fellow from 1755 to 1766. He died at Watertown, during the Revolutionary War.

BENJAMIN PRATT, son of Aaron Pratt, was born March 13, 1710-11, in that part of Hingham now included within the limits of Cohasset. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1737. He entered that seminary at an advanced standing, in the junior class, and was distinguished for the extent of his acquirements, and the maturity of his judgment. His distinguished talents and the strong and powerful motives of an ambitious mind, pointed to the course which he finally pursued. He read law with AUCHMUTY or GRIDLEY, or both, and commenced business in Boston. He was a man preeminently intellectual, and possessed those strong and decided traits of character which were calculated to render him not only conspicuous at the bar, but made his course sure and easy to the highest political distinctions. For several years, he was one of the representatives of Boston in the

legislature, and was a constant, fearless, and independent lover of freedom ; and never hesitated to support what he thought was just, wise and expedient. He was an independent whig. His learning and eloquence gained him the intimate friendship of governour Pownal, and in a state of strong political excitement, by his attentions to the governour, he incurred the jealousy of the people, and he was left out of the list of representatives. Obstinate prejudices frequently arise out of trifling and even from honourable transactions ; yet so powerful is their force, that the most shining ornaments of the political world are sometimes distrusted and neglected. Pratt possessed all the pride of a New England man. But the land of his nativity was not destined to be the scene of his usefulness, or to reap the glorious reward of cherishing an honourable ambition to attain the well earned reputation of an elegant scholar and a profound lawyer. By the influence of Pownal, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. On the occasion of his separation from the bar of Suffolk, the members sent him a valedictory address, which affectionately spoke of his worth. His answer was a classical composition, full of dignity and feeling.

Many of the people of Boston thought him morose, distant and haughty ; but they did not fully understand him. To the few for whom he felt a high respect for their worth and intelligence, he was courteous and communicative. His talents were never questioned by any. It is not improbable that his early misfortune, the loss of a limb, gave a sober cast to his character. The character of Pratt's eloquence and of his poetry, prove that he reasoned much upon the nature of man, and upon the wisdom and design of God in making him what he is. He must have been a man of great research and learning,

for he had made such an extensive collection of rare documents, relating to the events of this country, that he contemplated writing a history of New England ; but he died too soon to accomplish it. This was deeply regretted by all who knew how well qualified he was for such a task. The public on this account alone, lost much by his death, for his style was far superior to that of any man of his time. His models were classical, and his manner free from the gravity then prevalent among American writers. He frequently wrote poetry which was published in the newspapers and magazines of the day. A canto on death, which is traced to him, proves that he had taste and fancy.

Pratt's domestic character was amiable ; in conversation he was attractive and pleasing ; nor was he deficient in urbanity of manners. He married a daughter of Judge Auchmuty ; she is said to have been an accomplished woman, and to have been equally competent to appreciate his virtues and intellect.

Chief Justice Pratt contemplated a return to New-England, to spend the close of life, but this agreeable anticipation was never realized. He died at New York, January 5, 1763. "Death is not charmed by eloquence, nor warded off by virtues ; the monarch of worlds loves to point his dart near the throne of Omnipotence, and to send those who bear the brightest image of their Maker to mingle with kindred spirits."—*Knapp's Sketches, Anthology and Am. Bio. Dic.*

MATTHEW CUSHING, was graduated, at Harvard University, in 1739. He afterwards taught a school at Plymouth, and at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Thence he removed to New York, where he died.

SAMUEL GAY, son of Ebenezer Gay, D. D. the third minister of Hingham, was born January 15, 1720, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1740. He studied medicine, and went to England to obtain professional information, where he died, before the completion of his studies.

JOHN THAXTER, son of John Thaxter, was born November 22, 1721, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1741. He settled in his native town, and was a respectable, intelligent and wealthy farmer. He was a representative to the General Court, in 1772. He died October 6, 1802.

SAMUEL THAXTER, son of Samuel Thaxter, was born November, 15, 1723, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1743. He was an officer in the war between the English, and the French and Indians, and was present, at the massacre after the capitulation of Fort William Henry, in 1757, from which he fortunately escaped. In the last part of his life he lived in Bridgewater, where he died August 6, 1771.

SAMUEL FRENCH was graduated at Harvard University, in 1748, and studied divinity. He is represented as an excellent scholar and an amiable man. He died May 21, 1752, in the 23d year of his age.

BELA LINCOLN, son of Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, and a brother of General Benjamin Lincoln of the Revolutionary Army, was born in March, 1733-4. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1754. He studied the profession of medicine, and settled in his native town. After he had practiced for a considerable time, he visited Eu-

rope for the purpose of obtaining professional information ; and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the University of Aberdeen. His constitution was feeble, but his intellectual powers were vigorous and strong. He took an active part in the cause of his country during the controversies that preceded the Revolution ; but did not live till the time of the declaration of our independence, nor to participate either in the toils and dangers which were subsequently endured by the friends of civil liberty, or in the rich blessings which its establishment produced. He died July 13, 1773.

JOSEPH THAXTER, son of Dea. Joseph Thaxter, was born April 23, 1744, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1768. After he was graduated, he spent considerable time in his native town, as a teacher of a public school. When hostilities commenced between this country and Great Britain, in 1775, he was preaching as a candidate for the ministry at Westford, and on the advance of the British troops towards Lexington, he hastened to Concord on horseback, armed with a brace of pistols, and was among those who received the fire of the enemy at Concord Bridge. He was afterwards appointed a chaplain to the army and was attached to Prescott's regiment, at the time of the battle at Breed's Hill. During the war, he was chosen by his fellow citizens at Hingham, to represent them in the General Court, which situation he resigned, to discharge more active and important duties in the army. After the acknowledgement of our independence, he settled in the ministry at Edgartown, where he lived for a great length of time in the discharge of his duty as a faithful, zealous and useful divine. He participated in the ceremonies of the 17th of June, 1825, at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monu-

ment. He was at that time the only surviving chaplain of the revolutionary army. Few who were present, will forget the fervent and devotional prayer which this venerable patriot uttered on that occasion, or the patriarchal appearance of that early, zealous and persevering advocate of civil and religious liberty. He died, July 18, 1827.

JOSHUA BARKER, son of Capt. Francis Barker, was born March 24, 1753, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1772. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Danforth of Boston. A gentleman who was intimately acquainted with Dr. Barker, thus describes his character :

“ With a mind naturally active and capable of improvement, he had enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, upon which he continued through life to improve by study. Having chosen for his profession the practice of physic, after a regular course of preparatory study, he settled as a physician in his native town, where he continued to practice with reputation and success, until he was taken off from his active and useful labors by an attack on the nervous system, which, after a gradual and distressing decay of near eleven months, terminated in dissolution. As a physician, his attention to the sick was always prompt, kind and impartial, and administered with the same readiness to the rich and poor. In the domestic and social relations, and in his character as a member of civil society, few men were more justly esteemed and respected, than Dr. Barker. An easy politeness, refined taste, cheerful hospitality, and intellectual conversation made his house a pleasant resort to his friends and acquaintances, and by his attentive notice of strangers who visited the town, he was an honour to the place in which he lived.

In friendship, he was warm and affectionate, yet steady and faithful. In his dealings he was regular, methodical, punctual and conscientiously upright. As a citizen, a firm friend to liberty, order and peace, he was a friend to all the institutions of his country which have the promotion of these for their object, whether civil, religious, or literary; and was always ready by his example, his influence, his exertions, and the contribution of his property, to promote them."

Dr. Barker was in the habit of corresponding with many distinguished gentlemen of his profession, and enjoyed their esteem and regard. He took a deep interest in the unfortunate **IBBEKIN**, a German who resided for some time in this town, and who amused himself with visionary attempts to fly like a bird! His experiments proving unsuccessful, he shot himself in a "paroxysm of despair." Some account of Ibbekin may be found in the appendix, in a letter from Dr. Waterhouse to Dr. Barker.

Dr. Barker died April 2, 1800, as deeply lamented in death, as he had been amiable, useful and deserving in life.

LEVI LINCOLN. To the character of this distinguished lawyer and civilian, I have no expectation of doing justice, in the slight sketch which I am obliged to present of it. He was one of eleven children of Mr. Enoch Lincoln, an intelligent and substantial farmer in Hingham, who had rendered his fellow citizens considerable services during the Revolution, having been frequently on important committees, and a representative to the General Court. Not intending to grant to one of his children advantages, which he was unable to offer to all; his son Levi was placed at the usual age as an apprentice to

an Iron Smith.* He soon exhibited indications of talent, and a love of literary pursuits which attracted the attention of his friends and acquaintances. He devoted much of his time to reading, and to the study of the Latin and Greek languages, in which he received considerable assistance from Mr. Joseph Lewis, who taught a grammar school in this place for many years, and also from Dr. Gay, who took a deep interest in his welfare. His love of books soon created a disrelish for the occupation in which he was engaged. They were his companions by day and by night. He generally appeared as if engaged in deep thought, and by some was considered reserved and distant in his manners. There was a degree of seriousness in his deportment, and propriety in his conduct, which procured for him the esteem of the virtuous and the good. His love of literature increased with his years, until, at length, his friends and acquaintances expressed a general desire that he should receive the advantages of a collegiate education. He accordingly abandoned his trade, and after a few months preparation, he entered Harvard University, at the age of 19, and was graduated at that seminary, in 1772. After he was graduated, he read law with HAWLEY, and commenced the practice of his profession, at Worcester, in 1775. He soon became distinguished, and for more than twenty years, was at the head of his profession in that county.

He was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1775, and in the succeeding year, Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester. In 1781, he was elected a delegate to Congress under the Confederation; in 1787, he was re-appointed a delegate, but declined the office. In 1797, he was a senator from Worcester Coun-

* See page 90.

ty ; and in 1800, was chosen to represent that district in Congress. He took his seat, March 4, 1801, and the next day was appointed by President Jefferson, Attorney General of the United States. He resigned in 1805. He discharged the duties of Secretary of State under Mr. Jefferson, until Mr. Madison reached Washington. In 1807, he was elected Lieutenant Governour of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1808, when, in consequence of Governour Sullivan's death, the administration devolved on Mr. Lincoln. In 1810, he was elected a member of the Executive Council of this Commonwealth, and in 1811, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office he declined, and soon after retired to private life.

The number of important offices which Mr. Lincoln filled give some indication of the estimation in which his talents were held by the people, and by some of the most distinguished statesmen of the country. He was learned in his profession, and in his addresses to a jury, eloquent and sometimes irresistible. As a statesman, he was fearless and independent, and obtained respect by his energy and decision of character, and not by the practice of any arts to secure popular favour and public admiration.

The following remark on the character of Mr. Lincoln, appeared in the Worcester Spy a few days after his decease, which took place April 14, 1820.

“The death of Lieutenant Governour LINCOLN is an event calculated to excite the most interesting considerations in the minds of those engaged in tracing the origin and progress of our laws and judicial institutions.

“Deservedly placed at the head of his profession in this county, for many years, it is a proper subject of inquiry, especially by the juniors of his profession, how was this ascendancy acquired, and so long maintained ?

“With perhaps but one or two exceptions, we have now followed to the tomb the last of that illustrious band of Statesmen and Lawyers, who laid the foundation of that admirable system of government and laws, which for forty years has afforded security, and dispensed blessings to our Commonwealth. Their works form for them, collectively, a monument durable as our liberties ; but, without the aid of some faithful biographer, what will posterity know of them individually ? Our Law Reports have, indeed, “erected a frail memorial” for those who have been accidentally named in them—but those whose plastic hands formed and matured the majestic fabric of our laws and liberties, who gave the first practical construction to our Constitution, will soon be remembered no more.—While we are protected and comforted by its shade, it certainly would be an instructive as well as curious employment to trace from the acorn the gradual development and growth of the majestic oak, under whose branches we sit. The few surviving contemporaries of Cushing, Dana, Parsons, the Strongs, Sewall, Sullivan, Sedgwick, Lincoln and their companions, owe it not only to posterity, but to the greater part of the present generation to place upon record the history of their lives, particularly those instructive and interesting anecdotes that connect them with the great history of the country. Few of our lawyers and divines are acquainted with the fact that the arbitrary encroachments of the Royalist clergymen in the year 1776, were first successfully resisted here, and that too by Mr. LINCOLN—that it probably was his exertions that first defined and settled the often conflicting interests of Minister, Church, and Parish. How few of our rising politicians have been taught that the first practical comment on the introductory clause of the Bill of Rights, was first given by a Worcester jury :

That it was here first shown, by the irresistible eloquence of LINCOLN, that ‘*all men were in truth born free and equal,*’ and that a court sitting under the authority of our Constitution, *could not* admit as a justification for an assault, the principle of *Master and Slave* :—That it was the memorable verdict obtained upon this trial, which first broke the fetters of negro slavery in Massachusetts, and let the oppressed free. This deed of Judge LINCOLN, even if it stood alone, ought to consecrate his memory with every freeman.”

At the decease of Mr. Lincoln, the Bar of the County of Worcester adopted resolutions expressive of their veneration of his distinguished learning and eloquence, and of respect for his memory.

MARTIN LEAVITT, son of Elisha Leavitt, was born March 20, 1755, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1773 ; he was a physician and practised a few years. He died, November 27, 1785.

THOMAS LORING, son of Thomas Loring, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1774 ; he is now a merchant in Hingham.

JOHN THAXTER, son of Col. John Thaxter, was born July 5, 1755, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1774 ; he read law in the office of the late President Adams, at Braintree, and in 1776, was appointed Deputy Secretary to Congress. Afterwards, in the absence of Mr. Thomson, he performed the duties of Secretary with honour and fidelity. In this station, his prudence, attention and propriety of conduct gained the friendship of *many* and the esteem of *all* the members of Congress, and introduced him to the particular notice of President Laurens. In

1779, when Mr. Adams was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to make a Treaty of Peace, and also a Treaty of Commerce, with Great Britain, Mr. Thaxter accompanied him to Europe, in the character of Private Secretary. With Mr. Adams he resided in France and Holland; and while his taste for literature rendered him an agreeable companion, his integrity and perfect fidelity in the duties of his station, claimed and received the utmost confidence of that patriotic statesman. Peace being confirmed in 1783, the Commissioners sent him to America, with the charge of presenting the Definitive Treaty to Congress; he was received with attention and respect.

In 1784, he commenced the practice of law at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he died, July 5, 1791. A gentleman who knew him thus speaks of his character:

“As a *Lawyer*, Mr. Thaxter was eminently respected for those qualifications, the want of which in some of the profession, has brought a degree of odium upon the whole ‘Order.’ A nervous system, too delicate by nature to withstand the imperious taunts of over-bearing arrogance, and still more debilitated by disease, disappointed the expectations which his strong manly style of sentiment had created, and unhappily rendered him less useful, as an advocate at the Bar, than as a Counsellor in his Chamber. But he was rich in the less glaring virtues; honour, integrity, fidelity, and love of peace. These gained him the esteem and confidence of all.

“As a *Magistrate* he was revered—and the blessing of the Peace-maker was upon him.

“As a *Man*, he possessed those amiable accomplishments which meliorate and adorn, together with those more austere virtues, which correct and dignify human nature. In his nearest connections, he was fervent and affectionate. In his friendships, warm, sincere, and confidential. In his

family he was frugal, that, by the exercises of benevolence, he might gratify that disposition of mind, which was his greatest source of happiness. While the rich mourn him as the faithful guardian of their property, the poor bless his memory, as that of a friend.

“ His religion was pure—and he evinced his attachment to it by his punctual attendance on its rites and duties. Its most happy effects were displayed in his latest hours; conscious of intentional rectitude, and conscious of his rapid dissolution, his only anxiety was for his wife and daughter ; commending them to the care of his friends, and to the protection of the Almighty, his last moments were calm and composed. ‘*The End of that Man was Peace.*’ ”

PETER HOBART, son of Dea. Peter Hobart, was born July 31, 1750, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1775 ; he settled in Hanover, Massachusetts, as a physician, where he died.

DANIEL SHUTE, son of Daniel Shute, D. D. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1775 ; and settled in his native town, as a physician, where he now resides.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, son of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, was born November 1, 1756, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1777. He is said to have been distinguished in a class which contained a Bentley, a Freeman, a Dawes, and a King. He read law in the office of the late Lieut. Gov. Lincoln, at Worcester, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston ; he there acquired an honourable reputation, but his flattering hopes of future distinction were destroyed by his death, in 1788.

THEODORE LINCOLN, brother of the preceding, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1785 ; he now resides in Dennysville, Maine.

JOHN ANDREWS, D. D. son of Joseph Andrews, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1786 ; he studied divinity, and was settled in the ministry at Newburyport, in 1788.

HENRY LINCOLN, son of William Lincoln, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1786 ; studied divinity, and was settled in the ministry at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, in 1790. The connexion between Mr. Lincoln and the society was dissolved, by mutual consent, in 1823. He now resides at Nantucket.

ABNER LINCOLN, son of Nathan Lincoln, was born July 17, 1766, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1788. He was the first Preceptor of Derby Academy, and was appointed by the request of Mrs. Derby. He remained in this office for several years ; and many of his pupils yet recollect with grateful feelings, the amiable qualities, the happy faculty of teaching, and the perseverance with which he devoted himself to the promotion of their good. The connexion of teacher and pupil is often productive of agreeable associations in after life, and frequently a tie of friendship is formed between them, which is separated only by death. Mr. Lincoln could number many among his numerous pupils, who retained a strong feeling of personal regard for him, and from whom he received the most friendly memorials of their esteem.

Mr. Lincoln was a magistrate of the county of Plymouth, and frequently presided at the trial of causes.

He was distinguished for general intelligence, an easy and agreeable address, and a practical knowledge of mankind. He died, June 10, 1826.

LEVI LINCOLN, son of Levi Lincoln, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1789. He studied medicine and settled in his native town, where he now resides.

ISAIAH CUSHING, son of Maj. Isaiah Cushing, was born February 20, 1777, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1798. He studied medicine, and settled in Maine. He died a few years since.

PEREZ LINCOLN, son of David Lincoln, was born January 21, 1777, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1798. He studied divinity with the late Dr. Barnes, of Scituate; and was settled in the ministry at Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 3, 1805. He was esteemed a talented, and promising divine; but his constitution was feeble, and the people of his charge enjoyed the benefit of his ministerial labours for only a few years. He died, June 13, 1811.

ROBERT THAXTER, son of Dr. Thomas Thaxter, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1798; and is now a physician at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

CALEB RICE, son of Col. Nathan Rice, was graduated at Harvard University, in 1803. He now resides in Hingham.

ANDREWS NORTON, son of Samuel Norton, Esq. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1804. He is the present Professor of Sacred Literature, in that Seminary.

ABNER LORING, son of Peter Loring, was born July 21, 1786, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1807. He read law in the office of Hon. Ebenezer Gay ; and commenced the practice of his profession at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Loring was well read in his profession, devoted to business, and possessed of an unexceptionable character for fairness and integrity. He promised to become an ornament to his profession. But the anticipations of friendship are not always realized ; and the hopes of the public are frequently disappointed. Mr. Loring died, deeply lamented, July 18, 1814.

DANIEL SHUTE, son of Daniel Shute, M. D. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1812 ; and is now a physician in Hingham.

HENRY WARE, Jr. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1812, and is now the Pastor of the Second Congregational Church, in Boston.

JEROME LORING, son of Jonathan Loring, was graduated at Brown University, in 1813. He now resides in Delaware.

JOHN WARE, son of Henry Ware, D. D. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1813 ; and is now a physician in Boston.

JOHN THAXTER, son of Quincy Thaxter, was born November 4, 1793, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1814. He read law in the office of Hon. Ebenezer Gay, at Hingham, and settled in Scituate, where he died, in 1824.

WILLIAM WARE, son of Henry Ware, D. D. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1816, and is now pastor of a Unitarian Church in the City of New York.

HENRY HERSEY, son of Capt. Laban Hersey, was graduated at Brown University, in 1820 ; and is now settled in the ministry at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

CALVIN LINCOLN, Jr. was graduated at Harvard University, in 1820 ; and is now settled in the ministry at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He was ordained, June 30, 1824.

JACOB HERSEY LOUD, son of Thomas Loud, Esq., was graduated at Brown University, in 1822 ; and is now an Attorney at Law, in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

SOLOMON LINCOLN, Jr. was graduated at Brown University, in 1822 ; and is now an Attorney at Law, in Hingham.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GORDON, son of Dr. William Gordon, of Hingham, is a native of Newburyport ; was graduated at Harvard University, in 1826 ; and is now a medical student in Hingham.

UNDERGRADUATES.

At Harvard University, **JAMES HUMPHREY WILDER**, son of Abiel Wilder.

At Brown University, **CHARLES GORDON**, son of Doct. William Gordon ; and **GEORGE BRONSON**, son of the late Capt. S. Bronson.

CLERGYMEN OF HINGHAM.

Rev. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, a native of Billerica, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, in 1802.

Rev. NICHOLAS BOWES WHITNEY, a native of Shirley, and a graduate of Harvard University, in 1793.

Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, a native of Medford, and a graduate of Harvard University, in 1816.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Hon. EBENEZER GAY, a graduate of Harvard University, in 1789.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SOLOMON LINCOLN, Jr. a graduate of Brown University, in 1822.

PRACTISING PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM GORDON.

DANIEL SHUTE, Jr. Harvard University, 1812.

ROBERT T. P. FISKE, Harvard University, 1818.

Additional Biographical Notices.

The following notices relate to individuals who did not enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education.

DANIEL CUSHING, the third Town Clerk of Hingham, and who rendered important services to the town, in that office, for more than thirty years, merits a more extended notice than it is practicable to give in this work. He was a son of Matthew Cushing, and was born in Hingham, England, in 1619. He accompanied his father's family to this country in 1638, and settled in Hingham. I find in the old records, that he was frequently chosen by the inhabitants to transact their most important business, on committees, as an assessor, &c. He was a magistrate; and as such, was frequently called upon to settle disputes among the citizens and to preside at the trial of causes. He often held courts for the trial of the Indians and others who had violated the laws of the country; and from the evidence I have of his mode of procedure, I should think him unusually correct and intelligent for the time in which he lived. Among his papers, there are preserved perfect accounts of the trial of actions for slander, libel, assault, trespasses, &c., which indicate that he was a judicious and independent magistrate. Mr. Cushing was elected to the office of Town Clerk, in 1669, and retained the office until his decease. The records during his term of office, are kept with great care and neatness; and can be properly valued only by those who have had occasion to become acquainted with the early records of our old settlements.

The invaluable services which Mr. Cushing rendered the public, do not appear to have been properly appreci-

ated by his fellow citizens ; indeed, there is a tradition, that many valuable papers relating to the affairs of the town, which he had prepared, are now lost, in consequence of the refusal of the town to make him a proper and reasonable compensation for them.

Mr. Cushing was a delegate to the General Court, in 1680, and 1682, and was chosen in 1689, a delegate to the council of safety, but declined the office.

Many of the papers which Mr. Cushing prepared relating to the early history of Hingham, are yet preserved. His Diary contains notes of some transactions and events, which are to be found in no other record ; but much of it is imperfect, and a considerable portion of it is lost. Mr. Cushing died December 3, 1700.

ABNER HERSEY, son of James Hersey, and a brother of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey of this town, was an eminent physician at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He bequeathed to Harvard University £500 towards the establishment of a professorship of the theory and practice of physic. The first professor in this department was Dr. Waterhouse. Dr. Hersey also bequeathed about £500, the interest of which he directed to be applied annually to the purchase of religious publications, which should be distributed in all the towns on Cape Cod. He directed what books should be selected for a hundred years ; after the expiration of which time, the ministers and deacons of the several towns, to whose care his donation was entrusted, were authorized to select any religious books at their pleasure, excepting on every fourth year, when the books which he designated, among which were some of Doddridge's works, were to be distributed forever. This singular bequest proved to be of much less value than Dr. Hersey had anticipated ; he seems not to have con-

sidered the inconvenience of carrying it into execution, nor to have calculated that the increasing population of a whole county, could derive but little benefit from his bequest. In consequence of the trifling advantages accruing to the several towns mentioned, from this fund, they made an arrangement, a few years since, for its distribution among the churches of Barnstable County in such a manner that it would be an essential benefit to all : this arrangement was made with the consent of the heirs of Dr. Hersey.—*Allen's Bio. Dic.*

BENJAMIN LINCOLN.—General Benjamin Lincoln of the army of the revolution, was a son of Hon. Benjamin Lincoln,* of Hingham, and was born January 24, 1732-3.† The only advantages of early education which he enjoyed were those afforded by our public schools, and his occupation till he was more than forty years of age, was that of a farmer. Previously to the revolution he had become an active and influential citizen. He was elected town clerk of Hingham, in 1757 ; he was generally placed on all important committees chosen by the town to consider the subjects of the controversy between the Colonies and Great Britain ; he represented Hingham in the General Court, in 1772, 1773, and 1774, and, as mentioned in the sketches of the civil history of the town, he was chosen to attend the Provincial Congress at Concord, Cambridge, and Watertown. He had been, previously to this date, commissioned as a magistrate. In the year 1775, he sustained the office of lieutenant colonel of militia, and was one of the secretaries of the Provincial Congress. In

* See note to page 93.

† In Thacher's Military Journal, it is erroneously stated that Gen. Lincoln was born "January 23d, O. S. 1733." From Hingham town records of births, &c., as above.

1776, he was appointed by the council of Massachusetts a brigadier, and soon after a major general, and he applied himself assiduously to training and preparing the militia for actual service.

In October, 1776, he marched with a body of militia, and joined the main army at New York. The commander in chief, from a knowledge of his character and merit, recommended him to Congress as an excellent officer, and in February following, he was created a major general on the continental establishment. For several months he commanded a detachment of the main army under General Washington, and was placed in situations requiring the exercise of the utmost vigilance and caution, as well as firmness and courage. Having the command of about five hundred men in an exposed situation near Bound Brook, through the neglect of the patrols, a large body of the enemy approached undiscovered within two hundred yards of his quarters; the General had scarcely time to mount and leave the house before it was surrounded. He led off his troops however, and made good his retreat, with the loss of about sixty men killed and wounded. One of his aids with the General's baggage and papers fell into the hands of the enemy, as did also three pieces of artillery. In July, 1777, he was selected by Washington to join the northern army under the command of General Gates, to oppose the advance of Burgoyne. He took his station at Manchester, in Vermont, to receive and form the New England militia as they arrived, and to order their march to the rear of the British army. He detached Colonel Brown with five hundred men, on the 13th of September, to the landing at lake George, where he succeeded in surprising the enemy, and took two hundred batteaux, several gunboats and an armed sloop; liberated one hundred American prisoners,

and captured two hundred and ninety-three of the enemy, with the loss of only three killed and five wounded. This enterprize contributed essentially to the glorious event which followed. Having detached two other parties to the enemy's posts at Mount Independence and Skenesborough, General Lincoln united his remaining force with the army under General Gates, and was the second in command. During the sanguinary conflict on the 7th of October, General Lincoln commanded within the lines, and at one o'clock the next morning, he marched with his division to the relief of the troops that had been engaged, and to occupy the battle ground, the enemy having retreated. While on this duty, he rode forward some distance to reconnoitre, and to order some disposition of his own troops, when a party of the enemy made an unexpected movement, and he approached within musket shot before he discovered his mistake. A volley of musketry was discharged at him and his aids, and he received a wound by which the bones of his leg were badly fractured, and he was obliged to be carried off the field. The wound was a formidable one, and the loss of his limb was for some time apprehended. It became necessary to remove a considerable portion of the main bone before he was removed to Hingham, and under the most painful operation, he is said to have exhibited uncommon firmness and patience; he did not entirely recover from this wound for several years, and it occasioned lameness during the remainder of his life. General Lincoln afforded very important assistance in the capture of Burgoyne, though it was his unfortunate lot, while in active duty, to be disabled before he could participate in the capitulation.

Though the recovery from his wound was not complete, he repaired to head quarters in the following August, and was joyfully received by the Commander in

Chief. His military reputation was high ; and at the solicitation of the delegates of South Carolina and Georgia, he was designated by Congress to take the command in the southern department. On his arrival at Charleston, in December, 1778, he found that he had to form an army, to provide supplies, and to arrange the various departments, in order to enable him to contend against experienced officers and veteran troops, with any probability of success. For this, his indefatigable perseverance, and unconquerable energy were necessary and excellent qualifications. It is impossible to recount here, all the military operations in this department, in which the skill, prudence and courage of General Lincoln were so conspicuously displayed.

His answer to the British commander, on one occasion, when summoned to surrender, exhibits the modesty and firmness of this estimable officer. "Sixty days (says he) have passed since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which time has been afforded to abandon it ; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity."

But circumstances beyond his controul, rendered it necessary for him to comply with the solicitation of the inhabitants and of others, to accede to capitulation. With all the judicious and vigorous efforts in his power, he was requited with the frowns of fortune ; but he did not in consequence of his ill success, incur the censure of any ; nor was his judgment or merit called in question. He stood high in the confidence of the army, and was esteemed as a zealous patriot and a brave officer. He still enjoyed the undiminished respect of Congress and of the Commander in Chief. Ramsay and Lee speak of his conduct in terms of approbation.

General Lincoln was admitted to his parole, and in November following, he was exchanged for Major General Phillips, a prisoner of the convention at Saratoga. In the campaign of 1781, General Lincoln commanded a division under Washington, and at the siege of Yorktown, he had his full share of the honour of that brilliant event. The articles of capitulation stipulated for the same honour in favour of the surrendering army as had been granted to the garrison at Charleston. General Lincoln was appointed to conduct them to the field where their arms were deposited, and received the customary submission. His services were particularly mentioned in the general order of the Commander in Chief.

In October, 1781, he was chosen by Congress, Secretary of War, retaining his rank in the army. He continued in this office two years, and then resigned. On accepting his resignation, a resolution was adopted in Congress, expressive of their high sense of his perseverance, fortitude, activity and meritorious services in the field, as well as of his diligence, fidelity and capacity in the execution of the office of Secretary of War. After his resignation, General Lincoln retired to his farm in this town; but in 1784, he was chosen one of the commissioners on the part of the State to make a treaty with the Penobscot Indians. In 1786-7, when the insurrection of Shays and Day occurred, General Lincoln was appointed by the governour and council, to command the detachment of militia consisting of four or five thousand men, to oppose the progress of the insurgents, and to compel their submission to the laws. By his address and energy, the insurrection was happily suppressed without much bloodshed.

At the May election, in 1787, General Lincoln was elected lieutenant governour by the Legislature, having

had a plurality of votes by the people. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the Constitution of the United States ; and in 1789, he was appointed by President Washington, Collector of the Port of Boston, which office he retained till about two years before his death. In 1789, he was appointed one the commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians, and in 1793, he was one of the commissioners to effect a peace with the Western Indians.

General Lincoln, was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, to each of which he contributed papers for their respective publications. He received from Harvard University, the degree of Master of Arts. He was President of the Society of Cincinnati, from its organization, until his decease.

After his resignation of the office of Collector of Boston, he lived about two years in retirement, and died May 8, 1810.

A writer in the Historical Collections, thus speaks of his character.

“In General Lincoln’s character, strength and softness, the estimable and amiable qualities, were happily blended. His mind was quick and active, yet discriminating and sound. He displayed a fund of thought and information derived from select though limited reading, from careful observation of men and things, from habits of thinking and from conversation. A degree of enthusiasm or exaltation of feeling on the objects of his pursuit belonged to his temperament, but it was under the controul of good sense and sober views. He was patient and cool in deliberation, in execution prompt and vigorous. He was conspicuous for plain, strict, inflexible integrity, united however with prudence, candour, and a

compassionate disposition. As a military commander, he was judicious, brave, determined, indefatigable. His distinguished merit in this character was never denied, while all have not agreed in opinion on some of his plans in the southern command. Being a soldier of the revolution he had to anticipate the effect of experience, and might commit mistakes. He was surrounded by difficulties ; he met extraordinary disappointments in his calculations of supplies and succours. In the principal instances which issued unfortunately, the storming of Savannah and the siege of Charleston, he had but a choice of evils ; and which ever way he decided, the course rejected would have seemed to many persons more eligible.

“He was a Christian of the Antisectarian, Catholic, or liberal sect. He was firm in his faith, serious and affectionate in his piety, without superstition, fanaticism or austerity. He was from early manhood a communicant, and for a great part of his life a deacon of the church. He never shunned an avowal of his belief, nor feared to appear what he was, nor permitted the reality of his convictions to remain in doubt. The person and air of General Lincoln betokened his military vocation. He was of a middle height and erect, broad chested and muscular, in his latter years corpulent, with open intelligent features, a venerable and benign aspect. His manners were easy and unaffected, but courteous and polite.”*

* The above sketch of the services and character of Gen. Lincoln is principally abridged from histories of the revolution, Mass. His. Collections and Thacher's Military Journal.

SKETCH OF THE LINCOLN FAMILIES.

It is perhaps an object of curiosity and amusement, rather than of instruction, to trace the history of families, and the numerous branches of successive generations to their common origin. There is an interest however, in ascertaining the connecting links which bind us to an ancestry whose virtues are worthy of imitation, and whose principles should be cherished and cultivated by their posterity. These remarks apply to many of the early settlers of Hingham ; and it would have been an agreeable employment to have searched among the monuments of our ancestors, and to have gathered more of the fleeting traditions of our aged fathers, relating to the character and services of those who laid the foundations of our civil and social privileges, as well as of our religious liberties.

The number of the early settlers of Hingham, of the name of Lincoln, and the fact, that all of this name scattered in almost every state in the Union, originated from this village, induces me to give all the information which I have collected relating to them, that others may fill up the outlines and arrange for their own gratification some sketch of their respective ancestors.

The first record which can be found of the arrival in this country of a person by the name of Lincoln, is in the manuscripts of Daniel Cushing. It is as follows :

“ 1633. Nicholas Jacob, with his wife and two child-

ren and their cousin THOMAS LINCOLN, weaver, came from old Hingham and settled in this Hingham." His grant of a house lot was made by the town in 1636. It was situated on the south side of the "Town street," now South street. He was married twice; his first wife, Susanna, died in 1641; he married Mary Chubbuck, in 1663; he died September 2, 1675, leaving no children, and his wife surviving. From a copy of his will in my possession, it appears that he gave the largest portion of his estate to the children of his brother SAMUEL. Of the arrival of SAMUEL LINCOLN in this country, there is the following record in Cushing's MSS.: "1637. John Tower and * Samuel Lincoln came from old Hingham, and both settled at new Hingham; Samuel Lincoln living some time at Salem." His children were Samuel, Daniel, Mordecai, Mary, Thomas, Martha, Sarah, and Rebecca. Of this family, Samuel (styled the carpenter,) married Deborah Hersey, daughter of William Hersey, (ancestor of Drs. Ezekiel and Abner Hersey.) Their children were Deborah, Samuel, Jedidiah, Mary, Rebecca, Elisha, Lydia, Abigail and Susanna. Of these children, Samuel had sons, Samuel and Jonathan; Samuel the father of Seth, &c. now living; and Jonathan father of Ezekiel, Beza, &c. now living. Jedidiah (a glazier,) married Bethiah Whiton, and after her decease Mrs. Barker relict of Capt. Francis Barker. Jedidiah died in the 91st year of his age. The children of Jedidiah and Bethiah, were Jedidiah, Enoch, Mary, William and Levi. Jedidiah, Enoch and William only, lived to manhood. Jedidiah was a respectable citizen, sometimes an assessor, selectman, &c. Enoch married Rachel Fearing, and after her decease, Lydia Ripley relict of Nehemiah Ripley and daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Hobart of Cohasset. Enoch Lincoln, in the early part of his life was a mari-

* ANCESTOR OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ner, afterwards a glazier and farmer. He is often mentioned in the sketch of civil history ; he was a zealous and independent whig, a prudent, discreet, shrewd and sensible man. The children of Enoch and Rachel were Bethiah, Enoch, Levi, Rachel, Amos, Sarah, Ezra, Leah, Jedidiah, Abraham and Mary. Bethiah married Jonathan Thaxter ; their children were Jonathan Thaxter of Boston, Hon. Levi Thaxter of Watertown, &c. Levi Lincoln was the Lieut. Governour of Massachusetts, (see p. 126.) Amos, was a member of the celebrated Boston Tea Party, and a captain of Artillery in the Revolutionary War. He is yet living. Leah married the late Hawkes Fearing, Esq. Mr. Fearing was a very useful and influential citizen of Hingham. He was frequently elected to our most important town offices, and was very justly esteemed for his excellent moral character, his unyielding integrity, and his honest independence of mind. He died June 6, 1826. Abraham Lincoln resided at Worcester, filled many public offices, and among them that of Counsellor of this Commonwealth.

William Lincoln, third son of Jedidiah, married Mary Otis, daughter of Ephraim Otis of Scituate. His sons were William, Otis, Henry, H. U. 1786, (see p. 133,) and Solomon, father of the compiler of this sketch—all living.

Mordecai Lincoln, son of the first Samuel, removed within the present limits of Cohasset, and was the ancestor of several families in that town. He had a son Isaac, a grandson Isaac, and a great grandson Uriah, (the late venerable deacon of the church at Cohasset.) Uriah was the father of Isaac Lincoln, M. D., H. U. 1800, physician in Brunswick, Me.

Elisha Lincoln, son of the second Samuel, removed to Cohasset, and left descendants there.

The name of THOMAS LINCOLN, cooper, appears in our records in 1636. His house lot was the same, which is now owned by his descendant, Martin Lincoln, Esq. at the corner of Lincoln and North streets. Thomas Lincoln had a son Benjamin; and a grandson Benjamin; this Benjamin was the father of Col. Benjamin Lincoln, who died March 1, 1771. Col. Lincoln was the father of General Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolutionary Army, and of Dr. Bela Lincoln. General Benjamin Lincoln's sons were Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. H. U. 1777, Counsellor at Law, of Boston, (see p. 132,) Theodore Lincoln, H. U. 1785, of Dennysville, Me., and Martin Lincoln, Esq. of Hingham. The last mentioned Benjamin, married a daughter of James Otis. His sons were Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, H. U. 1806, who died at Demarara, a few years since, and James Otis Lincoln, Esq. H. U. 1807, who died in Hingham, August 12, 1818.

The name of THOMAS LINCOLN, Jr., miller, also appears in our records, in 1636. He removed with his family, to Taunton, before the year 1652, as appears by the Plymouth Colony Records. He made his will at Taunton, in 1683, and in it mentions his age, (80 years,) and styles himself grand senior. His children and descendants were numerous, and from him, probably, descended all the persons of the name of Lincoln, in Bristol County. Some of his descendants removed to Connecticut.

The name of THOMAS LINCOLN, the husbandman, appears in our records, in 1638. It is difficult to trace his descendants, although it may not be an impossibility. The singular fact, that four of the same name were among our early settlers, of whom three left numerous descend-

ants, and some of whom probably had children who had nearly arrived to manhood before they came to this country, causes no little embarrassment in perfecting their genealogy. Daniel Lincoln was "one of the young men" a few years after the settlement of the town; but I have not been able to ascertain of which Thomas Lincoln he was the son. The descendants of Daniel, are numerous and widely scattered through the country. A full account of his descendants is in the possession of Jotham Lincoln, Esq., Town Clerk of Hingham.

The arrival of STEPHEN LINCOLN, to this country, was, according to Cushings MSS. in 1638. His record is as follows: "1638, Steven Lincoln, and his wife, and his son Steven, came from Windham, and settled in New Hingham." The first Stephen had but one son, and three grandsons, viz. : Stephen, (a bachelor,) David and James. The sons of David, were David, Matthew and Isaac Lincoln, H. U. 1722. The sons of the second David, were David, and Nathan. David died February 1, 1814, aged 79. Nathan died, December 19, 1809, aged 71. The sons of David were the following, Dea. David Lincoln, who died August 1825, aged 58, Hawkes, Perez, H. U. 1798, died August 3, 1805, Noah and Ensign. The only son of Nathan was the late Abner Lincoln, Esq.

The sons of Matthew Lincoln, were Stephen, Noah, Job, Matthew, Levi and Isaiah. Stephen's sons were Calvin, Stephen, Elisha : Calvin, the father of Calvin, H. U. 1820.

Matthew had several sons. Those now residing in Hingham, Jedidiah and Hezekiah. The only son of Levi is Dr. Levi Lincoln, H. U. 1789. The sons of Job, Mitchel and Bradford, of Boston, &c.

The sons of Isaac Lincoln, H. U. 1722, were Isaac, James, Nathaniel and Heman. Isaac, the father of Daniel ; James, father of Perez ; Nathaniel, father of the late Capt. Luther Lincoln, (father of Luther B. Lincoln, H. U. 1822,) Bela, Robert, and Martin Lincoln of Ohio ; Heman father of Hon. Heman Lincoln of Boston, and Pyam.*

The longevity of this family has been generally remarkable. For instance, the sons of the first Matthew, died at the following ages :

Isaiah Lincoln	died April 1, 1786,	aged 42 years.†
Noah Lincoln	“ Nov. 13, 1810,	“ 82 “
Stephen Lincoln	“ Nov. 8, 1816,	“ 91 “
Job Lincoln	“ May 17, 1818,	“ 85 “
Levi Lincoln	“ May 12, 1819,	“ 81 “
Matthew Lincoln	“ Dec. 18, 1821,	“ 87 “

The ancestors of this aged family lived also to an advanced age.

The preceding sketch of the Lincoln families probably embraces all the heads of families among the early settlers. There may be omissions in the names of their descendants ; it is not pretended to be perfectly full, but is probably accurate as far as it extends.

* For this account of the descendants of Stephen Lincoln, I am indebted to Jedidiah Lincoln, Esq. one of his descendants.

† Isaiah Lincoln was killed by an accident, and should not be considered in the statement.

SKETCH OF THE WILDER FAMILIES.

IN a "Note on the Wilders," in the History of Lancaster, written by Joseph Willard, Esq., I find the following account of the Lancaster tradition respecting this family.

"The tradition of the family is that Thomas Wilder, the first of the name in this country, came from Lancaster in England ; that he settled in Hingham, and had four sons, that one son remained in Hingham, from whom are descended all of the name of Wilder in that town and vicinity. I find that Thomas Wilder was made freeman, 2d June, 1641, and that he was of Charlestown in 1642. One named Edward, took the freeman's oath, 29th May, 1644, and was afterwards of Hingham (2. Mass. Hist. Col. 4. 221), but whether, or how related to Thomas I do not know."

The first part of this account is entirely irreconcilable with any tradition among the Wilder families in this place. The traditionary account which I have collected here, is as follows : "A widow woman, by the name of Wilder, came out of England, with two boys, her only children ; having before their departure disposed of their entailed estate ; and she never would disclose to her son Edward, who settled with her in Hingham, nor to any other person that we know of, the name of the place in

England from which they came. Our ancestors have not left us any uniform tradition respecting the other boy ; some of them supposing that he must have been the Wilder from whom descended the families of that name in Lancaster and its vicinity : the conjecture of others is, that he died on his passage to this country, or soon after his arrival, &c.”

This account of the tradition of the family here, was given me by Messrs. Joseph Wilder and Joshua Wilder, to the former of whom I am indebted for other traditionary information.

On an examination of our town records, I find that Widow —— Wilder received a grant of a house-lot, in 1638. Prior to 1664, Edward Wilder received a grant of land near that which his mother had received from the town ; and by a subsequent conveyance of the premises, in which a reference is made to the grant to his mother, it appears that her name was Martha. She died April 20, 1652. Her son, Edward Wilder, was the ancestor of all the Wilders in this place. He married Elizabeth Ames, of Marshfield, before 1654, and had four sons and four daughters. He died, October 18, 1690 ; his wife died, June 9, 1692. A perfect list of his male descendants who lived to manhood, to the fifth generation, has been given me by the gentlemen before mentioned, which I subjoin as a matter of mere curiosity. Those with an asterisk affixed, died without issue.—Families are separated by a dash, and arranged according to seniority.

Second generation.—Edward's sons—John, Ephraim,* Isaac and Jabez.

Third generation—Ephraim, Isaac,—Thomas,—Jabez,* Edward and Theophilus.

Fourth generation—Ephraim, John, David, Abel,* Seth,—Isaac, Daniel,—Nathaniel, Thomas, Samuel,

Isaac,—Edward, Joseph, Isaiah, Benjamin,—Jabez, Theophilus, Zenas.

Fifth generation—Ephraim,* Peter,*—John, Zechariah, Abel, Lot, Elias, Stephen,—David, Shubael,—Seth, Abel,—Isaac, Laban, Calvin, Cushing, John,—Daniel, Abiel, Joseph,—Nathaniel,—Thomas, Nathaniel,—James,* Samuel,—Bela, Eleazer, Isaac, Jairus,—Edward, Lewis, Joshua, Martin, Benjamin,—Joseph,—Isaiah,—Josiah,* John, Lewis, Peter, Benjamin, James, Harrison,—Crocker, Warren, Jabez,—Theophilus, Ebenezer, Bela, Theodore,—Zenas, Theophilus, Pyam, Ephraim.

By comparing these names with those of the Lancaster Wilders, it appears to me conclusive, that they had a common ancestor ; and I think there can be little doubt that the brother of our first Edward, was Thomas Wilder of Lancaster.

SKETCH OF THE HOBART FAMILIES.

EDMUND HOBART, who arrived at Charlestown in 1633, was the ancestor of all the Hobarts in this place and vicinity. He settled in this place in 1635, and died March 8, 1645-6. The children of Edmund, were Edmund, Thomas, Peter and Joshua, and two daughters. Edmund Hobart, Jr. died in 1686, aged 82; Samuel, Daniel and John were his children. Thomas Hobart had sons, Caleb, Joshua and Thomas. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, a native of Hingham, England, in 1604, was educated at the University at Cambridge, England; after he left the University, he taught a grammar school, and preached in Hingham, England, for nine years, when he came to this country.

Rev. Peter Hobart was the father of "a celebrated progeny of divines," all of whom have been noticed in previous parts of this work. The late Judge John Sloss Hobart of New York, was a great grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart; and I think that the present distinguished Bishop of New York, John H. Hobart, D. D. is connected with this branch of the Hobart family. Japheth Hobart, who died January 17, 1822, aged 94, was a great grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart. The children of Capt. Joshua Hobart, who died July 28, 1682, were Joshua, Enoch, (and Solomon, probably,) and two daughters, one of whom

married Edward Cowell, and the other Joshua Lincoln.

Isaac Hobart, son of Aaron, a descendant of the first Edmund, removed to Abington in 1724; he died in 1775. His sons were Thomas Hobart, Col. Aaron Hobart and John Hobart. Thomas Hobart, Esq. and Isaac Hobart of Hanson, are sons of this Thomas. Seth, Aaron, Noah, Isaac and Jacob, were sons of Col. Aaron Hobart. Seth, father of Nathaniel, H. U. 1784; Aaron, father of Hon. Aaron Hobart, B. U. 1805, late member of Congress; Noah, father of Albert, Nathaniel, James, and Aaron Hobart, of Charleston, S. C.; Isaac Hobart resides at Eastport; Benjamin Hobart, B. U. 1804, is a son of Col. Aaron Hobart. A full sketch of this numerous and respectable family would fill a volume, and I must leave it imperfect and unfinished. The first settlers of this name are given; and from those, nothing is required but time and patience, to trace a perfect genealogy.

LONGEVITY.

OUR town records do not furnish a correct list of the deaths in this place until within a few years; the record of Rev. Peter Hobart does not give the ages of persons whose deaths are recorded; and the perfect record of Dr. Gay embraces only those who died in his parish; hence we have no exact data from which to estimate the proportion of deaths to the whole population, for any given time previous to the present century. The average number of deaths within a few years past is about fifty, being one in sixty of the inhabitants. The town has been afflicted with no epidemics for a long series of years. The num-

ber of deaths in the alms house from 1786 to 1826, (inclusive) was 118. The ages of 115 recorded, average upwards of 62 years, to each person. Of those, 10 were 90 years of age and upwards, and 27 of them 80 and upwards. The oldest person that ever lived in Hingham, was Daniel Stodder, who died in 1737, in the 104th year of his age. Several have died at the age of 100 years, as, Theophilus Cushing in 1678-9; Hannah Johnson, in 1728, &c. Hingham is probably one of the most healthy towns in the commonwealth.

APPENDIX.

INDIAN DEED.

(See page 81.)

WHEREAS divers Englishmen did formerly come (into the Massachusetts now called by the Englishmen New England) to inhabit in the dayes of Chickatabut our father who was the Cheife Sachem of the sayd Massachusetts on the Southward side of Charles River, and by the free Consent of our sayd father did set downe upon his land and in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and four divers Englishmen did set downe and inhabit upon part of the land that was formerly our sayd fathers land, which land the Englishmen call by the name of Hingham, which sayd Englishmen they and their heires and associats have ever since had quiet and peaceable possession of their Townshippe of Hingham by our likeing and Consent which we desire they may still quietly possess and injoy and because ther have not yet bin any legall conveyance in writing passed from us to them concerning their land which may in future time occasion difference between them and us all which to prevent—Know all men by these presents that we Wompatuck called by the English Josiah now Cheife Sachem of the Massachusetts aforesayd and sonne and heire to the aforesayd Chickatabut : and Squmuck all called by the English Daniei sonne of the aforesayd Chickatabut and Ahahden—Indians : for a valueable consideration to us in hand payd by Captaine Joshua Hubberd and Ensigne John Thaxter, of Hingham aforesayd wherewith wee doe

acknowledge our selves fully satisfied contented and payd and thereof and of every part and percell thereof doe exonerate acquitt and discharge the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter their heires executors and Administrators and every of them forever by these presents : have given granted bargained sold enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents doe give grant bargain sell Enfeoffe and confirme unto the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter on the behalfe and to the use of the inhabitants of the Towne of Hingham aforesayd that is to say all such as are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts as they have bin from time to time granted and layd out by the Towne : All That Tract of land which is the Towneshippe of Hingham aforesayd as it is now bounded with the sea northward and with the River called by the Englishmen weymoth River westward which River flow from the sea : and the line that devide betwene the sayd Hingham and Weymoth as it is now layd out and marked untill it come to the line that devide betwene the colony of the Massachusetts and the colony of New Plimoth and from thence to the midle of accord pond and from the midle of accord pond to bound Brooke to the flowing of the salt water and so along by the same River that devide betwene Scittiate and the said Hingham untill it come to the sea northward : And also threescore acres of salt marsh on the other side of the River that is to say on Scittiate side according as it was agreed upon by the commissioners of the Massachusetts colony and the commissioners of Plimoth colony Together with all the Harbours Rivers Creekes Coves Islands fresh water brookes and ponds and all marshes unto the sayd Towneshippe of Hingham belonging or any wayes app'taineing with all and singular thapp'tenences unto the p'misses or any part of them belonging or any wayes app'taineing : And all our right title and interest of and into the sayd p'misses with their app'tenences and every part and p'cell thereof to have and to hold All the aforesayd Tract of land which is the Towneshippe of Hingham aforesayd and is bounded as aforesayd with all the Harbours Rivers Creekes Coves Islands fresh water brookes and ponds and all marshes ther unto belonging with the threescore acres of salt marsh on the other side of the River (viz) on Scittiate side with all and singular thapp'tenences to the sayd p'misses or any of them belonging unto the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter on the behalfe and to the use of the sayd inhab-

itants who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts in hingham their heires and assignes from the before named time in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and four for ever And unto the only proper use and behoofe of the [the] sayd Joshua hubberd and John Thaxter and the inhabitants of the Towne of hingham who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts in the Towne of Hingham their heires and assignes for ever. And the said Wompatuck Squmuck and Ahahden doe hereby covenant promise and grant to and with the sayd Joshua hubberd and John Thaxter on the behalfe of the inhabitants of hingham as aforesayd that they the sayd Wompatuck Squmuck and Ahahdun—are the true and proper owners of the sayd bargained p'misses with their app'tenances at the time of the bargaine and sale thereof and that the sayd bargained p'misses are free and cleare and freely and clearly exonerated acquitted and discharged of and from all and all maner of former bargaines sales guifts grants titles mortgages suits attachments actions Judgements extents executions dowers title of dowers and all other incumberances whatsoever from the begining of the world untill the time of the bargaine and sale thereof and that the sayd Joshua hubberd and John Thaxter with the rest of the sayd inhabitants who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts in hingham they their heires and Assignes the p'misses and every part and parcell thereof shall quietly have hold use occupy possese and enjoy without the let suit trouble deniall or molestation of them the sayd Wompatuck : Squmuck and Ahahdun their heires and assignes : and Lastly the sayd Wompatuck : Squmuck and Ahahdun for themselves their heires executors administrators and assignes doe hereby covenant promise and grant the p'misses above demised with all the libertys previledges and app'tenences thereto or in any wise belonging or appertaineing unto the sayd Joshua Hubberd John Thaxter and the rest of the sayd inhabitants of Hingham who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts their heires and assignes to warrant acquitt and defend forever against all and all maner of right title and Interrest claime or demand of all and every person or persons whatsoever And that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter their heires and assignes to record and enroll or cause to be recorded and enrolled the title and tenour of these p'sents according to

the usuall order and maner of recording and enrolling deeds and evidences in such case made and p'vided in witnes whereof we the aforesayd Wompatuck called by the English Josiah sachem : and Squmuck called by the English Daniell and Ahahden Indians : have heere unto set our hands and seales the fourth day of July in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and five and in the seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God of Great Brittanie France and Ireland King defender of the faith &c 1665 - - -

Signed sealed and delivered

In the the presence of us :

Job Noeshteans Indian	} the marke  of (L.S.) Wompatuck called by the English Josiah cheif sachem	
the marke of W william Mananianut Indian		
the marke of S Robert Mamuntahgin Indian		} the marke  of Squmuck (L.S.) called by the English Daniell sonne of Chickatabut
John Hues		} the marke  of Ahahden (L.S.)
Mattias Q Briggs		
the marke of F Job Judkins		

Josiah Wompatuck Squmuck Ahahden Indians apeared p'sonally the 19th of may 1668 and acknowledged this instrum't of writing to be theyr act and deed freely and voluntary without compulsion, acknowledged before JNO. LEVERETT, Ast.

 The above copy of the Indian Deed of the Township of Hingham, is printed literally and verbally, from the original.



REPRESENTATIVES.

Supposing that a correct list of representatives of this town, in the General Court, &c. from 1636 to the present time might not be uninteresting, I have prepared the following list. James Savage, Esq. politely furnished that portion of it which extends from May 1636 to 1666. In a few cases the delegates were not inhabitants of Hingham, as Blackleach, in 1636, Houchin, in 1651, &c., Savage, in 1663.

At the sixth Court,

- 25 May, 1636, Mr. Blackleach, Joseph Andrews, Nicholas Baker.
- 8 Sept. " Joseph Andrews.
- 7 Dec. " none
- 18 April 37, Joseph Andrews, Anthony Eames.
- 17 May, " Joseph Andrews, Anthony Eames.
- 26 Sept. " Joseph Andrews, Anthony Eames.
- 2 Nov. " Samuel Warde.
- 12 March, " Samuel Warde, Anthony Eames.
- 2 May, 38, Joseph Andrews, Nicholas Baker.
- 6 Sept. " Mr. Joseph Hull, Anthony Eames.
- 13 March, " Mr. Joseph Hull, Anthony Eames.
- 22 May, 39, Mr. Joseph Peck, Edmund Hobart.
- 4 Sept. " Mr. Joseph Peck, Edmund Hobart.
- 13 May, 40, Mr. Joseph Peck, Mr. James Bates.
- 7 Oct. " Mr. Joseph Peck, Edmund Hobart.
- 2 June, 41, Mr. Joseph Peck, Henry Smyth.
- 8 Oct. " Mr. Joseph Peck, Stephen Paine.

The deputies at the General Court from Oct. 1641 to Sept. 1642 do not appear in the Records, as there is a slight failure in the beginning of Vol. II.

- 8 Sept. 1642, Mr. Joseph Peck, Edmund Hobart.
- 10 May. 43, Bozoan Allen, Joshua Hobart.
- 7 March, " Anthony Eames, Joshua Hobart.
- 29 May, 44, Bozoan Allen, John Porter.
- 14 " 45, Bozoan Allen, Joshua Hobart.
- 6 " 46, Bozoan Allen, Joshua Hobart.
- 26 " 47, Bozoan Allen, Joshua Hobart.
- 10 " 48, Nicholas Jacob, Thomas Underwood.
- 2 " 49, Nicholas Jacob, John Beale.
- 22 " 50, Bozoan Allen, Joshua Hobart.
- 7 " 51, Bozoan Allen, Jeremiah Houchin.*
- 27 " 52, Bozoan Allen, Jeremiah Houchin.
- 18 " 53, Joshua Hobart, Jeremiah Houchin.

* Jeremiah Houchin, was a citizen of Boston, and sometimes a selectman of the town:—"Jeremy Houchin, who was a tanner by trade, was located at the corner of Hanover and Court streets (Concert Hall) and had his tan-pits and tan-yards there."—*Snow's History of Boston.*

- 3 May, 1654, Joshua Hobart, Jeremiah Houchin.
 23 " 55, Jeremiah Houchin, alone.
 14 " 56, Joshua Hobart, John Leavitt.
 6 " 57, Jeremiah Houchin, alone.
 19 " 58, Joshua Hobart, Jeremiah Houchin.
 11 " 59, 1st Session, Hobart & Houchin, 2d do. Hobart,
 John Beale.
 30 " 60, Joshua Hobart, alone.

At the important court called Dec. 19, 1660, Hingham was not represented, nor 22 May, 1661.

- 7 May, 1662, Joshua Hobart.
 27 " 63, Thomas Savage, Joshua Hobart.
 18 " 64, John Leavitt, alone.
 3 " 65, Joshua Hobart, alone.
 23 " 66, John Thaxter, alone.

The remainder of this list is from the Town Records, with the dates of the election of the members. By those records Joshua Hobart and John Thaxter appear to have been deputies in September 1666.

- 3 May, 1669, Joshua Hobart.
 10 March, 69-70, Joshua Hobart.
 10 " 70-1, Joshua Hobart.
 11 " 72-3, Joshua Hobart.
 6 May, 74, Joshua Hobart.
 12 March, 74-5, Joshua Hobart.
 2 April, 77, Nathaniel Beale.
 1 " 78, Thomas Andrews.
 5 May, 79, Joshua Hobart.
 22 March, 79-80, Daniel Cushing, Sen.
 23 April, 81, Joshua Hobart.
 1 May, 82, Daniel Cushing, Sen.
 9 " 83, Nathaniel Beal.
 Nov. 83, John Smith.*
 11 March, 83-4, John Smith.
 10 " 84-5, John Smith.
 9 " 85-6, John Smith.

* John Smith was an Assistant in 1686. He died May 1695.

17 May, 1689, Thomas Andrews and Daniel Cushing, Sen. were chosen to represent the town in the Council of Safety. Mr. Cushing did not accept the appointment.

4 June, 1689, Thomas Andrews was elected to represent the town in the Council of Safety.

14 March, 1690-1, Nathaniel Beal.

1 June, 92, Jeremiah Beal, David Hobart.

18 Sept. 93, Nathaniel Beal.

13 Oct. 93, Nathaniel Beal.

11 April, 94, John Smith.

6 May, 95, Daniel Cushing, Sen.

7 " 96, David Hobart.

5 " 97, Samuel Thaxter, Jr.

9 " 98, William Hersey.

8 " 99, William Hersey.

7 " 1700, Joshua Beal.

13 " 01, Jeremiah Beal.

22 " 02, Theophilus Cushing.

3 March, 02-3, Theophilus Cushing.

28 April, 03, Theophilus Cushing.

8 May, 04, Theophilus Cushing.

28 April, 05, Josiah Leavitt.

6 June, " Samuel Eelles.

1 May, 06, Samuel Eelles.

1 " 07, Theophilus Cushing.

6 " 08, Samuel Thaxter.

27 April, 09, Samuel Thaxter.

10 May, 10, Samuel Thaxter.

11 " 11, Samuel Thaxter.

12 " 12, Samuel Thaxter.

14 " 13, Theophilus Cushing.

3 " 14, Samuel Thaxter.

After the accession of George I., Gov. Dudley dissolved the Court, and issued precepts for new elections.

24 Nov. 1714, Samuel Thaxter, re-elected for the five following years.

2 June, 19, Lazarus Beal.

29 April, 20, Lazarus Beal.

13 June, " Lazarus Beal.

	1721,	Nathaniel Hobart.
3 Aug.	"	Thomas Loring.
11 May,	22,	Thomas Loring.
26 April,	23,	Thomas Loring.
1 May,	24,	Thomas Loring.
3 "	25,	Thomas Loring.
9 "	26,	John Jacob, re-elected for the seven years following.
13 "	34,	James Hearsey.
19 "	35,	James Hearsey.
17 "	36,	James Hearsey.
9 "	37,	Jacob Cushing.*
17 "	38,	Jacob Cushing.
14 "	39,	Jacob Cushing.
14 "	40,	Jacob Cushing.
13 "	41,	John Jacob.
17 "	42,	Thomas Gill.
9 "	43,	Thomas Gill.
14 "	44,	Thomas Gill.
20 Aug.	"	Jacob Cushing, " in room of Thomas Gill, Esq. who is gone into his Majesty's service."— <i>Town Records.</i>
13 May,	1745,	Jacob Cushing.
12 "	46,	Benjamin Lincoln.
18 "	47,	Benjamin Lincoln.
12 "	48,	Benjamin Lincoln.
10 "	49,	Jacob Cushing, re-elected for the eight following years.
25 "	58,	Joshua Hearsey, re-elected for the <i>thirteen</i> following years.
18 "	72,	John Thaxter.
19 "	73,	Benjamin Lincoln.
18 "	74,	Benjamin Lincoln.
21 Sept.	"	Benjamin Lincoln, to the Court to be held at Salem.
21 Sept.	74,	Benjamin Lincoln, chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to be held at Concord.

* Jacob Cushing, Esq. a respectable magistrate of this town, died in 1777, aged 82.

- 26 Dec. 1774, Benjamin Lincoln, chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge.
- 24 May, 75, Benjamin Lincoln, chosen to represent the town in the Congress at Watertown.
- 10 July, 75, Benjamin Lincoln, chosen to represent the town in the General Court to be held at Watertown agreeably to a resolve of the Provincial Congress.
- 16 Aug. 75, Enoch Lincoln, chosen to represent the town in the General Court then sitting at Watertown.
- 23 May, 76, Enoch Lincoln, Theophilus Cushing, and John Fearing, chosen representatives to the next General Court.
- 20 May, 77, Enoch Lincoln, chosen representative to the General Court.
- 18 May, 78, Enoch Lincoln, Joseph Thaxter.
- 17 " 79, Joseph Thaxter, Jr. Mr. Thaxter, resigned his seat, and the vacancy was not filled.
- 22 May, 80, Charles Cushing.*

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

- 9 Oct. 1780, Charles Cushing.
- 14 May, 81, Charles Cushing.
- 13 " 82, Theophilus Cushing.†
- 12 " 83, Theophilus Cushing.
- 10 " 84, Charles Cushing.
- 9 " 85, Theophilus Cushing.
- 8 " 86, Theophilus Cushing.
- 14 " 87, Theophilus Cushing.
- 5 " 88, Benjamin Lincoln, Theophilus Cushing.
- 4 " 89, Benjamin Lincoln.
- 3 " 90, Charles Cushing.
- 2 " 91, Charles Cushing.

* Col. Charles Cushing was one of the most influential and respectable of the whigs of the Revolution, in this town. He was a gentleman of excellent natural abilities, zealous and persevering in whatever engaged. He removed from this town to Lunenburg, in Worcester County, in 1797, where he died, November 25, 1809, aged 65.

† Gen. Theophilus Cushing, died March 11, 1820.

7	May,	1792,	Charles Cushing.
6	"	93,	Charles Cushing.
5	"	94,	Theophilus Cushing.
6	"	95,	Samuel Norton.
2	"	96,	Samuel Norton.
1	"	97,	Samuel Norton.
7	"	98,	Jacob Leavitt.
6	"	99,	Jotham Gay.*
5	"	1800,	Jotham Gay.
4	"	01,	Nathan Rice,† re-elected for the three following years.
6	"	05,	Nathan Rice, Levi Lincoln.
5	"	06,	Hawkes Fearing.
4	"	07,	Hawkes Fearing.
2	"	08,	Hawkes Fearing, Jonathan Cushing.
1	"	09,	Hawkes Fearing, Jonathan Cushing, and Thomas Fearing.‡ The same gentlemen were re-elected in 1810 and 11.
4	"	12,	Thomas Fearing, Jonathan Cushing, Jotham Lincoln, Jr.
3	"	13,	The same as last year.
2	"	14,	Thomas Fearing.
1	"	15,	Thomas Fearing.
6	"	16,	Thomas Fearing, Jedidiah Lincoln, Charles W. Cushing.
5	"	17,	Thomas Fearing.
4	"	18,	Jedidiah Lincoln.
3	"	19,	Jedidiah Lincoln.
1	"	20,	James Stephenson, Solomon Jones.
7	"	21,	James Stephenson, Solomon Jones, Joseph Richardson.§
6	"	22	Joseph Richardson.

* Col. Jotham Gay, son of Ebenezer Gay, D. D. He died October 16, 1802.

† Col. Nathan Rice, of the Army of the Revolution. H. U. 1773.

‡ Dea. Thomas Fearing died March 16, 1820, aged 70.

§ Mr. Richardson was elected a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth in 1823, and re-elected in 1824. He was again elected in 1826; and he now represents Plymouth District in the twentieth Congress.

- 5 " 23, Jedidiah Lincoln, John Leavitt, Isaiah Wilder.
 3 " 24, Isaiah Wilder, Benjamin Thomas.
 2 " 25, Benjamin Thomas. Mr. Thomas was re-elected
 in 1826 and 1827.

Delegates to the Convention, for revising the Constitution in 1820-1, Joseph Richardson, Jotham Lincoln, Thomas Fearing.*

* Thomas Fearing, Esq. a magistrate, and a very estimable citizen, died March 29, 1827, aged 48.



TOWN CLERKS.

For the subjoined list of Town Clerks of Hingham, I am indebted to Jotham Lincoln, Esq.

Joseph Andrews, elected in 1637.

Matthew Hawke, died December 11, 1634.

Daniel Cushing, elected Dec. 21, 1669, died Dec. 3, 1700.

James Hawke, elected Dec. 26, 1700, died Nov. 27, 1715.

Stephen Lincoln, elected July 27, 1716, died Dec. 27, 1717.

John Norton, elected Dec. 31, 1717, died August 5, 1721.

Benjamin Lincoln, elected Aug. 24, 1721, died July 10, 1727.

Benjamin Lincoln, elected July 24, 1727.

Benjamin Lincoln, Jr. elected March 7, 1757.

Benjamin Cushing, elected March 3, 1778, died Aug. 8, 1812.

Solomon Jones, elected March 10, 1806.

Jotham Lincoln, elected March 10, 1823.

☞ Samuel Norton officiated as Clerk *pro tempore*, from July 1776, to March, 1778.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOUR,

Given in Hingham, since the adoption of the Constitution. The votes for the two leading candidates only are given :

1780,	John Hancock	44,	James Bowdoin	12
81,	John Hancock	36,		
82,	John Hancock	41,	James Bowdoin	9
83,	Benjamin Lincoln	31,	John Hancock	7
84,	James Bowdoin	26,	John Hancock	23
85,	Benjamin Lincoln	29,	James Bowdoin	27
86,	James Bowdoin	51,		
87,	James Bowdoin	56,	John Hancock	26
88,	John Hancock	72,	James Bowdoin	1
89,	James Bowdoin	60,	Benjamin Lincoln	22
90,	James Bowdoin	39,	John Hancock	7
91,	John Hancock	21,	Thomas Russell	13
92,	Francis Dana	31,	John Hancock	13
93,	Elbridge Gerry	31,	John Hancock	10
94,	William Cushing	95,	Samuel Adams	4
95,	Samuel Adams	36,	William Cushing	35
96,	Increase Sumner	71,	Samuel Adams	16
97,	Increase Sumner	72,	James Sullivan	3
98,	Increase Sumner	95,	James Sullivan	2
99,	Increase Sumner	113,	William Heath	31
1800,	Caleb Strong	76,	Elbridge Gerry	60
01,	Eldridge Gerry	89,	Caleb Strong	74
02,	Elbridge Gerry	97,	Caleb Strong	86
03,	Caleb Strong	102,	Elbridge Gerry	32
04,	Caleb Strong	99,	James Sullivan	60
05,	Caleb Strong	141,	James Sullivan	76
06,	James Sullivan	139,	Caleb Strong	129
07,	James Sullivan	199,	Caleb Strong	135
08,	James Sullivan	232,	Christopher Gore	140
09,	Levi Lincoln	253,	Christopher Gore	140
10,	Elbridge Gerry	249,	Christopher Gore	138
11,	Elbridge Gerry	245,	Christopher Gore	138
12,	Elbridge Gerry	245,	Caleb Strong	171

13,	Joseph B. Varnum	255,	Caleb Strong	195
14,	Samuel Dexter	237,	Caleb Strong	191
15,	Samuel Dexter	204,	Caleb Strong	171
16,	Samuel Dexter	237,	John Brooks	163
17,	Henry Dearborn	221,	John Brooks	153
18,	B.W. Crowninshield	193,	John Brooks	144
19,	B.W. Crowninshield	223,	John Brooks	158
20,	William Eustis	208,	John Brooks	141
21,	William Eustis	202,	John Brooks	146
22,	William Eustis	214,	John Brooks	135
23,	William Eustis	254,	Harrison G. Otis	153
24,	William Eustis	290,	Samuel Lathrop	164
25,	Levi Lincoln	245,	Marcus Morton	16
26,	Levi Lincoln	245,	Samuel Hubbard	39
27,	Levi Lincoln	212,	Harrison G. Otis	19



FREDERICK HENRY IBBEKIN.

THE subjoined copy of a letter from Dr. Waterhouse to the late Dr. Barker, of this town, relates to FREDERICK HENRY IBBEKIN, who resided several years since in this town, and who amused himself in constructing machines to enable him to fly. Not succeeding in his experiments, and his funds being exhausted, he shot himself February 13, 1796. The letter may afford some interest to those who knew this unfortunate gentleman :

“ Cambridge, Mass. Feb. 23, 1796.

“DEAR SIR—Day before yesterday I received your letter. I waited for more information respecting the unfortunate stranger, who is the subject of it, or you would have had an answer by the person who brought it.

“ I knew not the name of the gentleman you enquire after, until I heard he had shot himself at Hingham, and that he had left a letter and some papers directed to me. All that I know of him I shall relate.

“ About two months since he came to my house alone, and introduced himself with saying that he was a foreigner, and wished an acquaintance with some scientific man : that he understood I had travelled much in foreign countries, and for such and such reasons, which he mentioned, he chose to introduce himself to me in order to converse on a subject which had long been the object of his contemplation. The subject was *pneumatics* and *mechanics*. On these branches of science he talked sensibly and learnedly. Sometimes he spoke in French, sometimes Dutch, and frequently expressed himself in Latin. But what gave the whole a light and whimsical air, was its ultimate application ; which was neither more nor less than *FLYING like a bird!* I endeavoured to convince him, that the structure or anatomy of a bird was very different, even in their bones, from man, and from all animals that do not fly ; and that amongst other peculiarities, I would remind him that there was no instance in the vast tribe of animated nature, where there was such an *extent of surface*, and such *strength*, united with such *levity*, as are found in the body of a bird ; and I expatiated on the anatomy of a quill and of a feather, and of their faculty of filling each tube with air ; and that I could not believe that any wings could be contrived, whether like that of a bird's, or like a *bat's*, (which was his favourite notion,) that could raise the human body from the ground, by merely taking hold of the air. He then said he would remove my doubts by actual experiment, and took his leave, with a promise of calling again in three days. He came accordingly, and explained himself farther on his favorite scheme. I listened to him with attention because he seemed to think, in general, like a man of sense, and speak like a gentleman. I could however discern that his *Cartesian* philosophy had not been sufficiently corrected by later demonstrations.

From his good figure, dress, and address, polite and easy manners, I concluded that he was some unfortunate emigrant from the Continent of Europe, probably an officer in the service of the monarchy, who, destitute of money and friends, chose to apply some of the principles he had learnt at college, to the purpose of procuring subsistence by a novel exhibition. On this account I never asked his name or nation.

You ask me, if I suppose he was insane any time before he committed that shocking deed ? The writings and drawings which he

left directed to me, are so far from evincing a deranged mind, that they indicate a cool and vigorous intellect, being executed not merely with taste, but mathematical exactness. Nevertheless had I been on the Jury, I should have given my verdict "*insanity*;" for he shot himself in a *paroxysm of despair*, which implies a *suspension of reason*.

"I have been told that this unfortunate man quitted his home (*Germany*,) in consequence of his father insisting that he should pursue the profession of divinity. I have never heard any thing against his character; but have seen some evidences of his humanity in giving freedom to his slave, after binding him to a trade by which he could get his living. On the whole I take him to have been one of those unfortunate young men, who having seen but the superficies of life, believed every thing to be what it appears; and whose rapid imagination conceived certain *ends*, without possessing fortune, or patience to pursue the *means*.

"He expresses himself to the following effect in the melancholy letter which he left to me: '*All my plans having failed, my money gone, I resolved to put an end to my life; but thought it my duty to leave to you the description of my machines. My death will make no one unhappy, therefore I go with satisfaction out of this world. Good sir! live well and contented;—when you receive this, I shall be in another world, where I expect to enjoy more happiness than I have experienced in this!*'

"With the horror such a deed naturally inspires, we cannot but mix a portion of commiseration; especially when we recollect that the gifts of a vivid imagination bring the heaviest task on the vigilance of reason; and that such endowments require a degree of discipline, which seldom attends the higher gifts of the mind; clearly proving to us, that *nature*, without the commanding voice of *religion*, has left the noblest of her works imperfect.

"With esteem, &c.

BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE."

To Dr. Barker, Hingham.

**SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GILMANS, LEAVITTS,
OTISES, &C. &C.**

The following is an extract of a letter which I have recently received from JOHN FARMER, Esq. of Concord, New-Hampshire. The information which it contains respecting some of the descendants of the first settlers of Hingham, is too interesting to be withheld from publication.

“ Concord, N. H. 15 Dec. 1827.

“ Our state is under considerable obligations for the accession we received from the early settlers of Hingham. You are probably aware that the Folsoms, Gilmans and Leavitts, so extensively scattered over New Hampshire, are descended from those of the same name among the first inhabitants of Hingham. Of the first name, there were John, Peter, Ephraim and Samuel in Exeter in 1683, and from these, it is probable, General NATHANIEL FOLSOM, a meritorious officer in our revolutionary war, a state counsellor in 1776, and a delegate to the old Congress, the late Hon. SIMEON FOLSOM, a senator in our legislature for the second district, and Hon. JOHN FOLSOM, late a judge of the court of sessions, are descendants.

“ Edward Gilman’s descendants are figuratively as numerous as the sands on the sea shore. There is hardly a state in the union in which they may not be found. In 1683, I find there were three families of the name at Exeter, Edward Gilman, John, sen. and John, jr., and these in 1739, had multiplied to more than thirty families of the patronymick name, living in Exeter, besides those who had emigrated to other towns.

“ Twenty-four of the grantees of Gilmanton in this state, a town granted in 1727, were of the name of Gilman. The family have been in civil office from the time our colony became a royal province, in 1680, to the present time. JOHN GILMAN was one of the first counsellors named in President Cutts’s commission, and died in 1708. Col. PETER GILMAN was one of the royal counsellors in 1772 ; Hon. NICHOLAS GILMAN, a counsellor in 1777 and 1778, Hon. JOSEPH GILMAN, in 1787 ; while the present venerable JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN was fourteen years, eleven in succession, our highly respected Chief Magistrate, his brother NICHOLAS GILMAN,

a member of the House of Representatives in Congress eight years, and in the national Senate nine years, and another brother the present NATHANIEL GILMAN a state senator and state treasurer many years. Our ecclesiastical annals have also the Rev. NATHANIEL GILMAN, H. C. 1724, and Rev. TRISTRAM GILMAN, H. C. 1757, both respected clergymen and useful men.

“ Samuel and Moses Leavitt, sons of your ancient Dea. John Leavitt, settled in Exeter, and were living there in 1683, and their descendants are numerous, and have enjoyed civil and military office. The late Gen. MOSES LEAVITT, for seven years a senator in the General Court, the present THOMAS LEAVITT, one of the Justices of the Peace throughout the state, and DUDLEY LEAVITT, the astronomer and mathematician of our region, are among their descendants.

“ To your list of Graduates, which will form an interesting part of your History, I cannot add, excepting that Rev. Jeremiah Hobart was settled in Hempstead, according to Mr. Wood, in 1682, and removed to Haddam about 1696 ; and Rev. Jeremiah Cushing, of Scituate, died 22 March, 1706.

“ Among the settlers of Hingham under 1635, I notice the name of William Walton. Was not this the Rev. William Walton, mentioned by Johnson, and erroneously called William *Waltham*, by Mather, who was for about twenty years the minister of Marblehead, although not inducted into the pastoral office in that place ? I believe some of his descendants are in this state.

“ The Otises were here as early as 1663, and the name is common in the county of Strafford. Richard Otis is, I suppose, the common ancestor of all of the name in New Hampshire ; and he might have been the son of your John Otis. The name was written on our early records Oates. The names of Hilliard and Hull were here about the same time with that of Otis, and the late Rev. Timothy Hilliard, of Cambridge, was a native of your state, and perhaps a descendant of Emanuel (or Anthony) Hilliard, who was lost, with seven other persons, in a boat going out of Hampton, 20th October, 1657. Ben or Reuben Hull (written both ways) was the ancestor of the Hulls, a name not now common in this region.”

ERRATA.

Page 14, line 15, for 1780 read 1788.

“ 16, “ 14, for June 19, read June 17.

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