

or the reformed churches of Europe.³ It was this sense of doom coupled with the expectation of Christ's "Second Coming" that impelled the puritan to his "errand into the wilderness" where, like John the Baptist, he would make straight the way of the Lord.⁴ More than forty puritan families from the town of Hingham and its surrounding hamlets in East Anglia left their homeland in the 1630's intending to reform their puritan community in Massachusetts. They were led by the Hobart and Peck families. The spot they picked was "Bear Cove," a little inlet eighteen miles south of Boston, which also hosted twenty families from England's West Country. One of these was headed by John Otis I (1581-1657), who in his individualism, mobility, and land hunger, as well as in his lack of a dominating religious impulse, typified this West Country contingent. These two groups—East Anglian and West Country men—accounted for 55 per cent of the 130-odd planters who came to Bear Cove.⁵ They represented different values which led to conflict in the political, religious, and economic life of the new settlement. This plantation, destined as a crucible for these emi-

3. John Winthrop, "Reasons to Be Considered for Justifieinge the Undertakers of the Intended Plantation in New England . . .," 1629, *Winthrop Papers*, II, 115.

4. John Cotton, *The Churches Resurrection* . . . (London, 1642), 5, 15, 30; Thomas Shepard, *The Parable of the Ten Virgins* . . . (London, 1660), Pt. I, 10, 90-92, delivered as sermons from 1636 to 1640.

5. For Bear Cove identifications I have used Andrew H. Ward's "First Settlers of Hingham," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, II (1848), 250-251, rather than the uncritical tabulation in Solomon Lincoln's *History of the Town of Hingham* (Hingham, 1827), 42-49. However, Ward's list must be supplemented with the names of church members recorded by Peter Hobart in his diary, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, and landowners in George Lincoln, ed., *Genealogical History of Hingham* (Hingham, 1893), II, III. For English county and parish identifications see Charles E. Banks, *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650* (Baltimore, 1937), as well as H. A. Whitney, comp., *Extracts from the Minutes of Daniel Cushing of Hingham with a Photograph of His Manuscript* (1865), Boston Public Library, hereafter cited as *Cushing Manuscript*. Of the 131 families that settled in Bear Cove up to 1640, 92 (70 per cent) may be identified by parish or county. Norfolk is clearly in the lead with 45 families out of the East Anglia total of 52 (40 per cent). The West Country's 20 families made up 15 per cent of the Hingham total. However, the Norfolk figures are more complete as they are based upon the seventeenth-century *Cushing Manuscript*. That document, which was written in new Hingham, in its unique listing of "such persons as came out of the town of Hingham, and the towns adjacent, in the county of Norfolk, in the Kingdom of England into New England," epitomizes East Anglian self-consciousness in the new world.

grants, would become a cross for orthodoxy and the Congregational way.

John Otis's West Country, with its rolling hills of Cornwall and its fertile lands of Devon and Dorset, differed in soil and husbandry from East Anglia. Rather than the enclosed-farm Norfolk villages with their broad expanse of flats, Devon and Dorset, marked by open fields, formed in late summer a quilted cloth of green and amber lines. The grain glistened in the sun. Each farmer signed by hedges his parcels of the soft red earth. Those towns that faced the sea, such as Plymouth, Weymouth, and Barnstaple, combined the working of both the sea and land. And in Somerset lay the ancient town of Glastonbury where the people took the new puritan ethos lightly. They raised the May pole, evoking with it merriment and the primitive rites of spring. Pretty girls cast their spells, drunkards crowded the streets, and the barber plied his trade on the Sabbath. It is not at all surprising that the 1620 episcopal visitation to the parish of St. John the Baptist found it without the "booke of sermons and a bible of the last translation."⁶ This was the parish of the Otis family. It reflected an open attitude toward life.

John Otis was born about 1581 in Glastonbury. His father Richard lived there as an independent weaver, although he probably tilled at least a garden plot. Richard's will, which is itself evidence of some standing in the community, gave to John and his brother Stephen "all my wearing apparell," while another brother, Thomas, inherited the "frame board" and a chest. The "bedstead in the lower almshouse," where Richard spent his last days either as a pensioner or minor official, went to his two daughters.⁷ John learned to write in the local school, as had his father. About 1602,

6. This analysis of the Glastonbury social scene follows Bath and Wells "Visitation Act Books" 1617 and 1620, D/D/Ca 206, 220, Somerset Record Office, Taunton, England. For the field system see Maurice W. Beresford and John K. S. St. Joseph, *Medieval England, An Aerial Survey* (Cambridge, 1958), 44-45.

7. "Richard Ottis" of Glastonbury, will, 29 Nov. 1611, proved at the Consistorial Court at Wells, transcript from the Somerset Record Office, Taunton. The License Book No. 21, Diocesan Registry, Wells, states that Richard Oates of St. Benignus, Glastonbury, died on the 30th of Nov. 1611. John Otis's birth date follows his Apr. 1657 deposition, Massachusetts Archives, XXXIX, 9, State House, Boston.

OTIS FAMILY HISTORY, 1600's

MARY OTIS

b. 1675

m.1691/2, Dover
EBENEZER VARNEY

STEPHEN OTIS

b. 1652
d.6/27/1689 in Indian raid
(at 37)

m.4/16/1674

ch: MARY
Stephen } Sold to French
Nathaniel } in Canada by
Indians

MARY PITMAN

RICHARD OTIS of Cochecho

b. 1626? Blacksmith
d.6/27/1689 in Indian raid
Probably came 1630 to
Plymouth Colony
7 children (see V9a)

m.(1)1651 Rose Stoughton

b.11/1629
Sent by her father to NE 1643
with uncle Capt.Israel Stoughton

m.(2)Shuah, wid.James Heard (1676?)

(3)1686 Grizet Warren (he 60,she 24)

b.1662

Captured & taken to Canada by
Indians, sold to French
she m.(2)10/15/93 Philipe Robataille

ch:Hannah, killed at 2

1688 Margaret (Christine) d.1773

m.(1).....LeBeau d.1713

(2)Capt. Thomas Baker of
North Hampton, Mass.(1715)
he d.1753

PITTMAN
PITNAM
PICKMAN

WILLIAM PITMAN of Oyster River

b. 1632
d. 1682

Taxed at OR 1657-1677

m.9/29/1653

Ann; Hannah; Judith; MARY

ch:John; Francis; Ezekiel 1658; Nathaniel; Joseph d.1704; Zacharias;
Elizabeth m.Jenkins; Abigail m.Stephen Willey; Sarah m.Thrisco

BARBURY
BARBARA EVANS

STEPHEN OTIS of Wells,

Somerset, Eng.; son of
Richard Otis, Glastonbury,
Somerset Co., Eng.1550-1611
who also had John, Thomas,
and 2 daughters

ch:RICHARD, 3 daughters

ELIZABETH

SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON (V10)

b. 1590

d. 1644

Puritan, very strict liver

ROBERT PIERCE

AGNES FIERCE

JAMES WARREN, of Kittery

MARGARET

THE OTISES

RICHARD OTIS, b. about 1626, was a blacksmith, and in 1655 an inhabitant of Boston. He went to Dover, and on 9/26/1655 acquired "ten accers at Cochecae... 40 rod by the cartway on the west side of the land from his home, and 40 rod noreth east from his house and forty Rod apiece one the other too sieds." This is explained as on the south side of present Hill St., between Central Avenue and Park, where now a 2-story house stands near Central. Then in 1656 he had 50 acres given to him. This grant was the south side of Garrison Hill, and seems to be where the present old "Ham house" and "Garrison Hill" green houses are. His second house was the west side of Central, south of the present Christian Science church. This must have been the one burned down in the Indian raid; the first house seems to be the one taken over by Ebenezer Varney later. Richard Otis voted, and was taxed, at Cochecho 1656 and onward. He was penalized for sympathy to Quakers. In 1651 he married ROSE STOUGHTON. She had been sent by her father, Sir Anthony Stoughton, a very strict Puritan, to New England in 1643 with her uncle, Capt. Israel Stoughton. Richard and Rose had seven children:

Richard	1666 Experience, m. Samuel Heard
1652 STEPHEN	Judith, m. John Tuttle
1663 Solomon	Rose, m. John Pinkham
Nicholas	

Richard then married (2) Shuah (the familiar form of Susan or Sarah) Heard, widow of James Heard, and (3) Griset, Grizel, or Grace Warren--when he was 60, and she only 24. They had two girls: 1687, Hannah; 1688, Margaret.(Christine).

In June 1689, "The Eastern Indians and those of Penacook, instigated by Hogkins, a Sagamore," were threatening. The Otis house had a stockade around it and was known as a garrison house, safe from the Indians, but a couple of squaws sought refuge with them, and at daybreak let the Indians in. Richard and his 37-year-old son Stephen, and 2-year-old Hannah were killed (they say the Indians swung her against the brick chimney and bashed her head in). His wife Grizel and the baby Margaret, and Stephen's two boys, Nathaniel and Stephen, Jr., were taken captive and sold to the French in Montreal. Richard's daughters Experience, Judith and Rose were carried away by the Indians, too, but recaptured in Conway and returned. Stephen's daughter Mary was also rescued, supposedly by Humphrey Varney, who married her later. Relics of Richard's second house, burned in the raid, including a bone of the baby killed, were placed on exhibition in the Woodman Institute, in Dover.

The French changed Nathaniel's name to Paul, and Margaret's to Christine, and made them all become Catholics. Paul, and perhaps Stephen, are the forbears of the Otisse family in Canada. Grizet, only 26 at the time, was forced to become a Catholic, and married Philippe Robitaille 10/15/1693. One report says she died at 90 in Montreal. Christine was placed in a nunnery till she was 15, but refused to become a nun. She was pressured into marrying a Frenchman, LeBeau, in 1707. That's the year she saw Thomas Baker, a brave young American who had come to rescue American prisoners, and was taken prisoner himself. He made such a gallant effort to escape that a Frenchman (LeBeau?) paid for his freedom. The LeBeaus had three children, and in 1713 he died. Next year, 1714, came Captain Thomas Baker with a commission to negotiate for the return of American prisoners, again, and he tried to secure her return. The French wouldn't let her go; wouldn't let her children leave the country; wouldn't let her take anything out of the country. So Thomas spirited her away in a small boat with nothing but the clothes she was wearing, 160 miles down the river to Quebec and the Americans. They were married when they were back in New England, and lived here and there, finally settling, 1734, in Dover. By this time Captain Baker's health was ruined, so she kept an inn. It was such a fine one that all the notables who came through made a point of staying there. He died in 1753; she in 1773, at 85.

24 VARNEYS: Starbuck, Otis

wealthy ship owners and whalers. Three identical mansions on the main street in Nantucket are Starbuck homes, built by a Starbuck for his three sons. Starbuck Island, in the South Seas, is named after this family. It's about 5° South of the Equator, and 20° East of the International Date Line, about due south of Christmas Island.

Macy's in New York City was started by the Nantucket Macys.

Elder Edward died on Nantucket at 86--Feb.4, 1690.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD STARBUCK 1604-1690

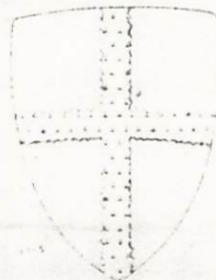
- and CATHERINE REYNOLDS
 1633 SARAH, m. Joseph Austin
 (2) HUMPHREY VARNEY
 1636 Nathaniel, m. Mary Coffin
 Abigail, m. Capt. Peter Coffin
 1651 Jethro, d. 1663
 SHUAH, m. JAMES HEARD, (2) Richard Otis
 Dorcas, m. William Gayer of Nantucket
 Esther, m. HUMPHREY VARNEY

PART II, Chapter 3. THE OTIS-STOUGHTON LINES



OTIS: Arms: A saltire engrafted between four crosses crosslets fitchée azure.

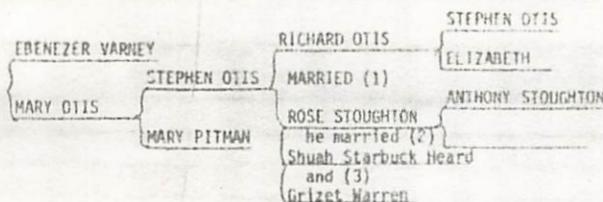
Stoughton



Stoughton, Nicholas, of Dorchester 1672, and cousin Rose, wife of Richard Otis of Dover.
 Arm: Azure a cross engrafted ermine.

WHERE THEY RELATE TO THE VARNEYS

MARY OTIS married EBENEZER VARNEY, who had rescued her from the Indians, and so was great-great-grandmother of HIRAM VARNEY.



OTIS ENGLISH BACKGROUND

OTIS, or OATES was thought to be a pluralization of the Teutonic given name OTTE or OTTO, peculiar to Cornwall. A Fitz Otto, or Otto Aurefaber, was on the Battle Roll of 1066. There was a RICHARD OATES, born about 1550 and died 1611 of the Glastonbury, Somerset Co. family (from the time of Henry VIII), who may have been grandfather of our RICHARD OTIS of Dover.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD OATES OF Glastonbury 1550-1611

- STEPHEN, m. ELIZABETH; he d. 1637
 1581 John, m. 1603 Margaret; to N.E. 1653,
 prominent in Hingham
 Thomas
 Margaret
 Mary

James Otis, fiery Revolutionary leader of the 1770's, may have been distantly related to our Otis family, perhaps descended from John of Hingham, or Thomas.

LAST GENERATION IN ENGLAND

STEPHEN OTIS 1580(?) - 1637, of Glastonbury

If STEPHEN is in fact the father of RICHARD OTIS of Dover, our information is limited to the list of his children, by his wife Elizabeth

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN OTIS 1580-1637 and ELIZABETH

- 1620 John, d. Jan. 16, 1683
 1626 (?) RICHARD, m. ROSE STOUGHTON
 Margaret, m. Thomas Barton of Hingham
 Hannah, m. Thomas Gill
 Anne
 Alice

FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA

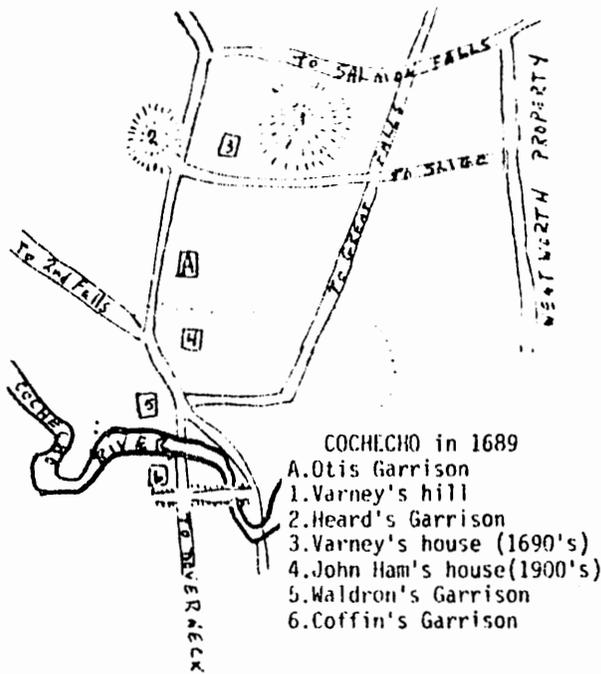
RICHARD OTIS 1626(?) - 1689
 Killed by Indians in the Dover Raid

RICHARD OTIS, born about 1626 in Glastonbury, probably came in 1630 to the Plymouth Colony. In 1651 he married ROSE STOUGHTON, born in November 1629 in Stoughton, Surry, the daughter of SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON and AGNES PIERCE. Her father was a very strict Puritan, and sent 14-year-old Rose to New England in 1643 with her uncle, Capt. Israel Stoughton.

In 1655 they lived in Boston, but then went to Dover and on Sept. 26, 1655 acquired "ten accers at Cochechoe. . . 40 rod by the cartway on the west side of the land from his home, and 40 rod north east from his house and forty Rod apiece on the other two sides." This seems to be on the south side of present Hill St., between Central Ave. and Park.

In 1656 50 acres were given to him. This grant was on the south side of Garrison Hill and seems to be where the present old "Ham house," was, built by Ebenezer Varney and Richard's granddaughter Mary Otis, the North side of Milk Street, halfway between Central and Mt. Vernon St. In 1966 it could be found by finding a street sign that said "Varney Street" and looking half a block to the east.

The Otis's garrison house that was burned in the raid was half a mile south of Ebenezer's on the west side of Central Avenue where the Christian Science church stood in 1966.



Richard, a blacksmith, voted and was taxed at Cochecho in 1656 and onward. He was not in sympathy with the established church and was often in court for absence from church.

Rose died about 1676, at 47, after seven children, and Richard then married (2) Nov. 5, 1677 Shuah Starbuck, the widow of James Heard, whose estate he had administered. She died, and in 1685 he married (3) Grizet (Grizzel)--for Grace, or Elizabeth--Warren, born Mar. 6, 1662. She was 24, he 60. They had two children, one killed by the Indians, the second one a baby taken captive with Grizet by the Indians and sold to the French in Canada.

In the summer of 1689 the Eastern Indians and those of Penacook, instigated by Hogkins, a Sagamore, were threatening. All the Dover people stayed in garrison houses. Otis's had a stockade around it and was known as a place safe from the Indians, but on the night of July 25 a couple of squaws sought refuge with them, and at daybreak let the Indians in.

ADVENTURES OF THE CANADIAN CAPTIVES

The captives led varied lives in Canada. Rose, Richard's daughter, married in 1696 in Beauport, Canada, Jean Poitevin, and had ten children. Stephen's sons Stephen and Nathaniel had to become Catholics, and have their names changed. Nathaniel became Paul, Stephen became Joseph-Marie, and they are the forebears of the Hotisse family in Canada. Grizet, Richard's young wife, only 26 at the time, also was forced to become a Catholic, and was baptized as Marie Madeleine. She married Philippe Robitaille on Oct. 15, 1693 and had five children. She may have lived until 90, and died in Montreal.

The baby Margaret, captured at three months with Grizet, was named Christine, and was placed in a nunnery until she was 15. She refused to take the

Three Otises were killed outright: Richard, his married son Stephen, and his two-year-old child Hannah, who was picked up by an Indian and bashed against the chimney, crushing her head. Son Richard was injured, and the rest were taken captive, to be sold. As they headed north through the forest, they were divided into two parties, and near Conway one party was overtaken and rescued by a posse organized by Ebenezer Varney. The rest were sold in Canada.

The survivors: daughters Judith, Experience and Anne; Richard Jr.'s wife Susannah, Stephen's wife Mary and daughter Mary (who later married Ebenezer Varney), Richard's son Nicholas, who survived this one only to be killed in another raid in 1696. In that one his wife Joyce was captured with their little son Nicholas, Jr., but rescued near the Penobscot River. Experience, who had lived through the first tragedy, was scalped in the raid of 1696, but lived and was married twice and had several children.

- CHILDREN OF RICHARD OTIS 1626-1689 and ROSE STOUGHTON 1629-1676
- 1650 (?) Richard, Quaker, d. 1701; wounded in raid 1689; m. Susannah Hussey, who m. (2) 1703 John Varney; son John taken to Canada
 - 1652 STEPHEN, killed 1689, m. MARY PITMAN Martha, m. John Pinkham
 - Oct. 15, 1663 Solomon, d. y.
 - 1665 (?) Nicholas, killed 1696; m. Joyce captured with son 1696, rescued; she m. (2) 1700 Henry Tibbetts
 - Nov. 7, 1666 Experience, scalped 1696 but lived; m. Samuel Heard, (2) Rowland Jenkins
 - 1667 Judith, captured by Indians, 1689; rescued; m. John Tuttle
 - Rose, captured 1689, m. 1686 Canada, Jean Poitevin

- CHILDREN OF RICHARD OTIS and GRIZET WARREN 1662-1752(?)
- 1687 Hannah, killed in Indian raid 1689
 - 1688 Margaret, taken to Canada at 3 months; bp. 1683 Christine; m. 1797 Louis LeBeau; he d. 1713; she m. (2) Capt. Thomas Baker; she d. 1773

veil, and was pressured into marrying a French carpenter, Louis LeBeau, in 1707.

She may have heard of Thomas Baker, a brave young American of North Hampton, Mass., who was taken captive in Deerfield, Feb. 1704. He and some others escaped, were caught again and were about to be burned at the stake when some of the French interceded, and they were put in jail instead. Next year they made it to freedom, but suffered everything short of death. It was a long dreary march through the woods, over mountains, and through swamps and valleys before they arrived at the frontier settlement. They were entirely without provisions, only such as they could pick up as they travelled, and they were on the point of giving up when they prayed that some deliverance might ap-

pear, and suddenly a large bird, such as they had never before seen, fell before them. They seized it, tore it in pieces, and ate it raw.

Several years later Capt. Baker set off with a scouting party of 34 men, up the Connecticut river, crossing the height of land to Pemigewasset River. They found a party of Indians, whose sachem was Walthernummus, well known to Capt. Baker. He was richly attired, his blanket covered with silver brooches. Baker and the Sachem levelled and discharged their guns at each other at the same instant. The ball from the Indian's gun grazed Baker's left eyebrow. The ball from Baker's gun went through the breast of Walthernummus, who leaped high in the air and fell instantly dead. Capt. Baker took the brooches, powder horn and various trinkets, and they were still among his descendants in 1851. They also took away all they could carry from a wigwam full of beaver skins.

Meantime, Christine LeBeau had three children, but Louis died in 1713. Next year, 1714, Capt. Baker was back in Canada again with a commission to negotiate for the return of American prisoners, and he tried to arrange for her return. But the French wouldn't let her go. She couldn't take her children or any of her possessions. Her mother Grizet said, "What do you think you can do in New England? You know nothing about making bread or butter, or managing like New England folks." In the city of Montreal bread and butter were ready made in the stores.

But she was determined to go, and Capt. Baker spirited her away in a small boat with nothing but the clothes she was wearing, 160 miles down the river to Quebec and the Americans.

They were married when they were back in New England, and lived here and there, finally settling in 1734 in Dover, where she petitioned for permission to keep an inn:

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF CHRISTINE BAKER. . .
 In her childhood was captivated by the Indians in the town of Dover. . . carried to Canada, and there bred up in the Romish Superstition and idolatry. And was there Married and well settled, and had three children; and after the Death of her husband, she had a very Great Inclination to see her own country; And with Great Difficulty obtained permission to Return, leaving all her substance and her children, for by no means could she obtain leave for them. . .

Yet still she hath this Comfort since her return; That she is also returned into the Bosom of the Protestant church; for wch. she most heartily thanks Almighty God.

And now your Petitioner having a large family to support, and by the Changes and chances of fortune, here is Reduced to very low Circumstances; and her husband past his labour. [Capt. Baker was feeling the results of all his hardships].

. . . Therefore she most humbly prays. . . to keep a house of Public Entertainment. . ."

May the 24, 1735 *Christine Baker*

She opened her "House of Entertainment" and kept it for many years. It stood on the Southeast corner of Silver and Pleasant Streets, Dover.

Capt. Baker lived only until 1753. She lived until Feb. 22, 1773, when she was 85. Her inn was such a fine one that all the notables who came through made a point of staying there.

BACK TO THE OTIS-STOUGHTON FAMILIES

PARENTS OF ROSE STOUGHTON
 first wife of RICHARD OTIS

SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON, Rose's father, traced his ancestry back to the early 1400's:

1. THOMAS STOUGHTON, b. about 1430
2. GILBERT STOUGHTON, b. ab. 1460, m. MARY BANKESEY, daughter of EDWARD BANKESEY
3. LAWRENCE STOUGHTON, b. ab. 1490, d. 1571; m. ANNE COMB, dau. of COMB of Ford in Sussex
4. THOMAS STOUGHTON II, b. 1521, d. 1576; m. ELIZABETH LEWKENOR, dau. of EDMUND LEWKENOR
5. LAWRENCE STOUGHTON II b. 1554, d. 1615, at Stoughton; m. ROSE IVE, dau. of RICHARD IVE of London

ch: ANTHONY, m. AGNES PIERCE
 Israel, of Coggeshall, Essex. To N.E. with Winthrop but opposed Winthrop's rule; disenfranchised for writing heretical book; returned to England; Lt. Col. under Cromwell; d. 1644, Lincoln Thomas, constable 1630; freeman 1631; m. Mrs. Margaret Huntington, widow, 1635; went to Windsor, Conn. 1635. d. 1642.

6. SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON, b. 1598, d. 1644; m. AGNES PIERCE: Puritan, very strict

ch: ROSE, m. RICHARD OTIS of Dover
 Sir Nicholas, Baronet, stayed in England

SECOND OTIS GENERATION IN AMERICA
 STEPHEN OTIS 1652-1689, killed by Indians

STEPHEN OTIS, born in 1652 probably in Boston, the son of RICHARD OTIS and ROSE STOUGHTON, no doubt lived near his father, as they shared the Otis Garrison House when the Indians were threatening. He married on April 16, 1674 MARY PITMAN, daughter of WILLIAM PITMAN and BARBARA EVANS, of Oyster River, now Durham. Their story is told on p. 26.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN OTIS 1652-1689
 and MARY PITMAN 1655(?) - (?)
 1675 MARY, m. EBENEZER VARNEY
 1676 (?) Stephen, sold to French in Canada
 Nathaniel, sold to French in Canada

PARENTS OF MARY PITMAN
 who married STEPHEN OTIS

MARY PITMAN was born in Oyster River on Nov. 15, 1657, the daughter of hot-tempered WILLIAM PITMAN (PITTMAN, PITNAM, PICKMAN) and BARBARA (BARBARY) EVANS. Don't confuse this William Pitman with the

OTIS. The elaborate genealogy of the family of Richard Otis, published in Vol. V., compiled by H. N. Otis, Esq., of New York, has not, we believe, been materially affected by further examinations. The mention in Vol. VI., p. 87, of several of this name among the Canada captives, is worthy of note. "Grizoll Otis" settles the name of Richard's third wife to be as found in York Co. records. Was "Rose Otis," the daughter of Richard¹ or of Richard²? "Christon Otis" was evidently the youngest daughter of Richard.¹ "Stephen Otis" is the son of Stephen²; but where is Nathaniel? and who is "Paul"? Solomon,² son of Richard,¹ by Rose, his wife, was b. 15 Oct., 1663, and died about the next March. Experience,² b. 7 Nov., 1666. Stephen,² mar. 16 April, 1674, Mary, dau. of William Pitman.

PERMET, LAZARUS, taxed 1659; at D. N., 1662; at Coch. 1663-68.

PITMAN, WILLIAM.—Edward Leathers and Stephen Jenkins, mentioned in his will, were to be "overseers"; John Woodman and Stephen Otis were witnesses. Add to his children Mary,² who mar. Stephen² Otis, 16 April, 1674.

STARBUCK.—Sarah,³ who mar. William Story, should be Sarah²; Abigail,³ who mar. Peter Coffin, should be Abigail²; and their descendants should be designated to correspond.

STEVENS, NATHANIEL, was b. in Salesbury, Ms., 11, 9, 1645; was son of John and Catharine; see VIII. 162.

TEBBETS, JEREMIAH,² was born, as by deposition, in 1631; was jail-keeper at Dover in 1670.

The compiler's descent from five of the Dover emigrants, has made his work in the records here provided a labor of love. The fact, however, that descendants of these families are throughout the Union, and the early connections of these with those of Massachusetts, render highly important a thorough investigation into the rich field of early New Hampshire history.
A. H. Q.

BREWSTER'S ISLAND.

Edward Bunn, aged fifty yeares or thereabouts, and Thomas Collier aged forty yeares or thereabouts, doe testify that euer since wee came to Nantaskett to dwell wee haue possessed Brewster's Islands by virtue of the grante of the Generall Court without any Legall molestation of any man, and this is the manner wee haue possessed them by stinting them as the rest of our Comons and by putting on of Goates, Calves, Swine, Sheepe, and yearlings, and cutting of timber, and makeing vse of the hay.
Sworn to in Court, 30th October, 1662.

This is a true Copie compared Edw. Rawson, Secy.
with the originall as Attests Edw. Rawson, Secy.

EPITAPHS OF THE FOGG FAMILY.

[Copied from the Graveyard in Eliot, by JOHN S. II. FOGG, M. D.]

DANIEL FOGG,* son of Samuel and Anna Fogg, born at Hampton, N. H., 10 days 4 months, 1660. Died in this town in the year 1755, ae. 95.

JAMES FOGG, son of Daniel and Hannah Fogg, born March 17, 1704. Died Dec. 24, 1787, ae. 83.

JAMES, son of John and Abigail Fogg, died Oct. 25, 1798, ae. 10 yrs.

* The Daniel Fogg referred to in the hereafter to be given will. He was the son of Samuel Fogg by his first wife.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Historical and Biographical Genealogy of the Cushmans: the Descendants of Robert Cushman, the Puritan, from the year 1617 to 1855. In Memoriam Majoram. By HENRY WYLES CUSHMAN. Boston: 1855. Svo. pp. 666.

The amount of matter contained in this work is considerably more than that in any American genealogical work which has come under our notice hitherto. The Author had justly a high conception of the importance of his subject, and he has carried out his labor in fine taste, making every part of its execution correspond to the high standard of his conception. His sketches are well written, and the entire work cannot fail to be regarded as a most valuable contribution to American Biography. The Author has well remarked in his Preface,—“As the ocean is composed of drops, so the history of a country is made up of the acts of each individual person; and those acts, in the aggregate, give the character of the people as well as an indication of the policy and administration of the government. Hence the importance of Genealogies.”

In making up the whole race of the descendants of any one individual, great inequalities will necessarily appear; inequalities in all things, as well mental as physical. Hence, if now and then a descendant of Elder Cushman make but a sorry figure compared with others, this is as it should be; for were all persons equal in all respects, there would be no laudable emulation, and we should be tired of our subject as soon as we had begun it. But the Author of the work before us no doubt very correctly infers that the race of Cushmans will not suffer in comparison with any other race of descendants, in respect to virtue and usefulness.

A few notices of some eminent men of other names, descendants of Robert Cushman, or connections by marriage, are given in the Appendix; as the Hon. Samuel Clark, of West Brattleboro', Vt.; Rev. Amos Dresser, Farmington, O.; and Prof. Muspratt, Liverpool, Eng.

Mr. Cushman has given about twenty-five portraits of distinguished Cushmans, besides some fifty autographs. The portraits are beautifully done on stone, by the Messrs. Chandler of this city, after the superior drawings of Mr. L. Grozelier.

The plan pursued by the Author in displaying or putting together his work, we consider the very best. Nothing can be simpler or plainer, after a few moments' attention to the clear and full explanation which accompanies it. And we would here remark, for the benefit of those who may not see the Cushman Genealogy, that the plan is substantially the same as that generally employed in the Register.

In closing it may be said, that if there are any descendants of Elder Cushman who do not refer to this work of their brother with pride and satisfaction, we shall be sorry for their inability to appreciate that which is great and good.

In speaking of the portraits in the work as fine specimens of lithography, it should have been mentioned, that there are two exquisitely fine steel plates; one of the Author, and the other of Don Alonzo Cushman, Esq., of N. York. It is enough to say that these were done by Mr. H. W. Smith of Boston.

Dorchester in 1630, 1776, and 1855. An Oration, delivered on the Fourth of July, 1855, by EDWARD EVERETT. Also an Account of the Proceedings in Dorchester, at the Celebration of the Day. Boston: Printed and Published by David Clapp, Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., 184 Washington St. 1855. Svo. pp. 158.

Two objects were accomplished at the time of the delivery of this Oration, namely, the commemoration of the First Settlement of the Town, and the Birthday of a great Nation. It is said, that on the occasion, the great Orator was never more happy in any similar performance. We have read it with unbounded pleasure, and when we had finished it we felt a regret that there was no more of it. The Author, it may be said, has indulged too much in his glance at the European world; that all his space could have been better occupied in mapping out the affairs of Dorchester. But it is all intensely interesting, and so is everything to which he gives utterance.

Mr. Everett justly remarks,—“If those acquainted with the history of our ancient town should be disappointed at finding some matters of interest wholly passed over, and others lightly treated, they will be pleased to reflect upon the difficulty of doing justice to all parts of a subject so comprehensive, within the limits of a popular address.”

- (537) I. ELLEN,⁸ —, d. young;
 (538) II. HARRISON GRAY⁸;
 (539) III. ARTHUR HENDERSON,⁸ a passed midshipman U. S. N.
 (540) IV. EDMUND DWIGHT.⁸

JAMES WILLIAM,⁷ (322) who m. Martha Church, has had:

- (541) I. SALLY,⁸ m. George T. Lyman;
 (542) II. WM. CHURCH⁸;
 (543) III. MARTHA CHURCH,⁸ d. early;
 (544) IV. JAMES⁸;
 (545) V. FRANCIS ALLEYNE.⁸

WILLIAM FOSTER,⁷ (323) who m. Emily Marshall, has had:

- (546) I. EMILY M.⁸;
 (547) II. MARY ALLEYNE⁸;
 (548) III. GEORGE HARRISON,⁸ d. 1848, æ. 12.

ENSIGN,⁷ (332) who m. Lucy Little, had:

- (549) I. JAMES LITTLE,⁸ b. 11 March, 1803, m. Amelia Coleman,
 d. 22 April, 1832, and left two children. He was a sea captain;
 (550) II. LUCY LITTLE,⁸ b. 2 Feb., 1805;
 (551) III. HANNAH ENSIGN,⁸ b. 7 March, 1807, m. 1828, G. M. ...
 who succeeded to the mercantile business of his father-in-law;
 (552) IV. LYDIA JAMES,⁸ b. 5 Feb., 1809, m. Henry Vinal,
 1829;

- (553) V. JOHN ENSIGN,⁸ b. 26 March, 1811, d. 9 Feb., 1835;
 (554) VI. HENRY THOMAS,⁸ b. 7 Dec., 1813, d. 10 March, 1841.

the W. I.;

- (555) VII. ABIGAIL BROOKS,⁸ b. 2 Jan., 1816;
 (556) VIII. JANE TURNER,⁸ b. 8 Nov., 1818.

HON. JOHN,⁷ (341) of Hallowell, Me., has had:

- (557) I. WM. OLIVER⁸;
 (558) II. SARAH MARIA⁸;
 (559) III. JOHN,⁸ d. young;
 (560) IV. FRANCIS,⁸ d. young.

WILLIAM,⁷ (358) who m. Clarissa Gale, has:

- (561) I. HARRISON GALE,⁸ m. Mary Ann Otis,⁸ (575) is a merchant
 New York;
 (562) II. WILLIAM BROWN,⁸ grad. at Williams College, 1835, m.
 E. Taft, and is Rector of Trinity Church, Morestown, N. J.;

(563) III. ISAAC LEWIS⁸;
 (564) IV. JOHN PICKERING,⁸ m., and is a merchant in New York;
 (565) V. PURSON N.⁸;
 (566) VI. GALEN⁸;
 (567) VII. JOSIAH⁸;
 (568) VIII. CHARLES⁸;
 (569) IX. HENRY.⁸

ISAAC,⁷ (359) who m. Tryphena Smith, has had:

- (570) I. WM. SMITH,⁸ b. 20 Sept., 1813, m. Elizabeth, dau. of
 ard Everett, Esq., of Canton, Ms., 23 June, 1835, and d. at Westfield
 of typhus fever, 13 Nov., 1839;

- (571) II. ELIZA,⁸ b. 1814, m. Daniel Carmichael;
 (572) III. CAROLINE,⁸ b. 1817, m. Rufus P. Mason, of Walpole, N. H.;
 (573) IV. TRYPHENA S.,⁸ b. 1819, m. Lemuel Cobb, of Sharon, N. H.;
 (574) V. ISAAC,⁸ b. 1820, m. Rebecca D. McCalla, of Philadelphia,
 d. 25 Oct., 1841, in New York, of billious fever;
 (575) VI. MARY ANN,⁸ m. Harrison Gale Otis, (561);

- VII ISAAC,⁸ (first named JAMES,) m. Eliza. dau. of Theron Skeel;
 VIII DANIEL C.,⁸ m. Clara Otis;
 IX BENJAMIN F.,⁸ d. 24 July, 1831, at Philadelphia;
 X JOSEPH SANFORD⁸;
 XI JOHN BRECKENBRIDGE,⁸ d. 23 Jan., 1839.
 XII JOHN BRECKENBRIDGE,⁷ (451) who m. Nancy Billings, had:
 I JAMES,⁸ s. at Vermilion, Ohio, a merchant;
 II LUCIUS B.,⁸ is solicitor in chancery, prosecuting attorney for
 Co., Ohio, resides at Lower Sandusky;
 III FREDERICK R.,⁸ s. at Berlin, Ohio;
 IV JOSEPH EDWARD.⁸

NOTE A.

(1) John Otis.¹ For a list of the names of the twenty-nine associates
 Peter Hobart who drew House Lots, 18 Sept., 1635 (intended to be
 here) see Register, Vol. II. p. 250. On the Records of Hingham,
 p. 10, is the following note: "June 1635, John Otise is to have
 the acres of the meadow called Home-meadow next to the Cove." This
 shows that he was in Hingham previous to the settlement of Rev.
 Hobart and his company in the town, for he (Hobart) arrived at
 in this same month of June, and settled in Hingham in Sep-
 following.

On the 4 June, 1636, he had a grant of 16 acres of land; also, 10 acres
 on "Weari-all-Hill." He was chosen, 30 Aug., 1641,
 on the Grand Jury at Boston "the 7 month next according to or-
 of Court." Jan., 1647, "John Otis," (thus written on the records) and
 were "chosen Townsmen to order all the affairs of the Town" for
 year; and in Dec., same year, he was one of seven to "order the pu-
 of the town." Hobart's Journal records, 15 Mch., 1646, "all
 the houses of Thomas Loring & John Otis were burnt to the ground, being
 the Sabbath-day in the morning." His wife d. 28 June, 1653.

It has been supposed by many, and so stated in some local histories, that
 John Otis is the ancestor of all bearing the name in this country. This is
 correct. About the year 1720, one Robert Otis emigrated from Ireland,
 and settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River. He m. Margaret Sabin
 of Lyme, 8 Aug., 1737, and had three sons, whose descendants live in
 Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylva-
 Rev. Erastus Otis, (the gentleman who furnished me with this in-
 formation) a grandson of the above Robert, was b. at Canaan, N. H., 1783,
 and is a minister of the Methodist N. E. Conference, living at Wilbraham,

As to the orthography of the name — the first John wrote his name
 Otis (see his autograph): in the list of freemen of Massachusetts colony,
 Records, Vol. I. p. 153, John Otis was admitted 3 March, 1635-6.
 The names contained in this Record are not autographs, but they were
 written by the Secretary according to the sound, as the names were pro-
 nounced to him. On the early records of Hingham the name is found in
 various ways, but most commonly and in many instances, Otis; occasion-
 ally Otis, Oattis, Oatis, &c. (See Note B.)

NOTE B.

(2) II. RICHARD². It was the intention to give in this place further
 in relation to Richard, to have been furnished by descendants who

have in their possession, it is understood, much that would throw light on this branch of the family. But they have not done so. Some incidents attending his death by the Indians in 1689, and the captivity of the wife and his son Stephen and their infant daughter, may be found in Belknap's History of New Hampshire. I was led into an error in saying that "his Will is recorded in the Boston Probate Records;" it is so asserted by Deane in his History of Scituate, but no record of such will is found. It is also stated on the same authority, that he was "in Weymouth with his father" before he went to New Hampshire. There is no evidence that he ever was a resident of Weymouth, or that he was at that place at any time. He was admitted an inhabitant of Boston 1655, two years before John d. at Weymouth. The Hon. Mr. Savage, who has bestowed much attention on this subject, doubts whether he was ever there, and he also, on sufficient grounds in the author's view, is of the opinion that Richard was not a descendant of the first John. It seems very improbable that Richard was at Weymouth at any time, but still less likely that he was son of John, who must have named him in his will, from which, if we judge by the four daughters and five grandchildren, referred to so distinctly, we can hardly account for the omission of the name of any son but John.

It is probable he had for his wife *Rose Stoughton*. This is presumed to be the case from a MS. in the British Museum, communicated to Mr. Stoughton by his friend, Rev. Joseph Hunter, being a history of the family of Stoughton, written by Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Baronet, who was b. 1640; the latest date in the MS. is 1672. Anthony, his father, an ensign in the Parliamentary Army, was b. 1598, m. Agnes, dau. of Robert Pierce, and had, besides Sir Nicholas, *Rose*, b. Nov., 1629. In 1643, the father, *Rose*, about approaching his end, (for he d. 1644) entrusted his daughter to his kinsman, Capt. Israel Stoughton of Dorchester, (who had gone home "about merchandize," to bring to New England out of the perils of the civil war then raging; and, says the MS., "now living there, the wife . . . Otis with several children." If the Otis here referred to was Richard, what Otis was it?

Since the above was written, I have received from H. G. Somerby, Esq. now in England, the substance of his investigations of the Otis pedigree.

The Arms of OATES.* Argent, two Bendlets engrailed, Az. a Canton Ermine. Crest, a Cubit Arm in Armor proper, charged with a Lion passant guardant.

two Bendlets engrailed Az., the hand grasping a dirk also proper, Pomel & Hilt Or.

. OTES of in the county of York, living in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and 1st Queen Mary, 1553. =

Thomas Otes, admitted of Lincoln College, Oxford, 1575, then aged 21; of Almondsbury, 23 Elizabeth, 1581; of North Crossland, 40 Elizabeth, 1598; of Thornhill, Co. York, temp. James I.; seized of lands in Lillesden, Co. York, died ante May, 1626, s. p. Administration granted to Lawrence Otes.

John Otes =
Living
38 Eliz :
1596.

Lawrence Otes of Woolley, West Riding of the County of York, James 1st, 1606, also in 1633, when he took administration to his brother-in-law; he was seized of lands temp. 16. Charles I.

1st dau. of George Greene of Nether Denby, in the parish of Kirkheaton, Co. York.

William Otes, b. before 1596, of age living at Woodsome 1611; died 1616, both in the parish of Almondsbury, Co. York, afterwards Nether Denby, Gent., was seized of freehold and copy hold lands in Earlsheaton, Dudworth; Long Liversedge, and the parish of Kirkheaton, Co. York, bur. at Kirkheaton 6 June, 1659. Will dated 1659, proved at London 10 Aug. 1660.

John Otes, living 1628.

* From Whitaker's History of Leeds.

Capt. Thomas Otes, of Morley, was an officer in the Parliamentary Army; and at the Restoration, it is supposed, he took refuge in a foreign country.

The Manor of Otes, according to tradition, took its name from John Otes, who, with others, held the Manor of Little-Laver of the Lord Seals, in the time of King Edward II. (1307 to 1327.) *

At Marsham, about twelve miles from Norwich, where the notorious John Otes was born, the parish register records the birth of John, son of William Otes, born 1608, m. Elizabeth Sarapen in 1631 — first child, a son named Mathew, b. 1633. This John Otes continued to reside at Marsham, and had several children born after 1635.

The above is the nearest approaching to the name Otis to be found in the Herald's Visitation of every county in England, or in any county History.

"But," Mr. Somerby writes, "I am convinced that the family, (the name) is in no way connected with yours. The name is, and always has been, of one syllable, while yours is distinctly two. Surnames in England previous to 1630 do not vary so much as many people imagine." At the

office in London, there is a large quantity of MSS. taken from the Subsidy Rolls, where they have lain for more than two hundred years. These contain the names and places of residence of the people of England from Henry VIII.'s time down to Charles II. Among the Somersetshire families is found the Otis name. The following are extracts from these Rolls :

John Ote, sen., of Ling, temp. Henry 8. (1509 to '47) exact date not known, roll much decayed ;

Thomas Oty of West Camel temp. Henry 8 ;

John Oty of Berrington, Chandler, 3rd Edward 6. A. D. 1550

Anny Oty, widow, of West Camel, " " "

Editha Otye, of Rastlinge, had lands in Ling in 1597 ;

John Otye of Ling, 1597 ;

John Oatey of Ling, 1626.

The following are extracts from early Wills of Somersetshire, deposited in the Consistorial Episcopal Court at Wells, Co. Somerset :

Anthony Otye of Othery, Will dated 1598, son Anthony, daughters Anne & Joane.

Richard Otis of Glastonbury, Will dated 17 Nov., 1611, gives to his son Stephen & John all his wearing apparel ; — to son Thomas ; — to two daughters, bedding &c. ; remainder of goods to his wife.

Stephen Otis of Glastonbury, will dated 1637, son Richard — daughters Hannah, Judith, Hannah — wife Elizabeth.

It now remains to hear the result of an examination of the parish registers of Othery and Glastonbury, to prove beyond doubt, what appears probable from the above, that our John was of Glastonbury, Co. of Somersetshire, (which place it will be recollected is in the south-west part of England, and near Barnstaple, his traditionary birth-place) ; and that Richard was a nephew, instead of son, of John. No lengthened pedigree in England, however, can be expected, for the records do not go back much beyond 1200.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

(3) JOHN² was m. to his only wife, Mary Jacob, 1652-3, instead of 1653. He took the oath of fidelity at Scituate, 1662.

(4) MARGARET² d. 21 Oct., 1670. Of her children, Hannah was

* Morant's History of Essex, pub. 1768.

many charming qualities of head and heart which made him the most agreeable of companions as well as the safest of counsellors." William H. Whitmore, Esq., who prepared and offered these resolutions, has furnished us with the following tribute which shows some striking characteristics of the man :

Having had considerable official business with Mr. Healy, I desire to express my remembrance of his unflinching courtesy and good-nature. He was often presented with questions largely political or personal. He listened with serenity to the most ridiculous suggestions, waived aside without ridicule the impossible ones, and gave consideration and assistance to every good project. He was invaluable to the city as an adviser in all emergencies, never hurried nor confused; and, as inaccessible to persuasion as to menace, his words seemed the embodiment of justice. His manners were courteous to all; and when he unbent to his friends, his recollections of men and events were charmingly told.

At the same meeting, the council voted that "the Joint Standing Committee on Rules and Orders be instructed to have prepared a suitable memoir of the late John P. Healy, and to insert the same in the Municipal Register for the current year." The memoir was prepared by Godfrey Morse, LL.B., and is an able tribute to Mr. Healy's memory. Besides being inserted in the Municipal Register, it was printed separately. From this pamphlet we have drawn freely.* We quote the following from an editorial in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, published the morning after his death, which Mr. Morse has reprinted in his appendix :

The roll of city solicitors is a memorable one, and John P. Healy leads them all in conspicuously able service. Pickering, Chandler, Ranney, Hillard, Healy, are bright names in the official life of the city. His mind was purely legal, and his tastes were for the law. He was thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law. He was not, as compared with mere bookworms, a great student of the books, either in the text-books or the reports; but he was well enough in both those lines of legal learning for all practical purposes. In all the law relating to towns and cities and municipal corporations he was thoroughly booked on authority and principle, and long experience therein made him a thorough adept. His opinions were sought on such matters from all parts of the State, and deservedly passed for oracles and models. He was a quiet, modest, and unpretentious man. He never pushed for place or prominence. The few official trusts which came to him came in every instance without seeking on his part, and were due solely to the fitness of the man for usefulness in the place. He more than once declined preferment, desiring to live and die a practising lawyer, and he has died in harness. He belonged to no rings and took part in no cabals. He belonged to no mutual admiration societies, and he had no lot with schemes and schemers. He was a downright, good-natured, true, and upright man.†

* Other authorities are The History of Washington, N. H., 1886; the Wight Family, by Danforth P. Wight, pp. 82-3; The Wights, by William Ward Wight, 1890, p. 43; the History of Newton, by Francis Jackson, p. 307; the History of Cambridge, by Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., pp. 579-80; Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, by Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., p. 277; REGISTER, vol. 36, p. 338.

† Morse's memoir of Healy, p. 23.

OTIS FAMILY OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

By ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, A.M., of New York City.

THE following notes, drawn chiefly from Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary of Canada, may serve to amplify the excellent account of the Otis Family which appears in the 4th and 5th volumes of the REGISTER.

RICHARD OTIS, a son or nephew of John Otis of Hingham, Mass., settled about 1655 in Dover, N. H., and was there killed by the Indians, towards the end of June, 1689, together with his son Stephen Otis, aged 37 years, who by his wife Mary Pitman left a daughter Mary, born about 1675, afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Varney of Dover, and two sons Stephen and Nathaniel, who were carried away and sold to the French in Canada.

The widow (and third wife) of Richard Otis, was Grizel (called by her descendants Grizet) Warren, born 1662, daughter of James and Margaret Warren. The Indians killed her daughter Hannah, a child of two years, and took her and her infant (female) of three months to Canada. Here the mother joined the Catholic church, was re-baptized. Tanguay, in his list of English captives, has: Warren, Jacques, de Berwick, en Ecosse. Irlandaise, Marguerite (sa femme). Marie-Madeleine, née le 6 mars 1662 à la Nouvelle-Angleterre; prise en guerre le 18 Juin 1689; bap. 9 mai 1693; 1° m . . . à Richard (o) Theys; 2° m 15 octobre 1693, à Philippe Robitaille, à Montréal; au service de M. De Maricour (or Lemoine). She was married as Madeleine Warren, veuve de Richard (O) Theys, de Douvres, Nouvelle-Angleterre, to Philippe Robitaille, son of Jean and Martine (Carmont) R. from Biencourt, province d'Artois, who was buried 5 Oct. 1740; Madeleine was buried 27 October, 1750, aged 89. Their children were:

1. *Philippe*, bpt. 5 February, 1695; visited his half-sister in New England and remained about a year; but returning to Canada, was buried 18 December, 1720.
2. *Jacques*, bpt. 29 January, 1695.
3. *Jean*, bpt. 10 March, 1699.
4. *George*, bpt. 19 April, 1701; bur. 19 February, 1703.
5. *Marguerite*, bpt. 2 April, 1703; m. 13 April, 1722, at Montreal to Jean Baptiste Biron, bpt. 23 March, 1702, son of Pierre and Jeanne (Dumouchel) Biron, from Paille, bishopric of Saintes.

The infant, which Mrs. Robitaille brought into Canada at the time of her capture in 1689, was educated in the Romish faith, baptized as Christine Hôtasse, and married at Montreal, 14 June, 1707, to Louis Bau (or Le Beau), a joiner, as his second wife. Louis Bau was a son of Jean and Etienne (Lory) Bau, and died 26 February, 1713, aged about 35. Their children were:

1. *Louis*, bpt. 20 November, 1708; bur. 25 January, 1709.
2. *Marie-Anne-Christine*, bpt. 14 June, 1710; m. 20 February, 1726; Pierre Treflé, merchant of Montreal, as first wife: bur. at Quebec, 18 December, 1726, and her infant Pierre on 23 January, 1727, age 1 mo. 13 days.
3. *Marie-Madeleine*, bpt. 20 May, 1712.
4. *Louis*, m. 1745, Angélique Besset, and was bur. at Chamblay, 24 October, 1760.

Taking advantage of an exchange of prisoners in 1714, the widow Lebeau came to New England, but was not allowed to remove her young children from Canada. At Northampton she joined the Church, under the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and taking the name of her grandmother Warren, that is Margaret (though she was usually called Christine), she soon married Capt. Thomas Baker of that place, afterwards of Brookfield, and settling in her native town of Dover in 1735, there died 23 February, 1773, aged about 84 years. Several of her children by the second marriage survived her, of whom were Col. Otis Archelaus Sharrington Baker, who died at Dover, 27 October, 1801, aged 75, and Mary, widow of Capt. Benjamin Bean of Epping, who died at Conway, N. H., 6 February, 1826, lacking but 10 days of her being one hundred years of age.

STEPHEN OTIS, eldest son of Stephen who was killed at Dover in 1689, is not mentioned by Tanguay, but as Joseph-Marie-Autes of Quebec, he, in October, 1710, conveyed to his brother Nathaniel (or Paul) of Montreal, all interest he might have to any estate in New England.

NATHANIEL OTIS, born 1684, was re-baptized in Montreal as Paul Hotesse, and in 1714 released to his brother-in-law Ebenezer Varney of Dover, all claim to any estate in New England. He was a cooper of Montreal, and was there buried, 26 December, 1730. He is styled "fils d'Etienne (Hotesse) et de Marie Pittman, de Douvres, Nouvelle-Angleterre;" by his first wife Elisabeth Ouabert (Hubbard?) he had:

1. *Paul-Nicholas*, bpt. 20 January, 1712; m. 12 October, 1744, Marie-Genevieve Truteau, and had several children.
2. *Ignace-Laurent*, bpt. 11 August; bur. 9 October, 1713.
3. *Marie-Louise*, bpt. 13 December, 1714; bur. 11 January, 1715.
4. *Louis*, bpt. 14 April, 1716; m. 20 October, 1749, Marie Françoise Martineau, b. 1728.
5. *Marie-Catherine*, bpt. 20 September, 1717; m. 1st, Feb. 8, 1740, Louis Pouget; 2d, January 9, 1748, Laurent Bertrand.
6. *Joseph*, bpt. 8 September, bur. 15 November, 1718.
7. *Philippe-Marie*, bpt. 10 September, bur. 9 December, 1719.

He married 2d, Oct. 20, 1721, Madeleine Toupin, who was buried Aug. 28, 1722, aged 26, with her infant.

THE GILL LINEAGE.

By Prof. JAMES D. BUTLER, LL.D., of Madison, Wisconsin.

THE history of genealogical inquiry in the Gill family has some points of special interest. Few families can show documentary proof of so early and continuous effort to trace their lineage. In few families have generations been so sundered by change of language, religion and nationality. A search begun without clues has seldom ended in such perfect success.

In 1768, three brothers, named Gill, born in Canada but of New-England descent, were anxious to ascertain their origin. Their father had been captivated in childhood by Indians, as was believed about eighty years before, and near Boston. The name of the captive's father was said to be Sam or Sagen. The three brothers, with others of their kinsfolk, chose one of their number who should go to Boston and its vicinity for genealogical research. This representative was furnished with a letter of recom-

mendation from Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada. He was furnished with a statement of the traditions then prevailing among the Canadian Gills, relating to the New England origin of their family, and the following letter of recommendation from the governor of Canada:

Francis Robert Gill is recommended to all whom the above may concern and that can assist him to find out his relatives near Boston.

GUY CARLETON.

Castle of Quebec, Feb. 26, 1768.

By the Lt. Governor's command.
J. Goldpapp, D'y Sec'y.

Whether the purposed journey was made is doubtful. At all events nothing was then discovered.

But curiosity concerning family lineage was inherited by the posterity of the fraternal trio. One of their grand-children, Ignace, born 1808, father of Judge Gill, paid sixteen dollars in New England for a book-rarity, which he loaned and lost before he had noted its contents narrowly. According to his remembrance he read in the first pages that Samuel Gill was carried off from Dover by the Abenakis. His impression was probably incorrect, as no book with such a statement has been discovered in the exhaustive bibliography of Dover, and since the proof is now conclusive that Samuel Gill was not made captive there. However this may be, the purchase by Ignace attests the transmission of genealogical zeal, and his false memory regarding Dover gave it a local direction which led at last to the truth.

In 1866, the Abbe Maurault published his voluminous work on the Abenakis,—the tribe by which the child Gill had been carried off. The Gill history, as there given, abounds in inventions pure and simple. It is there stated that the captive was taken in Gilltown, Mass., which had been founded by his father, son of a Corporal Gill, who had emigrated from England about 1670. The age of the abducted boy is set down as fourteen years, and the route of his captors is specified. This romancing of Maurault roused Charles, a son of Ignace Gill, born 1844, to renew the lineage hunt, or at least heightened his zeal in that quest. This gentleman, a lawyer by profession, and now a Judge of the Superior Court at Montreal, knew that the town of Gill is not yet a hundred years old, and he was every way more competent than his predecessors for the work he undertook.

The new investigator found conflicting testimonies concerning the era when his ancestor arrived in Canada. According to writings, connected with the Governor's commendatory letter, that coming was about the year 1688. But, as standard histories relate, in 1703 the Abenakis ravaged the New-England coast, from Maine to the gates of Boston; and so would pass by Dover—the only place there was any reason to consider to have been the home of the captive. Judge Gill was disposed to fix the date of captivity between 1700 and 1710. The name Sagen, given in the writing of 1768 to the father of the captive, the Judge became satisfied was a corruption, in Canadian pronunciation, of the title sergeant. He rejected the date 1688, which was indicated in the written document as the year of captivity, because the captive married young. But, if that date were correct, his age at marriage was thirty-four years at least, his first child being born in 1716. The tradition that the captive survived till 1758, Judge Gill also rejects. Had he been alive in 1754, he must have been mentioned in the detailed narrative of the captive Mrs. Johnson, who in that year abode for a month under the same roof where, if living, he must

THE OTIS GENEALOGY.

(Continued from Vol. IV, p. 165.)

RICHARD OTIS, OF DOVER, N. H., AND HIS DESCENDANTS.*

[BY HORATIO N. OTIS, OF NEW YORK.]

The great advantages of the method employed for references in the following memoir, has been very generally acknowledged. It is the same as before used in our work, which was at the same time fully explained; but as some of our readers may not be able to refer to what has gone before, it is thought necessary again to explain the plan, especially as the placing of the figures for forward references, have, to accommodate in printing, been placed immediately after all names of individuals whose descendants are given, instead, as heretofore, of interpolating them into the regular series. — This being remembered, it will be instantly perceived, whether descendants of any one are given in the pedigree, or whether they are not given.

Example. — In the following Memoir, RICHARD OTIS is No. (1), his first child is No. (2) — I. and so on through all his descendants; Thus, (2) — I. RICHARD² (10) shows that the 2d *Richard Otis*, or *Richard, Jr.*, is No. 2 in the regular series, the 1st in the family of his father, of the 2d (2) generation, and that his family are given immediately following No. (10) in the series. Hence, it is momentarily obvious, in the system employed, how far any individual is removed from his or her first known progenitor, that is, what generation the individual is; whether the 1st, 2d, &c., child, and whether he or she has descendants given in the memoir, and if any descendants, where to find them.

The advantage of the figure showing the number of the generation of any individual, is very apparent especially in extensive pedigrees. It being of a different font from the serial number, and placed *exponently*, cannot lead to the slightest confusion. — Ed.

Few Families in New Hampshire or elsewhere suffered more from the constant and cruel assaults of the Indians, than the family of Richard Otis. He himself, with one son and one daughter were killed in 1689, his wife and child captured and sold to the French. At the same time a number of his grand-children were carried captives; and a few years after, some of his children and grand-children were killed, and others made prisoners by the Indians. In a word *every one* of his children (alive in 1689) and many of his grand-children — what few escaped with their lives — suffered in their persons and property from the warfare of the savage foe. They lived in constant peril and alarm, their houses were fortified for defence against the Red man, and in their acts of devotion, they carried their arms in their hands.

It has been generally supposed that Richard Otis was a son of John Otis the first, (of Hingham, Ms., 1635,) whose Genealogy has already been published; but there are many circumstances which make it likely that he was the son of Stephen Otis, the brother of John. The Will of Stephen, dated 1637, and recorded in the Consistorial Episcopal Court of Wells, County of Somerset, England, mentions only one son, RICHARD; three daughters, and wife Elizabeth. His grandfather, Richard Otis (see Reg. Vol. 4, p. 163) was of Glastonbury, county of Somerset, Eng., and his Will, dated 17 Nov., 1611, mentions Stephen, John and Thomas,† and two daughters, leaving a wife.

* Much credit is due to Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill., M. C., for his valuable assistance in the preparation of this Genealogy. We are also indebted to Mr. Alonzo H. Quint, of Dover, N. H., Col. Benjamin Bean, of Conway, and Hon. Job Otis, of Strafford, N. H.; Hon. Osmyn Baker, and S. Judd, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., for important information.

† This would seem to favor the tradition in one branch of the Otis Family, that John of Hingham, left two brothers in England; one, Stephen, there remained, and the other went to Ireland, a descendant of whom, about 1720, emigrated to America, whence the family of Robert Otis, of Lyme, Ct. Thomas might have been the "Capt. Thomas Otis of Morley," an officer in the Parliamentary Army, who, at the Restoration, "took refuge in a foreign country."

died Septem^r 17th 1778 aged 61 years. Her life was distinguished by undissembled piety and the exercise of the most amiable social virtues.

And of their children.

Charles, who died May 27 1780.

Katharine, wife of S. Henly Esq., who died Aug 19, 1812.

Thomas, who died April 8 1796.

Rebecca, wife of the Hon J Lowell who died Sept 15, 1816.

Sarah, who died Oct 14, 1819.

Mary, who died July 26, 1806.

Chambers, who died March 16, 1790.

Margaret, wife of the Hon J Codman who died March 12, 1789

Jonathan Lemmon, son of Mr Joseph & Mrs Elizabeth Lemmon, Deceased July 16, 1724 Etatis 15 mo.

Here Lyes intered y^e body of Mrs Sarah Foster wife to Mr Richard Foster Jun^r, who decea^d Novem^r y^e 16th 1720 Etatis 29.

Also two of their children.

Rebecca aged 15 mo Katharine Aged 5 mo.

Here lies intered the remains of the Hon Richard Foster Esq who died Aug 29, 1774 Aged 82 years.

He sustained with reputation the office of High Sheriff for the County of Middlesex for many years, and upon his resignation, was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the same County, in which office he continued until his decease.

Here lies intombed the body of Thomas Jennor Esq who died June the 23^d 1765 Aged 72 years.

From whence he silently speaks,
My friend stop here and drop a tear,
As you are passing by
For you must dye as well as I
Think on Eternity.

Here lies intered the body of the Hon^e Charles Chambers Esq, who departed this life April 27 1743, in y^e 83^d year of his age.

He was for many years one of his Majesty's Council, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Justice of the Peace for y^e County of Middlesex; all which offices he discharged with great honor and fidelity.

Here lies intered the body of the Hon. Daniel Russell Esq, who departed this life Decem^r 6. 1763. Aged 78 years.

Who upwards of 20 years was a member of his Majesty's Council for this Province. He also served the Province as Commissioner of Impost, and the County of Middlesex as Treasurer for more than 50 years, in the discharge of all which offices, such was his conscientious fidelity and unsullied integrity, as procured him universal approbation & Esteem

In public & private life his whole conduct was such as evidently showed his invariable desire & endeavour to preserve a conscience void of offence toward God & Man.

PAUL WENTWORTH.

In the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, for May 1794, page 480, is the following notice: "On his estate, at Surinam, Dec. 1793, suddenly, Paul Wentworth, Esq. This was the gentleman inquired for in your last H. and G. Register, page 338 [a]. He died at Surinam, and not as your correspondent supposed in London. The time of his death appears to have been unknown before.

The first mention made of his name on any records in New England, so far as ascertained, is in 1655, when in May he was admitted an inhabitant of Boston. The same year he was at Dover among a list of those *qualified to vote*. It is probable he went to Dover in 1655, as it was the usage at that place to convey lands to actual settlers at the time of settlement. The first conveyance of land to him was 9 (26) 1655, when we are informed, that "tenu accers at Cocheeae" were laid out to "Richard Otis — forty Rod by the cartway on the west side of the land from his house, and forty Rod noreth est from his house and forty Rod apiece one the other too siesd."

In the year 1656, "it doth appeare in euidence, that Richard Otis had fifty Acres of Land giuen unto him &c." It was laid out and bounded by Wm. Wentworth, Ralphe Hall, and John Hall. The same year, a hundred acres of land on the "Great Hill" was granted by the selectmen and laid out to him.

In 1681 he took a new deed for his lands (or lease rather) from Mr. Mason. Some did this but the majority would not, (see Belknap.) This accounts for the Rents, (merely nominal) being paid to Mr. Mason, by his daughter Experience, and also for the fact that his name is not found among the Petitioners to the King in 1680. The autograph of Richard Otis cannot be obtained. Although his signature often appears, it is always by his mark. (*)

He was taxed at Cochecho in 1656, and so onward while the tax lists remain.

He was one of those who about the years 1660-65, were much dissatisfied with the Church at Dover. The opinions of the Quakers were spreading there, and the cruel severity of their opposers drove many away from the church, who merely sympathized with the Friends. Richard Otis was not a Quaker himself, but his son Richard² became one. He, (Richard¹) was fined for non-attendance on public worship in 1663, in company with many others of the minority, some of whom were well known for piety, but who disliked the Established Church. June 30, 1663, the Grand Jury presented "Richard Otis and his wife and his servant maide for not coming to meeting for several m^o together." "The Court finds 13 days that Richard Otis omitted coming to meeting, and sentence him to pay 5s pr. day [which] is 3£ 5s." His wife received the same sentence, "and [to pay] flees off Court," and their "maide" was referred to the Associates. — *Court Records of Exeter, N. H.*

The Probate Records, the remains of which are at Exeter, were two thirds destroyed by a fire in Portsmouth, many years ago. One Will remains, dated 1655; but there are no others for several years following, and but few for some twenty five years. On these Records, Richard Otis' name occurs, 29 Nov., 1676, as Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Roberts, of Oyster River (now Durham) who was killed by the Indians in 1675; he conveys to James Smith, certain lands at Oyster River, by "virtue of power and an order at a County Court held at Portsmouth 27 June, 1676."

(*) Richard Otis was one of "the Selektmen of Dover," in 1660, as appears by a Petition, or "Apology" as it is styled, headed as follows:—

The Apology in ye beholfe of ye Towne of Dover, against ye Complaynts of p-etended Ag-grievances (made by the Inhabitants of Oyster River Agaynst ye sayd townie) Ordered to be presented by ye Deputie of ye townie to ye Honored Courtie held att Boston, ye 30th of ye 3 mo., (1660.)

The "Apology" is signed by the "selektmen," four in number, the last of whom is Richard Otis. Why he made a mark instead of writing out his name, may be conjectured, as the reason is not very apparent, because his mark — consisting of two letters, r o — are as well formed as any letters of the time.

EDITOR.

That Richard Otis was thrice married, we can come to no other conclusion, both from collateral evidence and tradition. From the evidence already adduced, (see Reg. Vol. 4, p. 162,) and from the fact that the name *Rose* is often found among his descendants (no slight evidence when we remember the tenacity of the olden custom of perpetuating names) there can be no doubt that his first wife was *Rose*, dau. of Anthony *Stoughton*, and sister of Sir Nicholas *Stoughton*, Bart., whom he married as early as 1651. (a)

From the following it is clear that his second wife was Shuah, widow of James Heard:— "Nov. 5, 1677, Richard Otis, husband of Shuah, formerly widow of James, son of John Heard of Piscataqua, and James Chadburne," undertook to administer on the Estate of the said James Heard, who died intestate. This was done in the County Court of York, Me., but is found at Exeter Probate Office. The records show that Shuah was a widow, Nov. 1, 1676. The last notice of James, as living, is 1668, and he probably died about 1675. He left one son, John,* born about 1667; Richard Otis being appointed his guardian — and daughters, Elizabeth, married to Samuel Small; Abigail, married to Job Clements, and was a widow in 1721.

His third wife was Grizet Warren. This is on the authority of Mrs. Bean, mentioned in the N. H. Hist. Colls., as having died at one hundred years of age,† who said that her grandmother's maiden name was Grizet Warren, from Massachusetts, and that her grandfather (Richard Otis) married her as his third wife when he was a little over sixty years of age ‡ she being about twenty four. The descendants of Mrs. Bean are quite confident that the captive wife of Richard Otis was a *Warren*, and they never heard her called by any other name than Grizet. After exhausting

(a) If the name *Rose* came into the Stoughton family by the marriage of Anthony Stoughton, Esq., of Raltoo, with Sarah Lloyd, niece of Judge *Rose*, it would hardly suit the period of our author, we apprehend; as the said Anthony's grandfather was living in 1624, and a son Anthony, who married in 1748. This note is given only with the hope of eliciting information.

EDITOR.

* *John Heard* (son of James and Shuah) married 1st, Phebe ———. Children Dorcas, b. 26 Feby. 1690; Shuah, b. Jan. 25, 1694; Phebe, b. 15 Jan., 1692; James, b. 21 Jan. 1696. His wife died 4 July, 1696. He m. 2d, July 1698, Jane, daughter of Nicholas Cole, and relict widow of Joseph Littlefield. Children, Jane, b. 18 June, 1699; Mary, b. 24 Aug., 1700; Abigail, b. 15 April, 1702. Of these children, Dorcas m. ——— Tucker; Phebe m. ——— Stevens; Shuah m. Nathan Bartlett, and had twelve children; James married and died before 1739, leaving Sarah and Phebe; Jane m. 15 Nov. 1719, Tristram Coffin, of Dover, and had nine children, the last survivor of whom, (Deborah) died in Dover, in 1838, aged 100 years; Mary m. Henry Baxter, 1 July, 1722; Abigail m. ——— Hubbard.

† Mary (Baker) Bean was the daughter of the captured *Christiné Otis*, and she died near the present house of her grandson, Col. Benjamin Bean, in Conway, N. H. Her memory was retentive, and she was intelligent to the last of her long life, dying at 100 years of age lacking ten days, Feb. 6, 1826. She had a peculiarly happy faculty of relating her family history, and this opportunity together with the fact of his having the Family Records in his possession, has enabled Col. Bean to throw much light upon this subject, confirming historic and doubtful records, and furnishing additional facts to the story of other days. But for the information from this family, this narrative could not have been written in its present connected form.

‡ This would seem to show that Richard Otis was born about 1626, while Richard, son of John¹, of Hingham, was b. 27 Feb. 1616-17, as is found from the records of Glastonbury in England. And setting aside the improbability of a man born early in 1617, having been the father of a child "three months old" in June, 1689, John Otis¹ in his Will, made 1657, does not mention Richard, who if a son and then living in N. E., would not in all probability have omitted to do so, while his *four* daughters and *five* grand children are so distinctly referred to.

all our resources for the Genealogy of this Grizet, (supposed to be a nickname for Grace) Warren, we had abandoned the subject, when it was discovered among some old papers, that Richard Otis had business with one James Warren, Sr., of Maine, in 1684. This called to our mind the meeting in Kittery, Maine, in 1674, described in the Memoir of Charles Frost, July No., 1849, of the Genealogical Register, where "*James Warren, as abettor, is sentenced to ride the wooden horse.*" And from the Kittery and York Co. Records, as extracted by Mr. A. H. Quint; — as follows:

"James Warren had a grant of land in Kittery, 15 Oct. 1656. He may have been there earlier; probably resided then in Berwick, part of Kittery. March 25th, 1701, he deeds land in York to his son Gilbert.

In 1697, Nov. 3, James Warren was a surety at the probate of the Will of Charles Frost.

1700, Dec. 9, was dated the Will of James Warren, Sr., of Berwick, in the Province of Massachusetts, proved 1702, Dec. 24. In it he gives to sons Gilbert, James, daughters Margaret and Grizel, grand-daughter Jane Grant, and grandson James Staggole; wife Margaret, and son James, Executor. [By the records as copied by Mr. Quint, what we call Grizet, might have been mistaken for Grizel, the *t* being made like an *l*, not being crossed.]*

In this will, no names of husbands or wives or their children are found, and no place of residence. That left to daughter Grizel was a few shillings in money — merely nominal.

In 1712, Dec. 13, Margaret, widow as above, made her will, giving all to sons Gilbert and James. Of course the children of James and Margaret Warren were, *Gilbert*² (born 1656, as appears by deposition); *James*² (who by his wife Mary, had *Mary*³, b. 23 Feb. 1692; *Margaret*³, b. 5, Nov., 1694; *James*³, 8 June, 1698; *Rachel*³, 26 Aug., 1700, d. 13 Sept. 1703; *Gylbert*³, 30 April, 1703; *John*³, 16 Dec., 1705;) *Margaret*²; *Grizel*²; *A dau.*² m. — Grant; *A dau.*² m. — Staggole.

Add also the fact that in a petition of John, son of Shuah and James Heard, in 1706, regarding property, no mention is made of his mother as living, while we know the last wife of Richard Otis lived in Canada to an advanced age, — and we think the evidence is pretty conclusive, that the third wife of Richard Otis was the above Grizel, dau. of James Warren.

By his first wife he had seven children; by his third, two daughters, Hannah and Christine — and from the fact that Hannah was about two years old at the time of the death of the father in 1689, we infer that the date of the third marriage was about 1686.

The following are the facts concerning the attack and slaughter at Dover, resulting in the death of Richard Otis and twenty-two others, and the captivity of twenty nine persons. (†) Stimulated with the thirst of taking vengeance

* *Per Contra.* Sylvester Judd, Esq., of Northampton, says, "The name *Grizet* is a new one to me. I have met with *Grizzel* several times, but never with *Grizet*."

[It was often the case in the writings of that day, that the *ts* were crossed and the *ts* went without that mark. What the name of that female may have been, we cannot pretend to decide, but our belief is that it was *Grizet* — an ancient name for the gold-finch. — EDITOR.]

† Charlevoix (*Historie et Descript. Gen. de la Nouv. France, &c.*) though he has with considerable minuteness described the results of less important expeditions against New England than this was, is entirely silent in his excellent and interesting work, of this against Cochecho. This silence in that author, is probably to be accounted for in the fact, that it was entirely an Indian undertaking. EDITOR.

on Major Waldron,* for his seizure of their brethren thirteen years before, — an event remembered by them with deep though silent resentment, a plan was laid by the Indians to surprise the settlement at Dover. In that part of the town which lies about the first Falls in the river Cochecho, were several garrisoned houses (*see map*); the three on the North side were Richard Waldron's, Richard Otis's, and John (or Elizabeth) Heard's.† Waldron's was on the west side of the road just above the falls; Otis's on the east side about half way up to "Garrison Hill," and Heard's on top of the hill. John Ham, son of John and grandson of William, now lives near the spot where stood Otis's garrisoned house, and his farm is a part of that once owned by Otis. Mr. Ham is now above 70 years of age, and his great grandfather, Benjamin Ham, had it from the Otis family.

These garrisoned houses were surrounded with timber walls, the gates of which, as well as the house doors, were secured with bolts and bars. The neighboring families resorted to these houses at night for safety. Approaching the place with professions of peace, the Indians sent two of their squaws to each house to ask lodgings for the night, with the intention of opening the doors after the inmates were asleep, and giving the signal by a whistle to the savages to rush in. The stratagem succeeded.

On the night of Thursday the 27th of June, 1689, in unsuspecting confidence the families retired to rest. When all was quiet, the gates were opened, and the signal was given. The Indians rushed into Major Waldron's house first, and though 80 years old, he with his sword kept them at bay until stunned by a hatchet. They then cut him in pieces and set the house on fire.

Otis's garrison met with the same fate. He was shot as he was rising up in bed, and his son Stephen, and daughter Hannah were killed, the latter — then two years old — by dashing her head against the chamber stairs. Another account is, that Richard Otis was shot whilst looking out the window on the first alarm. The wife and infant child (of three month's old) of Richard Otis, with the children of his son Stephen, and others — 29 in all — were carried captive to Canada, where they were sold to the French — the first English prisoners ever carried to that country. Three daughters of Richard Otis by his first wife, then young, were also taken, but were re-captured in Conway by a company of men who collected and pursued them. It was the custom of the Indians to divide their prisoners into different parties, and to take them to Canada by different routes.

Mrs. Otis married a Frenchman in Montreal, whose name was pronounced

* Always spelt *Waldern*, or *Walderne*, by himself, I believe, at least his signature is as we here present it (1676) in many old documents which I have examined. EDITOR.

Richard Waldron

[See pedigree of Waldron next page onward.]

† Heard's garrison was saved through the instrumentality of Elder Wm. Wentworth, the ancestor of every Wentworth now in this country. He was one of the first settlers at Exeter, but removed to Dover and became a ruling Elder in the church there. He was a very useful and good man, and died at an advanced age at Dover, in 1697, (see Reg. for Oct. 1850.) He was awakened by the noise of the barking of a dog, just as the Indians were entering, pushed them out, and falling on his back, set his feet against the gate and held it till he had alarmed the people; two balls were fired through it but both missed him.

by Mrs. Bean, as if spelled *Rubatoy*. The English translation of the French Priest, Mons. Seguenot's letter to Christiné, of 7th June, 1727* makes it Robitail. He speaks of the death of a daughter of Christiné, who had married and removed to Quebec, and of Mrs. Robitail (Otis) as then alive. She lived until she was about ninety years of age, and died in Canada, but as Mrs. Bean used to say, "she was bed-ridden the last nine or ten years of her life." She had children by her last husband, but how many, is not known. One of them, a son, named Philip, came from Montreal to Brookfield, Ms., after 1716, to see his half sister Christiné; worked a year on her farm, returned to Canada, and soon after died.

After the breaking up of the settlement at Cochecho, by the Indian massacre of 1689, little or no business was done there till some years had passed. In 1705, Susannah, widow of Richard Otis², who had been settling the estate of her husband, was also appointed to administer upon the estate of Richard the first. His property was appraised by Thomas Tebbets and Tristram Heard, and is thus described; "To his whome plantation that the sd Richard Lued and died upon, Laying on the West side of the highway leading from Cochecho into the woods, containing by estimation 52 acres." Also an orchard of ten acres, and "an hundred Acres of Wilderness land, &c."

He had by his first wife at Dover,

- (2) I. RICHARD², (10) b. —, whose wife was Susanna —,
 - (3) II. STEPHEN², (15) b. 1652, m. Mary Pitman, 16 April, 1674,
 - (4) III. SOLOMON², b. 1663, d. 1664,
 - (5) IV. NICHOLAS², (18) b. m. —, and was killed by the Indians, 26 July, 1696.
 - (6) V. EXPERIENCE², (18), b. 1666, m. Samuel Heard,
 - (7) VI. JUDITH², (18), m. (ensign) John Tuttle, Jr.
 - (8) VII. ROSE², (25) m. John Pinkham, and had 10 children.
- By his third wife he had,
- (9) VIII. HANNAH², b. 1687, killed as heretofore described, 28 June, 1689.
 - (10) IX. CHRISTINÉ², (33) b. March 1688-9, m. in Canada, ———
Le Beaw, 2d, Capt. Thomas Baker, of Northampton, Mass.

RICHARD OTIS², (2—I) was wounded by the Indians on Sunday, 26 July, 1696, as the people of Dover were returning from public worship. The Indians were in ambush, shot upon them, and killed his brother Nicholas, carrying captive, Nicholas Otis, Jr., to Penobscot.

He had a grant of land at Dover, 1694; was a blacksmith, as his father was before him. After the birth of his second child, and perhaps earlier, he became a "Friend." He was the only son of Richard Otis, the first who left male descendants in this country, or female either, if we except Mary, the daughter of Stephen. There can be no doubt of this, for an examination of the Records clearly shows that all the other sons had either died in the Indian wars, childless, or if they had children, they were either killed or carried captive, and remained among the French or Indians in Canada.

He was dead (intestate) in 1701, and letters of Administration were granted to Susannah, his widow, 5 Jan. 1701. The inventory

* Three copies of this letter, and the reply of Gov. Burnet thereto, are in the Boston Athenæum. This correspondence it is said will soon be published in the N. H. Hist. Coll.

was returned 1702, and the estate settled, 11 Dec. 1702. In 1706, Susannah, as Administratrix, sold several tracts of land in Cochecho. After his death, his first and third sons removed from Dover, leaving the second son at that place, who resided in that part of Dover now known as the town of Madbury, and there died.

What the family name was of his wife Susannah, we have been unable to ascertain. She married in 1703, John Varney, but left no other children. In 1704 she petitions to be appointed Guardian to her children by her first husband, and her petition was allowed. Children: (11) I. ROSE,³ (12) II. RICHARD,³ (42) m. Grace —, and was in Charlestown, Mass., about 1720. (13) III. REBECCA,³ b. 1695-5-11.

(14) IV. STEPHEN³, (48) b. 1698-6-22, m., 1st, Mary Young, 30 Jan., 1719-20; 2d, Catherine Austin, July 30, 1736, dau. of Nathaniel and Catharine (Neale) Austin,* (b. 12 Jan'y, 1715,) 3d Elizabeth

(15) V. NICHOLAS,³ (53.) b. 1701-2-8, went to Newport, R. I.

STEPHEN OTIS,² (3 — II.) m. Mary Pitman, dau. of William Pitman, (dead in 1682) of Oyster River, (now Durham, which was then a part of Dover, as were also Madbury, Lee, Somersworth, Rollinsford, and parts of Newington — Bloody Point — and Greenland.) What became of his wife we cannot learn. Little is known of him or his family with certainty. He was killed as has already been mentioned, in the attack on Dover, 27 June, 1689. He had a farm where he lived at Dover, 1685-6, just above his father's fortified house, having received it, as was asserted, as a gift from his father. His son-in-law took possession of it about the time Cochecho was resettled, under the title inherited from Stephen,² fortifying his title by deeds from the Canada heirs, and quit-claims from the others. The following is a synopsis of two deeds, taken in Canada, found recorded at Exeter, N. H., the originals of which are in possession of Walter Sawyer, Esq., of Dover, who with his brother, Hon. Thomas E. Sawyer, is a descendant of Stephen Otis.

"Stephen Otis of Kebeck, in Canada," Oct. 1, 1710, conveys to Nathaniel (surnamed Paul) Otis of Mount Royall, his right and title in New England, "to houses, lands, and other goods whatsoever" — he owning "as a good, perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple." Then follows the acknowledgment in French, that "*Joseph-Marie-Autes, apres-nommes,*" who was "English by birth" appeared before the Royal Notary, Du Breuil, &c. "Autes" is so spelled because the French *au* answers very precisely to the then pronounced *o* in Otis; and "*aupres — nommes,*" answers very well to our phrase above named.

Nathaniel (surnamed Paul) Otis, in 1714, releases to his brother-in-law Ebenezer Varney, (son of Humphrey Varney) this land, giving the boundaries, with "all sorts of buildings and to other goods." This

* I find the following notice of a Mr. Austen of Dover, but whether he were the same whose dau. married Stephen Otis, I have not learned.—EDITOR.

We hear from Piscataqua, that about 10 days ago, one Mr. Austen of Dover, going over the river upon the ice on horseback to Berwick, in the Night, happened to land about a Mile and a half distant from the place he designed for; and perceiving his mistake went upon the ice again as the nearest way, but unhappily came to an opening where he and his horse fell in and were both drowned.—*Indept. Advert'r.*, 20 Feb., 1749.

is signed by himself and wife; "Paul Hottesse," and "Marie Elizabeth Hottesse." — From the described boundaries, this land without doubt had been the property of Stephen² Otis. Here is the autograph of "Paul Hottesse" as signed to this release.

paul hottesse

These Canada Otises, were of Dover, were the grandchildren of the first Richard, and "inherited" an estate from somebody. But little reflection is necessary to arrive at the conclusion that they could not have been the children of any other than Stephen²; and we believe that they were carried away in 1689, among the "29 captivated" — nearly all of whom were from the Otis Garrison, as near as we can ascertain. Supposing Stephen of "Kebeck" to have been 21 years of age at the time he gave the deed in 1710, it carries the date of his birth back to 1689 at least. Their change of name is easily accounted for — when Catholics receive to their baptism a person who has been christened as a Protestant, they generally give at the baptism a new name, either additional or as a substitute. If we are correct, Stephen Otis and Mary Pitman had children,

- (16) I. STEPHEN,³ (Joseph-Marie) carried captive to Canada, 1689.
 (17) II. NATHANIEL³ (Paul) carried captive to Canada in 1689, and the author of the letter given below, m. and had children in Canada.
 (18) III. MARY³, (54) m. Ebenezer Varney of Dover, N. H., and left many descendants.

The following is a copy of a letter from Paul to his sister Mary, the original of which is well preserved — the writing good and legible indicating a person of some education:

"Montreal, May 1st, 1725.

"MY MOST DEAR SISTER:—I would not lett slip so fair an oppertunity of writing to you as that of Mons'r leguille, without assuring you of my love and to lett you know the Joy that I have had in receiving of your news by one of those Gentlemen that is come here, who says he is one of yo^r neighbours. I was in hopes of having y^e pleasure to go to see you, but my affairs will not admit of it, for you know my Dear Sister, those Journeys are not made without great Cost; but the great distance that there is between us dont hinder me of having the same Tenderness for you, as if I was near your dear person. I am allways in hopes of having the consolation of seeing you before I Dye. What Joy will it be to see a Dear Sister I never saw, for my Love is as great as if I had been bro't up near you. Permission is not easily obtained to go such a Journey. I pray you Dear Sister, if you do me Honour of writing to me, to lett me know all the News that concerns me relating to all our relations; my Dear Sister I've a favor to ask of you which is y^e gift of a Seal, that at least every time I write to you, you may know by the seal that it is yo^r dear Brother that writes to you. My Grandmother [this of course refers to the wife of Richard¹, who was captured at the massacre in 1689, and was then alive] Salutes you as also my little children who
 * * * * * their dear uncle and their dear aunt. I kindly

salute my dear brother, and all yo^r Dear Family, and all my kindred, and am, with much Tenderness my Dear Sister, Yo^r most Humble and Affectionate brother,

*Paul Otis**

It is difficult to account for the statement of Paul, that he had never seen his sister unless he was carried from Dover when an infant, or that he was born after his mother went to Canada, a posthumous child of Stephen².

NICHOLAS OTIS,² (5—IV.) had a grant of land at Dover, 1694, was killed by the Indians, 26 July, 1696, and his inventory was returned 18 May, 1697, by "Nathaniel Heird and George Ricard." In the settlement of what little property he had, no children are mentioned. The name of his wife is not known.

"NICHOLAS OTIS³ Jun.," (no doubt his son) is recorded as having been captured in 1696, and "carried to Penobscot, from whence he soon found his way home." If he ever returned to Dover — of which there is some doubt — he had no family, and was dead in 1722.

EXPERIENCE OTIS,² (6 — V.) m., 1685—6, Samuel, son of John and Elizabeth Heard.† Samuel was dead in 1696, as the inventory of his estate was returned, 20 July, same year. On the 20 March, 1685—6, as found by the Exeter Records, Richard Otis "of Cochecho, blacksmith," conveyed to his daughter Experience, a tract of land containing 20 acres more or less, "she paying to the heirs of Robert Tufton Mason (see Masonian controversy in Belknap, date 1681) every year 20d lawful money, and 1s, for every dwelling house put on the premises." This was no doubt intended as a marriage settlement upon his daughter. For on the same day, John Heard makes a conveyance of land to his son Samuel; — "Whereas there is an intention

* "Paul Otis" had improved wonderfully in chirography since he signed the release above as "Paul Hottesse" in 1714, or else this letter was written by an amanuensis.

† John Heard, at one time a resident of Sturgeon Creek, (Kittery, Me.,) where he owned property; at Dover, 1643, he had a grant of land at Cochecho, in 1652, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Benjamin Hull. He d. 17 Jan'y, 1687 (the "master Heard" of Pike,) and his Will is dated 21 April, 1687, wife Elizabeth Executrix. At the time of the seizure at Dover, 1676, Elizabeth Heard concealed a young Indian in her house, and aided him to escape. For this act of kindness, she, in 1689, received an ample requital. [See letter of Richard Waldron, Jr., dated June 28th, 1689, Vol. 21, Mass. Historical Collections, pages 87 and 88, also Dr. Belknap, Vol. 1, p. 251.] Coming up the river from Portsmouth in a boat with her children and some others, on the very night of the assault, she was alarmed by a strange uproar, and made directly for Waldron's garrison, where she hoped to find safety. In so doing she threw herself into the hands of the enemy, who had at that moment possession of the house. They not only saved her life, but permitted her to escape without molestation. The Indian she had formerly befriended was one of the party; he recognized his benefactress, and his influence with the others procured for her this important favor. Their children were Benjamin, b. 20 Feb'y, 1644; Mary, m. John Ham; Abigail, m. Jenkins Jones; Elizabeth, m. James Nute, Jr.; Hannah; John, b. 24 Feb'y, 1659; wounded 4 July, 1697, when his wife was killed by the Indians; Joseph, b. 4 Jan., 1661; Samuel, b. 4 Aug., 1663, m. Experience Otis; Catherine; Tristram, b. 4 March, 1667, killed 1723; Nathaniel; Doreas; Experience; James; and William. — Mrs. Heard is said to have been "a grave and pious woman, even the mother of virtue and piety." She died 30 Nov. 1706.

of marriage betwixt Samuel Heard, son of John Heard, of Cochecho yeoman, and Experience Otis, spinster, daughter of Richard Otis, &c." John Heard conveys to his son and heirs by Experience, 30 acres of land; witness, Stephen Otis.

She was wounded by the Indians, 1696, at Dover, with two others, as the people were returning from public worship, as stated in Pike's Journal, in N. H. Hist. Colls., "Experience Heard, alias Jenkins, who was scalped by the Indians, 26 July, 1696, recovered, and lived to have one child, died 8 Feb'y, 1699, chiefly of her wounds bleeding." Thus it appears that she afterwards married a Jenkins. One of her children was,

JOHN HEARD³, b. 1692, who, 2 July, 1706, chose his uncle Tristram as his guardian.

JUDITH OTIS,² (7—VI) m. (ensign) John Tuttle, Jr., son of Judge John and Mary, of Dover. He was murdered by the Indians, 17 May, 1712. His father, John Tuttle, was Lieutenant, Deputy to the Convention in 1689, to resolve upon a form of Government, Town Clerk, 1686—1717, Judge of Court of Common Pleas 1695, and died, 1720. Children,

- (19) I. MARY,³ b. 7 Jan'y, 1697--8.
 (20) II. THOMAS,³ b. 15 March, 1699--1700, m. Mary Bracket. His Will is dated 1 April, 1772, proved 12 March, 1777, he being "advanced in years," gave to Ebenezer, homestead and "the great Bible," and property to the other children. They were Mary,⁴ b. 1723--12--29,* m. Daniel Twombly; Hope,⁴ b. 1725--8--25, m. Robert Scammon; Sarah,⁴ b. 1727--4--16, m. John Hanson; Elisha,⁴ b. 1729--2--14; Samuel,⁴ 1731--1--3; Thomas,⁴ b. 1733--4--21; Abigail,⁴ 1735--2--25, m. Nathan Varney; Ebenezer,⁴ b. 1737--2--5, m. Deborah ———, and had Thomas,⁵ Tobias,⁵ Ebenezer,⁵ Abigail⁵; Reuben,⁴ b. 1739--3--26; Bathsheba,⁴ b. 1741--7--28, m. Joseph Varney; Tabitha,⁴ b. 1744--7--18.
 (21) III.³ JUDITH, b. 10 May, 1702.
 (22) IV. JOHN,³ b. 8 May, 1704, m. ———, Will dated 15 July, 1773, and proved 1774, from which we learn that his children were Paul,⁴; Silas,⁴ wife Elizabeth, Will dated 1797 and had John,⁵ William,⁵ Levi,⁵ Silas,⁵ Rose,⁵ m. Caswell, Elizabeth⁵; Job⁴; Dorothy,⁴ (Jacobs); Prudence⁴ (Bunker); Hannah⁴ (Langly); Ann⁴, (Leighton); Martha⁴, (Jacobs); a dau.⁴, (Messerve).
 (23) V. DOROTHY,³ b. 21 March, 1706. (24) VI. NICHOLAS,³ b. 27 July, 1708. (25) VII. JAMES,³ b. 9 Feb. 1710--11.
 ROSE OTIS,² (8—VII) m. John Pinkham, son of Richard, the first settler at Dover. He received land from his father in 1671, "and is to support him." They had,
 (26) I. RICHARD,³ whose wife was Elizabeth; a son John,⁴ b. 19 Aug. 1696.
 (27) II. THOMAS,³ wife Mercy, and they had Richard,⁴ Benjamin,⁴ and Ebenezer.⁴
 (28) III. AMOS,³ wife Elizabeth, and they had Hannah,⁴ b. 10 Jan. 1713--14; Joanna,⁴ b. 11 Aug. 1718.
 (29) IV. OTIS,³ (67) m. Abigail Tibbetts, 1721--9--22. She was born 1701--6--12, third dau. of Ephraim and Rose (Austin) Tibbetts.
 (30) V. SOLOMON,³

* It is usual to write 29 (12) 1723, or 29 : 12 mo. 1723, instead of placing the day of the month and month after the year. — EDITOR.

- (31) VI. JAMES,³ wife Elizabeth, and had James,⁴ b. 21 July, 1714; Ursula,⁴ 4 Oct. 1716; Mary,⁴ 14 Sept. 1719; Lois,⁴ 2 March, 1721--2; Hannah,⁴ 16 Sept. 1725.
 (32) VII. ROSE,³ (71) m. 1st, James Tuttle, (b. 7 April 1683) brother to John, who m. her aunt Judith. He d. 1709, and she m. 2d, Thomas Canney, who descended from Thomas of Piscataqua, 1631.
 (33) VIII. ELIZABETH,³ (34) IX. SARAH,³ (35) X. JOHN,³ CHRISTINÉ OTIS,² (10—IX) born at Dover, N. H., in March 1688--9, and when the town was taken and destroyed by the Indians on the night of 27th June following, she was carried captive with her mother to Canada. The French Priests took this child, then three months old, under their care, baptized her by the name of Christinè, and educated her in the Romish Religion. She passed some time in a nunnery, but declined to take the veil. About the age of sixteen, she m. a Frenchman, whose name was recorded on the Brookfield, Mass. Records, Lé-bue* and in Col. Stoddard's Journal, (see January number of this Genealogical Register,) Le-Beau.

But her desire to see New England was so strong, that upon an exchange of prisoners in 1714, being then a widow, she left her children who were not permitted to come with her, and returned home, where she abjured the Romish Faith. M. Siguenot, her former confessor, in 1727, wrote her a flattering letter, warning her of her danger, repeating many gross calumnies which had formerly been vented against Luther and the other reformers. This letter being shown to Governor Burnet, he wrote her a sensible and masterly answer, refuting the arguments, and detecting the falsehoods it contained. Both these letters, written in French (as neither Christinè at that time, nor the Priest understood English) were translated and printed.

She had three children by her French husband, and the Priest speaks of the happy and Christian death of one of her daughters, who had married and removed to Quebec with her husband, — of the "watchfulness of her grand-mother, in having withstood her voyage to England," and not suffering her to follow her mother thither, — that he had been her confessor "for many years before her marriage, and before her going down to Quebec, where she lived with her husband "peaceably and to the edification of all the town." The Priest also speaks of Christinè while she lived in Canada, as being "sober, living as a true Christian and good Catholic, having no remains of the unhappy Leaven of the Irreligion and errors of the English; out of which Heresy" Mr. Meriel had brought her and her mother, — and that all the members of the "mystical Body of about two hundred women of the best fashion of Ville Marie, as well as all Mount-Real were edified with her carriage."

Christinè's mother was opposed to her leaving Canada, and would say to her, "what do you think you can do in New England? You know nothing about making Bread or Butter, or managing like

* Sharrington is a name handed down among the descendants of Christinè, and this name or one pronounced nearly as this is spelled, is supposed to have been the Christian name of her French husband. An old citizen of Dover, Doct. Ezra Green, who died in 1846, at 101 years of age, said that the name Sharrington was from Christine's first husband, whose name might have been pronounced Sharrington or something like it in English, and so have been the same name with a different spelling. The original name given to Christine's son, Col. Otis Baker, was, Otis Archilaus Sharrington, and his descendants have only this tradition as to the origin of the middle names. "Charleton" is said by others to have been the first name of her husband. Dr. Green thought "Charlington."

New England folks," — she having been brought up in the city of Montreal, where bread and butter were purchased ready made for the table. In her petition (see below) she says she had been back to Canada in an unsuccessful effort to get her children, but does not mention the year of her going back. The Journal of Col. Stoddard, (before referred to) is full of incidents about "*Madam Le-Beau*," whom he brought home, (but not without great opposition from the Priests) with other prisoners, in a ship to Boston. Capt. Stoddard was accompanied by Capt. Thomas Baker, as an Assistant, who, after his escape, was thrice employed to go to Canada to redeem prisoners.

Soon after her return to New England, she married Capt Thomas Baker, and lived for a time in Northampton, where was born her first child, and where says the Obituary notice in the Boston Post at the time of her death, "she joined the church under the care of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard." This gentleman was one of the most able ministers of his times, and his descendants include the large families of Edwards, Dwight, and others, among the most powerful, intellectually, of any in New England. No man would be more likely to take an interest in a person so peculiarly situated as *Christiné* was than Mr. Stoddard, and it is in the highest degree probable, that the tradition of her conversion to the Protestant faith under his teaching is true. But unfortunately the record of admissions to his church and baptisms for nearly the whole of the long period of his ministry is irrecoverably lost.

From the Brookfield Records of Lands, p. 240, is taken the following* "Dec. 9th, 1714, — Then granted to Margaret Otice, alias, Le-bue, one that was a prisoner in Canada, and lately come from thence, forty acres of upland in Brookfield, and twenty acres of meadow; provided she returns not again to live in Canada, but tarries in this Province or territory, and marries to Capt. Thomas Baker."

There can be no doubt that "*Margarett Otice, alias Le-bue*," and *Margarett Baker* were one and the same person with *Christiné Otis*. The deeds (many of them) given by Thomas Baker, of Brookfield, from 1715 to 1730, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds at Springfield, do not have the signature of his wife to any of them, but in the body of the deed it is sometimes found, and in all instances written *Margarett*." This seems to have been her legal name, and her original name at Dover, and this name, baptismal probably, was in some degree restored when she became a Protestant, at least by others if not by herself. It is the opinion of some that *Margarett* was her Canada name. Yet the French Priest in his letter calls her *Christiné*, and while yet a Catholic she names her first child, born in New England, *Christiné*, from herself. Whichsoever name she received in Canada, it is certain that she was called and was known only by her descendants as *Christiné*, a name common among her descendants, while few if any have the name of *Margarett*. Our previous remarks concerning her Warren ancestors show that her grand-mother Warren, and one of her mother's (Grizet's) sisters, were named *Margarett*. Rev. Dr. Belknap, (who must have personally known her) says, (Vol. I., note to page 253.) "The French Priests took this child under their care, baptized her by the name of *Christina*," &c.

* Brookfield, where Capt. Baker and his wife settled as early as 1717, was a part of Hampshire County, until 1731, when Worcester county was incorporated. The church and many of the Town Records, for the first 40 years were destroyed by fire many years since.

Her husband Capt. Thomas Baker, was born at Northampton, Mass., 14 May, 1682, the son of Timothy Baker, who was the son of Edward Baker, a freeman at Lynn, 1638. Edward went to Northampton about 1658, the fourth or fifth year of its settlement, where he had grants of land from the town. He remained there a number of years, was selectman, &c.; returned to Lynn and there died, March, 1687. His wife was Jane ———. He left in Northampton two sons; Joseph² and Timothy²; and had sons, Edward² and Thomas² at Lynn; John² who it is believed, settled in Dedham, where his descendants are very numerous; and perhaps others. His will is dated 16 Oct., 1685, but he names in it only two or three of his children, as he had given them portions by deeds. He appointed "a decent funeral, suitable to my rank and quality," and exhorted his children to live in peace and the fear of God.

Joseph Baker,² m. Ruth Holton, 5 Feb., 1662, and had Joseph, b. 20 Jan., 1664; Ruth, 6 May, 1668; Mary, 5 Sept., 1670; Samuel, 11 Sept., 1672; Joseph, 25 Jan., 1675. Of these, Ruth m. Ebenezer Alvord, 1691, and Joseph was slain by the Indians, while at work in his meadow, 1675. Timothy Baker,² was a leading character in Northampton, often selectman, on important Committees of Town and Church, was called, "Mr." from the first, then "Ensign," and finally, "Lieutenant." The final record is, "30 Aug., 1729, Lieut. Timothy Baker died." He m. Ist, Grace Marsh, 16 Jan., 1672, and had Grace, 1673, d. 10 Feb., 1673; and Timothy, 1675, d. in infancy. His wife d. 31 May, 1676, and 1678 or 9, he m., 2d, Sarah Atherton, the wid. of Rev. Hope Atherton, minister of Hatfield, who was chosen chaplain of Capt. Lathrop's Company, which was cut to pieces by the Indians at Bloody Brook, (Deerfield.) She was a dau. of Lieut. John Hollister, of Wethersfield, and m. Mr. Atherton, in 1674. She had by him three children. Timothy Baker had by her, John,³ 3 Feb., 1680; THOMAS,³ 14 May, 1682; Edward,³ 12 Nov., 1685, (left no male issue); Prudence,³ 14 May, 1687; Deliverance,³ 13 Nov., 1689, d. 1710. Capt. John Baker,³ (eldest son of Timothy) m. Rebecca Clark and settled on the old homestead — became one of the most influential men in the town; had 7 sons, viz: John, Noah, Aaron, Elisha, Stephen, Timothy, Elijah, and two daughters. All the sons except Timothy, (who lost his life in the expedition against Louisburg, in 1745,) married and settled in Western Massachusetts, all lived to be 80 years old or over, and all left numerous families, whose descendants are scattered all over the United States, from Vermont to Texas. Elijah was the grand-father of the Hon. Osmyn Baker, late M. C., from Amherst, Mass., now of Northampton.

Capt. Thomas Baker, was an adventurous character, and had no fixed residence, except at his father's house in Northampton, until the consummation of his romantic affair with *Christiné Otis*. After his birth, his name does not appear again on the Northampton records, until the record of the birth of his daughter, spelled by the clerk "*Christian*." From the fact of finding this record at that place, it is inferred that he had not then fully established himself at Brookfield. He was among the captives who were taken at the destruction of the town of Deerfield, 29 Feb., 1703-4, and was carried to Canada. He had not been in captivity long, when he with others, determined on making their escape. They had not however, proceeded far in their elopement, when they were overtaken and carried back, and threatened with immediate death by being burnt at the stake; and would have been, had not some of the French interceded in their behalf.

Not intimidated by their former bad luck, they made a second attempt, which proved successful,* not without however, suffering everything but death itself. They had a long and dreary march through the woods, over mountains, and through swamps and valleys, before they arrived at the frontier settlement. They were entirely without provisions, only such as they gathered from the desert through which they had to travel; and they were on the point of giving up, when they prayed that some deliverance might appear, and behold a large bird, such as they had never before seen, fell before them. This they instantly seized, tore in pieces, and ate without cooking.

This is the story of his escape from captivity, told by some of his descendants, and which corresponds in its main features, with the account given by Capt. Baker himself, in his Petition, as found in the Archives of Massachusetts. This Petition is dated at Brookfield, 6 June, 1718 and represents, that he was a soldier under Capt. Welles, and was taken prisoner at Deerfield, in Feb., 1703, (this was 1704, new style, but in 1703, when the legal year, both in this country and in England began on the 25 March) that he lost his arms and part of his clothes, and was carried to Canada; that he escaped from Montreal the next summer, in order to come home and give intelligence of an expedition against these towns under Chevalier Boncour; that he was retaken, and the Indians made preparations to burn him alive, but he got out of their hands, and ran to the house of one LeCair, who ransomed him by advancing five pounds, which he promised to repay. He was put in irons by order of the Governor of Canada, and made a close prisoner four months. After which he was a prisoner at large, until he escaped a third time, and got safe to his country. He prayed for an allowance, and the General Court granted Ten Pounds.

"About the year 1720, [this date should be 1712,] Capt. Thomas Baker of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, in Mass., set off with a scouting party of thirty four men, passed up Connecticut river, and crossed the height of land to Pemigewasset River. He there discovered a party of Indians, whose sachem was called Walternunmus, (†) whom he attacked and destroyed. Baker and the Sachem, levelled and discharged their guns at each other at the same instant. The ball from the Indian's gun grazed Baker's left eye-brow, but did him no injury. The ball from Baker's gun went through the breast of the Sachem. Immediately upon being wounded, he leaped four or five feet high, and then fell instantly dead. The Indians fled to the river; Baker and his party pursued and destroyed every one of them. They had a wigwam on the bank of the river, which was nearly filled with Beaver. Baker's party took as much of it as they could carry away, and burnt the rest. Baker lost none of his men in this skirmish. It took place at the confluence of a small river with

* "Sometime in May or June, 1705, Joseph Petty, John Nims, Thomas Baker, and Martin Kellogg, Jr., made their escape from Montreal, and got home to Deerfield." &c. — *Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams' Journal*.

(†) He was chief of the Pequakets, the tribe with which Capt. Lovewell had such a terrible and bloody encounter in 1725, and was probably succeeded by Paugus who fell in the fight with Lovewell. Waltanunmun, as his name is spelt in our records was one of the prominent chiefs who met Governor Dudley, at Falmouth, in 1703, at which time and place were assembled, a great number of Indians, and a treaty was concluded.—*Book of the Indians*, Book iii. Chap. ix.

the Pemigewasset, (between Plymouth and Campton) which has ever since had the name of Baker's River." *

Capt. Baker and his men, went down the Merrimack to Dunstable, and thence to Boston, and made application for the bounty, May 8th, 1712. They brought but one scalp, yet claimed pay for several, as they believed they had killed some whose scalps they could not get. This occasioned some delay, and the men came home. On the 10th of June, the General Court granted 40 pounds, or pay for four scalps, not because they believed so many Indians had been killed, but they were willing to reward the bravery and enterprise of Capt. Baker, and his 32 men. They allowed Capt. Baker's company wages from 24 Mch, to the 16th of May, 1712.—*MS. letter of Sylvester Judd, Esq.*

The account given by Mrs. Bean, the daughter of Capt. Baker, adds some incidents to this affair. She said that the enemy were composed of a large body of French and Indians, who were coming down from Canada to kill and destroy the English; that they were in *their boats sailing down the River*: that Baker, having previously discovered them, secreted his men in ambush, on the banks of the river, and at a signal given, his men fired upon them in their birch canoes, killed and wounded so many, sank their boats and so disconcerted them, that the remainder made a precipitate retreat to Canada. Capt. Baker was well acquainted with their chief, "Waternomee," who was richly attired, his Blanket covered with silver brooches, his Powder horn and all his various trinkets, Capt. Baker took, and they are still among his descendant. Long afterwards, he used to show them to the Indians; they would shed tears, and make gestures, as though they would some time kill him, when *war* once more arose.

In Sept., 1727, Capt. Baker was tried for blasphemy, before the Superior Court at Springfield. (This was the year in which the Priest wrote the letter to his wife.) The charge against him was as follows: "there being a discourse of God's having, in his Providence put in Joseph Jennings, Esq., of Brookfield, a Justice of the Peace, Capt. Baker used the following words — "If I had been with the Almighty, I would have taught him better." Verdict of the Jury — "not Guilty."

This Jennings was a representative from Brookfield, some years; probably a rival of Capt. Baker, and he appears to have been sustained by a majority of the people. It is likely that Capt. Baker's daring, headstrong spirit, continued until middle life or after. He was the first Representative to the General Court from Brookfield, 1719, and did not represent the town again after that year.

Capt. Baker and his wife, continued to reside at Brookfield, until about 1732. Having become old, and wishing to retire from farming, he sold his possessions in Brookfield, to a Col. Sheldon, a man of business, a speculating man, quite popular, and considered good at that time; but he failed before paying for his land. Capt. Baker consequently lost a large part of his property, and this accounts for their poverty as set forth in the accompanying petition of Christiné to the Legislature for a Tavern Licence.

They were living at Brookfield, in 1731; at Mendon, 1732; at Newport, R. I., 1733; and removed to Dover, N. H., about 1735, where, on the 11 May, 1735, Christiné was admitted to the church, "recommended from y^e church at Mendon, Mass." The tradition is,

* *Farmer's and Moor's Coll.*, Vol. 3, p.100, and Vol. 1, p. 128.

that Capt. Baker, died at Roxbury, of the "Lethargy," to which disease he had been some time subject — at which place he was on a visit to some cousins of his, by the name of Sumner.* The time of his death is not known, but it was sometime prior to Mrs. Bean's marriage, about 1753, as she and her mother were then living with Col. Otis Baker. He was "past his labour," in 1735.

The following is the Petition of Christiné Baker, and the order of the General Assembly, of N. H.; the original of which is in possession of the family of her descendant, the wife of Hon. Paul Wentworth, of Concord, N. H.: —

To his Excellencie, Jonathan Belcher, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hamps'e, The Honourable the Council And House of Representatives, Now Conven'd in General Asseembly.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF CHRISTINÉ BAKER, THE WIFE OF CAPT. THOMAS BAKER, OF DOVER, IN NEW HAMPS'E AFFOR SAID,
MOST HUMBLY SHOWETH: —

That your Petitioner in her childhood was captivated by the Indians in the Town of Dover affore said, (where she was Born) and carried to Canada, and there Brot up in the Romish Superstition and idolitry. And was there Maryed and well settled, and had three children; and after the Death of her husband, she had a very Great Inclination to see her own country; And with Great Difficulty obtained permission to Return, leaving all her substance and her children, for by no means could she obtain leave for them; And since your Petitioner has been maryed to Capt. Baker, she did undertake the hazzard and fatieug of a Journey to Canada againe in hopes by the interest of friends to get her children, but all in vaine — so that her Losses are trebled on her; first the loss of her house well fitted and furnished, and the lands belonging to it; Second, the Loss of Considerable part of her New England Substance in her last journey to Canada; and thirdly, the Loss of her children.

Yet still she hath this Comfort since her return: That she is also returned into the Bossum of the Protestant church; for wch. she most heartily thanks Almighty God.

And now your Petitioner having a large family to support, and by the Changes and chances of fortune here is Reduced to very low Circumstances; and her husband past his Labour. Your Pet'r Lately made her case known to several Gent. in the Government of the Massa. who out of a Charitable Disposition did supply yor. Petitioner with something to set her in a way to subsist her family; And also advis'd to keep a house of Entertainment; And the Gen'll Assembly of that Governmt. took your Petitioner's case into their consideration, and made her a present of 500 acres of land in the Province of Maine, and put it under the care and Trust of Coll. Wm. Pepperell, Esq., for the use of your Petitioner (exclusive of her husbands having anything to do with it.)

Now your Petitioner by the help she hath had, has bot. a lot of land and Built a house on it on the Contry Rhoad from Dover meet-

* "George Sumner, from Dorchester, lived in Northampton, Mass., a few years; and while there, he married Mary Baker, a sister of Timothy Baker, Nov. 7, 1662. He returned to Dorchester, and I have a minute, that he moved to Milton, Mass., then an adjoining town to Dorchester. His children were cousins of Capt. Thomas Baker of Dover." — *Manuscript letter of Sylvester Judd.*

ing house to Cochecho Boome; and have bedding and other necessaries fit for a Public house for Entertainment of Travellers, &c. And Your Petitioner at the Gen'll Quarter Sessions of the Peace Last yr. [September] did apply to the Justices of Said Court for a licence for a Public house, having first obtained the approbation of the select men as the Law Directs, (and the select men denied it to him that had the Public house there before): Nevertheless the Justices granted a licence to the former Tavernor and Denied it Your Petitioner. So that she is put by the doing of what her friends advised her for the support of her Family. Therefore she most humbly prays the assistance of your Excell'cie and the hon'ble the councill, and House of Representatives to Enable her by a Private act, to Keep a house of Public Entertainment, Giving Security from Time to Time for keeping good orders as other Tavernors doth: And your Petitioner as in duty Bound Shall ever Pray.

May the 2d, 1735

Christine Baker

In the house of Representatives the above Petition Read, and voted that the prayer of the Petition be granted, and that the Petitioner have Licence to keep a house of Public Entertainment for four years free of excise, and alsoo have liberty to Bring in a Bill accordingly. Giving security to keep good orders as other Tavernors doth.

JAMES JEFFRY, *Clerk Ass.*

May the 8th, 1735.

She opened her "House of Entertainment," authority for which was granted by the General Assembly, and kept it for many years. It stood on the South-east corner of Silver and Pleasant Streets, Dover, on the lot where Jeremy Perkins store now stands, and faced both streets. The "Dover Meeting house" was then on Pine Hill, and the "Cochecho Boome," somewhere near the upper Bridge.

She died 23 Feb., 1773, and an obituary notice of her is to be found in the Boston Evening Post, of March 15, 1773.

Her children by her second husband, Capt. Thomas Baker, were, (all born in Brookfield except the first.)

- (36) I. CHRISTINÉ^s (83) (her birth is recorded on the Northampton, Mass., Records, 5 June 1716, as "Christian, dau. of Capt. Thomas Baker and Margaret, his wife," although her name was so spelled on the records, she was called by the family, Christiné), m. Capt. Dudley Watson, of Dover.
- (37) II. EUNICE^s, (94) m. Doct. Cheney Smith, of Dover.
- (38) III. LUCY^s, (100) m. Joshua Stackpole, of that part of Somersworth, now called Rollinsford.
- (39) IV. CHARLES^s, (102), b. 1721-2, m. (1) Love ———, (2) Sarah Carr, of Newberry, Mass., and widow of Francis Roberts of Somersworth. Died at Somersworth, N. H., Sept. 26, 1784. His wife died Oct. 21, 1807, Æ 85.
- (40) V. MARY^s, (108), b. 16 Feb. 1725-6, m. Capt. Benjamin Bean, of Epping, N. H., 1753. Died at Conway, N. H., 6 Feb., 1826.
- (41) VI. OTIS^s, (113), (the name originally given him, was OTIS ARCH-ELAS SHARRINGTON. But as he became of age, he dropped the two middle names,) b. 1727, m. (1) Lydia, dau. of Dea. Gorsham Wentworth of Somersworth, grandson of Elder Wm. Wentworth by Ezekiel;

- OTIS PINKHAM⁸, (29—IV.) m. Abigail Tibbetts, 1721—9—22. She was b. 1701—6—12 the dau. of Ephraim and Rose, (Austin) Tibbetts. The inventory of his property (amounting to £1100) was returned 1764, Nov. 30. Children born at Dover, were,
- (68) I. SAMUEL⁴, b. 26 Sept. 1722. (69) II. ANN⁴, b. 30 April, 1724.
- (70) III. ROSE⁴, b. 18 March, 1825—6.
- (71) IV. PAUL⁴, b. 4—3—1730, m. Rose dau. of Joseph Austin. He d. 1819—3—16, and had, *Nicholas*⁶, b. 1755—11—3, d. 1770—10—1; *Joseph*⁶, b. 1757—8—14, m. Elizabeth Green, 1788, d. 1845, having had *Nicholas*⁶, 1789; *Jeremiah Green*⁶, 1791; *Sarah*⁶, 1794, m. Joseph Tuttle; *Elizabeth*⁶, 1797; *Joseph*⁶, 1800; *Hannah*⁶, 1804, m. Levi Sawyer; *Rosee*⁶, 1807, m. Sam'l Dunn; *Rebecca*⁶, 1809, m. Jacob K. Purinton; *Otis*⁶, b. 1759—8—25, lost at sea, 1786; *Silas*⁶, b. 1764—11—9, d. 1796—9—10; *Rose*⁶ b. 1766—12—1, m. Jonathan Hanson; *Paul*⁶, b. 1768—12—1.
- ROSE PINKHAM⁹, (32—VII.) m. 1st, James Tuttle, he was born 7 April, 1683, d. 1709, was grandson of John Tuttle the first settler of the name in Dover, who was there in 1642, and d. in 1662, whose wife was Dorothy and who had children, viz: Thomas, (accidentally killed in 1664 by the falling of a tree,) John, (Judge and father of James,) and two daughters, the oldest of which was married before 1663, and the youngest was yet under eighteen. Rose by her first husband had,
- (72) I. PHEBE⁴, b. 26 Sept., 1706, m. Moses Varney, grandson of Humphrey and probably son of Peter, 1728—1—16. She d. 1776—6—21, and had *James*⁶, *Peter*⁶, *Elijah*⁶, *Sarah*⁶, m. Solomon Piper, *Lydia*⁶, m. Solomon Varney, *Moses*⁶, *Humphrey*⁶, *Phebe*⁶, b. 1741, m. Joseph Rickford, *Mordecai*⁶, *Benjamin*⁶, *Betsey*⁶, m. Nicholas Hanford.
- (73) II. ELLJAH⁴, (223) b. 14 May, 1708, m. Esther Varney.
Rose Pinkham, m. 2d, Thomas Canney, who descended from Thomas Canney, of Piscataqua, 1631, and of Dover, 1633, whose 2d wife was Jane, and of whose children were Thomas, (died before 1677 and left six children, and his widow m. John Wingate⁸), Joseph, (who m. 1670, Mary Clements, dau. of Job,) and Mary, who m. Jeremy Tibbetts, and had five children (see Farmer's Gen. Reg.) By her 2d husband she had,
- (74) III. THOMAS⁴, b. 1712—9—4.
- (75) IV. SUSANNA⁴, (226) b. 1715—2—4, m. Isaac, son of Tobias and Ann (Lord) Hanson, 1741—16—2. He d. 1758, Jan'y 15, "in an ap-
perplect fit."
- (76) V. MARTHA⁴, b. 1718—6—17, m. Moses Meader.
- (77) VI. BENJAMIN⁴, b. 1720—11—2, d. unm. 1776—5—18.
- (78) VII. ROSE⁴, b. 1722—6—21. (79) VIII. WILLIAM⁴, b. 1724—2—7.
- (80) IX. JOSEPH⁴, b. 1725—5—3. (81) X. JOHN⁴, b. 1728—5—1.
- (82) XI. MARY⁴, b. 1729—7—1. (83) XII. ELIZABETH⁴, b. 1731—11—7.
- CHRISTINE BAKER³, (36—I) m. Capt. Dudley Watson of Dover. He was baptized at Dover, 17 Oct., 1736, and was dead 4 June, 1777, as his son Thomas, as Administrator, then liberated a slave belonging to his estate. She was admitted to the chh. at Dover, 14 Nov., 1736, as the wife of Capt. Dudley Watson. Her name here, as in the record of her birth at Northampton, is spelled Christian. She was a widow, and had been, not far from five years when she d. 18 March, 1776. Children born at Dover.

* See Wingate note, page 332, Gen. Register, for 1850. Why does not some one write the very interesting history of this Wingate family?

- (84) I. DUDLEY⁴, bap. 17 Oct., 1736.
- (85) II. LUCY⁴, bap. 18 Feb., 1739, m. Aaron Ham, lived in Rochester and had 4 daughters. She d. about ten years since.
- (86) III. DAVID⁴, bap. 14 June, 1741, d. young.
- (87) IV. THOMAS⁴, bap. 10 Aug., 1743, m. at Dover, 31 Dec., 1770; Abigail Horn, and had Aaron⁶; Dudley⁶, d. at Rochester; Abigail⁶; Lydia⁶; and a dau. who m. Benj. Horn.
- (88) V. SAMUEL⁴, bap. 7 April, 1745, d. young.
- (89) VI. WINTHROP⁴, m. Mary Horn, 12 Mch., 1776, and had at Dover, Samuel⁶, Winthrop⁶, Daniel⁶, and two daus.
- (90) VII. MARY⁴, bap. 15 April 1750, m. 14 Mch., 1775, Heard Roberts, of Dover first, and Rochester afterwards, and had 4 sons and 1 dau.
- (91) VIII. HANNAH⁴, bap. 17 May, 1752, m. 1 Aug., 1771, Nathaniel Ham of Dover, and had 3 sons and 1 dau., now all dead.
- (92) IX. OTIS BAKER⁴, bap. 30 Sept., 1753, m. Charity Horn, of Dover, s. in Sandwich, where he died March 11, 1815, aged 62 years. His wife died Sandwich, July 22, 1848, aged about 85 years. Their children were Christine⁶ (died about 4 years old); Polly⁶, born about 1789, m. David Ethridge of Sandwich, where both now live; Christine⁶ born June 23, 1791, married her cousin Paul Horn⁶ (son of Paul Horn of Dover, m. Hannah Smith⁴) born May 10, 1785, and both now live at Sandwich and have Amasa⁶, Otis Baker⁶, Margaret⁶, William⁶, Julia E⁶., and John F⁶., still living; James H⁶., born 1793, m. Sarah Keazer of Groton, Mass., and both live at Sandwich; David⁶ born 1795, lives single at Sandwich; Jonathan⁶ born 1796 m. (1) Adeline Tibbetts of Dover, N. H., and (2) Elizabeth Burnham⁶ of Dover, N. H., where they now live; Esther⁶ born 1803 and lives single at Sandwich, N. H.; Sophia⁶ born 1806 and lives single at Sandwich; Eleanor H⁶., born 1813 and lives single at Sandwich.
- (93) X. SARAH⁴, bap. 18 July, 1756, m. Richard Garland of Bartlett, N. H. He was b. at Rochester, 28 May, 1763; now living a Pensioner at the foot of the White Mountains, where he has resided for 60 years; is still quite active. She d. 17 Feb., 1814, and they had 5 sons and 3 daus. Isaac Meserve of Bartlett, N. H., m. his granddaughter.
- (94) XI. LYDIA⁴, b. 24 Feb., 1760, m. Richard Hayes of Madbury, and had six sons and five daus. She d. 22 Apl., 1850, æ. 91.
EUNICE BAKER³, (37—II) m. Doct. Cheney Smith, who practised in Dover as early as 1735. He d. between 1756 and '59, and had
- (95) I. MARY⁴, bap. 31 Mch., 1740, d. unm. 22 Mch., 1795.
- (96) II. EUNICE⁴, bap. 18 Sept., 1743, m. 2 Sept., 1780, Benj. Church.
- (97) III. SARAH⁴, baptized Feb. 23, 1746, lived when young, with her aunt Bean at Epping, N. H., and married Capt. Crocket, a wealthy farmer of Meredith, N. H., where some of her descendants now live.
- (98) IV. LUCY⁴, baptized 16 July, 1749, probably the one who married — Smith, and lived the latter part of her life with her daughter Eunice⁶ Smith who was the first wife of Spencer Wentworth⁶ of Dover, baptized June 10, 1779, who moved to Jackson, N. H., some 40 years ago and lives there now, son of Ephriam⁴ of Rochester, N. H., grandson of Ephriam³ of Dover, who was the son of Ephraim² and grandson of Elder William Wentworth of Dover. Spencer and Eunice Wentworth had William⁶, Samuel⁶, Charles⁶, Lydia⁶, Christine⁶, Mary Jane⁶, and Florida⁶; and he married for a second wife, Nancy Gannet of Tamworth, N. H., and had Chandler⁶, Nancy⁶, and

- (280) V. DANIEL⁵ b. 6 Dec., 1794, in Wheelock, Vt., m. Sophia Butler, s. in East Pierpont, N. Y.; was in the war of 1812, and in consequence of wounds received was discharged about the close of the war, and now receives a pension. He has had *Ceylon*⁷, b. April, 1818, m. 1st Delana Rice, 22 Oct., 1840, who became delirious and drowned herself, and a dau. 5 months old, 1847; he m. 2d, Mary Jane Read, of Buffalo, N. Y., 1849; *Ashbel*⁷, b. 18 Sept., 1820, d. 18 Jan., 1821; *Daniel*⁷, b. 9 Sept., 1821, m. Philena Banister, 1842, and has 2 ch.; *John*⁷, b. 12 May, 1823, m. Mandana Banister, 1844, 3 ch. and s. in Ills.; *Adaline M*⁷, b. 25 Aug., 1825, m. 5 April, 1847, James Wolcott; *Angeline S*⁷, 8 July, 1827, d. 1841; *Roxana C*⁷, 5 July, 1830.
- (281) VI. JOSHUA⁶, d. at the age of 7 years.
- (282) VII. JACOB⁶, b. 11 June, —, m. Eley Bryant, and has *Abraham*⁷, *Isaac*⁷, and *Jacob*⁷, and three daus., and lives in Michigan.
- (283) VIII. JOHN⁶, m. Louisa Preston, and had *Stephen*⁷, *Edmund*⁷, *Harram*⁷, *Preston*⁷, *John*⁷, and *Louisa*⁷, resides in St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.
- (284) IX. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁶, m. Eliza Holmes, and s. in Lowell, Mass., and has 4 ch., *Geo. W. C*⁷, *Pamelia*⁷, *Laura Ann*⁷, and *Elbridge*⁷.
- (285) X. BETSEY⁶, m. Jacob McDaniels, and has *George*⁷, *John*⁷, *Lydia*⁷, *Louisa*⁷, *Mary*⁷, and *Ceylon*⁷.
- (286) XI. THOMAS JEFFERSON⁶, m. Rebecca Pratt, and has had 4 ch. a son Edmund.
- (287) XII. JAMES MADISON⁶, m. has three sons, and s. in Indiana.

NOTE FROM ENGLISH RECORDS, &C.

The name Otis.— Hereditary surnames, were not assumed in England till after the Norman Conquest (1066) and then only gradually and by families of rank; so that it is difficult to trace the pedigree of any family beyond the 13th century. Another difficulty arises from the loose orthography which obtained up to the time of Elizabeth and even later. At the commencement of the 15th century there was much confusion in family names, and surnames were not permanently settled before the era of the Reformation.

In Hollingshed's copy of the Roll of "Battel Abbey," is "Fitz-Otes." As Latin was the language employed by the clerks of early times, proper names were almost uniformly Latinized from the 11th to 16th century. Camden gives a list of Latinized surnames in his "Remains," p. 130. In Wright's "Court Hand Restored" is a more copious list, in which is "Filius Odonis — Fitz — Otes." The method adopted by the old Normans to distinguish families was prefixing to their names the word Fitz, a corruption of *Fils* and that derived from the Latin *Filius*, as the Scotch employed Mac — the Welsh Ap — meaning respectively, the son of. Verstegan supposes that those names with Fitz superadded, to have been Netherlanders.

Our investigations among English records are too limited to enable us to trace any lengthened pedigree of the Otis Family previously to the arrival in this country of the emigrant ancestor. And it would be useless to speculate upon the origin of the name Otis, or, without any evidence of the fact from historical records, to jump to the conclusion that we must needs be descended from some stalwort Norman who "hacked his way to eminence and fortune through the serried ranks" of the Saxons at Hastings, because a name similar to that we bear happens to be on the Battle Roll. Even *identity* of surnames is not always proof of the consanguinity of the parties bearing it, for in some instances two families have derived their surnames from one *place*. Names of the monosyllabic kind were borrowed generally by the Anglo-Saxon race from local places — other names from Natural objects, as coney, otter, &c., many from avocations, etc.

We have already expressed the opinion that the families of Oates and Otes were in no way connected with the family of Otis or Otis. The former are and always have been of one syllable, while the latter are distinctly two. Besides, affinity of Arms in Heraldry distinguishes families with nearly if not quite the certainty of surnames. It will be seen on examination that the arms of these two families are widely different in their character and bearings.

Extracts from the Parish Register of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury, Co. of Somerset, England. The register commences in 1603. *Baptisms:*

Alicia Oattis, dau. of John, 23 June, 1604. Eleanor Ottis, dau. of James, 15 April, 1609.
 William Ottis, son of James, 6 Dec., 1610. Joan Ottis, dau. of John, 15 Dec., 1610.
 Joan Ottis, dau. of John, 1 Dec., 1612. Elizabeth Ottis, dau. of John, 12 Nov., 1614.
 Maria Ottis, dau. of James 2, Jan. 1615. Richard Ottis, son of John, 27 Feb., 1616.
 Hannah Ottis, dau. of John, 16 Aug., 1618. James Ottis, son of James, 31st May, 1617.
 Flora Wottis [Otis?] dau. of James, 3 April, 1612. John Ottis son of John, 14 Jan., 1621.
 Joan Ottis, dau. of James, 23 July, 1621.

Marriages: — William Oattis and Agnes Awstin, 7 Jan., 1606.

James Oattis and Flora Awstin, 1 Aug., 1608.

Burials: — Maria Oattis, wife of William, 1 Dec., 1605.

Joan Ottis, dau. of John, 22 Dec., 1611.

Joan Ottis, dau. of John, 21 Dec., 1612.

Agneta Ottis, widow, 6 June, 1614.

Elizabeth Ottis dau. of John, 31st March, 1615.

James Ottis, son of James, 14 March, 1618.

Extracts from the Parish register of Othery, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire :

Elizabeth Otis, dau. of Anthony, Baptised 19 Oct., 1601.

Thomas Otis, son of " " 21 Aug., 1607.

Sibella Otis dau. of " " 16 Oct., 1609.

John Otis, son of " " 29 April, 1627.

Joan Otis, dau. of " " 3 May, 1629; buried 6 Sept., 1630.

Anthony Otis, son of " " buried 18th Jan., 1653.

From this it is seen that the derivation of John Otis of Hingham, Mass., is not from Barnstable, in Devonshire, or from Hingham, in Norfolk, but from Glastonbury, in the Co., Somerset. Glastonbury is about five miles S.S.W. from Wells, the seat of the Bishop, so a much more probable place for breeding early non-conformists. Besides, Glastonbury was one of the very highest spots for sanctification in the days of prevalence of the Romish superstition. It will be seen that John had a son Richard, but we have heretofore given our reasons for believing he was not the Richard of Dover, N. H. If Richard Otis of Dover, be not a son of John of Hingham, Mass., born (as above) in England, 27 Feb., 1616-17, it may be some gratification to presume that the same John, (the first) was probably son of Richard of Glastonbury, (whose Will is dated 1611) and that Stephen (Will dated at G., 1637,) was his brother, each giving a son the name of the grandfather.

Lechford, a Lawyer getting into difficulty, or out of occupation among the colonists, went home and "wrote a book against them," * wherein he says, "they refuse to baptise old Otis grand children, an ancient member of their own church." And Tudor, in his life of Otis, says, "as twelve years after a minute of the baptism of Mary Otis [dau. of second John] is made in the Journal of Rev. Peter Hobart, the difficulty, whatever it was, had been removed." "Old Otis" — John¹ — had grand children by one, if not two daughters before Lechford wrote. Mary³ (Gill,) mentioned in the grandfather's Will, and old enough to marry John Beal, 14 Nov., 1660, was not baptized before Jan., 1644, and her sister Sarah³ who m. John Longley, 3 Jan., 1666, was baptized at the same time. (The other child, Thomas Gill³, m. Susanna Wilson, in Dec., 1673.) The refusal of Lechford therefore, may be applied to both these children. We know, that unless one of the parents was of the church, the offspring would not be admitted, in those times, to baptism. Many instances are known, where, three, four, and even six children were baptized at once, after the father or mother had just united with the church.

Notice. — It is proposed to publish in pamphlet form, a corrected and enlarged edition of the Genealogy heretofore printed, being the descendants of John Otis. This is presumed to be sufficient notice to all descendants who may see this, to send a full account of their families to the compiler of this, or to the Editor, Mr. Samuel G. Drake, Boston.

Who was James Otis, 2d Lieutenant in Capt. John Jones company of Col. James Reed's regiment, 2d regiment under Gen. Washington at Cambridge, 1776?
 Who was Joseph Otis, private, wounded at Morrisiana, Feb., 1781, residence, Branford, Ct. Enlisted 1 January, 1777 for the war and received half pension?

* Plaine Dealing, Newes from N. E., written in 1641.

ERRATA. — The Otis Genealogy, should be entitled, Otis, &c. Genealogy.
 On the map of Cochecho in 1689, "Wentworth property" should read "Western part of Wentworth property."
 Page 184. The Canada husband of Christine Baker², born March, 1688-9, should be Le-Beau instead of Le Beau.
 Page 180. The word Grizel, Grizet.
 Page 188. Judith should read Judith³.
 Page 186. "Hottesse," should read *Hotesse*.
 Page 187. Second line of Heard note, should read "at Dover, 1643; had a grant of land" &c., instead of "at Dover, 1643, he had," &c.

OTIS, William A.
Otis Family in America
Augusta-929.2/088/1924

1.
2.

I. RICHARD¹. This is the most remote ancestor of the Otis family definitely known and placed. He was probably born not far from 1550, and lived at Glastonbury, Somerset County, England. According to the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, he died in 1611; his will, dated Nov. 17, 1611, being recorded in the old records at Wells, the county seat. This will [Gen. Reg., Vol. 4, pg. 163] mentions Stephen, John and Thomas, and two daughters; also a wife. The name at that time was, according to these records, usually spelled Ottis or Oattis.

Families of this name, or approximately this same name, seem to have been numerous and old established in the community, while the district itself was famous from the very dawn of English history. In fact, this Glastonbury, for so many generations the abiding place of our family that it seems almost as if it might be called the very cradle of our race, is not merely one of the very oldest towns of all England, but it has for ages been a place of pilgrimage, even as it is to this day. The spot has been hallowed, not only by beautiful lives of saintly men, but it has been especially rendered holy by the most stirring and beautiful legends of the whole English people; legends that have been sung through hundreds of generations, finally to be glorified by the greatest painters and poets of our race. Here it was that in the English dawn of the Christian era the holy Joseph of Arimathea, who had begged the body, and buried the Savior in his own tomb, came, preached, lived, and was finally buried. At Glastonbury it was that the great King Arthur held his fabled court with the knights of the Round Table known in hundreds of legends, and here it is also that he was buried. Of this very place Tennyson wrote in his "Idyls of the King":

"The island-valley of Avilion,
Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep-meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard-lawns,
And bowery hollows crown'd with summer sea."

In spite of the lovely setting of Glastonbury among the low hills of Somerset, commonplace cottages and dreary streets give her a desolate aspect. Yet, unpretentious as she is, the little town possesses varied attractions. A church with a fine old tower, the quaintest of inns, into which the moonlight streams through the same mullioned windows as in the time of Henry VIII, are of only secondary interest.

The heart of Glastonbury is the ruins of the old Abbey. In a large, open space, the three or four buildings, roofless and crumbling, the sight is as

OTIS GENEALOGY

picturesque a one as England affords. The Norman arches of St. Joseph's chapel, the noble bays and perpendicular arches of the Abbey proper, and the four fireplaces in the octagonal kitchen, all suggest past grandeur. But, imposing as they may have been in their prime, they could not have charmed more than now, when the grass grows long about them, while vines and moss lose their way within and without.

The Abbey has the distinction of being one of the oldest ecclesiastical foundations of England. Having survived the Conquest, it became a link between the Briton and the Englishman. The first little church was built of wattles as early as the sixth century, and was superseded by various structures until the present ones were finally built by Henry II.

The monks, however, would have told you that this first church was built not in the sixth, but in the first century—even before Peter went to Rome—by Joseph of Arimathea; while in it were buried King Arthur and Queen Guinevere. Glastonbury, though now inland, was once surrounded by marshes, and in fact, was no other than the island of Avilion, to which Arthur was borne.

The old legend, that was old even before the Arthurian legend, runs, that during the persecution of the Christians, which followed the stoning of Stephen, a party, in A. D. 41; consisting of Joseph of Arimathea, Mary and Martha, their brother Lazarus and other disciples, escaped in a boat, which was blown without sails or oars across the sea to Marseilles. There Mary, Martha and Lazarus remained, but Joseph of Arimathea and twelve companions re-entered the boat and were again blown, without sails or oars, to Britain. Proceeding inland, they rested on Christmas Day near Glastonbury on what is known as "Weary-All-Hill," where Joseph stuck his staff into the ground. It took root and on Christmas every year since, has blossomed, being known as the holy thorn of Glastonbury. Miraculous taking root of the staff was accepted as a token that the travellers had reached their journey's end. The king of the country—Avisgarus by name—received them kindly and gave them twelve hides of land [about 1400 acres], and here St. Joseph and his companions erected a church of wattles, with huts for themselves, thus establishing the first Christian church in the British Isles. This parent thorn was cut down at the time of the reformation, but sprouted again afterwards from the roots. Its white blossoms still appear at Christmas time, and offshoots have even been brought to America, and one is planted by the great Episcopal Cathedral now building at Washington.

With such surroundings then, our ancestor had not alone the facts of sober history to enslave his imagination. It was his privilege to climb Weary-All-Hill to pick a blossom from the holy thorn; or, he might wander out at sunset over Chalice Hill, dreaming of the Holy Grail buried beneath it. But also he looked past this region of fanciful legend, past the village with its



→ splendid abbey, even when demolished to the western sea and the unknown world below.

Second Generation

I. Richard, married———.

I. STEPHEN². Practically nothing is known of this son, except that he is merely mentioned with the other children in his father's will; he and his brother John receiving the father's wearing apparel. Married, his wife's name being Elizabeth, and, according to the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, he died in 1637. His will was dated 1637.

II. JOHN². Was probably born in the old family home at Glastonbury, Somerset County, in 1581. The parish records of Glastonbury only commence in 1603, and there is no entry there of his baptism, although his children are later mentioned. As the earliest mention in the Glastonbury parish register of a baptism of his children was in 1604, it is reasonable to assume that he was married about 1603, when 22 years old. This was some twenty-five years before he left England, but beyond the fact that this wife's name was Margaret, that she came with her husband and their family to America and died either April 4, 1653, April 28, 1653, or Jan. 9, 1654 [all dates being mentioned], nothing is known.

He was evidently a substantial yeoman, who, with the other Puritans of the time, left his home to escape the religious persecution of the times, coming to the Plymouth Colony [now Massachusetts], and willingly submitted to the hardships of a pioneer for such freedom.

Tudor, in his life of James Otis, the patriot, says that John came from Hingham, in Norfolk, England; and it is a fact that most of the settlers of the New England town of this same name, to which John himself came, did originally live in that English town. Such being the case, combined with the statement of Tudor, who from his earlier date of writing may have had sources of information now unknown or destroyed, it has been conjectured that he left his native Glastonbury and lived for a time in Hingham, previous to embarking for America. If so, he did not leave until after his son John was born in 1621, as recorded in the parish baptisms.

It is not known with certainty when he landed in America, or in whose company he came, but most probably the date was the latter part of 1630. This was the year after the great charter was granted the colony by Charles I. and a generally more enlightened political action inaugurated by the English

government. In fact, a distinguished historian writes that "as soon as this liberal action was made known, emigration began on an extensive scale. In 1630, about three hundred of the best Puritan families in the kingdom came to New England; not adventurers, not vagabonds were these brave people, but virtuous, well educated, courageous men and women, who, for the sake of conscience, left comfortable homes, with no expectation of returning."

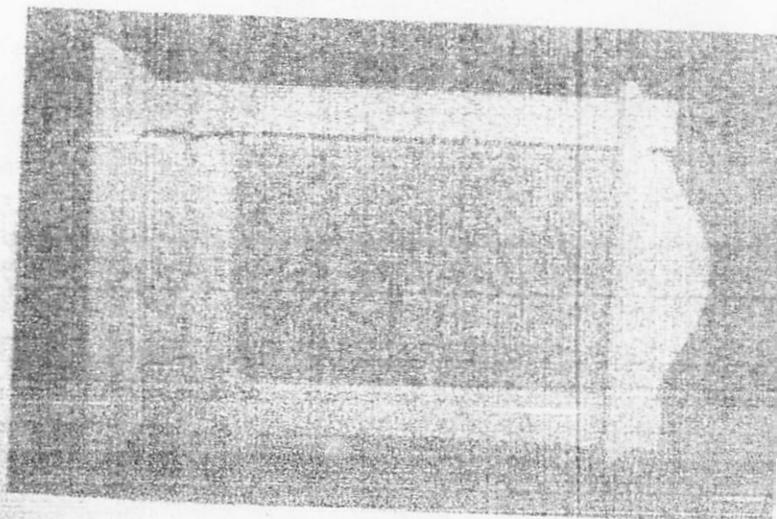
At one time it was supposed that John arrived with the Rev. Peter Hobart in 1635, since the early searchers of the records found his name in that company when they drew house lots on the 18th of September, 1635. It is evident, however, that he settled at Hingham at least as early as 1631, since in a division of lands in that town, a lot granted to him bears date June 1, 1631, while the last of several grants is dated March 5, 1647 [Hingham records, Folio XII]. Among the grants recorded are the following:—"June, 1635. John Otise is to have five acres of the meadow called the Home Meadow next to the cove." Vol. 1, pg. 10.

But to his descendants one of the most interesting of these grants was that of June 1, 1636, "ten acres for planting ground" on a hill. "The remembrance of the original Glastonbury home of John was most curiously kept alive and perpetuated by him in the quaint name he gave to this ground—Weary-All-Hill. Possibly its shape or location, or some other feature of his new possession, reminded him of one well-known and loved hill in his boyhood home, for its name certainly was no newly invented one, with a mere local significance, as some historians would say, but assuredly goes back to England and to Glastonbury town." As Miss Brown says in her life of Mercy Warren:—"Every pilgrim to Glastonbury knows the steep ascent—lined now with houses—at the top of which is a grassy enclosure and a little slab to mark the spot where Joseph of Arimathea rested, when, with his disciples, he stayed his wanderings in Glastonbury, and built there a little wattled church—the mother of England's worship. On the top of 'Weary-All-Hill,' so-called even to this day, he stuck his staff—a thorn branch—into the earth, and it burst into bloom; the first of all the famous thorns to blossom thereafter at Christmas time. The hill was and is a beloved and significant feature of the old town, and without a doubt, John named his New England hill in memory of it, and so proved himself in the doing, a true Glaston man; making it a fragrant reminiscence of home, like the bit of soil an exile bears jealously from the mother sod." This hill, rarely known, even in early times in Hingham, by its quaint "over the water" name of Weary-All, has permanently become what, even in those times, was known as "Otis Hill." Its general slope and outline, however, is so very like old "Weri-All" as to show why the original name would naturally have been chosen by its first owner.

This hill, which is 129 ft. high, is now bare, and generally would not be considered interesting, except for the view from its summit, which is, however, certainly delightful. In the History of Hingham [Vol. I, page 177] the writer says, "We skirt the foot of Otis Hill—very steep upon its western



Otis Hill, Hingham, Mass., showing the view from the summit.



4.
91.
III. THOMAS². Nothing is known at present of this son beyond the fact of his being barely mentioned in his father's will. There was, however, according to Mr. H. N. Otis [897], "a tradition" that when John came to America this brother remained in England, later went to Ireland, and that a certain Robert, a descendant of his, about 1720 emigrated to America and settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River.

This is, indeed, a slender thread to have much real historical value, but as the tradition is persistent, it may possibly, of course, have a foundation of actual truth. At any rate, pending future investigation by others, the liberty has been taken in order to the better preserve temporarily the records of this large group of Otises, to consider that Robert was really a great-grandson of this Thomas, as the dates would have rendered fairly probable. See fuller notice under Robert [91] fifth generation.

Another hazy family tradition, mentioned by one of the descendants of the above Robert [of which, however, there have as yet been found no corroborative evidence], is that this Thomas or some early ancestors of Robert, did come to America for a time, but later returned to Europe to educate his children, and settled at Dublin, Ireland. The question has also been raised if this might not have been that Capt. Thomas Otes, of Morely, who is mentioned as an officer in the parliamentary army, who, at the restoration in 1660, was said to have taken refuge in a foreign country. There he seems to have devoted himself to plotting against the government, so that finally [according to the Harleian Socy's Publication 38, pg. 789], when he fell into the hands of the Royalists, he was executed in 1663 for connection with the Yorkshire plot. Had he been "our" Thomas, he must, indeed, at that time have been a very old man; in fact, too old probably to have been a plotter, since his brother John [3], had he lived, would at this date have been eighty-two years old. Moreover, that Capt. Thomas is given with the Oates family of Morely, York Co., quite at the other extreme of England, so that any connection seems altogether improbable. According to the Harleian Records 38, pg. 789, and 37, 260, this Thomas had two sons, Ralph Oates, rector Smeaton Park, died Feb. 12, 1724, aged 81, and Samuel. This Oates family of York Co. used, until 1815, the Arms of Fitz Ottes, supposed to be the old Norman, mentioned in the Battle Abbey roll, as among the companions of William the Conqueror. In 1815, they had the grant of new Arms, but the old Arms were quite unlike those of the families of similar name in the other parts of England.

IV. MARGARET². Died in 1653. Merely mentioned in her father's will as to receive certain beddings.

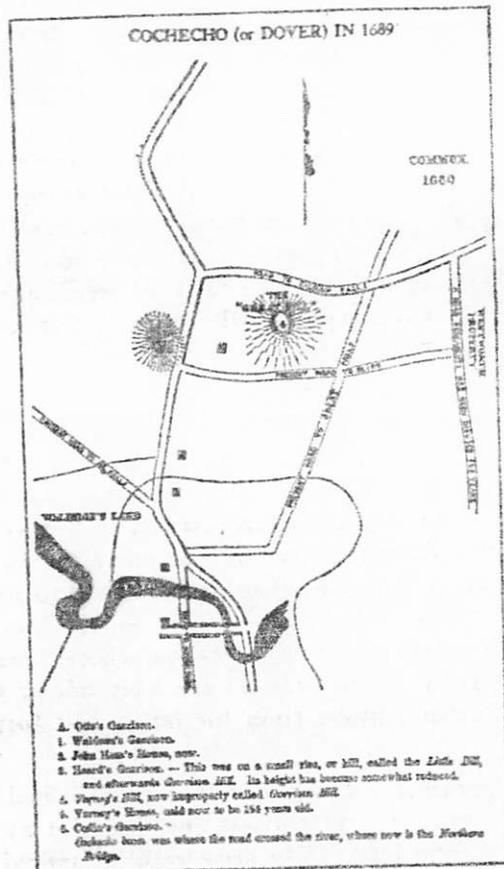
V. MARY². Merely mentioned in will, same as above.

Third Generation

As it requires twenty generations of commonplace men in order to breed even one man great enough or good enough to advance the whole race a single step, most of us have to class ourselves among the commonplace and be satisfied with a humble role.

the petitioners to the King in 1690. The autograph of Richard Otis cannot be obtained. Although his signature often appears, it is always by his mark.

He was taxed at Cocheco in 1656, and so onward while the tax lists remain. He was one of the "Selektmen" of Dover in 1660, as appeared by a petition or "Apology," as it is styled, headed as follows: "The Apology in ye behalf of ye Towne of Dover, against ye Complaynts of pretended Aggrievances [made by ye Inhabitants of Oyster River Agaynst sayd town] Ordered to be presented by ye Deputie of ye towne to ye Honored Coartte held att Boston, ye 30th of ye 3 mo. 1660." The Apology is signed by the "selektmen," four in number, the last of whom is Richard Otis. Why he made a mark instead of writing out his name may be conjectured, as the reason is not very apparent, since his mark, consisting of two letters, is as well formed as any of the time.



MAP OF COCHECHO (OR DOVER) IN 1689

the Associates.—Court Record of Exeter, N. H.

The Probate records, the remains of which are at Exeter, were two-thirds destroyed by a fire in Portsmouth, many years ago. One will remains, dated 1655, but there are no others for several years following, and but few

He was one of those who, about the years 1660-65, were much dissatisfied with the church at Dover. The opinions of the Quakers were spreading there, and the cruel severity of their opposers drove many away from the church who really sympathized with the Friends. Richard Otis was not a Quaker himself, but his son Richard [16] became one. He [Richard] was fined for non-attendance of public worship, in 1663, in company with many others of the minority, some of whom were well known for piety, but who disliked the Established Church. June 30, 1663, the Grand Jury presented "Richard Otis and his wife and his servant maide for not coming to meeting for several mo. together.

"The Court finds 13 dms that Richard Otis omitted coming to meeting, and sentences him to pay five s. pro [which is 3L 5s]." His wife received the same sentence, "to pay fees off Court," their "maide" was referred

some twenty-five years. On these records Richard Otis' name appears, Nov. 29, 1675, as administrator of the estate of Wm. Rogers, of Oyster River [now Durham], who was killed by the Indians in 1675; he conveyed to James Smith certain lands at Oyster River, by "virtue of power and an order at a County Court held at Portsmouth June 27, 1676."

Both from collateral evidence and tradition, we can come to no other conclusion but that Richard Otis was thrice married. The fact that the name Rose is so often found among his descendants [no slight evidence when we remember the tenacity of the olden custom of perpetuating names] in connection with the following data, that his first wife was Rose, born in Nov., 1629, daughter of Anthony and Agnes Stoughton. According to a Ms. in the British Museum [History of the Stoughton family], written by this Rose Stoughton's brother, Sir Nicholas Stoughton, their father, Sir Anthony Stoughton, was a "Puritan and very strict liver," who was an ensign in the Parliamentary army, and died Dec. 14, 1644. Her father, approaching his end, might well have desired to send his daughter Rose [then fourteen years old] over to New England, out of the perils of the Civil War raging in England at that time. Such an opportunity was evidently offered by a certain wealthy kinsman, Israel Stoughton, a merchant going over "about merchandize" in 1643, so that she was sent by him, and a few years after, apparently about 1649, married Richard Otis. The Ms. in the British Museum, above referred to, speaks of Rose, "sent by her father to New England with Capt. Stoughton in 1643," as "now living there, the wife of — Otis, with several children." From the fact that her death was not mentioned in this Ms. when the last entry was made in 1672, it is inferred that she did not die until about 1676, which would have made her forty-seven years old at the time of her decease.

The persistence with which families at this period clung to family names is here well illustrated, her son Nicholas [23] being named after Sir Nicholas, the author of the Ms. above quoted; while her grandson, Nicholas Tuttle [son of Judith—25] named a son Stoughton Tuttle; thus retaining the Stoughton name in remembrance for three generations after the family had any direct connection with it.

From the following it is clear that his second wife was Susanna Heard, the widow of James Heard:—"Nov. 5, 1677, Richard Otis, husband of Susanna, formerly widow of James, son of John Heard of Piscataqua, and James Chadburne undertook to administer the estate of the said James Heard, who died intestate." This was done in the Co. Court of York, Me., but is found at the Exeter Probate Office. The last notice of James as living is 1668, and he probably died about 1675. He left one son, John, born about 1667; Richard Otis being appointed his guardian. Apparently there were no children from the marriage of Richard Otis to Susanna.

His third wife was Grizel Warren. According to the Canadian Records she was born Mar. 6, 1662. This would absolutely agree with the information furnished by Mrs. Bean, mentioned in the N. H. Cols., who was the daughter of the captured Christine Otis. Her memory was retentive, and she was intelligent to the last of her long life, dying at one hundred years of age, lacking ten days, on Feb. 6, 1826. She had a peculiarly happy faculty of relating her family history, and this, together with the fact that Col.

Third Generation

2 Stephen—Married Elizabeth—

- I. RICHARD³. Probably born at Glastonbury, England, not far from 1626. It has been frequently stated that this Richard was a son of John [3] of Hingham, the first one of the family to come to America, although such relationship has been as often disputed. According to the old parish records of Glastonbury, England, John did, indeed, have a son by this same name, but there is an absolute lack of any reference to him hereafter as such, either in the family or in the regular Colonial records. Especially, it is also scarcely conceivable that if such were the fact, and he were still living, as was this Richard in 1653, he should not have been mentioned in old John's will, where the other children and even grandchildren were carefully noted; while the will of Stephen [2], dated 1637, and recorded in the Consistorial Episcopal Court of Wells, County of Somerset, England, mentions a son, Richard. From these facts, together with several minor points, it seems absolutely certain that, as here indicated, he was a nephew, who came to this country after his uncle and family were well established.

The first mention made of Richard in any of the New England records is, as far as ascertained, in 1655, when in May he was admitted as an inhabitant of Boston, being called a smith. In the same year he was recorded at Dover among a list of those qualified to vote. It is probable that he went there, i. e., to Dover, at least, a portion of which town at that time seems to have been known as Cochecho, from the river of that name, in that very year of 1655, since it was the usage of that place to convey lands to actual settlers at the time of settlement. The first conveyance of land to him was 9 [26], 1655, when we are informed that "tenn accers at Cachecae" were laid out to Richard Otis, forty Rods by the cartway on the west side of the land from his house, and forty Rod northwest from his house and forty Rod apiece the other too sieds."

In 1655, "It doth appeare in evidence that Richard Otis had fifty Acres of land given unto him," etc. It was laid out and bounded by Wm. Wentworth, Ralphe Hall and John Hall. The same year, a hundred acres of land on the "Great Hill" was granted by the selectmen and laid out to him.

In 1681, he took a new deed for his lands [or lease, rather], from Mr. Mason. Some did this, but the majority would not [see Belknap]. This accounts for the rents [merely nominal] being paid to Mr. Mason by his daughter Experience, and also for the fact that his name is not found among

Bean had the family records in his possession, enabled him to throw much light upon this subject, confirming historic and doubtful records, and furnishing additional facts to the story of other days. But for the information from this family, this narrative could not have been written in its present connected form. Mrs. Bean said that her grandfather [Richard Otis] married her grandmother as his third wife when he was a little over sixty years of age, she being about twenty-four. If she was born in 1662, this would make the date of marriage 1686, which would seem to be about correct, from the fact that their daughter Hannah was two years of age at the time of the massacre in 1689. This also makes the date of birth of Richard 1626; while Richard, son of John of Hingham, was born Feb. 27, 1616, as is found in the records of Glastonbury, England, and he consequently would have been seventy years of age in 1686, and seventy-three years of age at the time of the massacre in 1689.

Few families in New Hampshire, or elsewhere, suffered more from the constant and cruel assaults of the Indians than the family of Richard Otis. He, himself, with one son and one daughter, were killed in 1689, his wife and child captured and sold to the French. At the same time, a number of his grandchildren were carried captive, and a few years after, some of his children and grandchildren were killed and others made prisoners by the Indians. In a word, every one of his children alive in 1689, and many of his grandchildren—what few escaped with their lives—suffered in person and property from the warfare of the savage foe. They lived in constant peril and alarm; their houses were fortified for defense against the red man, and in their acts of devotion, they carried their arms in their hands.

At Dover Richard Otis practiced his trade of blacksmith, combined, as was the custom of the colonists, with a certain amount of farming, and he was one of the most prominent men of the place. His house was one of the three large ones which were semi-fortified, in which the balance of the populace often took refuge at night, and always in case of Indian alarms. These garrisoned houses were surrounded by timber walls, the gates of which, as well as the house doors, were secured with bolts and bars.

In the valley of the Merrimac dwelt in early times the Pennacook Indians, a small division of the Abnaki confederacy of the great Algonquin tribe, who generally cultivated a friendly intercourse with the whites, even amid troubles which appealed strongly to their feelings as Indians, and this, notwithstanding the generally recognized intimacy [which often amounted to an alliance] between the Algonquins and the French in Canada. In Major Walderne of Cocheco, they had great confidence—a confidence which he abused cruelly, for in September, 1676, four hundred men, women and children of the Eastern tribes, assembled at Cocheco to sign a treaty, were inveigled into a "sham battle," and seized; several of the number hanged, and the rest hurried to Boston and sold into foreign slavery, to toil and die beneath a West India sun, far from their native land. The apologists of Major Walderne contend that he seriously objected to this measure, but being ordered by the higher military authorities, had no escape, and was obliged to obey. At any rate, the Indians smothered their resentment, and awaited the hour when they could punish the treacherous act.

As a result, according to the records, there had been nearly eleven years of so-called peace with the natives after the last cruel episode. The settlers had

grown careless. Kankamagus, one of the chiefs [called by the English "John Hogkins"], had by his energy and wisdom restored them to something like their former prosperity. He was, however, greatly galled by the constant unjust encroachments and wrongs of the English, until he finally, owing to some crowning act, fled to his relatives among the Androscoiggins, where, finding others with like wrongs, he became a nucleus of discontent. There were also scattered among the various tribes, a number of those who, at their last defeat, had been captured and sold into slavery and who had made their way back, only to find their tribes scattered and their families broken up and lost. To many of these nothing was left but hate and vengeance upon the English, and especially against Major Walderne, the commander of Dover, the one man whom they felt to be more responsible than any other for their woes.

Other causes were also at work. In January, 1689, war was declared between France and England. This conflict, known in American history as King William's war, grew out of the English Revolution of the preceding year, and the alliance made by the deposed James II, with Louis XIV. The two monarchs were Catholics, and held the same despotic theory of government, so that the French were easily drawn into the conflict with England. The war which thus originated in Europe soon extended to the colonies of the two nations; New England and New France entered the conflict under the flags of their respective countries. The struggle was to begin in America, on this northeast frontier of New Hampshire, at Dover, where Richard Otis was then living. The French themselves, however, do not appear to have taken any active part in this affair, as none of their men were with the attacking party, nor is it mentioned in the French official records. The outraged and aggrieved Indians, feeling assured of at least the moral support of their French friends, seem to have taken the matter into their own hands and determined to revenge themselves on Walderne.

In June, 1689, the people of Dover began to be aware of large numbers of strange Indians among those who came to trade, and many did not seem to come for that purpose, but were observed carefully scrutinizing the defences and approaches. The people became alarmed, and one after the other came and urged Major Walderne to take some precautions of defense. He, however, would not hearken; laughed at their fears, and told them to "go and plant their pumpkins." There were many old friends of the Major and of the English at Dover among the neighboring Indians, and they also tried to warn them indirectly, but all of no avail.

On the evening of Thursday, June 27, 1689, the Indians sent two of their squaws to each house with professions of peace, to ask lodging for the night and permission to sleep inside, as was often done; thus, two were admitted into every garrison—Walderne's, Heard's and Otis's—and moreover were shown how to unfasten the gates if they wished to go away during the night. There was a report of a great number of Indians coming to trade the next day, and the Sachem Wesandowit, who had taken supper at the Major's house, asked pointedly—"Brother Walderne, what would you do if the

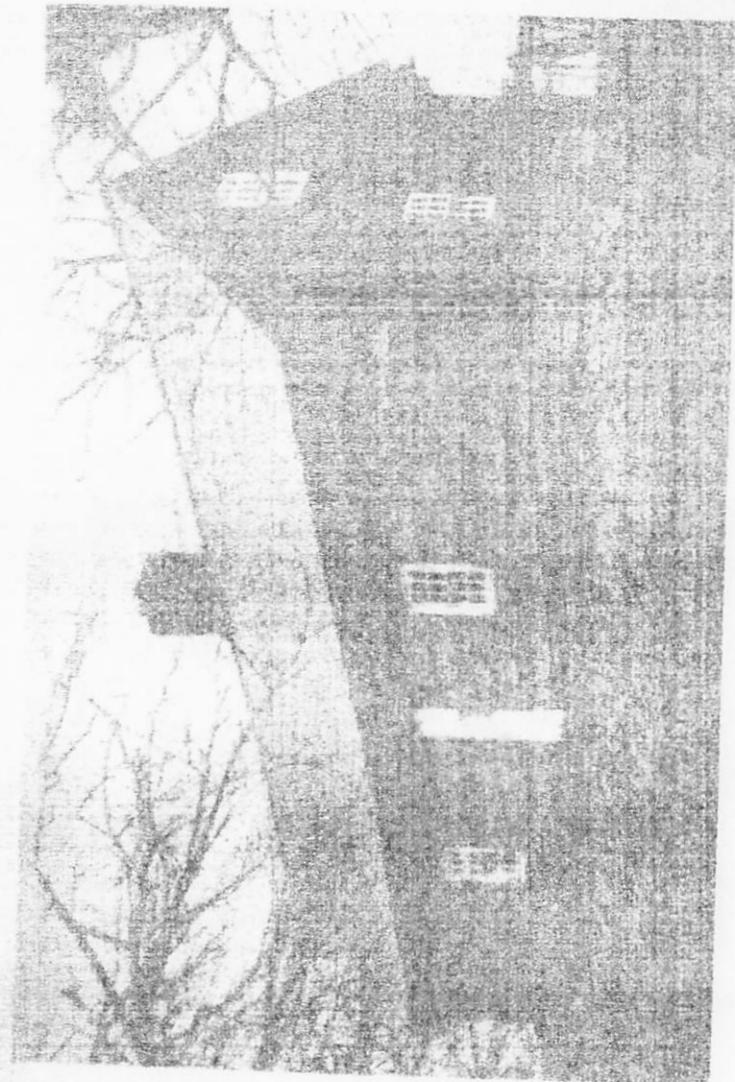
strange Indians should come?" "I would assemble a hundred men by lifting up my finger," replied the Major, in careless indifference, and thus, in unsuspecting confidence, all retired to rest; no watch was placed, and no precautions taken.

When all was quiet the gates were opened by the squaws, the signal of a whistle given, and the Indians rushed in. Practically all the whites were either slaughtered or captured; Major Walderne was killed with the greatest cruelty; Otis's garrison [except one son] met the general fate; Richard, himself, was shot while rising from bed, and his son Stephen and daughter Hannah were killed, the latter—then two years old—by dashing her head against the chamber chairs. Another account is that Richard Otis was shot while looking out of the window on the first alarm. After setting fire to the mills and houses, the Indians, having killed twenty-two persons and made prisoners of twenty-nine [mainly in the Otis household] retreated by the light of the blaze so rapidly as to be beyond danger before any other settlers were aroused to a sense of what had been done.

The wife and infant child [three months old] of Richard Otis, with the children of his son Stephen, and others, were carried captives to Canada, where they were sold to the French, the first English prisoners ever carried to that country. Three daughters of Richard Otis by his first wife, then young, were also taken, but were recaptured in Conway by a company of men who collected and pursued them. It was the custom of the Indians to divide the prisoners into different parties and to take them to Canada by different routes.

The unhappy Richard's wife, having thus seen her husband killed as he arose from bed, a son share his father's fate, and a daughter's brains beaten out against the stairs, as noted above, was, with her baby three months old, led up through the White Mountain Notch to Canada and carried to Montreal. There she, as well as the other captives, seem to have been very kindly treated, in fact, so much so that with the one exception of Christine, they apparently had no wish to return to New England; so that according to the church records, on May 9, 1693, Mrs. Otis was baptised Madeleine, received into the Roman Catholic church, and on Oct. 15th of that same year married Philip Robitaille at Montreale. They had five children, and she lived to a very advanced age. One of her children, Philip Robitaille, came down to New England to visit his half sister [Christine—30] and remained for nearly a year. The relation between the American and Canadian branches seem always to have been of the most friendly character, although in the nature of things, communication was slow and difficult, and by the second generation they had lost track of each other.

The appearance of the old house, where the massacre occurred, has been the subject of considerable speculation, but in all probability it was a very simple, but strongly built building of the same type as the so-called "Garrison House," erected at Dover in 1698 [nine years after the massacre] by John Drew. It was constructed, like the Otis house, of immense timbers of pine, never painted, hewn partially for garrison service and as a protection against



GARRISON HOUSE, DOVER, N. H.
BUILT IN 1698

Indian attacks; being almost the simplest expression of a large log cabin with a great center chimney, and winding stairs to a spacious attic, where all the family slept. As shown in the illustration, it had a slightly projective attic, which, as in the block house type, permitted the defenders to fire down upon any attacking party.

"Cocheco," the name of the settlement in which the Otis garrison stood, and of which a map is shown on page 48, is now in the center of the city of Dover. While the location of this house was surmised, yet its exact site has always been subject to more or less discussion. Consequently, an actual demonstration of its location, owing to some building operations in 1911, is interesting, and in this connection we quote the following from *The Dover Democrat*:

"In digging a cellar on Mt. Vernon street, mention of which has already been made in *The Democrat*, the foundation of the chimney of the Otis garrison was discovered on April 14th. The first person who noticed bricks, thrown out by the workmen, was Mr. Charles E. Wendell, whose residence on Mt. Vernon street is near there, and he was led to suspect that they might be a part of the old garrison, because the bricks are so very large. Mr. Wendell called the attention of his neighbor, Mr. Scales, to what had been dug up by the workmen and asked him to look at the place. Mr. Scales went over to the place and soon became of the same opinion as Mr. Wendell: that the Otis garrison, which was burned on the morning of June 28, 1689, stood on that spot, and that the bricks were a part of the old chimney.

On further investigation, as the cellar digging went on, the proof became positive that the garrison stood there. Mr. Wendell's son, Chester, who was at home on his college vacation, became deeply interested in the work that was going on, as he is a lineal descendant of Richard Otis, who built it. He concluded to go to work himself and see if anything of interest could be found. He took a cross section between the cellar, that was being dug, and Mr. Vernon street, and worked through it carefully with a common trowel, so as not to break any tender articles that might be in the debris. Among the treasures that he found were the following:—[1], bricks; [2], a saw, the teeth of which are perfect; [3], pipes and broken stems of pipes; the pipe is of common clay and marked W. E.; the bowl is somewhat smaller than the modern "T. D.," which is so dear to the taste of old smokers; [4], a tomahawk; [5], an ox-shoe; [6], blacksmith's punches; [7], ferrel for a hoe; [8], a spoon; [9], a cider barrel hoop; [10], two keys—one a large key for an outer door, another considerably smaller for an inner door; [11], bolts for various fastenings; [12], pieces of melted metal, some looked like silver; [13], a hog's jaw with the teeth perfect in it; [14], pieces of wood turned almost to charcoal; [15], a knife blade; [16], pieces of glass; one piece had the appearance of having been part of a looking glass; [17], nails, hand wrought of various sizes and some of them as perfect as when made; they were probably made by Mr. Otis himself; [18], human bones, so pronounced by one of the best surgeons and physicians in this city; [19], various

A BRIGHT LITTLE NOTE WRITTEN BY ANNA OTIS CUMMINS [750]
TO HER [FUTURE] SISTER-IN-LAW ABOUT 1840

bones of animals; [20], pieces of crockery, plates and dishes, which have all the colors of the beautiful original designs; [21], the bow of spectacles that were probably worn by Richard Otis, as he was the oldest person in the house when it was burned; [22], a large front tooth with the enamel perfect on both sides of it; [23], brass buckles of a child's shoe, one of them perfect; [24], last, and most wonderful of all, several kernels of corn, perfect in shape, the cob burned off and the corn turned to charcoal. The kernel is of the same size as that now raised by farmers.

These articles establish the fact beyond question that they were a part of the Otis garrison. That chimney was the center of the house, and was a big one. Many of the things mentioned would naturally be placed on shelves and in cupboards around it; when the chimney fell they went down in the debris and have lain there almost two hundred and twenty-two years. Of course, many other things have completely decayed and turned to dust. The charred wood is ample proof that there was a fire there; the corn also shows it.

That chimney was in the center of the house; all houses in those old times were built facing square to the south, so the housewife could have the noon mark on the window sash; so the Otis house faced towards what is now Milk street, and the land is nearly level; while on the east, north and west the land sloped off quite sharply. This shows that Mr. Otis selected that spot on the hill because Indians could not make an attack from the hill-sides; only from the front, so he could the more easily defend his garrison. And it would not have been captured when it was, had not the Indian squaw opened the gate of the palisade and let the Indian warriors into the yard where they shot Mr. Otis as he hastily got up from bed and looked out of the window to see what the racket was caused by.

As regards the size of the house, the workmen, who are engaged in digging the cellar for Mr. Nason, brought to light a large flat stone, placed on a smaller stone, about twenty-five feet east of the chimney. That stone evidently was the foundation for some part of the garrison, and would seem to indicate that there was the eastern end of the dwelling. It is a fair presumption to suppose that it extended a like distance to the west, into what is now Mt. Vernon street. So we may not be far out of the way in guessing that the garrison was fifty feet long and forty feet wide, and surrounded by a palisade of timbers, close to the house on the hillsides, but enclosing a large yard on the level ground on the south. Artists and architects can easily make a picture in their imagination of how it probably looked. History does not tell how the final capture of the place was accomplished, but there need not be any doubt about there being a big fight in that yard before the household was finally made prisoners and rapidly hurried off up what is now Central Avenue, and on to Lake Winnipisogee and Conway, being soon pursued by a party of white men who recaptured some of the prisoners at that place."

8. II. FRANCES^s. Merely mentioned by name in her father's will, which was dated 1637 and recorded in Glastonbury, England.

9. III. JUDITH^s. Same as above.
10. IV. HANNAH^s. Same as above.
3. John—Married First—Margaret—
Married Second—Elizabeth Streame.
11. I. ALICIA^s. Born at Glastonbury and baptized June 23, 1604. Alive at the time of her father's death in 1657, being bequeathed 5 shillings in his will. Probably never married.
12. II. JOAN^s. Born at Glastonbury. Baptized Dec. 15, 1610, and buried Dec. 22, 1611.
13. III. JOAN [ANN]^s. Born at Glastonbury. Baptized Dec. 1, 1612. Mentioned in her father's will as Ann, where she is bequeathed 5 shillings. Probably never married, as her husband's name is not mentioned in the will.
14. IV. ELIZABETH^s. Born at Glastonbury. Baptized Nov. 12, 1614, and buried Mar. 31, 1615.
15. V. RICHARD^s. Born at Glastonbury. Baptized Feb. 27, 1616. Apparently died young, as no mention is made of him in his father's will, or in the colonial records as far as known.
16. VI. HANNAH^s. Born at Glastonbury. Baptized Aug. 16, 1618. Came to America with her parents in 1630, and about 1642 married Thomas Gill of Hingham; died Jan. 25, 1676 at Hingham, and he died Feb. 24, 1705, at about eighty-nine years old. He received, in 1635, a grant of a house lot, now corner of Main and South streets; also had grants of land at Broad Cove, Pleasant Hill, etc. She had eleven or more children, and in her father's will [John Otis] she is bequeathed "Two feather boulders, one Rugg and cotton blankett, my biggest brasse kettle"; while other articles were bequeathed especially to her children, Thomas Gill, Jr., and Mary Gill.
17. VII. JOHN^s. Born in Glastonbury, England, where he was baptized Jan. 14, 1621. Married in 1653 Mary Jacob, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob of Hingham, who came over in 1633. Died Jan. 16, 1684, and she died sometime after 1683.

When about ten years old the family emigrated to New England, and his father settled at Hingham. The family residence was at "Otis Hill," where John lived until after his parents' death. In 1668 he, or at least a John Otis, is mentioned on the Hingham records as being a landholder; it is also recorded that he took the oath of fidelity there in 1662; although in 1661 he had moved to Scituate. There he bought of Deacon Thomas Robinson the house on the south of Coleman Hill, formerly the residence of Gen. Cudworth, and resided there. In 1663, according to the records, he bought for 69^s. a certain portion of another property from Mr. Hatherly. In 1678 he went to Barnstable and settled a land called Otis farm, opposite to Hinkley

Lane, near the Marshes, West Parish. There he left his son John, and returned to Scituate, where he died.

His monument was in the old burying ground, "Meeting House Lane," one mile south of the harbor, and in 1845, although broken and defaced was still legible. His will, dated Scituate 1683, gives to his eldest daughter Mary, the wife of John Gorham, and daughter Hannah and Elizabeth 50s. each; houses and lands at Hingham and Barnstable to John, Stephen, James and Job; to Joseph and Job house and lands in Scituate after his mother's decease. He is said to have been in King Phillips War.

John seems to have been of a rather pugnacious disposition and not easily amenable to the strict laws of the Puritans, so that one finds frequent references in the old records to his various legal troubles, as indicated in the following:—

[Shurtleff's Records of Mass.]

In 1651, 22 May, at the general court at Boston, "John Oatis of Hingham pr'ferd a petition for the abatement or remission of a fine imposed upon him by a Court at Boston, for his resistance of the constable, which the Court thinkes meete he should pay."

Boston Court, May 15, 1654. "In answer to the petition of John Oatis for remitt'n of a fine imposed on him, the Court thinkes meete to graunt his request, except 30 shillings, 20 whereof belong to the county and 10 to the constable, so as the petition'r, on a Lord's day, after exercise, or on some publicke assembling of the congregation make like full acknowledgement of his miscarriage, as he doth in this petition, by word or writing, or else shall pay, within one six weekes, five pounds, as a fine to the county."

General Court at Boston, May 26, 1658. "In the case of Jno. Tucker and Anne, his wife, plaintiffe, agt. Jno. Ottis and Jno. Mansfield, defendant, the court on hearing of all the evidences produced in case, they found for the defendant costs of court, i. e., one pound nineteen shillings and four pence."

[Plymouth Court Records, Vol. V., pg. 81.]

"At the Court holden at Plymouth the 29th day of October, 1671, John Otis, for selling syder without order from the court, was fined the sum of 5 shillings to the Collonies use, or to appear to answare for the same."

Also, in the same Court records, his name appears several times as a member of grand jury—"Grand Enquest."

Fourth Generation

ONE generation passeth away and another generation cometh.

Ecclesiastes.

18. VIII. MARGARET^s. Apparently born after her father left Glastonbury, possibly while living [as supposed] in Hingham, England, before setting sail for America. Baptised about 1619. Died Oct. 21, 1670, at Hingham. She came with her parents to New England, and married Thomas Burton of Hingham, and had five children. In her father's will is the following bequest:—"To my daughter, Margaret Burton, and her three children, 20s. amongst them and a smale brasse pott and a canvas sheete."

Fourth Generation

7. *Richard—Married First—Rose Stoughton.
Married Second—Susanna Beard.
Married Third—Grizel Warren.*

By First Marriage

19.
40.

- I. RICHARD⁴. - Probably born about 1650, and in 1655 was carried with the family to Dover, or Cocheco, as that part of the settlement was then called, where his father at that time took up lands. Married Susannah.

In the official report of Richard Walderne Jr. [Mass. Archives, Vol. 3, pg. 376] regarding the massacre of Dover, in which the father of this Richard was murdered by the Indians in 1689, he says, "They meet with one of Otis' sons, who alsoe escaped from his Father's garrison, Informing yt. his father and ye rest of the family were killed."

This son thus mentioned is the one who in some manner escaped the fate of the balance of his family. Again, on July 26, 1696, he had another narrow escape from the Indians, who from ambush fell upon the people of Dover as they were returning from church. Richard himself was wounded, but his brother Nicholas was slain, and the latter's son, Nicholas, Jr., carried captive to Penobscot.

Richard had a grant of land at Dover, 1694, and was a blacksmith, and his father was before him. After the birth of his second child, and perhaps earlier, he became a "Friend." He was the only son of Richard Otis [7] who left descendants in this country, if we except Mary, the daughter of Stephen. There can be no doubt of this, for an examination of the records clearly shows that all the other sons had either died in the Indian wars childless, or their children, if they had any, were killed, or else carried captive and remained among the French or Indians in Canada.

He was dead [intestate] in 1701, and letters of administration were granted to Susanna, his widow, Jan. 5, 1701. The inventory was returned in 1702, and the estate settled Dec. 11, 1702. In 1706, Susanna, as administratrix, sold several tracts of land in Cocheco. After his death, his first and third sons moved from Dover, leaving at that place the second son, who resided in the part of Dover now known as the town of Madbury, and eventually died there.

What the family name of Richard's wife Susanna was, has not been ascertained. She married in 1703, John Varney, but left no other children. In 1704 she petitioned to be appointed guardian to the children by her first husband, and her petition was allowed.

20.
44

II. STEPHEN^s. Born in 1652. Married, Apr. 16, 1674, Mary, daughter of William and Barbara Pittman of Oyster River [now Durham, which was then a part of Dover, as was also Madbury, Lee and Greenland]. He was killed, as has already been mentioned, in the attack on Dover. Very little is known about Stephen personally; also, exactly what became of his wife is uncertain; some saying that she was captured and carried with the balance of the family to Canada; others contend, as seems more probable, that she was not taken to Canada, but escaped and remained near Dover, where Mary, a posthumous child, was born; this would also account for the statement of Paul in his letter from Canada, hereafter quoted, that he never saw this sister.

Stephen had a farm where he lived in Dover, 1685-6, just above his father's fortified house, having received it, it is said, as a gift from his father. His son-in-law took possession of it about the time Cocheco was re-settled, under the title inherited from Stephen [3], fortifying his title by deeds from the Canadian heirs and quit-claims from the others. The following is a synopsis of two deeds taken in Canada, found recorded at Exeter, N. H., the originals of which are in the possession of Walter Sawyer:—"Stephen Otis of Kebeck in Canada," Oct. 1, 1710, conveyed to Nathaniel [surnamed Paul] Otis of Mount Royale, his right and title in New England "to houses, lands, and other goods whatsoever," he owning "as good, perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple." Then follows the acknowledgement in French that "Joseph-Marie-Autos, apres-nomme," who was English by birth, appeared before the Royal notary, DuBreuil, etc. "Autes" is so spelled because the French *au* answers very precisely to the pronounced *o* in Otis, and "apres-nomme" answers very well to our phrase, "above named."

Nathaniel [surnamed Paul] Otis, in 1714, released to his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Varney, son of Humphry Varney, this land, giving the boundaries, with "all sorts of buildings and to other goods." This he signed by himself and wife, "Paul Hotesse" and "Marie Elizabeth Hotesse." From the described boundaries, this land, without doubt, had been the property of Stephen Otis [3].

While the records of Stephen's family are lacking in some details, yet it is one of the most curious and interesting of all the branches. We have all of his children, except one daughter, carried as captive to Canada, and there all except one son contentedly remaining, changing their language, their religion, and even their names; still as they were quite young children, this is possibly not so remarkable; especially when older relatives with them did this same thing. They were re-baptized into the Roman Catholic faith,

taking entirely new first names; while the spelling even of the family name was changed as necessitated by the requirements of the French tongue.

Consequently, we have here in this branch henceforth the families of Hotesse, Otesse, and not Otis.

In all respects they seem to have become French peasants, and for aught that is known to the contrary, may still have numerous descendants in Lower Canada.

21. III. SOLOMON^s. Born Oct. 15, 1663. Died in 1664, about March 4th.
22. IV. NICHOLAS^s. Born probably in 1665, at Dover, N. H. Married and lived at Dover.
- In 1694 it is recorded that he had a grant of certain lands by the town of Dover and this grant is mentioned in a deed by Thos. Austin and his wife, Ann, dated April 11, 1734, to be found in New Hampshire Province, deeds Vol. 23, page 229.
- On Sunday, July 26, 1696, as the people were returning from church, the Indians, who were in ambush, shot upon them. Among those killed were Nicholas, and his wife. A son was said to have been taken captive and carried to Penobscot. The inventory of his estate was returned May 18, 1697, by "Nathaniel Heird and George Ricard." In the settlement of what little property he had, no children are there mentioned. The name of his wife is not known.
23. V. EXPERIENCE^s. Born Nov. 7, 1666. Married first, in 1685, Samuel Heard, son of Elizabeth and John Heard. Died Feb. 8, 1699. Samuel was deceased in 1696, as the inventory of his estate was returned July 20, of that same year. On the 20th of March, 1685-6, as found by Exeter records, "Richard Otis of Cocheco, blacksmith," conveyed to his daughter, Experience, a tract of land containing twenty acres, more or less, "she paying to the heirs of Robert Tufton Mason, every year, 20d. lawful money, and 1s. for every dwelling put up on the premises." This, no doubt, was intended as a marriage settlement upon his daughter, for on the same day John Heard makes a conveyance of land to his son Samuel. "Whereas there is an intention of marriage between Samuel Heard, son of John Heard, of Cocheco, yeoman, and Experience Otis, spinster, daughter of Richard Otis," etc., John Heard conveys to his son and heirs by Experience 30 acres of lands. Witness, Stephen Otis. She married second ~~William~~ Jenkins.
- She was wounded and scalped by the Indians in 1696, at Dover, with two others, as the people were returning from public worship, as stated in Pike's Journal, N. H. Hist. Colls. "Experience Heard, alias Jenkins, who was scalped by the Indians July 26, 1696, recovered and lived to have one child. Died chiefly of her wounds."
24. VI. ANN^s. Nothing is known about her beyond the fact that she married Thomas Austin and had at least one son. She and her husband conveyed to this son some of her deceased father's property on May 21, 1734, as also any rights

they might have in certain grants of her brother, Nicholas, all as indicated by records of the Secretary of State at Concord, N. H. She was probably taken captive at Dover in 1689, and was a third daughter rescued with her sister, Judith, at Conway.

25. VII. JUDITH^a. Born in 1667. Married Ensign John Tuttle, Jr., born in 1671, son of Judge John Tuttle of Dover. He was murdered by the Indians May 17, 1712. Speaking of his death, the N. E. Hist. Reg. (Vol. 21, pg. 138) says: "This melancholy tragedy recalls the fact that his wife, Judith, at the time of the 'great massacre in Dover' in 1689, when her father, brother and sister were slain, and her father's garrison burned by the Indians, was taken captive with her two sisters, then young girls, and carried away. But the Indians were overtaken by a party of soldiers at Conway on their way to Canada, and Judith and her two young sisters were rescued from their captors and brought back to Dover. The untimely death of her husband left Judith a widow with six young children, the oldest fourteen and the youngest two years old. Their success in life indicates that she was a woman of ability and intelligence."

- 26. VIII. ROSE^a. Married John Pinkham, son of Richard, the first settler at Dover. They had nine children. She was taken captive by the Indians at their attack on Dover in 1689, but was later rescued at Conway with her sister Judith, as above.

By Second Marriage

27. IX. FRANCOISE ROSE^a. Born in 1678. [Called Françoise Rozotty, a name formed from Françoise Rose Otis, and another place she was called Françoise Rose Otis]. At the age of eighteen, having obtained her liberty, she married, at Beauport, Nov. 29, 1696, Jean Potevin.

She was carried captive to Canada by the Abnakis in their raid against Dover the night of June 27-28, 1689. We learn from the records at Beauport that she was sold in Canada by the Indians, according to their habits. She was then eleven years old. Their home was established at Charlesbourg, raising a large family, direct descendants of which are still living.

28. X. JEAN BAPTISTE^a. Born at Dover in 1680. Captured by the Abnakis in their raid against Dover the night of June 27-28, 1689, and led captive into New France, apparently by the way of the Chaudiere River. He seems to have been abandoned to an old Indian woman near Cote de Beauport, where the Indians camped each year in great numbers. This Indian, according to tradition, was friendly to him, cured him of his wounds which he had received during his captivity—they had cut off his ears and pulled out his nails, they say. When an Indian widow lost an only son in War, it was the custom to turn over to her one of the captives in order that this latter could serve her and support her in her old age. According to the tradition attached to this young Otis, he was finally left to the men of the Seminary

at Quebec, which, however, appears doubtful. We do not believe that the Seminary would have bought or adopted him at this period; otherwise, as Mgr. Amedee Gosselin says, they would have taught him to read and write, which he never knew how to do.

The name of Jean Baptiste Otis appears for the first time in the account books of the Seminary at Quebec in July, 1702, when he was employed on the little farm of the Seminary at Saint Joachim, where this Seminary had its pupils during vacations. It was probable he was entered there before 1700; perhaps even about 1696, since he was present at the marriage of his sister, Françoise Rose, at Beauport in 1696.

He married, in 1703, Cecile Poulin, born at Sainte Anne de Beauport, Jan. 20, 1676, daughter of Jean Poulin and Louise Pare. This marriage should have taken place at Sainte Anne de Beauport, but the records do not make mention of it. However, we have similar omissions elsewhere. The service of certain parishes was the first in the shape of mission work; the traveling priests omitted often to enter in the registers the baptisms, marriages and burials, which they noted in their notebooks they carried with them, and which they sometimes lost on the way.

Since the Poulin family lived in this period, and for a long time previously, at Sainte Anne de Beauport, we would infer from this that the marriage in question was held at this place. Their marriage contract was legalized before Stephen Jacob, Royal Notary, and bears the date of Nov. 4, 1703. Five days later, Nov. 9, the Masters of the Seminary of Quebec turned over to Jean Baptiste Otis the sum of "ten francs upon the wages of Cecile Poulin, his wife." This also proves that their marriage was celebrated between the 4th and 9th of that same month. It further proves that Cecile Poulin, as well as her husband, had been employed at the little farm of the Seminary of Saint Joachim. In the marriage settlement, it is stated she received as a gift from the Seminary at Quebec the sum of one hundred pounds [\$100.], and a dowry of three hundred pounds [\$300.] from her husband. It was probably on the occasion of this marriage that the Seminary of Quebec gave to Jean Baptiste Otis a piece of land three furlongs in front and 16½ furlongs deep, taken from the large farm at Saint Joachim. We have not been able to find the account of this concession, but the word "Jasmin", a sir name given to Jean Baptiste Otis, is inscribed on the engineer's map of Catalogne and of Couagne in 1709. Today still this region is called "Jasmin Slope."

Notwithstanding our most active services, we have not been able to discover the date of the gift to the Seminary of Jean Baptiste Otis and his wife. From the foundation of the Colony, the Seminary of Quebec had, like other religious communities, the gifts of men and women who consecrate themselves to the services of the house for life. They were, however, always at liberty to resign from this association. The Seminary took care of them in sickness and in health, and said masses for them after their death. This institution disappeared about 1760.

We have then very little about the first years in Canada of Jean Baptiste Otis but the account books of the Seminary of Quebec and the Judicial records which furnish us the apparently essential information. In all cases the notes which we have here are authentic and taken from the archives.

This Otis is almost always named "Jasmin", and sometimes Otice is called "Jasmin", or "Jasmin the Englishman"; this last name, of course, on account of his origin. Under the French dominion it was almost a general usage to give nicknames to soldiers and other persons. Our man probably got his about the period of his baptism, probably about 1690. As to the spelling, it often varies—Otis, Otisse, Othys, Otice, Hotice, Hotesse, Autes and Autis.

In his book of the origin of the Canadian families, Dr. N. E. Dionne has naively pretended that the name Otis takes its etymology from Othis, a village in the department of the Seine and Marne, township of Meaux, France, or indeed from Hotise, an ancient term to designate a concession of farm land held by the tenant freeman, who takes the position of tenant, and who engages to cultivate and pay during a certain time an annual rental. The freeman were a class of people between the lords and serfs. Dr. Dionne has given free rein to his imagination, but has gained nothing by it; quite the contrary. The name of the Otis family is purely American, and has its English origin for several centuries.

Oti, from the Greek Otos, signifies ears. Now when one knows that the ancestors of the Canadian branch of Otis had their two ears cut off by the Abnakis, during their captivity among them in 1689, we cannot but smile at this coincidence.

According to the old papers which we have seen, there is no evidence that Jean Baptiste Otis had any dealings with the members of his family that remained at Dover. It seems rather that he never heard speak of them after 1689, and that he remained under the impression that all of his relatives were dead, or had disappeared. He even was ignorant that there were at Montreal relatives, among which number was the third wife of his father, Grizel Warren. This latter did not know any more herself where Jean Baptiste and Francoise Rose were, as we learn from the records spoken of above. In February 1714, when the commissioners sent by Governor Dudley came to negotiate the return of the American prisoners taken during the War, and sold in Canada by the Indians, Jean Baptiste Otis refused to leave the country, as did also his sister, Francoise Rose. Both were established and married here, and they preferred to remain. They received shortly afterwards, we are told, their papers of naturalization.

Cecile Poulin died at Saint Joachim Apr. 27, 1731. The year following the death of his wife, Jean Baptiste accepted a position to go to Baie Saint Paul as Assistant Manager of that Domain, and of the farm which the Seminary of Quebec had there. It appears he went there in the spring of 1732. The farm house, as is shown by an inscription placed over one

of the outside doors, had been built in 1718. Joseph Poulin, brother-in-law of Jean Baptiste Otis, was the Manager; the latter maintained this position in the service of the Seminary until 1750.

The members of the Seminary of Quebec did not reside on their farms, but at Quebec. They had also at Baie Saint Paul a saw mill and a wheat mill to grind grain, as well as at the farms of Cap Tourmente and Beauport and elsewhere. These farms assisted the Seminary in living, but they did not bring them a fortune. It was not everybody who could have a saw mill. The lords were too poor to occupy themselves with one. The Seminary thus made a half national work by establishing industries so useful as these.

The Seminary of Quebec possessed the over-lordship of Beaupre, which extended, as we know, from Montmorency river to Gouffre river, thence to Baie Saint Paul, where it comprised the greater part of the right bank of the river.

Feb. 9, 1733, Jean Baptiste Otis made a second marriage, at Baie Saint Paul, with Marie Francoise Gagne, daughter of the deceased Ignace Gagne and of Louise Tremblay. She was born Jan. 22, 1696. At the time of her marriage she was the widow of Claude Gauthier, according to Larouche.

About 1747, Ignace Gagne, Jean Baptiste Martel, captain of the militia at Baie Saint Paul, and Jean Baptiste Otis addressed a petition to M de Lanouiller de Boiscler, high overseer of New France, complaining that they had no roads in their country of Petite Riviere, parish of Saint Francois Xavier [near to Baie Saint Paul], nor in that parish itself, and begged that he would make some as soon as possible. This request was signed by Ignace Gagne and was presented by the said J. Otice and J. B. Martel, who did not know how to write or sign.

About the same period they addressed to the Superintendent another request for roads at Baie Saint Paul, claiming that some twenty inhabitants of the district of Gouffre river had no roads for wagons, although they had been settled there for seven years. This request was corroborated by Louis Chaumont, the priest. This district of Gouffre comprised that part of land between the left bank of the river of that name and the district of Eboulements.

Ten years after the arrival at the farm of Baie Saint Paul, Jean Baptiste Otis and his wife acquired from the Seminary a piece of land three furlongs by fifty, situated in the region called Mare a la Truite, situated about one league from the Village. There was a contract Oct. 24, 1843, witnessed before Nicolas Gaspard Boucault, Royal Notary, but there was a previous sale.

Jean Baptiste Otis was a church warden in charge in 1750. This was the first church warden of which mention is made in the papers of the settlement at Baie Saint Paul. This same year there was a question of building a new church in that parish, and he was elected syndic. He was

a serious, prudent man, accustomed to business, and worthy of occupying this place of honor. He was intimately bound with ties of friendship to the abbe Louis Chaumont, the priest above mentioned. It was these two who succeeded in obtaining a concession Aug. 7, 1750, from the members of the Seminary at Quebec of a piece of land thirteen square perches, situated a few furlongs from the first little chapel.

M. Amedee Gosselin has been able to prove by the account books of the Seminary of Quebec that Jean Baptiste Otis was employed upon the little farm at Saint Joachim for thirty years; that is to say, from 1702 to 1732; and upon the farm at Baie Saint Paul from 1732 to 1750. Apr. 16, 1750, after at least forty-eight years of good and loyal services, he renounced all his privileges and rights for an annual rental of thirty bushels of wheat, that the members of the Seminary pay to him faithfully until his death. They had had with reason a very great confidence in his uprightness.

The house where the Otis family first lived [1732-1750] was situated on the banks of a little pond upon the old farm of the Seminary quite near to the first chapel, and was a part of the Seminary's domain. Now the Railroad passes not far from this point.

The summer after that following the renunciation, Jean Baptiste Otis made repairs to the old house, situated on the land which he had bought in 1743, and established himself there without delay. He had commenced cultivation some years before, so that he began to have returns at once. Jean Baptiste was quite old and merited some years of rest. It was his son, Jean Baptiste, the second of the name, who continued the work which he had commenced. This paternal property passed by inheritance from father to son up to about 1900, when it was sold by the children of Joseph Otis [5th generation].

From his union with Cecile Poulin we know of only one daughter. From his union with Marie Francoise Gagne, who died at Baie Saint Paul June 1, 1778, aged eighty-two years, there were born six children. Jean Baptiste Otis died at Baie Saint Paul Sept. 16, 1760, at the advanced age of eighty years.

By Third Marriage

29. XI. HANNAH^a. Born in 1687. Was a child of two years at the time of the Indian attack on Dover, June 28-29, 1689, and according to report, was killed by an Indian dashing her head against the chamber stairs.
30. XII. CHRISTINE^a. [Marguerite]. Born at the Settlement of Coheco in Dover, N. H., Mar. 15, 1689. Married first, at Montreal June 14, 1707, Louis Bau, born in 1678, son of Pierre Jean Bau and Etiennette Lory. He died Feb. 26, 1713.

When the town of Dover was taken and destroyed by the Indians on the night of June 28-29, 1689, she was carried captive with her mother to

says, from the priests.] with other prisoners, in a ship to Boston. Capt. Baker had been taken prisoner in Deerfield in 1704, escaped, and afterwards was thrice employed to go to Canada to bring back prisoners. He was a man of great courage, and of an adventurous disposition. He was the first Representative to the General Court from Brookfield, 1719.

Christine and her husband lived for a time in Northampton, where was born her first child, and where, says the obituary notice in the Boston Post at the time of her death, "she joined the church under the care of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard."

From the Brookfield Records of lands, pg. 240, is taken the following: "Dec. 9, 1714, Le-bue, one that was a prisoner in Canada, and lately come from thence, forty acres of upland in Brookfield, and twenty acres of meadow; provided she returns not to live in Canada, but tarries in this province, or territory, and marries to Capt. Thomas Baker."

They continued to live at Brookfield until 1732; Capt. Baker lost a large part of his property there, which accounts for their poverty, as set forth in the accompanying petition of Christine to the Legislature, for a tavern license. They were living at Brookfield in 1731; at Mendon in 1732; at Newport, R. I. in 1733; and moved to Dover, N. H. about 1735, where on the 11th of May 1735, Christine was admitted to the church, "recommended from ye church at Mendon, Mass." The tradition is that Capt. Baker died at Roxbury in 1753 of the "lethargy."

The following is the petition of Christine Baker, and the order of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, the original of which is in the possession of the family of her descendant, the wife of the Hon. Paul Wentworth, of Concord, N. H.—

"To his Excellencie, Jonathan Belcher, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Maj'ties Province of New Hamps'e, the Honorable of the Council and House of Representatives, Now Convened in General Assembly.

The humble petition of Christine Baker, the wife of Capt. Thos. Baker of Dover, in New Hamps'e aforesaid, most humbly showeth:—

That your Petitioner in her childhood was captivated by the Indians in the Town of Dover aforesaid [where she was Born] and carried to Canada, and then Brot up on the Romish Superstition and idolitry. And was there Maryed and well settled, and hadd three children; and after the Death of her husband, she had a very Great Inclination to See her own country; and with Great Difficulty obtained permission to Return, leaving all her substance and her children, for by no means could she obtain leave for them; and since your Petitioner had been married to Capt. Baker, she did undertake the hazzard and fatieug of a Journay to Canada again in hopes by the interest of friends to get her children, but all in vaine—so that her Losses are trebled on her; first the loss of her house well fitted and furnished, and the lands belonging to it, Second, the Loss of Considerable

part of her New England Substance in her last journey to Canada; and thirdly the Loss of her Children.

Yet still she bath this Comfort since her return: That she is also returned into the Bossum of the Protestant church; for wch. she most heartily thanks Almighty God.

And now your Petitioner having a large family to support, and by the Changes and chances of fortune here is Reduced to very low Circumstances; and her husband past his Labour.

Your Pet'r. Lately made her case known to several Gent. in the Governmant of the Massa. who out of a Charitable Disposition did supply yor. Petitioner with something to set her in the way to subsist her family; And also advised to keep a house of Entertainment; And the Gen'll Assembly of that Governmt. took your Petitioner's case into their consideration, and madde her a present of 500 acres of land in the Province of Maine, and put it under the care and Trust of Coll. Wm. Pepperell, Esq., for the use of your Petitioner [exclusive of her husbands having anything to do withit.].

Now your Petitioner by the help she hath had, has bot. a lot of land and Built a house on it on the Country Rhoad from Dover meeting house to Cocheco Boome; and have bedding and other necessaries fit for a Public house of entertainment of Travellers, etc. And your Petitioner at the Gen'll Quarter Sessions of the Peace last yr. [September] did apply to the Justices of Said Court for a license for a Public house, having first obtained the approbation of the select men as the Law Directs [and the select men denied it to him that had the Public house there before]; Nevertheless, the Justices granted a license to the former Tavernor and Denied it to Your Petitioner. So that she is put out by the doing of what her friends advised her for the support of her Family. Therefore she most humbly prays the assistance of your Excell'cie and the bon'ble the council, and House of Representatives to Enable her by a Private act, to keep a house of Public Entertainment, Giving Security from Time to Time for keeping good order as other Tavernors doth: And your Petitioner as in duty Bound shall ever Pray. May the 2d, 1735.

In the house of Representatives the above Petition Read, and voted that the prayer of the Petition be granted, and that the Petitioner have License to keep a house of Public Entertainment for four years, free of excise, and also have liberty to Bring in a Bill accordingly. Giving security to keep good order as other Tavernors doth.

May the 8. 1735.

James Jeffry, Clerk Ass.

She opened her "House of Entertainment," authority for which was granted by the General Assembly, and kept it for many years. It stood on the southeast corner of Silver and Pleasant streets, Dover, on the lot where Jeremy Perkins' store now stands, and faced both streets. The "Dover Meeting house" was then on Pine Hill, and the "Cocheco Boome" somewhere near the upper bridge.

She died Feb. 1773, and an obituary notice of her is to be found in the Boston Evening Post of March 15, 1773. She has had several distinguished descendants, among them Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, and Mr. Chas. Tuttle formerly of the Cambridge observatory.

Christine Barker

17. John—Married Mary Jacob.

31. I. MARY⁴. Born Jan. 14, 1653. Baptised May 1, 1653. Married Lieut.-Col. John Gorham of Barnstable Feb. 24, 1675, who was born Mar. 14, 1654, and died Dec. 9, 1716. She died April 1, 1733. She is mentioned in Hobart's journal as being baptised in 1653, and in her father's will as the eldest daughter. Lieut.-Col. Gorham commanded most of the expeditions of the "Whaleboat fleet," which was of such material assistance in the French and Indian War from 1689-1704, and made a brilliant record as a soldier. They had five sons and four daughters.

[According to her father's will, *Gowin* was her husband's name, but in several other places he is given as a member of the *Gorham* family. See Cushman's Allied Families.]

- $\frac{32}{56}$. II. Hon. Colonel JOHN⁴. Born at Hingham Sept. 21, 1657. Married, July 18, 1683, Mercy [or given in the Gen. Reg., Vol. II, No. 3, pg. 255, as Grace] Bacon, who was born Feb. 28, 1659, daughter of Nathaniel Bacon of Barnstable. He died Sept. 23, 1727, aged seventy, the age of man, but very old if "he lives the longest who has lived the most usefully." Tudor says he died Nov. 30, 1727.

He settled at Barnstable, and his talents soon made him one of the most respected individuals in the country. He was employed in a variety of trusts, which he discharged with fidelity and skill. In June 1689, at the session of the General Court at Plymouth, he was admitted as a Freeman. For twenty years he was Representative to the General Court; for thirteen years Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas and first Judge of Probate; and was commander of the militia of the county for eighteen years. In 1706 he was chosen one of his Majesty's Council, and continued to sit at that board for twenty-one years, until his death in 1727. This was a combination of offices and a union of legislative and judicial powers, sometimes allowed in the same individual in the early stages of our settlements. The successful discharge of such varied employments is an evidence of his capacity and integrity, which, joined to his wit and affability, secured him great influence. Such was his sagacity and prudence that he often composed differences both in church and state. He had fine talents for conversation; his pleasantness and affability made him agreeable; his wit and humor often enlivened the company which he improved by his wisdom. He was strict and exemplary in the performance of religious duties, and was as

remarkable for his humility and modest worth among Christians, as for his intellectual powers and active services among his fellowmen.

33. III. HANNAH⁴. Born Mar. 1659. Married Thomas Gill.

- $\frac{34}{62}$. IV. Capt. STEPHEN⁴. Born at Hingham in 1661. Married Hannah, daughter of John Ensign, of Scituate, June 16, 1685. She was born in 1669, and died May 1st, 1729. He died Aug. 26, 1733, at Scituate.

His monument is in the old burying ground near the harbor, the inscription being still legible in 1907; his wife being also buried in the old graveyard on Meeting House Lane. For a description of their graves see quotation under Asahel Otis [436].

In June 1689 he took the Oath of Fidelity. At that time he was living in Scituate, in which town he was Commander of the Militia, an office of considerable importance in those times. His business was that of a tanner. His will was dated 1729.

He bought some of the Conibasset lands of Wm. James. "Captain Stephen Otis's new house" is mentioned in the records of 1691. This house was still standing in 1831, when it was known as "Young's Tavern." Three of the same name as his son, Ensign Otis, in succeeding generations have occupied the original Ensign house.

35. V. JAMES⁴. Born at Scituate in 1663, and settled at Weymouth in 1690. Joined the Canada expedition under Sir Wm. Phipps; was at the taking of Port Royal, and was killed in the attack upon Quebec. He made his will previous to joining the expedition, and it is dated Aug. 3, 1690. In this will he gave most of his estate to his brother Stephen; a portion "to youngest brother, Job, when he comes of age", and a small sum to William Chard—the schoolmaster.

- $\frac{36}{70}$. VI. Judge JOSEPH⁴. Born at Scituate in 1665, and baptized at Hingham June 3rd, 1666. Married his cousin Dorothy, born Nov. 6, 1670, second daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah Jacob Thomas of Marshfield, Nov. 20, 1688. Died June 11, 1754. His wife was the fourth of ten children; her mother, Deborah Jacob of Hingham, sister of Mary Jacob, who married John [17], died in 1696. Mrs. Otis' ancestors successively owned and resided on the estate which was the home of the Hon. Daniel Webster. The date of her death is usually given as Feb. 18, 1755, although her tombstone gives it as Jan. 10, 1755, which is probably correct. For a description of their graves see quotation under Asahel Otis [436].

Judge Otis' residence at Scituate was on the south of Coleman's Hill, the former residence of Gilbert Brooks, Esq. He held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth Co. from 1703-1714. In 1709 the town of Scituate voted that "the Society empower Joseph Otis, Esq. to finish the meeting house by pewing it, and also to appoint two and two to a pew [when they do not agree to couple themselves], each couple paying the cost of building the pew." In 1710 he was elected under the gover-