

THE
HISTORICAL
COLLECTIONS
OF THE
TOPSFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XII

1907

TOPSFIELD, MASS.
Published by the Society

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GEORGE FRANCIS DOW

Editor

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Topsfield

MASS

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A Funeral SERMON

Occasioned by the

DEATH
OF

Mr. Joseph Green,
Late Pastor of the Church in
Salem Village.

By Joseph Capen,
Pastor of the Church in Topsfield.

With a Prefatory Epistle by
Dr. INCREASE MATHER.

*Zech. i. 5. Your Fathers, where are they? and
the Prophets do they live for ever?*

*Act. viii. 2. Devout men carried Stephen
his burial, and made great Lamentation over him.*

*2 Cor. iv. 7. We have this treasure in Earthen
vessels.*

B. O. S. T. O. N.

Printed by B. Green, for Samuel Gerrish, at his
Shop near the Brick Meeting House. 1717.

A FUNERAL SERMON OCCASIONED BY THE
DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH GREEN LATE
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN SALEM VILLAGE,

BY JOSEPH CAPEN

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN TOPSFIELD.

WITH A PREFATORY EPISTLE BY DR. INCREASE MATHER.

To the READER.

There are no Men in the World more hated by Satan, or by those that are Eminently his Children, than the faithful Ministers of Christ, for that they are above others instrumental in building Gods Kingdom, and in destroying the Devils. On the other hand, there are some who esteem them highly for their works sake. Some great Persons have done so. The great Constantine (the best Emperor that the World has known) exceeded therein. And it is reported that Ernestus Duke of Brunswick having prevailed with Urbanus Regius to leave Auspurg, and to Preach the Gospel in his Dukedom, he loved and honoured him as if he had been his Father, when his People in Auspurg sollicitated the Duke for his return to them again, he said all his Dukedom fared the better for that Man, and that he would as soon part with his Eyes as part

with him. *The States of Holland removed Walleus from Middleborough to Leyden, 'tis said that when he Preached his farewell Sermon, his People were drowned in Tears. Such was their Love to him. That Man of God Excellent Mr. Flavel (my worthy and dear Friend) of Dartmouth, dyed in Exeter. His body was removed from thence to Dartmouth, there to be interr'd. Mr. Galpin who attended the Funeral has these words, When the Coffin [ii] was brought to the water side, and taken out of the Hearse and put into the Boat, I never saw so many weeping Eyes, nor heard so much bitter Lamentation in all my Life. Surely that Place might rightly be called *Bochim*, a place of Weeping, the Tears, the Sighs, the Cries, the Groans that were there seen and heard, where enough even to pierce an heart of flint. An Excellent Sermon was Preached the next day on that sad occasion by a Reverend Minister of that City.*

They that have had the most intimate acquaintance with Mr. Joseph Green, the late faithful Pastor of the Church in Salem Village, commend him to Posterity as one of very Exemplary Piety. It adds to his reputation, that altho' the People there, were too much divided before his being among them, yet in his dayes, and under his Ministry there was Peace and Truth. They have honoured themselves in the Love & Honour which they have Express'd to their deceased Pastor. I am informed, that they are the Publishers of the Sermon Emittted herewith. The Reverend Author from an Excess of Modesty and Humility, was not willing to transmit it to the Press, only at the importunity of those who were affected under the hearing of it, he gave them a Copy of his Discourse. The Reader will find it to be Scriptural, Serious, and Suitable to the occasion when and where it was delivered. It is indeed a Plain Discourse, but not the less Edifying for that. Cibus simplex Optimus. It is wholesome food. Austin notwithstanding his great Learning would Preach Plain Sermons, because, (said he) If I Preach very [iii] Learnedly only Learned Men can understand me, but if I Preach Plain Sermons the Learned can understand me and the unlearned too, so both will be Edified. Luther

distinguished Divines into Theologus gloriæ, et Theologus crucis. Theologus gloriæ, is a Preacher whose design is to set forth himself, to shew his Wit and Learning, that would lace his Discourses with fine florid Phrases, and gingle with Latin and Greek Sentences. There is nothing of that here. Theologus crucis is the Preacher that Studies not to please but to profit and accomodates himself to the meanest Capacities.

The Dispensations of Divine Providence are Mysterious. His Judgments, His Methods in ordering the Affairs of the World are a great deep. How unsearchable are His Judgments, and his ways past finding out? Sometimes Pious Young Ministers are Nipt in Flore, snatched away when much more fruit has been hoped for from them. So it was with that beloved Brother and faithful Minister in the Lord, whose Death occasioned this Sermon. When others that have been a long time barren and unfruitful are spared to a great Old Age; of which he that writes these lines is an Instance. For Infinite Patience has continued me in the Lords Vineyard a longer time than any Minister of the Gospel now living in New-England. If God shall Lengthen my Life to the Fourth Month next Ensing, threescore Years will be Expired since I began tou Teach Publickly. But I am greatly ashamed to think what an Unprofitable Servant I have been, and this not only compared with others, but with [iv] some of my nearest Relatives. My Father left four Sons Employed in the work of the Ministry. My Eldest Brother Samuel was joyned in the Pastoral Office with the Renowned Dr. Winter in Dublin, and was a great blessing to that City and Kingdom. Him did God take in his Prime, when in his Forty-fifth Year. And Forty-six years are past since his removal to a better World. My Brother Nathanael who dyed in London Pastor of a Congregational Church there, was at his Decease Eleven Years short of my Age. My Brother Eleazar the first Pastor of the Church in Northampton was ripe for Heaven, when but Thirty-five Years of Age. I who am the Youngest and Least of all my Fathers Sons, am yet remaining until debilitated by Age.

I do not Envy those that have out-run me, and have got to the End of their Race before me. I shall quickly overtake them. When that great Reformer in Zurick (Bullinger) was near his End, it was a Comfortable thought to him that he should shortly be with the holy Patriarck, and Prophets & Apostles, and Martyrs of Jesus. Why may not I be glad that I am hastning to be with them, & with my dearest Relatives that are gone before me, and with Cotton, Norton, Mitchel, Bates, How, Mead, and many other of my dear acquaintance, and which is by far the best of all, to be with CHRIST.

Increase Mather.

[1]

A Funeral SERMON

Occasioned by the DEATH of

Mr. JOSEPH GREEN,

Late Pastor of the Church in *Salem-Village*,

Who Dyed *Novemb. 26, 1715.* Aged Forty Years
and Two Days.

ACTS XX. 38.

Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more.—

The holy Evangelist *Luke* (who on good grounds for it) is thought by Interpreters to have written this Book of the Acts of the Apostles, as may be gathered from what is said, *Act. I. I.* Where he speaks of a *former Treatise* which he had written and dedicated to the most excellent *Theophilus*, who was doubtless a very Eminent, Honourable Person; in as much as such a Title was not wont to be given to every one, but to Persons of honour. As we find the same Title given to the Roman Governours, to *Festus & Felix Act. 24. 3.* and *Act. 26. 25.* It is the same word that is used in the Greek for *Noble* and *Excellent.* This holy Evangelist does in this Book, and so in part in this Chapter, give us an Historical Relation or Account of some of the Apostle *Paul* his Travels & Adventures, who as may appear from the Holy Scriptures, as also [2] from other Writers, had Travelled a great way abroad in the world. *Paul* himself writing to the Romans, declares, *Rom. 15. 19.* How that *From Jerusa-*

lem round about unto Illyricum, he had fully preached the Gospel of Christ. And upon what account this Apostle Travelled so far Abroad in the World the Holy Scriptures do plentifully inform us. It was not to see Fashions or to satisfie Curiosity, that he might see, and hear, and be able to tell New and Strange things; as those we read of, in *Act.* 17. 21. That spent their whole time after such a sort. It was not upon the account of Trade or Traffick, to get any Worldly gain, or to raise his Fortune (if we may so speak) in the World: It was not to gain such Accomplishments as might give him a good Commend in the sight of Men; but it was upon a far more Noble design, *viz.* To promote the Gospel of the Everlasting GOD, to further and promote the Salvation of the Souls of Men, to advance and enlarge the Empire and Dominions of his great Lord & Master in the World.

Upon this Noble design it was, that this and the other Apostles of our Lord and Saviour went up and down the World, from one Nation and Country and Kingdom to another, into all the World, to the Ends of the Earth, according to the Commission given them: *Mark* 16. 15. *Go ye into all the World and preach the Gospel to every Creature.* i. e. Humane Creature. And upon this account it was that this Apostle of the Gentiles, together with the rest of the Apostles, did take such indefatigable pains, and suffer so many hard and grievous things as they did: What perils and dangers this Man of God was exposed unto upon this account, we may see, *2 Cor.* 11. 24, 25, 26, 27. *Of the Jews five times received I Forty Stripes save one: Thrice was I beaten with rods.* And so [3] *In perils by Land, in perils by Sea, in perils among false Brethren.* What hunger and cold and nakedness, and yet all this did not move him; *Neither did he count his life dear to him, so that he might finish his course with Joy, and the Ministry which he had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God,* as he tells us, in *Acts* 20. 24. As Satan the grand Enemy of the Souls of Men spares no pains for hurt and mischief, *Job* 1. 7. And upon what account Satan walks to and fro thro' the Earth, we are told, *1 Pet.* 5. 8. *He goes up and down seeking whom he may*

devour. As Satan has his emissaries that he sends up and down in the World that do compass Sea and Land for hurt to the Souls of Men; So the Apostles of Christ according to the Commission they had received went to the ends of the Earth Preaching the Gospel of Christ: Rom. 10. 18. *Their Sound went into all the Earth, and their words to the ends of the World.*

In this Chapter we have an account of some of *Paul's* Travels from one Place and Country to another Preaching the Gospel of Christ wherever he came, as also Administring the Lords Supper, *v.* 7. Entertaining of them with a long Sermon even till Midnight; and by reason of his long Discourse, there was a certain Man one of his hearers, *Eurichus* by Name, that fell asleep, and fell out at a Window and was taken up not only for one Dead in the account of those that saw him, but really so, although upon the Apostles Embracing of him, and Prayers to God for him, his Soul came into him again, to the great joy and comfort of them all, *v.* 9, 10, 11, 12. From *v.* 13 to 17. We have a yet further account of this Apostles Travels, and from thence to the end of the Chapter, we have an account of his committing Gods flocks to the Elders of *Ephesus*, *v.* 17. Unto whom he appeals, as to his pains, dili[4]gence and faithfulness in Preaching the Gospel to them, from *v.* 18 to 28. He relates to them after what manner he had behaved himself among them, *Serving the Lord with all Humility of Mind, and with many Tears and Temptations*, *v.* 19, 20. And how he had kept back nothing that was profitable for them to hear of and be acquainted with; and withal signifies to them, *v.* 25. That he was now about to leave them, and that they should see his Face no more, *v.* 28. He leaves a solemn charge with the Elders of *Ephesus* to Feed the Flock of God over which the Holy Ghost had made them overseers, & which he had purchased with his own blood: As also he warns them against false Teachers, and Wolves, as he calls them, that were like to arise after his departure from them, *v.* 31. Tells them how that he had been for Three Years together with them Preaching the Gospel of Christ: And so, *v.* 32, commends them to the Grace of God, to the great Shepherd and Bishop of the Souls; and withal tells them that he

had not sought his own interest, or worldly gain in what he had done, *v.* 33. How that he had not coveted any Man his Silver or Gold, or Apparel; and that his own hands had ministred to his necessities, and so takes his leave of them, praying with and for them; who being very much affected with the thoughts of his leaving of them, did express their fervent love to him after such a sort, as we may see, *v.* 37. *They all wept sore, and fell on his neck and kissed him.* Such kind of greetings we read of in old time, at the Meeting or Parting of dear Friends: As we see, *Gen.* 33. 4. *Jacob* and *Esau* had such expressions of Love to each other. So, *Gen.* 45. 14, 15. It is said, *That Joseph fell on his Brother Benjamins neck and wept,* and likewise, *Benjamin wept upon his neck.* And so, *Gen.* 46. 29. *Jacob* and his Son *Joseph* at their Meeting had the like expressions of Love and Affection; it is said, *That he [5] fell on his neck and wept on his neck a good while.* So far was this Apostle gotten into the Affections of those to whom he had Preached the Gospel, that they could not part with him without such expressions of endearment to him.

The words of our Text have a special reference to what this Apostle had been speaking to them, in *v.* 25. Where if we look back we may find he had been telling of them, That he knew that they amongst whom he had been Preaching the Kingdom of God should *see his Face no more*; This was that which so much affected and afflicted them; this was the ground of their Sorrow and Mourning at this time, in as much as he was very dear to them, was gotten a great way into their books (as we say sometimes) he had a great deal of room in their hearts and affections. He had been a great Instrument in the hands of Christ to gain them to the faith in Christ; he had made known the whole Counsel of God to them, as he tells them, *v.* 26, 27. And so whatever became of them, he look'd on himself as pure from the blood of all men. He had not concealed the words of the Holy One; he had kept back nothing that was profitable for them, and so no doubt had been the happy Instrument of converting many of them: As also of Edifying of them; he set them in the way of Salvation, and became a Spiritual Father to them; *had begotten them through the Gospel,*

as he tells the *Corinthians*, 1 *Cor.* 4. 15. That altho' they might have Ten Thousand instructors in Christ, yet they had not many Fathers, in as much as he had begotten them thro' the Gospel; and upon this account he was very dear to them, and were exceeding loath to part with him. And so it is said in the close of our Text, *that they accompanied him to the Ship*, to see him on board; and no doubt but when he was sailing away from them, when they weighed Anchor and set Sail, they [6] did (may we not so imagine) look after him with all the Eyes they had, and so long as the Vessel was within sight: as dear Friends will do sometimes, when parting with such as be very dear to them, and going beyond Sea.

We may Note Two Things in our Text before we come to the Doctrine. As (1) *Their Sorrow and the greatness of their Sorrow.* And, (2) *The Grounds or Occasion of this their Sorrow.*

First. *Their Sorrow. Sorrowing most of all.* The Greek word (*O duromeroi*), signifies as some have noted, The pains and pangs of a Woman in Travail; or such Sorrow as Women have at such an hour, as our Saviour speaks: *Joh.* 16. 21. *A Woman when she is in travail hath sorrow because her hour is come.* Although the Sorrow soon vanisheth and is swallowed up in the joy that follows upon it, *that a man is born into the world.* And so the word is used to signify any vehement grief upon any sorrowful occasion. And so the same word is used, *Rom.* 9. 1, 2. where this Apostle takes occasion to speak of the greatness of his grief and sorrow on the account of his own Nation, *i. e.* the Jews, in as much as he was one of them, *An Hebrew of the Hebrews, of the Tribe of Benjamin:* and he thinks of the Rejection of that People, *v.* 4, 5. *To whom pertained the Adoption, the Covenant, the giving of the Law, and the Promises, and of whom Christ came who is over all God blessed for ever more:* To think of their being cut off and cast away was a very grievous and bitter thing to him: upon which account he speaks as he does, that he had great Sorrow and continual heaviness in his heart, and could be ready *to wish himself accursed from Christ for his Brethren and Kinsman according to the flesh.* The word there used for his Sorrow is the same with this in our Text.

[7] Secondly. We may note the grounds or occasion of this their great Sorrow: and that was, for what he had said in *v.* 25th. of this Chapter, *That they should see his face no more:* and now when they come to see it was like to be so indeed, and that he was now going away from them; if he had been going away from them for but a little while, and but a little way, and then come to them again, they could (no doubt) have born it better, could have more easily have parted with him; but to think that they should never see his Face any more in this World: and considering withal how, under God, he had been the great Instrument of furthering the Salvation of their Souls, by Instructing of them in the Knowledge of the only True God and Jesus Christ, *whom to know is Eternal Life*, as in Joh. 17. 3. No doubt but his carriage and behaviour amongst them, as a Man, had been very amiable and obliging, since the Christian Religion teaches Men so to carry and behave themselves towards all amongst whom they do converse; and so upon that account might have a great love to him, and be loath to part with him; but withal considering that he was the Man to whom, under God, they might nextly stand indebted and beholding for their Christian hope; their hope of Eternal Life and Blessedness, it was this, no doubt, that did so much indear him to them, so that it was a very sore and grievous, yea a killing thought to them to think of it, that they were never like to see him any more. Whether this Apostle spake what he had spoken as to this matter, that he knew that they should see his Face no more, as only his own guess or conjecture, as some have been ready to take it so; or whether he spake it from a Prophetick Spirit, and so did never see them again, is not Material for us to inquire into at this present. But so he had said and so they took it, and now the [8] parting time was come: how great Sorrow had filled their hearts, Joh. 16. 5, 6. As Christ said to His Disciples when he had been telling them, *That in a little more and he should go away from them;* upon that account it is said, *That sorrow had filled their hearts.* Thus the Apostle being now about to leave them, and they never expecting to see him again, *v.* 37. *They all wept sore, and fell on his neck and kissed him, sorrowing most of all on that score, That they should*

see his face no more. As it is said of *Jacob*, when his Sons were carrying of him to his Grave to bury him in the Land of Canaan, according to the charge which he had given them, and when a great number of the Egyptians accompany them on that occasion, it was a very great Funeral, *Gen.* 50. 10, 11. When they came to the Treshing floor of Atad, it is said; *they mourned with a very great and sore lamentation.* Whereupon that Place was called from that time *Abel-mizraim*, i. e. the Mourning of the Egyptians. So at this time there was a very sore and grievous lamentation on the account here mentioned. And so the Doctrine from the words before us may be to this purpose; in which Doctrine I would have it noted, that I have some reference to the Context or Coherence of the words of the Text.

DOCTRINE.

That the departure or removal of a Minister of the Gospel by Death, or otherwise, from a People, amongst whom for some time he hath laboured in the work of the Ministry to good Acceptance, and with good Success; but now no more to be seen, or heard amongst them; may well be look'd upon as just ground of great Mourning and Lamentation to such a People.

[9] Such was the case of this People at this time: this Apostle had been labouring amongst them for some Years, as he himself speaks, *v.* 31. For three Years he had been taking pains with them in the Ministry, and had not ceased to warn them Night and Day with Tears. His labour and pains had not been in vain, it had been to good purpose and to good acceptance: and with good Success, he had approved himself faithful to their Souls, in as much as he had not shunned to declare to them the whole Counsel of God so far as was needful for their Salvation. And since the Apostles were not confined or limited to any one City, Town or Country; as Ministers of the Gospel now-a-days ordinarily are; the whole World was their Bounds and Diocess. This Apostle had planted the Gospel amongst this People, and had the like to do elsewhere in the World, so that he could now tarry no longer with them, and upon this it was that

there was such sorrow and lamentation among them. There be Three Particulars or Propositions contained in this Doctrine, and under which Three heads I would comprehend what is to be offered by way of Explication of the Doctrine. As,

PROP. I. *That there is a Twofold departure or removal of a Minister of the Gospel from his People, as by Death, or otherwise, when such depart into some other part of the World, or into some other part of the Country, where they have lived for some time.*

First. *There is a departure or removal of such by Death.* Ministers of the Gospel be Mortal as well as other Men, and their turn must come to dy as well as others: As they be subject to sinful Infirmities and Passions with others, so they be subject to natural Infirmities; they are Poor, Weak, *Earthen Vessels*, [10] 2 Cor. 4. 7. The rich Treasure of the Gospel God has seen good to put it into Earthen Vessels, such be liable to be broken to pieces by Sickness and Diseases, as well as others. Although it be one qualification of a Bishop, or Minister of the Gospel, *that he be no given to much Wine.* i. e. To drink too deep, yet their bodily infirmities sometimes call for some such kind of refreshing; as *Paul* advises *Timothy*, 1. Tim. 5. 23. *To drink no longer water, but to use a little wine for his stomacks sake and thine often Infirmities.*

But this was not the case at this time, the Apostle was not about to dy and depart this Life at this time our Text had reference unto, although he and so the rest of the Apostles died afterwards, all of them; however there was a report went abroad concerning the Apostle *John*, as if he should not dy but continue on the Earth till Christ his second Coming, but without any good ground for it, as we may see, *Joh.* 21. 21, 22, 23. Our Saviour had been checking the Apostle *Peter* his curiosity concerning the Apostle *John*, what should become of him, and what kind of Death he should dy, to whom Christ replied. *If I will that he tarry till I come what is that to thee.* This Apostle speaks in 2 Tim. 4. 6. *Of the time of his departure being at hand:* that is, when he should lay down his life, as he speaks, *Phil.* 1. 23. Of his desire to depart this life and to be with Christ. The

faithful Prophets of God of old were Mortal Men: Zech. 1. 5. *Your Fathers where are they? and the Prophets do they live for ever?* And so it is said, Joh. 8. 52. *Abraham is dead and the Prophets are dead.* Such a departure as this and of such worthies is much to be lamented: As it is said of *Samuel*, that he had been a worthy Minister of God for good unto Israel in his day, and when he died, *All Israel lamented him*, as in 1 Sam. 25. 1. *And Samuel died and all the Israelites were gathered together and lamented him.*

[11] Secondly. *There is a departure or removal of a Minister of the Gospel from his People when upon some weighty reasons for it, he removes into some other Parts of the World, or into some other Place more or less remote in the same Country where he lived aforesaid.* Such a removal or departure as this has a shadow and image of Death. When friends leave their friends, and remove into some other part of the World, such a departure is many times very affecting and afflicting, and is attended with a great deal of sorrow. And this was the Apostles case at this time, and the case of this People, altho' he was not as yet leaving the World, yet he was leaving those amongst whom he had been for some considerable time. There have been instances in this Land of very worthy Ministers of the Gospel that for many Years they had laboured in the Ministry, and had been greatly beloved of their People, and when the Providence of God has been calling of them to a removal else where, it has been very hardly taken, and accounted matter of great Lamentation. Such was the removal of Mr. *Norton* of famous Memory, from the Town of *Ipswich* to *Boston*, which if I have not been mis-informed, was very grievous to many if not most or all that had been his hearers there; and it was, as I have been told, so grievous to some that it was thought to have been a means to shorten their days in this World. And, so I have also heard that some of worthy Ministers that removed from *Great Britain* to this Country when it was first Planted by our Fathers, that many of those that had been of their hearers, and had lived under their Ministry in *England*, had so great a love to them, that they followed them Three thousand Miles into

this Land, that so they might live and dye under their Ministry. [12] PROP. II. *That there are such Ministers of the Gospel sometimes to be found, as have laboured amongst their People in the Ministry for sundry Years together, and to good acceptance.* Altho' the case hath been sometimes otherwise, there are such to be found as have laboured in the Ministry among their People for Twenty, Thirty, Forty, and more Years together, and to very great and good acceptance; have been great and rich blessing to their People all the while. Your Minister whom God has lately taken from you, has laboured in the Ministry Sixteen Years, and to good acceptance, as we that are your Neighbours have been very sensible of, according to what we have heard and observed. This Apostle *Paul* had been but Three Years amongst those that were at this time Lamenting his departure from them, as we may see, *Act. 20. 31.* Altho' there might be some wherever he came that were his Enemies and sought his harm, as there were those that loved him intirely, that loved the very ground that he went upon, yet there were some others that sought his Life, and would have torn him Limb from Limb if they could, and had not the good hand of Heaven prevented them; and that on the account of the Doctrine which he Preached. See *Act. 24. 5* How was he termed by *Tertullus* the Orator, as if he had been such a Pestilent fellow, that he was not fit to live any longer: and he was in great danger of being torn in pieces. *Act. 23. 12, 13.* Gives us an account of a Pack of villains that had plotted together and vowed his Death, and had laid themselves under a Curse, that they would neither eat or drink until they had his blood. And so, *Act. 13. 44, 45.* What contradiction did he meet withal at the hands of some that were so far from receiving his Doctrine, that they blasphemed? How was he Ridi-[13] culed and spoken of by those of the University at Athens? *Act. 17. 18.* The *Philosophers* and *Epicureans* stile him no better than a Babler, or a base Fellow, when indeed he was such a one as is said of those worthy Martyrs, *Heb. 11. 38.* *Of whom the World was not worthy,* and yet was he spoken of as if he were not worthy to live.

And where is the Minister of the Gospel to be found, but there be some or others of his hearers that cannot give him a good word: will have something or other to say against him, and will be ready to oppose him in every thing that might make most for his comfort, tho' he be never so deserving. How dear was the Apostle *Paul* to the *Galatians*, whom he had been instrumental to gain to the faith in Christ? As the Apostle himself witnesseth of them, *Gal.* 4. 13, 14, 15, 16. He there speaks how they had been ready to receive him even as an Angel of God, yea as Christ Jesus, and so dear was he to them that they could have been ready, (if that would have proved any kindness to him) have plucked out their own Eyes and given them to him: And no doubt but they were as dear to him as he speaks of the *Thessalonians*, 1 *Thes.* 2. 8. Were so dear to him that he was ready not only to impart the Gospel to them, but his own Soul also. But such as be very dear to Men at one time, may sometimes very suddenly and without any just cause or reason for it, become the objects of their greatest hatred; so fickle and mutable be Men, and sometimes good Men too, that altho' we may be so dear to them, that they would be ready to pluck out their Eyes, and give them to us, yet in a very little while, and it may be for no other cause in the World but only plain dealing with them, they will be ready to pluck out our Eyes. Did not this Apostle find it so amongst the Galatians, as in the Text but now cited; *Am I therefore become your Enemy, because I tell you the truth?*

[14] PROP. III. *That such Ministers of the Gospel as have thus for some time Laboured amongst a People, and to good acceptance; it must needs be matter of great Mourning and Lamentation when the time comes that such depart or remove from them by Death, or otherwise.*

Object. But what Reason is there for it that it should be so? What be Ministers better than other Men, in as much as they have their sinful failings as well as other Men, be subject to like passions with others, and are but Men at the best? Is not the deaths of other Men, of good Men to be lamented, as well as theirs?

ANSW. 1. *It must be granted that the Death of all good and gracious Persons is to be lamented.* Isai. 57. 1. When Righteous ones dye and be taken away from the evil to come, it is to be lamented. Psal. 116. 15. *Precious in the sight of the Lord is the Death of his Saints. When the godly man ceaseth, and the faithful fail from among the Children of Men.* But yet by how much the more useful and serviceable any have been in Church and Commonwealth, so much the more is the Death of such to be lamented: As the Men of Israel said of *David*, 2 Sam. 18. 3. That he *was worth ten thousand of them.* The welfare and good of a People is sometimes more depending, under God, on the life of some one Man than many hundreds, yea thousands of some others. As *Elisha* said of *Elijah* when going up into Heaven, 2 King. 2. 12. *He cryed, my Father, my Father, the Chariots of Israel, and the Horse-men thereof.* When *Moses* and *Joshua* and some few more Pious worthies, their heads were laid, what a sad turn was there amongst that People for the worse. Judg. 20. 10. *Then there arose another Generation after them which knew not the Lord, nor the works which he had done for Israel.*

[15] 2. *It must also be granted that there are such Ministers of the Gospel sometimes to be found as are a shame and scandal to the Ministry;* altho' they have great gifts and parts (it may be) so that they can Pray well and Preach well, and none have any thing to object against them, so long as they are in the Pulpit; but yet their Conversation is not agreeable thereto: they are vicious and scandalous in their Conversation; are it may be Pot-companions, keep sorry Company, set bad Examples, and it may be when there happens to be any difference among their People, will take in with a Party, and so blow up strife and contention, instead of putting a stop to it, will bring wood and fuel to increase the fire, rather than water to put it out, and are woefully imprudent: When such are removed by Death, or by Councils called for that end, the removal of such from their People, is that which is so far from being matter of Lamentation, that it is that which is to be desired. As it is noted of a wicked king in Israel, 2 Chron. 20. 20. King *Jehoram*,

it is said, *When he died he departed without being desired.* Altho' it is matter of great Lamentation that there should be such kind of Ministers as I am now speaking of: There has been instances in our Land of this nature, Councils have been called, and for that end to remove such kind of Persons, and to give them a dismission from any farther Service in the work of the Ministry: and what else is to be done with such kind of Persons? When those that should be as the Salt of the Earth to help to season such a mongst whom they live, when such have lost their savour, *Mat. 5. 13.* What remains then but that they be cast out and trodden under foot of Men. But your Minister was none of these, was another sort of a Man. So that notwithstanding what might be objected to the contrary, it may appear that the departure or removal [16] of a Minister of the Gospel (that is a Minister indeed and such an one as our Text and Doctrine speaks of) from his People, is matter of Mourning and Lamentation, and that for these Three Reasons among others that might be given.

Reas. 1. *Because Ministers stand charged with the care of Souls, the most rich and valuable treasure on Earth:* and if they approve themselves faithful in the discharge of the great trust committed to them. As this Apostle was able to say, *Act. 20. 26, 27. That he had made known the whole counsel of God to them, and had kept himself pure from the blood of all men.* Such are said to watch for the Souls of Men, 1 *Heb. 13. 17. i. e.* to save them, to further and promote what in them lyes the Salvation of Souls. Physicians stand charged with the Bodies of Men: Lawyers with their Estates, but Ministers with the *Souls* of Men, which is by far the most rich and valuable treasure. *Mat. 16. 26. What shall a man give in exchange for his Soul?* Such Ministers then as have been faithful to the Souls under their watch and charge, have been true to their Trust; and withal whose Labours and Endeavours God hath been pleased to own and bless for the good of the Souls under their watch; such must needs be dear to them whose Spiritual Children they are: Such as have been instructed, awakened, warned and edified by their Ministry cannot but very naturally incline to have a high esteem of them and love them:

As such Ministers cannot but rejoyce on the behalf of such to whom God has owned and blest their Ministry for saving good and benefit. As this great Apostle of the Gentiles glories on the account of the Thessalonians, inasmuch as God had owned and honoured him in his being Instrumental to gain them to the faith in Christ, 1 Thes. 2. 19, 20. *Ye are our glory and joy.* So such as have been savingly wrought upon by their Ministry, cannot but [17] love and honour them as their ghostly Fathers, inasmuch as Spiritual Relations outdoes and exceeds Natural Relations, as our Saviour speaks, Mat. 12. *ult. He that does the will of my Father, he is my Brother and Sister and Mother:* As our love to Christ who has done so much for us, must be Superiour to our love to any Creature, to Father or Mother, or our own Life: Mat. 10. 37. *He that loveth Father or Mother more than me is not worthy of me.* So such whom Christ has been pleased to make serviceable for the furtherance of our Regeneration, our Spiritual Birth, our being born of God. If we are more indebted to God for our Spiritual than our Natural Birth: for to what purpose would it be to be born into the World, if not born again, as our Saviour told *Nicodemus*, Joh. 3. 3. And what did Christ say of the man that should betray Him? Mat. 26-24. *It had been good for that man if he had never been born.* Such Ministers then may well be look'd upon as (under God) the breath of their Nostrils, as *Lam.* 4. 20. If King *Josiah* was the Person there intended (as some think) what great Lamentation was then for him on the account of his Death, who was slain by the Sword of *Pharaoh-necho.* 2 Chron. 25. 25. *Jeremiah lamented for Josiah, and 'tis said that their singing men and singing women spake of him in their lamentations to this day.*

Reas. 2. *Because Ministers that are Pious, Prudent, Peaceable, may do and will do what in them lyes towards the promoting of Peace and Quietness among their People.* Sometimes by preventing Law-suits, Brother going to Law with Brother, as the Apostle *Paul* speaks, 1 Cor. 6. 1, 2. Who was a great Enemy to Christians contending one with another in the Law, *v.* 7. tells them, *That there was utterly a fault among them in their being so ready to take one*

another by the throat, to contend in Law; why do ye not rather suffer wrong, and be defrauded, rather than take [18] such a course. Ministers that are worthy of the Name of Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, will endeavour what in them lyes to heal breaches that there may happen to be sometimes amongst their People, to reconcile Persons and Families at variance: It is not only the work and business of Ministers to endeavour the reconciling of God and Man, but also to reconcile Men to one Another. And so your Minister hath done well and worthily on this account, as I have heard, and your Selves be Witnesses. Mat. 5. 9. *Blessed are the Peace-makers, they shall be called the Children of God.*

Reas. 3. *Because of the sad and uncomfortable consequents often times of the Departure or Removal of Ministers from their People by Death, or otherwise.* Not only in regard of the charge and expence which such a People be unavoidably put upon, towards the Settlement of another to succeed and stand up in the room of such as be taken away from them, which is very considerable: but worse than all, that such a People sometimes will fall a differing and contending about another to fill up the vacancy: Some will be for one and some for another, and it may be some for none at all; and for want of a Spirit of Love and Condescension one to another, the contention of such a People becomes very uncomfortable, and they remain (it may be) a long while before another Minister be Setled among them.

Object 2. But methinks I hear some of you ready to reason within your selves, after this sort: *What does this Preacher mean? We hope you dont compare Ministers of the Gospel that are in these days to the Apostle Paul, and so to the Apostles of our Lord and Saviour: in as much as they were great Men, and on sundry accounts not now in this Age of the World to be parale'd?*

[19] As, 1. *Their Call and Commission to Preach the Gospel was immediately from Heaven:* Were not called to Preach the Gospel by Men or as Ministers now a-days are; as this Apostle tells the Galatians, Chap. 1. v. 1. *Paul an Apostle, not of men nor by men, but by Jesus*

Christ and God the Father. And so the rest of the Apostles they had their Commission immediately from Christ: As Mark 16. 15. *Go into all the World and Preach the Gospel to every Creature.* They did not tarry from going to Preach to this or that People till they were sent for, or until they were Voted into such Service by a majority of Votes or Voices, as is the case with Ministers of the Gospel in our days.

2. *The Apostles had the gift of Miracles, together with their Commission to Preach Jesus Christ:* They had power to heal all manner of Sicknesses and Diseases, and to cast out Devils. Mark 16. 17, 18. *In my Name shall ye cast out Devils, and speak with new tongues, shall take up Serpents, and have no hurt by them; and if they should chance to drink Poison it should not hurt them.* Act. 16. 18. We read of *Paul* commanding the Devil out of a certain Damsel, in the Name of Jesus Christ. Christ gave them authority over all Devils; but Ministers of the Gospel in our days may not pretend to any such gift or power.

3. *The Apostles of Christ had wonderful success attending their Ministry.* We read in Acts 2. of some thousands converted on the Apostle *Peters* Sermon to them. And how many thousands was this Apostle *Paul* instrumental of gaining to the faith in Christ: but where is the Minister of the Gospel to be found that can glory of any such success of their Labours?

4. *The Apostles had large Limits, were not confined to this or that Town or Plantation;* as Ministers of the Gospel in our dayes are, but the whole World was their charge; they could Preach the Gospel and Ad [20] minister the Sacraments, and Censures wherever they came with authority, with only asking the consent of the Fraternity their power was derived immediately from Heaven, and were not beholden to Men for it.

Ans. *Although Ministers of the Gospel now a-days cannot pretend to any such immediate Call from Heaven:* have not the gift of Miracles, may not pretend to cast out Devils, or to heal Diseases in such a way as the Apostles did; may not pretend to such ample authority and large limits as the Apostles had, but are ordinarily confined to a Certain Town

or Plantation, as to the exercise of their Ministerial Power; and have not such extraordinary success attending their Ministerial Labours; may not pretend to any immediate infallible inspiration, or to vision and revelations, as this Apostle had *2 Cor. 12. 17.* Had been honoured with abundance of revelation and vision; caught up into the third Heavens, where he saw and heard such things as no humane words could utter: Yet notwithstanding all this, Ministers of the Gospel in our days are Authorized to their Work and Service by the same Power that gave Commission to the Apostles; and the Work and Service which they are sent upon and devoted unto is the same with that of the Apostles, to Preach the Gospel and the word of God: the Gospel of Christ which they preach is the same which they Preached. As also Ministers of the Gospel that be now mediately called to the work of the Ministry, have the same Promise of Christ His Presence with them in their work. *Mat. 28. 18. Lo, I am with you always to the end of the World:* Which of necessity must include all Ministers of the Gospel that succeed in the room of the Apostles, those extraordinary Ministers of Christ, since they were not to continue to the Worlds end: As also the Souls of Men are of as great worth [21] and value now as then, but it is the same Authority to which Ministers of the Gospel now are accountable, as in the dayes of the Apostles. Thus I have endeavoured to explain and prove my Doctrine; and so I come now to make some Improvement of it.

APPLICATION

First. See then from hence what deep cause of Mourning and Lamentation you in this Plantation have at this day, in regard of the breach which God has lately made among you, in taking away your head, your Pious, Prudent, Peaceable and Faithful Minister and Pastor, who has Served you, and Laboured amongst you in the Ministry, and to good acceptance, for Eighteen Years together; in whose time you have enjoy'd a great deal of Peace and quietness; but now he is removed and departed from you and gone, and his face you must see no more; neither in this House, or Desk, where I

now stand; nor any were else in this World. He is not only removed from you to some other Place or People in this World, but is fallen into a deep, a dead sleep, and out of which he is not likely to awake until the Heavens be no more: As it is in Job 14. 12. *Man that lyes down in the Grave shall not awake out of his sleep until the heavens be no more.* And so in Job 7. 8, 9, 10. *The Eye of him that has seen me shall see me no more;* he shall return no more to his House or Family, to his Flock and People: No more therefore may you speak in the bitterness of your Souls, as King *Hezekiah* bemoaned himself when he had a Message, a Writ of Death sent him, *Isai.* 38. 10, 11, 12. *I shall see man no more with the Inhabitants of the World.* And that which aggravates the breach which God has made among you, is, That he hath been taken away in his Prime, in the midst of his Days. Not only [22] bloody and deceitful Men, as the Psalmist speaks, *Psal.* 55. 23. but sometimes Merciful and Upright Men shall not live out half their dayes; which according to the ordinary course of nature such might have lived: and if God will have it to be so, What has any Man to say against it? there is no striving with God who giveth not account of any of His doings to the Children of Men; as in *Job.* 33. 13. The Family which he belonged unto was very considerable, for the Number of them, as well as otherwise, yet be they all of them in a manner gone, but two of them left; the holy and spotless Providence of God is sometimes very awful on this account to some Families, in cutting short the dayes of most of them. But what shall we say? God is unaccountable in His doings to the Children of Men. There is a twofold improvement that I would make of this Matter. (1) *With respect to Ministers of the Gospel.* And (2) *With respect to their People.*

First. *With respect to Ministers of the Gospel.* If the case be so that Ministers are as frail and mortal, and must dye as well as other Men, are poor weak Earthen Vessels, as our experience teacheth us.

Then.

1. *Let all such Improve this to put them upon diligence and faithfulness in the Work and Service which their*

great Lord and Master hath call'd them unto: And to carry it so towards all Men, and especially towards their own Hearers, that they may be well accepted of them, and so deserve their love, whether they have it or no. This will be the way to live beloved and desired, and to be greatly lamented when they dy, *2 Tim. 2. 15.* It was the Counsel of this great Apostle to *Timothy, To study to shew himself approved to God, a work-man that needeth not to be ashamed.* And this Ministers should see to in the first place, to manage themselves after [23] such a sort that they may be accepted of God; as, *2 Cor. 5. 9. Therefore we labour that whether present or absent, i. e. living or dying they might be accepted of God;* and this will be the best way to be accepted of Men too, *1 Cor. 4. 1, 2.* Ministers of the Gospel be called *Stewards*, being such as Christ be-trusts with the charge of Souls; and it is required of Stewards that they be found faithful: This will afford matter of comfort when such come to dy, to remove from their People, by Death, or otherwise; that they have in some good measure been faithful to Him that has appointed them to such a Place and People, and deserve, as we see what was the great Consolation of this Apostle when about to depart from such a People amongst whom he had Preached the Gospel for some time. *Act. 20. 26, 27. I take you to record that I am pure from the blood of all men:* Inasmuch as he had made known to them the whole counsel of God. *Blessed* (saith our Saviour) *is that Servant who when his Lord comes shall find so doing,* *Mat. 24. 46.* How should Ministers do what may be done by them for the good of the Souls of their Hearers without delay, since the Time is coming, and may be at the door nearer to them than they may be aware of, when they shall have no more opportunity to say or do anything for them for ever. Our great Lord and Master we find speaking to this purpose, *Joh. 9. 3. I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day, the night cometh wherein no man can work.* And such a Night there is coming upon us all; both we and our Hearers be Mortal, and Death and Judgment are on their way toward us: how then should we, as in *2 Cor. 5. 11.* knowing how dreadful the Day of Death and Judgment is like to prove to

all such of our Hearers as shall be taken away in their Sins. How should we do our utmost to persuade Men to make their Peace with God without [24] delay? Ministers stand in the place of *Watchmen*, and if they see danger at hand and don't give warning of it, what a sad account will they have to give? and how shall they deliver their own souls?

2. *Let Ministers of the Gospel improve this to do what in them lyes to Promote Peace and Quietness among their People, and to seek to please every one for their good and edification.* This Apostle was such a sort of a Man, and gives such counsel and advice to others. And in a special manner Ministers should be exemplary this way, as well as in every thing else. It is virtuous and praise worthy, Rom. 14. 17, 18. *The Kingdom of God is not in Meat and Drink, but in love, peace and joy.* And in Rom. 15. 1, 2. The Example of Christ is alledged for our imitation in this matter, who pleased not Himself, but as it is written. *The reproaches of them that reproached thee fell on me.* It is the duty of every Man, of every Christian, and in a special manner of Ministers, to endeavour, as in Rom. 12. 17. *To live peaceably with all men.* To have a care of giving any just occasion of offence. Herein did this Apostle exercise himself alwayes to have a Conscience inoffensive towards God and Man; as he tells *Felix* the Governour, *Act. 24. 16.* And so we find him speaking to the same purpose, and not only exhorting others so to carry it, but it was his own practice as well. 1 Cor. 10. 32, 33. *Give no offence to Jew or Gentile, nor the Church of God. Even as I please all men in all things; not seeking mine own profit, but the profit of many that they may be saved.* Although this Apostle was no man-pleaser, did not make it his business to please Men any further than it might stand with a good Conscience. Gal. 1. 10. *Do I seek to please Men or God?* Such as make it their business to please Men by flattering of them in their Sin, cannot therein be the Ser-[25] vants of Christ: He was no such sort of a Man. He feared none but God, was not afraid of the face of Man. He would not baulk the Truth for any Man living, would not humour Men so far as to stoop to any thing that was base and dishonourable, could stand upon his terms as well as

any Man, when there was good ground for it; as we may see, *Act.* 16. 35, 36, 39. When he had been basely handled contrary to the Laws of the Roman Empire, and the Magistrates that had been guilty of a base abuse towards him, and being sensible that they could not Answer it, sent by an Officer to let him out of Prison; but no such matter, this Apostle would not stir unless the Magistrates themselves would come and take him out, and so they did. But yet in all lawful things, and so far as it might be for good and edification to Men, no Man living was of a more flexible Temper and more plyable, as we may see. *1. Cor.* 9. 19, 20. *He became all things to all men;* and could be willing to be a Servant to every one, if by any means he might save the Souls of Men, and win and gain them to the love of the Truth. *I am made all things to all men,* (saith he) *that I might by all means save some.* And that for the Gospel sake. He was a Man of a self-denying and condescending Spirit, who although by the Law of Christ he might challenge Maintenance wherever he went up and down the World Preaching the Gospel: As *1. Cor.* 9. 16. *Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel.* Yet less he should hinder the progress of the Gospel of Christ in those beginning times of the Gospel, and amongst blinded and ignorant Heathen who might be ready to suspect his Doctrine for a cheat; and as if his great design in Preaching of it was to get worldly gain, and as if he sought himself more than the good others; as he speaks [26] *2. Cor.* 12. 14, 15, 16. Where he assures them that he did not look so much at the fleece as the flock, he sought not theirs, *i. e.* Their Substance or Estates, to get gain, but he sought them, *i. e.* Their Souls best good, even the Salvation of them. As the Prophet *Elisha* when he had cleansed *Naaman* of his Leprosy, and had a great reward offer'd for it, did not see good to take it: no doubt but he thought it might be more for the glory of God; and his own honour too as the case was to refuse it than to take it; and when his Servant *Gahazi* thought it was pitty that so great a cure should be wrought for such a one upon free-cost, thought to get the reward to himself in a fallacious way; but what did he get by it? *2. King.* 5. 21. *The Leprosy*

of Naaman cleave to thee and thy seed for ever.

3. *Let Ministers improve this to put them upon Endeavours to be Exemplary in their Life and Conversation, as well as Sound and Orthodox in their Doctrine.* As this Apostle writing to Titus, Chap. 2. v. 1, 7. *Exhorts him to speak and teach such things as did become sound doctrine, that the aged men be sober, grave, temperate, &c.* And not only to teach and tell others their duty, but to lead the way himself, as in v. 7. *In all things shewing thy self a pattern of good works, in doctrine shewing incorruptness, gravity, sincerity.* What does it profit, to what purpose is it tho' Ministers Preach never so well, and tell others their duty, if their practice be not agreeable thereto? What will it signify, who can credit their doctrine, if they will not practice according to it themselves; as Christ cautioned his Hearers, Mat. 23. 3. *To have a care of the Scribes and Pharises: treading in their steps; altho' he would have them observe and do according to what they taught others, but not according to what they did, in as much as they would say well, but would not do well.* It be- [27] comes Ministers to be Exemplary as to a Spirit Mortified and Crucified to the World, as *Gal. 6. 14.* Altho' Ministers have Bodies as well as Souls, and not only their own Bodies, but (for the most part) the Bodies of others to take some care of and provide for, and lay up for, as well as other Men, and so are under a necessity of taking some effectual and prudent care about the things of this Life, or else they will be worse than Infidels; as we have it, 1 *Tim. 5. 8.* which holds no doubt for such as well as other Men. Ministers should see to it that they approve themselves as the Salt of the Earth, to season a corrupt and putrifying World: for as Salt is a great preservative to keep wholesome food from being tainted, so may Ministers by their good doctrine and life be very serviceable to prevent filthy and corrupt communication, and conversation amongst their People; to be sure if Ministers will sit with vain persons, as in *Psal. 26. 4.* and company with sorry persons, this will not a little encourage and imbolden others in their vain and filthy conversation. Ministers should be Exemplary as to Spiritual-mindedness; *Looking more to the things which are not seen*

and eternal, than to things which are seen and are temporal, as in 2 Cor. 4. 18. Should have their Conversation in Heaven, Phil. 3. 20. And have a care that they do not any farther than becomes them mind Earthly things; should be exemplary for their Moderation that they dont overdoe as to their joy or sorrow, with respect to their outward state and condition in the World; if the World smile or laugh on them, not to believe it, or be overmuch taken with it; and if losses and crosses be multiply'd upon them, yet not to give too much way to grief and sorrow, but to observe the rule of the Apostle, 1 Cor. 7. 30. *To rejoyce as if they rejoyced not, and to weep as if they wept not, for the fashion of this World is passing away.*

[28] Secondly. *As to your Selves who have been his dear charge.* The Improvement which you ought to make of the hand of God which has gone out against you, in taking away from you him that was the desire of your Eyes, the breath of your Nostrils: Although your selves in a particular manner have cause of Lamentation on this account; yet let me tell you that the Publick looks on this breach that is made upon you, as a breach on that also; when persons of such a Spirit, and of such Usefulness, as your Minister was, are taken away by Death, it is to be accounted matter of general Lamentation: And hereupon I must tell you that the Country about you Laments a long with you, so that you are not alone in your Lamentations on this occasion. It is but a few Weeks since there was standing in this House of God, and this Place where I now stand a *Green Olive-tree*, as the Psalmist speaks of himself, in *Psal. 52. 8.* But now it is withered away; yea it is plucked up by the roots, one part of it is rotting in the Earth, where it is only Sown, as good grain that is Sown in the Earth, in order, to its yielding much fruit, as in *Joh. 12. 24.* And such a kind of comparison we have used in 1 Cor. 15. 42, 43. *It is sown in corruption, it shall be raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonor, it shall be raised in glory.* (Speaking of the Resurrection of the Body:) And from which comparison we may be assured, that the Bodies of Saints laid in the Grave shall most certainly sprout and spring again a fresh, and not only be raised again at the last Day, but raised to great ad-

vantage, as Phil. 3. ult. *Who shall change our vile bodies and fashion them like to his own most glorious body.* The other and more noble part of this Tree is planted in a better soil, even on *Heavenly*; where he is now reaping the comfortable fruits and glorious reward of his pious and faithful Labours among you.

[29] I would offer you a few things by way of Counsel on this occasion, and if it be not according to the Counsel of Heaven then reject it, and trample it under your feet: And what I have now to offer you, I would do it as under the awful sense and apprehension of my own frailty and mortality, and as sensible that my own Time and Turn is coming, when I must in like manner sleep with my Fathers and Brethren in the Ministry, together with others that are gone down into the dust, and so help to make up the Congregation of the dead; as also under the awful sense of the Place where I now stand, and the occasion of my standing here at this present time. Under Six Particulars I would comprehend what I have now to leave with you.

1. *Be thankful to God for the many good and comfortable Days and Years you have had together.* Surely Eighteen Years of Peace and Quietness is worth Thanks to Heaven for it. And you that have been Instructed, Awakened, Quickened, Comforted and Edified by his Ministry, be thankful for it; tho' your loss be great now, and the thoughts of parting with one that has been your Souls friend, may be very grievous to you; such friends must be acknowledged to be our best friends, when all is done, such as, under God, have been instrumental to further and promote the good of our Souls, may well be look'd upon as our dearest friends. *Solomon* speaks of a friend *that sticketh closer than a Brother.* How dear was *David* and *Jonathan* to one another, that loved each other as their own Souls, altho' nothing of any natural Relation between them; and how did *David* lament the death of his dear *Jonathan*, 2 Sam. I. 17, 23. *I am distressed for thee my brother Jonathan.* Altho' *David* takes in *Saul* too along with him in his Lamentations, and gives him an honourable [30] Character, calls upon the Daughters of Israel to lament over *Saul*, who clothed them with Scarlet, and put on Ornaments of Gold

on their Apparel. *Saul and Jonathan were pleasant* (said he) *in their lives, they were swifter than Eagles, they were stronger than Lions.* One would be ready to think that David had little cause to lament *Saul's* death, who had been such a Mortal Enemy to him; had hunted him like a Partridge on the Mountains, but yet *David* speaks of that which was good in him, and praise-worthy, and lets the bad alone; a good Example for Christians therein to imitate him: Nil nisi bene de mortuis.

2. *Labour to keep in Mind and Remember the good Instructions and Counsels that you have heard from his Mouth.* Let them not all dye and be buried in oblivion with him but keep them in Remembrance; as the Apostle *Peter*, 2 Pet. 1. 12. to 16 desired, that not only while he lived but afterwards they *might have such things in their Remembrance*, as he had imparted to them; and not only to retain in your Memories what you have heard from him, but to practice accordingly, that so the good seed of the Word that hath been sown by him in his life time, may now after his decease sprout again and yield fruit. Not only has he taught you by his doctrine, but also by his blameless and good conversation and example: May it not in some good measure be said of him in this respect as the Apostle *Paul* speaks of himself and others his Fellow-Labourers, 1 Thes. 2. 10, 11. *Ye your selves know after what manner we behaved our selves among you, how holily and purely and unblamably, &c.* And so far forth as he hath followed Christ, you may safely adventure to follow him; and further than so we are not to follow any Man whatever; as in 1 Cor. 11. 1. *Be ye followers of me even as I am of Christ.* It is not doubted but that he [31] has often called upon you, to mind the great concerns of your Souls; to make your Peace with God, to get into Christ and to be found in Him cloathed with His Righteousness, to break off your Sins by Repentance, and turn to God without delay, to give all diligence to make your Calling and Election sure, as 2 Pet. 1. 10. No doubt but he has often told you of the absolute necessity of Regeneration, of a New-birth, Joh. 3. 3. The necessity of Holiness, of your being Sanctified, without which we can never see Heaven. When our Lord Jesus Christ was about to leave

this World and go away to Heaven, He withal adviseth His Disciples of the matter, they were full of sorrow and heaviness on that account, as we may see, *Joh.* 14. 1, 2. and *Chap.* 16. 5, 6. But Christ told them of the necessity of it, that it must be so or else the Comforter the Holy Ghost would not come unto them, and promised to supply His bodily Absence with His Holy Spirit. Thus (altho' not for the like reasons) may it be said of him that God hath lately taken from you, there was a necessity of it according to the determinate counsel of God concerning him, since the number of his Days and Years which God hath allotted to him were fulfilled; as it is said of the Patriarch *Jacob*, Gen. 47. 29. *The days drew nigh that Israel must die; altho' as we usually say, Old Men must die: but yet, Younger Persons may dye as well.* But we see that there is a *must* for Younger, as well as Elder Persons, when their Time is come. There is none that can retain the Spirit in the day of death, nor is there any discharge in that War: God takes away and none can hinder Him.

3. *You which have made but poor proof of his Ministry, that have profited but little by his Labours and Pains among you, in comparison of what you might have done.* Be humbled before God for your Unprofitableness under the [32] Means of Grace, and be affected with and afflicted for the Righteous Hand of Heaven in removing such an One from you, as loved you well and sought your Souls good; be humbled for your Unprofitableness, and Reason the case and Question with your selves, whether or no you have not provoked God to take him away from you in Judgment to you, for your Spiritual barrenness, and receiving the grace of God in vain, as you have done; and so after a sort you may be said to have been guilty of his Death. As *David* said when *Saul* had made such bloody work amongst the Lords Priests, in *Slaying fourscore and five Persons that did wear a linen Ephod*, 1 Sam. 22. 18, 27. How did *David* Lament it? I (said he) to *Abiather*, *Have occasioned the Death of all the Persons of thy Fathers House.* May God in Mercy to the Souls of such of you Sanctify his death to you, and make it an occasion of good to your Souls, that profited but little by him in his Life: *Judg.* 16. 30. It

is noted of *Samson*, that those of the Enemies of God, *whom he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life*. It would not be thought uncharitable towards any of you, as if I knew of any thing of this nature, as to the Unprofitableness of any of you under his Ministry; but I speak only my fears, lest it may have been so with too many of you. If the case should be otherwise, and no such Person to be found among you; I believe you are the only People in the Land of whom it may be so said, since in all our Congregations, more or less, no doubt but such are to be found too many of them. It cannot but be a grievous thing to such as be Ministers indeed, and that have a true love to the Souls of Men, to think they must labour in vain, and to no purpose. If he that has Laboured among you in the Ministry, and could Appeal to God that knows all things, that (in some good measure) he hath endeavoured the good of your Souls: every one of you, has Life and Death set before you, the blessing and the curses; and did desire nothing more than your Conversion to God, and Salvation. If in the great Day of making up Accounts with the World of Man-kind, He that has been your Minister should be brought in as an Evidence against you. That he had often called upon you to mind the great concerns of your Souls, but you would not hear; How should the thoughts of this awaken you to a Serious consideration about the matter? Since if you perish Eternally, you are like to be found to have been the blameable causes of your own Perdition, your blood is like to be on your own heads.

4. *Endeavour to Unite and Accord, to be all of one heart and one Soul about the choice and settlement of another Minister among you.* Since you must see him no more who was your late Pastor, Condescend to one another in every thing that may be proper for you, and in order to that end, Endeavour to live in Love & Peace, if you would have the God of Love & Peace to dwell with you, and if you would approve your selves to be the Disciples of Christ indeed, as in Joh. 13. 34, 35. *Hereby shall all men know that you are my Disciples indeed, if ye love one another.* And unless you do so, you will forfeit your Name of *Salem*, of which you are a part, and which Name signifies *Peace*,

as *Heb. 7. 2.* How excellent a thing is it for Men, for Christians, to live together in Love, as in *Psal. 133. per totum.* *Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity, &c.* For to such will God command His blessing, even life for evermore. The experience which you have sometime formerly had of troubles among you, things contrary to Peace and Quietness; together with your later experience of Peace & Love, cannot but greatly raise the price and value of this [34] latter, your own experience tells you, that the one excels the other, as much as Wisdom excels Folly, and as much as light excels darkness; this should sway with you to study those things that make for Peace, and where with one may edify another. As also the sad examples which have been in some other Places when they have been deprived (by death) of such Ministers as were greatly beloved of their People, and in whom they were very happy; but it may be when they have come to have another Minister settled among them, they have gotten into a way of differing and dividing, and have fallen all to pieces, and so have been a long while before they have been settled again. Such instances should be improved by you for warning lest it should be the like with your selves. And let me tell you, That if it could be imagined that any thing in this World could interrupt and disturb the rest and repose of your late Minister his Ashes now in the Grave, nothing so much as your differing and contending among your selves would do it; as the counterfeit *Samuel* said to *Saul* 1 *Sam. 28. 15.* *Why hast thou disquieted me to bring me up?*

5. *Let none of you say, after a diffident and distrusting manner. We shall never have such a Minister again, in whom we shall hope to live so Peaceably and Comfortably again, as we did with him whose Face we must now see no more.* The same good hand of Heaven that did raise him up, qualify and accomplish him as he was, sent him to you, united you all in him, continued you so long with and gave you so much comfort in him, and good satisfaction as you had, can do the like again: *Isai. 59. 1.* *Is the Lords hand weak and short, that He cannot do as aforetime?* And if your Sins dont stand in the way, you may have such another rich blessing for ought any of you know to the con-

trary; the great Lord of the Harvest can send forth such another faithful Labourer [35] into this part of His Harvest, that you may not be as Sheep scattered abroad and have no Shepherd; and in the way of your waiting upon Him for that end will in the greatness of His Compassions be mindful of you.

6. *Let your love to your late Pastor (who is now laid in the dust) appear in your kind, tender and compassionate regard to his afflicted, bereaved and desolate Family, which he hath left among you.* Ministers seem to be under a greater disadvantage when they die, and with respect to their Families after them, than other Men; inasmuch as when they die, all means of support for their Families which they leave behind them come to an end. What an affecting and lamentable moan did that poor Woman make (who had been a Wife to one of the Sons of the Prophets,) 2 *King.* 4. 1, 7. to the Prophet *Elisha*? her Husband was dead, and he was one of a good Character, as the Prophet himself knew, was one that feared God, and he had dyed in debt, and his Children were like to be Servants for bondmen to make payment; and she had nothing but a Pot of Oyl left her: whereupon the Man of God was (no doubt) deeply affected with her moan, and so there was a Miracle wrought for her relief and to pay her debts; by order of the Prophet the Woman sent out and borrowed Vessels not a few, and the Oyl was multiplied after a Miraculous manner, so that she had where withal to pay her debt, and to live of the rest. Ministers ordinarily, unless they can spare and pinch something out of their Yearly Salaries (which they can badly enough do, being so short and scant, and unless they do it Notwithstanding) are like to have nothing to lay up for their Families support when they are taken away; or else they will fall under a necessity of being more intangled about the affairs of this Life than they would be willing, or is [36] convenient (indeed) that they should be, are oftentimes, it may be, forced out of their Studies, when they would be glad to have it otherwise.

Finally. *Would you all be willing to see again and meet with your Late beloved Minister, together with the rest of our dear Friends and Relations who are fallen*

asleep in Christ? Would we meet them at the right hand of Christ, and be happy along with him and them in the great Day of the Resurrection of the Dead? Let us all see to it that we be followers of such as through Faith and Patience are now Inheriting the Promises: the way to *Die well* is to *Live well*; and all wishes, such as old Infamous *Balaam* had, to *Die the Death of the Righteous*, will be found to be vain wishes, unless we *Live the Life of the Righteous*. It will be found to be (whatever we may think of it now) perfect Nonsense and the greatest inconsistency to think or talk of Dying the Death of the Righteous, and yet Live and Lead the Life of the Vicious. There be yet two Texts of Scripture I would hint to you, and so conclude. The one is that in Psal. 37. 37. *Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.* The other is that in Heb. 1. 3, 7. *Remember such as have had the Rule over you, who have spoken to you the word of God, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.* And so I conclude with the Words of our Apostle, in the context. v. 32. *And now Brethren, I commend you to God and the word of his Grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an Inheritance among all them which are Sanctified.*

[37]

AN ELEGY

UPON

The Much Lamented DEATH

Of the Reverend,

Mr. *Joseph Green*,

Pastor of the Church of CHRIST at
Salem Village, who departed this Life,
November 26, 1715. Aged Forty Years
and Two Days.

The Second Impression.

John. XI. 35, 36. *Jesus Wept.*

Then said the Jews, Behold how He loved him.

In GODS House we of late did see
A *Green*, and growing Olive Tree,
T'was Planted by a Living Spring,
That always made it flourishing;
Fill'd it with Sap, and Oily Juice,
That Leaves, and Fruit, and Light produce.
An holy Tree, whose very Wood
For Temple-use was choice, and good;
[38] Doors, Posts, and Cherubims of old,
Were made of it, and spread with Gold,
Adorning the most Holy Place,
With Symbols, both of Peace, and Grace.
But now alas, we weep to see,

An Empty Place, where stood that Tree :
 That *Green* and lovely Tree, whose sight
 Had bless'd our Eyes with much delight.
 For his good Nature, and his Grace
 Both visible were in his Face.

Had you but seen, how *Noah's* Dove
 Was Entertain'd with Joy, and Love,
 When it return'd with Tidings good,
 That GOD was drying up the Flood ;
 You might have gues'd how grateful he
 To Mournful Souls was wont to be.
 For like that blessed Bird, he still
Green Olive Leaves brought in his Bill.
 He dry'd up Floods of Strife, and he
 Made Brethren dwell in Unitie.
 Under His Shadow was their Seat,
 And of his Pleasant Fruit they Eat.

On Joseph's head a Blessing fell,
 And all he did, did Prosper well ;
 For GOD was with him, and did make
 Him bless'd, and others for his sake.
 Indeed he was a Publick Good,
 Unto his Flock, and Neighborhood.
 His Presence did our Lectures grace,
 Our Pulpits want his Pious Face ;
 To teach us all, what Reverence
 Is due to the Divine Presence ;
 For his Devotion did extend,
 From the beginning, to the end,
 Of Praying, Singing, Hearing too ;
 He did the most of us Out-doe.

[39] His Brethren in the Ministry
 That joyn'd in a Society ;
 Are broke to pieces, and are got
 To crying, *Joseph, He is not,*
 And are distrest for this dear Man
 As *David* was for *Jonathan*.
 And all the Churches in the Town
 Lament, as if he was their Own.

Our *Joseph was a Fruitful Bough*,
 His Vertuous Wife was Fruitful too,
 They were a lovely, Loving Pair,
 As most that Breath in Common Air;
 As if one Soul had dwelt in these,
 What pleased One, it both did please.
 They hand in hand did alwayes go,
 Both shunning of the Criss Cross Row.
 They were so joyned, Heart in Heart
 Them Death it self could hardly part.
 With Sons, and Daughters GOD them bless'd
With Blessings of the Womb, and Breast.
 Good Knowledge which their Father brought the [m]
 And Lessons which their Mother taught them,
 Did Season so their Early Youth
 With GOD'S Fear, and His Saving Truth:
 And with Good Manners; that indeed
 Their Vertues do their Age Exceed.

GOD blessed him, and did bestow,
 From Heaven above and Earth below,
 Such Blessings as made good Supply
 Unto his Numerous Family,
 Whilst he on Earth made his abode:
 He dying left them all with GOD.

Of such a Flock GOD will take care,
 Though yet they young and tender are.
The House of Aaron He will Bless,
And all that Fear him, great and less.

[40] *The House of Joseph, he will Save,*
 And on his Remnant Mercy have.

Surely he was a *Fruitful Bough*,
 That fill'd his own, and GOD'S House too.
 Like Olive Plants his Children round
 CHRIST'S Table, and his own, were found.

He laid his hand unto the Plough,
 And look'd not back but up did throw
 The Fallow Ground; that which bore Thorns,
 With good Fruit now the Church adorns.
 Some Converts were; some Edify'd,
 Communicants were multiply'd.

The holy Seed he did Baptize,
 And as they grew up, Catechize.
 And made such as Adult was grown,
 GOD's Cov'nant, and the Churches, Own.
 In CHRIST's House he did bear the Sway,
 And taught the People to Obey ;
 Yet did not lord it by constraint,
 But rul'd the Church with their Consent.
 In Pastures *Green* he did them feed,
 And unto Living Waters lead.
 He Shepherd like, took the most care
 Of them that Weak, and feeble were.
 He Visited the Sick, and tryed
 To Save their Souls, until they dyed.
 His Doctrine, and Example taught ;
 For what he Preach'd himself he wrought :
 And few there are that him excel
 In Teaching or in Doing well.
 Well Learn'd, well Lip'd, well Lif'd, was he ;
 And Eminent in all the Three.

He went into the Vineyard Young,
 And Labour'd in it all along.
 With Prudence, Patience, Diligence,
 Not apt to give, nor take Offence.
 [41] He strictly kept CHRIST's Holy Day,
 And Squandered none of it away.
 He Pray'd with Faith, and Fervency,
 That GOD might hear and not deny.
 He Sung aloud with Skill, and Zeal,
 And Preach'd that Men might hear, and feel.
 His Sermons they well-Studied were,
 And of the Word the Milk Sincere.
 He did approve himself to be
 A Work man in GOD's Husbandry.
 In Planting, Watering, and in Sowing,
 And him his Master found so doing.
 Preparing for *Thanksgiving* Day,
 From Study he was Call'd away :
 A Chariot of Fever-fire
 Was sent from GOD, to Call him higher

To give Him Thanks, not for a Day,
 But Constantly, for ever and aye.
 When in GOD'S House his Work was done,
 He in his Own afresh begun.
 And Clinch'd the Nail on his Death-bed,
 In Health he drove up to the head.
 For tho' in Pain he drew his Breath,
 Nothing could stop his Mouth but Death.

Summer and Winter *Green* was he,
 Most like the Noble *Olive* Tree.
 And like to it, when he was beat,
 He dropt his Fruit ripe, and Compleat:
 For under the Afflicting Rod
 He did profess his Faith in GOD;
 And did himself, and his Resign
 Unto the Will that is Divine.

And to the Standers by declar'd
 Death did not find him Unprepar'd,
 And that for Twenty Years, or more,
 He daily had laid up in Store;
 [42] Something, against his Dying Day,
 A Good Foundation so to lay,
 Yet Penitently own'd Neglects,
 And Pardon begg'd for his Defects;
 And plac'd his Confidence alone
 On CHRIST'S Deserts and not his own.
 And in the Faith, he testify'd,
 That he had Preach'd he liv'd, and dy'd.
 And thank'd the LORD he did depart
 In Peace, with Comfort in his Heart.
 And Pray'd his Deacon to Declare
 These Things to such as Absent were.
 And that he with his dying breath,
 Did Charge them to Prepare for Death,
 By Timely Penitence; and not
 Delay, till on their Death-beds got.
 Lest they at last, their folly rue;
 For Late Repentance seldom true.

His Dying Sermon held almost
 Unto his giving up the Ghost:

His Masters Work he did so Ply,
He did but just get time to dye.

And being Dead, still speaketh he,
Such as are Wise his Hearers be.

This is the Man that we Lament,
Whose Life and Death for CHRIST was Spent,
And then Triumphant to Him went.

But We, Poor we, are left behind,
In Tears to call our Sins to Mind,
And charge his Death upon their Score,
He might have Liv'd one Forty more,
Had not GOD been Provoked sore,
We can't but Mourn he dy'd so soon,
And that his Sun went down at Noon.
Fatal Eclipse! for he is gone,
Just entr'd upon *Forty One*.

[43] If the bright Sun Eclipsed be,
His Face again we quickly see:
But this Eclipse we must deplore:
For we shall see his Face no more.

His Relates grief I must Conceal;
No Pen can paint what they did feel,
Whilst they were toss'd twixt Hope, and Fear.
Contrary Passions rend, and tear.
When Life, and Death in Ballance lay,
And none could tell, which would out-weigh;
It must suffice me for to say,
They Pray, and Weep; and Weep and Pray.
But when they saw Deaths Scale incline
Towards the Grave; this Tongue of Mine
Doth Languish, and despair to tell
The Anguish into which they fell.
When loth to Part they did Embrace
His Pale-lips, and his dying Face,
As if they thought to make Repairs
Unto his fainting Breath, with theirs;
Or thinking, with them he must stay,
Or they with him must go away.
Transports of Love and Grief they keep,
Till he *in Jesus fell Asleep*.——

But now GOD'S Will is done 'tis fit
 You Relates do to Him Submit,
 Spring-Tides of Grief must timely fall,
 Or they will overwhelm you all.
 Tis time for you to still your Cryes,
 And to begin to dry your Eyes;
 Not faint when GOD doth you Chastize:
 Thousands do with you Sympathize.
 You may not Mourn as those that have
 No hope laid up beyond the Grave.
 [44] Your *Joseph's* Dead, and gone before:
 Your *Jesus* Lives for ever more.
 Oh! Look to Him! for there's your Store.
 We joy he Liv'd, and Dy'd, so well,
 That we his praise with Truth can tell.
 These Lines are Modest, Plain, and True.
 And scantly give him what's his due.
 I dare Appeal to them him knew.
 GOD Hates a Lye, my Muse well knows,
 Whether it be in Verse or Prose.
 His praise was in the Church before,
 He needed not a Gilding o'er.
 By over-praising of the Dead,
 Nor they, nor we are Bettered.
 Poetick Raptures Scandalize,
 And pass with most for learned Lies:
 Whilst Others are discouraged,
 And think Saints can't be Limited:
 Such high Flights seem Design'd to raise
 The *Poets*, not the *Person's* praise.
 Whereas Plain Truth gives no Offence
 And doth affect the Conscience;
 To Imitation doth excite,
 Unflorish'd Copies Teach to Write.
 His bright Example may do good,
 When it is truly Understood,
 How he Convers'd the Earth upon:
 But now to Heaven he is gone;
 His Conversation is above
 With CHRIST, who was his Life, and Love.

A Crown of Life He doth him give,
 Who faithful to the Death did Live.
 When the Chief Shepherd shall Appear,
 He will a Crown of Glory wear.

[45] The Winter will be past; the Spring
 Will put an end to Withering.
 Tho' Death a while must Intervene,
 Our LORD will raise him fresh, and *Green*,
 Such Birds will then Awake, and Sing,
 That Silenc'd were by Terrour's King.
 DEATH! Where's thy Sting the Song will be,
 O Grave! Where is thy Victory?
 Thanks be to GOD, thro' CHRIST our LORD,
 Who doth us Victory afford.
 Then our Good Mourners will revive,
 And Sing, that *Joseph is alive!*

But yet Methinks we need not stay
 For Comfort till that Blessed Day,
 Our *Joseph* he is now *Alive*;
 His Soul, his Body doth Survive.
 In Faith, and Works if we Pursue him
 Our LORD will quickly bring us to him.
 And tho' the *Green* and lovely Tree,
 Which we Lament, now Withered be.
 The living Spring where he did gain
 His Sap, and Oyl, doth yet remain.
 And by that Spring another Plant,
 May rise and may supply our want.

Trim Lamps, your Vessels fill with Oyl,
 Stay not; our Lord may come the while.
 GOD of His Mercy give us Grace,
 Behold, the Bridegroom comes Apace!

An Epitaph.

[46] Under this *Sorry* Heap of Stones,
Rich Treasure lyes, *dear Joseph's Bones* ;
From *Salem-Village*, *CHRIST* will Move
Them to His *Salem that's Above*.
When the Last Trumpet gives its Sound,
The Saints will Start from under Ground
Be Chang'd, and Mount, with one accord,
To Meet with their Descending LORD.

Nicholas Noyes.

Finis.

TOPSFIELD STREETS AND WAYS.

BY H. FOLLANSBEE LONG.

The "lay outs" of the following "streets and ways" have been gathered from all the records available, and are believed by the writer to be as complete and accurate as is possible. In view of the fact that some records may have been missed we would be glad to obtain any additional information relating to Topsfield streets so that it may be printed in some later volume of the Historical Collections.

When the first settlers came, they probably passed and repassed over each others' lands,—following the Indian trails and old paths,—on foot or horse-back, and thought little of having roads. But when more settlers came and the land became divided amongst people who were perhaps not always congenial, then they asked the town to lay out roads. These roads of course were nothing like what we have today; in fact we might not call them roads at all. Without doubt the first settlers merely cut down the bushes, or any tree that might obstruct the way, though if a very large tree were encountered more than likely they went around it. After vehicles came into use there was a demand for better roads and as the times changed and conditions became better and different modes of travelling were introduced, the paths or trails began to improve, to keep pace with the new methods of travelling.

The first road surveyors were chosen at a meeting held March 2, 1676,—“John French and John Robeson are Chosen serwares for hiwas to see that they be mad pasabel as the law requires.” At this same meeting the surveyors were given the following power,—“the serwares hau power and here by are impowered to tak or destrane there fines for not attending the mending hiwaes after legall warning two shilings six penc for eueri dayes neglact thay hauing two dayes warning.” As surveyors were not chosen until 1676, there is reason to believe, from the following record, that some of the other town officers acted as surveyors, or, that the earlier elections were not recorded. At a meeting held “ye 2 march 1668 or 69,” it is recorded, “The Towne hath a greed that it shall be Leagall waring for Euery Teme or parson that is warned to hie way work by the seruaiers or there order, the seruaiers or ther order shall giue two dayes or two nights at Least warning to euerey teme and person they shall warne into hie way worke, and farder the Towne hath ordered yt any teme warned as aboue said by ye seruaiers or there order, shall refuse or niglect to atend the Townes seruies which they are thus Caled Vnto Shall pay seuene shiling for each dayes niglect as afine for ye Townes Vse, and also the parsons so warned as aboue said, and shall refuse or niglect ye seruies they are Caled to doe shall pay as afine for ye Towne Vse two shillings, six pence a man for euery day niglect the which fines the seruayers shall gather Vp with out parshaliety and give in thre a Counte to ye Towne at a Towne meeting.” At meeting held March 7, 1681, “The Towne has Agreed that euerey man that is Legaly warned to Come to ye hie wayes with a teme and dos niglect to Come shall bee fined six shiling a day for euerey nicelect and euerey man that is warned to Come to worke at the hie wayes and niclect shall pay by way of a fine two shilings and six pence pr. day so niclecting it shall bee Countied Legall waring and if there is two dayes betwene ye day of waring and ye day of working and the Seruayeres are to goe & destraine for ye fines and giue to ye men that dos ye worke or hiere other men to worke in there rome.”

It is natural that the earliest roads should be those leading from the town from which the first settlers came and the

ways leading to the mill and to the meeting-house. As the first settlers without doubt came from Ipswich it is reasonable to suppose that one of the first, if not the first road, was what is now Ipswich Street leading to Perkins Street, and then Perkins Street to Meeting House Lane. Tradition says that the first meeting-house was located, somewhere off Meeting House Lane. The Rowley Villagers (now Boxford) needed a way in which to come to meeting, so it is probable that the way followed along what is now Howlett Street, to the foot of Great Hill. Along the southern base of Great Hill an old road may be easily traced, and in all probability the road after leaving Howlett Street, followed along under the hill, to what is now Ipswich Street. From this point nothing further appears, but an old road exists back of what is commonly called the "Merriam Place," and it is quite reasonable to believe that in some way it connected with the Ipswich road. From the "Merriam Place," the road may be traced to the "Andrews Cellars," and so along to the Boxford line. This path or way from the Ipswich line to the Boxford line, must have been the first road in the town. The second way, was the continuation of Perkins Street from Meeting House Lane to Central Street, then to Maple Street, and so into Main Street. Another road ran from the Boxford line through Pond Street, Haverhill Street, Main Street and Salem Street to the Danvers town line. These roads connected Topsfield with Salem, Ipswich and Boxford, and were probably the first ways used, even before "lay outs" were made. More than likely another way left Main Street, passed along Ipswich Street, to North Street, then North and Oak Streets, to Ipswich Street again, and so along to the Ipswich line. In reading over the early deeds, constant mention is made of "a way" or "a highway" or "county road," as bounds for land deeded to certain parties. From these facts it may be concluded that many early "lay outs" were made that were not recorded or were destroyed after having been recorded. Many roads which fifty or one hundred years ago were considerable thoroughfares are today in many places almost, if not quite, obliterated. Traces of old roads also appear of which no record is found of there ever having been laid out.

It may not be out of place to mention some of the old roads which are now rapidly disappearing. North Street and Oak Street were formerly used a great deal as the old way to Ipswich went along these streets. Oak Street today is used little if any. Wildes Street originally crossed what is now Boston Street and came out on North Street. This way is entirely out of use. The "ways" leading into "the Colleges" were discontinued a few years ago and for some time before they were little used. Formerly an old way left the "Androus Cellars," and came across the fields to the "Smith Cellars," and so out into Washington Street. This way was used by the Boxford people before Boxford Street was cut through. Another way came down through the "Parsonage" back of the house of Mr. A. A. Conant, and so into Washington Street. Still another way left the "Androus Cellars," and ran to the cemetery, where the first meeting-house was built and also to Washington Street, at its junction with Boxford Street. Another old way connected what is now Ipswich and Perkins Street through the woods at the right of "Manning's hill." That a way left Washington Street a short distance below its junction with Boxford Street, and passed through the pastures to the "Stanley Cellars," at the southern base of Price's hill, is shown from the following deed. Under date of December 17, 1680, John Gould transfers to Joseph Esty, "30 ac. Upland & swamp," "also grants a way from the sd land by Saml Stanlees fence & so to the highway runn or over ye foard by ye sd Gold's land towards Topsfield so as he may com to mill & meeting s^d Esty to sett up fences he may come through, or doe pull downe to goe in or out at also s^d Esty can drive his cattle to the common over s^d Gould's lands." When the "Bradstreet house" was built in 1771, the bricks were carted over Grass hill, down the hill, and across the river at "the Hartlands." There is no record of this road that may be positively determined, but the stepping stones at the fordway may be seen today. A way passed from Boston Street to Rowley Bridge Street, back of the house of Mrs. Mary S. Batchelder, of which no record appears. Another way passed from North Street by the house of Mr. Francis C. Frame to Rowley Street.

At a town meeting held March 26, 1753, "the Town voted that the heighways and Rodes should be mended by Laying a Tax upon the Inhabitance of the Town to parfit the said work." Under date of May 23, 1753, "The Town voted that one pair of oxen and a cart should be 2 shillings pr. day for work on highways. The Town agreed that a man should have 2 shillings per day for work on highways." At the present time twenty cents an hour is paid for labor, and thirty-five cents an hour for a pair of horses. The streets were first named by a Committee appointed for that purpose December 21, 1874. On the following pages will be found in alphabetical order such information as has been obtained in relation to the history of each street in the town.

ASBURY STREET.

The street extending from Ipswich Street to the Hamilton town line. This street was formerly known as Asbury Grove Street. It takes its name from the grove of trees at the Hamilton end of the street. This grove is used for Methodist camp-meetings and derives its name from Bishop Asbury.

This part of the town was annexed February 16, 1774, it being a part of Ipswich prior to that date. An old road is with some difficulty traced from the old main road from Topsfield to Ipswich across the "old ford way" a short distance below the present bridge, to the Lamson house, which was located here very early, but the records do not give a lay out previous to 1814. The town records under date of February 28, 1814, have a selectmen's return of the laying out of a road from "the Guide Post on the County Road near Lamson's bridge, so called, to said Lamson's House. . . . to the foot of the hill." The road was to be "two rods in width except in front of said Lamson's two dwelling houses where the said way is to remain as it now is," which seems to

indicate that an earlier lay out was made of which there is now no record in Topsfield.

January 18, 1872, the County Commissioners "straightened and windened" the street from Ipswich Street to Hamilton. This change of location in the street is not recorded in the Topsfield records.

BOSTON STREET.

This street, more commonly called "The Turnpike," runs in a straight line through Topsfield from Ipswich town line to Danvers town line. The road was laid out by the "Newburyport Turnpike Corporation" from Newburyport to Boston, in as nearly a straight line as possible, and has always been known as the "Newburyport and Boston Turnpike," hence its name.

Work upon the "Turnpike" was begun August 23, 1803, on High Street in Newburyport. The first toll was taken at the Newbury gate, now Newburyport, on February 11, 1805. Probably no toll was taken after 1847. The Newburyport Turnpike Corporation received twenty-two hundred dollars as damages for that part of the "Turnpike" extending from the "house of Jonathan Todd in Rowley to the road leading by the house of Josiah Newhall in Lynnfield laid out by the County Commissioners as a county way," which was accepted May 10, 1849. The "Corporation" spent nearly a half of a million of dollars to complete this road. Over it the Eastern Stage Company ran its stages for a number of years.*

* See Topsfield Hist. Colls. Vol. XI, p. 1.

BOXFORD STREET.

The street running from Washington Street to Boxford town line. January 2, 1813, a petition was presented to the Court, "that the road from Topsfield Meeting House to Boxford south parish meeting house is very narrow and in some parts circuitous." The proposed change was, "to leave the present road near Deacon John Gould's bridge and passing over land of Nathaniel Gould and Elijah Gould to the present road near Simon Gould's orchard." This change was allowed by the Court, April 13, 1813. The old road, which can be traced, even now, without much difficulty, left, what is now Washington Street, at the foot of the hill beyond the house of George W. Burnham, turning into the field at the right, and passing by the "Smith Cellars," and so along to the "Andrews Cellars," coming out on the present Boxford road near the house of Whipple Ingalls. The present road was laid out as follows: "Beginning at a large stone near the southeasterly corner of the range of stables placed westerly of the meeting house in Topsfield, from thence running North . . . to a tree near Thomas Emmerson's barn thence north . . . to a stake in land of Thomas Emerson below Elijah Averill's barn, thence south . . . to a pair of bars in land of Elijah Averill, thence north . . . in said Averill's land, thence same course, . . . to an apple tree in land of Rev. Mr. Huntington, northerly from John Gould's barn, thence south, . . . to a stake in front of Rev. Mr. Huntington's house, thence north, . . . to a stake by a stump in Elijah Gould's land, thence north, . . . to an apple tree marked in Simon Gould's land, thence north, . . . to a stake east of Joseph Smith's gate," and so along to the Boxford meeting house. This road was laid out "three rods in width," except in front of "John Gould's barn," where it was "two and one-half rods."

Under WASHINGTON STREET will be found a lay out, which was used as the old way to Boxford. That a way existed very early is shown by the following deed under date of June 8, 1663, when "Zacheus Gould yeoman conveyed to Zacheus Curtice husbandman a parcell of land . . . al-

so a highway for s^d Curtice to pass from s^d land to Topsfield towne on the E side of the house of Robt. Andrews."

CENTRAL STREET.

The street which extends from Main Street to High Street. The part which runs from Main to Summer Street, has been known, at different times as, "Mechanc's Court," "Mechanic's Lane," "Mechanic's Avenue," and "Mutton Lane." The lower part of the street which extends from Maple Street to High Street was laid out October 26, 1699, when a road was laid from "Thomas Pirkinse in to ye way below Enz. Towne." This lay out included Perkins, Central and Maple Streets. This must have been an old travelled way, for in the lay out we find that after leaving the house of "Thomas Perkins," they followed, "ye old beaten path all ye way with trees marked on both sides till we come ouer fosters bridg."

That part of the road from Main Street to what is now Summer Street, was laid out by the selectmen, October 29, 1846, as follows;—"Beginning at the centre of the westerly post at Charles C. Brackett's front yard from thence running South . . . to a stake, by the fence by land of Hannah and Anna Perkins . . . said road to be and extend two rods in width." This lay out was accepted at a meeting held Nov. 27, 1846.

August 26, 1872 the remainder of the road was laid out as follows:—"Commencing again at a stake in the centre of the new road, leading from 'Mechanic's Court' in said Town of Topsfield, said stake being 25 feet easterly from a 'Stone Monument' at the junction of a new town way, with the afore-said new road, and at land of Peabody; thence from said centre stake south . . . through land of E. P. Peabody, E. Perkins, J. P. Towne, crossing the old 'Newburyport Turnpike,' and land of E. Perkins, to a stake in the old highway, leading to the Wenham road, said stake being near the

division line, between land of Mrs. L. and D. G. Perkins, thence . . . to a stake near the present wall of D. G. Perkins at the junction of the present old road with the highway leading to Wenham. The easterly and westerly lines of the aforesaid highway, to be 25 feet distant at right angles, and parallel to the above described centre line." This lay out was by the County Commissioners. At a meeting held September 27, 1872 it was voted to finish what is now Park and Summer Streets before January 1, 1873. At this same meeting it was also voted to extend "Mechanic's Avenue" to the new street. The County Commissioners accepted Mechanic's Court on July 1, 1874.

COPPER MINE ROAD.

That street which runs from Rowley Bridge Street to the Middleton town line and sometimes called Middleton Road. It derives its name from the "Copper Mine" located a short distance from the junction of the two streets. This street is mentioned in the records as early as March 2, 166⁸ when the following is recorded:—"The Towne hath excepted William Nicklas and John Nicklas and William Hobes from hie Way worke in ye Towne upon considration thay Liue remote: and upon Condition thay mak there one hie wayes to Topsfeid Bridge nere to Joseph Towns his house." The next mention of the street is as follows:—"At a Llawfull Towne meeting 15th Noumber 1669. Jacob Townes & Joseph Townes are chosen to Lay out a highway ffrom ye Bridge ouer ye Riuer by William Townes of one pole wide to William Nicklas ffarme Which he Liue upon and also to William Hobes Land." Under this date we find that, "Jacob and Joseph Townes being Chosen to Lay out a highway from the Bridge ouer ye riuer by William Townes of one pole Wide to William Nicklas farme which he Liues apone and also to William Hobes haue acordingly don it."

Under date of March 4, 1689-90, we find that, "Corpll John Curtious and Joseph Towne iunr are Chosen to lay out a way from the Towne Bridge ouer the reuer through the woods to the farmes at blind hole namely the Nickallsis and thare neighbors." There is no record of this lay until January 14, 169⁴. The entry is as follows:—"John Curtious senr and Joseph Towne iunr we haue layde out away from Isaac Burtons to ye Bridg as foloweth: begining at ye said Burtons and so as ye way now goeth to John Robison his land: and then turning to ye right by a read oake marked on ye right and a white oake marked on ye left: and so along as ye way now goeth ouer ye old ford and so along as ye beten path now goeth by Joseph Towns house and so along ye beten path all trees marked on both sides of ye way to ye Common; and so along ye beaten path to ye bridg: we layd it out two rods wide." Under date of March 5, 170⁶ we find that "The town agreed to free all ye Inhabitants on ye Southwest Side of Nicholls Brook from highway work on ye North East Side of said Brook for this year provided they Maintain the Bridge over s^d Nichollses Brook; and the rest of the highwayes and Bridges on that side of ye sd Nichollses Brook." Another lay out is recorded May 3, "1707 or 8," when the highway was laid out "from the Bridg over ye River by Edward Putnams [now Middleton] to John Nickoles and from thence to Thomas Robinsons accordingly we have lay'd out ye said way from Thomas Robinsons as the cartway now goes to John Nickolsis house; and from John Nicholsis House as ye way now goes along by John Burton's House and so along as the cartway now goes half the way to be upon the Land of Mr Cheeversis and halfe sd way upon ye Land of Thomas Robinsons till it comes so far as the way goes upon their Lane: and so along as the way now goes to Phillip Knights House; and so on as the cartway now goes till it comes to ye River by or beyond Edward Putnams House." Under date of June 27, 1722, we find that a part of the street was altered the record being that "the Subscribers being Desired by the Neighbors of Mr John Nickols to Lay out & turn ye highway as it goes up Mr John Nicholes hill; and both Parties With the Selectmen have agreed as followeth: Begining at a White oak tree about four Rods

from the Bridge: So from ye white oak tree, two rods Sou-west and So from ye East Side of the old Road two Rods Sou-west, so as the Road Runs to a Rock by ye road Sou-west, So Running on a Strait Line on that corse to a Rock about one pole from a Great flat Rock on ye South Side of ye way and from that Rock two pole east."

CROSS STREET.

The street extending from Hill Street to Rowley Bridge Street. This street was formerly known as the "Morgan Road" or the "Donation Road." The "Donation farm" was occupied as early as 1690, but the records do not show a lay out of the street until March 2, 1730-1, when "the town accepted of the Return of the Selectmen's Laying out a way for George Bixby from said Bixbies own Land over Israel Townes Land to the Road that Leads from Mr Jacob Townes [Hill Street] to the Town Bridge (so called) Provided that ye said Bixby shall Pay the cost that shall arise thereby." Under date of December 25, 1730, the lay out is recorded as follows: "We Laid out a Peticular, or highway for Mr George Bixby—Begining at the South Easterly corner of the Said Bixbies own Land where his now Dwelling house is so Running Straight on in the same Range of Lotts across Israel Townes Land and coming into the highway (that Leadeth from Mr Jacob Towns to ye River Bridge) by a tree Standing in ye said Israel Towns Wall and we Laid it out Two Rods wide upon the Southerly side of the Middle Range of Lotts, So called by the proprietors or Lot Layers." July 15, 1817, the entire street was laid out, the record reading as follows: "Beginning at a stake by the County road South of Rowley Bridge, so called, and by land of Benjamin Pike, thence South . . . East . . . on the dividing line of said Benjamin Pike's land and land of Daniel Bixby thence North . . . east . . . to the Northeasterly corner of said Daniel Bixby's shed, thence south . . . east . . . thence south . . . east . . . thence south . . . to a stake, thence south . . . east . . . to the County road leading to the dwelling house of Daniel

Towne, and said road is laid out two rods in width on the Easterly side of the aforesaid courses, extending the whole length of said road, over land of said Daniel Bixby, and whereas, said road is for the most part already fenced on each side thereof with a good stone wall, said fences or stone walls are to be desired and held as the true boundaries thereof nevertheless some small variation of width in some parts of said road; also allowing one year from the acceptance thereof to complete the fence." Another lay out is recorded in the year 1874. Under date of October 20, 1877, it is recorded that, "Capt Morgan agrees to widen, straighten, build and fence the southern part of the Highway called the Morgan road . . . the whole contract to be subject to the approval of the said selectmen."

EAST STREET.

The street running from North Street to Boston Street. This street was not laid out until 1765, though in a deed under date of April 22, 1673, mention is made of a way that may have been East Street. The deed transfers a piece of property from Isaak Comings to Tobijah Perkins, and states that, "before signing it was agreed that s^d Perkins should have liberty to pass with cart through Comings farm from above land towards Winthrops Hill, he not doing damage to plow ground or mowing nor leaving open bars."

At a town meeting held March 5, 1765, "The Town heard the Petition of Mr Nathaniel Low Respecting a way, and voted that the way he uses to come to meeting & go to Market through Mr Benj Woodbury's Land & through Mr Stephen Fosters land Shall be Mended by the Surveyors of highways as they mend there other way in Town for the futer, and also all the Reasonable Incumbrances Removed from s^d way." Though there have probably been more recent "lay outs" of this street, the records do not show any after this date.

GARDEN STREET.

The street which runs from Hill Street to Boston Street. So called from the fact, that when the southerly portion was laid out in 1842, it intersected a garden owned by B. W. Crowninshield. The records do not show the lay out from "the Red House" to Hill Street, though the house was standing as early as 1798. Under date of January 1, 1842, is recorded the following lay out. "Beginning at a stake by the wall at a point eight links northerly of the northeasterly side of a willow tree, standing in the westerly corner of a field of Dominick Moore, which tree is near the gate northerly of the house of said Moore; thence running south . . . east . . . over land of said Moore, and land of Asa Pingree to a stake by a wall in said Pingree's Orchard which stake is eight links northeasterly of an apple tree; thence running south . . . east . . . over land of said Pingree, and land of said Moore, to a stake standing by the northeasterly side of a bass wood tree, near the wall in land of said Moore, thence south . . . east . . . over land of said Moore, and land of Benj W. Crowninshield to a stake by the wall on the westerly side of the Newburyport Turnpike, which stake is eight rods and nine links northeasterly of the northerly abutment of a gap or passage way leading into said Crowninshields field, at a point southerly of his dwelling house, and we have laid out the said way two and a half rods in width on the southwesterly side of the above described line and parallel thereto, from the point first began at over the said Moores, Pingrees and Crowninshields land to the said Turnpike." This lay out was approved at a town meeting held March 4, 1842, by a vote of 99 for, and 62 against.

GROVE STREET.

The street which extends from Main to Washington Street. So called from a grove of trees which at one time covered a slight eminence on the left hand side of the street about two-

thirds the way from Main to Washington Street. This street was laid out December 6, 1856, and accepted by the town at a town meeting held December 13, 1856. The lay out was as follows:—"Beginning at a stake and stones, Easterly from the East corner of Elisha A. Hoods house, distance four rods and four links to said stake on land of said Hood by the northerly side of the road leading from Topsfield to Salem; from thence on a line with said road, North . . . West . . . on land of the Newburyport Railroad Company and land of Elisha A. Hood to a stake; thence North . . . on land of said Hood and William E. Kimball to a stake, . . . thence North on land of said Hood and Kimball to a stake . . . thence North on land of said Hood to the hill on the centre line, thence . . . North . . . to a stake at the road leading to Boxford: again at a point opposite the last named . . . on the East side of the hill and road North . . . four rods to a stake . . . thence . . . North . . . to the road leading to Boxford. The said road is laid three rods wide."

HAVERHILL STREET.

The street extending from Main Street, at the junction of Ipswich Street, to the Boxford town line. So called from the fact of its being the travelled way to Haverhill. The street was first laid out March 16, 1668-9, from "Topsfield meeting house, along vnder North East Syde of the Hill called bare Hill, along as the trees are marked, over the brooke by Ephraim Dormans House, and so along the plane called the Pine plaine; trees being marked, to the end of Bakers Pond and over the brooke at the pond end, by William Pritchets house, as the trees are marked, Into the highway yt comes betwene Andover & Ipswich." In 1717 "At a Lawfull meeting of ye Selectmen on the third Day of Octo^r 1717 we then went and Laid out a County Road from Ipswich line near y^e uper End of Mr. Bakers Pond so called along as y^e way now goes to Leuit Ephraim Dormans; and So on as the Road now goes to Capt. John Hows." This street was widened

June 1, 1818; ordered laid to "Bixbys Corner," June 18, 1821; and accepted July 2, 1821, by the County Commissioners. Under date of December 1, 1835, is recorded an acceptance by the County Commissioners of a lay out.

A WAY ACROSS "GALLOP'S BROOK," NEAR THE PRESENT
WORKS OF CONNOLLY BROTHERS.

"At a Lawfull Towne meeting of the Towne of Topsfield the 7: day march 1692-3 Sargt Houey and Corpll Daniel Ridington are Chosen to lay out a highway for John Androus from his upland on the north of Ephraim Dormans land over the Brook to the upland ou the west—uoted—We whose names are under written being appointed by the Towne to lay out a highway for John Andrew for his use and bennift: accordingly we haue dun it: from the west corner of John Andrew his upland called the Plump over the Brook in the old way and so through the meadow which Sargent John Houey Senr Claimes to be his and so to the nereist place of upland to wards the northwest—dat 21 march 1692 or 3."

WAY OFF HAVERHILL STREET.

At a meeting held November 4, 1813, it was voted "That the way leading from the County road by the house occupied by Ivory Hovey to the dwelling house of Stephen Perley be mended and kept in repair in future in the same manner that Town ways are mended in the Town."

HIGH STREET.

The street which runs from Main Street, to the Wenham line. The part from Boston Street to Main Street was formerly known as "Hotel Road," from the fact that the "Topsfield Hotel" was situated at the junction of High and Boston Streets. It derives its present name from the fact that it runs along a hill for some distance. No mention of this street appears until March 19, 1754, when "The Town advised the selectmen not to lay out a highway from the County Road to,

Wenham Line until Wenham Selectmen had lay'd out a highway to Topsfield Line so as they may know where to lay said road." The selectmen evidently followed instructions, but not withstanding the road was "lay'd out" and not to the satisfaction of the town for under date of September 22, 1755, "The Town made choise of Deacon George Bixby and Mr Stephen Perkins and att the adjurnment of said meeting unto the 29th of this Instant made choise of Capt. Benj^a Towne and Mr. John Balch, agents, them or Either Two of them to Petition to the next General Sessions of the Peace to be holden att Newbury in Behalfe of the Town Respecting the return of a heighway Lately Laid out by a Jury from Wenham a cross the river in Topsfield to the County road in said Town." Again under date of December 9th, 1755, "The Town voted that Capt. Benj^a Towne," and three others, "be agents in Behalf of the Town, . . . to go to the court . . . and Endeavouer to prevent the Court accepting of the Jury's return of their Laying out a Heighway from Wenham across the River to the County road in Topsfield." A large proportion of the inhabitants of Topsfield had a chance at being one of a committee to settle this matter in or out of court, for the committee was changed about once a month. They were at Newbury one month and at Salem the next, and must have been present at every court. September 16, 1760, a committee was chosen, "to make answer to a presentment for not mending the Highway from Topsfield to Wenham," at court to be held at Newbury. This is the last record concerning this road, and it is presumed that the town was obliged to accept it, as a town highway.

In connection with the above controversy, it may be of interest to record the way desired by the people of Topsfield instead of the one built by the Jury. This road would have extended from what is now High Street to Salem Street, starting from Wenham Causeway and ending near the bridge across Wheel Brook. At a meeting held December 9th, 1755, the Town "voted that thay ware against the Jurys return being accepted," they further voted that "thay were Willing the Court should lay out a way from Wenham to come into the County road on the Back of Mr Matthew Peabody's house, or near to Wheal Brook to go through Con-

venient Gates or an open way as the Court shall think Best." Under date of March 2, 1756, "The Town advis^d the Selectmen to Lay out a heighway from the Countrey road Begining at Mr. Balch's Gate Through the Pasters in or near the old Road to Wenham Line." At a meeting held March 1, 1758, the town voted not to accept the "Private way Laid out by the Selectmen, from Mr. Balchs Gate to Wenham Line."

That portion of High Street which extends from the "Common" to the entrance of the "School Grounds," was built in 1795. The record of the lay out, is as follows:—"Whereas Jacob Towne of Topsfield by his petition to the Selectmen of said Town shewing that He Labours under a great disadvantage Relative to a way from his house to the public Road after viewing said way and consideration thereon Layed out a way as follows begining at the Common near the dwelling house of Jacob Kimball at a stake and Stones on the South Side of the bars on Land of Thomas Emerson thence running E. . . . S. . . . to said Jacob Towns Land thence on the same course by said Emersons & Townes Land . . . to the foreside of said Townes house said way to extend one rod and half wide on the Northerly and Easterly side of said line." This lay out is dated March 3rd, 1795. This street was laid out Oct. 26, 1805, nearly its entire length. In 1805 the Newburyport Turnpike corporation constructed "a road from the hotel in Topsfield to the meeting house," expending the sum of \$1,878.00. An old map yet exists showing that a road originaly left Main Street near the house of William A. Long, and passed through the fields to the house now occupied by Mrs. Mary R. Hodges.

The following record presumably applies to that part of High Street extending from Central and Perkins Streets to the old road passing from High Street to Central Street near the house of Ephraim Perkins. "We the subscribers being Desired by Philip Towne to alter the Road through his land have Laid out a way through sd Philip's land and by the Consent of David Perkins have laid out a way on part of said David's land & on sd Phillip's land to be in Lieve of the ancient Road on said mens lands as followeth (viz) Begining at the North side of the Ancient way near Said David

Perkins house then Running West . . . North . . . by a small apple tree in s^d Davids land . . . to land of said Philip Towne's then North . . . west . . . by said David Perkins' land . . . then west . . . North . . . to the edge of the ancient Road in said Phillip Townes land to Extend so far South as to Make the s^d way one pole & eighteen links in bredth February 17, 1764."

The street at different parts was "relocated and straightened," on April 11, 1809; June 15, 1813; May 7, 1827; and June 11, 1834. These changes were all accepted by the County Commissioners two or three months after the above dates.

ROAD FROM HIGH STREET TO THE OLD J. ARTHUR TOWNE HOUSE.

At a meeting held March 6, 1839, the town voted, "to accept of the doings of the Selectmen in the laying out of the road petitioned for by Henry Towne," as follows: "Beginning at a stake near Henry ownes house and running . . . in a south westerly direction to the County Road, through land of Ebenezer Towne one and one half rods in width as staked out." The return is dated March 5, 1839.

ROAD LEADING FROM HIGH STREET TO CENTRAL STREET.

This way was laid out by the "Selectmen of Topsfield upon application to them made by Thomas Perkins junr. of said Topsfield to lay out a way from his dwelling house to the Town road Southerly from the dwelling house of Ephraim Perkins after having viewed said way and consideration thereon have laid out a way as follows: beginning one rod from the south west corner of said Thomas's dwelling house, thence South . . . west . . . thence South . . . West, thence South . . . East . . . to land of Ephraim Perkins thence on land of said Ephraim Perkins, as follows, South . . . East . . . South . . . West . . . thence South . . . East . . . to

the Town road, the way to extend one rod in width on the Westerly side of said line—Topsfield Feb^y 5, 1816.”

HILL STREET.

The street which extends from Salem Street to Rowley Bridge Street. So called from its hilly nature.

The first mention of this street is found under date of March 2, 1668-9 when it is recorded “The Towne hath excepted William Nicklas and John Nicklas and William Hobes from hie Way worke in ye Towne upon Consideration thay Liue remoate: and upon Condition thay mak there one hie wayes to Topsfeid Bridge nere to Joseph Towns his house.” Again, “At a Llawfull Towne meeting 15th Noumber 1669. Jacob Townes & Joseph Townes are Chosen to Lay out a highway ffrom ye Bridge ouer ye Riuer by William Townes of one pole wide to William Nicklas ffarme Which he Liue upon and also to William Hobes Land.” Under the same date: “Jacob and Joseph Townes being Chosen to Lay out a highway from the Bridge ouer ye riuer by William Townes of one pole Wide to William Nicklas farme which he Liues apone and also to William Hobes haue accordingly don it.” Another lay out is recorded under date of March 4, 1689-90 when, “Corpll John Curtious and Joseph Towne iunr are Chosen to lay out a way from the Towne Bridge ouer the reuer through the woods to the farmes at blind hole namely the Nickallsis and thare neighbors.” Mention of this lay out does not appear unless it is the following under date of “ye 14th of gennuary 1694 or 5.” “John Curtious senr and Joseph Towne iunr we haue layde out a way from Isaac Burtons to ye Bridg as foloweth: begining at ye said Burtons and so as ye way now goeth to John Robison his land: and then turning to ye right by a read oake marked on ye right and a white oake marked on ye left: and so along as ye way now goeth ouer ye old ford and so along as ye beten path now goeth by Joseph Towns house and so along ye beten path all trees marked on both sids of ye way to ye Common: and so Along ye beaten path to ye bridg: we layd it out two rods wide.”

The street was straightened June 2, 1818 by a committee who on this day "proceeded to widen and straighten the road or publick highway already located and laid out between the dwelling house of John Balch and a gate on said road near the dwelling house of Daniel Towne as follows viz: Beginning at the Southwesterly corner of a shop or small building of Capt. Thomas Perkins, near the dwelling house of said John Balch thence south . . . west . . . to a stake, extending in width on the southerly side to the stone wall against land of said Thomas Perkins & others, thence South . . . West . . . and extending in width on the Easterly side two rods to the stone wall as it now stands, thence south . . . west . . . to a stake upon a knoll in land of William Bradstreet this last described course terminating two rods & half a rod in width on the southerly side, thence south . . . west . . . to a stake near a stake oak tree on land of said Daniel Bixby thence South . . . West . . . to a stake by a run of water, thence West . . . to the end or opening of the above new located road, thence south . . . West . . . to a stake opposite to the gate near the dwelling house of said Daniel Towne, said road for the last thirteen described courses extends in width on the southerly side of said line of courses two rods and half a rod the whole length of said thirteen courses."

ROAD LEADING OFF HILL STREET.

The exact location of the following lay out is not known, but it may have been a way extending from Rowley Bridge Street near the Peterson farm to Hill Street. The record is as follows: "Agreeable unto & in Compliance with a Petition Referred to ye Selectmen of ye Town of Topsfield by Thomas Mower & others Desiring a Road to be Laid out Convenient for transporting of hay & other Effects we have Laid out a privet Road in the following manner viz: Beginning at the Country Road Leading from Middleton to Topsfield in Land of Jacob & Joseph Towne said Road Beginning & Running on near where ye ancient way was: the Courses are taken on the Westerly Side of Said Road according to ye

needle the first course north . . . west . . . Second Course is west . . . North . . . to land of Samuel Cummings the third course is west . . . North . . . the fourth course runs North . . . west . . . the fifth course runs North . . . the sixth course runs North . . . East . . . the seventh course runs North . . . East . . . the eighth course Runs North . . . East . . . to land of Samuel Towne Junr—this return should have been Entered following after the Town meeting in March 5th, 1765 But it was forgot.”

HOWLETT STREET.

The street extends from the “Capen House” to Perkins Street. So called from the Samuel Howlett family that lived on the hill on the right hand side of the road, a short distance beyond the “Capen House.” This must have been one of the oldest streets in the town for the “Rowley Villagers” passed along this way on their way to the meeting house before 1663, and probably as early as 1640. A lay out does not appear however until March 7, 1692-3 when a committee were chosen to lay out a highway. The return was made March 21, 1692-3 as follows:—“Sargt John Houey and Daniell Ridington being appointed to lay out a highway from Sargt Samuel Howlets by John Wilds his house . . . accordingly thay have don it begining at the cuntry roode and along on the south side of Samuel Howlets land and betwene Mr Capens land and the said houlets land and so on the south side of muddy spring: so along the old carte way to John Wilds his land: and so betwene the old way to the north side of Daniell Ridingtons bounds by John Wilds his gate . . . trees being marked in sartin places the most of the way this was taken from thare owne mouths.” Under date of December 11, 1730, the selectmen, “altred the Laying of the highway that Lyeth from Samuel Howlets Gate to the County Road and Layed it from said Gate by Mr. Nath^l Capens Orchard Turning Round as sd Capens fence now Standeth to the Training field and we Laid it out Two Rods wide.” December 26, 1782 a “Town way” was staked “from

the Training field through Land of Lt Thomas Emerson over Great Hill to Wildes Gate at Reddingtons Corner." They were allowed to place gates on this highway April 5, 1785.

IPSWICH STREET.

The street extending from the junction of Main and Haverhill Streets to the Ipswich town line.

That a way existed here very early is shown by the record under date of March 2, 1668 when "It is also ordered and agreed upon With Ensigne Thomas Howlett that thay will make and maintaine a bridge ouer ye Brooke by Ensignes house in ye way as wee goe to Ipswich." The first portion laid out was on October 3, 1717, and was received by the town at a meeting held September 10, 1717, the record reading as follows: "We whose Names are under Writen being desiered to lay out a way from the Road that is lay'd out through Mr. Peabodys Land & Jesse Dormans Land to Ipswich to the Bridg to Jacob Peabodys Land: Accordingly we have don it; and have laid it out as the way now goes to said Jacob Peabody's Land." This road after passing "Bird Swamp," curved toward the northeast and entered the present highway again near the barn of the late Geo. F. Pevear. The next lay out was March 13, 1805, when that portion extending from Boston Street to the house at the top of "Mannings Hill," so called. The record is as follows:—"Whereas Daniel Towne, Asa Perkins, John Bordman & Bishop Bordman & others Inhabitants of Topsfield have made application by their Petition to us the subscribers Selectmen of Topsfield to lay out a way from the dwelling house of said Daniel Towne and Asa Perkins to the dwelling house belonging to the heirs of Capt. Daniel Bordman deceased . . . beginning at the gate post in front of the dwelling house of said Daniel Towne & Asa Perkins thence south, east . . . to the gate between the land of said Daniel Towne & Asa Perkins and land of the aforesaid heirs, thence on land of the aforesaid heirs as follows (viz) begining at the gate aforesaid thence south, . . . thence west . . . thence to the wall by the aforesaid heirs field near an apple tree in the

field by the wall thence west . . . south by the wall 14 rods thence west . . . south . . . being on the southerly side of the barn belonging to the aforesaid heirs thence west . . . North . . . to the road leading from the dwelling house of the aforesaid heirs, the way to extend two rods in width on the Easterly and Southerly side of said line with liberty to keep up good and Convenient gates or bars."

The record of its lay out to North Street we do not find until 1836, though a way must have been used before that date. The road was laid out by the County Commissioners March 8, 1836, and was to be finished before June 1, 1837, as follows:—"Beginning at a stake by the wall on the Easterly side of the road bearing North . . . distant from an elm tree by the wall which stake is four rods eight links from the guide post in front of the dwelling house of F. J. Meriam [corner of Ipswich and Haverhill Streets] thence on the Easterly side North . . . to a stake at the Easterly post of a gap at land of Henry Janes,—the road is to lie & extend in width three rods Northerly of the above lines & so much further as the road now is. 2nd Course—Beginning at a stake on the Northerly side of the road by land of John Bachelder bearing North . . . the road is to lie & extend in width three rods Southerly of the above line. 3rd Beginning at a stake in land of Henry Janes bearing South . . . to a stake in Jacob Symond's land, thence South . . . to a stake on the Southerly side of the old road—the road is to lie & extend in width three rods Northerly of the above described lines. 4th Beginning at a stake in land of Joseph Bachelder bearing North . . . thence nearly East . . . to a stake by the wall two rods Northerly of the gate post, thence nearly Northeast 4 rods to a stake on the top of the hill called the Hog's back 4 rods in from the point of the wall thence North . . . to a stake by the wall on the Northerly side of the road thence North . . . across the brook to a stake on the bank Northerly of the road leading to the house of Jacob Symonds: [on North Street] the road is to lie & extend in width Southerly & Easterly of the above lines to the Southerly side of the road as it now is. 5th. Beginning at a stake by an apple tree marked bearing

South . . . thence North . . . to a stake on the Northerly side of a deep hollow in land of Aaron Kneeland." The remainder of this lay out includes North and Oak Streets. The portion from its junction with Oak Street to the Ipswich line was of course laid out at this same time. The date of the lay out from Manning's hill to the junction of Oak Street, was Dec. 11, 1856. No road existed before that time. In 1830, when a map of the town was drawn by Philander Anderson, the road did not extend beyond Manning's hill.

ROAD OFF IPSWICH STREET.

The lay out of Ipswich street from the Boardman-Towne house to the corner by the present house of Daniel A. Conant. "At a Legal Town Meeting in Topsfield March 2nd 1756 the Town Excepted of the Selectmen Laying out a Heighway for Mr Elisha Commings through Mr Nath^l Bordman Land—voted. We the Subscribers Being Desired by Mr Elisha Cummings of Topsfield to Lay out a Private Town way from the Gate Between Mr Nathaniel Bordmans house and Barn a Cross the Brook to the Gate in the road that Leads to the Meeting House in sd Town and being meett on the Spot we proceeded and Layd out said way as followeth—Begining att an apple tree about Eight foot Distant to the Southward from the Gate first mentioned from Thence Northerly two Rods in width Distance to the Southward from said Bordmans House and field fences as it now stands to the Bridge of said Brook from thence Westerly Eight foot Distance to the Southward from the Trodden way as it now Goes to be the Boundary Line on the Southerly Side of Said way to the Gate Last Mentioned above said road to Extend Two Rods in width to the Northward from Said Southerly Boundary Line & Layd out by the subscribers this 22nd Day of December A. D. 1755."

MAIN STREET.

The street which runs through the centre of the town, from its junction with Haverhill and Ipswich Streets, to Boston Street. A small portion of this street was laid out in con-

nection with a part of Salem Street in 1656, the record reading, "At a Lawfull Meeting y^e of 5th month 1656—it is whereby ordered and Granted that there shall be a way of foure Rod wide from the forde nigh to the House of William Towne: Through the Lands of the sd William Towns, William Howard, Jacob Town, Edmund Towne and George Buncker as it is layd out by Francis Pebody, John Redington, Edmun Towne and William Howard: at the Request of the sd Town." This same portion was laid out again, in connection with Salem Street, June 29, 1658. Under date of June 1, 1675, "Isack Estey and John Robinson and Jacob Townes are Chosen and apioynted to Vew the Way, one ye south sid of ye Riuer and to a Low of it as thay shall see good the Way as goeth to Salam that is Complained of." The part from the present "Common" to Salem Street was laid out by the Selectmen, August 5, 1703 who, "then went and laid out a Country Road from our Meeting House to the Town Bridg over ye River and so on as the road now gose through our Town to Salem Line." November 5, 1703, "the Town agreed that the former return of laying out y^e highway from the Bridg ouer the River up in to the Town; Should be Recorded in y^e Town Book." The part from near the junction of Summer Street to Salem Street was laid out again under date of April 2, 1711, when the "Select-Men agreed and Lay'd out a highway from the Land of Daniel Waters and Goodman Robinsons to the Town Bridge over the River begining at two Red oake Trees standing by sd Waters and Robinsons Land along by ye northwest End of William Townes Barn and so on as ye old Cartway now goes by William Townses House; and so along in the Lane to Joseph Towne Senr. House and from thence as the olde cartway goes to the causey that goes to the foresd Town Bridge." The first mention of the portion extending from High Street to Haverhill and Ipswich Streets, is October 3rd 1717, when the Selectmen "then went and Laid out a Country Road from Ipswich line near ye uper End of Mr. Bakers Pond so called along as ye way now goes to Lieut Ephraim Dormans; and So on as the Road now goes to Capt. John Hows." That portion from Salem Street to Boston Street, was laid out June 8, 1827 by the County Commissioners. Parts of this

street were laid out; April 2 1807; July 13, 1807; June 28, 1821; July 2, 1821; June 8, 1827; and March 8, 1836.

MAPLE STREET.

The street which extends from Main Street across Boston Street to Central Street. So called from the fine maple trees which are on both sides of the street from Main to Boston Street. This street was some time known as "Frank's Lane."

This street was laid out originally in connection with Perkins Street. Under date of October 26, 1699, is recorded the following:—"begining at Thomas Pirkinsis . . . ye old beaton path all ye way with trees marked on both Sides till we come ouer fosters bridg: and then ye path that gooeth to Elisha Pirkinsis: till we com to a little oake tree marked and through his field to ye causway that gooeth ouer ye meadow and brook and then the plaine path till we com to Sarg't Easties pastures and then his pastures fence the bounds on the South Side till we com in to ye Cuntry Road."

That portion from Main to Boston Street was widened and laid out Oct. 30, 1845 and accepted Nov. 13, 1843. It was again laid out to Central Street, October 29, 1846.

MCLEOD ROAD.

The road leading from Salem Street to the house of Norman McLeod. This road was laid out about March 8, 1857, but was not accepted by the town. The next mention we find is as follows: "Whereas the Town of Topsfield at their Meeting on the 7th of March 1774 upon hereing the Petition of John Rea Jacob Dwinel Jun^r and John Rea Jun^r praying that the town would mend the way for them to go to meeting in or otherwise release them as they should think proper after consideration thereon, the Town voted that the Selectmen Should lay out a way for them Therefore pursuant to the vote of said town at the above said meeting We the Subscribers have laid out a way as followeth viz. Begining at

a Stone wall in land of Archellaus Rea, near John Rea's House then running on said Archalus Reas land north . . . then northeast . . . then East . . . to land of Jacob Dwinel Jun^r then runing on said Dwinells land East . . . then North . . . then east . . . to land of Jacob Dwinel Sen^r then runing on said Dwinel land East . . . Extending so far South on land of the heirs of Joseph Dwinel dec^d as to make said way one rod and half in width from the Stone wall that Incloses Mr Jacob Dwinel moing land on the northerly side of said way till it comes to the County Road, said way is to Extend one rod and half to the west and north of the above mentioned Lines with Liberty to hang Convenient Cart Gates a Cross said road, at the divisional lines of each persons Land," this return was dated December 22, 1775. The present way was accepted by the town June 4, 1903 as a highway, "Commencing at a bound stone at the corner of the wall near the gate on the westerly side of Salem Street in said Topsfield at land now or late of Dwinell, and running South, . . . over land of Dwinell . . . thence north . . . on land of Norman McLeod. Thence South . . . to a bound stone on a range with the Northeasterly side of said McLeod's dwelling house, said road is laid 25 feet in width."

MEETING HOUSE LANE.

The short lane that runs from Howlett Street to Perkins Street. Tradition says that the first meeting house was located near the junction of Howlett Street and Meeting House Lane, hence its name.

This lane was originally laid out in connection with Howlett Street, though an old way must have existed here some time before March 21, 1692-3 when a highway was laid out, "from Sarg't Samuells Howlets by John Wilds his house."

MILL STREET.

That street which runs from Washington Street to the Boxford town line. So called from the Mill located at the Boxford end of the street.

An old way existed here very early, probably as early as 1670 as the "iron works" were located at the Boxford end before that time, but no record appears of a lay out until the lay out of Jan. 19, 1767 was accepted at a meeting held Mar. 3, 1767. The lay out was as follows:—"Begining at Fishing brook bridge (so call'd) on the westerly side of the way, then northeasterly by the old way side eight pole to an oak tree, then east thirteen degrees north in land of the heirs of said Dan^l Gould, then north . . . in land of said heirs and land of said Joseph Gould, North . . . East . . . in land of the said heirs and land of Joseph Gould forty pole to the old Way, then northeasterly as the old way now gos to the County road near John Goulds Barn; said way to Extend so far Easterly as to make said way two poles in Bredth." Another lay out dated February 3, 1786, was accepted by the town March 7, 1786. The record reading, "on the request of a number of the inhabitants on the Northerly side of the River in said Town, Desiering to have a way laid from the turn in the Road that leads to fishing Brook near m^r Daniel Gould's House as it is now fenced to Boxford line, and agreeable to said request we the Subscribers have Laid out said way Begining at the Corner of the Said Daniel Gould's Land, thence Running South . . . west through land of Asa Gould and Daniel Gould 26 rods, thence North . . . through said Asa's and Daniels' Land to Land of Nathaniel Gould thence the same cours by land of said Nathaniel . . . thence North . . . through said Nathaniel Goulds Land to Land of Simon Gould thence the same course . . . by said Simon's land, thence North . . . through said Simon Gould's Land . . . thence North . . . by said Gould's Land . . . thence North . . . by said Simon Gould's land . . . to Boxford line, said run Road to extend so far to the Northward as to make it two rods wide."

This street was, "altered, straightened and widened," January 2, 1813, and also July 12, 1847, and accepted Dec. 1, 1847, by the County Commissioners.

NORTH STREET.

The street which extends from Ipswich Street to the Ipswich town line. A portion of this street was laid out very early. An early order for a lay out must have been made as would appear from the following entry: "At a Lawfull Towne meeting ye 9 of July, 1667. The Inhabitance of ye Towne hath Left to ye descretion of the selectmen or maior part of them to Lay out a hie way from ye Common ground Which Lys on ye south sid of mile brooke ouer againsts Goodman Dorman and sargt pebodys to Ensigne Howlett brooke notwithstanding any former towne order Whatsoeuer." This order was not carried out for under date of June 22, 1714, the following is recorded: "Wheras the Town in the year 1667 past a vote and left it to the descertion of the Selectmen to lay out a highway from ye Common land on the South Side of Mile Brook over against Goodman Dormans and Sarjent Peabodys to Ensign Howletts Brook—We whose names are underwriten have lay'd out a highway from ye Common land afor^{sd} over the falls Bridg so called up the hill to the lift and fence of three Rods wide and to holde that Bradth till it comes three or four rods within Deac. Dormans and Mr Isaac Peabodys fence and then to be but two rods wide and the Line between Deac. Thomas Dormans and Mr. Isaac Peabodys Land is to be in the midle of the said highway one bearing the one half of the way & the other the other half of s^d way and so wee have lay'd it out till it comes to a crooked Black or Red oak Tree standing on Deac. Dormans Side of the way & marked: and spreading a little before it comes to said crooked Tree, spreading on peabody side of the way to a Tree Marked standing by ye side of a round Hole or valley and So to another Tree marked but standing a little fourarder on, on the left side of valley afor^{sd} and so we have lay'd out the rest of said high-way though the land of Mr Isaac Pebody as the olde highway goes till wee come to the Gate standing in the Line between Mr Isaac Peabodys and Lt Tobijah Perkinses Land and to be but two Rods wide Except at the two places afore mentioned which is to give advantag to turn as the way turns."

That portion extending northwest to the Ipswich town line, must have been an old way as referred to in the following record:—"The Town heard the Petition of M^r Nathaniel Low Respecting a way, and voted that the way he uses to Come to Meeting & go to Market through Mr Benj^a Woodburys land & through Mr Stephen Fosters land Shall be Mended by the Surveyors of high-ways as they mend thare other ways in Town for the futer: and also all unReasonable Incumbrances Removed from s^d way, "voted March 5, 1765. It was again laid out June 2, 1818.

The County Commissioners under date of March 8, 1836, in connection with Ipswich and Oak Streets, laid the street from its junction with Ipswich Street to its junction with Oak and Boston Streets, as follows:—"Beginning at a stake in land of Joseph Bachelder bearing North . . . thence nearly east . . . to a stake by the wall two rods North-erly of the gate post, thence nearly Northeast 4 rods to a stake on the top of the hill called the Hogs back 4 rods in from the point of the wall thence North . . . across the brook to a stake on the bank Northerly of the road leading to the house of Jacob Symonds: . . . thence north . . . to a stake on the Northerly side of a deep hollow in land of Aaron Kneeland, thence South . . . to a stake on the edge of the bank at or near the Northerly line of the Newburyport Turnpike." The street was laid out to the Ipswich line by the County Commissioners on October 14, 1856.

ROAD LEADING FROM NORTH STREET TO THE HOUSE OF
FRANCIS C. FRAME.

The following record presumably refers to this road:—"Beginning at the corner of a wall by the Ipswich Road, said wall separating a field from an avenue leading to said Jacob Symonds house thence Northerly and Westerly by and with the said wall as it now stands separating said field from said avenue thirty-one and a half rods to a corner of said avenue to land of said Lydia Lord the said road to be and extend two rods Southwesterly of the above described line." November 18, 1845.

OAK STREET.

The street which runs from Boston Street to Ipswich Street and sometimes known as Camp Meeting road, "from the fact that a Methodist camp meeting was held beside it over sixty years ago."

This was the old way to Ipswich and was laid out in connection with North Street, in accordance with a vote passed at a meeting held July 9, 1667, though the actual lay out did not take place until June 22, 1714, as may be seen from the following record: "Whereas the Town in the year 1667 past a vote and left it to the descretion of the Selectmen to lay out a highway from ye Common Land on the South Side of Mile Brook; over against Goodman Dormans and Sarjent Peabodys to Ensign Howletts Brook—We whose Names are underwriten have lay'd out a highway from ye Common Land afore^{ed}, over the falls Bridg so called; up the Hill to the lift and fence; of three Rods wide and to holde that Bradth till it comes three or four Rods within Deac. Dormans and Mr Isac Peabodys fence; and then to be but two Rods wide and the Line between Deac Thomas Dormans and Mr Isaac Peabodys Land is to be in the midle of the said highway one bearing the one half of the way & the other the other half of sd way; and so wee have layd it out till it comes to a crooked Black or Red oak Tree standing on Deac Dormans side of the way & marked; and spreading a little before it comes to said crooked Tree; spreading on peabodys side of the way to a Tree marked standing by ye side of a round Hole or valley and so to another Tree marked but standing a little forwarder on; on the left side of the way; the way turning to the right Hand by the side of the round Hole or valley afore^{ed} and so we have layd out the rest of said highway through the land of Mr Isaac Peabody as the olde highway goes till wee come to the Gate standing in the Line between Mr Isaac Peabodys and Lt Tobijah Perkinsis Land and to be but two Rods wide Except at the two places afore mentioned; which is to give advantag to turn as the way turns."

This street was altered somewhat by the County Commissioners, March 8, 1836, when they laid it out in connection

with Ipswich and North Streets. The 6th course in this lay out, "is a new location beginning at the stake last named on the edge of the turnpike thence South . . . over land of John & Joseph Bachelder & land of John P. Peabody to a stake by the wall on the Easterly side of the old road; the road is to lie & extend in width three rods Northerly of the above described line. So much of the old road as lies between the Newburyport Turnpike & the termination of this new location is to be discontinued & the proprietors of the land adjoining have a right to enclose the same taking the materials of the present fences to build the fences on the new road."

PARK STREET.

The street extending from Main Street to Summer Street. At a town meeting held September 27, 1872, it was voted that the Commissioners finish the roads prayed for before January 1, 1873. This was laid out in connection with Summer Street. "Beginning near the house of the heirs of T. P. Munday and running parallel with the railroad 60 feet wide . . . to the next new street."

PERKINS STREET.

The street which runs from High Street, at the junction of Central Street, to Ipswich Street. So called from the fact that a portion of the street was called "Perkins Row" as the adjoining land and houses were owned by people bearing that name. The easterly part of this street is sometimes known as "Bonny's Feather Bed Road."*

The portion from Meeting House Lane to Ipswich Street must have been the old way to Ipswich, and was probably the first road laid out in the town. As early as March 2, 1653, in connection with a transfer of land from William Paine of Ipswich to John Redington of Topsfield, mention is made of a way, probably some portion of what is now Perkins Street.

*See Topsfield Hist. Colls. Vol XI p. 83.

The first mention of this street in the town records is not till March 7, 1692-3, when "Sargt John Houey and Daniell Ridington are Chosen to uew the old highway from John Wilds his hous to mile brook and state it as it may answer the end acording as it was at first laid out and firther to lay it out from Samuel Houllets to William Houlets." The entire lay out is recorded under date of March 7, 1692-3 as follows:—"Sargt John Houey and Daniell Ridington being apointed to lay out a highway from Sargt Samuell Houlets by John Wilds his house so to William Houlets brook acordingly thay haue dun it begining at the cuntry roode and along on the south side of Samuell Houlets land and betwene Mr Capens land and the said houlets land and so on the south side of muddy spring so along the old carte way to John Wilds his land: and so betwene Corppl French his house and barne: so along the old way to the north side of Daniell Ridingtons bounds by John Wilds his gate and so as the way now lyeth by ye said Wilds his house and so along the old way to mile Brook bridg and still along the old way to William Houlets brook: trees being marked in sartin places the most of the way this was taken from thare owne mouths."

That portion sometime known as "Perkins Row" was laid out to connect with the above road on May 29, 1694, when the "selectmen stated a way from Thomas Pirkins his house to ye roade to old father Wilds his house: we stated ye rode from said Pirkins his hous: bareing two rods in breadth: ye old beten way now in being being ye senter of ye way till we com to Mr Bradstreets land whare a gate now standeth and then on ye northeast side of ye gate we marked a white oake on ye eastwardly side of ye way in mr Bradstreets land by ye gate: and so along to mr Bradstreets bound tree, by cow pen brook so called: being on ye eastwardly side of ye way: and a red oake marked on ye other side against it: being about two rods asunder: ye way bareing ye same breadth all along: and then turneing to ye old ford ouer ye said brook: then betwene a fence on ye right: and a whight oake tree marked on ye left by ye northwest side of ye ford so by ye said fence till it coms to a popler tree marked by ye fence then turneing to ye left in to ye old beten rode and so ye beten rode being ye senter a red oake tree marked on ye

left on ye hill: and then against sargt Ridingtons house leuing ye old way to ye right thare being a walnut tree marked on ye left side of ye way: and so on a straight line by ye west corner of sargt Ridingtons barne to ye old way as leads to ye Cuntry rode by father Wilds his house, bareing ye full breadth all along." The remainder of this street was laid out October 26, 1699, as follows—"We whose names are under writen being apointed by ye Selectmen to lay out a highway to goo with carts and hosis from Thomas Pirkinse in to ye way below Enz Towne haue dun it: begining at Thomas Pirkinse a fence being on ye South Side till we come behind his barne and a walnut tree marked on ye north side and a black oack tree marked on ye South side: and ye plaine beten path all ye way to said formerly Thomas Brownings to two heaps of stons are on ye South Side and are on ye north Side and then ye old beaten path all ye way with trees marked on both Sides till we come ouer fosters bridg: and then ye path that gooeth to Elisha Pirkinse; till we com to a little oake tree marked and through his field to ye causway that gooeth ouer ye meadow and brook and then the plaine path till we com to Sarg't Easties pastures and then his pastures fence the bounds on the South Side till we com in to ye Cuntry Rodd."

The following record applies to that part of Perkins Street extending from Meeting House Lane to Howlett Street. The lay out dated September 15, 1843, was accepted at a meeting held November 13, 1843. "Begining at a stake by the wall near where said Wilds old house stood thence running North . . . east . . . to a pile of stons in the road and we have laid out said way two rods in width on the Northerly side of the above described line and parallel thereto from the point first began at over said Wilds land (taking about 40 poles of land) and we have awarded damage on account of said way to said Humphrey Wildes the sum of Fifteen Dollars (he having made said way or said way having been made agreeable to a vote of the town passed in town meeting this year) and we do further award or discontinue the old way which passed in part between this new road & where his old house stood, commencing on the Northerly side & west end of said old road at a Pile of Stones and thence

running South . . . east to the old town road ten poles said way laying southerly of this last described line containing about fourteen poles of land. Meaning hereby to discontinue the above described old way on a petition of Humphrey Wildes having had all legal proceedings in relation thereto as to notices &c and being of opinion that said old way will not be wanted by the town & that no damage will accrue by discontinuing said way agreeable to the prayer of said petition therefore said Old way is hereby discontinued."

ROAD FROM PERKINS STREET TO "THE COLLEGES."

This road, sometime known as "College Road," was laid out March 27, 1791 as follows: "Whereas Nathaniel Averell of Topsfield by his Petition to the Selectmen of said town Shewing that he Labours under a great disadvantage in getting to meeting and to market for want of a convenient way to pass in without Trespassing on his Neighbours, after Viewing said way and consideration thereon have Laid out a way as Follows (viz) beginning near the Northwest corner of said Averells house thence running west . . . South . . . to the brook thence from the brook near the Sawmill running South . . . west . . . on Land of John Bradstreet thence west . . . South on Land of Moses Bradstreet . . . thence west . . . South on the Line between said Averells Land and Land of Moses Bradstreet & Robert Perkins Jun^r . . . thence South . . . west on Land of Robert Perkins Jun^r . . . to a Stump thence South . . . West . . . to the road by said Perkins tan house the way to extend on the North of said Line one rod and one quarter in width with Liberty to hang gates or keep up good bars." This way was discontinued by vote of the town March 7, 1904.

ROAD LEADING FROM PERKINS STREET TO THE
BRADSTREET HOUSE NOW OWNED BY
THOMAS E. PROCTOR.

This way was accepted by the town at a meeting held May 8, 1793. The selectmen's return reads, that, "Whereas John Bradstreet and Dudley Bradstreet of Topsfield by their pe-

tition to the Selectmen of said Town Shewing that they Labour under a disadvantage in getting to mill to meeting and to Market for want of a Convenient way to pass in after viewing said way and Consideration thereon have Laid out a way as follows (viz) beginning near the dwelling house of the Said John and Dudley Bradstreet thence running westerly . . . South . . . thence westerly . . . North . . . to the Road near the tan yard of Robert Perkins Jnr. Said way is Laid out through Land of the heirs of Samuel Bradstreet dec^d and to be one rod and a half in width westerly from the wall with Liberty to keep up a good gate for the term of three years—Topsfield April 29th 1793." This road was discontinued by vote of the town at a special meeting held April 17, 1899.

PINE STREET.

The street extending from Ipswich Street to Haverhill Street. This street was petitioned for April 23, 1872, and at a meeting held September 5, 1872 it was voted, "that the Commissioners be instructed to build & complete the road petitioned for . . . on or before January 1, 1873." The lay out dated November, 1872, is as follows:—"The above road is Located on a centre line to 50 feet wide, Beginning at a stake by the Ipswich road and running N. 20 rod 6 links on land of Samuel Todd, and the heirs of Amos S. Chapman to a stake, thence running S. 32 rods 6 links, on land of said Chapman heirs to a stake at the Georgetown road."

POND STREET.

The street which runs from Haverhill Street to Ipswich line. So named from Hood's Pond, which lays to the south of the street. The westerly portion of this street was laid out originally in connection with Haverhill Street. Under date of March 16, 1668-9 a highway was laid from, "Topsfield meeting house, along vnder the No. East syde of the Hill called bare Hill, along as the trees are marked, over the brooke by Ephraim Dormans House, and so along the plane called the Pine plaine, trees being marked to the end of Bakers Pond, and over the brooke at the pond end, by Will-

iam Pritchetts house, as the trees are marked, vnto the highway yt comes betwene Andover & Ipswich." The easterly portion, lying in Ipswich, was laid out in 1652, by order of the General Court. This street was laid out by the County Commissioners on June 28, 1821.

PROSPECT STREET.

The street which extends from Main Street to River Street. So called from the fine view from the hill over which the street runs.

This way was not laid out as a public road until 1835 but a way was laid back of the hill March 4, 1706-7, the record reading as follows:—"We whose Names are under written being appointed & Impowered by ye Selectmen to lay out a way through the land of Zacheus perkins accordingly we have don it: and have lay'd out a way from ye lift in ye fence between Zacheus Perkinses land & Henry Lakes Land as ye path now gose till it comes to sd Perkinses fence & then straight as ye fence & stone wall gose to ye Brook and so straight over ye Brook to ye lift where Zacheus Perkins goes out of his own Land." Under date of April 22, 1707 the following is recorded: "Whereas ye Selectmen did on ye fifth Day of March 1706 or 7: order a way to be lay'd out through ye Land of Zacheus Perkins; which way was accordingly lay'd out, but Zacheus Perkins being very obstinate in the matter: and ye Selectmen not willing to do that which would bring great charge upon ye Town: Have lay'd the above mentioned Way in another place; viz: where Zacheus Perkins was not only ffree that it should be; but did promise to make the Causey upon his own cost from the side of ye Brook to ye upland on ye side of said Brook. The Way is lay'd out as followeth; begining at ye Road where the Line runs between Zacheus Perkinses Land & John Robinsons Land; and their as the sd Line doth run: have lay'd out the afore mentioned way upon Zacheus Perkinses Land till it comes up ye Hill about five or six Rords and ther turns of to ye right as it is staked out to Zacheus Perkinses ffence: and when throu Sd Perkinsis ffence: doth turn of to ye right; upon ye Land of Widow Hanah Parke and Henry Lake; as

it is Staked out to ye way whic comes down Billingsgate Hill from Henry Lake to Zacheus Perkinsis House." This last mentioned way might have come down through the pasture on the right as you now go up Billingsgate Hill. Traces of an old road at the extreme center of this pasture were discovered some years ago. The way probably went along under Billingsgate, or as it is frequently called, Price's Hill, and so by the Stanley Cellars, and out into what is now River Street near Slough Brook. This way was altered somewhat March 3, 1740-1, when, "The Town agreed to alter the way that was formerly Laid out for Mr Lake and others to come to meeting in, it appearing to the Town to be very inconveint where it was Laid out. The way now to be as follows from Mr. Lakes house on his own Land by the stone wall that is between said Lakes & Goulds Land till it comes to a pair of bars between sd Lakes and Goulds Land thence along the way as the sd Lake and Goulds go to meeting along by Thomas Perkins house and out into the Country Road by sd Perkinsis Shop."

October 14, 1835, a petition was presented to the town asking that the "bridle way" over the hill be laid out "according to law." The lay out was dated October 26, 1835, and the town accepted it November 10, 1835. The record reads: "Beginning at a stone near Samuel Hoods dwelling house, thence running north . . . West . . . to a stake; thence South . . . west . . . to a stake thence North . . . West; . . . thence South . . . West . . . to the road near Zaccheus Goulds: The said road is to be on the Southerly and Easterly side of said described courses and to be three rods in width except at the commencement near Samuel Hoods' it is to be 2 1-2 rods in width; gradually to widen so that at the end of 13 rods North . . . it is to be 4 rods in width the remainder of said road to be 3 rods in width till it comes to the road near Zaccheus Gould's, then it is to be wider."

REA ROAD.

A road running from the residence of Thomas W. Peirce to Boston Street. Israel Rea formerly lived in this house,

hence the name applied to the road. The laying out of this road was agitated at different times, but the only record of any importance is the record of a meeting held May 15, 1827, when it was voted: "that the way laid out the 30th day of April last by the Selectmen on the petition of Israel Rea be accepted on condition that the Selectmen can agree with Sylvester Cummings to take a reasonable sum for damages," the lay out reading: "We the subscribers, Selectmen of Topsfield being met this thirtieth day of April, 1827 for the purpose of laying out a Town or private way, from the dwelling house of Israel Rea to the Newburyport Turnpike have attended that service and laid out said road for the use of the Town as follows, viz: Beginning at the Northwesterly corner of the dwelling house of said Rea and running North . . . over land of said Rea to land of Sylvester Cummings, thence on the same course . . . over land of said Cummings to the Newburyport Turnpike road. The said road to lay on the Northeasterly side of said described course, and to be two rods and a half rod in width the whole length thereof." This return was dated April 30, 1827. At a meeting held April 21, 1856, it was voted "that the Selectmen be instructed to lay out the road petitioned for by Israel Rea & lay their doings before the town." At a meeting held August 23, 1856, it was "voted to accept of the road laid out for Israel Rea," as follows: "Beginning at a stake and stones three rods Southerly from the south side of said Rea's house; thence North . . . West . . . on land of said Rea to a wall by land of William H. Foster, formerly of Frederick Boyden, thence on a direct line and the above course, on said Foster's land . . . to a stake by Newburyport Turnpike: to be three rods wide, and to lie on the northerly side of said course." This return was dated July 21, 1856.

RIDGE STREET.

The street which runs from Ipswich street across Boston street to Perkins Street. So called from the fact that it runs along a ridge for some distance.

The record of this lay out is the earliest upon the town records, though only a portion of it was laid out at first.

March 19, 1666-7, "Thomas perkins ffrancies pebody and John Gould are Chosen to Vew and a gree with Daniell Borman for a hie way betwene William Auerill hous and the mill throw his ground as they shall see most Conviyant." There does not appear to have been a return of this lay out till 1670, but at a "Towne Meeting ye 11 of ye 3 m. 1669. The Towne hath ordered y^t the highway which Lyeth on ye south sid of Mr perkins his house and Lot ffrom William Auerill house to ye Common shall be Laid downe and one other Way on ye north side of the said house and Land shall be Laid out and ye Towne has chosen Liut ffrainces pebody Ensigne John Gould and Thomas perkins to Lay out ye said hieway." Under date of January 3, 1670, is recorded the first lay out, when, "Lliut ffrainces pebody Ensigne John Gould and Thomas perkins being chosen by ye Towne to Lay out a highway through part of William Aueriell Land and through part of Daniell Borman Land to the Northward side of Mr perkins his home ffeild haue accordingly don it ye Which highway is Laid out from the vpper End of William Aueriell orchard one rod an a halfe wide to ye afore said northward side of Mr perkins his field and so through Daniell Borman Land one ye northward sid of mr perkins ffeild to the former highway againe." Another mention of this way is on March 14, 1678-9 when the "selectmen haue ordered and here by declare that wher as there was a way layd down bettwene Mr perkenes orchard and William Averis land which thay Conceue to be Coman Land no man shall fence it in for thare proper vse but it shall Remain Coman still tell the towne do order it other wase." The entire lay out was in 1694 as follows: "The Selectmen of Topsfield being desired to renew and state á horse way from ye roode as lyeth by old father Wilds his house to goe along by ye mill: accordingly we met on ye 26th day of March 1694: and agreed and renewed and stated ye old way from ye Rode aboue said with ye Consent of old father Wilds and mr Timothy Pirkins: from thare diuisionall bounds by ye said rode allowing two rods in breadth ye one halfe on old father Wilds his land and ye other halfe on ye said Pirkins his land as thare line runeth towards the north west allowing ye same breadth on both sids ye line till it coms to an apple tree by ye line eight

rods short of ye bound tree as is that tree as is ye bounds betwene Leiut Baker and mr Timothy Pirkins and Widdow Auerills lands: and then on a straight line northwardly through ye eastwardly corner of ye said Auerills field a Joyneing; that ye east side of ye way whare it leues ye said Auerill improued land being two rods from ye said Pirkins his line whare a gat now standeth; and so as ye beaten path is along by the south side of ye mill to ye common houlding ye same breadth that carts may pass if need bee."

RIVER STREET.

The street which extends from Salem Street to the Boxford town line. So called from the fact that the road follows the Ipswich river for some distance.

At a town meeting held April 1, 1771 it was voted to "accept of a Town way laid out by the selectmen." March 27, 1771 the selectmen laid out the road: "Begining at an ancient Town way, in land of David Balch at the corner of a stone wall, between said Balch and Henry Bradstreet, from thence running west . . . to said Bradstreets Pasture thence west . . . to land of Eliezer Lake, thence west . . . which comes a little below the gate near to Zaccheus Goulds house, said way to Extend so fur Northerly as to make it one Rod and a half wide, thence the way is to Extend on westerly . . . to a stone near to a gate post, and to Extend so fur Southerly from Zaccheus Goulds land, as the stone wall now stands, as to make the way, one Rod and a half wide, thence from the said stone near to the sd gate post, west . . . north . . . west . . . south . . . which comes to the Town way that leads to fishing brook bridge and to Extend so fur northerly as to make the way one Rod and a half wide, with Liberty to hang convenient cart gates, and we have allowed no Damage to any persons for land, but as the stone wall against the land of Henry Bradstreet and the stone wall against the land of John Cree & Elijah Porters as they now stand, are in some places within the line of said way, and in case any Surveyor shall at any time hereafter think proper to remove said wall, it shall be removed and rebuilt on line, on the Towns Cost, and in our

opinion in the same way and manner as the Inhabitants work out their highway Rat." Again under date of June 19, 1799 is recorded: "Whereas Roger Balch of Topsfield has made application to us the subscribers Selectmen of said Topsfield to lay out a Private way for him to pass and repass in to a certain tract of Pasture and tillage land owned by said Balch which he cannot pass and repass to and from without trespassing on his Neighbours after viewing the premises and consideration thereon have Layed out a way as follows (viz) beginning at the Southwest corner of Rogers & John Balch dwelling house by the County Road thence running North . . . west . . . said way to extend one rod to the Southward and Southwesterly of said line and we have Estimation the damages as follows . . . also referring to said John all the potatoes that shall grow on said road the present year;—said Roger Balch not to improve the road for any other purpose than passing and repassing for the term of one year."

ROWLEY STREET.

The street running from Haverhill Street to the Ipswich town line it being the old road to Rowley. This street was first laid out October 3, 1717 when the Selectmen "went and laid out a country Road from Ipswich line, near ye uper end of Mr. Bakers Pond so called along as ye way now goes to Lieut Ephraim Dormans and so on as the Road now goes to Capt John Hows." The County Commissioners under date of June 18, 1821 laid out the street again. It was straightened September 26, 1876.

ROWLEY BRIDGE STREET.

The street which extends from River Street to the Danvers town line. The street was named on account of the bridge across the Ipswich river which was so called from the fact that it was on the old way to Rowley Village, now Boxford.

A small portion of this street was laid out March 12th 1716-17 for under that date is recorded the following: "We whose Names are underwriten being chosen and Impowered

by the Selectmen to lay out a Highway from Paul Averells Land to the Road by Ebeneser Nicholson House; accordingly have done it, beginning at Paul Averells Land; and have layd it out two rods wide all the way keeping the olde plain Path till we come across the plane in John Cummings Land; and then turning to the right Hand as the way is now lay'd out, till we come to cor Joseph Towns Land: and from the upper side of the way till we come to Mr. Peabodys Land and as the Road is lay'd out, till we come to William Hobses Land, and as the Road is lay'd out till we come to Thomas Robinsons Land, and as the Road is till we come in to the olde Road." Another lay out over part of this road was made February 20th 1729-30 when a way was laid out "from Mr Nathaniel Porters Land to ye Southerly End of Mr Jacob Towns his house Lot. ye sd way is two Rods wide viz: Extending one rod on ye Southerly End of ye Lots now in ye Possession of David Balch & ye wido Dorothy Dorman & Jacob Dorman & Jesse Dorman & William Rogers & David Cummings & Jacob Redington and one Rod on ye Land formerly called ffarmer Porters Land also ye sd way is Laid out two Rods wide on a Strait Line Equelly between the above sd Jacob Towns & Jacob Redingtons viz: two rods wide on ye Southerly End of ye above sd Jacob Towns his house Lott & two rods wide on the Northerly End of sd Jacob Redingtons Land & so into ye way that Leads to the Town bridge so called."

This entry on the records under date of May 7, 1729, may be in connection with the foregoing record, and reads as follows:—"To the Town of Topsfield Now Assembled Whereas we the Subscribers were some time past Chosen a Committe and ordered by sd Town to view the way yt Leads through Jacob Reddingtons Land in order to turn it and to notifie all Parties Concerned to Meet us at ye Place. Accordingly we have done it: and Whereas we sd Committe are also Impow-ered to Lay out a way as far as sd Reddington Land goes: in Persuance there unto we have Laid out sd way as follow-eth viz—Two pole in upon sd Reddington Land at ye North-erly End & westerly Corners and Two pole in upon Mr Jacob Townes Land at the Southerly End of sd Townes Land at ye Corner next to Jacob Reddingtons Land: and so to Run strait the whole length of their Lotte."

These lay outs do not appear to have been pleasing to Jacob Towne, for under date of November 24, 1729, the following entry appears: "Wee who are the subscribers here of having complaint made to us that Corp. Jacob Town has got up fence where the road was formerly Laid Throu the southerly corners of his Land we have been round the place and do find that the road may conveniently be altered. We do Lay out the afore^{sd} road to be where it is now ocipied On the South Side of Corp. Town his fence as it doth now Stand." Under date of May 12th 1730, a committee was appointed "to Discourse with Mr Jacob Towne Refering to ye Road Lately Laid out by sd Townes house," they were to make report to the town after having "heard sd Townses Terms for said Road and for the Damage he has sustained thereby." This did not settle the case, for under date of September 22, 1730, a new committee were chosen "to Treet with Mr Jacob Town concerning the way Lately Laid out between said Town's & Mr. Jacob Redingtons." They were given full powers to settle the case but in case they "Do not agree with ye Said Mr. Jacob Towne," they were, to "Implead said Towne and Give in ye Reasons at ye Next Inferior Court . . . why a Jury should not come to View ye said way." This committee did not come to any satisfactory understanding, so November 18, 1730, a new committee was chosen, which did not come to any settlement. The end of the matter came December 22, 1730, when we find that, "The Town agreed that whereas there hath been a Road Lately Laid out on one Side of Mr Jacob Towne's Land to meet with the Road which Leads from ye River Bridge through ye Land that was formerly Common to said Townes. And the said Jacob Townes first Division of Common Land in Topsfield Lying on both sides of said Road. The sd Jacob Towns shall have Liberty to hang two Gates on sd Road where he shall think best against his own Land, and also that ye whole of said Townes Stone wall, which is whole wall, that is against the sd Road May stand without being removed and also the Town is to pay six pound unto the said Jacob Townes for the Damage done by sd Road."

A portion of the road was laid out again March 3, 1740-1, when "The Town accepted of the selectmens return of their

laying out a way for Mr. Joseph Herrick and Mr. Nathaniel Porter Junr to go to meeting." Under the same date is the the following entry: "Upon hearing the Report of the Selectmen about the Difficulty of the way that was formerly Laid out for Mr. Nath^l Porter to come to Meeting in the Town "Doo now agree to alter the said way from Mr. Porters till it comes to the Southerly end of Mr. Jacob Townes & Mr Jacob Redingtons Land viz from Mr Nathaniel Porters through Mr Joseph Herrick's Land & so into ye way Lastly Laid out for Mr. Joseph Herrick and Nathaniel Porter Junr to come to meeting in and so along said way to the afor^{sd} Townes and Redington Land." December 7, 1740, the way was laid out "for Mr Joseph Herrick & Nathaniel Porter Junr to come to meeting in said Town from sd Nath^l Porters House as the Road now runs or most beatten path along by Mr. Herricks and so on till it comes to the Highway Laid out Between Mr. Jacob Townes & Mr Jacob Redingtons their Land two rods wide."

The street was laid out for nearly its entire length on January 19, 1767, and accepted by the town March 3, 1767. An old way was here long before this but this is the first record of a lay out. The lay out is as follows: "Beginning at the Land of said Samuel Cummings on the easterly side of said way in Land of Samuel Towne Jn^r north . . . to land of Thomas Mower thence north . . . by land of said Mower . . . then north . . . in Land of said Thos. Mower . . . then north . . . in land of Daniel Lake by land of Jacob Kimball . . . then North . . . in land of said Jacob Kimball then north . . . in Land of Simon Gould . . . then North . . . in land of David Balch & Eliezer Lake . . . to the River a little below the Bridge then north . . . in land of John Gould . . . then north . . . in land of Simon Gould, then north . . . by land of said John Gould then north . . . in land of Joseph Gould by land of said John Gould and Zaccheus Gould . . . then north . . . in said Joseph Goulds land to the Road leading from fishing Brook so call'd to Topsfield Meeting house, said way to Extend so far west as to make the way two pole wide." This street was laid out as a County road on September 3, 1775. The

way as laid out "and recorded A. D. 1767," was "new run" June 10, 1802, and accepted by the town June 16, 1802. It was again laid out April 14, 1829, in 1873, and on December 24, 1883.

ROAD FROM ROWLEY BRIDGE STREET TO THE HOUSE OF
MRS. MARY S. BATCHELDER.

Under date of March 13, 1805, the "Selectmen of Topsfield upon application to them made by John Batchelder Jun^r & Joseph Batchelder of said Topsfield to lay out a way from their dwelling house to the County road near the dwelling house of the Wid^o Ruth Porter after having viewed said way and consideration thereon have laid out a way as follows (viz) beginning two rods from the southwest Corner of their house thence East . . . south . . . to the corner of the wall by a gutter thence South . . . east . . . to a small oak tree in the wall thence South . . . east . . . to the County road the way to extend one rod and one half rod in width on the northeasterly side of said line with liberty to keep up good gates or bars."

SALEM STREET.

The street which runs from Main Street to the Danvers town line. So called from the fact that it was the old way to Salem, though the road formerly went in by the "Dwinell Cellars," about six hundred feet in from the present way.

The first part of this street as far as what is now Balch's bridge, was laid out "ye 4th of 5th month 1656" when it was "ordered and Granted that there shall be a way of foure rod wide from the forde nigh to the House of William Towne, through the lands of the sd William Towns, William Howard, Jacob Towne, Edmund Towne and George Buncker as it is layd out by Francis Pebody, John Redington, Edwin Towne & William Howard:—at the request of the Town." This same portion was again laid out April 2, 1711. The first lay out of any importance was under date of October 22, 1657, when it is recorded that, "We hose names are Vnder written being appointed by the too Townes to lay out a cuntrie way be twine the too Townes Salem and Topsfield We

began Vpon John Porters fairme acordinge as the trees ar marked and so alonge Vpon Daniell Raises farme of too pole brod and so thoroh the Woods to a fairme of John Porters which was formerly Mr-[?] and so thoroh the woods to a farme of John Porters wich was formerly Mr Downings and so thoroh the woods to the River agains Gudman Townes house and this we haue Don accordinge to our best descre-sion." This way was "alowed of by the court (as it is layd out) held at Salem 29th of June 1658." Under date of June 1, 1675, "Isack Estey and John Robinson and Jacob Townes are chosen and apioynted to Vew the Way on ye south sid of ye Riuer and to a Low of it as they shall see good that Way as goeth to Salam that is complained of." In the court records under date of July 23, 1675, appears the follow-ing: "We present the towne of topsfeild for a defectiue high way: Bettwenn Salem bounds and topsfeild Bridge: Witt-ness Nathaniel puttman: and James Molten Junor—dismist —being informed ye way is mended."

The first lay out of the entire road, on the Topsfield rec-ords is August 5, 1703, when the selectmen "went and laid out a country Road from our Meeting House to the Town Bridg over ye River and so on as the Road now gose through our Town to Salem Line." This lay out was agreed upon at a meeting held March 7, 1703. This road was again laid out October 23, 1719. Under date of March 6, 1744, a way was laid out "at the Request of Michael Dwinel Junr . . . for ye said Michael to come to meeting," as follows: "Be-gining at the East End of the said Michaels house and run-ning one rod and a half Easterly on Capt. Thomas Tarbox Line then Runing Northerly one rod & a half on sd Tarbox Land Then Runing Westerly one Rod & a half from Capt Thomas Tarboxes Line in width till it comes to a turn in the way by Doct Dwinels field then turning Northerly by sd Doctor Dwinels field and continuing one rod and a half in width from sd Tarbox Line till it comes to a pair of bars that Leads in to Doctor Michael Dwinels Land." The street was again laid out April 2, 1807, and accepted by the Coun-ty July 13, 1807, and again June 8, 1827. This last lay out changed the road considerably, and the present road, in part, was made "new road" at this time.

SCHOOL AVENUE.

The short Avenue which runs into the school-house grounds from Main Street, hence its name.

This Avenue was deeded to the town March 12, 1868, when it purchased the Academy and grounds from Jeremiah Balch, the deed giving "the right & privilege of the way near to the Southwest corner of the premises & pass the highway leading by the dwelling house of B. P. Adams."

SUMMER STREET.

The street running from High Street to Main Street. May 6, 1872, the Road Commissioners were petitioned to lay out a road "Commencing on the County Road between the houses of W^m P. Gallup & Ephraim Perkins and Ephraim P. Peabody and extending through their lands until it strikes the Hotel Road." At a meeting held September 27, 1872, it was voted that the Commissioners finish the road before Jan. 1, 1873. The lay out was as follows: "Beginning between the house of Ephraim Perkins & Ephraim P. Peabody, and the house of William P. Galloup, and running to High Street, (and is located on the centre line 50 feet wide) 97 rods 6 links." Park and Summer Streets were built after being petitioned for by some of the town's people whose chief reason for asking for these roads was, "there being a need of suitable building lots near the centre of business at a reasonable price."

VALLEY ROAD.

The street which extends from High Street near Towne's Bridge, to the Danvers town line. So called from the fact that it was laid out to avoid the hills between Topsfield and Danvers. A "valley road" was agitated for a number of years. The first petition was recorded in 1827. The original idea at the time the present road was built was to leave Boston Street just south of the Stone Bridge passing over the pasture now owned by William P. Walsh, following the valley between Pingree's hill and Towne's hill, and then following on nearly as the way now goes. October 8, 1900, the County Commissioners, ordered the following way, "to be finished before October 1, 1901. Begining at a bound stone in

the Easterly line of High Street in said Topsfield 122 ft Southerly of division wall at gravel pit on land of Sarah P. Towne, thence running south . . . across the Pasture of Forrest W. Rust . . . thence running South . . . to a bound stone . . . westerly of town bound stone on the line between Topsfield and Wenham situated on the Easterly side of the Boston and Maine Railroad track, thence running south . . . over pasture, Field, and Meadow land of Mary L. Towne and crossing High Street."

WASHINGTON STREET.

The street running from Main Street, at the Common, to the Boxford town line. The portion extending between Mill Street and River Street was formerly called "Long Lane."

That portion extending from Boxford Street to the Boxford town line, was laid out in 1667. "At a Lawfull Towne meeting ye 8 of Apriell 1667—ffrainces pebody John Gould and John Redington are chosen to Vew and Lay out a hie way from the meeting house to Mr Endickat farme soficant for carts." At this time the meeting-house stood in what is now Pine Grove Cemetery. The road may with some difficulty, be traced from the Cemetery to Washington Street. Further mention of this lay out is made under date of May 11, 1694, when the following is recorded: "Elisha Pirkins and Ephraim Dorman being apointed to state a carte way through Capt Goulds Meadow and ouer ye fishing brook so called: thare being a way ordered from ye meeting house to Mr Endicuts farme: and ye way not being stated ouer ye said brook and through ye meadow above said we haue stated it as foloweth; we began on ye west side of ye said meadow and marked too young red oaks with heaps of stones at them being about a rod a parte: and we stated ye way to hould ye same breadth along ye old carte way baring half a rod from ye senter of ye old way to ye right and left till it comes about four rods of ye foot of ye horse bridg: and then to inlarge to ye left to include the horse way now in being to ye bridg and also to include ye bridg: and then we alow liberty from ye foot of ye horse bridg on ye east side

of ye brook till it comes about one rod and a halfe from ye bridg and then it is stated one rod in breadth along ye old way as it is stated on ye other side: thare being a cherry tree marked with a heape of stones at it: and on ye left sid a stake and a heape of stones at it both on ye side of ye up-land and on ye east side of ye meadow."

Under Boxford Street will be found mention of the old way to Boxford; the lay out is as follows: "Wee whose names are under wrien being desired by some of ye Inhabitants of our Respective Towns to Lay out a Town way from the road that goes by Mr. John Capens to ye road that goes by Thomas Androus barn accordingly we have Laid out said way as followeth begining at Mr. Capens casaway so called along as the Land now goes by the Land of Sar. Daniel Clark upon Thomas Goulds and Ensign John Goulds Land to ye Land of Benjamin Byxby and so a Long between the abouesaid Benjamin Byxby house and barne to ye Broock as ye way was formerly Improuered and so along ouer ye Broock upon ye abouesaid Benjamin Byxby Land as ye way was formerly improuered to Thomas Andrews his land tho abousaid way is to Enter upon Thomas Andrews Land about three or fore rods to ye westward of a great Rock that is a boond between Thomas Andrews and Samuell Smith and so a Long as the way is now Impowered & the road y^t goes by Thomas Androus Barn the aforesaid way is Lay'd out two rods wide

"Dat^d in Topsfield ye 16 of October 1718

Joseph Byxby
Samuel Symonds
Ephraim Dorman

John Gould
John Howlett
Jacob Peabody
Nathaniel Perkins

Selectmen of
Boxford

Selectmen of
Topsfield"

Under date of "March ye 3rd 1740-1 the Town agreed that the way which Leads from the Meeting house to Capt. Joseph Goulds shall be two Rods wide Except at Mr Capans Causway so called." March 3, 1767 a way was accepted which was laid out January 19, 1767 as follows, "Begining at Fishing Brook (so called) on the westerly side of the way,

then northeasterly by the old way side eight pole to an oak tree then east thirteen Degrees North . . . in land of the heirs of said Danⁿ Gould, then north . . . in land of said heirs and land of said Joseph Gould . . . then north . . . in land of said heirs and land of Joseph Gould forty pole to the old way, then northeasterly as the old way now goes to the County Road near John Goulds Barn said way to extend so far easterly as to make said way two poles in Breadth." Lay outs, straightings, and relocatings, are recorded April 26, 1770, June 10, 1802, Jan. 2, 1813 (accepted Apr. 13, 1813), July 2, 1831, March 27-8, 1832, Oct. 26, 1835, Nov. 26, 1836, June 17, 1837, and Aug. 27, 1846.

August 26, 1873, the following parts of Washington Street, were discontinued by the County Commissioners. 1st "Commencing on the North Easterly side of the highway leading to Boxford, at the South easterly corner of the horse shed of the Congregational Church; thence running . . . to Main Street, thence . . . to its junction with High Street: The Southwesterly line to be 40 feet from the North-easterly line above described, and parallel thereto."

2d. "And it is further determined that a travelled way across the "Common," so called, commencing near the house of Moses Wildes on Main Street, thence running across the said Common . . . to the highway leading to Boxford, is hereby discontinued."

That small part of Washington Street, extending from the main part to the house of Mr. Augustus W. Smith, was petitioned for in 1837. The lay out is recorded April 16, 1838, as follows:—"Beginning at a stake by the wall on the North-erly side of the way that leads from Topsfield meeting house to the lower meeting house in Boxford which stake is just one rod distant from the Southeasterly corner of John Sawyer's shop & in an easterly direction therefrom, thence running by Compass North 74° East (this line passing in front of the school house & just one foot distant from the southeasterly corner of the same) 33 rods 10 links to a point on the westerly side of the Haverhill road which point is 44 feet distant from the Southeasterly corner of Richard Phillips Jr's dwelling house—For the accommodation of the public, a travelled path is to be built by the town of Topsfield over

the way thus described 28 feet wide. To be finished for acceptance of County Commissioners on or before October 1, 1839."

Another small portion of this street was laid out in accordance with a vote dated May 12, 1704, the record dated June 26, 1704, reading as follows: "Wee whose Names are under writen being appointed by ye Selectmen to lay out a highway from ye Meeting-House upon ye common and through the Land of Zacheus Perkins to Mr Capens Causway: which accordingly wee have done; and lay'd out said way where ye olde way before went to ye west end of Mr Capen causey."

Another lay out near Washington Street was as follows: "At a meeting of the Selectmen of Topsfield June ye: 3: 1702 did then appoint Sargt John Gould and Samuel Stanley Sen^r to lay out a way from ye new Meeting House to Mr Capens Causway which accordingly we have done." This was recorded as having been "layd out" June 26, 1704.

WENHAM STREET.

The street which extends from Salem Street to High Street. June 3, 1706, a committee was chosen to lay out the following way, presumably Wenham Street, which way was recorded as a lay out December 14, 1709, as follows: "We whose Names are under writen; being chosen to lay out a way for Beverley Men from Wenham land near ye Casey to ye medow near Thomas Townses; have met this first day of July 1706 & have lay'd out ye way two Rods wide: begining at ye meadow; the first are Stakes with Stons at them on Either Side ye way; and ye way is ye plaine beaten Roade up the first Hill with Trees marked and then turning to ye right with trees marked till it comes to ye Great Hill and then ye plain path till it comes to Wenham Land; with Trees marked all the way." Under date of January 28, 1707 or 8 it appears that, "the Town agreed that a Cartway shall be left between Wenham Medow and Thomas Townses Medow: and that Land which Zacheus Perkins hath of the Town upon Exchange on ye South Side of ye River." A similar lay out is recorded October 6, 1709, when the fol-

lowing is recorded: "We whose Names are Subscribed: have accordingly as we were Impowered by ye Selectmen; lay'd out a highway for our Town to ye Clay Pites; and also for Beverley and Wenham Men to cary ther Hay according to our Town order; begining at the Medow by Thomas Townses so by the fence on ye left hand and a white oak on the right hand Marked: and so on between the fence & a Black oak marked and so on between Thomas Townses fence on ye left hand: and Zacheus Perkins his fence on the right hand: and so upon a Ridg to a white oak marked on the left: and still on ye Ridg about Tenn Rods; and then leaving ye Ridg on the right hand: and a swamp on ye left till it comes to two white oaks Marked one on the Right Hand the other on the left; and so to the Clay Pites; and so on leaving ye Clay Pites on the left hand: and so through Zacheus Perkinses fence to two White Oaks marked on Each Side; and ye medow on the left hand untill it come to two Blacke Oaks marked on Each side of ye way; and so into a usall Cartways from Wenham Medows to a White Oak Tree and a Black Oak Tree marked on Each side ye highway; and so along the Cartway to Wenham Causway so Called." This way might have connected with the way that tradition says passed across the river at the "Hartlands."

On the County records under date of December 30, 1757 appears the following:—"On Reading the Return of the Committee Appointed by this Court at the last term [September 27, 1757] to lay out a highway from Topsfield to Wenham which with the Discontinuance or alteration of another highway Prayed for by Nathaniel Averill & others . . . Ordered that the said Return be allowed & Recorded and the way thereby laid out be hereafter known as a public highway & the said Return is in the Words following—the committee laid out a way from Wenham Line to the Great Road So called in Topsfield leading to Salem on the North Side of the line hereafter Described of Two poles in Wedth (being the wedth as the Committee are Informed of the former way lately Discontinued which line begins at a Stake in Wenham line by the Wall on the way near Theopluis Fisk's house & from thence Runs North . . . west . . . through said Fiskes land, thence North . . . West . . . North

. . . through said Fiskes land to a stake Two poles to the Southward of the corner of Michael Dwinell Jun^{rs} wall thence west . . . North . . . through sd Dwinells land thence West . . . North . . . thro land of Joshua Herrick of Beverly & land of heirs of Robert Cue late of Wenham Dec^{sd} thence West . . . North . . . thro land of Capt. Thomas Tarbox thence the same course 2 poles thro land of sd Michael Dwinell Jun^r thence west . . . North by the wall 16 poles thro land of Doct. Michael Dwinell & thence West . . . North . . . thro land of Jacob Dwinell thence on the course laid mentioned 28 poles thro land of Jeremh. Town (the way here taking in a Small peice of the corner of David Balchs land) thence west . . . North . . . Through sd Towns land thence West . . . North . . . through land of Mathew Peabody to the Great Road aforesaid."

The original laying out of Salem Street, extended on Wenham Street some way then passed by the "Dwinell Houses" about six hundred feet in from the present road. The first lay outs of Wenham Street, would then of course, come under the head of Salem Street.

WEST STREET.

The street running nearly due west from Haverhill Street to the Boxford town line, hence its name. This street was formerly known as "Gunnison Road" or "Ridge Road."

At a meeting held March 5, 1772, it was voted to accept of a way "laid out from the County road in Topsfield along by the Northerly side of barehill (so called, and so on to Boxford Line) as follows:—Begining at said County Road about one Rod Distance from the middle of the old Troden way thence Runing west . . . north on Land of Stephen Adams . . . thence west . . . through said Adams' Land . . . to Land of Capt. John Bordman and Land of the heirs of Timothy Perkins Dec^d thence west . . . through Land of said Bordman and said heirs . . . to Land of Thomas Perkins . . . thence west . . . through said Perkins Land . . . to Land of Joseph Brown, thence west . . . through said Brown's Land to Land

of Elias Smith, thence . . . West on said Smith's Land . . . to Boxford Line near to Elias Smiths house, said Boundary Line is Drawn on the Southerly and Southwesterly side of said way, and sd way is to Extend northerly and northeasterly from said Line two Rods in width." "Full liberty" was given "to hang & keep up good Cart Gates across said way." The County court accepted the way July 13, 1773. The way was altered Sept. 27, 1774.

WILDES STREET.

The street which runs from Boston Street to the Ipswich line. April 28, 1664, John Baker, innkeeper, conveyed to Edward Neland, Irishman, a house and land on "Brooke Street." This street was probably what is now Wildes Street. The way originally ran across what is now Boston Street to North Street. At a town meeting held March 13, 1781, the following lay out was accepted. "Whereas Philip Neland and Aaron Neland of Topsfield by their Petition to the Selectmen of said Town shewing that they laboured under a very great disadvantage of getting to mill and to meeting on Sabbath days for want of a Convenient way to pass in but by trespassing on their neighbours after vewing several ways from their House and Consideration thereon have Laid out a way for the said Philip Neland and Aaron Neland as followeth viz: Begining at a heep of stones near their house then running south . . . west . . . to land of Jabez Ross, thence in said Ross's Land runing South . . . West . . . to the Brook by land of Dudley Wildes thence across said Brook running south . . . west . . . in land of Dudley Wildes, thence north-West . . . in Land of Moses Conant thence north . . . West . . . to land of Stephen Foster thence on said Fosters land north . . . west . . . to the Gate near Foster bridge, thence east to Foster's bridge 11 rods, and said Road to Extend so far to the southward as to make it one rod and one half wide, —with Liberty to hang gates where they are wanted on said Road, dat'd, Feb. 14, 1781."

Under date of June 2, 1818, is recorded another portion of the lay out as follows: "Beginning at a stake by the County road on land of Daniel Perkins, and near his dwelling house,

thence North . . . East . . . over land of said Daniel Perkins thence North . . . East . . . over land of said Perkins to land of John McKenzie, thence continuing the same course . . . over land of said John McKenzie, thence North . . . East . . . over land of said John McKenzie to a town way, thence the same course across said town way one pole . . . to land of Aaron Hubbard, thence . . . over land of said Hubbard, thence . . . over land of said Hubbard, . . . over land of the dower of Eunice Safford, thence . . . on the dividing line between lands of the heirs of John Caldwell Jun^r and the aforementioned John McKenzie, thence . . . on the dividing lines between lands of David Hobbs Jun^r and said John McKenzie, thence . . . over land of said Hobbs' thence . . . over land of said McKenzie & said Hobbs . . . to Ipswich line, . . . said new located road extends Eastwardly in width two rods and half a rod the whole length thereof, allowing one year from the time of the acceptance of said road as a town way, for the purposes of taking off the wood." The entire road was laid out Dec. 19, 1854 as follows: "Commencing at a stake on the easterly side of the existing road by land of Nathaniel Foster in Topsfield, and run thence south . . . to a stake, thence south . . . to a stake, etc. . . . to a stake at the existing road near Gravelly brook, which bounds Topsfield and Ipswich." The road was to be "three & four rods wide."

JACOB KIMBALL.

Jacob Kimball was the son of Jacob and Priscilla (Smith) Kimball and was born in Topsfield Feb. 22, 1761, in the house still standing on Main street and now owned by Mrs. Emma Hutchings. He was a drummer boy in Capt. Baker's Co., Little's Regt. from May 2 to Oct. 2, 1775. Not long after he entered Harvard College and was graduated in the class of 1780. He studied law in the office of Judge William Wetmore of Salem and was admitted to the bar in Strafford County, N. H. in 1795. He began the practice of his profession at Rindge, N. H. as early as 1797 and was there in 1800. Soon he abandoned the practice of law and devoted himself to musical composition and instruction in which he had an established reputation. He also taught in the public schools of various towns. The records show that he had charge of schools in Topsfield in 1792, 1797, 1804, 1809, 1811, 1813, and 1814. In 1793 he published a volume of church music entitled "Rural Harmony," which contained much original composition. It was followed in 1800, by "Essex Harmony," a similar work. Both of these volumes were well received and added greatly to the excellent reputation he already had attained as a composer and teacher of vocal music. Singing schools were conducted by him in many of the towns in the County and he was well known as a singing master in Salem, Marblehead, and in the adjoining towns. He also exhibited some talent in writing poetry and his version of the 65th Psalm was used in Dr. Belknap's collection, but his love for music in time caused him to neglect permanent or profitable employment and a lack of control in the use of ardent spirits, so commonly in use in those days, finally brought him to the almshouse in Topsfield where he died July 24, 1826. He never was married.

JOHN REDINGTON OF TOPSFIELD, MASS., AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Compiled by J. GRANVILLE LEACH and communicated by CORNELIA M. REDINGTON CARTER, of Philadelphia.

NOTHING definite is known of the immediate forbears of JOHN¹ REDINGTON and his brother Abraham Redington, who were among the founders of Topsfield, Massachusetts. But it is possible that they were of Hertfordshire, England, and of the parish of Hunsden there, as the name is to be found in this and adjoining parishes from the time of Richard III.*

The tradition in various branches of the family is that they were of Hemel-Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, some twenty-four miles northward from London. The origin of this is in the fact of the baptism in that parish of Mary the wife of John Redington of Topsfield, but in the sacramental registers of Hemel-Hempstead the name of Redington does not appear.

Possessing ability, education and considerable worldly substance, John Redington was in 1648 made the first town clerk of Topsfield, and so continued, with possibly some interruptions, until 1671; and it is a subject for much regret that his history of the organization of the town government, and of the first ten years of its official existence, were irretrievably swept away by the fire which consumed his house in the autumn of 1658, or in the ensuing winter, as the earliest entry now to be found on the town records is under date of 25 Mar., 1659. A slight testimony of his efficiency as town officer is gathered from the deposition, before the Essex County Court, held at Ipswich, 26 Mar., 1661, of Walter Roper, aged about fifty-two years, in which this deponent "doth further witness That this sayd grant is before [*torn*] was in Cleere terms recorded into Towne book [*torn*] Topsfield wch now they of Topsfield saye was b[*torn*] when John Redington's house was burnt, for [*torn*] sayd booke was kept."†

He was clerk of the writs, 1658, 1660; selectman, 1661, 1676-77, 1679-80, 1682, 1684-5; and served on the Grand Jury, 1678, 1679, and 1683. Also, he was chosen to be captain of the militia of his vicinity, his selection in this matter being thus recorded: "The inhabitants & soldiery of Topsfield and the villages adjoining thereto according to an order from Major Dennison met together the 21 of the 4mo 1666 and chose officers as follows: John Redington of Topsfield head officer in commanding or leading the company, Joseph Bigsby sennior, sergeant, Abraham Redington, senior of the village Clerk of the band, Edmond Town, John Comins, Wm Smith, corporals. Request to Court for Confirmation signed by Dan. Hovey aud Mr. Avril in the name of the rest. Request allowed."‡

According to his will of 7 Nov., 1690, his years then were "seventy or thereabouts," and his estate, inventoried at £1008. 1. 8, was to be divided between his son Daniel (who was given the land in Topsfield along the Ipswich River whereon the testator lived); the children of his daughter Mary, deceased, "those she had by her last husband, Robert Cue, as well as those by her former husband, John Herrick; daughter Martha, "now

* Henry Redyngton appears as one of the Collectors of the Guild of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael's Parish, Bishop's Stortford, Herts., 8 Richard III.

† Essex County Court Papers, vi, 74.

‡ Essex County Court Papers, xi, 131.

the wife of John Gould living near Reading;” and daughter Phebe, “wife of Samuel Fisk in Wenham.” His wife is mentioned, but not by name.* He died at Topsfield, 15 Nov., 1690.

John Redington married (1) about 1648, Mary, daughter of Zaccheus and Phebe Gould of Topsfield, who was baptized at Hemel-Hempstead, Hertfordshire, 19 Dec., 1621, and whose paternal ancestry has been traced through many generations of English yeomanry; and married (2) Sarah _____, who survived him.

Children, born at Topsfield:

- i. JOHN,² b. June 20, 1649; d. in Mar. following.
 - ii. MARY, b. 4 May, 1651; m. (1) 25 May, 1674, John Herrick of Beverly; m. (2) 13 Mar., 1682, Richard Cue of Salem.
 - iii. PHEBE (twin), b. 7 Apr., 1655; m. 6 Nov., 1679, Samuel Fisk of Wenham.
 - iv. MARTHA (twin), m. as his second wife, John Gould, Jr., b. 5 Aug., 1648, d. 24 Jan., 1712, son of John and Johanna Gould of Charlestown Upper Village. After the death of her husband, she moved to Stoneham, Mass., where she made her will 17 Aug., 1731.
 2. v. DANIEL, b. 17 Mar., 1657; d. 27 or 28 Sept., 1732; m. Elizabeth Davison.
 - vi. SARAH, b. 12 Mar., 1658-9; d. in July, 1689; m. as his third wife, 21 Dec., 1687, Capt. Christopher Osgood; no issue.
2. DEA. DANIEL² REDINGTON (*John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 17 Mar., 1657, and died there, intestate, 27 or 28 Sept., 1732. He inherited the paternal estate on the Ipswich River in Topsfield, to which he added by grant and purchase until, in 1723, according to the Topsfield “Bill of Estates,” the valuation of his property in the town was only exceeded by four others. Like his father, he was a man of affairs,—civil, military and ecclesiastical,—holding from early manhood, almost every town office; was constable 1682; selectman 1688, 1690, 1692, 1697, 1705-6; clerk of the writs, at a special meeting, 1690; jury-man 1690, 1701; grand juror 1699, 1704, 1711, 1713-14, 1717, 1719, 1723; and representative to the General Court 1704-5. He was sergeant of militia as early as 1684, and later lieutenant. On 15 Apr., 1716, he was made deacon of the Topsfield church, and so remained until 27 Sept., 1729, when, by reason of age, he was succeeded by Jacob Peabody.

Just before his death, his family and that of Ephraim Wildes, son of that Sarah Wildes who had been executed during the witchcraft excitement, signed, 14 June, 1731, “an agreement to end strife and let the boundaries [between their respective properties] remain as their fore-fathers had established.”†

He married at Topsfield, 23 Mar., 1681, Elizabeth Davison, who died there, 8 Oct., 1732. She was, doubtless, a daughter of Daniel Davison, Sen., of Ipswich.

Children, born at Topsfield:

- i. MARY,³ b. 12 Mar., 1681-2; d. young.
- ii. JOHN, b. 23 Mar., 1682-3.
- iii. MARGARET, b. 27 Oct., 1684; m. 19 July, 1716, Jonathan Lummus of Ipswich.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. 14 Apr., 1686; d. young.
3. v. DANIEL (twin), b. 27 Sept., 1687; d. 29 June, 1750; m. (1) Philadelphia Peabody; m. (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens.

* Essex County Probate Files.

† Essex County Registry of Deeds, lix, 1.

- vi. ELIZA (twin).
 - vii. MARY, bapt. 17 Mar., 1688-9; m. 14 Apr., 1715, Nathaniel Perkins.
 - viii. SARAH, b. 6 Feb., 1690.
 - 4. ix. WILLIAM, b. 13 Mar., 1691-2; d. 1746; m. Elizabeth ——.
 - x. PHEBE, bapt. 13 Aug., 1693.
 - 5. xi. JACOB, b. 5 Sept., 1695; d. in 1773; m. Elizabeth Hubbard.
 - 6. xii. PHINEAS, b. 19 Oct., 1697; m. Dorothy Davison.
 - 7. xiii. ABRAHAM, b. 4 Oct., 1699; m. Mary Bayley.
 - xiv. NATHANIEL, b. 10 May, 1701; wounded in the expedition against Cape Breton; petitioned the General Court for an allowance by reason of his disabilities, which was allowed by the Committee of War, 11 June, 1747.*
 - xv. DORCAS, b. 14 Nov., 1702.
 - xvi. MARTHA, b. 4 May, 1704; m. 17 June, 1731, Daniel Clark.
3. DANIEL⁸ REDINGTON (*Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born in Topsfield, 27 Sept., 1687, and died there, 29 June, 1750. By deed of gift, 7 June, 1729, his father set over to him part of his "farm or home lying with the Township of Topsfield on both sides of the highway that goeth before my door, being part upland and part meadow, and the south easterly part of my farm upon which my son Daniel's house and barn now stands."†
- He held various town offices, was jury-man 1729, 1742; select-man 1737-1741, 1745-46; on school committee 1741; constable 1742; grand-juror 1744, 1748. His will of 29 June, 1750, proved 9 July, the same year, named wife Elizabeth, son Daniel, and daughter Anna.
- He married (1), 27 Feb., 1721, Philadelphia, born at Topsfield, 28 Sept., 1698, died 23 Oct., 1743, daughter of Isaac Peabody, and granddaughter of Lieut. Francis Peabody, who, like the Goulds and Redingtons, was a native of Hertfordshire; and married (2) at Andover, 3 July, 1746, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens of that place, by whom he had no issue.
- Children, by first wife, born at Topsfield:
- i. DANIEL,⁴ b. 7 Dec., 1722; d. young.
 - ii. THOMAS, b. 25 Nov., 1724; d. 25 Oct., 1736.
 - iii. SARAH, b. 16 May, 1728; d. 5 Oct., 1736.
 - iv. DORCAS, b. 2 Mar., 1730; d. 28 Oct., 1736.
 - v. MARGARET, bapt. 29 Sept., 1734; d. 25 Oct., 1736.
 - vi. ANNA, b. 18 Oct., 1737.
 - vii. DANIEL, b. 24 Mar., 1738-9; m. Esther ——.
4. WILLIAM⁸ REDINGTON (*Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 13 Mar., 1691-2, and received from his father, 7 June, 1729, a portion of his farmstead there, upon which he afterwards resided. He was jury-man 1724, 1731, 1742; selectman 1727-28, 1733; school-master 1729-1731; and grand-juror, 1743. He died, intestate, possibly from hardships endured in the memorable expedition to Cape Breton in 1745, in which he had served as Lieutenant in Captain Hill's Company of Artificers, being commissioned by General Sir Peter Warren, 11 June, 1745.‡ In the account filed by the widow in the settlement of his estate, is this item: "wages due to my husband by the Committee of War."

* Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts, viii, 604.

† Essex County Registry of Deeds, xiii, 126-7; lxxvii, 174; xcvi, 125.

‡ NEW ENG. HIST. GEN. REGISTER, xxiv, 378.

The date of his marriage and the surname of his wife Elizabeth have not been ascertained. She survived him, and administered on his estate, 7 July, 1746.*

Children :

- i. WILLIAM.⁴ It was probably he who was sergeant in the 3d Company, 8th Regt., under Col. John Choat, in the expedition against Louisburg in 1749; and also probably he whose intention of marriage to Elizabeth Burrill, 17 June, 1742, was recorded at Boston, as was also his marriage to Mary Wright, 19 Apr., 1744. Issue: *Mary*, bapt. at New North Church, Boston, as dau. of William and Mary, 3 Mar., 1744-5, who, as a minor daughter "under fourteen years of William Redington late of Boston," had Elizabeth Redington, widow, of Topsfield, appointed as her guardian, 1 May, 1749.
 - ii. ELIZABETH, b. 3 Sept., 1723; m. 16 Sept., 1746, John Hood.
 - iii. MARY, m. 22 Nov., 1744, Samuel Howlett, Jr.; dismissed to the church at Woodstock, Conn., 4 Nov., 1749.
 - iv. JOHN, b. 12 Aug., 1726; m. Sarah West.
 - v. JONATHAN, b. 28 Jan., 1730; bapt. 14 Feb., 1731; "died in ye war 1755."
5. JACOB³ REDINGTON (*Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 5 Sept., 1695, and died at Richmond, Mass., in 1773, before 21 May of that year. He was constable 1735; and selectman and jury-man 1736.

Animated by "the Great desire . . . to promote good learning among the Children and Youth in the Neighborhood," he made over to the town of Topsfield, 28 Sept., 1738, a tract of land on the "South side of Ipswich River for the purpose of a School House,"† which is the first school-house of record in Topsfield. On 11 Mar., 1740, he sold his residence and lands in Topsfield, and removed with his family to Connecticut, where he purchased, 3 Aug., 1741, one hundred acres of land with mansion house thereon, in Ellington Parish, Windsor, being then styled as "late of Topsfield;"‡ and on 26 Apr., 1748, he acquired an equal acreage in Tolland, Conn., on the "road leading from the Keating House to Beaver Brook,"§ and disposed of the same to his sons, all of whom, for a time at least, were residents of Tolland. About 1760, the Berkshire hills began to attract settlers from Connecticut, and between 1765 and 1770, he and his surviving sons removed to Richmond, where he died, intestate, the inventory of his estate being filed 21 May, 1773.

He married, at Topsfield, 12 Nov., 1719, Elizabeth, born at Berwick, Me., 13 Feb., 1697, daughter of Philip Hubbard of the Parish of St. Saviour, Isle of Jersey, and of Berwick, Me., by his wife Elizabeth (Goodwin), widow of Zachariah Emery. She was admitted to membership in the Church of Topsfield, 3 May, 1730, and was dismissed to the Fourth Church of Windsor, 8 Apr., 1742.||

Children, all, except the youngest, born at Topsfield :

- i. DORCAS,⁴ bapt. 9 Aug., 1724; d. 1 Dec., 1729.
10. ii. DANIEL, bapt. 26 Feb., 1726; d. at Albany, N. Y., 1760; m. Hannah Haynes.

* Essex County Probate Files, No. 23445.

† Essex County Registry of Deeds, lxxix, 87.

‡ Windsor Land Records, vii, 191.

§ Tolland Land Records, iv, 216.

|| Hubbard Genealogy.

11. iii. JACOB, bapt. 25 May, 1729; d. 7 Mar., 1804.
12. iv. NATHANIEL, b. abt. 1731; d. 1762; m. Sarah Haynes.
- v. DORCAS, bapt. 11 June, 1732; d. 16 May, 1751; m. at Tolland, 6 Sept., 1750, John West, Jr.
- vi. PHEBE, bapt. 28 Dec., 1735: d. at Tolland, 24 Sept., 1770; m. there, 8 Dec., 1757, Jacob Fellows.
13. vii. ELIPHALET, bapt. 11 June, 1738; d. 30 May, 1814; m. Anna Kingsbury.
- viii. OLIVE, b. at Windsor, 23 Dec., 1741; m. 3 Sept., 1761, Eleazer West, b. at Tolland, 20 Nov., 1739, d. at Clarksburg, Va., 16 May, 1788. Issue: 1. *Charles*. 2. *Thankful*. 3. *Olive*, b. at Glass Work Grants, Conn., 11 July, 1775; d. at Paris, Ky., 10 June, 1831; m. at Clarksburg, 9 May, 1795, Dr. George Selden.

6. PHINEAS³ REDINGTON (*Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 19 Oct., 1697, and died at Lebanon, Conn., 19 Oct., 1763. He was grand-juror 1730; constable 1736; on school committee 1738; and selectman 1740. On 7 June, 1729, he had a conveyance, from his father, of a dwelling house and lands in Topsfield, bounded by those already given to his brothers Abraham, Daniel and William. These he afterwards sold, and removed to Lebanon, where, on 30 Mar., 1741, he purchased land, being then styled as "late of Topsfield in Massachusetts."* His will of 16 Sept., 1763, dated at Lebanon, was proved 6 Oct. following, and named wife Dorothy, daughters Dorothy Munsell and Ann Wright.†

He married, at Ipswich, 8 Nov., 1726, Dorothy Davison, who died in July, 1784.

Children, born at Topsfield:

- i. DOROTHY,⁴ b. 20 Aug., 1727; m. at Lebanon, 26 May, 1750, Elisha Munsell.
- ii. ANNE, b. 11 Dec., 1730; m. at Lebanon, Benjamin Wright, Jr., of Lebanon.
- iii. PHINEAS, b. 7 Jan., 1733; d. 2 May, 1735.
- iv. SARAH, b. 10 Mar., 1735; d. 9 Sept. following.
- v. PHINEAS, b. 22 Sept., 1738; d. 16 May, 1739.

7. ABRAHAM³ REDINGTON (*Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 4 Oct., 1699, and there remained until 1735, when his name appears on the "Account Book" of Thomas Newcombe‡ of Lebanon, being set down as of Mansfield, Conn., where, while still of Topsfield, he bought a farmstead, 19 Mar., 1733, and where he continued until after 10 Sept., 1754.§

He married, at Topsfield, 29 Aug., 1733, Mary Bayley. Their first child was born at Topsfield, the others at Mansfield.

Children:

- i. ABRAHAM,⁴ b. 9 Nov., 1734; d. at Mansfield, 30 Oct., 1735.
- ii. ABRAHAM, b. 11 Aug., 1736; served in the campaign against Canada, in the 3d Company, 2d Regt. Connecticut militia, under Maj. Isaac Foot, from 6 May to 30 Sept., 1758.
- iii. DANIEL, b. 13 Apr., 1738; "marched to the relief of Fort William Henry," in 5th Regt., Connecticut militia, under Capt. Jonathan Rudd, in Aug., 1757.
- iv. MARY, b. 11 Feb., 1740.

* Lebanon Land Records, vi, 207.

† Windham County, Conn., Probate Records, vi, 471.

‡ NEW ENG. HIST. GEN. REGISTER, xxxi, 294.

§ Mansfield Land Records, iii, 435; v, 605.

- v. PHINEAS, b. 6 July, 1742; reported in the "hospital at Albany, 13 June to 31 Oct., 1760."
- vi. PHEBE, b. 6 Sept., 1744.
- vii. WILLIAM, b. 25 Jan., 1746-7; d. 21 Aug., 1748.
- viii. ENOCH, b. 7 Mar., 1749; bapt. at Mansfield, as an adult, 10 Dec., 1775; served as sergt. in Capt. Nathaniel Wales' Company of Conn. militia in the Revolution, being dismissed therefrom 17 Oct., 1776; removed to Lebanon, N. H., where he d. 14 Jan., 1826.
- ix. ANN, b. 30 May, 1751.
- x. OLIVE, b. 6 Dec., 1754.
8. DANIEL⁴ REDINGTON (*Daniel*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 24 Mar., 1739, and according to family traditions, died as a soldier during the Revolution. He was called "late of Topsfield, deceased," 29 May, 1779, when Bartholomew Dodge was appointed guardian to his eldest son.
He married Esther ———.
Children, born at Topsfield:
- i. ESTHER,⁵ b. 3 Dec., 1761; m. ——— Thompson of Antrim, N. H.
- ii. DANIEL, b. 28 Aug., 1763; was a Revolutionary soldier; appears in a descriptive list of men raised in Essex County for a term of nine months, agreeable to Resolve of 20 Apr., 1778, as "aged 17 years, stature 5 ft. 6 in., complexion brown, residence Wenham." He served in various later engagements, and it was doubtless he who was captured on the ship *Essex*, 16 June, 1781, being described as of Wenham, and committed to Old Mill Prison, near Plymouth, England. In 1811 he was in Canada, and in 1819 of Warren County, Ohio.
- iii. JACOB, b. 6 Aug., 1766; d. young.
- iv. JOHN, b. 11 Mar., 1769; had Isaac Averill appointed his guardian, 5 May, 1785; removed to Tioga Point, N. Y.
- v. ADAM, bapt. 17 Mar., 1771; m. (1) 15 May, 1793, Hannah, dau. of Capt. Israel Dodge of Wenham, who d. 21 June, 1800; m. (2) 22 Nov., 1800, Sarah Knowlton; resided at Wenham during his early married life, and later removed to Wendell, N. H. Issue: 1. *John*,⁶ d. 27 Jan., 1795, aged 10 mos. 2. *John*, b. 11 May, 1798; m. Mary Patch of Beverly. 3. *Hannah Dodge*, bapt. 19 Dec., 1802. 4. *Anna Mudge*, b. 23 Aug., 1803. 5. *Jacob*, b. 19 May, 1805. 6. *Mary*, bapt. 14 May, 1809. 7. *Esther*, bapt. 19 May, 1811.
- vi. OLIVE, d. 13 Mar., 1857, aged 85 yrs.; m. 10 Mar., 1796, Capt. Israel Clark.
- vii. ANNA, b. 30 June, 1775; d. 12 Nov., 1840; m. 23 Sept., 1796, John Mudge of Lynn.
9. JOHN⁴ REDINGTON (*William*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, 12 Aug., 1726. He removed to Tolland, Conn., shortly after his father's death and before 1750, and continued a resident there as late as 25 Jan., 1787, when he was a witness to a deed of Aaron Woodward.*
He married, at Tolland, 30 Aug., 1750, Sarah, daughter of Samuel West of Tolland, born 21 Mar., 1729, and named in her father's will of Jan., 1778, as "daughter Sarah Redington."†
Children, born in Tolland:
- i. ANN,⁵ b. 22 Feb., 1752.
- ii. WILLIAM, b. 4 Sept., and d. 19 Oct., 1754.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. 29 July, 1756; m. at Coventry, Conn., 18 Mar., 1775, Samuel Ladd, Jr., of Coventry, and later of Sharon, Vt.

* Tolland Records, viii, 122.

† Stafford, Conn., Probate District, ii, 87-8.

- iv. SARAH, b. 29 Jan., 1759.
- v. SUBMIT, b. 29 Jan., 1762.
- vi. MARY, b. 12 Mar., 1765.
- vii. JOHN, b. 8 Aug., 1767.
- viii. WILLIAM, b. 8 Aug., 1767.

10. DANIEL⁴ REDINGTON (*Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was baptized at Topsfield, 26 Feb., 1726, and removed to Tolland, before 14 Sept., 1748, where he acquired from his father one hundred acres of land.* He returned to Essex County, and lived for a time, after his marriage, at Haverhill, and was enrolled in the 1st Company of Haverhill militia, raised in 1757 for the reduction of Canada,† and died in service at Albany, N. Y., about 1761. An interesting letter from his widow, dated 6 Feb., 1762, and addressed to Hon. John Choate, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County, sets forth that her "late husband, Daniel Redington of Haverhill, deceased intestate, more than a year ago at Albany . . . that he having neither father, brother, or any other near relation living in this Province, do desire that my father Joseph Haynes who is a considerable creditor on his estate may be appointed administrator."‡

He married, at Haverhill, being then called of Tolland, 2 Jan., 1752, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Haynes, by his wife Elizabeth Clement of Haverhill, born at Haverhill, 27 Mar., 1735, died at Tolland, 28 Mar., 1783. On 11 Feb., 1762, she married second, at Tolland, as his second wife, Joshua Morgan of that town, by whom she had ten children.

Child, born at Haverhill :

- 14. i. JOHN,⁵ b. 29 Sept., 1757; d. 30 Apr., 1830; m. (1) Miriam Watkins; m. (2) Laura Wales.

11. JACOB⁴ REDINGTON (*Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was baptized at Topsfield, 25 May, 1729, and died at Richmond, Mass., 7 Mar., 1804. He accompanied his father to Windsor and Tolland, and at the latter place, by deed of gift from his father, 4 Jan., 1762, secured a farm adjoining that of his brother, Nathaniel,§ and removed to Richmond shortly afterward. He served as a private in the 8th Company, 1st Regiment, Conn. militia, in the French and Indian War campaign of 1759; and also in the Revolution, under various enlistments, in the militia of Berkshire County, Mass., "called out to re-inforce the Northern Army," at Saratoga and Ticonderoga in 1777.||

He married (1) ———; and married (2) Bridget ———, who d. 26 Feb., 1819, aged 71 years.

Children by first wife :

- i. DANIEL,⁵
- ii. MARGARET, m. William West.
- iii. ELIZABETH, m. John Flower.
- iv. JOHN.

* Tolland Land Records, iv, 216.

† Chase's History of Haverhill, 347.

‡ Essex County Probate Files, No. 23435.

§ Tolland Land Records, v, 449.

|| Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution.

Children by second wife, recorded at Richmond :

- v. WEST, b. 4 June, 1778; of Butternuts, N. Y., 1819.
- vi. LUCINDA, b. 20 Mar., 1780.
- vii. PHEBE (twin), b. 23 Jan., 1782; m. 1 Dec., 1809, John Cook; was of East Haddam, Conn., Feb., 1819.
- viii. OLIVE (twin), d. before Feb., 1819; m. 5 Dec., 1805, Erastus Rossiter of Richmond.
- ix. POLLY, b. 6 Sept., 1784; d. 20 Feb., 1809.
- x. JACOB, b. 16 Dec., 1786.
- xi. ELI, b. 12 Sept., 1789; d. in New York City, before Feb., 1819; m. Lydia Burr. Issue: 1. *Mary Ann*,⁶ b. 30 Oct., 1810. 2. *George Franklin*, b. 23 Sept., 1814; d. 1875; m. Martha H. Bush; settled in Troy, Penn.

12. NATHANIEL⁴ REDINGTON (*Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Topsfield, about 1731, and died in the French and Indian War, about Aug., 1762. After the removal of his family to Connecticut, by deed of gift from his father he held land at Windsor and at Tolland, but upon his marriage, he made his residence for a time at Haverhill, where, in 1757, he was enrolled in the 1st militia Company, and was one of the detachment under Ens. Joseph Badger, Jr., that marched, 16 Aug., 1759, on the last alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry.* He was also sergeant in the 8th Company, 1st Conn. militia, under Capt. Edward Barnard of Windsor, in the campaign of 1759, and his name is on the pay-roll of Col. Israel Putnam's Company, same Regiment, in the campaign of 1762, enlisting 17 Mar., and reported "dead" 8 Sept., 1762.†
- He married, at Haverhill, 6 May, 1751, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Haynes, and sister of the wife of his brother Daniel, born at Haverhill, 31 Oct., 1736.

Children :

- i. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. at Haverhill, 4 Sept., 1756.
 - ii. SARAH, b. at Haverhill, 7 Dec., 1757.
15. iii. JACOB, b. at Tolland, 4 July, 1759; d. 22 Aug., 1843; m. Eunice King.
13. ELIPHALET⁴ REDINGTON (*Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was baptized at Topsfield, 11 June, 1738, and died at Richmond, 30 May, 1814. He lived at Tolland and Richmond, and his will, dated at Richmond, proved 7 June, 1814,‡ provided for wife Anna, and children Eliphalet, Nathaniel, Anna Rathbone, Polly Smith, Love Rathburn, and Phebe Coggswell. During the earlier years of the Revolution, he was almost continuously in service, and marched to re-inforce the Northern army, and was at Ticonderoga and Stillwater.§
- He married, at Tolland, 22 Oct., 1761, Anna Kingsbury, born at Coventry, Conn., 10 May, 1745, died at Richmond, 7 Feb., 1810.
- Children :

- i. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. 18 Oct., 1762; d. 4 Oct., 1839; m. (1) Polly ———; m. (2) Temperance Gates.
- ii. ANNA, b. at Tolland, 14 Sept., 1764; m. 16 Mar., 1789, Daniel Rathburn.

* Chase's History of Haverhill, 347, 350.

† French and Indian War Rolls, of Connecticut.

‡ Berkshire County Probate Files, No. 3218.

§ Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution.

- iii. MARY LUCY, b. at Tolland, 23 Sept., 1766; m. 4 May, 1897, Dr. Gilbert Smith.
- iv. LOVE, m. ——— Rathburn.
- v. PHEBE, b. 19 May, 1771; d. 11 Apr., 1816; m. 10 Nov., 1790, Elisha Coggswell.
- vi. ELIPHALET, b. 5 Jan., 1774; m. 9 Nov., 1796, Elizabeth ———, b. 8 Aug., 1774. Issue: 1. *Mira*,⁶ b. 27 Sept., 1797. 2. *Ransen*, b. 23 Mar., 1800. 3. *Theresa*, b. 8 Mar., 1803. 4. *Alexander Hamilton*, b. 27 May, 1807; d. 20 Nov., 1809. 5. *Alexander Hyde*, b. 10 Sept., 1811.

14. CAPT. JOHN⁵ REDINGTON (*Daniel*,⁴ *Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Haverhill, Mass., 29 Sept., 1757, and baptized there, 2 Oct. following. With his mother, he went to Tolland, and there resided until the outbreak of the Revolution, in which, under enlistments from Ashford, Mansfield, and Tolland, he served until the close of the war.* He was at Princeton and Trenton, at the surrender of Burgoyne, and in 1781, while scouting, was captured and imprisoned in the Sugar House in New York. After peace was declared, he settled on Redington Patent, in what is now Lawyersville, Schoharie County, N. Y., where he was in command of the second company of calvary raised in the country. He also represented the county in the thirty-fifth session of the N. Y. State Assembly, in 1812. He died 30 Apr., 1830. His epitaph in Lawyersville graveyard reads: "A Revolutionary veteran; an enterprising settler of the County, of distinguished public spirit, an honest man."†

He married (1), at Ashford, Conn., 5 Dec., 1782, Miriam, daughter of Edward Watkins of Ashford, born 26 Feb., 1753, died 7 Aug., 1811, and by this marriage had no issue. He married (2), 5 Dec., 1811, Laura, daughter of Elisha Smith and Mary (Watkins) Wales, born 28 June, 1787, died at Lawyersville, 22 July, 1868. Fifteen years after Captain Redington's decease, his widow married (2) Judge Jedediah Miller of Lawyersville.

Children by second wife:

- i. MIRIAM CLARISSA⁶ b. 8 Oct., 1812; d. 23 Feb., 1864; m. 17 May, 1834, James T. Blodgett. Issue: 1. *Charles Rufus*,⁷ b. 16 Feb., 1835; d. 16 Feb., 1839. 2. *Helen Frances*, b. 19 Oct., 1838; m. Ward Wills of Gloversville, N. Y.
- ii. JOHN, b. 17 Sept., 1814; d. 29 Mar., 1816.
- iii. JOHN WALES, b. 24 Nov., 1816; d. 1894; m. 4 Jan., 1842, Eunice Corinthia Bellamy. Issue: 1. *Mary E.*,⁷ b. 8 Jan., 1843; d. 5 Apr., 1857. 2. *Laura Augusta*, b. 9 May, 1845; m. Samuel Foot of Norwich, N. Y. 3. *Julia Corinthia*, b. 29 Jan., 1847; m. Girard Mead of Norwich. 4. *John J.*, b. 6 June, 1851; d. unmarried.
- iv. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, b. at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 4 June, 1818; d. at Cleveland, Ohio, 11 May, 1894; m. at Cleveland, 28 July, 1841, Chloe, dau. of Adam and Cynthia (Baker) Lewis, b. at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., 15 June, 1821, d. 12 Jan., 1905. Issue: 1. *Levine L.*,⁷ b. 1 May, 1842; d. 26 July, 1843. 2. *Cornelia Miranda*, b. 7 Aug., 1846; m. 11 Nov., 1868, William T. Carter, b. at Pengilly, Cornwall, Eng., 23 Aug., 1827, d. at Philadelphia, Penn., 9 Feb., 1893. 3. *Helen Eliza*, b. 3 May, 1848; m. 26 Mar., 1867, Henry H. Adams. 4. *Walter Joseph*, b. 23 Nov., 1857; m. 28 July, 1881, Clara B. Case. 5. *Julia Mary*, b. 6 July, 1860; m. 12 Jan., 1882, John B. Moore. 6. *Stella Josephine*, b. 23 Aug., 1862; m. 17 June, 1884, Henry H. Mitchell.

* Connecticut Men in the Revolution.

† History of Schoharie County, New York.

- v. CORNELIA ELIZA, b. 27 Oct., 1820; m. Abraham Shutts of Lawyersville, N. Y.; no issue.
- vi. ELISHA SMITH, b. 18 Jan., 1823; d. 16 July, 1825.
- vii. THOMAS HAINES, b. 29 Apr., 1825; d. unmarried, 24 Mar., 1855.
- viii. JULIA M., b. 11 Jan., 1827; d. 29 July, 1856; m. at Cleveland, Ohio, 17 Apr., 1855, Simeon Edison, uncle of the famous electrician; no issue.
- ix. LAURA ALMIRA, b. 7 Feb., 1830; m. 3 Oct., 1854, John Calhoun Ferguson, who d. 3 Aug., 1869; no issue.

15. JACOB⁵ REDINGTON (*Nathaniel*,⁴ *Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹) was born at Tolland, Conn., 4 July 1759, and resided, after his father's death, at Richmond, Mass. During the Revolution, he served under a number of enlistments, as follows: Private, Capt. Gideon King's Company, 17th Regt., Albany County, N. Y., militia, 1779;* private, 7th Regt., Mass. Line, July 13, 1780; private, 6th Regt., Mass. Line; transferred to 10th Mass. Line, transferred to 2d Mass. Line, 1781-1783.† After the war, he settled in Vergennes, Vt., where he held many town offices, and was a member of the first Common Council of its first city government, instituted in 1794. He removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1800, and was one of the founders of the town of Waddington, where he died, 22 Aug., 1843.

He married, 17 Nov., 1785, Eunice, daughter of Ashael King of New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., who died at Waddington, 15 Oct., 1847, aged 79 years.

Children:

- i. SARAH,⁶ b. 4 Jan., 1787.
- ii. NANCY, b. 19 Jan., 1789; d. 27 Mar., 1811.
- iii. MARY, b. 7 Mar., 1791; d. 5 July, 1819; m. Isaac Dearborn.
- iv. GEORGE, d. young.
- v. JACOB SMITH, b. 15 June, 1795; d. at Potsdam, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1834.
- vi. EMELINE, b. 17 June, 1797; m. Jacob Seeley; lived in Ogdensburg, N. Y.
- vii. GEORGE, b. 23 Nov., 1798; d. 15 Sept., 1850; m. (1) Amoretta Stone; m. (2) Lorai Williams Sheldon. Issue by first marriage: 1. *Sarah A.*,⁷ b. 9 Nov., 1829; d. 4 Mar., 1898. 2. *Harriet C.*, b. 2 May, 1831; d. 18 Sept., 1898. 3. *Jane E.*, b. 27 May, 1833; d. 1 Mar., 1898. 4. *George S.*, b. 19 May, 1834; d. 25 Sept., 1835. 5. *Anna M.*, b. 14 Dec., 1835; d. 2 Aug., 1904. 6. *Mary E.*, b. 2 Feb., 1839. 7. *Henry V.*, b. 24 Nov., 1840. Issue by second marriage: 8. *John Jacob*, b. 15 June, 1845; d. 21 Jan., 1847. 9. *Charles Medad*, b. 17 Mar., 1846. 10. *Lyman Williams*, b. 14 Mar., 1849; m. (1) Catharine R. Merrill; m. (2) Frances W. Sutton.
- viii. JOHN HARRIS, b. 23 Sept., 1801; d. at Morristown, N. Y., in 1841; m. Emily Washburn; was a Presbyterian divine. Issue: 1. *John Calvin Owen*,⁷ b. Aug., 1837; d. Oct., 1905; m. Emma I. Swanger. 2. *Emily*, m. Rev. Giles T. Montgomery.
- ix. LYMAN KING, b. 22 Nov., 1803; d. at Syracuse, N. Y.
- x. JULIETT, b. 14 Aug., 1805; d. 3 Sept., 1808.
- xi. NATHANIEL A., b. 24 Oct., 1807; d. in California.
- xii. JAMES, ESQ., b. at Waddington, 27 June, 1810; d. 12 Oct., 1891; m. 1835, Charlotte Y. Colfax of New London, Conn. Issue: 1. *Mary Chipman*.⁷ 2. *Frances Anne*. 3. *Sarah Elizabeth*. 4. *James King*. 5. *George Nathaniel*.
- xiii. NANCY JULIETT, b. 8 Feb., 1813; d. 5 Feb., 1814.

* New York in the Revolution.

† Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution.

16. NATHANIEL⁵ REDINGTON (*Eliphalet*,⁴ *Jacob*,³ *Dea. Daniel*,² *John*¹), born at Tolland, 18 Oct., 1762, resided most of his life at Richmond, where he died, 4 Oct., 1839. His will directed that his wife should have a life interest in his estate, with remainder to his children and their heirs.*

He married (1) Polly ———; and married (2), in 1830, Temperance Gates.

Children :

- i. LAURA,⁶ b. 21 Aug., 1784; m. ——— Swift.
- ii. HARRY, b. 3 Apr., 1786; removed to Ohio.
- iii. POLLY, b. 3 Nov., 1787; m. Elias Walker; removed to Ithaca. N. Y.
- iv. CLARISSA, b. 7 Mar., 1791; d. 16 Apr., 1869; m. 23 July, 1815, Addison Dewey, b. 3 May, 1793, d. 19 May, 1835.†
- v. PHEBE, b. Mar., 1793; m. in 1821, Luther Salmon; had issue.
- vi. KINGSBURY, b. 4 Feb., 1795.
- vii. NATHANIEL, d. after 9 June, 1840; m. ———. Issue: 1. *Alfred*.⁷ 2. *Mary*. 3. *Myra*. 4. *Polly*. 5. *Henry II*. 6. *Teresa*, m. Joshua Simmons.
- viii. LUCIUS, b. 5 June, 1810; d. 25 July, 1874; m. 2 Sept., 1830, Julia Ann Jacques.

LETTER TO LIEUT. JOHN GOULD COMMANDING THE MILITARY
COMPANY IN TOPSFIELD, IN 1684.

HAVERHILL MAY 31 : 84

To Lieut: John Gold

In obedience to a Let^r I recied: last night from o^r Maj^r: Gen^{ll}: with a comand from him in this vacancie of a setled Serg^t: Maj^r: for y^e North Regim^t: in Essex to issue ou^r warrant to y^e Comission^d officers for a Speedy survey of y^e state & condition of y^e Soldiers under their comand wth respect to their armes & amunition & other furniture as y^e Law require each man to haue.

These are in his Maj^{ts} Name & for his service to will & require you to make diligent search & survey how & in w^t manner all your Soldiers are fitted & furnished wth: armes amunition & other furniture in all respects required by Law And in pticul^r y^t you wth y^e rest of y^e Committee of Militia of ye Towne survey to giue acco^t: of y^r Towne stock of armes and amunition & to see y^t it be complet & full and you in y^r place as Comand of y^e foot & as Comittee man are required to take speedy effectuell carre y^t all defects be repaired & supplied. of all, w^e you are to giue me a pticul^r: acco^t: und^r: yo^r hands y^t according to his Mag^r: Gen^{ll}: comand, I may certife him and my hand by o^r upon y^e last of June next in w^t state & posture yo^r Company is in: & therefore I pray faile not to send me yo^r acc^t: by y^e 20 of June next y^t I may haue time to performe w^t is required of me.

In y^e Maj^r: Gen^{ll}: Letter I haue order also to require you w^e I hereby do wth: all convenient speed to provide a new flight or suit of Colours for yo^r foot company y^e grand feild or flight whereof is to be Green wth a red crofs in a white feild in the angle according to antient custome of o^r owne English nation & y^e English plantations in America & our owne practice in o^r ships & other vessels. The bullets to be put into yo^r Colours for distinction & dignitie not being yet determined you may leave out at present wth out damage in making them or hindrance to or after determination. so faile not. yo^r friend & servant.

H. SALTONSTALL.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE MEETING HOUSE MADE BY JACOB
TOWNE, THE TOWN CLERK, AND FOUND IN THE PAPERS OF
THE LATE JOHN H. GOULD.

June 10, 1817.	Tuesday.	The spire of the steeple taken down.
14,	Saturday.	The lantern of the steeple raised.
19,	Thursday, A.M.	The bell arrived.
26,		The bell raised.
July 6,		First rung on the Sabbath.
16,		The weather vane put on.
18,		Stage round the top of the steeple taken down.
26,		Finished painting the Meeting house.

CERTIFICATE CONCERNING PHILIP MCKENZIE,* COPIED FROM THE
ORIGINAL IN THE ELIEZER LAKE PAPERS.

This is to Certify whom it may concern that Philape McKinzie of late from Scotland who had his passage to America along with the 71st Reg^t but did not belong to it or any other under the Crown his passage was payed by his brother William McKinzie soldier in the 71st Reg^t now prisoner of war his brother Philape has three times attempted to make his escape to hallifax but was as often disiponted he has now entered into countinantell service in order to make his way to the Brittish troops & if ever it bees his portion to fall in with them we Reccomend him a true & loyal subject & hope he will be treated accordingly

JOHN GILBERTSON Serg^t 71st Reg
ALEX^a M^cDOUGALL Serg^t 17th Reg

* Philip McKenzie married, Nov. 13, 1777, Susanna Hobbs of Topsfield. See also Topsfield Historical Collections, Vol. II, p. 108.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO TOPSFIELD

COPIED FROM SALEM NEWSPAPERS

BY GEORGE FRANCIS DOW.

(Continued from Vol. X (1905), page 136.)

THE ESSEX CONVENTION on the subject of the Sabbath are hereby notified, that a Special Meeting will be holden at the Hotel in Topsfield, on TUESDAY 23d January current, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the General Court for some legislative provision to revive, or give efficacy to, the laws of the Commonwealth relative to the Sabbath, and to do any thing in relation to the general object which shall be judged advisable. A general and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE,

Salem Gazette, Jan. 12, 1816.

DIED. At Topsfield, Mr. AARON CONANT, aged 63. His death was occasioned by a punctured wound by the scissors five weeks previous: he was a branch of the Appleton family, remarkable for its disposition to bleed when wounded. Mr. Conant, unimpeachable in his morals, had lived an inoffensive and exemplary life distinguished for his probity and uprightness in his intercourse with the world. But if society has to mourn the loss of one of its firmest props, federalism of an interested & steadfast supporter, the religion of Jesus of a follower—a respectable family can measure their grief only by their more intimate knowledge of his worth.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 23, 1816.

THE ESSEX CONVENTION met at the Hotel in Topsfield on the 23 inst. agreeably to the notification given in the Public Papers by The Chairman of the standing Committee.

The Hon. JOHN HAND, Esq. the Moderator, being absent, the Rev. Mr. ALLEN was chosen Moderator pro temp.

Deeply impressed with the immense importance of a due observance of the Sabbath or Lord's Day, as affecting the present interests and future hopes of man; believing "that the safety of the Commonwealth, the moral and religious improvement of the people, the personal security and happiness of all" are essentially dependent upon its sacred observance; and, at the same time, believing that no law of this Commonwealth *now* exists, which can be so executed, as to secure this object:

Therefore *Resolved* by this Convention, that a respectful petition be presented to the General Court of this Commonwealth, now in session, praying for such legal provision, as shall effectually secure the due observance of the Sabbath or Lord's Day.

The Rev. DR. PARISH, Rev. DR. WORCESTER, Rev. MR. EDWARDS, DR. BENJAMIN PARKER, and Capt. JOHN PEARSON, were chosen a Committee to prepare the petition.

The petition being prepared and read, was adopted, unanimately.

Voted—That the petition be signed by the Moderator and countersigned by the Clerk; and that the Clerk and the Rev. Mr. Edwards be a committee to prepare a copy of the Petition, and cause it to be presented to the General Court.

Resolved—That it is expedient to recommend, and we do hereby recommend, that a respectful Petition from each Town or Parish in this County, be presented, without delay, to the General Court, praying for such legal provision, as shall effectually secure the due observance of the Sabbath or Lord's Day.

Voted—That the doings of the Convention be published in the Public Papers of Boston, Salem, Newburyport and Haverhill; and that the Clerk prepare copies and forward them accordingly.

Voted—To adjourn, until again convoked, by notice to be given in the Public Papers, by the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

JOHN ADAMS, Clerk.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 30, 1816.

Shocking Accident! Saturday last, Mr. MOSES SMITH, formerly of Marblehead, fell from a scaffold in Topsfield and broke his neck. He expired in a few minutes afterwards.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 6, 1816.

DIED—At Topsfield, Mr. Samuel Bradstreet, aged 56. He was killed in attempting to extricate himself from a wagon drawn by a stubborn horse.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 20, 1816.

POST OFFICE, SALEM. A mail on horseback arrives from Haverhill, every Saturday, at noon and returns at 2 p. m.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 9, 1818.

AGRICULTURE. The Farmers, and others, in the County of Essex who are desirous of promoting the Agricultural interest, are requested to meet at the Hotel in Topsfield, on Monday, the 16th day of February current, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, in aid of the Massachusetts Agricultural society. As the object of this meeting is important, it is hoped there will be a general attendance.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 10, 1818.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Essex, at the Hotel in Topsfield, on Monday the 16th instant for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the County of Essex, Ichabod Tucker, Esq. was chosen Moderator, and David Cummins, secretary of the meeting. [Rules and Regulations comprising 16 Articles, were adopted and among the officers elected was Hon. Nehemiah Cleaveland of Topsfield, Treasurer.] Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to meet at the Hotel in Topsfield, on the first Wednesday of May, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 20, 1818.

POST OFFICE, Salem. A Mail in a Post-Chaise arrives from Haverhill, Boxford and Topsfield, every saturday, at noon, and returns at 2 P. M.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 20, 1818.

ONE CENT REWARD. Run-away from the subscriber, on Thursday 23d inst. an indented apprentice, named THOMAS Latty. All persons are forbidden harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts or charges of his contracting after this date. Whoever returns said apprentice shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

Dudley Wildes, jun.

Topsfield, April 28.

Salem Gazette, Apr. 28, 1818.

Essex Agricultural Society.—Pursuant to notice, the Members of the Essex Agricultural Society met at Topsfield on the 6th instant. After transacting the ordinary business of the Society, an Address, which had been previously prepared by the President, The Honourable TIMOTHY PICKERING, (who was unavoidably absent, as a Member of the Ex-

ecutive Council) was read. This production, for perspicuity and elegance of style, as well as learned research and experiment upon some of the most important subjects relating to Agriculture, has never been surpassed. It will reflect singular honour upon The Society, and the distinguished personage who presides in it with such wisdom and knowledge. We trust that this invaluable production to the practical Farmer will soon be communicated to the public.

Salem Gazette, May 8, 1818.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. By the act incorporating the Society passed in June last it is provided "That DAVID CUMMINS of Salem, be authorized to call the first meeting of the Agricultural Society in Salem, by giving public notice of the time and place of holding the Meeting two weeks in each of the newspapers printed within the County of Essex."

Pursuant to the foregoing Act the Members of the Essex Agricultural Society are hereby notified that their first Meeting will be holden at the Hotel in Topsfield on the first Monday of October next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID CUMMINS.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 22, 1818.

About a fortnight in December there was good sleighing at the northward of us, down we believe as far as Topsfield hill; but we have had none, and very little snow. The most of January and so far in February has afforded us the mild temperature of Spring, without its chills; the frost is extracted from the ground, the ways are settled, the traveling is good, and farmers have been ploughing their fields; so that, whatever severity of cold, or violent tempests are yet to come, we promise ourselves but a short winter.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 5, 1819.

ESSEX COUNTY CONVENTION.

The FEDERALISTS of the several towns in OLD ESSEX are requested to choose DELEGATES to attend a *Convention* to Wildes' Hotel, in Topsfield, on Monday, 22d instant, to nominate a list of SENATORS, and make arrangements for the April Election. It is hoped every Town will be represented.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 12, 1819.

REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 20th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Dwelling House of *Amos Foster*, in Topsfield,

Nine undivided tenth parts of the Real Estate, which has been improved by PRISCILLA FOSTER, as dower in the Estate of ABRAHAM FOSTER, late of Topsfield, yeoman, deceased, intestate. Said Estate is situate in Topsfield, containing about 22 acres of Land, and part of a Dwelling-House, Barn and other Buildings thereon. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

Abraham Foster
for himself, and
Abijah Foster.
Joseph Clough,
Martha Clough,
Joseph Plumer,
Mary Plumer,
Amos Foster,
Mehitable Burbank,
Abraham Dickinson,
William Dickinson jun.
Jonathan Hobbs,
Rachel Hobbs.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 30, 1819.

HAVERHILL STAGE.

A Carriage will leave Salem every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Haverhill at half past 9 o'clock—Returning, will leave Haverhill on Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, and arrive at Salem at half past 5 o'clock.

For Seats, apply at Mannings Stage Office, Union Street.

Salem Gazette, June 4, 1819.

POST OFFICE, SALEM.

A Mail from Haverhill, Boxford and Topsfield arrives at 1-2 past 11 A. M. and closes at 1-4 before 1 P. M.

Salem Gazette, July 2, 1819.

POST OFFICE, SALEM.

Haverhill, Boxford and Topsfield Mail Stage. Arrives every Saturday at half past 11, A. M. and departs the same day at 2, P. M.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 19, 1819.

DIED. At Topsfield, Jan. 11, Dea. John Gould, aged 71—an exemplary Christian. Same day, Capt. Dudley Wildes, 34, of pulmonic fever. Jan 21, of the same disorder, Mr. Dudley Wildes, father of the preceeding, aged 62. Jan. 26th, Eunice, daughter of Wm. Odell, aged 8. Jan 27, Mr Joseph Towne, 71.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 1, 1820.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The stated Meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society will be holden at the Hotel in Topsfield, on Monday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock. At this Meeting a choice of Officers

for the ensuing year will be made; and the Place for holding the Cattle Show agreed upon. A punctual attendance is requested.

DAVID CUMMINS, Sec'y.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 11, 1820.

DIED. At Rowley, Mrs. Polly, wife of Mr. Asa Bradstreet, and youngest daughter of Lieut. Jonas Meriam, of Topsfield, aged 22.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 15, 1820.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held on Monday last at Topsfield, agreeably to notification. About 200 members were present. An address was delivered by the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, President of the Society. We understand it was agreed to hold their Exhibition and Cattle Show at Topsfield near the Hotel, on Thursday, the 12th of October next. The Brighton Exhibition is to be on the 17th and 18th of the same month.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 29, 1820.

Acknowledgement.—We have received from a Topsfield correspondent a defence of the word GRAND, against the assault of a writer in the Register, and regret that though partly in type we are obliged to omit till Friday, when it shall appear.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 21, 1820.

[This communication was printed as promised. It is a column in length, verbose, and written in the stilted manner common at that period.]

MILITARY.—At a meeting of the Rowley and Topsfield Cavalry, held at Topsfield, on the 27th ult. Nathaniel Scott of Ipswich was elected Captain, vice Capt. Daniel Bixby, resigned; Porter Bradstreet, First Lieutenant; Nathaniel Bradstreet, of Rowley, Second Lieutenant; John Ray, junr. Cornet.

Salem Gazette, Apr. 6, 1820.

During the Thunder Shower on Thursday afternoon, a melancholy event took place at Middleton. The house improved as a Tavern by Mr. Samuel Bradstreet, was struck by lightning, and a lad by the name of Beckford, belonging to Topsfield, about 14 years of age, was instantly killed. The electric fluid descended by the chimney, and after passing into several apartments of the house, shattered some windows, etc. struck the young man, who was standing in the doorway of a lower apartment, first upon his head, tearing his hat, his clothes and shoes upon his right side to pieces. There were eight or ten other persons in the house at the time, but none of them were injured, and the house sustained but little damage. Mr. Bradstreet was lying upon a bed in a chamber which the lightning entered and from the traces it must have passed immediately over him.

Salem Gazette, June 25, 1820.

WAS LOST

On the 9th inst. between Salem and Topsfield, a drab colored GREAT COAT lined with green baize, with four capes, bound with galoon ribbond, somewhat darker than the coat—Who ever having found the same will leave it at the Sun Tavern in Salem, or at the Topsfield Hotel, so that the owner may obtain it, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble and condescension.

Topsfield, Aug. 9.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 11, 1820.

The Cattle Show at Topsfield takes place on Thursday next. These exhibitions are becoming yearly more interesting, and beneficial, and promise to supersede, as holidays, in public curiosity and attention, our boasted "Fall Trainings."

Salem Gazette, Oct. 3, 1820.

Yesterday was our Essex Cattle Show at Topsfield. The weather was unfavourable to this first exhibition of our farmers, of which we have as yet received no particulars, but hope it may have been up to the excellence of the objects produced before the public. The emulation existed by this institution, whereby the stock and products of different farms are brought into composition, and the embodying in a common fund, the various knowledge and skill of individuals for the benefit of all, cannot fail to have an improving effect in our agriculture, and like manure spread over them to enrich our fields. Among the competitors for premiums were the Salem & the Marblehead alms-house farms.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 6, 1820.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW.

We have heard much praise of the exhibition at Topsfield on Thursday last, as greatly exceeding expectation, and regret that we have not been furnished with a full and official statement of the particulars of it, which we trust will yet be laid before our farmers, to excite their emulation, and show them what they are capable of doing. The Register states that nearly 100 animals of various kinds were exhibited—that the working oxen (9 or 10 pair) probably have not been excelled in any show in the State—that the bulls, calves and swine were for the most part very fine (the calves we have heard mentioned as very superior)—that among the specimens of domestic manufacturers were some beautiful lace from Ipswich, for which that ancient town has been for many years famous—that the yoke of oxen from our alms-house

farm drew the heaviest load in the trial of working cattle, that the plough of the Hon. T. Pickering, president of the society, performed the best ploughing. A judicious Address was made by Dr. Nichols on the occasion.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 10, 1820.

Cyrus Cummings, Esq. was the delegate from Topsfield to the Federalist State Convention.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 20, 1820.

NOTICE.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Topsfield, a two year old STEER, with some white about his flank, and the letter P. branded on his rump, which the owner may have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to

JACOB BATCHELDER.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 27, 1820.

DIED. At Topsfield, Mr. Nathaniel Bradstreet, aged 25—a young man of amiable disposition and distinguished talents, who promised much to his friends and country, and whose loss is much lamented by all who knew him.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 10, 1820.

FIRE! On Tuesday night last, a house in Topsfield, occupied by Messrs. Timothy and Solomon Emerson, was destroyed by fire, caught from an oven which had been heated the preceding afternoon, and they with their families narrowly escaped perishing in the flames. More particulars of this disaster are given in a piece, signed T. Emerson, and inserted below.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! On the night of the 2d inst. the house in which I lived was demolished by fire, and all the provisions which by hard labour I had laid up, and which would have comfortably supported my family through the winter, were destroyed, with the principal part of the furniture and nearly all the clothing. I am now, with my wife and five children, deprived of a house and the necessaries of life. I am reluctant to ask your aid, but am compelled to it by dire necessity; and whatever your benevolent feelings may prompt you to bestow, I do assure you will be gratefully received. But to return to the distresses and cries of my family: these make my shudder while I write; they being taken out of their bed and hove out in the snow, and nothing on but their linen, and I nothing on but my trousers. I froze my toes and fingers trying to keep my children from freezing. My brother, who lived in the chamber over me, did but just escape with his life, being stifled with smoke. My brother, having an old lady blind and helpless, was obliged to carry her half a mile to the first house. The house caught by the oven, it being heat that afternoon. I was in my bed, being first accosted by the smoke in the room, sprang from my bed, opening the doors, and the fire burst immediately into the room. I was obliged to get my family out as soon as possible. This was on Tuesday night, the 2d day of January, 1821.

Timothy Emerson.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 9, 1821.

A FARM—*for Sale.*

A valuable Farm in Topsfield, in the County of Essex, containing about one hundred and thirty Acres of Land, all lying in one body, well proportioned with Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, Orcharding and Woodland, well situated on a public road leading to Newburyport, and also the Stage road to Haverhill, about one mile and a half from the Meeting-house, and two and a half from Salem Market, with a very

convenient House and Barn newly repaired, with all necessary out buildings, Cider Mill, house, &c. All of which are well calculated for the Convenience of the Farm, and in the most complete order; a good well of water, with a Pump, &c. The buildings stand on the Newburyport road which runs through the centre of the Farm. The Farm is capable of great improvement and is very easy and convenient to manage, pasturing is handy to the barn, and a plenty of wood handy to the house, the large wood and timber is estimated at about one hundred and fifty Cords that may be cut and carried to market, and leaving as handsome a growth of young wood as can be found in that quarter, amply sufficient for the use of the fires and without diminishing the same. On the north side of the said Farm, is a beautiful Fish Pond, and on the south side a pleasant Brook of Water.—The Farm is well known by the ancient name of the *Dorman Farm*.—Also, one other Lot of Meadow Land, Containing about two acres and a half, lying on Ipswich River, about two miles from the Farm.—Also, one third of a Pew on the lower floor in Topsfield Meeting-house; a Stable Lot, &c.—And likewise, all the Stock and Tools belonging to the Farm, consisting of one yoke of oxen, a farm Horse, and a number of Cows, and about a dozen of Sheep with Lambs; a good Chaise, Ox Wagon, Cider Mill, and many other farming utensils; Indian Corn, Potatoes, Cheese, &c.—The whole will be sold at Auction, on *MONDAY the 9th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premises, if not sold at private sale before.—For further particulars enquire of NATHANIEL GERRY, of Salem, trader, near Northfield bridge, or DAVID BAILEY and WM. BROWN, on the premises,

PHEBE DORMAN.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 20, 1821.

Dr. R. Augustus Merriam of Topsfield, was chosen Secretary, of The Essex County Federal Republican Convention held at Smith's Tavern, Ipswich, Mar. 21, 1821.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 23, 1821.

Military.—Lieut. Porter Bradstreet, of Topsfield, has been chosen Captain—Nath'l Bradstreet, of Rowley, first Lieutenant—John Rea, jun. of Topsfield, 2d Lieut. and John Rea, 3d, of Topsfield, Cornet.—of the Topsfield and Rowley Cavalry.

Salem Gazette, May 11, 1821.

Licensed inn holders and retailers of wines and liquors in Topsfield. A. D. 1820.

Innholders—Samuel Conant, Solomon Wildes.

Retailers.—Daniel Bixby, jun. Josiah Gould.

Salem Gazette, June 15, 1821.

Petition of David Hobbs, jr. guardian of Annie Averill, of Topsfield, yeoman, "a person given to excessive drinking and idleness," stating that the debts against the estate of said Averill amount to \$383.80 and there being no personal estate praying for permission to all real estate.

Salem Gazette, June 19, 1821.

DIED. At Topsfield, June 6th, Mr. Luke Averill—His death was occasioned by a cart wheel running over him the day before.

Salem Gazette, July 24, 1821.

DIED. At Salem, Mr. Azariah Averill, formerly of Topsfield, 45.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 4, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Taken by execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue,

on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Topsfield Hotel in said County.

All the right in Equity which Ebenezer Dodge, of Topsfield, yeoman, has to redeem a certain Farm situate in Topsfield, consisting first of the homestead, containing eighty acres, with a Dwelling House and other Buildings thereon. Secondly, a parcel of about three acres of Brook Meadow, situate in said Topsfield [together with other parcels in Topsfield, Boxford and Ipswich] The Mortgage deed having been given to Solomon Wildes, Nov. 28, 1820.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 8, 1822.

DIED. At Topsfield, on the 30th of January last, Widow Dorothy Prichard, in the 90th year of her age. She was born February 24, 1732, O. S. She publicly professed faith in the Redeemer, and connected herself with the church in Topsfield, Oct. 25, 1731, in the 10th year of her age; of which church she was a member more than 80 years; during which time, she maintained a uniform life of christian purity. For several of her last years, she was dependent on public aid for daily support; nevertheless, few finish their earthly course more highly respected for their virtues. As she went down to her grave full of years, so, as it is confidently believed, she died full of well founded HOPE, and is now participating *riches* that will not *perish with the using*.—[Communicated.]

Salem Gazette, Feb. 8, 1822.

Hon. Nehemiah Cleaveland of Topsfield was elected a vice-president of the Essex Auxiliary Education Society on June 26, 1822.

Salem Gazette, July 2, 1822.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

for the County of Essex, at Topsfield, on Wednesday, 2d of October, 1822. The Trustees of the *Essex Agricultural Society*, to encourage improvements in the Agriculture and Manufactures of the County, offer in premiums, for the present year, more than SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS. They have taken care to provide convenient accommodations and from the increasing interest manifested in the subject, they anticipate a more interesting Exhibition than in any preceding year.

Rules to be observed at the Exhibition.

I. All claims for premiums for Stock, must be entered with the Secretary, or Col. E. Wildes of Topsfield, on the day previous to the Exhibition. This regulation is indispensably necessary, that the business of the day may be conducted with order and without delay.

II. The Trustees have appointed Col. Jesse Putnam, Dr. R. A. Merriam, and Mr William Hubbard, Marshals, with authority under their direction, to superintend all the transactions of the day.

III. All Animals and articles intended for exhibition or premium, must be presented to the Officers of the Society, who will be in attendance to receive them, by eight o'clock in the morning, that there may be time to arrange all of them in their proper places, by nine, after which none will be admitted.

IV. The several Committees for examining Stock, Manufactures &c will meet together at the Hotel, at nine o'clock, and thence proceed immediately in the performance of their respective duties: at which time the owners or keepers of the animals or articles presented for premiums, must be present to give any information that may be required. Every person offering Stock, is requested to furnish the Secretary with a written description of the animal offered—the more minute, the more satisfactory.

V. The Ploughing Match will take place precisely at eleven o'clock. The Trial of Working Oxen will follow immediately after. A description of the kind of plough used, where and by whom made, &c. must be handed to the Committee by the claimants for premiums.

VI. At one o'clock, the members of the Society will dine together at the Topsfield Hotel. Tickets for the Dinner, at 50 cents each, may be obtained at the Bar. At two o'clock, the Reports of the Committees will be received and examined by the Trustees. At half past two o'clock, the members of the Society, will go in procession from the Hotel to the Meeting House, where an ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boxford. After this, the Reports of the Committees will be publicly communicated, and such other business transacted, as the interests of the Society may require.

VII. Gentlemen who have fine animals or any articles of extraordinary growth or quality, not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Trustees by exhibiting them. Suitable accommodations will be provided for their reception: and should any such be exhibited, they will be noticed accordingly. An opportunity will be given to sell them if desired at Public Auction.

VIII. The statements of the Claimants of premiums for the management of a farm and for Agricultural experiments, must be delivered to the Secretary of this Society, previous to the 20th of November next: at which time they will be examined by the Committees. These statements must be made in writing, under oath of the owner, and in regard to products, be accompanied by the certificate of one or more disinterested persons, of the measure of the land, and the quantity of the produce. For the particulars necessary to be mentioned, reference is to be had to the pamphlet published by the Soc. in Jan. 1822.

IX. No person will be entitled to receive any of the premiums (excepting those offered for the encouragement of domestic industry) unless he be a member of the Society.

X. If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but shall be incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

XI. In awarding premiums, it will be the duty of the Committees to give a preference to those claimants, whose mode of management in the present state of the agriculture of our County, is most worthy of imitation, and, with regard to all the subjects of premiums, it may be remarked, that as the object of the Institution is to promote valuable improvements the Trustees will feel it to be their duty to withhold premiums in all cases falling short of this object.

By order of the Trustees.

Sept. 5th 1822.

John W. Proctor, Sec'y.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 6, 1822.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of Cattle and Manufactures, for the county of Essex, was at Topsfield, on Wednesday, second instant. The day was favorable; the assemblage of people large and highly respectable. Among them we noticed Messrs. Derby and Parsons, delegates from the Board of Trustees of the State Society, the Hon. B. Pickman of Salem, and many persons of distinction from different parts of the Commonwealth.

The number of competitors for premiums was much less than in the last year; and the show of animals much inferior. The whole number of animals exhibited for premiums was about one hundred. Of these the fat oxen and bulls were of the first quality, and would well compare with any in the Commonwealth. The merino bucks and ewes were well worthy of premiums. The milch cows and swine were ordinary. The heifers and steers were handsome and worthy of premiums. It is to be regretted, that in a county possessing so many fine animals, so few of the inhabitants should have public spirit enough to bring them forward. The fear of not being considered first, operates to destroy all the advantages arising from competition.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 4, 1822.

Probate notice praying that William Munday of Topsfield, yeoman, be appointed administrator of the estate of William Munday, last an inhabitant of Salem, mariner, appears in the

Salem Gazette, Oct. 4, 1822.

HAVERHILL AND SALEM STAGE will in future run twice a week, and leave Salem every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Haverhill in time for passengers to take the stage for Concord, N. H. and arrive in Concord the same day—returning, leave Haverhill on Monday and Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. and arrive in Salem the same afternoon.

Ephraim Corliss, jun.

Salem Gazette, May 27, 1823.

SALE THIS DAY.

The spacious and elegant HOTELS owned by the *Newburyport Turnpike Corporation*, situated in Topsfield and Lynnfield together with all the Lands connected with them, and all the Furniture belonging to each of the Houses. * * * Also, about five acres of Land in Ipswich, near the toll gate kept by Mr. Brown. The Hotel in Topsfield, and the land in Ipswich, will be sold at 12 o'clock P. M. at said Hotel.
* * *

By order of the President and Directors,

Salem Gazette, July 15, 1823.

The Lynnfield and Topsfield Hotels, built at a great expense by the proprietors of the Newburyport turnpike, have been sold at auction; the former brought \$2550, and the latter \$3135.

Salem Gazette, July 22, 1823.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society (agreeably to the Constitution, as amended in Feb. last), will be holden at the Hotel in Topsfield on Monday the sixth day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

To choose the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

To determine the time and place of the public exhibition in 1824.

And transact all such business as may regularly come before the Society. An Address will be delivered by a Member of the Society at 12 o'clock. There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees at 9 o'clock A. M. of the same day, at which punctual attendance is requested,

J. W. Proctor, Sec.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 12, 1823.

THE HAVERHILL MAIL STAGE is removed from the Sun Tavern to the Essex Coffee House, from which place it will continue to start at 7 o'clock, A. M. and where parcels may be left and seats taken.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 4, 1823.

OLD LINE CONTINUED.—The Haverhill accommodation Stage continues to start from the *Sun Tavern*, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5 P. M. All business punctually attended to.

Joseph S. Leavitt, agent,

Salem Gazette, Nov. 14, 1823.

DIED:—On board the Federal George, at St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 1, Daniel P. Balch of Topsfield.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 19, 1823.

A NEW LINE OF STAGES to Concord, N. H. direct, has commenced running from the Essex Coffee House, Salem, Mass., and will continue as follows: Leave Salem on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M. and passing through Haverhill, Mass. &c. will arrive at Concord at 6, P. M. the same day, to meet the Plymouth, Hanover, and Haverhill (Coos) line of Stages. Returning, will leave Concord on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 4, A. M. and arrive at Salem at 5, P. M.

Books kept at Essex Coffee House, Salem, Kendall's Tavern, Haverhill, and at Stickney's, Concord, N. H.

DAVID BARTLETT, *Agent*.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 2, 1824.

Asahel Huntington, Esq. of Topsfield, has been admitted an Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, now sitting at Ipswich.

Salem Gazette, March 19, 1824.

TOPSFIELD HOTEL.

CYRUS CUMMINGS respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues this spacious establishment. This Hotel is situated on a delightful and commanding eminence, on the Newburyport Turnpike, about 9 miles from Salem, is three stories high, has large and commodious rooms, and offers a most agreeable and healthy summer residence to invalids and others who are disposed to spend the summer months in the country. The bar is always supplied with the choicest liquors, and the table with the best provisions of the season. Parties of pleasure and others may depend on respectful attendance and every effort will be used to give perfect satisfaction to all who favor the establishment with their patronage.

Salem Gazette, July 13, 1824.

ARRANGEMENTS.

For the Agricultural Exhibition at Topsfield, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1824.

1. All claims for premiums must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. of the day of Exhibition. And each claimant will be expected to furnish a description in writing of the animal or article offered for premiums.

2. All animals and articles intended for exhibition or premium, must be presented to the officers of the Society, who will be in attendance to receive them, by 8 o'clock in the morning, that there may be time to arrange them in their proper places by nine, after which none will be admitted.

Gentlemen who have fine animals, or any articles of extraordinary growth or quality, will gratify the Trustees by exhibiting them. Suitable accommodations will be provided for their reception.

4. The several committees for examining stock &c. will meet together at the Hotel, at nine o'clock, A. M. and thence proceed immediately in the performance of their respective duties; At which time the owners or keepers of the animals or articles presented for premiums, must be present to give any information that may be required concerning them.

5. The ploughing match will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, convenient accommodations will be provided for 8 or 10 competitors; and more if necessary. Persons intending to enter the list for ploughing, are requested to give notice of their intention previous to the day of Exhibition. As *four* premiums are offered on this subject, it is hoped that the number of competitors will be large. The work must be done by one pair of oxen, without a driver.

6. The trial of working oxen will follow immediately after the ploughing, in such manner as the Committee shall direct. *Five* premiums are offered on this subject, amounting to *seventy* dollars.

7. If competitors for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disengenous measures, by which the objects of the Society may have been defeated, the premium that may have been awarded, shall be withholden at the discretion of the Trustees.

8. All statements of claimants for premiums, not to be awarded on the day of the Exhibition but in the present year, must be handed to the Secretary previous to the 1st of December next.

9. At 2 o'clock the members of the Society will dine together. A procession will be formed of those having tickets for the dinner, which will be obtained of Mr Cyrus Cummins, by members only at 75 cents each.

10. At half past three 3 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Society, at the Meeting House, when the reports of the several committees will be read, and the usual business of the Annual Meeting transacted. At this time the report of the Committee appointed to fix on a permanent place of Exhibition, will be made to the Society.

11. The following gentlemen have been appointed Marshals on this occasion, viz:—Col. Jesse Putnam, Dr. R. A. Merriam, Maj. David Emery, Mr. William Hubbard, Mr. Ezra Batchelder, Capt. Gilbert Tapley.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
John W. Proctor, Sec'y.

Topsfield, Sept. 13, 1824.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 24, 1824.

Rev. Rodney G. Dennis of Topsfield gave the Right hand of Fellowship at the ordination of several evangelists at the North meeting-house in Boxford, Sept. 30th, 1824.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 5, 1824.

FARMER'S HOLIDAY.

The annual Cattle Show, Ploughing Match and Exhibition of Manufactures for the County of Essex, was holden at Topsfield on Tuesday last.

The assemblage of people was large. The first part of the day favorable, and the Show as a whole, creditable to the County. The exhibition of swine was the best we have ever seen. The number of working cattle and steers was large, and some of them were of the very best quality.

No premiums were offered for fat cattle. One pair of this description that were well fattened were placed in the pens for exhibition. The show of bulls and calves was good.

Of milch cows there was a deficiency, there being but one that merited a premium. There was a handsome display of articles of domestic manufacture especially as no premiums had been previously offered on this subject.

They were received with pleasure and noticed with attention by the Trustees; and suitable gratuities were awarded. We cannot speak in terms too high of the superior excellence of the grass bonnets manufactured by Miss Endicott and Mrs. Porter of Danvers, and of the beautiful specimen of woolen yarn presented by Miss Kinsman of Ipswich, equal in fineness to 340 knots to the pound. These would have commanded the first of premiums at the best of shows. Several pair of superior working oxen were exhibited by Messrs. Theodore Andrews of Ipswich, B. W. Crowninshield of Topsfield, Steven Abbot of Andover, Richard Heath of West Newbury, Billy Emerson of Topsfield, John Marsh of Danvers. Two likely pair of Steers were exhibited by Messrs. Asa Andrews of Ipswich, and Asa Tapley of Danvers.

We noticed in the pens a very fine bull of the Sandwich breed, belonging to James H. Duncan, Esq. of Haverhill, which would undoubtedly have obtained the first premium, had it not been excluded from premiums, by the rules of the Society;—not having been raised in the county or imported. Also two good bulls were exhibited by Moses Newell of W. Newbury, John Dodge of Wenham and Samuel Hood of Topsfield. Six cows were in the pens from the farm of Col. Jesse Putnam in Danvers, which have yielded milk sufficient since the first of May last to make 985 lbs. of good butter, and upwards of 1100 lbs. of cheese. They were not entered for premiums, but added much to the show.

On the whole, the Exhibition was such, as to afford much satisfaction to all who attended; and encouragement to the Farmers of Essex, that if they exert themselves, as well they may, and unite with one heart and one mind, disregarding all *local prejudices* their future Exhibition will well compare with those in the other parts of the State, in which so deep

an interest is excited, and from which so much benefit has already been derived.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 29, 1824.

DIED. In Topsfield, on the 5th instant, much lamented, Deacon Daniel Bixby, in his 74th year. Funeral this afternoon (Friday) at one o'clock, from his late dwelling house. Friends are invited to attend.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 7, 1825.

A FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold a FARM in Topsfield pleasantly situated about a mile and half from the meeting-house, and adjoining Ipswich river, containing about 80 acres of good Land with a House, barn and other buildings in good repair. If said farm is not sold at private sale before the 15th day of March next, it will on that day be sold at public Vendue at 10 o'clock before noon upon the premises. For further particulars inquire of Ezra Perkins, of Essex, or of John Perkins, jun. living upon said farm.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 8, 1825.

DIED. In Topsfield, on Wednesday last, Mrs Anna Perkins (mother of Thomas Perkins, Esq. of this town) after a long and useful life of 90 years, strong in the faith and hope of immortality.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 15, 1825.

DIED. In Topsfield, March 5th, Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, in her 95th year. She was the oldest daughter of the late Rev. John Emerson, and relict of Dea. Joseph Gould. For forty-five years she openly professed the religion of Christ, and in her death manifested hope of eternal life through the efficacy of his atonement.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 15, 1825.

BY ORDER OF COURT. Will be sold at Public Auction on the 2d June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. So much of the Real Estate of Deacon DANIEL BIXBY, late of Topsfield, in the County of Essex, gentleman, deceased, testate, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of seventeen hundred dollars for the payment of his just debts. Said Estate consists of about eight acres of salt marsh in Ipswich. Also, Hartland meadow so called, in Topsfield, consisting of about eight acres—several parcels of Pasture land in said Topsfield—and also a quantity of valuable and first quality oak SHIP TIMBER on land in Boxford and said Topsfield.

The sale of the timber will be on the land where the same now stands—the other parcels of Real Estate will be sold at the late dwelling house of the testator in Topsfield.

David Towne, Adm.

Salem Gazette, May 10, 1825.

DIED. In Topsfield, on the 16th instant, after a short illness, Capt. Ebenezer Peabody, aged 47. He has left a disconsolate widow and nine children to mourn his premature and sudden death. Capt. Peabody was an affectionate husband, a kind parent, a good neighbour, and an honest man; he lived respected and his death by all his friends and acquaintances is lamented.

Salem Gazette, July 29, 1825.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW.

The annual exhibition of Cattle and Manufactures, Ploughing Match, etc. of the Essex Agricultural Society, took place at Topsfield on Wednesday last. We have understood that the exhibition was very thinly attended and on the whole less important or interesting than at former years. Few animals were offered for premiums. * * * The Society dined together at 2 o'clock, after which the officers of the Society were chosen, and the ordinary business was transacted. Some conversation arose on the question where the

next exhibition should be held—it appeared to be the prevailing opinion that it should be alternately at each section of the county, and it was generally conceded that the North part of the county was entitled to the benefit of the next exhibition. The question was finally submitted to the Trustees.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 11, 1825.

A FARM FOR SALE.

To be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January next at 12 o'clock, at noon, unless previously sold at private sale.

A FARM in Topsfield, containing about one hundred and ten acres of good land, with a good Dwelling House and Barn thereon. Said Farm is well watered and contains a suitable proportion of wood, tillage, mowing, orchard, and peat land. Also a lot of Salt Marsh, in Ipswich—being the same farm lately owned and occupied by John M'Kenzie. Sale will be on the premises.

JOHN REA, jun.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 6, 1826.

Mail regulations at Salem. Mails close at 9 P. M. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, for Topsfield, New Rowley, W. Bradford, and Haverhill.

Salem Gazette, May 2, 1826.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting or giving credit to my wife BETSEY on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

John MacKenzie.

Topsfield, June 14th, 1826.

Salem Gazette, June 16, 1826.

DIED. In Topsfield, Mr. John Putnam. He rose about 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, apparently in good health, to go to his usual labor, and had proceeded only to the door, when he fell backward and expired without a struggle.

Salem Gazette, June 20, 1826.

There will be a celebration at Topsfield this day and Rev. Mr. Hubbard of Middleton will deliver an oration.

Salem Gazette, July 4, 1826.

[Wood-cut of Coach and Four.]

The Haverhill Coach starts every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock. At New-Rowley it intersects with the Coach from Newburyport to Andover and Chelmsford, and at Haverhill communicates with the Concord, Hanover and Burlington line. Passengers and baggage can be forwarded to the manufacturing establishments at Chelmsford, and to all the principal towns in New-Hampshire. Apply at the office of the Salem and Boston Stage Coach Company, Union Street.

Salem Gazette, July 21, 1826.

DIED. In Topsfield on the 24 inst. Jacob Kimball, Esq. in the 66th year of his age. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1780. For many years he was a celebrated teacher and composer of music. He studied law with the late Judge Wetmore of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in Strafford County, N. H. in 1795. He was endowed with a fine native genius and had some talent at writing poetry, as appears by his version of the 66th Psalm, inserted in Dr. Belknap's Collection. He also made occasional contributions in prose and poetry to various periodical publications. —*Communicated.*

Salem Gazette, Aug. 1, 1826.

HIGHWAYS. The Commissioners of Highways for the County of Essex have received a petition for a new road in Boxford and Topsfield, from Oliver Peabody's house in Boxford, by the house of Doctor Sawyer, to Joseph Gould's corner in Topsfield. They have appointed the 20th November to view on the petition of Billy Emerson and others for a road from Topsfield Hotel to Burley's Farm in Beverly, a former order not having been complied with.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 26, 1826.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. LOST, on Saturday last, between Topsfield and Hampton, a small pocket WALLET, containing a sum of money and two jet Breast Pins, and having the owner's name written in it. The finder shall receive the above reward on leaving it at either of the Taverns in Topsfield, Newburyport, or Hampton, or at this office.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 30, 1827.

A FARM FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in Topsfield, on the road to Ipswich, being the same lately owned by Abraham Hobbs. Said Farm contains about 85 acres of excellent land, with good and convenient buildings; is well apportioned in mowing, tillage, pasturing and orcharding. The trees are young and in a high state of bearing, and the fruit is of the best kinds. Any person wishing to purchase is requested to call and examine on or before the 25th inst.—he will find the terms easy and very advantageous.

MOSES WILDES.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 13, 1827.

HIGHWAYS. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Highways for this County, held at Ipswich last week a petition was presented from Warren Porter and others, for widen-

ing and straightening the road from Topsfield meeting-house to Danvers Plain: to be viewed on Wednesday the 14th May—meeting at Topsfield Hotel. The Commissioners also appointed Monday, the 7th May, to locate the road now granted on the petition of Billy Emerson and others leading from Topsfield Hotel to near Wenham Causeway—meeting at said Hotel.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 20, 1827.

HIGHWAYS. The location of a short piece of road between Topsfield Hotel and Towne's Bridge, over Ipswich river, will afford great accommodation to the travel from Topsfield to Wenham, Beverly, Manchester and Gloucester.

Salem Gazette, May 25, 1827.

From the Lowell Journal.

The following is a fact and deserves public notice.

TOWN OF TOPSFIELD *versus* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

About eight years since, the more sober and inventive ones of this notable town of "steady habits," thinking that they were behind the age, in the style of church architecture, collected, *en masse* and with ruthless hand brought down from its elevated resting place, the weather cock which had faced the storms of half a century. The towering spire fell to the earth amidst the huzzas of the multitude and added another melancholy instance of the triumph of enthusiasm for innovation over the venerable works of generations gone by. The old church that was piously framed by the hands of the pilgrims, and which imaged their characteristic simplicity, assumed in a few weeks an entirely new appearance. The steeple was modernized, and instead of the gallant cock, that had seen the forest, above which he originally towered, fall away before the hand of improvement, was raised, on a less elevated spot, a gilded fish. A bell too sent out its unearth-

ly sounds of modern harmony, and it only remained to complete this specimen of human perfection by the addition of an *electrical conductor*. It was resolved, after various wise deliberations, to fashion this rod after the models of the innovating age—and accordingly they procured three *silver tipped points*, and presented them to the admiration of all concerned in this work of amelioration. But here their zeal became suddenly quenched, and as it was utterly impossible to excite the people to more than one united effort in the accomplishment of any purpose it was thought on the whole that there was no substantial reason for having a rod to connect the points with the earth, and the only obstacle to putting the finishing article to the edifice, was the want of courage to mount the fish. At this interesting crisis, the master-workman, the most aspiring man of their number, put his hand to this deed of daring. He was successful in his enterprise and placed securely upon the dorsal vertabræ of the fish these brilliant attracters of the fires of the heavens; and there they are, inviting the destruction they were originally intended to avert; and there they will be, until rifted by the lightning.

———the smouldering spire
 Stands, a sad shattered trunk, and stretched below
 A lifeless group, the beauteous maidens lie.

Salem Gazette, July 24, 1827.

MILITARY. Lieut. Joel R. Peabody has been elected Captain, Ensign Israel D. Elliot, Lieutenant, and Mr. Moses Wright, Ensign, of the Topsfield company of the line. The Company, on the occasion of the election, adopted the praiseworthy resolution to dispense with all spirituous liquors in their future trainings.

Salem Gazette Sept. 28, 1827.

STAGE NOTICE. Coaches for Topsfield, Boxford, Bradford, Haverhill, and the interior of New-Hampshire and Ver-

mont, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. Apply at the Coach Office, in Union St.

Robert Manning, Agent.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 18, 1828.

BY ORDER OF PROBATE COURT. Will be sold at auction, on Monday the 7th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Meeting-house in Topsfield, all the real estate belonging to Jonas Merriam, late of said Topsfield, gentleman, deceased, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of three-eighths of Pew No. 3 in said Meeting-house.

Aaron Conant, Administrator.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 11, 1828.

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

Topsfield Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils of both sexes, the *Seventh day of May next*, under the care of Mr. FRANCIS VOSE. Mr. Vose has been, for several years past, engaged in the business of instruction, and has fully established the character of an able, faithful, and successful Teacher. Miss Matilda Leavitt, a Lady every way qualified for the situation, is engaged to take charge of the Female department. Instruction will be given in all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education, to any desired extent. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the pupils. Mr. Vose will have a general superintendence of the young Ladies.

Tuition \$4 per quarter. Drawing and the French Language will be taught in the Female apartment for an additional charge of \$2. Board in respectable families will be from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. There will be four terms, divided by three vacations of two weeks each.

Topsfield is situated 20 miles from Boston, 9 from Salem, 13 from Newburyport, and has long been distinguished for the salubrity of its air and the beauty of its scenery. The

building for the school is commodious and pleasantly located. Three stage coaches pass, daily, through this place between Boston, Salem and Newburyport. Also, one every day between Salem and Haverhill. Three mails are opened here every day.—Patronage is solicited.

By order of the Committee,

JEREMIAH STONE, *Secretary*.

Topsfield, April 15th, 1828.

Salem Gazette, Apr. 18, 1828.

DIED. In Topsfield, Mr. Charles Warren, aged 20. In the death of this young man an affectionate mother has been deprived of a kind and respectable son.

Salem Gazette, Apr. 22, 1828.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, etc. The subscriber, an inhabitant of the Town of Topsfield, in said County, asks leave to state, that a way from the dwelling house of the subscriber to the Newburyport Turnpike road in said town is much needed, and that although the Selectmen of said town have laid out such way and reported the same to said town at a public meeting of the inhabitants thereof, yet the town has unreasonably delayed to approve and allow of the same, etc. He therefore prays the Commissioners to approve and lay out the road, etc.

ISRAEL REA.

Salem Gazette, July 18, 1828.

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY. The first quarter of this school closed on Tuesday last, July 29th. The examination of the scholars in the various branches which they had been pursuing commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, and occupied both parts of the day. The writer of this article was present, and is happy that he can entertain the feeling himself, and can assure the public, that the occasion was very

interesting. The school was evidently conducted according to system; and the system of government and instruction, chosen by the teachers, is evidently a wise one. In both departments there was prominently exhibited the first and greater excellence of the same or any other establishment, *good order*; and the proficiency made by the scholars in their studies, does credit to their instructors and themselves, and ought to afford special encouragement to the benefactors of the institution. There was a maturity of order and improvement very considerably in advance of the ages and past literary advantages of most of the scholars. The vacation will be three weeks, when the school will be resumed under the tuition of the same instructors, Mr. Francis Vose, and Miss Matilda Leavitt, persons of unblemished moral character, and of experience in the business of instructing. The local situation of Topsfield is uncommonly favorable of a school of this kind. It is central; its natural scenery is delightful; and its air salubrious. On the whole, those parents and benefactors of mankind, who may wish to give their children or friends the advantages of an academy, may feel it safe to place them at this school.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 1, 1828.

Commencement week at Dartmouth College. On Tuesday an oration was pronounced before the United Fraternity, by David Peabody, of Topsfield, Mass. Mr. Peabody, without disparagement to any of the others, may be said to have exhibited and reach and comprehension of mind, a harmony and elevation of diction, and a commanding elocution, which as few men of any age can equal, so none of his own standing can but admire and commend. The valedictory oration in English, upon Commencement Day, was also by David Peabody.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 26, 1828.

Inhabitants of Topsfield, through J. Towne, jr. contributed \$46.02, to the relief of the sufferers in Greece.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 16, 1828.

Mail regulations at the Salem Post Office. Mails arrive from Topsfield, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M. Mails for Topsfield, close, at 6 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 16, 1828.

The Directors of the Exeter Bank have recovered \$6,357.00 in specie, of the money lately stolen from their vault: it was found on the southerly side of the Newburyport turnpike about 1 1-2 miles north of the Topsfield hotel. The silver was contained in 16 bags which had been placed at the southerly end of a deep ditch in a field.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 3, 1828.

DR. NATHANIEL BRADSTREET.

Dr. Nathaniel Bradstreet at the time of his sudden and lamented death, was a Counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a prominent member of the medical profession, to which he had from early youth devoted himself, and in which he had become distinguished for merit and usefulness.

He was born at Topsfield, Oct. 4, 1771, his father, a respectable but not opulent farmer, being enabled by industry and economy to bestow on his family an education above his own condition. The subject of this memoir is known to have been remembered in his native place as a youth of amiable manner and manly feelings, endowed with a decided taste for intellectual pursuits and a facility in making acquisitions in learning. He was fitted for college by Rev. Asahel Huntington, of Topsfield, and entered Dartmouth College in 1791; but after remaining at Hanover one year, he left that institution, honorably discharged and well recommended, for Cambridge, in order to obtain the more extended advantages for education which Harvard College furnished. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1795, having maintained there a highly reputable character as general scholar; and

pursued the study of medicine, first with Dr. James Thacher of Plymouth, and subsequently with the venerable Dr. E. A. Holyoke in Salem; and after completing his regular professional studies, entered on board the sloop of war Merrimac, Captain Moses Brown, in the autumn of 1798, as chief surgeon, having Dr. Shurtleff of Boston for his assistant. Dr. Bradstreet continued on board the Merrimac in this capacity from December, 1798, until February 1800; and surviving members of the ship's company bear honorable testimony to the assiduity, care, attention and skillful precaution wherewith he successfully discharged his official duties; acquiring by these means, a circle of friends in Newburyport and being thus lead to fix his residence here for the residue of his life. He resigned his commission in the Merrimac in February, 1800, Dr. Shurtleff succeeding him as chief surgeon, and within a few months commenced the practice of medicine in Newburyport, and early obtained a respectable share of professional business, being in full practice within a year or two after he began, and continued unremittingly engaged therein until a few days previous to his decease.

In the performance of the inobtrusive duties of his profession, he gained the confidence and attachment of a large number of friends, by whom his loss is deeply regretted. As a physician, he was distinguished for properties rather solid and useful than brilliant, being characterized by his judicious treatment of diseases, by his balanced good sense in the adaptation of proper means to the desired end, and by faithful, assiduous, unwearied attention to the welfare of those whose health and life were committed to his charge. He is well known to have taken the liveliest interest in the personal well being of his friends: a quality which was doubly beneficial to his profession; beneficial to himself, inasmuch as it invited and stimulated him to exert more diligence, and meditate more assiduously, for the recovery of the sick; and beneficial to the latter, inasmuch as it rendered them easy, tranquil, and confiding, so that any curative means applied to their case were the more certain to be fairly tried, without being counteracted by despondency and distrust in the patient. To his conscientious industry and laborious exertions in his profession he fell a victim; having

in this instance, as often before, prejudiced his own health by too unremitted attention to those who trusted in his skill, and this when he himself required immediate repose and medical aid.

Dr. Bradstreet's time was too much engrossed by his professional pursuits and by the cares of a family to leave him much leisure for studies not directly subsidiary to the great objects of his attention. But he was a respectable, classical scholar; and, although more attached to mathematical studies than to miscellaneous literature, yet is known by the writer of this notice to have relished perusing in the original, within a few years, the entire voluminous works of Cicero.

As a gentleman and member of society he was noted for the politeness and urbanity of his manners, for integrity, veracity, and plain dealing, for his liberal and Catholic sentiments on the subject of religion, and a faith testified in principle and practice rather than profession. Although possessed of keen sensibility to injury, yet in his general intercourse with society he was marked by great circumspection of language and deportment, manifesting that nice sense of honour which usually accompanies a lively and acute feeling of right and wrong. His premature death has occasioned a chasm in the circle of his acquaintance, which must long be felt; and to those immediately dependant upon him is a loss most truly and unaffectedly irreparable.

Some remarks having been made respecting the singularity of having a private funeral, for one so distinguished as the late and deeply lamented Dr. Bradstreet, perhaps it is proper to observe, that every thing was done exactly in accordance with his wishes, frequently expressed to the writer of this, while in good health. This was one among a thousand other marks of good sense, which strongly characterized the deceased,—and exclusive of his being an enemy to all parade and show on such occasions, he was very decidedly opposed to funeral processions as being injurious to health, a disturbance to families, and productive of no possible good.

Newburyport Herald, reprinted in
Salem Gazette, Oct. 17, 1828.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. A large and respectable meeting of Delegates from the several towns in Essex County, convened by public notice at Topsfield, on Thursday, 16th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for approaching Elections. [The Convention favored the election of Jackson and Calhoun and nominated Presidential electors, and representatives to Congress.]

Salem Gazette, Oct. 21, 1828.

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY. The next term of Topsfield Academy will commence on Monday, the first day of next month, under the tuition of Mr. Francis Vose, where all those branches which complete a finished English and Classical Education will be taught—Also French. Any information relative to said Academy may be had, by applications to Rev. R. G. Dennis, Topsfield, Solomon Wildes, Boston, or the subscriber.

JEREMIAH STONE. Sec'y.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 11, 1828.

DIED. In Boston, Col. Ephraim Wildes, aged 46, late proprietor of the eastern stage house.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 6, 1829.

In the death of COL. WILDES, whose demise we mentioned last week, his family has been deprived of a kind husband and father, the more immediate circle of his acquaintance of a beloved associate, and the community of an esteemed and valued citizen. His pursuits found him surrounded by strangers from all parts of New England who will cheerfully acknowledge his suavity of manners, obliging disposition, and unbending integrity of character. In all the relations of life he conducted himself with manly propriety, sustained himself with fortitude during a protracted and wasting sick-

ness, and with Christian resignation, committed his spirit to his Father and God, with the cheering hope of a blessed immortality.—*Boston Centinel*.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 13, 1829.

By invitation I attended, last week, a very interesting examination of the pupils of Topsfield Academy. This school has been for two years under the immediate direction of Francis Vose, A. M. assisted by Miss Ann Coffran.

The Academy building is on an elevated and most beautiful spot, a little retired from the public road. The building is perfectly and commodiously finished, in two principal apartments, upper and lower, with blinds to the whole house. The pupils, a little short of 50, exhibited to the entire satisfaction of a crowded house. Their exhibitions certainly reflected great credit upon themselves and their teachers. It was evident that now particular preparation had been made, no Sunday dress was put on for the occasion; but the garb which they then wore was one that they wore every day.—Although the examination was long and rapid, not a question was missed. I say not a single question. For if the individual pupil addressed gave a wrong answer, he was immediately corrected by some one of the school. In the afternoon the compositions of the females were read by Mr. Vose, and those of the males by their authors. They were such as would not have disgraced College years. One or two of them I shall endeavour to procure for the public eye; a piece of poetry particularly struck me as worthy of publication. The reading of their compositions, public speaking of the boys, two pieces of sacred music, and a short, pertinent and eloquent address by Mr. D. Peabody occupied the afternoon, and the exercises of the day were closed by prayer, by Rev. Mr. Dennis.

The ladies will expect me to say something of the labored decorations of the house. I say labored, because a part of these decorations were such as may hereafter decorate the parlours of their husbands. The walls were studded with drawings and paintings, the product of their own hands. The instructors were very much at home, neither of them

making use of a book during the whole examination, I think parents may feel safe with their children in such hands. It is impossible for anybody, lawyer, doctor, priest or judge, to witness such an examination without being more or less instructed as well as entertained.

Topsfield is a pleasant country village, and a pleasant distance from Salem and its vicinity, and other sea board towns of the county. The individuals who have so generously and judiciously located a school for our children of so high a character, claim, and are entitled to public patronage.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 25, 1829.

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

The Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, the 29th of April next. The female department will be resumed under the instruction of Miss Ann Coffran, who has been an *able, experienced and successful teacher in Pembroke Academy, N. H.* The male department will continue to be instructed by Mr. Francis Vose: who will also exercise a general supervision over the other. Their reputation is well known. The course of instruction will be similar to that pursued in Academies of the first respectability. *Particular attention will be given to persons who may wish to be qualified as teachers of schools.* The study of Philosophy and Astronomy, will be facilitated by the aid of lectures. The year will be divided into three terms, two of fifteen and one of fourteen weeks. Tuition \$16.00 a year, and in this proportion for one term. French, Drawing Maps, and the other Ornamental branches, will be an additional expense. Board in respectable families can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Reference may be made to Rev. Brown Emerson, Rev. John Brazer, S. C. Phillips, Esq. and John Dike, Salem—and Rev. Samuel Green, Boston.

By order of the Trustees,

JEREMIAH STONE, Sec'y.

Salem Gazette, Mar. 13, 1829.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

BIRTHS.

1906:

- Jan. 29. Harriet Esther, dau. of Frederick Ensley and Harriet Ellen (Fuller) Watson.
- Mar. 9. Daniel Joseph, son of Daniel Joseph and Katherine Louise (Gibney) Kerrigan.
- May 6. John Joseph, son of John Joseph and Katherine (Donnelley) Goodwin.
- May 7. — Shyne, dau. of Albert and Hattie May (Hyland) Shyne.
- July 19. — Scavone, son of Francesco and Lucia (Le Caporae) Scavone.
- Aug. 10. Ruth Frances, dau. of Ormond Curtis and Elizabeth (Carnes) Taylor.
- Aug. 22. Francesco Ciriaeo, son of Angelo and Domenica (Rossi) Rossi.
- Sept. 17. Evelyn Wonson, dau. of John Robinson and Marion Elizabeth (Averill) Gould.
- Oct. 3. Marion Gertrude, dau. of Forrest Warren and Alice Lillian (Perkins) Rust.
- Oct. 5. Gladys Irene, dau. of Willie Albert and Grace Edith (Pierce) Fuller.
- Nov. 6. Harold Comer, son of Frank Lively and Mary Josephine (Comer) Gilliland.
- Dec. 18. William Truesdale, son of William Shelley and Edith May (McCormack) Andrews.
- Dec. 19. — Luxton, son of Thomas James and Florence Anna (Pierce) Luxton.
- Dec. 31. — Walsh, son of William Henry and Margaret Lena (Cullinane) Walsh.

MARRIAGES.

- 1906.
- June 6. { Raymond Richmond Root (Georgetown), son of Richmond B. and Sarah J. (Dalrymple) Root.
Molly Winifred Perkins (Topsfield), dau. of Theron D. and Mary A. (Balch) Perkins.
- June 16. { Dutton T. Hill (Topsfield), son of George T. and Sarah (Carty) Hill.
Anna Hettstram (Topsfield), dau. of Patter and Anna (Bergkiest) Hettstram.
- Sept. 12. { Hooper Reynolds Shaw (Marblehead), son of Thomas H. and Mary E. (Reynolds) Shaw.
Agnes Gertrude Ferguson (Topsfield), dau. of E. Everett and Mary A. (Andrews) Ferguson.
- Sept. 19. { Henry Franklin Murray (Beverly), son of Thomas F. and Sarah D. (Kimball) Murray.
Ruth Mabel Gould (Topsfield), dau. of Herbert W. and Laura A. (Conley) Gould.
- Sept. 19. { Arthur Chester Andrews (Topsfield), son of Joseph E. and Mary E. (Chapman) Andrews.
Margaret Coca Monaghan (Topsfield), dau. of William and Mary (Conway) Monaghan.
- Oct. 10. { Ammon Parker Richardson (Andover), son of Wesley and Lucy Ann (Russell) Richardson.
Francene Augusta French (Andover), dau. of Gilbert and Mary (Adams) French.
- Oct. 24. { Edward Howard Gunnison (Boxford), son of Edward E. and Lydia (Deland) Gunnison.
Mary Lizzie Chase (Boxford), dau. of Frank and Emma J. (Perley) Chase.
- Oct. 24. { Leroy Willard Gleason (Topsfield), son of George L. and Charlotte A. (Perkins) Gleason.
Florence Ethel Morey (Haverhill), dau. of Thomas J. and Ellen M. (Jaques) Morey.
- Nov. 21. { John Tierney (Topsfield), son of Thomas and Helen (Kelly) Tierney.
Julia A. Donovan (Topsfield), dau. of Timothy and Helen (Donovan) Donovan.
- Dec. 25. { Ross Irving Wells (Salem), son of Henry S. and Frances (Neff) Wells.
Florence Mary Floyd (Topsfield), dau. of Charles W. and Emma A. (Jaynes) Floyd.
- Dec. 31. { Andrew S. Longfellow (Groveland), son of Nathan and Mary L. (Nutter) Longfellow.
Grace Eveline Elliott (Groveland), dau. of James A. and Abby (Lake) Elliott.

DEATHS.

1906.

- Jan. 13. William Senia Bell, son of William S. and Jennie (Dias) Bell, aged 71 yrs. 9 mos. 13 dys.
- Feb. 26. Adelaide Louise, widow of Benj. C. Dodd, Jr., and dau. of John and Louisa S. (McKenzie) Boardman, aged 64 yrs. 5 mos. 17 dys.
- Mar. 1. Alice, dau. of Wilbur Fletcher and Nettie Mabel (Kneeland) Hood, aged 6 yrs. 7 mos.
- Mar. 4. John Rogers, son of Hazen R. and Mary E (Deickhoff) Wildes, aged 1 yr. 8 mos.
- Mar. 13. Ellen Augusta, wife of William Welch and dau. of John Gould and Sarah (Brown) Hood, aged 66 yrs. 6 mos. 19 dys.
- Mar. 18. Mehitable Porter, wife of Dudley Bradstreet and dau. of Josiah and Sarah (Patch) Bradstreet, aged 75 yrs. 7 mos. 11 dys.
- Mar. 22. Charles Hobart, son of Charles Hobart and Mary E. (Collins) Lake, aged 2 mos. 21 dys.
- Mar. 22. Calvin Wilkins Fuller, son of Benj. and Esther (Wilkins) Fuller, aged 71 yrs. 11 dys.
- Apr. 15. Harriet Esther, dau. of Fred E. and Hattie E. (Fuller) Watson, aged 2 mos. 17 dys.
- Apr. 16. Mary S. widow of Ezra Batchelder and dau. of Tyler and Eunice (Goldsmith) Andrews, aged 82 yrs. 22 dys.
- Apr. 16. Charles Henry Frye, son of Isaac and Charlotte (Cook) Frye, aged 67 yrs. 2 mos. 1 day.
- May 6. Nathaniel M. Foss, son of Nathaniel and Annie (Ester) Foss, aged 63 yrs. 1 mo. 15 dys.
- May 7. — Shyne, dau. of Albert and Mary (Hyland) Shyne.
- May 13. Arthur W. Phillips, son of Timothy and Adaline (Gould) Phillips, aged 54 yrs. 8 mos.
- June 22. Alden P. Peabody, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Perkins) Peabody, aged 61 yrs. 3 mos. 12 dys.
- July 4. Eliza J., widow of William Pierce, and dau. of Stephen and Lois (Thompson) Pierce, aged 83 yrs. 3 mos.
- July 21. Moses Bradstreet (in Danvers) son of William and Eunice (Perkins) Bradstreet, aged 72 yrs.
- Aug. 12. Retta, wife of James W. Jackman and dau. of Cynnes and Mary (Stevenson) Gallinger, aged 30 yrs. 3 mos.
- Aug. 30. William Webster Gallup, son of Wm. Porter and Sally Redding (Perkins) Gallup, aged 71 yrs. 5 mos. 3 dys.
- Sept. 26. Esther Mehitable, dau. of John and Louisa (Richards) Dwinell, aged 78 yrs. 20 dys.
- Oct. 2. Charles I. Trowbridge, son of Elisha and Margaret (Stimpson) Trowbridge, aged 69 yrs. 4 mo. 11 dys.
- Oct. 29. Isaac Newton Averill, son of Luke and Sally (Foster) Averill, aged 87 yrs. 2 mos. 22 dys.
- Nov. 15. Mary Ann, wife of Edward H. Ferguson and dau. of Lemuel Holt and Sally (Munday) Gould, aged 66 yrs. 11 mos. 7 dys.

Deaths in other places, Interment in Topsfield.

1906.

- Jan. 24. Charles W. Hadley, died at Danvers, Mass., aged 45 yrs. 11 mos.
 Jan. 31. John Averell Gould, died at Boston, Mass., aged 86 yrs. 10 mos.
 25 dys.
 Jan. 31. Erwin T. Phillips, died at Hamilton, Mass., aged 67 yrs. 6 mos.
 19 dys.
 Feb. 5. Lawrence T. Perley, died at Wakefield, Mass., aged 8 yrs. 2 mos.
 15 dys.
 Apr. 8. Jacob Foster, died at Somerville, Mass., aged 82 yrs. 5 mos. 18 dys.
 May 9. George W. Donaldson, died at Salem, Mass., aged 57 yrs.
 Sept. 8. Benjamin Poole, died at Boston, Mass., aged 88 yrs. 2 mos. 30 days.
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BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Willard Emery, Main street; stable raised and remodelled.

Mrs. Anna A. Clerk, Main street; dove-cote, 145 ft. long; wagon house formerly on the Pemberton-Jackman place moved and remodelled for a carpenter shop and office.

John H. Towne, Main street; house remodelled and addition built.

Edward H. Thayer, Main street; house and barn remodelled.

Mrs. John W. Perkins, Boston street; house and barn remodelled.

Clara Ellen Perkins, Boston street; addition to house.

Loring A Rust, Wenham street; new house.

Fred Smerage, North street; the Chapman house, Ipswich street, removed to North street and remodelled.

Richard Wheatland, Cross street; small house for use of children.

Fred Deering, North street; addition to barn.

Charles H. Leach, Main street; shed, formerly used as harness shop, taken down.

