

## THE BLOOD FAMILY

### FIRST ARRIVAL

A visit to the "Old Manse" in Concord is a rare delight. This old house built in 1765 and famous for its being the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne was made a public shrine in 1939. But of the thousands of persons who yearly visit this famous building it is indeed a rare individual that is aware of its earlier history – that it rests on the property originally that of James Blood (Eng. 1605-6 / c. 1683), and that it is believed by some to have been built around two of the rooms remaining intact from the house of James Blood.

An old Indian village had once stood on the spot, and an old Indian trail ran by the front of the house at the time James Blood lived there. Probably it was because of this trail that "Concord Bridge" was built so closely nearby that when the famous battle at the start of the American Revolution was fought it was within sight and hearing of that homestead.

James, the first of the name in America, had come from Old England where he was married in St. Peter's Church in the city of Nottingham on Feb 7, 1630/1 to Ellen Harrison. He joined the Great Migration of 1630-40 to New England where he is found living in the infant Plantation of Concord in 1639 although his actual arrival may have been somewhat earlier.

James became a Concord Proprietor, was termed a Yeoman and titled Sergeant. On June 2, 1641 he became a Freeman of the Colony. By becoming a freeman one became a citizen in the fullest sense, capable of voting in General Elections and being eligible for election to public office. In order to become a Freeman one must be a member of a congregational church and be recommended by his minister or some other man of standing as a man of good character and loyalty; and an oath was administered to each man on his entering the honorable list pledging him to fidelity and service to the government of the Colony. The Freeman's Oath as provided in General Court May 14, 1634 read as follows:

I, ..... being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore, do swear by the great and dreadful name of the everlasting God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and I will also truly endeavor to maintain, and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same. And further that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall so do, but will reveal the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called upon to give my voice touching any such matter of this State, wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I judge to mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons or favor of any man; so help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ.

From all appearance James was an able and respected man of slightly better than average means. In 1665 he and his son James Jr. together held twelve lots consisting of 660 acres of land. He acted as a commissioner to lay out the 400 acre Hough grant in 1650, served as juror on several occasions. His signature appears on a Concord petition in 1645 and on the agreement of Concord people dated August 22, 1653 to pay a yearly contribution to the "College at Cambridge," now Harvard University. Unfortunately there are no further clues as to his life and character.

He had but two children, Mary (C. 1640;C. 1717-18) who married Lieut. Simon Davis; and a son, James Jr ( /C. 1692). Deacon James, as he was called, married twice, but had only one surviving child, Sarah (C. 1660/C. 1717), who married Capt. William Wilson of Concord. Thus descendants of this line are only through these daughters of James Sr. and Jr.

The records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony show that Dea. James was a Deputy (Representative) to the General Court from Sudbury in 1660 and from Concord in 1683. Very little more appears in the records regarding him except this curious item from the county court records concerning his servant:

Feb, 11, 1690. Henry, servant to James Blood, convicted on his own confessions of burglary and theft, was sentenced to restore three fold; but when he expressed a desire to work out the sentence as an apprentice at sea, the court ordered that he should be 'disposed of and sold for such time as may avail to perform the sentence of the court' and to pay a fine of 40 shillings.

## BLOOD FARMS

Should you find yourself one day in the historical room over the library in the sleepy little town of Carlisle you might observe the carefully preserved piece of wedding dress that Elizabeth Willard wore on the day of her marriage over three centuries ago in Concord on April 8, 1653. A young and beautiful maiden with a dowery consisting of 1000 acres of land she was the daughter of the most illustrious man in Concord, Major Simon Willard. Soldier and engineer, he had been instrumental in laying out the six miles square tract which formed the Plantation. He long commanded the Middlesex Militia and for nearly forty consecutive years served as Representative to the General Court and as Governors Assistant. Elizabeth's brother was the Rev. Samuel Willard who became Vice President of Harvard College. To marry this girl was to marry well indeed!

The bridegroom was Robert Blood (Eng. Abt. 1626/ C. 1701), a man who was untamed, independent, perhaps even unruly, a man not of Concord, not of Billerica, nor any of the nearby towns so considered. He with his brother John were previously of Lynn, but now the proprietors of an independent plantation outside the limits of any town – a rare thing in Puritan New England where settlements were organized by groups of persons with the Church as their cohesive element.

This property, was long referred to on the records as Bloods Farms, was first occupied and improved by John and Robert Blood sometime before 1651. They early acquired the grants consisting of 1400 acres made by the General Court. This original area was greatly increased over the years until it included considerable acreage encompassing much of the present town of Carlisle. Acquisitions through the rights of Robert's father-

in-law as well as purchases from the Indians extended their property westward to the Chelmsford line and southward to the Concord bounds.

In addition Robert had the use of the "thousand acres of land be it more or less .... The most of it in Concord Village (now Acton)" which he had received as Elizabeth's dowery. He was not to dispose of it "but it shall be for their children and heirs by my daughter." This later became known as Virginia Farm and was not strictly a part of Bloods Farms.

In later years Robert sought confirmation of the Indian deeds in his possession, one being dated June 20, 1642 that Simon Willard had obtained by purchase from old Natchattawans, Sagamore, and a second obtained by Robert from John Natahatawans, son and heir of the Sagamore, dated May 16, 1665. On June 3, 1684 John Thomas and his wife Nanasqua, their sons Solomon, Satasqua and Thomas Waban, "the heirs of Natchattawans" confirmed the two instruments of sale. (Mdlx 12:110) The description of the property tells us the bounds begin at the northwest corner of Mr. Allen's farm and go westward in a straight line over the highest place on the great hill called Puckatasset to the Chelmsford line which is followed enclosing all the land between it and the brothers' farm until they come to a little brook at the Concord Village line which is followed until it comes to the Great (now the Concord) River by the Concord old bounds.

As this deed does not mention acreage it is difficult to determine exactly how much land is involved. The exact bounds of Chelmsford before 1701 are in doubt, causing a variance for enclosure, but if my identification of Puckatasset Hill and my plotting has been anywhere near accurate then the commonly stated estimate of 2000 acres is conservative. In March of 1960 I received a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth (Blood) Chapman, (Duns. 1868/ ) a youthful lady of 92, writing with a hand steady enough to put a younger one to shame, stating that the exact size of the farms was slightly in excess of 3200 acres. By reducing this by the one thousand acres of the Willard dowery to 2200 acres it approximates my rough estimate. This could be considered a maximum, the size of course varying from time to time as different parcels were added or sold.

John and Robert invariably referred to themselves as residing "in Middlesex County" or as "living near Concord." They eventually ran into the question of tax matters as the towns nearby did not take kindly to the idea of anyone going tax-free. They first paid their civil and ecclesiastical "rates" to Billerica until the time of the Indian troubles when they found Concord much more to their convenience. Billerica naturally objected and in the proceedings that followed Concord was forced to refund the amounts collected. By 1682 the problem was whether the rates should be paid to Concord or to Chelmsford, Billerica no longer even given consideration. A committee finally had to be appointed to measure the exact distance from the Farms to the meeting houses of the respective towns. Concord proved to be the victor.

These were only the beginnings of their tax difficulties. The General Court of Massachusetts on October 11, 1682 declared it to be a grievance that "sundry Gentlemen, merchants and others" owned great tracts of land which were daily increasing in value, but did not contribute to public charges, therefore it was ordered that such persons should pay to the treasurer of the county two shillings for every 100 acres of land in their possession. This was directed primarily at absentee speculators, however provision was made for the towns "also to assess all county grants of land called farms belonging to peculiar persons that lye nearest unto such towne or townes."

Blood Farms fitted exactly this latter category and where the Bloods were reluctantly willing to pay the ministers rate and the town rate from which they received but little benefit an additional land tax was like adding salt to a wound, and they protested vigorously against all their taxes. The bills remained unpaid until finally in 1684 the Concord constables, armed with tax warrants and supported by a sufficient posse, visited the farms to attach the property. They were received by Robert and two of his sons with contumelious speeches accompanied by actual violence to their persons.

Robert ended up in court for abusing Constable John Wheeler, for his reproachful speeches and for villifying His Majesty's authority. He was fined L 10 and with his son Robert Jr. ordered to give bond for good behavior. Robert retaliated by suing Wheeler for coming to his house "with a great attendance and disturbing him with provoking speeches and striking him at his own house," but his indignation apparently was in vain.

The incident failed to serve as a lesson for the following year the authorities again met with resistance. This time Robert Sr. and Jr. and son Simon again found themselves in court and were fined for disorderly carnage towards the constables when they came to collect their "just rates." A few months later the fines and costs were reduced, and Concord agreed that they had some basis for their protests. On March 17, 1696 Robert, with the assent in writing of his sons Robert and Simon, negotiated an agreement with a committee acting for Concord by terms for which it was agreed that Robert Blood should thereafter pay in Concord all civil and ecclesiastical dues and assessments incumbent upon him, and a due proportion of whatever expense there might be in building or repairing the meeting house and, on the other hand, he and his heirs were to be "from time to time freed and exempted from all Towne offices," and their waste land was not to be reckoned in their ministers rates. It was agreed that convenient roads should be laid out for them at the expense of the town and that no town rates were to be assessed except as above specified.

It has been said that this agreement annexed the Farms to Concord and this is probably substantially so as later deeds are written with the grantors being "of concord," however there is no specific mention in the terms of the agreement for any merging nor for their being considered a part of the town. By custom the bounds of New England towns were "perambulated" yearly. To avoid any question of the exact limits the lines were actually walked with a committee of the adjoining town each year, and Bloods Farms was no exception. It will be noted that until as late as 1744 the Bloods were regularly warned to appear at the appointed time to perambulate the bounds between the Farms and concord. They had dwindled somewhat in size by December 12, 1753 when "Blood's Farm, containing about 1850 acres, is accounted part of concord..." (Mass. Archives 116:480). Thus earlier protests had resulted in an abatement of taxes in April '78. Bloods Farms had existed as a semi-independent plantation for over a century before becoming absorbed into the orthodox New England civil structure.

Of Robert's brother John we know very little. Apparently he never married and nowhere did he record his age, though it would seem that he was probably slightly older than Robert. No doubt the two came to New England together, first to Lynn by 1647, then to concord by 1649. John was found dead with a gun in his hand on Oct. 30, 1682, presumably accidentally killing himself while hunting. In the papers of Samuel Sewall is found the following note:

“Satterday night Novr 11, (1682)...One Blood of Concord about 7 days since or less was found dead in the woods, leaning his Brest on a Logg: Had been seeking some Creatures. Oh! What strange work is the Lord about to bring to pass.”

Before his death he had written the following deed dated May 22 1681: “I John Blood Senior near Concord, County Middlesex in the Massachusetts Colonie in Newengland, yeoman, having no posterity of my own..every part of my estate to my cousens Simon and Josiah Blood, sonnes Robert Blood...including a farme of one thousand acres which I had and purchased of Mr. Allen and Mr. Nowell of Charlestowne...”

When the named Josiah Blood brought the deed to be recorded March 30, 1687 the recorder refused to attest the copy on suspicion of its being a forgery. Whether his suspicions were well founded or not, the brothers succeeded to the Allen Farm. Simon, unfortunately, died soon after.

During the next generation the principal residents of Bloods Farms were Josiah Blood, residing on Allens Farm; Samuel Blood, residing on Nowells Farm; and Jonathan Blood, residing on the Hough Farm: these all being sons of Robert. By the following generation Bloods Farms had become so split up among the many heirs that its identity as such was no more.

## NEW PLANTATION

We have discovered that the first of the name in America, James Blood, was married at St. Peters in Nottingham in 1631. When Robert and John came to New England they first settled at Lynn where they were noticed in November of 1647. Soon after they removed to Concord and by May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1649 they must have decided to stake their fortunes in the New World for on that date they made the following deed (Essex 1:24):

“John Blood and Robt Blood of concord in New England for L55 in hand paid have sold unto Willm Crofts of Lynn the moiety of one tenement and halfe an oxe gang in Ruddington in the County of Nottingham, and one 4<sup>th</sup> part of a little cottage and ground thereto pertaining, in the possession of Edward Symple”.

On Nov. 25, 1642 one “Henry Wilkinson, of Nottingham town, skinner,” made out his will expressing a desire to be buried in St. Peter’s Church and remembering numerous relatives including cousins in “Roudington” and also “my cousin Isabel Blood in New England, three pounds.” Isabel Blood was the wife of another early emigrant of the name, Richard Blood. These four were all undoubtedly related, all were from the vicinity of Nottingham, and though their activities in New England were closely associated, the exact relationship still remains unproven. They may be brothers, they may be uncles and nephews – the record will have to stand that the relationship is close, but unproven.

The Wilkinson will proves that Richard was in New England as early as 1642 although his name does not appear in the records until June 1648 with the birth of his daughter at Lynn. Possibly he had previously resided at Rumney Marsh (now Chelsea), or it may be insignificant that he possessed land there as late as 1658.

The first iron foundry on the western continent was established on the Saugus River at Lynn in the early 1640’s. Richard did not live very far from the iron works as a reference

to the works in 1653 mentions Blood's lot being fenced in, and it is also known that he had land bordering on the Saugus River (Essex 1:47). It also seems likely that Richard was employed at the works. The records of the Salem Quarterly Court of 25:9:1657 show that Daniel Salmon, deputy to the Marshal at Salem, while serving a writ attaching a parcel of bar-iron was violently resisted by Olive Purchis, Henry Leonard and Richard Blood, who took the iron from him in the forge of the iron works.

In 1654 Richard served on the jury of the county court at Salem and at the same court on 30:4:1657 he and Andres Mansfield were sworn Constables of Lynn.

In the meantime certain men had become interested in the idea of establishing a plantation to the northwest of Concord. Two petitions were made for a grant, the first being headed by Mr. Deane Winthrop, son of Gov. John Winthrop. Mr. Winthrop suggested the name Groton, thus perpetrating the name of the town of his birth in Suffolk, England. This petition has been lost, but the other reads:

"To the Honored General Court assembled at Boston: the humble petition of us whose names are hereunder written humbly showeth that whereas your petitioners by a providence of God have been brought over into this wilderness and lived long herein and being something straightened for that whereby subsistence in an ordinary way of Gods providence is to be had, and considering the allowance that God gives to the sons of men for such end: your petitioners request therefore that you would be pleased to grant us a place for a plantation upon the River that runs from Nashaway in to Merrimack at a place or about a place called Petaupaukett and Wabansconcett and your petitioners shall pray for your happy proceedings." The names of the petitioners were:

William Martin	Timothy Cooper	Richard Blood	John Larkin
John Witt	John Blood	William Lakin	Robert Blood
Matthew Farrington	Richard Haven		

The General court saw fit to "grant the petitioners eight miles square in the place desired to make a comfortable plantation which henceforth shall be called "Groaten, formerly known by the name of Petapawage: that Mr. Danforth ... lay it out with all convenient speed that so no encouragement may be wanting to the petitioners for a speedy procuring of a Godly minister amongst them. 25 May 1655." On 16:3:1656 another petition is made to the General Court:

"Your petitioners having obtained their request of a Plantation from this Honored Court, they have made entrance thereupon, and do resolve by the Gracious Assistance of the Lord to proceed in the same (though the greatest number of petitioners for the grant have declined the work) yet because of the remoteness of the place and considering how heavy and slow it is like to be carried an end and with what charge that they will be exempted from taxes for three years "in which time they account their expense will be great to the building a house, procuring and maintaining a minister etc. with all other necessary town charges – they being but few at present left to carry on the whole worke..." They also requested that Mr. Danforth be excused and another allowed to take his place in laying out the town and that they "be not strictly tyed to a square form in the line laying out." The signers were:

Dean Winthrop	Richard Smith	Dolor Davis
Robert Blood	William Martin	John Lakin
John Tinker	Amose Richenson	

Their petition was readily granted.

It was probably 1660 before Richard actually removed to the new town, though he certainly had made improvements on the land before then. In 1659 a committee of the General Court in reporting on the distribution of lands in Groton described John Tinker, Richard Smith, William Martin, Richard and Robert Blood as being "the Old Planters and their assigns."

Richard and Robert both had land at "Nod," no doubt adjoining. This is shown by deeds written many years later. Mdlx 28:2:Apr 19, 1728. John Parker Jun. Of Groton to Robert Blood of Concord (C. 1700 / ), 20 acres of "land in Groton on the west side of the River at a place called Elisabeths Mote" also land in Groton "at a place called Nodd" of 80 acres "bounded northerly partly by land formerly Robert Bloods and Sergt. John Lakins and partly by the river.." Mdlx 18:1 – Parker to Parker, 1728. "land near Elisabeths Mote on the west side of the river and is part of the 12 acres which formerly belonged to Richard Blood, deceased." Mdlx 28:4 – Lakin to Blood, 1728, "one quarter part of an island near to said Bloods house commonly called Crabb Island, the whole of said island containing by estimation ten acres...said quarter part being the one half of what formerly belonged to Robert Blood of Groton, deceased, of said island."

Robert preferred to return to his farms near Concord, but Richard continued to live at Nod and for the rest of his life was an important man in the new settlement. Of the original proprietors his was the largest right, being sixty acres compared to fifty for the next highest. He was on the first board of selectmen chosen by the inhabitants and continued for several years; he also served as the fifth town clerk. His high regard is noted from lists of the names given from time to time in which he was almost invariably second, and only after the name of Capt. James Parker, undisputably the leading citizen of Groton.

## INDIANS

The Indians should not be forgotten in telling of these early settlements. We have already seen that James lived on property once an Indian village, that James Jr. had an Indian servant and that Robert and John had purchased land of the Indian Sagamores. They were not strangers to Richard either as this entry of about 1680 shows: "The twenty shillings due the Indian Andrew from the town (Chelmsford) for his weir at Stoney Brook, assigned by said Indian to Richard Blood ..."

These instances are indicative of the relationship of the Indian to the white man in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. The settler found that the places the Indians chose for their villages also suited him in terms of agricultural needs, for fishing and for water transportation. The Indian trails, the only highways through the wilderness guided them to their destination and led to the best fords. On the other hand the Indian received little respect from the white man, except, of course, when one wanted to buy his land for a pittance. They were always considered inferior and suitable for little more than as servants, and in New England marriage to an Indian was unthinkable. The Indian did not attempt to live alongside the white man as his equal nor did he seek to learn his ways; he had his way of life and did not care to change it. Yet the influence of the white man could not escape him. If his furs were sought after and bright and wondrous items offered in exchange, how could he refuse to trade?

And of all that could be bartered, the white man soon found that his best bargain could be had when the trade was for liquor. Responsible men understood the possible consequences and laws were made to prevent its traffic, but many a man in quest of a little easy money resorted to the illegal practice on the occasion when an Indian could not otherwise be tempted to trade. Richard was complained of upon three occasions for just such an act and the consequences in 1668 were of his own making.

A letter of Matthew Farnsworth, Constable of Groton, dated June 12<sup>th</sup> 1668, relates that "two days since some Indians committed outrages in town, robbed one house, killed and eaten two beeves and driven away four more and wounded other four..." This letter is endorsed, "About killing R. Bloods cattle and robbing a house in Groton." A few days later a writ was issued against Richard himself to appear for selling liquor to the Indians contrary to law. The evidence was the testimony of John Wonotto of Chelmsford, Indian, who testified that Wednesday night before Blood's cattle were killed that he had bought liquor of Blood and his son Joseph and he said others had been in the habit of trading beaver for rum, etc.

#### EARLY GENERATIONS

**RICHARD BLOOD** – In N.E. by 1642, in Lynn before 1648 and an original proprietor of Groton Mass.

b. abt 1617 (deposed Mch 2, 1660 age about 43)

d. Dec. 7, 1683 Groton intestate (deeded his lands to his sons shortly before his death). Admin of estate granted to widow & 3 sons James, Joseph & Nathaniel Apl 1, 1684. Widow gave bond Jul 8, 1684 with Joseph Parker & Zachariah Ferris as sureties.

m. (prior to Nov 25, 1642 when mentioned in will of Henry Wilkinson of Nottingham England) Isabel - As a cousin (prob niece) of Henry Wilkinson her own name may or may not have been Wilkinson. No connection has been found to the widow Isabel Wilkerson of Cambridge as sometimes inferred. The date of her death is not known however her son-in-law, Joseph Parker, in 1705 petitioned for permission to sell her lands. In 1706 "In answer to the within petition. Resolved that all the lands which Richard Blood, late of Groton decd. Died seized of lying in the sd town be given and granted to Joseph Parker, the petitioner...in consideration of the charge that sd Parker has been at in the maintenance of the within mentioned Isabel Blood for fourteen years last past. Provided that the Sd Parker give her also a neet and comfortable maintenance during her natural life and a decent funeral at her decease. Sent up for Concurrence \* July 12, 1706 In the House of Representatives. Read & Passed."

#### RICHARD'S CHILDREN

**JOSEPH** – Undoubtedly the eldest son. It is noted that 1662 – 64 lands of James Parker adjoin those of Joseph Blood, 1664 lands of Thomas Tarbell Sr. adjoin meadow of Joseph Blood, & 1664 the house lot and another lot of John Page adjoin lands of Joseph Blood so he must have been of age by this time. Probably dead by 1692 when the following names are included in the "Settlement of the Garrison in the West Regiment of Middlesex" Groton Mch 17<sup>th</sup> 1691/2 "Widdow Blood Junr, Nathaniel Blood, James Blood." This would indicate that there were two widow Bloods living in Groton, the older of course being the widow of Richard living with her son-in-law Joseph Parker. Since James & Nathaniel are obviously alive it must be Joseph's widow.



m. Mercy Butterworth dau Dea John & Sarah of Rehoboth & Swansea. John Butterworth's administration papers names Mercy Blood. Her sister Mary m. Lieut. Samuel Thayer who lived in Mendon where Joseph's son Richard Blood later lived. It is my contention that Richard became acquainted with the Butterworth family during his service in King Philip's War and after the war he returned and married their young daughter Mercy. Joseph's Children:

- i. Richard
- ii. Sarah b. abt. 1682 d. July 28, 1766 lived Little Compton R.I. m. John Palmer Aug. 28, 1718 at Little Compton as his 2d wife.

#### **JAMES BLOOD of GROTON**

b. ? d. Sept 13, 1692 Killed by Indians at Groton "by ye French or Indian enemy in ye 13<sup>th</sup> day of 7br last past."

m. 1 - Sept. 7, 1669 Gr. Elizabeth Longley dau Wm & Joanna Goffe.

m. 2 - Watertown Dec. 20, 1686 Abigail Kemp of Groton dau. Samuel & Sarah Foster, b. Mch 27, 1665 d.? In 1695 Abigail had an illegitimate child and Abigail was joined with her Foster relatives in posting a bond of L50 to secure the town of Andover from the cost of maintenance of the child. There is no further record of either and quite likely she remarried. Abigail was ordered to receive 10 stripes for her deed. James children:

- i. Richard b. May 29, 1670 d. Jul. 8, 1670.
- ii. Mary b. Sept. 1, 1672 d. Mch 4, 1756 ae 83y 6m 3d, wid. For 47 yrs. M. abt. 1690 John Shattuck s. John & Ruth (Whitney)
- iii. **Elizabeth** b. Apl. 27, 1675 twin d. Oct 20, 1759 ae 84y 5m 23d. her estate valued at L 182:16:11 mostly inherited lands of the Bloods & Longleys. M. abt. 1695 Samuel Shattuck s. John & Ruth (Whitney) (1673/1758).
- iv. Hannah b. Apl. 27, 1675 twin d. Jan 6, 1675/6.

Children by second wife.

- i. James b. Aug 12, 1687.
- ii. John b. Mch 16, 1689.
- iii. Martha b. Oct 20, 1692 m. Dunstable Dec. 6, 1712 Thomas Jewell s. Thomas & Susannah (Guilford) (1676/1723 drowned at Tyngsboro). M. 2d before Nov. 4, 1727 when she probated her former husband's estate Joseph Parham Jr. Their dau abigail Parham m. John Blood.

SARAH b. June 1648 Lynn alive 1711 lived at Charlestown, Stratford Ct. m. Nov 17, 1673 Charlestown Zachariah Ferris. In Joseph Parker's petition mentioned above he says Richard "left three sons and one daughter whom I married unto." It would seem that Joseph should have known there was another daughter. Ferris lived in Charlestown and moved to Stratford in 1705 and removed from the scene probably made Joseph's purpose less complicated and hence was not mentioned. It will be noticed that in naming their children Zachariah & Sarah after honoring their own names named the third child Richard.

#### **NATHANIEL BLOOD of GROTON**

b. Apl 1650 Lynn was alive on Mch 8, 1718/20 when fined 20 or 2 hours in the stocks for not attending public worship, but considering his low condition and charge of family and being "a lame person" it is not more. Perhaps alive in 1723 when son still called Nathaniel Jr. Joseph Parker's petition of 1705 in telling that Richard had left three sons

goes on to say "two of which sons dyed and left small children and the other, living being decriped and unable to manage his own affairs..."

m. June 13, 1670 Hannah "Anna" Parker dau. Capt. James & Elizabeth (Long) b. Jan 5, 1647 d. Jan. 14, 1728 ae 82. Nathaniel's children:

- i. Hannah "Anna" b. Mch 1, 1671 alive in 1713 liv at Groton. m. abt 1693 James Blanchard. He died 1704 in the first Snow Shoe Expedition to Lake Winnepesaukee against the Indians. Their dau Anna m. Moses Bennett in 1719. He was commander of a sloop traveling between Boston & Louisbourg & brought news of the battle to the Colonists in 1745.
- ii. Elizabeth b. Oct 7, 1673 d. bef Nov. 20, 1746 when husb remarried. m. 1- Thomas Williams abt 1691 s. Thomas & Mary (Holden) m. 2 – Concord May 21, 1707, Benjamin Swallow.
- iii. Sarah b. Apl 17, 1675 prob. The Sarah Blood who d. Roxbury July 28, 1690, quite likely a servant to a Roxbury family. It has been said that Sarah married first John Gilson of Groton and secondly Richard Warner of Groton – that Sarah was Richard's first wife, not second as stated, the two daughters credited to a former wife were in reality Sarah's daughters by John Gilson. This Sarah died in Pepperell Sept. 3, 1759 age 85 and would seem to fit and the statement in these books was apparently arrived at in this manner. It is a very logical marriage, but in the controversy relating to the heirs of Capt. James Parker in 1729 when the names of all 32 heirs are listed hers is not among them as it should be if she were alive.
- iv. Abigail b.? m. Zachariah Lawrence abt. 1707. D. Jan 18, 1754 in 71<sup>st</sup> year he buried in Pepperell.
- v. Mary b. Apl. 17, 1678 d. Dec. 2, 1699 Gr. m. Zachariah Sawtelle abt. 1696.
- vi. Nathaniel b. Jan 16, 1679/80.
- vii. Joseph b. Feb 3, 1681/2.
- viii. Ruth b. ? alive in 1721. M. Concord Dec 16, 1708 Isaac Parker s. Isaac & Esther (Fletcher) Nathaniel apparently did not live very close to the village. On Sept. 15, 1673 he petitioned with the proprietors of farms on the Merrimack River. On Sept. 26, 1691 while preparing for Indian outbursts against Dunstable and neighborhood Thomas Henschman writes that he had sent Nathaniel Blood and two more men to Groton to strengthen the garrison there. A discussion concerning the names of his children may be found in the Boston Transcript N694 Ma7 27, 1908 & June 8, 1908.

HANNAH b. Mch. 1663/4 Groton. Alive Apl 18, 1728 (deed Vol 3:231 County Court Rec) Dec. 18;, 1678. "Richard Blood of Grotton being bound over to this court to answr for letting his daughtr Hannah Escape, who was accused of having a Bastard, & making it away Secretly, was ordered to pay costs. The constables Bills allowed them to be pd in money are as followeth. Concord Constable – twenty shillings. Grotton Constable – forty two shil:" m. Chelmsford Nov. 18, 1684 Joseph Parker Jr. of Groton (Hannah could not have married 2d Jan 8, 1690/1 Robert Blood as sometimes stated since her husband was alive as late as 1706. It was the widow of Joseph Parker Sr. who married Robert Blood.