

He m. 2, Oct. 22, 1832, CAROLINE A. RICHARDS of Norwich, Vt.

HIS CHILDREN, BY SARAH EATON, BORN IN BRADFORD.

1. *William Bainbridge*, b. April 10, 1824; m. May 21, 1850, Elizabeth Caroline Richardson, b. in Wellsville, Ohio, July 30, 1830, dau. of A. G. Richardson of Cincinnati. He is interested in an extensive publishing house in Cincinnati, and is editor of "The Columbian," a weekly newspaper, established in 1847, and of "The Daily Columbian," established in 1853. Has Albert Richardson, b. Jan. 31, 1854.
2. *Joshua Eaton*, b. Aug. 8, 1826; d. unm., in Washington, Texas, Nov. 7, 1853, æ. 27 y. 2 m. 29 d.
3. *Sarah Elizabeth*, b. March 22, 1829; m. June 7, 1853, Charles D. Peaslee. HIS CHILDREN, BY CAROLINE A. RICHARDS, BORN IN PLAINFIELD.
 4. *Helen Maria*, b. Feb. 25, 1836; d. Dec. 26, 1854, æ. 18 y. 10 m. 1 d.
 5. *Simeon Hildreth*, b. April 2, 1838.
 6. *Caroline Augusta*, b. July 24, 1840.
 7. *Levi Richards*, b. Oct. 19, 1842; d. May 20, 1855, æ. 12 y. 7 m. 1 d.
 8. *Aldeline Jennette*, b. Feb. 12, 1845; d. Nov. 16, 1849, æ. 4 y. 9 m. 4 d.
 9. *Samuel Slade*, b. June 30, 1847; d. April 19, 1848, æ. 9 m. 19 d.
 10. *Catherine Louisa*, b. June 29, 1849; d. Aug. 26, 1854, æ. 5 y. 1 m. 27 d.

APPENDIX.

I. Samuel Shattuck of Salem.

(1.) DAMARIS SHATTUCK, then a widow, was admitted to the church in Salem in 1641. At what time she came from England, whether before or after the death of her first husband, and what his christian name was, are unknown. She afterwards became the 2d wife of Capt. Thomas Gardner, a distinguished merchant and citizen of Salem. She d. in that town, Nov. 28, 1674. Capt. Gardner d. Sept. 4, 1677, leaving a will, dated Dec. 7, 1668, in which he mentions his wife, Damaris, six sons—Thomas, George, John, Samuel, Joseph, and Richard; and daughters, Sarah Balch, Seeth Grafton, and Miriam Hall, all by his first wife, Margaret Frier. Two of his sons m. daughters of their stepmother. Damaris had by Mr. Shattuck several children, all probably born in England, the names of some of whom are known.

1. *Samuel*; who is noticed below.
2. *Damaris*; m. in Boston, Sept. 30, 1653, Samuel Page, or Pope.
3. *Mary*; m. Hams, and lived in Boston. (See her petition, further on.)
4. *Hannah*; m. George Gardner. She united with the church in 1649, but was dismissed. They removed to Nantucket, where their son Joseph m. in 1670, and had several children.
5. *Sarah*; m. in 1652, Richard Gardner, and had Richard, Deborah, James, Damaris, Hope, and Levi. He and his wife were excommunicated from the church in Salem for attending Quaker meetings; and they removed in 1666 to Nantucket, where their two youngest children were born.

Second Generation and Children.

(2.) SAMUEL SHATTUCK, s. of Widow Damaris Shattuck, (1) was b. in England about 1620. He was a felt-maker or hatter, in Salem, where he died. A stone, still standing over his grave in Salem, bears the following inscription:—"Here lyeth buried y^e body of Samuel Shattuck, aged 69 years, who departed this life y^e 6th day of June, 1689." He was admitted to the church in Salem in 1642, and was described as "a man of good repute;" but for reasons presently to be stated, he was excommunicated. He left a will, dated April 6, 1689, which appoints his wife HANNAH executrix, and directs that his sons Samuel and Retire should each have a double portion of his estate; and that the remainder should be divided equally between his six daughters. His estate was not settled and distributed until Nov. 1, 1701. His son Retire, and his daughters Return and Patience, died after their father and before the distribution. They left no issue, and are not mentioned in the settlement. The husbands of Hannah, Damaris,

and Priscilla had also died, and they are then described as widows. Samuel, the only surviving son, received a double portion, and the four daughters received each £37. 7. 4. (*Essex Records*, Vol. VII., pp. 111-114.) His children, b. in Salem, were,—

1. *Samuel*, b. Oct. 7, 1649; m. Sarah Bucknam. (See below.)
2. *Hannah*, b. Aug. 28, 1651; m. John Soames, s. of Morris Soames of Gloucester. He resided in Boston. Left a will, dated Nov. 13, 1687, proved Nov. 8, 1700. He left several children, but Benjamin was the only survivor at the final settlement of his estate.
3. *Damaris*, b. Nov. 11, 1653; m. Benjamin Pope of Salem. His estate was appraised May 6, 1702, at £408. 12. 10, and divided between the widow and 4 sons, Benjamin, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Jerome.
4. *Mary*, b. March 14, 1655; m. Benjamin Trask of Beverly.
5. *Priscilla*, b. May 1, 1658; m. April 26, 1694, Hugh Nichols of Salem.
6. *Return*, b. Aug. 16, 1662; m. Sept. 14, 1688, John Saunders.
7. *Retire*, b. March 28, 1664; d. unm. A stone erected in Salem to his memory, has the epitaph:—"Here lyeth buried y^e body of Retire Shattuck, aged 27 years, departed this life y^e 9th day of September, 1691."
8. *Patience*, b. Nov. 18, 1666; m. July 29, 1689, John Smith of Salem. Return and Retire are supposed to have been named to commemorate his remarkable retiring and returning from England.

Third Generation and Children.

- (3.) SAMUEL SHATTUCK, only surviving son of Samuel, above mentioned, (2.) was b. in Salem, Aug. 7, 1649, and followed the occupation of his father in his native town, where he d. in 1723, a. 74. His will, dated Dec. 22, 1722, and proved March 25, 1723, mentions John, "his only son" and executor. (*Essex Records*, Vol. XIII., pp. 311-313.) He was taxed in Boston several years. He m. July 24, 1676, SARAH BUCKNAM, sister of William and Jose Bucknam of Malden. Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Whittemore, Mary, wife of Benjamin Webb, and Melitable, wife of Samuel Waite, were also his sisters. They had,—
 1. *Samuel*, b. Sept. 7, 1678; probably d. young, or before his father.
 2. *John*, b. Mar. 13, 1680; m. Mary Crowley. (See below.)
 3. *Margaret*, b. ; m. Daniel Bacon of Salem.

Fourth Generation.

- (4.) Capt. JOHN SHATTUCK, only surviving son of Samuel, (3.) b. in Salem, March 13, 1680, was a master mariner. He m. in Salem, Nov. 11, 1708, MARY CROWLEY, but no record of any children has been found. On the 21st Feb., 1731, he sold his real estate in Salem to Samuel and Mighill Bacon, and probably removed from the town, since his name is not afterwards found. In him the name of Shattuck in this line appears to have become extinct.

Samuel Shattuck, senior, son of widow Damaris Shattuck, above mentioned, was one of those who suffered persecution for "being called a Quaker." The circumstances relating to his connection with this extraordinary persecution are detailed in Besse's "Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers," Vol. II., pp. 184 to 198; in "Bishop's New England Judged," in Fox's Journal, and elsewhere; and they are so intimately connected with the history of that

period that they deserve preservation in this connection. Some allowance should perhaps be made for the partisan character of these authors; but their statements may be considered reliable and true, in the main, since they are confirmed by other coexisting official documents.

Several orders in relation to the Quakers were passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, between July 11, 1656, and Oct. 14, 1657, one of which enacted that any person who embraced their sentiments, or harbored those that did, should be liable to fine, imprisonment, or other punishment. Under these laws Lawrence Southwick and his wife Cassandra, then members of the church in Salem, were imprisoned for entertaining Christopher Holder and John Copeland, supposed to be Quakers. Lawrence was soon discharged, but his wife was detained seven weeks, and fined forty shillings for "owning a paper of exhortation," written by Holder or Copeland. Soon after this happened Holder attempted to speak on a certain occasion, at the close of public worship; but he was, says the account, "pulled backward by the hair of his head, and had a glove and handkerchief thrust into his mouth, and so was turned out, and, with his companion, carried to Boston next day, where each of them received thirty stripes with a knotted whip of three cords, the executioner measuring his ground and fetching his strokes with all his strength, which so cruelly did cut their flesh that a woman at the sight of it fell down dead." They afterwards suffered other punishment.

Samuel Shattuck, above described, as "an inhabitant of Salem of good repute," was present at the meeting when Holder attempted to speak; and he "endeavored to prevent their thrusting the handkerchief into Holder's mouth lest it should have choked him; for which attempt he also was carried to Boston and imprisoned till he had given bond to answer it at the next court, and not to come to any Quaker meeting."

In 1658, while attending a meeting at the house of Nicholas Phelps, about five miles from Salem, Samuel Shattuck, with Lawrence Southwick and his wife, Josiah their son, Samuel Gaskin, and Joshua Duffin, were apprehended by "one Batter;" and after being kept confined in a house two days, were taken before the magistrates, when the following examination took place, as reported by Besse. "One of the prisoners asked, 'How they might know a Quaker?' Simon Bradstreet, one of the magistrates, answered, 'Thou art one of them for coming in with thy hat on.' They replied, 'It was a horrible thing to make such cruel laws, to whip, cut off ears, and bore through the tongue, for not putting off the hat.' Then one of them said, 'That the Quakers held forth blasphemies at their meetings.' To which they replied, 'They desire that they would make such a thing appear, if it were so, that they might be convinced;' and that they would do well to send some to their meetings, that they might hear and give account of what was done and spoken there, and not conclude of anything they knew not.' But, said Major-General Dennison, 'If ye meet together and say anything, we may conclude that ye speak blasphemy.'" The result of this examination was that they were sent to Boston. After being in close confinement three weeks they addressed a letter to the magistrates at Salem, dated "From the house of bondage in Boston, wherein we are made captives by the wills of men, although made free by the Son of God. John viii. 36. In which we quietly rest this 16th of the fifth month, 1658." This able and appropriate letter is printed in full in Besse, Vol. II., pp. 177, 178; and in Bishop, pp. 74, 75. It

resulted in the release of Shattuck and Buffum. It appears, however, from an original document in the handwriting of Shattuck, that he was in prison with Nicholas Phelps, three months afterwards. It runs thus:—

“This to y^e Genl Court and to y^e Magistrates and Deputies there assembled.
 “Sirs: We whose names are underwritten are kept prisoners in Ipswich, it being y^e second time of our imprisonment upon y^e account of y^e law titled quakers. The Genl Court have made laws against such persons; y^e laws expressing it y^e they are a cursed sect of blasphemous heretics who hold diabolical doctrines. We being sufferers under this law in our bodies, estates and families; and not being conscious to ourselves of any such thing that is justly charged upon us, do only request this much according to conscience, law and equity; y^e we might have a fair and legal hearing and tryal according to law and justice; and y^e we might only upon true tryal beare y^e weight of w^e is justly charged upon us; either by the Genl Court, or a jury of indifferent, rational men, whose charges we shall willingly beare. Desiring y^e our cause & y^e state of our families might be seriously and conscientially weighed by you all, to whome we acknowledge ourselves subjects in all lawful things in y^e Lord.

Samuel Shattuck.
 Nicholas Phelps.

“Written from the prison in Ipswich this 19th 8 mo 1658.”

What action was taken upon this reasonable petition does not appear. On the 11th of May, 1659, the petitioners were taken before the Court with Lawrence, Cassandra, and Josiah Southwick, and Joshua Buffum, before mentioned, when the following trial took place, as described by Besse, Vol. II., pp. 197, 198.*

“They asked the Governor [Endicott] ‘what it was they required of them, whether the honor of God or themselves?’ He answered, ‘They who honor those whom God sets over them honor God.’ They replied, ‘It was true, but in obedience to the law they suffered?’ and farther asked, ‘Whether it were for that fault they were committed to prison, before the law had a being, and were banished, or what was it?’ But the court answered them not. One of them desired the governor ‘That he would be pleased to declare before the people the

* It was at this time that the petition of his sister, already alluded to, was presented. The following is a copy of the petition:—

“The petition of Mary Hams.
 To the honored Court now assembled at Boston your petitioner Doth Humbly crave so much favour of you that she may have liberty to goe along with her brother Samuel Shaddack to the Rev. Mr. Norton. She hears her brother is sent for to the Court. If it may seem good to the honored Court to grant that when he comes into the towne he may goe along with me from my house to the Rev. Mr. Norton’s house, I am persuaded that if it please God to set it home to his soule that Mr. Norton may convince him by som arguments that he may use So I doe earnestly desire that the Lord would be pleased abundantly to be seen in the mount to give his Blessing to what labors have bin used with him already in a Church way & that the Lord would be pleased to help to sanctifie what he may meet withal, further I doe very much and earnestly desire that the Lord would be pleased to help my Dear Brother to see wherein he hath swerved away from y^e Rule of the word & I doe humbly beseech the honorable assembly now assembled that they will pity them that are so farre left at present, methinks I am not quite out of hope so long as there is life.
 Mary Hams.
 The deputies think meet to grant this petition provided the keeper or some other publicke officer may goe with her, desiring the Consent of our honored Magistrates hereto.

Wm Torrey Cleric.

17 May 1659

Consented to by the magistrates
 Edw. Rawson Secretary”

real and true causes of the proceedings against them.’ He answered, ‘It was for contemning authority in not coming to the ordinances of God.’ He also added, that ‘They had rebelled against the authority of the country in not departing according to their order.’ They answered, ‘They had no place to go to, but had their wives, children, families and estates to look after; nor had they done anything worthy of death, banishment, or bonds, or any of the things for which they had suffered, though they had taken from them above one hundred pounds for meeting together.’ Major General Dennison replied, that ‘They stood against the authority of the country in not submitting to their laws: that he should not go about to speak much concerning the error of their judgment;’ but, added he, ‘You and we are not able well to live together, and at present the power is in our hands, and therefore the hardest must fend off.’ After this they were put forth awhile, and being called in again, the sentence of banishment was pronounced against them, and but a fortnight’s time allowed for them to depart, on pain of death, nor would they grant them any longer time, though desired. Samuel Shattuck, Nicholas Phelps, and Josiah Southwick, were obliged to take an opportunity that presented four days after, to pass to England by Barbadoes. The aged couple, Lawrence and Cassandra, went to Shelter Island, where shortly after they died within three days of each other. Joshua Buffum departed to Rhode Island.” The power of attorney given by Shattuck to his wife to transact his business during his absence, is dated May 19, 1659, and is recorded in the Essex Registry of Deeds.

After Shattuck’s arrival in England he immediately laid the subject of their sufferings before King Charles II.; and by the assistance of Edward Burroughs he obtained, on the 19th September, 1661, a “mandamus,” commanding the magistrates and ministers in New England “to forbear to proceed any farther” against the people called Quakers. Shattuck was appointed the King’s Deputy to carry this mandamus to New England. An agreement was made with Ralph Goldsmith, a master of a good ship, for £300, for his conveyance. “He immediately prepared for the voyage,” says Besse, “and in about six weeks arrived in Boston harbor, on a first day of the week. The townsmen seeing a ship with English colors, soon came on board, and asked for the captain. Goldsmith told them he was the commander. They asked him whether he had any letters. He answered yes; but withheld told them he would not deliver them that day. So they returned on shore again, and reported that there were many Quakers come, and that Samuel Shattuck (who they knew had been banished on pain of death,) was among them. But they knew nothing of his errand or authority. Thus all was kept close, and none of the ship’s company suffered to go on shore that day. Next morning Ralph Goldsmith, the commander, with Samuel Shattuck, the King’s Deputy, went on shore, and sending the boat back to the ship, they went directly through the town to the governor’s house, and knocked at the door. He sending a man to know their business, they sent him word that their message was from the King of England, and that they would deliver it to none but himself. Then they were admitted to go in, and the governor came to them, and commanded Samuel Shattuck’s hat to be taken off; and having received the deputation and the mandamus he laid off his own hat, and ordering Shattuck’s hat to be given him again, perused the papers, and then went out to the deputy governor’s, bidding the King’s Deputy, and the master of the ship to follow him.

Being come to the Deputy Governor, and having consulted him, he returned to the aforesaid two persons, and said, '*we shall obey the King's command.*' After this the master of the ship gave liberty to his passengers to come on shore, which they did, and had a religious meeting with their friends of the town, when they returned praises to God for his mercy manifested in this wonderful deliverance."

In consequence of these events an order was passed by the General Court on the 27th Nov., 1661, that "the execution of the laws in force against Quakers as such, so far as they respect corporeal punishment or death, be suspended until the court take further order." And the jailers were directed "to release and discharge the Quakers who are at present in your custody. See that you don't neglect this." The magistrates were evidently alarmed. They sent Col. Temple to England to inform the King that his order had been obeyed, and that the Quakers were at liberty. Very soon after, Rev. John Norton and Simon Bradstreet visited England in relation to the same matter.

Thus was stayed, principally through the instrumentality of Samuel Shattuck, one of the most extraordinary persecutions this country ever witnessed. Attempts were afterwards made to renew this persecution, but it was in a comparatively mild form, and it soon ceased entirely. Mr. Shattuck, notwithstanding the prominent part he had acted in these events, was thenceforward permitted to live in Salem in peace, except in a few instances. In 1663, he was imprisoned a few days for charging the country with shedding innocent blood. In 1663, he was slightly fined for absence from public worship; and in 1669, he was confined for not paying one of these fines. These are all the public notices of him which we have found upon record in connection with these events. He seems to have possessed that independence of opinion, and that unwillingness to submit to oppression, which has ever been characteristic of the Shattuck family.

II. William Shattuck of Boston.

WILLIAM SHATTUCK, a shoemaker, was an inhabitant of Boston, from about 1650 to 1658. Like his namesake of Salem he appears to have suffered persecution for his Quakerism. Besse, in his History, (Vol. II., p. 184,) says, because he was "found on the first day of the week at home in the time of public worship, he was sent to the house of correction, and there cruelly whipped, and thus kept at hard labor, the deputy governor appropriating the proceeds of his labors to himself, while his wife and children were in want. At length he had three days' time assigned him to depart that jurisdiction, which he, in regard to his wife and children, was necessitated to accept. Bellingham the deputy governor having terrified the woman with threats of keeping him still in prison, because he was poor and not able to pay the fine of 5 shillings for his weekly absence from their places of public worship." Bishop says, Bellingham "tried to produce a separation between Shattuck and his wife, under a promise that he should be banished and heard of no more, and that she and her children should be provided for;" but this proposition she spurned and detested.

He was banished in 1658, and first went to Rhode Island; and afterwards to New Jersey, and resided in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County. He was elected a member of the Assembly from that town in 1675, but declining to swear or take the oath of office required, he did not take his seat. The Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society (Vol. I. p. 77,) erroneously print his name William Shatluck instead of Shattuck.

We cannot learn that William Shattuck had any male issue. The name probably became extinct in his family at his death. He had two daughters born in Boston. 1. Hannah, b. July 8, 1654; and 2. Exercise, b. Nov. 12, 1656; of whom Hannah married Restore Lippincott. The following is a copy of their marriage certificate, which is the first entered in the Records of the Friends in Shrewsbury, N. J. It has been kindly furnished by Mr. James S. Lippincott of Philadelphia.

"Att a meeting of the People of God & Lord gathered together for that end and purpose before whom Wm Shattuck father to Hannah Shattuck give his daughter Hannah to wife unto Restore Lippincott son of Richard and Abigail Lippincott in these words as followeth: I desire you all to take notice that I do give my daughter Hannah to Restore Lippincott to be his wife. The words of Restore Lippincott as followeth: I desire you all to take notice that accordingly I freely receive her to be my wife. The words of Hannah Shaddock as followeth: I desire you all to take notice that I do take Restore Lippincott to be my Husband in the fear of the Lord. And they were published 2 or 3 times and they had Friends Consent to take each other. And we whose names are under written are witnesses of this thing, &c.

On the 6th of 9 mo 1674 at Wm Shattuck's house.

Restore Lippincott mark ✕

Richard Lippincott

William Shattuck

Hugh Dickman

John Hance

John Slocom

Hannanah Gifford

Thurlagh (?) Scoyng

William Worth

Hannah Shattock mark =

Abigail Lippincott

Ann Lippincott

Margaret Lippincott

Grace Dickman

Elizabeth Hance

Lydia Wardell

Faith Croft (?)

Faith Worth

Murbob Slocom"

Restore Lippincott was the s. of Richard and Abigail Lippincott who resided several years in Boston, about the same time with Mr. Shattuck. He was b. in Plymouth, Old England, July 3, 16—[48 to 53, record obscure.] removed with his parents to Shrewsbury, N. J., about 1668, and d. near Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J., July 22, 1741. He was a member of the Council of N. J. in 1703, and of the Assembly in 1704. A useful and active member of society. He had 9 children:—

1. Samuel, b. June 12, —; 2. Abigail, b. Feb. 16, 16—; 3. Hannah, b. Oct. 15, 167—; 4. Hope, b. Sept. 15, 1681; 5. Rebecca, b. Oct. 24, 1684; 6. James, b. June 11, 1687; 7. Betty, b. March 15, 1690; 8. Jacob, b. Aug. 15, 1692; 9. Rachel, b. Jan. 8, 1695. The descendants of these children at their father's death were over 200. Many of their descendants are now residing in Philadelphia, in the possession of wealth.

III. Blood Memorials.*

(1.) JAMES BLOOD, who came to Concord about 1638, and d. there intestate, Dec. 17, 1683, is supposed to have been the ancestor of the families in New England that have borne his name. It is said by tradition that he was from Cheshire, England, though two of his sons, in 1649, then in Concord, sold an estate in Puddington, Northamptonshire, which might have been their place of nativity. He was a contemporary, and is said (with how much truth we are unable to say) to have been a brother or near relative of Col. Thomas Blood, who d. Aug. 24, 1680, distinguished in history, during the reign of Charles II., as one of the most remarkable characters of his age. (See note in Scott's novel—Peverill of the Peak, near the end. See also, Pictorial History of England, Vol. III., p. 708.) The family possessed large wealth. Ellen, the wife of James Blood, d. in Concord, Aug. 1, 1674. The following are supposed to have been their children:—

1. James, was a deacon in the church in Concord, where he d. Nov. 26, 1692. He m. Oct. 26, 1657, Hannah Purclis, dau. of Oliver Purclis of Lynn. She d. Jan. 7, 1677. Sarah, their only surviving child, m. Capt. William Wilson of Concord, and had several children.
2. Richard of Groton, (noticed below.)
3. John, found dead in Concord, with gun in hand, Oct. 30, 1692, unmarried.
4. Robert, d. in Concord, Oct. 27, 1701. He, in company with his brother John, owned "Blood's Farms," so called, consisting of about 2000 acres, now comprised within the town of Carlisle. He m. April 8, 1653, Elizabeth Willard, dau. of Major Simon Willard. She d. Aug. 29, 1692. They had:—1. Mary, b. March 4, 1655, m. John Buttrick, settled in Stow, and had a large family; 2. Elizabeth, b. June 14, 1656, m. Samuel Buttrick, a brother of John, and was the ancestor of the Concord families of that name; 3. Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1658, m. Daniel Colburn of Dunstable; 4. Robert, b. Feb. 10, 1660, m. Dorcas Wheeler, and d. in South Carolina before his father; 5. Simon, b. Feb. 6, 1662, d. unmarried, April 4, 1692; 6. Josiah, b. April 6, 1664, m. 1. Mary Barrett, 2. Mary Thomas, and had 10 children, b. in Concord; 7. John, b. Oct. 29, 1666, d. unm.; 8. Ellen, b. April 14, 1669, d. unm.; 9. Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1671, m. Hannah Davis, and was drowned in Merrimack river, leaving a family; 10. James, b. Nov. 3, 1673, m. Abigail Wheeler, whose father was killed at Lancaster; 11. Ebenezer, b. July 4, 1676, d. young; 12. Jonathan, b. 1679, d. Jan. 5, 1758, leaving a family.
5. Mary, b. in Concord, July 12, 1640, m. in 1650, Lt. Simon Davis, who d. June 14, 1713, æ. 77. They had Simon, Mary, Sarah, James, Ellen, Ebenezer, and Hannah, the ancestry of a numerous posterity in New England and elsewhere.

Second Generation and Children.

(2.) RICHARD BLOOD, above mentioned, was one of the original petitioners for Groton, and its largest proprietor, having owned a sixty acre right. He resided

* The facts presented in the following pages relating to the Bloods, the Chamberlains, and the Parkers, are not intended to be a history of those families, but merely a notice of their origin, and of the names of some who were connected with the Shattucks by marriage. Materials exist from which a full history might be compiled.

near Hollinsworth's paper-mills, where he d. intestate, Dec. 7, 1683. His estate was valued at £180. 11. He was one of the selectmen many years, and was town clerk in 1668. No record of his family has been found; and as he died without a will, the names of all his children may not be known. He had by his wife Isabel ———, the 5 following, and perhaps others:—

1. Mary, d. April 19, 1662.
2. James, (noticed below.)
3. Nathaniel lived and d. in Groton. He m. June 13, 1670, Hannah Parker, dau. of Capt. James P., b. Jan. 5, 1647. She d. Jan. 14, 1728, æ. 81. Had, 1. Hannah, b. March 1, 1671, d. Jan. 6, 1676; 2. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 7, 1673; 3. Sarah, b. April 2, 1675; 4. Mary, b. April 17, 1678; 5. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 16, 1679, m. Hannah Shattuck, (p. 96;*) 6. Joseph, b. Feb. 3, 1681, m. Hannah ———, and was father of Joseph Blood, who m. Hannah Blood. (See Butler, p. 389.)
4. Elizabeth, m. Dec. 1, 1686, Thomas Tarbell, who was b. July 6, 1667, and d. testate, Jan. 24, 1717, æ. 49 y. 6 m. 18 d.; town clerk, 1704 and 5; ancestor of those who have borne his name in New England; s. of Thomas Tarbell.† They had, 1. Thomas, b. Sept. 15, 1687, town clerk, 1731 to 1733, and 1745 to 1756, m. 1. Hannah ———, 2. Jan. 1, 1717, Abigail Parker, father of David, and grandfather of Sybil, (p. 199;); 2. William, b. June 10, 1689, m. Mary Farnsworth; 3. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 19, 1691, m. Joseph Willard, s. of Henry of Lancaster; 4. Sarah, b. Sept. 29, 1693; 5. John, b. July 6, 1695; 5. Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1697, m. Dec. 19, 1735, Lydia Farnsworth; 7. Zachariah, b. Jan. 25, 1700; 8. Anna, b. May 28, 1702, m. March 8, 1722, Eleazer Green, Jr.; 9. James, b. Feb. 13, 1705; 10. Eleazer, b. April 28, 1707, m. Dec. 20, 1727, Elizabeth Bowers. Sarah, John, and Zachariah, were captured by the Indians, (p. 79.) Thomas, William, Samuel, and Eleazer, had large families in Groton. (See Butler, pp. 302, 440, 480.)
5. Joseph. Little has been found concerning him. Richard, supposed to have been his son, left Groton about 1700, probably on account of the Indian troubles, (p. 79.) and in the deeds of sale for several parcels of land in that town, he calls himself of Mendon in 1708, and of Dedham in 1710 and 1720. He probably d. in Dedham.‡ Robert, either a brother or a son of this Joseph, m. widow Elizabeth Parker, and appears not to have had any children himself. His wife had two daughters by Mr. Parker. Elizabeth m. Thomas Estabrooks of Concord, and Margaret. [See Note in Sequel.]

Third Generation and Children.

(3.) JAMES BLOOD, s. of Richard, above mentioned, settled upon a part of the paternal estate, where he was killed by the Indians, Sept. 13, 1692, as already

* BENJAMIN BLOOD, s. of Nathaniel (p. 96.) b. Aug. 22, 1719, m. Eunice ———, and had, 1. Eunice, b. ———, ly. 9, 1747, m. in 1763, John Bancroft; 2. Benjamin, b. July 1, 1749; 3. Edmund, b. June 16, 1751, m. Nov. 14, 1772, Catharine Blood, (p. 137;); 4. Deborah, b. Oct. 1, 1753; 5. Joshua, b. Jan. 26, 1756; 6. Kachel, b. April 13, 1752; 7. Anna, b. Nov. 29, 1760. † Thomas Tarbell, senior, was in Groton before 1666, and an owner of a 20 acre right in the town. His house was on the west side of Broadacadow, not far from School House No. 2. He m. June 30, 1666, Hannah or Anna Longley, (p. 30.) She d. Dec. 29, 1680. Had, recorded in Groton, 1. Thomas, b. July 6, 1667 (noticed above); 2. Hannah or Anna, b. June 10, 1670, m. Nov. 9, 1687, John Lawrence, (father of Amos, grandfather of Samuel, and great-grandfather of Hon. Abbott of Boston); 3. William, b. Oct. 1, 1672, (nothing known of him); 4. Mary, b. April 1, 1675.

‡ He might have been the father of Ebenezer Blood, who m. Abigail and had a large family. (See Butler, p. 388; Bond, p. 598.)

stated, (p. 79.) He m. 1, Sept. 7, 1669, Elizabeth Longley, (p. 80.) who d. about 1677, having had 3 children. He m. 2, in Watertown, Dec. 20, 1686, Abigail Kemp of Groton. His estate, valued at £148. 3s. 8d., was divided in 1694 between the widow, his 2 daughters Mary and Elizabeth, by his first wife, and Jonathan Kemp, uncle and guardian to his 3 children by his second wife. (Prob. Rec., Vol. VIII., pp. 70, 243, 244.) His children were:—

1. *Richard*, b. May 29, 1670, d. July 8, 1670; 2. *Mary*, b. Sept. 1, 1672, m. John Shattuck, (p. 80); 3. *Elizabeth*, b. April 27, 1675, m. Samuel Shattuck, (p. 83); 4. *Hannah*, d. Jan. 6, 1676; 5. *James*, b. Aug. 12, 1687; 6. *John*, b. March 16, 1689, both described below, family (4) and (5); 7. *Martha*, b. Oct. 20, 1692, after her father's death.

Fourth Generation and Children.

(4.) JAMES BLOOD, s. of James, (3) b. Aug. 12, 1687, resided in Groton; m. Catharine —, and had:—1. *James*, b. Oct. 26, 1714, m. Mary Gilson, (6); 2. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 20, 1717, m. Aug. 15, 1747, Stephen Foster; 3. *Elizabeth*, b. March 22, 1719, m. Feb. 8, 1783, Nathaniel Bowers; 4. *Solomon*, b. March 13, 1721; 5. *Simeon*, b. Sept. 15, 1722; 6. *Silas*, b. Sept. 8, 1725, m. May 12, 1747, Alathia Martin, (see p. 238); 7. *Lois*, b. Aug. 25, 1727, m. March 16, 1749, Abraham Parker; 8. *Simon*, b. Aug. 4, 1729, m. Anna Shattuck, (p. 137); 9. *Sampson*, b. Aug. 16, 1731; 10. *Eunice*, b. June 22, 1735.

(5.) JOHN BLOOD, s. of James, (3) b. March 16, 1689, m. July 13, 1712, Joanna Nutting, b. Feb. 21, 1691, and had:—1. *John*, b. Feb. 18, 1714, (7); 2. *Elizabeth*, b. March 19, 1716, m. Nov. 25, 1735, Ebenezer Proctor of Dunstable; 3. *David*, b. Sept. 28, 1718, (9); 4. *Lydia*, b. Sept. 28, 1720, m. Aug. 29, 1738, Nehemiah Jewett; 5. *William*, b. Dec. 9, 1722, (9); 6. *Moses*, b. Nov. 23, 1724, (10); 7. *Hannah*, b. July 7, 1727; 8. *Oliver*, b. July 9, 1729, (11); 9. *Caleb*, b. Nov. 23, 1734.

Fifth Generation and Children.

(6.) JAMES BLOOD, s. of James, (4) b. Oct. 26, 1714, m. Feb. 4, 1742, Mary Gilson, (p. 94,) and had:—1. *James*, b. Sept. 23, 1742, m. 1, Elizabeth Jewett, (p. 115.) 2. *Martha* Shattuck, (pp. 103, 143;) 2. *Levi*, b. March 27, 1744; 3. *Mary*, b. Aug. 6, 1746; 4. *Lucy*, b. Jan. 25, 1749, m. Feb. 4, 1773, David Shed, (p. 101;) 5. *Sybil*, b. Feb. 15, 1751; 6. *Maria*, m. Edmund Jewett, (p. 116.)

(7.) JOHN BLOOD, s. of John, (5) b. Feb. 18, 1714, m. Dec. 8, 1741, Abigail Parker; lived in Pepperell, and had, 1. *John*, b. Sept. 25, 1742; 2. *Abigail*, b. Feb. 3, 1744; 3. *Abigail*, b. Oct. 2, 1745, m. Oct. 11, 1764, Jonathan Sheple; 4. *Nehemiah*, b. Nov. 18, 1747; 5. *Eunice*, b. May 4, 1753, m. June 7, 1770, James Mosher; 6. *Sarah*, b. Aug. 7, 1758; 7. *John*, b. April 15, 1761, m. Olive Ball, d. April 27, 1833, æ. 72; 8. *Edmund*, b. July 5, 1764, m. Lucy Taylor, d. Nov. 16, 1843. Had, 1. *Lucy*, b. July 5, 1787, m. Thomas C. Shattuck, (p. 294;) 2. *Edmund*, b. Oct. 10, 1789.

(8.) DAVID BLOOD, s. of John, (5) b. Sept. 28, 1718; lived in Pepperell; joined the church in 1758; chosen deacon in 1762; m. May 1, 1740, Abigail Farnsworth, b. Sept. 2, 1718, dau. of Ebenezer Farnsworth. She d. Nov. 7, 1783. Had, 1. *David*, b. March 15, 1741, (13); 2. *Jonathan*, b. Nov. 3, 1742, (killed in Concord, July 19, 1763, by a cart wheel running over him); 3. *Joshua*, b. June 26, 1744, m. Kezia Jewett, (14); 4. *Lydia*, b. Dec. 5, 1745; 5. *Abigail*, b. June 27, 1748, m. Dec. 1, 1770, Ebenezer Haughton; 6. *Isaac*, b. Aug. 27, 1750, d.

Dec. 3, 1750; 7. *Mary*, b. March 10, 1753, m. Eleazer Shattuck, (p. 168;) 8. *Ruth*, b. July 23, 1755; 9. *John*, b. Sept. 17, 1758; 10. *Isaac*, b. Jan. 2, 1760, m. Lydia Shattuck, (p. 143); 11. *Nathan*, b. March 31, 1763, (15).

(9.) WILLIAM BLOOD, s. of John, (5) b. Dec. 9, 1722; m. 1, Feb. 11, 1736, Martha Lawrence; m. 2, Jan. 5, 1748, Lucy Fletcher; lived in Pepperell. Had, 1. *Mardia*, b. Jan. 25, 1737, m. Nov. 11, 1756, Capt. John Nutting, who commanded the "minute men" in 1775, and represented the town in 1781, (see Butler, p. 475); 2. *William*, b. Sept. 14, 1748, m. Azubah Shattuck, (p. 118;) 3. *Lucy*, b. July 13, 1750; 4. *Jonas*, b. Sept. 26, 1754; 5. *Amos*, b. Oct. 16, 1757; 6. *Hannah*, b. March 31, 1762; 7. *Lydia*, b. April 8, 1768.

(10.) MOSES BLOOD, s. of John, (5) b. Nov. 25, 1724, m. Jan. 27, 1745, Elizabeth Stone, and had, 1. *Elizabeth*, b. July 6, 1746; 2. *Sarah*, b. March 16, 1748, m. Aug. 23, 1768, Elijah Ames; 3. *Moses*, b. April 29, 1750, wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, (p. 141,) m. 1, Abigail Shattuck, (p. 100,) m. 2, Kezia Shattuck, (p. 141,) m. 3, Alice Wright, (p. 168;) 4. *Abel*, b. Sept. 17, 1752; 5. *Anna*, b. April 7, 1755; 6. *Rachel*, b. Nov. 11, 1757; 7. *Anna*, b. Sept., 1760; 8. *Nathaniel*, b. Aug. 21, 1762; 9. Sewall, b. May 24, 1765; 10. *Mary*, b. April 4, 1770.

(11.) OLIVER BLOOD, s. of John, (5) b. July 9, 1729; m. Nov. 8, 1751, Sarah Darling, who d. Oct., 1812, æ. 85. Lived in Groton. Had, 1. *Oliver*, b. Oct. 31, 1752, m. Nov. 17, 1774, Hannah Blood, (below;) 2. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 9, 1754; 3. *Lydia*, b. March 31, 1756; 4. *John*, b. Nov. 10, 1759; 5. *Annis*, b. Nov. 6, 1762; 7. *Jonathan*, b. March 31, 1765.

(12.) CALEB BLOOD, s. of John, (5) b. Nov. 23, 1734, m. 1, Nov. 1, 1753, Hannah Holden. She d. Sept. 1, 1773. He m. 2, March 3, 1774, Elizabeth Farnsworth. Lived in Groton. Had, 1. *Caleb*, b. Oct. 24, 1755; 2. *Hannah*, b. Sept. 23, 1757, m. Oliver Blood, (above); 3. *John*, b. Sept. 6, 1759; 4. *David*, 5. *Samuel*, (twins,) b. July 8, 1762; 6. *Timothy*, b. March 18, 1775, d. Jan. 13, 1777; 7. *Thomas*, b. Aug. 31, 1776, m. Mille Fitch, (168;) 8. *Timothy*, b. Sept. 8, 1778, representative from Groton in 1834, 1835; 9. *Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 25, 1780; 10. *Levi*, b. Sept. 14, 1782, d. Sept. 29, 1782; 11. *Sally*, b. Aug. 31, 1783; 12. *Luther*, b. Oct. 1, 1785; 13. *Nancy*, b. May 27, 1791.

Sixth Generation and Children.

(13.) DAVID BLOOD, s. of David, (8) b. March 16, 1741, d. in Pepperell, April 12, 1818, æ. 77. He m. Nov. 2, 1762, Olive Taylor, and had, 1. *Jonathan*, b. Oct. 26, 1763, killed in battle, July 3, 1781; 2. *Olive*, b. Dec. 1, 1765; 3. *Abigail*, b. March 31, 1768; 4. *Abi*, b. June 7, 1771; 5. *Submil*, b. May 26, 1775; 6. *David*, b. Nov. 23, 1779, chosen deacon in the church, 1832, representative, 1836, 1837; 7. *Eunice*, b. Nov. 9, 1781.

(14.) JOSHUA BLOOD, s. of David, (8) b. June 26, 1744, m. Nov. 26, 1767, Kezia Jewett, (p. 115,) and had, 1. *Ezra*, b. May 29, 1770, m. Lydia Lawrence, (p. 203,) lived in Townsend; 2. *Nathan*, b. Oct. 26, 1773; 3. *Kezia*, b. March 12, 1775, m. Joshua Shattuck, (p. 168;) 4. *Joshua*, b. March 7, 1778; 5. *Jonathan*, b. Nov. 12, 1781, m. Nabby Shattuck, (pp. 168, 295.)

(15.) NATHAN BLOOD, s. of David, (8) b. March 31, 1763, m. 1, Feb. 1, 1801, Sybil, widow of Levi Shattuck, (p. 204.) He m. 2, Mary Brooks, who survived him and m. Jonathan Shattuck, (p. 291.) Had, 1. *Mary*, b. Nov. 29, 1801, m. William Shattuck, (p. 292;) 2. *Nathan*, b. Aug. 2, 1803, m. Mindwell Shattuck,